



THE *Scout Leader*

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June, 1958

THE Scout Leader

Canadian Headquarters

306 METCALFE STREET . OTTAWA 4, ONT.



VOLUME XXXV, NO. 10 JUNE, 1958

Chief Scout for Canada
HIS EXCELLENCY
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
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G. N. BEERS

Secretary
JUDY HARWOOD

THIS MONTH

	Page
306 Metcalfe Street	226
Editorial	227
B.-P. Centenary Fund	228
Wood Badge Courses	229
Scouting and International Relationships	230
Camping Hints	232
Stores Dept. Announcements	232
Cub Customs in Other Lands	233
Summer Activities	234-235
Troop Camp	236
Ideas for Summer and Week-end Camps	238
Check Your Pioneer Materials	241
Is He Really A Social Misfit?	242
What Are We Teaching?	244
"Scouting on the Air"	245
The Patrol System and How It Operates	246

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Post Office Department, Ottawa. All
correspondence should be addressed to
Canadian Headquarters, 306 Metcalfe St.,
Ottawa 4, Ontario.

Scoutmaster Jack Young,

Dear Jack:

Thank you very much for your last letter. I was very glad to hear that Bobby is going away to camp with his Pack this year. Knowing Bobby, I am sure he is already excited at the prospect of his first great adventure apart from the family.

Thanks for sending me the final details of your own camp. I was delighted to know that your P.L.s are placing particular emphasis this year on physical fitness. Judging by the programme they have set up for the Troop, you will be bringing back with you some young Samsons. At least, I am sure they will all be well set up for the winter.

I have just returned from our Annual Meeting. We had a most successful gathering, with Scout people in attendance from every province. The highlight of the occasion was the dinner tendered to the delegates by the City of Toronto, at which Mr. Sale gave his annual presidential address. Just as soon as it is printed I am going to send you a copy, because it contains much of a thought-provoking nature, and everyone agreed that it was a very fine talk—not only for what it contained but for the sincerity and conviction with which it was delivered.

Now that the Annual Meeting is over, we are all busy putting the final touches on preparations for our National Staff Conference, which opens at the end of the month. As you will remember, the last Conference of this nature was held four years ago and this one follows the pattern laid down by the Executive Committee of holding a Staff Conference once every four years. The Conference, which lasts a week, is deliberately confining itself to a consideration of three major subjects:

Relationships—Our relationship towards the general public and other organiza-

tions, with particular emphasis on the proper relationship of the Scout Movement with institutions, organizations, etc., which use our programme. This relationship is not clearly understood and, generally, a great deal of work needs to be done—both within and without the Movement—to make it known that Scouting is a programme for use by other institutions and organizations, for the benefit of *their* boys, and that our job is to service that programme.

Reorganization—With the tremendous growth of Canada, there is evidence on all sides of the need for reorganization in our Movement. The purpose of the Conference is to take a very careful look at the basic plans which we have prepared here and which, we hope, will simplify our operations and bring the servicing of the programme closer to the boy.

Executive Staff—In the light of the job which has to be done, we are going to take a careful look at the Scout Executive, his job and his place within the Movement. So, all in all Jack, you can see that we have a very busy and interesting week ahead of us. I am sure it is going to be a stimulating Conference.

Warmest regards to all.

Chief Executive Commissioner.

Our cover picture

The wonders of nature are ever-fascinating to the young hoy who goes to camp for the first time. This Cub seems to be in a world of his own as he makes friends with a chipmunk. The campsite is at Miller's Lake, N.S.

EDITORIAL

By this time most Scouters and their Committees will have completed plans for summer camp and there remains only some of the details to be worked out before the boys move off to a thrilling adventure. Every boy looks forward to a camping experience when he joins the Movement, and you can be sure they are all awaiting this summer with eager anticipation. There is another group who are very concerned about summer plans, the boys' parents, and it is about them that we would ask you to think for a moment.

Parents are very anxious to ensure that their boys receive the very best of training in any camp they attend. Even though they may appear to be content to pass the responsibility of their youngsters over to capable leaders, it is natural that they may have some reservations. Many of them may have received applications and promotional material from a number of profit and semi-profit camps outlining in detail all of the advantages of a particular camp. Outlines of our camps should be even more accurate. Others may have had no previous experience of Scout camping or may confuse it with a Pack Holiday or a Wolf Cub camp. It is often difficult to know just what parents think of the camp you and your Assistants and Committees have planned, despite the fact that they read a notice and sign a form giving their boy permission to go to camp. Therefore we, as Scouters, must accept the responsibility of seeing to it that they know exactly what is involved in the type of camp that has been planned.

It is extremely valuable to the Scouter to know that every parent has been given a clear picture of the camp experience that is to come and that with this knowledge they have taken the opportunity to talk the whole thing over with their boys before camp. For example, there is the matter of discipline in camp. It is much better to talk about this

subject to a group of parents rather than to put down in cold black and white just what is expected of each boy. From our own experience we know that it is nearly impossible in preparing a written summary of the camp requirements and programme to anticipate every question that a parent may wish to ask. The value of a group discussion is that often a question prompts another question and the net result is that the entire group learns more of what the camp is all about.

The ideal, of course, would be for the Scouters to visit the home of every boy just before the camp period and discuss the camp with parents. However this is often not possible in the crowded time schedule of most Scouters. The alternative is to have a general meeting of parents after most of the camp detail has been completed. At this meeting you can discuss the camp, encourage parents to ask questions, collect fees, collect medical forms and most important, ensure that they all know the importance of talking to their boys about the camp. Many experienced Scouters have tried this type of meeting and they found it of great value.

Camp, as the Founder has said, is the Scouter's greatest opportunity to get to know his boys and to put across to them the spirit of Scouting. Anything we can do to help make this experience more valuable to the boys is worth trying. Remember that parents, or guardians, of the Cubs, Scouts or Rovers are still responsible for what happens to their boys while they are in camp. It is, therefore, our duty to ensure that we provide the opportunity for them to be completely informed about the camp.

We wish you good camping, and hope that you will tell us of any programme ideas which you think would be worth passing along to other Scouters. We would also like to see any of your clear, black and white pictures of the camp for possible use in our publications.

Are You Moving?

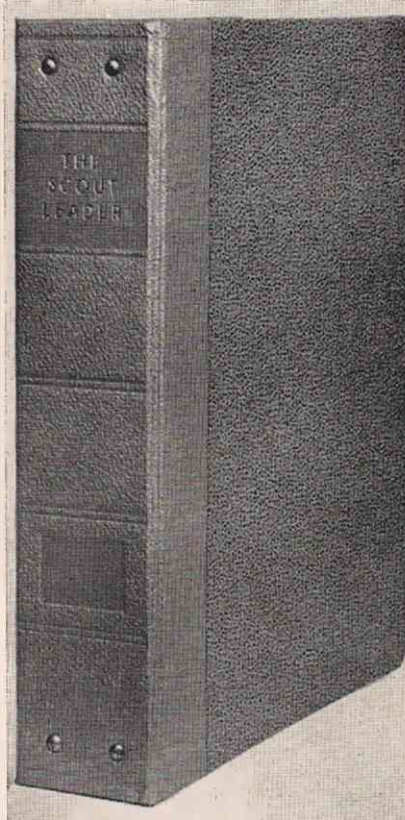
Scouters transferring to another community or province are requested to advise their own Headquarters as soon as a move is contemplated. Please state your name and present Group, giving your future address, if known.

We wish to make a correction in the colour of the ribbon of the Long Service Medal which was described as green, yellow and red

Your present Headquarters will then advise your new Headquarters, forwarding a copy of your records (form 3) so that a warm Scout welcome will await you in your new home.

in the article "What's That One?" in the April issue of *The Scout Leader*. The ribbon for this medal is green only.

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Boy Scouts Association
306 Metcalfe Street
Ottawa 4, Ont.



Have You Contributed to the-- B.-P. CENTENARY FUND

Our Canadian Objective for This Fund Is \$50,000.

Total as of Feb. 7th.....	\$8,372.60	2nd Burnaby West Group	5.00
1st St. David's Scout Troop	5.00	1st Murrayville Group	4.80
1st Niagara Falls Scout Troop	15.00	1st Prince George Group	23.62
11th Niagara Falls Scout Group	9.00	Cubs and Scouts—	
Nova Scotia, Boy Scout H.Q. re Preliminary Training Course—Pack Scouters	1.50	Burnaby West Dist.	19.23
3rd Oromocto Pack	2.80	3rd Vancouver Packs and 114th Vancouver Group ..	10.00
Alma Cub Pack	3.00	The Executive of the Trenton Boy Scouts Association ..	26.65
Groups at Montgomery, Alta. (suburb of Calgary)	14.23	Mr. E. J. Gawley, 108 Barber Greene Rd., Don Mills, Ont.	1.00
5th Troop, St. Michael and All Angels Church	4.46	Total as of May 5th.....	\$8,757.87
1st Mimico Ladies' Aux.	5.00		
1st Glenray Ladies' Aux.	5.00		
1st Humber West Troop	16.38		
1st Downsview Ladies' Aux.	2.20		
1st Cliffcrest "A" Troop	3.20		
1st Trethewey Scout Group	10.00		
3rd Scarboro West Troop	3.10		
4th Scarboro West Troop	4.00		
4th Toronto Ladies' Aux.	10.00		
4th Humber West "B" Pack	5.00		
7th Downsview Cub Pack	3.35		
10th Scarboro West Troop	3.00		
14th Scarboro West "A" Pack	2.40		
14th Scarboro West "B" Pack	2.40		
14th West Sea Scouts	1.60		
28th Scarboro West Pack	2.60		
34th Toronto Pack	9.80		
37th Toronto Troop	4.20		
51st Toronto Pack	1.00		
59th Toronto Troop	12.00		
62nd Toronto Troop	2.80		
62nd Toronto Group Committee	10.00		
74th Toronto Pack	2.50		
80th Toronto "A" Pack	1.20		
80th Toronto "B" Pack	1.40		
80th Toronto "C" Pack	2.45		
80th Toronto "D" Pack20		
102nd Toronto Troop	3.60		
102nd Toronto Pack	4.50		
111th Toronto Troop80		
111th Toronto Rover Crew80		
125th Toronto "A" Pack	1.40		
125th Toronto "B" Pack	3.20		
133rd Toronto Pack	2.40		
135th Toronto Troop	5.00		
138th Toronto Troop	1.90		
140th Toronto "A" Pack	5.00		
146th Toronto Troop	5.00		
148th Toronto Pack	3.90		
152nd Toronto Pack	2.40		
163rd Toronto "C" Pack	5.00		
184th Toronto Pack & Troop	10.00		
184th Toronto Ladies' Aux.	10.00		
190th Toronto Pack	4.80		
193rd Toronto Ladies' Aux.	1.00		
196th Toronto "A" Pack	5.00		
Mr. E. Hanson50		
Miss June Adair	5.00		
2nd Grimsby Scout Group	8.00		
North Bay Association	24.00		

Free Jamboree Stamp

To introduce our complete line of Scout Stamp Approvals, we offer absolutely free one mint copy of the stamp issued by France in 1947 to commemorate the 6th World Jamboree. Send 10c in coin to cover mailing costs.

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BACK TO GILWELL

Wood Badge Training Courses

All Part II Courses are open to Scouters in any part of Canada provided that the applications are submitted through District or Provincial Commissioners. Watch for further information in your Provincial or District bulletins.

PACK SCOUTERS

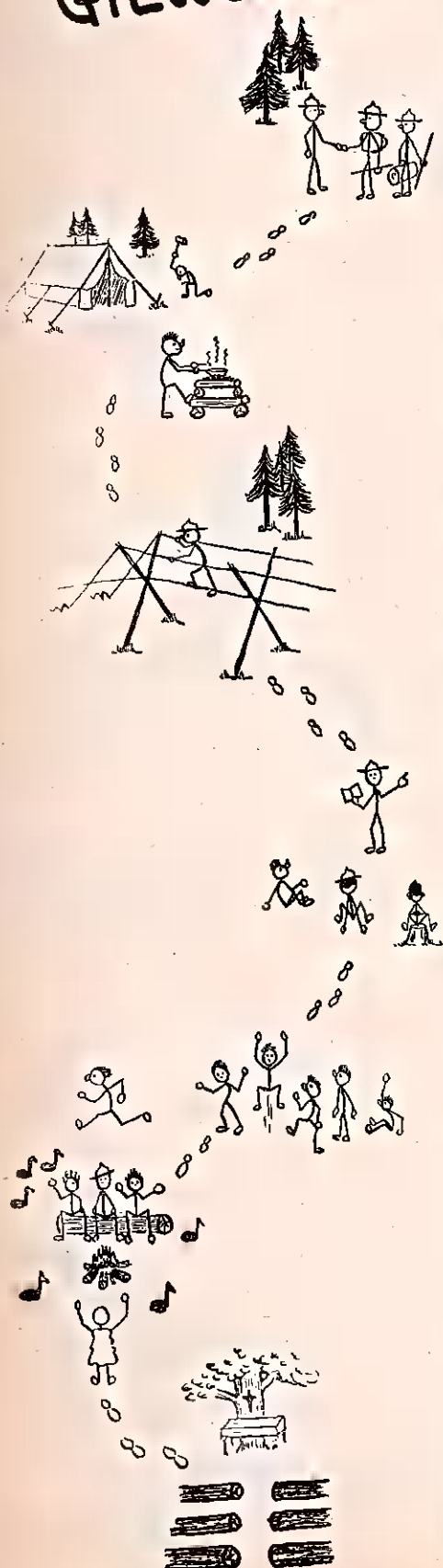
PROVINCE	DATE	PLACE	COURSE LEADER
British Columbia & Yukon	June 21-28	Cariboo Camp	D. Schutz
	August 16-23	Lac La Hache, Camp Byng near Gibson	R. MacDonald
Alberta	August 4-9	Camp Woods, Sylvan Lake	
Manitoba (Prairie Course)	August 2-8	Gimli	W. Hardiman
Ontario	July 6-12	Blue Springs	J. Musson
	August 17-23	Blue Springs	John Pace
	August 17-23	Camp Opemikon near Perth	B. Carty
Quebec	June 20-25	Camp Tamaracouta	H. Wall Clarke
	August 23-24, 30-31, Sept. 1	Camp Jackson Dodds	Kingsley Delo
New Brunswick (Maritime Course)	July 13-18	Yoho Lake, near Fredericton	S. A. Hopper
Nova Scotia	June 23-28	Miller's Lake	James Mackie
Newfoundland	July 6-12	Makinson's Camp	P. J. Horan
La Federation des Scouts Catholiques, Quebec	August 23-28	Near Montreal	Georges Kelly

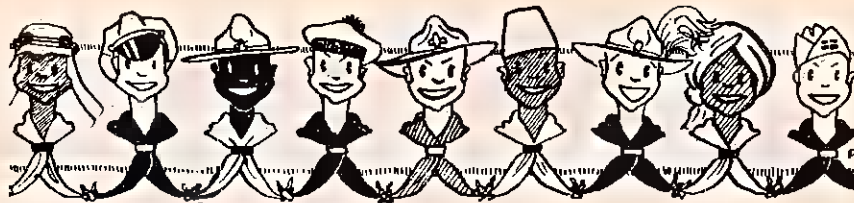
TROOP SCOUTERS

PROVINCE	DATE	PLACE	COURSE LEADER
British Columbia & Yukon	August 23-31	Camp Colwell, near Nanaimo	W. Lawrence
Alberta	July 26-Aug. 3	Camp Woods, Sylvan Lake	
Manitoba (Prairie Course)	August 9-17	Gimli	J. Spittlehouse
Ontario	July 12-20	Blue Springs	F. Whiskin
	August 9-17	Blue Springs	V. Peach
Quebec	Sept. 6-13	Camp Kinagalowee near Richmond, Que.	W. Bryce
New Brunswick (Maritime Course)	July 19-27	Central New Brunswick	Eli Boyaner
(French)	August 2-10	Near Tracadie	R. Michaud
La Federation des Scouts Catholiques, Quebec	August 22-September 1	Near Montreal	L. Painchaud

CREW SCOUTERS

PROVINCE	DATE	PLACE	COURSE LEADER
Ontario	July 20-26	Blue Springs	John Snow
La Federation des Scouts Catholiques, Quebec	June 19-23	Near Montreal	L. Pronovost





SCOUTING AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONSHIP

By PIERRE FRANCOIS

(Taken from *Pak-Scout*, March, 1958)

During my short visit to Pakistan, I was very glad, indeed, to witness a Scout Rally at Karachi and visit the National Headquarters of the Pakistan Boy Scouts Association, last month. I was privileged to meet there the pick of the Scout Leaders of Pakistan who had participated in International Jamborees, Rover Moots and Scouters' Indabas and have also had Gilwell training. They had thus broad vision and were quite open to international affairs.

It was a pleasure to talk to such men of understanding. We discussed many points of international interest.

It reminded me of my own Scouting days and the Editor of the 'Pak Scout' asked me to give my reminiscences which I am glad to pass on to my Brother Scouts, acting duty-bound on the Scout Motto of "Be Prepared".

I have been a Scout since 1919. I went through all the different ranks, from Tenderfoot to National Commissioner of one of the French Scout Associations. All the best remembrances of my childhood, youth and the present age are definitely due to Scouting. The little I have I owe to the social life and the way to approach people and to help them, as I had learnt from Scouting. Now in my position as *Head of the Youth Section of UNESCO*, I have an opportunity of being in contact with many Youth Organizations and of visiting many countries round the world. Each time I have great pleasure in seeing that the Scout Movement, being one of the oldest, remains as useful as in the past and corresponds to the needs of the young people, in quite different countries.

In all parts of the world, the influence of the Scout Movement is great indeed. Many times, the Educational Associations have also been greatly influenced by Scout methods. I see also that, very often, different Youth Organizations have adopted most of the Scout Methods and techniques and have taken also Leaders from the Scout Movement.

It is very clear that, in every country, Scouting has been the best Movement to provide good citizens—not only that but first class people and good Leaders. When I meet ministers, important businessmen, or other leaders of note, I find that they have often been Scouts. So I am delighted to see that the leaders of a country have passed through Scouting and have learnt from Scouting how to run the country, serve the people and get on in life splendidly.

In new countries, like Pakistan, India and the Philippines which I have recently visited, Scouting has an important role to play. It means selfless service in building up these new countries.

In large countries, as in Europe, Scouting is mostly a game for young people, of a great educational value, indeed. But in new countries, like Pakistan, it is rather different; for Scouting here has an essential function.

Pakistan needs altogether educated people, well-trained in citizenship. The conditions of life in the villages are to be improved. Fight against illiteracy is also urgent. For all these tasks, I know that the Scouts are very concretely prepared to participate in the building up of the country.

It is also very important that the boys of these new countries should have a feeling that their country is treated on an equal footing with the other countries and that their country is not an isolated one. I think that they are greatly helped, in that way, through the International Brotherhood of Scouting, so that they get the impression that they are really brothers of other boys, of other parts of the world. I feel sure that such an encouragement to the young people, is specially important in these new independent countries. That is the reason why UNESCO regards the International Movement of Scouting as one of the best means for international understanding and co-operation.

One of the outstanding events of my Scout life was when I attended the

Second World Jamboree, in Denmark, in 1924. I was a Patrol Leader at that time and I remember the reception given by my Patrol to Lord Baden-Powell. Amidst shouts and yells around, he shook my left hand very firmly and I was so proud that, when I came back home, I began showing my left hand to all the people whom I met!

I cannot also forget my training in Gilwell Park, in 1934. I was in the Cuckoo Patrol. We had to take self-made tea. On the first day, it was very smoke-laden, and later also, we were not able to improve its taste. But there was no complaint, no wry face. It remained a joke and we enjoyed ourselves thoroughly.

In the Sixth World Jamboree, in 1947, I remember that, on the 14th August, the Pakistani Scouts celebrated the Independence of their country, for the first time, when they hoisted their National Flag which they had made overnight, of their white shirts and green turbans. It was a great moment in the Jamboree. The boys felt very proud of their achievement and we welcomed heartily a new country, as its flag went up, amidst the plaudits of the assembled Scouts and Scouters.

I was further impressed with the international spirit of Pakistani Scouting, as I learnt that one of their distinguished members, Scouter Taqi Mohsin Rizvi, had joined the last World Scout Jubilee Jamboree, in England, after having walked all the distance between Pakistan and the U.K.! He had availed of all the opportunities, on his way, to get real contacts with the people of different countries and with the Scouts he had visited. He is a globe-trotter and a mountaineer of repute and his experience will benefit the Scouts considerably. I understand he is still on his world hiking tour. It is good that he is contributing his impressions to the "Pak Scout".

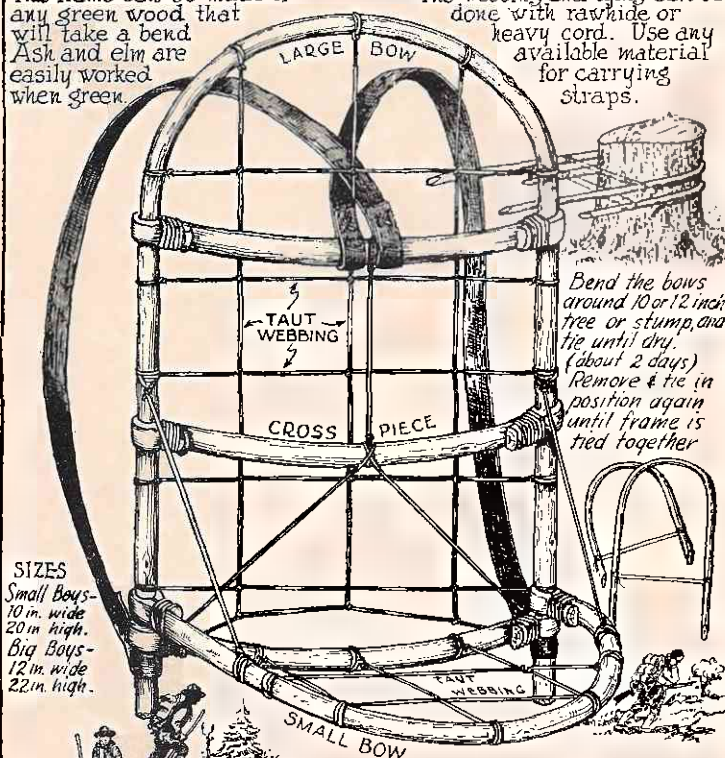
I wish you all Good Scouting and Good Camping.

CHIPPEWA PACK FRAME

PLATE BY W. BEN. HUNT - HALES CORNERS, WIS.

This frame can be made of any green wood that will take a bend. Ash and elm are easily worked when green.

The webbing and tying can be done with rawhide or heavy cord. Use any available material for carrying straps.

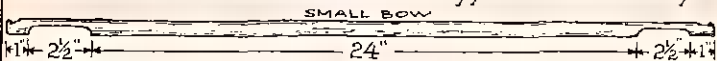


SIZES
Small Boys-
10 in. wide
20 in. high.
Big Boys-
12 in. wide
22 in. high.

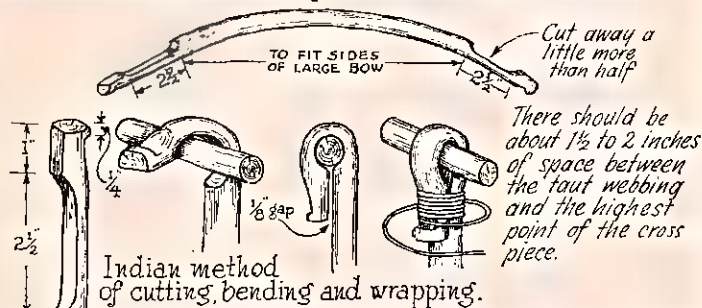
Bend the bows around 10 or 12 inch tree or stump, and tie until dry. (about 2 days) Remove & tie in position again until frame is tied together.

Cut two green saplings (elm, ash or hickory) 1 inch thick at butt, before peeling, one $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. long and one 3 ft. long. Also get three naturally bent 1 inch branches 20 inches long, and bent about like this

Whittle them all down to an even thickness (about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch) and flatten the concave or inner side of the cross pieces. Keep ends of small bow and the cross pieces moist. The cross pieces can be laid in water and the ends of the small bow wrapped in wet burlap.



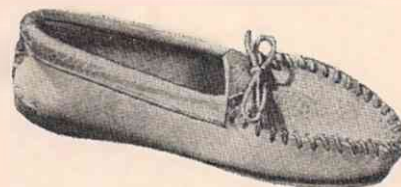
Whittle ends of small bow as shown (the 3 ft. piece) to this size and the ends of the cross pieces to size shown below



To make bending easier, heat may be applied to the parts to be bent. Heat turns the moisture in the wood to steam, making it more pliable.

Green wood shrinks when dry and the wrappings have a tendency to become loose. So make temporary wrapping first and in a few days tie permanently.

Make a Pair of Moccasins in Minutes...



In only a few minutes you can make a pair of comfortable, good looking moccasins.

This ready-to-assemble kit requires no tools or needles. Just lace the sections together. A grand Troop or Pack project.

Sizes 1-12 with hard sole . . . \$3.50
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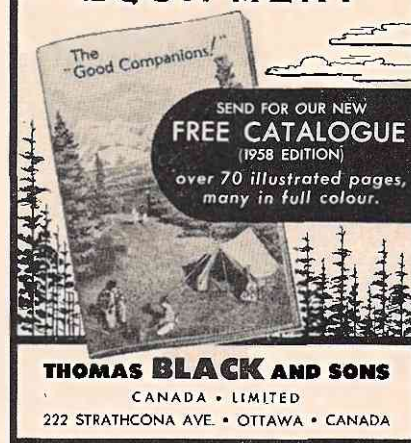
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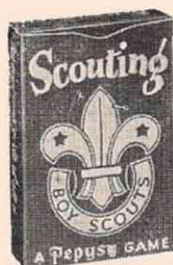
The Boy Scouts Association
306 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa 4, Ont.

BOY SCOUT Indemnity Insurance

The Canadian General Council is pleased to announce that through representations made on their behalf by Messrs. Lyon & Harvey to the Insurance Company a further increase in benefits has been arranged as follows:

Sickness Benefit
Medical Expenses
(while at camp)
\$100.00
(increased from \$50.00)

Will you please notify all units.



The game has been devised to appeal especially to all who are interested in Scouting. Chosen with the co-operation and guidance of the Boy Scouts Association. Complete rules with each set.

AS LISTED IN THE STORES DEPT.
CATALOGUE ON PAGE 29

CAMPING HINTS

(From *The Scout*, April 4th, 1958)

Pack your kit with your mind as well as your hands.

* * *

Save rubber bands, or better still cut some from an old inner tube. They have lots of uses—for packing, keeping tins and jars tightly shut or for putting between a tent peg and the end of the guy rope. (This saves you having to tighten and loosen guys to keep up with the weather).

* * *

When you're making out your camp list don't forget matches, salt and adhesive tape.

* * *

Adhesive tape, like rubber bands, has many uses, e.g. sealing jars and tins, mending slits (for the time being) in tents or groundsheets.

* * *

If you are looking for something to put on bread beside jam, there's peanut butter, honey, golden syrup, bovril, meat and fish pastes, chocolate spread, cream cheese.

* * *

Don't leave things lying about—especially axes and knives.

* * *

Use square and diagonal lashings for gadgets—and lash lightly. A wobbly gadget is a poor gadget.

* * *

In camp at night the cold rises from the ground: put as much as you can spare beneath rather than above. (O.K. you know that—but does young Joe Tenderfoot in your Patrol?—And do you know that newspaper is a good substitute for an extra blanket?)

* * *

If the ground is soft put a tin lid under your tent poles to prevent them sinking into the ground.

* * *

Have plenty of variety in your cooking. See if you can have a different breakfast every camping day this year!

* * *

Play games away from tents and kitchens. It's easy to damage things and have a serious accident by tripping over a guy or a gadget.

* * *

Don't light a fire on the ground without carefully cutting away the turf (which should be carefully rolled and put aside—keeping it watered—ready for replacement). About three square feet should be enough. But an altar fire doesn't damage the ground.

* * *

Don't leave litter anywhere. Burn it or bury it or take it away with you.

* * *

Ever thought of using phosphorescent paint in camp—to mark the entrance to latrines or the (return) entrance to the tent?

STORES DEPARTMENT CHANGES

Increased costs of freight, import duties and slow deliveries has made it necessary for the Stores Department at Canadian Headquarters to secure neckerchiefs from a Canadian source. As a point of interest it cost thirteen cents per neckerchief for freight, duty, insurance and brokerage on shipments from Scotland to which we had to add the manufacturer's cost.

In changing to Canadian suppliers the following advantages outweigh the disadvantages:

1. An ample supply of any colour neckerchief can be secured within two weeks, reducing the problem of back-orders.
2. We are aiding our own Canadian textile industry.
3. We can hold the price structure as against a forecasted raise in costs from overseas.

4. A slightly heavier material which is more suitable can be supplied at the present price.
5. Material can be sold by the yard. This enables a Group to make their own colours at half the cost. It also gives the Ladies' Auxiliaries a project of the type they desire.
6. Much better service can be given.
7. Any colour combination can be made.
8. The sole disadvantage is that there will be some slight change in colour shades until we are completely changed over.

* * *

A new crew-neck jersey will soon be sold to Cubs in place of the collar type. It was felt that the collar type was too warm for regular meetings.



CUB CUSTOMS IN OTHER LANDS

This material could provide an excellent base upon which to build a yarn about the Scout Brotherhood which circles the globe. Cubs and Scouts, no matter where their homeland may be, share many experiences, work towards the same goals and hope to become understanding citizens of the world.

What would you think if you heard—
An Italian Cub say: Buona Cassia,
or a Greek Cub say: Kago Kuragi,
or a Danish Cub say: Gorth yat Ulve,
or a German Cub say: Gute Jagd,
or a French Cub say: Bonne Chance.
How would your Canadian Cub say
the same thing?

The answer is "Good Hunting" and this riddle could provide the key by which to introduce to your Cubs the Cubs in other lands.

After all, your boys should know something of other Cubs for they are all his "brothers". When the New Chum is invested is he not welcomed "as a Wolf Cub and one of our Great Brotherhood of Scouts".

Very briefly, let's look at some customs of Cubs of other lands.

Our neighbours to the south have over two million Cubs or Cub-Scouts as they are better known. Their Sixes are called Dens and their Sixers are known as Denners. Usually they have a Scout with each Den and he is known as a Den Chief. The Den meets once

a week in private homes during which they work on projects and activities which they then demonstrate at their monthly Pack Meetings.

The Cub-Scout progresses from being a Bobcat (or Tenderpad Cub) to earning his Wolf badge, Bear badge, Lion badge and finally to becoming a member of the honoured Webelos Den, where he receives special training prior to going-up to Scouts.

The Cub-Scouts wear a distinctive uniform of blue trimmed with gold, but the grin worn by Cub-Scouts is the same happy grin worn by Cubs all over the world.

In the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth countries such as Australia and New Zealand, the Cubs dress much the same and do many of the things that Cubs in Canada do. Possibly, because of our winter climate, we may do less outdoor activities. Cubbing in Canada owes a great deal of its growth to the guidance and continuing influence of the Cub people in England.

In France, the Cubs wear berets in place of caps and during the summer they wear light shirts in place of jerseys. French Cubs do a good deal of camping and because of their Latin temperament they make excellent use of their imagination in play acting and

in singing. At the Jamboree of Peace held in France in 1947, there was a special Wolf Cub Day during which a thousand Cubs paraded, sang and gave a grand Grand Howl to the present Lord Baden-Powell, son of the Founder. French Cubs have a good many more badges than Canadian Cubs.

In the Scandinavian countries, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, Cubbing is very active indeed. Due to their cold climate however, they, like Canadian Cubs, must dress warmly when going on a ramble. They wear long baggy but comfortable trousers as shown in the sketch.

On the other hand, Cubs in Africa and in the West Indies don't wear very much at all for it is very hot all year round. And yet the Cubs in the tropics do many of the same things that we do in Canada, although with bare feet it must be hard to walk a plank or climb a tree.

Finally, however, it appears that we have at least three things in common: the Grand Howl, the Cub salute and the Good Turn. So let's get our Cubs to do them the best way they can.



"Knud from Norway."

Summer

Scouting is an all year program

(From the Training Department)

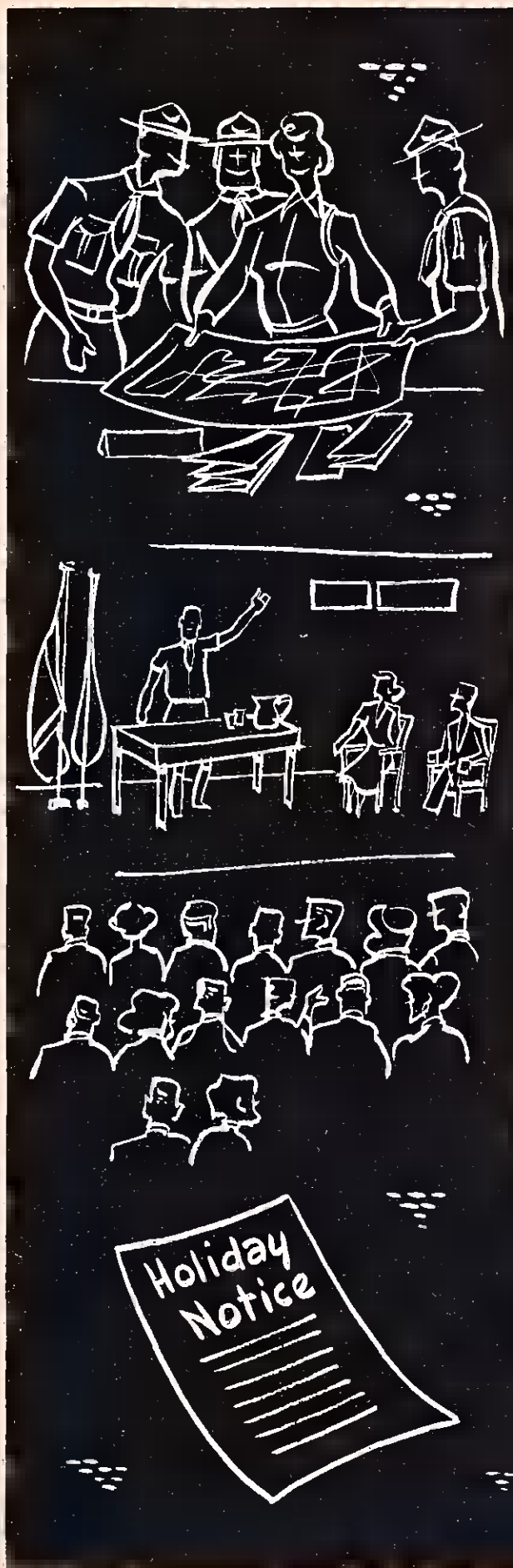
With the approach of summer, will your programme melt away in the warm summer sun leaving your boys to run wild, and thereby making it hard to bring them together in an integrated group in September? Many of our Groups apparently close down completely for this, the most important quarter of the year for Cubbing and Scouting. This is despite the fact that very few of our boys go away for the entire summer. Some go away for part of the summer and the great majority do not go away at all. Therefore, you can be sure that, at any time, you will have Cubs and Scouts who will be most happy to take part in a programme of organized Scouting activities.

What is required then is obviously another call upon that most important facet of Leadership—Imagination.

You can be sure that there will be a great many people, particularly parents, who will be anxious to assist in a Summer Programme which you might suggest. Why not call your boys' parents together, outline the aim of a Summer Activities Plan and ask them for assistance in putting this plan into action. If you are looking for ideas to incorporate in this Outdoor Programme, ask your boys, before breaking off, regular meetings, for a list of things that they would like to do during the Summer Programme. Sixers' Councils and Courts of Honour will come up with a great variety of ideas which you can then discuss with the parents.

Here are a few ideas coming from one Group who has tried the Programme successfully:

1. Plan a "Learn to Swim" campaign and encourage them to become swimmers during the holidays. If they think they know all about swimming suggest working on Life Saving Badges or Certificate from the Red Cross Society or the Royal Life Saving Society. Here you will see that the parents can help at the family cottage or by taking out a membership in the local YMCA pool.
2. Scouts and Cubs from rural areas would enjoy a trip



Activities

me, what about your Troop?

(ment, Canadian Headquarters)

to the city, where a conducted tour would end up with a visit to a local swimming pool. On the other hand, Scouts and Cubs from urban areas would enjoy a day or week-end in the countryside, visiting a farm, and ending with a campfire and meal cooked in the open.

3. A family picnic or field day requires careful planning but the majority of the work could be done by parents. Father and son races, mother and son nail-driving contests, simple inexpensive prizes for scavenger and treasure hunts are just a few of the things which will contribute to a lively full-of-fun affair for the whole family.

4. A pick-up softball or basketball game between boys and their fathers. You are bound to find a dad who will organize the activity.

5. If there is a zoo or natural history museum, plan to take composite Sixers on a visit where they will learn more about the jungle animals.

6. A father and son fishing contest with mothers making up suitable prizes for the biggest fish caught, smallest fish (within the legal limit) and the best fish story.

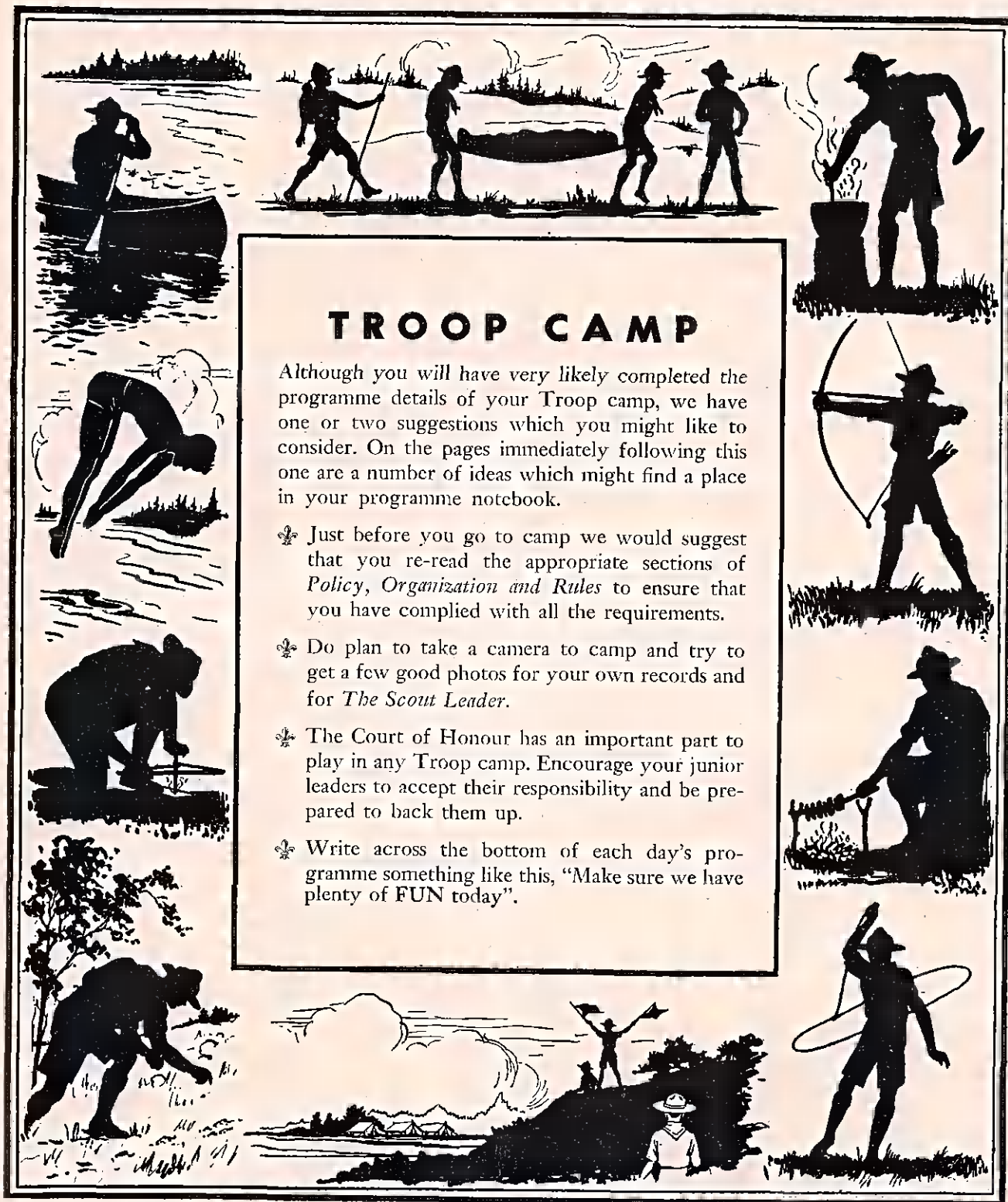
7. Offer your assistance to Patrol Leaders who might plan composite Patrol week-end hikes.

8. The Cubmaster could arrange to take the Pack on a one-day visit of the Troop-Camp.

9. As a special treat for your Sixers and Seconds, take them away for a week-end to your summer cottage or to the cottage of one of your boy's parents. It will give you and your Assistants a wonderful opportunity to really get to know your boys. The same sort of thing applies to members of the Court of Honour.

Finally, start slow and sure, but do start. Even if you only manage one meeting a month this is better than no activities for the summer, at all. The initial planning will take time but the result will be enthused boys who are still bound together in the Scout Programme, thereby making it easier to get at the regular programme in the Fall.





TROOP CAMP

Although you will have very likely completed the programme details of your Troop camp, we have one or two suggestions which you might like to consider. On the pages immediately following this one are a number of ideas which might find a place in your programme notebook.

- ✿ Just before you go to camp we would suggest that you re-read the appropriate sections of *Policy, Organization and Rules* to ensure that you have complied with all the requirements.
- ✿ Do plan to take a camera to camp and try to get a few good photos for your own records and for *The Scout Leader*.
- ✿ The Court of Honour has an important part to play in any Troop camp. Encourage your junior leaders to accept their responsibility and be prepared to back them up.
- ✿ Write across the bottom of each day's programme something like this, "Make sure we have plenty of FUN today".

THE
CANADIAN GENERAL COUNCIL
OF
THE BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION.



MEDICAL EXAMINATION FORM

To be completed on behalf of Wolf Cubs, Boy Scouts and Rover Scouts
during *the week before* proceeding to camp or to travelling.

This form may also be used for those members of the Movement who are
undergoing an annual medical check-up

PARENT OR GUARDIAN TO COMPLETE THIS PAGE

SURNAME	GIVEN NAMES	AGE
FULL POSTAL ADDRESS		
HOME PHONE NO.	ALTERNATE PHONE NO.	GROUP NAME AND NUMBER
HE WILL BE CAMPING AT, OR VISITING		PACK TROOP CREW

NOTE

IF THE BOY IS TAKEN TO A DOCTOR OR HOSPITAL WHILE AWAY FROM HOME
THIS FORM SHOULD ACCOMPANY HIM

(see page 4)

INSURANCE

IS HE COVERED BY BOY SCOUT INSURANCE?

☐ Yes ☐ No

ACCIDENT REPORT AND CLAIM FOR INSURANCE FORMS ARE
AVAILABLE FROM DISTRICT/PROVINCIAL HEADQUARTERS AND
MUST BE COMPLETED AND SENT TO H.Q. WITHIN 30 DAYS.

IS HE COVERED BY ADDITIONAL INSURANCE?

BLUE CROSS

☐ Yes ☐ No

P. S. I.

☐ Yes ☐ No

OTHER (please specify)

PLEASE RETURN COMPLETED FORM TO SCOUTER

(SCOUTER—PLEASE REFER TO PAGE 3)

CONTINUED ON PAGE 2

TO BE COMPLETED BY PARENT OR GUARDIAN PRIOR TO THE MEDICAL EXAMINATION

IF HE IS SUBJECT TO ANY OF THE FOLLOWING PLEASE INDICATE:

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> ASTHMA OR HAY FEVER | <input type="checkbox"/> CRAMPS (in the water) | <input type="checkbox"/> HEART TROUBLE |
| <input type="checkbox"/> BED WETTING | <input type="checkbox"/> DIABETES | <input type="checkbox"/> POISON IVY, OAK, SUMAC |
| <input type="checkbox"/> BRONCHITIS | <input type="checkbox"/> DIARRHOEA | <input type="checkbox"/> SINUS TROUBLE |
| <input type="checkbox"/> COLDS | <input type="checkbox"/> EAR TROUBLE | <input type="checkbox"/> SKIN TROUBLE |
| <input type="checkbox"/> CONSTIPATION | <input type="checkbox"/> EYE TROUBLE | <input type="checkbox"/> SLEEP WALKING |
| <input type="checkbox"/> CONVULSIONS | <input type="checkbox"/> FAINTING | <input type="checkbox"/> THROAT TROUBLE |
| <input type="checkbox"/> COUGHS | <input type="checkbox"/> HEADACHES | <input type="checkbox"/> TOOTHACHE |

IF HE HAS HAD ANY OF THE FOLLOWING PLEASE INDICATE:

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> APPENDICITIS | <input type="checkbox"/> KIDNEY DISEASE | <input type="checkbox"/> RHEUMATIC FEVER |
| <input type="checkbox"/> CHICKEN-POX | <input type="checkbox"/> MALARIA | <input type="checkbox"/> ST. VITUS DANCE (chorea) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> DIPHTHERIA | <input type="checkbox"/> MASTOID | <input type="checkbox"/> SCARLET FEVER |
| <input type="checkbox"/> HERNIA (rupture) | <input type="checkbox"/> MEASLES | <input type="checkbox"/> SMALL-POX (see below) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> HEART DISEASE | <input type="checkbox"/> MUMPS | <input type="checkbox"/> TUBERCULOSIS (or exposed to) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> INFANTILE PARALYSIS | <input type="checkbox"/> PNEUMONIA | <input type="checkbox"/> TYPHOID FEVER |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> WHOOPING COUGH |

SMALL-POX

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALL-POX IS A CANADIAN GOVERNMENT REQUIREMENT FOR RE-ENTRY TO CANADA, OTHER THAN FROM THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

HAS HE BEEN VACCINATED WITHIN THE LAST THREE YEARS?

☐ YES

☐ NO

TETANUS (LOCKJAW)

INOCULATION IS NOT COMPULSORY BUT RECOMMENDED

HAS HE BEEN IMMUNIZED AGAINST TETANUS (TOXOID) WITHIN ONE YEAR?

☐ YES

☐ NO

PARENTS or GUARDIAN'S COMMENTS:—

HIS GENERAL HEALTH IS ☐ GOOD ☐ FAIR

Please outline any recent accident or illness and state any nervous allergies not listed above. State also any known sensitivity to drugs:

DATED

19

PARENT'S OR GUARDIAN'S SIGNATURE

TO THE EXAMINING DOCTOR:

The bearer of this form will be participating in strenuous outdoor activities under all kinds of weather conditions. These activities may include hiking, camping, swimming, boating (and in winter, skiing, snowshoeing and hockey). It is necessary that he be in good health and fine physical condition. Will you please examine him with this in mind? To assist we have secured his health history (opposite page).

HEART	LUNGS	VISION Rt. 20/ Lt. 20/
EARS	NOSE	THROAT
TEETH	SKIN	EXTREMITIES
HERNIA		GENITALIA
URINALYSIS REPORT Sugar Albumen		

MEDICAL REPORT to PARENT or GUARDIAN

To-day, I have given your boy a medical examination and find that he is in good physical condition, with the following exceptions:

RECOMMEND DENTAL VISIT <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	RECOMMEND VACCINATION AGAINST:	RECOMMEND INOCULATION AGAINST:
RECOMMEND HE DOES NOT PARTICIPATE IN:		
THE FOLLOWING DIETARY NEEDS ARE RECOMMENDED:		
DATED	SIGNED M.D.	

SCOUTER'S ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I have read and understand this completed form and will carry out to the best of my ability, with the co-operation of your boy, any directions on this form outlined by you or the medical examiner.

DATED	SIGNED	POSITION
-------	--------	----------

TREATMENT REPORT

Should it be necessary for the boy to be taken to a doctor or to hospital in case of accident or illness the treatment given should be outlined below:

DATED

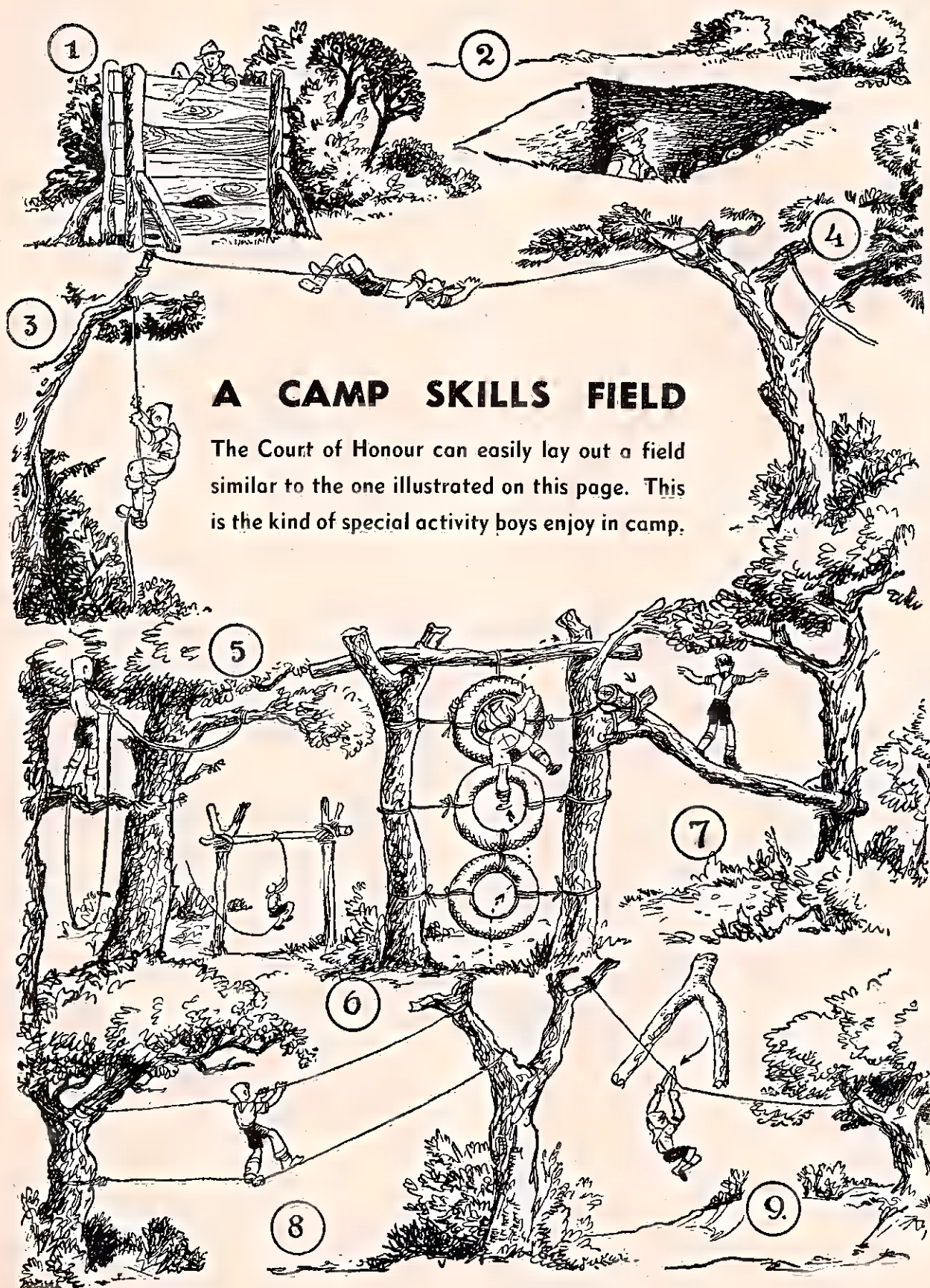
19

SIGNED

M.D.

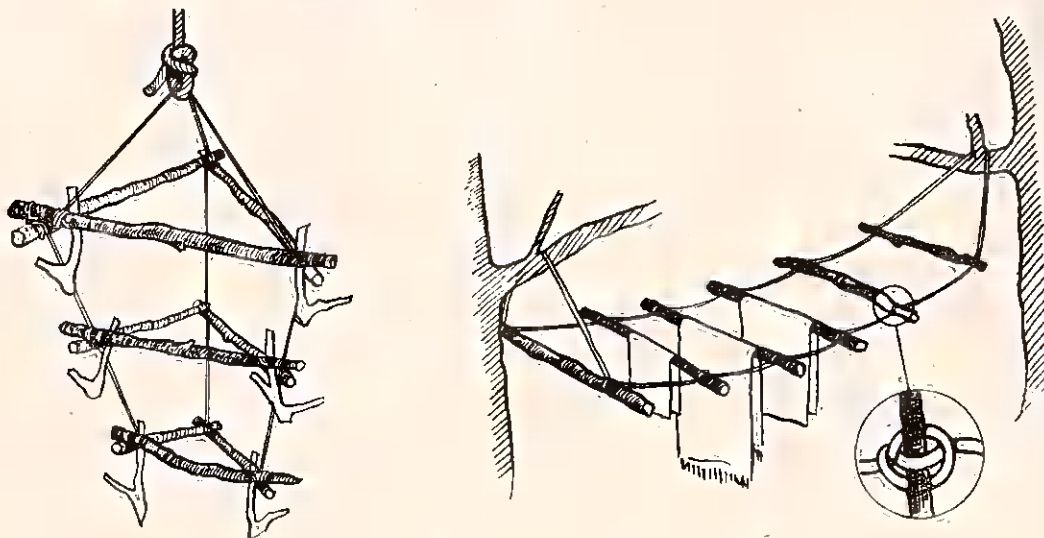
NAME AND ADDRESS OF HOSPITAL (if any)

PLEASE RETURN COMPLETED FORM TO SCOUTER

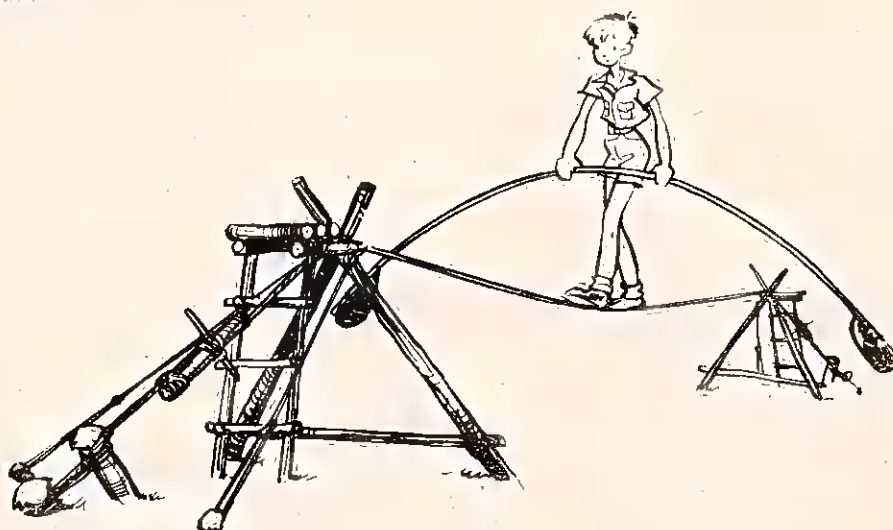


PROGRAMME IDEAS FOR CAMP

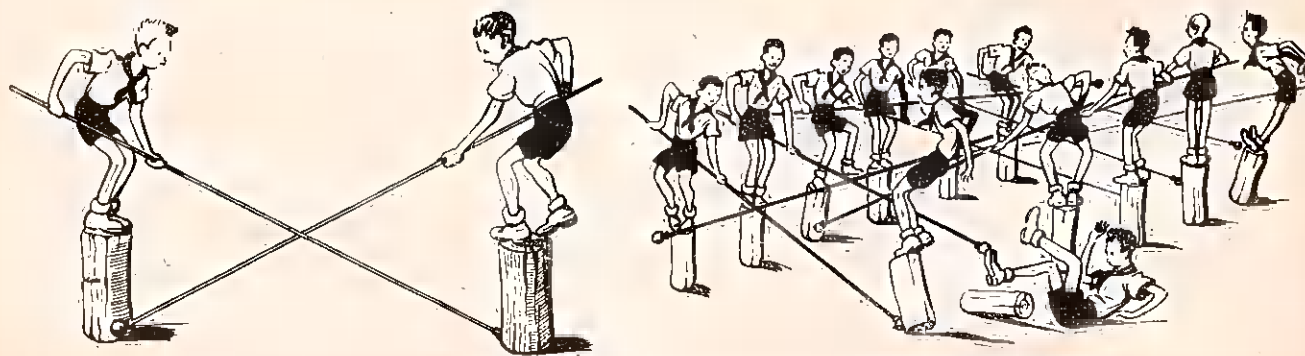
Boys enjoy building useful gadgets while they are in camp or on an overnight hike. Here are two ideas that you might like to try with your Troop.



The two ideas shown below come to us from the Scouts des France and are copied from their Scouting magazine.

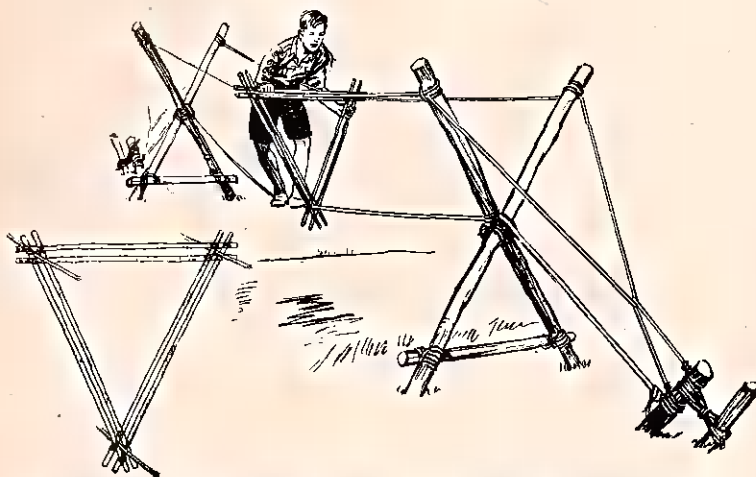


Here is a combination pioneering project and tightrope act for a Parents' Night.

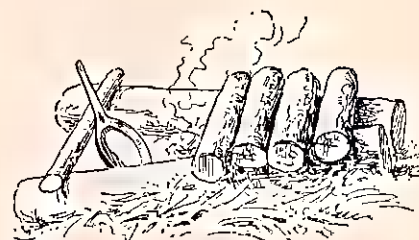


As a pairs game or as a Patrol challenge scheme, this idea requires very simple equipment.

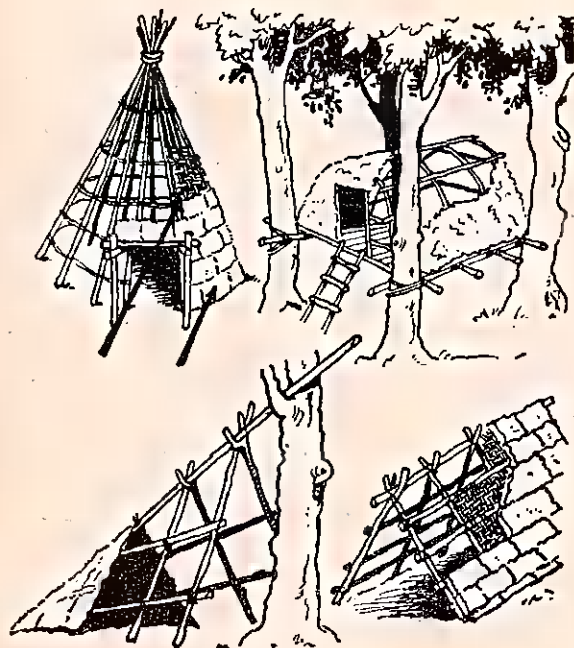
MORE CAMP PROGRAMME IDEAS



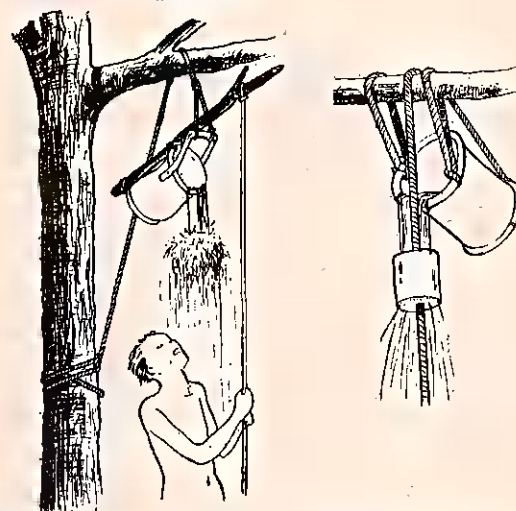
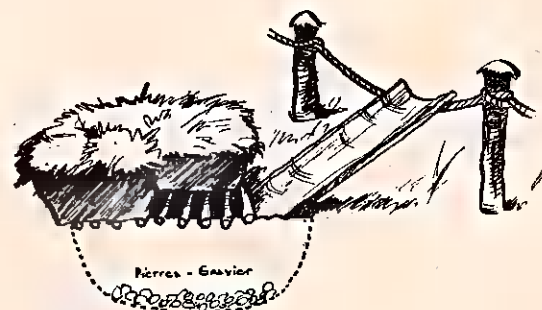
Try this Pioneering Project from the Book by John Thurman.



A HUNTERS' AND TRAPPERS' FIRE
MODIFIED TO PRODUCE HEAT
FOR BAKING

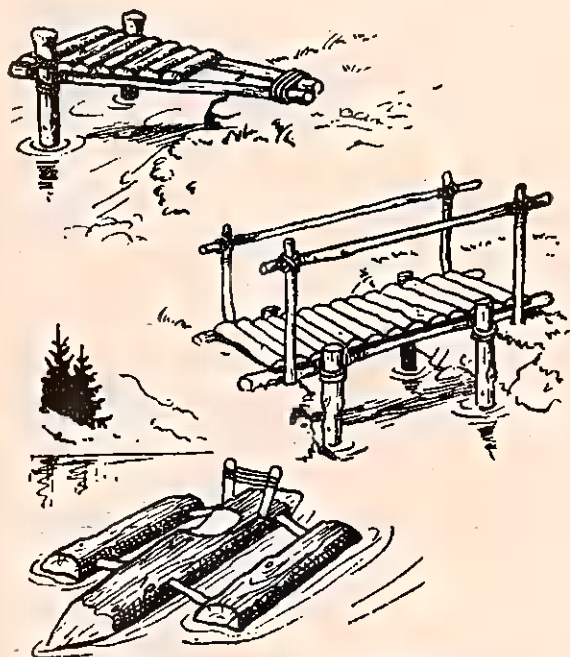


Shelter building is a good overnight camp activity.

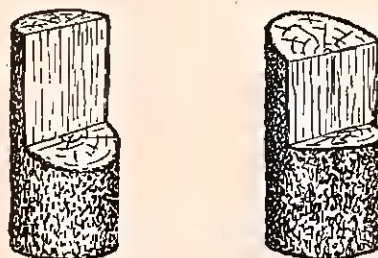


From France, ideas to keep you and your campsite
clean.

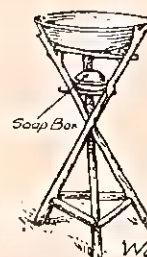
MORE CAMP PROGRAMME IDEAS



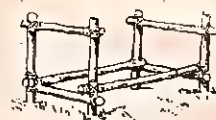
A simple water craft and two easy-to-build docks.



A camp chair for everyone.



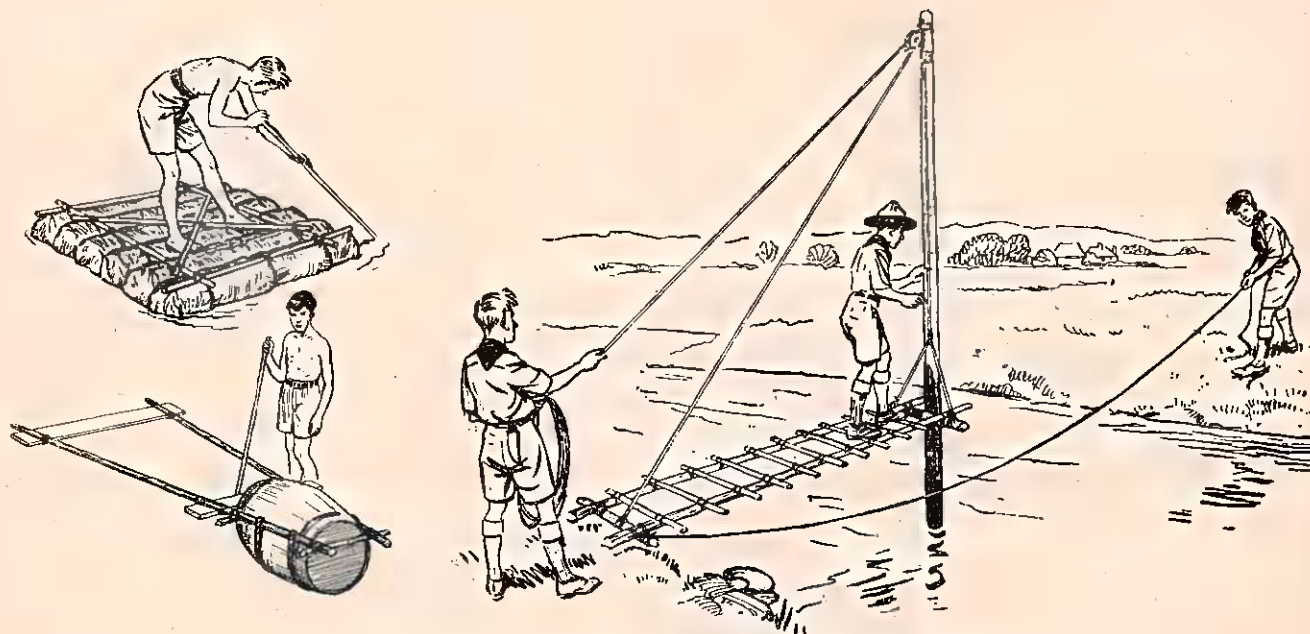
Soap Box



Wood Box

Wash Basin

Make sure lashings on gadgets are tight.



Two more ideas from the Camp Chief of England's Gilwell Park.

CHECK YOUR PIONEER MATERIALS

(Adapted from *The Scouter*, 1956)

PIONEERING—providing that you possess or have access to the right kind of materials and equipment—can be an unlimited source of fun, in which you are tested time and again both physically and mentally. No project will be brought to a successful end without a great deal of planning and at the same time improvisation; of arranging beforehand, and last-minute solving of unexpected handicaps and difficulties.

Many of us are not lucky enough to lay our hands on a complete and absolutely comprehensive set of tools nor are we always able to get all the necessary timber, ropes and cables that are needed to tackle any pioneering job.

However, it is useful to know what material you generally need, in order to make a sensible choice when obtaining your stock and to care for and maintain your materials.

Resistance of Timber

TREES	GRADING OF RESISTANCE AGAINST		
	DECAY	BENDING	PRESSURE
OAK.....	1	2	4
PINE.....	2	5	7
ASH.....	3	3	3
ELM.....	4	4	2
BIRCH..	5	6	5
BEECH..	6	7	6

Your first worry will be a choice of timber and a set of spars, which will enable you to embark on a reasonably wide field of projects. The above graph grades the available timber, according to its resistance against decay, bending and pressure. Often, of course, you will not be in a position to select your timber and it is just a question of "Have what you can get". However, it is good to know if a certain kind of timber is suitable or not for bending and other purposes.

A point of extreme importance—once you have obtained your timber—is how to maintain it in a good condition, so that you safeguard your boys against accidents and increase the useful life of your material. The best way to look after your timber is to de-bark your

spars, in order to prevent any possibility of insects damaging them. Do not leave it at that, but also rub them in with carboleum which has been heated beforehand. Repeat this a few times.

Storing of timber has to be done in such a way that rain cannot reach it, but sun and wind have free access. Pile the spars so that alternate rows face in opposite directions and pile them on three under logs. You can cover your stack by building a roof above it.

Another point to bear in mind, is to mark all your timber, according to size, this will save you a lot of time when pioneering.

We have a wide choice when selecting the kind of ropes we need, depending of course on our purse and on the particular purpose for which we want the rope.

The best kind is *hemp* which is strong, smooth and durable. *Manila* which comes from the wild banana, growing in the Philippine Islands, is also very good, although not as strong as hemp, but extremely durable. *Coir*, made from the husk of coconuts, is very coarse and rough, and inferior to hemp and manila. *Sisal*, an American product, is hard but very useful for making gadgets. *Cotton* again is strong, smooth and easy to handle when dry but hard and stiff when wet.

Ropes are made either laid-up (which means that the strands are twisted together) or braided in which case the strands are plaited. Try to avoid knotting two ropes together when pioneering, as this will result in a considerable loss of bearing power or "safe-load" of these ropes. The following graph shows this loss in percentages of the whole safe-load.

Reduction in "Safe-Load" of Ropes

EYE SPLICE.....	10%
BACK SPLICE.....	20%
TIMBER HITCH.....	30%
CLOVE HITCH.....	40%
REEF.....	50%
OTHER KNOTS.....	55%

A good way of calculating the safe-load is to square in inches the circumference of your rope which will give you the safe-load in hundredweights. For

old rope, of course, this safe-load is about ten to twenty-five per cent less.

With ropes as much as with timber, much depends on the care you give it and the time you spend on its maintenance. See to it that all rope is whipped properly or at least prevent unravelling by making a stopper knot at the end of your rope. The figure-of-eight and the blood knot are quite simple to make and can be used especially for thin string. The man-rope knot and the cross knot may be used for hawser laid rope. Heavy ropes should always be spliced at their ends.

Always store your ropes in a dry place and when wet hang them out to dry. Do this for instance from a first- or second-floor window so that all moisture will not collect in one place but will flow out of the ropes.

Remember, rotting of your rope starts from its centre and will not show until it is too late. When storing ropes, coil them up and put heavy ropes on shelves or on hooks and small lashing ropes in bags, according to size. Do not forget to mark your bags clearly with the size of the ropes. Why not try putting aluminum labels at one end of your heavy rope also indicating the length and size of that rope.

It remains now only to mention metal cables which consist generally of six or eight strands each of a certain number of wires, twisted together. The safe-load of a cable is about the same as that of a hemp rope with double its diameter.

There are two kinds of metal cables, suitable for pioneering: (1) iron cables of which strands are twisted around a rope centre and (2) steel cables where each strand has its own rope centre. A steel cable, therefore, will be lighter and more pliable than an iron one. If you compare cables with, say, hemp ropes, you will find that cables last longer, that they are lighter but that they break easier due to lack of elasticity.

The care of cables is much the same as for ropes, except that you roll a cable on a drum, the diameter of which should be at least twenty times that of the cable and that you must oil your cable regularly. And never forget: much of the usefulness of your material depends on the way you look after it.

IS HE REALLY A SOCIAL MISFIT?

(From the article "Adolescence" in Canada's *Health & Welfare*, April, 1958)

Since the adolescent's emotional behaviour is often unpredictable and violent, some people have thought of the stage as one of "storm and stress". There has been the feeling that adolescence is a time of great emotional upheaval through which every young person must pass. Actually, this is not so. Many young people reach maturity without any sense of having come through an ordeal.

Since the adolescent tends to change in physical size and shape, sometimes at an alarming rate, it takes a little time to make his trunk and limbs work together smoothly. During this period he tends to look less graceful than he did as a child. So, adolescence is sometimes referred to as "the awkward stage". Some adolescents are more awkward than they were as children but this is also because of a critical attitude on the part of some parents, teachers and neighbors that leads to self-consciousness and embarrassment. Thus, it is not always adolescence as such that brings about awkwardness. Criticism helps do it too.

Physical changes in adolescents are startling. Height and weight increase remarkably; rapid growth increases the appetite; glands in the skin are changing to meet new demands but the adolescent body is not always able, at the same time, to deal with an increase in food and a strange diet so he, or she breaks out in the hated skin blemishes, the sex organs enlarge and body hair begins to appear. Girls develop breasts and boys' voices change. Accompanying these changes are new feelings and attractions which draw boy and girl together, yet make them more keenly aware of society's conflicting attitudes toward sexual behavior. Thus the adolescent faces a new situation and is swept along with powerful new emotions which he is not certain he can control. Little wonder, then, that the adolescent is often insecure and shows this by loud, brash talk or moodiness; seems to enjoy meaningless chit-chat (because what is said is not as important as being with the gang); vigorously tries to establish his importance and avoid even minor social blunders. This kind of behavior, while aggravating to the adult, is the adolescent's way of becoming familiar with the opposite sex and is a working-through period of the greatest importance.

The adolescent's insecurity leads him to conformity—that is, behaving just like the others in his group.

The child, for example, appears to want to conform to an individual. The adult, on the other hand, conforms because he wishes to identify with a particular group of people. Adolescent conformity seems to combine the intensity of feeling of the child with the aims and attitudes of the adult. The sometimes passionate need to conform to the gang is extremely important to adolescents and should be understood and tolerated by parents, so long as their activities are not dangerous or offensive.

Probably the most important achievement at this time is that the adolescent rapidly takes over from his parents complete responsibility for controlling his actions. It is better when the parent gradually gives the adolescent greater responsibility as he shows he is able to assume it. In practice this seldom works so smoothly. The adolescent is all too supremely confident that he can "take care of himself" socially, emotionally and financially—at least, in the disposal of money. Two things are necessary at this point. Parents must realize that they cannot make a man out of their boy unless they are willing to take the risk and give him a chance to test his abilities by himself. Youth must realize that the best way to gain independence is to prove themselves by displaying a real sense of responsibility. The slowness of the pace is irksome to the adolescent, the fears of physical harm or social disapproval are strong in the parents, but both must be borne.

The adolescent, like the child, tends to respond emotionally in an all-or-none fashion. When he's blue, he's blue and when he's happy, he's on top of the world. However, this extreme response is more upsetting to the adolescent than to the child, for the youth feels that he should have better control. He tries to hold in these strong emotional feelings so as to act more maturely and this often leads to moodiness, surliness, and, sometimes, to a kind of apathy. Without approving outbursts, parents can help by being sympathetic during the ups-and-downs. Also they can respect the youth's desire to keep things to himself, while at the same time making it clear that he can confide in them whenever he feels the need.

Teenagers may not say so, but they often welcome limits set by adults. Rules, such as no phone calls during homework hours, dating on certain days and a curfew hour for dates, still leave them plenty of scope to make independent decisions.

One emotion, so noticeable in adolescence, is love. Strictly speaking, the love relationships begin with an attraction not generally thought of as love, i.e. the affection which commonly arises between two members of the same sex. This is the "crush", often violent and usually of short duration. Parents need not be too concerned about this unless it persists in the face of ample opportunity for social contacts with members of the opposite sex—in which event, professional help should be sought.

For better camping, use

BULLDOG METAL TENTPEGS

These British Tent Pegs are proving ideal for use in the varied conditions of soil throughout the world. Made of corrosion-proofed British Steel to withstand damp, wear and extremes of temperature, these lightweight Pegs hold firm throughout even the worst weather. In six sizes, from Sport Shops and Camping Equipment Dealers.

Note these special features:

EARS, unobtrusive but large and strong enough for the toughest strain. ANGULAR SECTION, for greater strength and compact nesting in the rucksack. CORRUGATION, designed to bite firmly in even the softest ground. TIP, carefully designed for deep and easy penetration.

- LIGHTWEIGHT
- COMPACT • DURABLE

The

BULLDOG

"never lets you down"

Main Distributors
TRANS-CANADA CAMPING SUPPLY CO.
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WINNIPEG, MAN.



The 'Love' Stages

The next stage is the interest in the opposite sex as a member of the opposite sex—not as an individual. This changes to an "ideal" love (movie star or other public figure) on a high romantic plane, involving a good deal of tenderness. Eventually, of course, this dream world romance gives way to reality and the boy or girl turns to someone close at hand. In the beginning there is usually awkwardness and blundering in these boy-girl relationships and youth finds it safer to move together in a large group. However, this gives way to the person, double-dating, and finally to engagement and marriage.

Thoughtless interference by parents can lead to tears, hostility and open rebellion. However, most adolescents are confused by these new, sometimes tumultuous, feelings and parents' genuine sympathy is then welcomed. Parents can even go a step further by talking to them about more mature love.

Another big problem at this time is "going steady". The adolescent feels he must get a "date" for a party, dance, or football game, for this shows that he can compete successfully and that he is attractive. For the boy, the safest way out is to "go steady" and so be sure

of a regular date. For the girl, a steady not only proves her attractiveness but also makes sure she will not miss out on parties and dances. In some ways this is too bad, for they are both really going steady for the wrong reason. It is more a defence against their own insecurity and lack of self-confidence. Then also, going steady too early prevents them from broadening their social contacts which they need to do before finally making their choice of life partner.

Fear—A Big Factor

A second prominent adolescent emotion is fear. The big emphasis is on social fears—the fear of ridicule, of being embarrassed, of failure in school or at work. These fears should wane in late adolescence but sometimes they don't. As the adolescent becomes more mature he will see that building future success requires him to face present failure successfully. Parents can help to reduce this fear by a sensible attitude toward both success and failure. They can try to remove his mistaken idea that failure must necessarily be followed by ridicule, embarrassment and shame.

The adolescent wants to prove to himself that he can act like a grown-up and stand on his own. Perhaps he has already been earning money through part-time or summer jobs. Soon he will be going to work, technical school or college. As a younger adolescent he may have wanted to be a surgeon; the younger girl may have been interested in acting or becoming an airline hostess.

However, the hard facts of life tend to reduce the glamorous approach to the realism of economic circumstances, the benefits to be gained, the improvements of skills to match job opportunities, and so on.

As they mature and grow older, boys and girls seem to develop different outlooks toward the future. Many girls

tend to see employment as a temporary measure prior to marriage which can also provide part-time work early in married life and afford security for the future should the husband die. A boy, on the other hand, must think of job permanence. Consequently, he is more interested in personally satisfying work and a chance for advancement.

Attitude to Work

Employers feel that the greatest defect in most young people lies in their attitude to work—i.e., "Adolescents don't know what work is". Refusal to accept responsibility, unwillingness to finish a job or to "do it right", at sacrifice of time and effort, is distressing to employers and has led some firms to place less emphasis on abilities and interests in hiring young people and more weight on their attitude toward work. Thus the child who has been helped by his parents to accept responsibility generally is better prepared to take his place in employment.

It is now seriously questioned whether anyone's social, emotional and moral behavior can ever be considered entirely mature, at all times. Nevertheless, there are certain guide-posts. The socially, emotionally, morally, mature individual is one who can:

- make independent decisions based on the help and advice available;
- accept responsibility for these decisions;
- postpone immediate gratifications of needs until richer satisfactions may be gained;
- give, as well as accept, friendship and love.

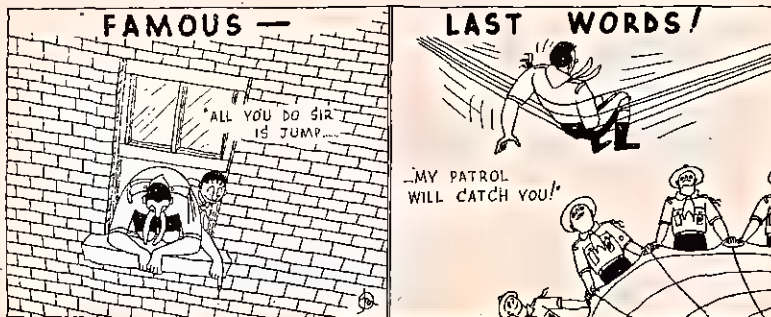
When the adolescent has reached the stage where these reactions have become a habit, he can then see himself and will be seen by others, as mature.



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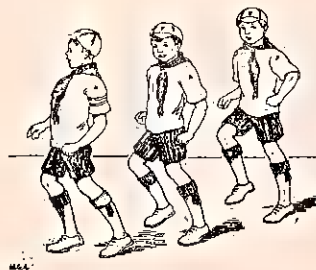
SUN LIFE OF CANADA

Head Office: Montreal



WHAT ARE WE TEACHING?

By DON KING, High River, Alberta



We are not expected to teach him Botany—he can certainly learn all that in school, but the mere idea of being able to plant and watch seeds grow under his own power is calculated to encourage him to appreciate, not the fact that the plant is growing, but the WAY life is born and develops.

Paying dues regularly is a simple task—for an adult. A boy of Cub age even nowadays handles little money that has any meaning for him. Learning to bring his nickel each week to help pay for his Cubbing may develop a sense of responsibility of simple finances, respect for the value of his money and charges him with the task of remembering faithfully to bring his contribution.

Uniform and Inspection, of course, are responsible for pride in cleanliness and neatness. Orderliness of person as well as property and business in later life may stem from good Inspection practices.

Games are a big part of the Cub Programme. Not so much for the *fun* of games alone, but from their successful adaptation to *teaching* the boy while he is *having* fun. Through games we may inculcate *sportsmanship*—rather than simply sports. The mingling with others, teamwork and co-operating with friend and stranger alike go to make up the underlying result of games.

Nearly every requirement in our programme is designed with a purpose other than those which appear on the surface. Again referring to skipping, not only may we teach or encourage determination, as mentioned above, but the obvious result is the development of natural grace of movement, rhythm and muscular control.

Requirements such as flags for patriotism; highway code for safety; hygiene for health reasons and so forth are primarily designed for one purpose, however many of them have other things to teach. How many hidden requirements can you find for each one?

Parents fail to understand, Cubs sometimes object to and Cubmasters often seem to ignore the fact that our programme is not designed simply to train the boy in mechanical habits, but

to accustom him to thinking for himself, to face difficulties with determination and to accept defeat without rancour, success without applause.

The biggest question in Cubbing today is . . . "WHY? . . . "Why do we do this?" and "Why do we do that?", "What good is this requirement?" and "How silly that one seems".

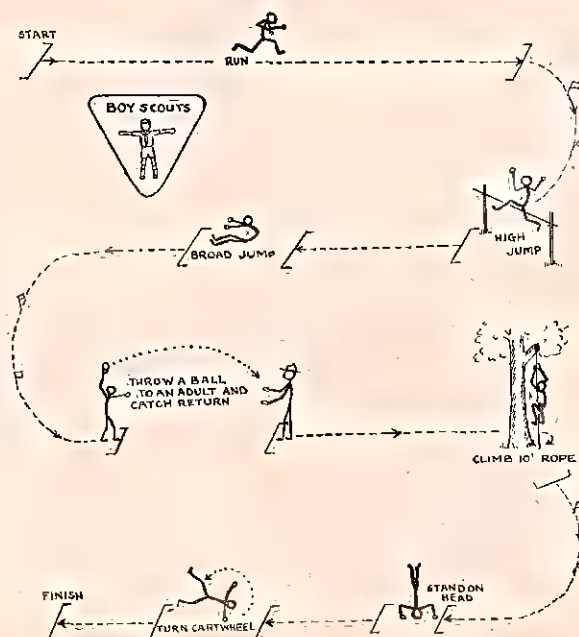
Lord Baden-Powell grasped the power of this system when he laid the foundation but our modern requirements go even further and deeper than even B.-P. would have expected. Skipping requirements—a boy may not be able to skip but he can try. If he tries hard enough it naturally follows that he will learn to skip and he will have at least put into it some effort which will show you what he

really is. It will teach him that our Motto is more than just words—it is a way of life as much as the whole Scout programme. **DO YOUR BEST**—that's all we ask the Cub to do. Skipping, knot-tying, growing things, even the dues he brings each week are part of the Cub Training Programme. What many people fail to realize is that these requirements may be used for more than just the obvious purpose—they may and should be used to build the main part of a youngster, his **CHARACTER**. The tying of a reef knot may not make him a sailor, but it will teach him co-ordination, it will also show him that if he tries he can accomplish things which he formerly thought he could not do.

WOLF CUB ATHLETE BADGE

This is the time of year when the outdoor Pack meeting devoted to the Athlete's Badge would be enjoyed by the Cubs in your Pack.

Illustrated below is a simple type of field which can be prepared by Cubs and parents for a special Pack meeting. In any event do plan as many outdoor Pack meetings as possible from now on.



"Scouting on the Air"

By MICHAEL ROBERTS, Field Commissioner, Greater Toronto Region

A Toronto Radio Programme written, prepared and put on by Scouts and Scouters as a Public Service.



Scout Gary Patton, of Toronto, sets the final programme level at CHUM before going on the air with the weekly Sunday night programme 'Scouting on the Air'.

"Hi, folks, this is your Scout Radio programme, *Scouting on the Air*". A Scout choir fades in from the background and sings "It's a great game" fading out as announcer Scout Ken Drope outlines the programme highlights and leads into the next feature.

And another "Scouting on the Air" programme is under way. Thousands of Scouts, Cubs, Leaders and parents are listening in to the Greater Toronto Region's own Radio Show which is aired every Sunday evening at 8.30 over Radio Station CHUM as a public service feature.

The show is lively, fast moving and interesting. One that would make any professional producer beam with pride. Yet the entire show is put together by boys and Leaders who, up until about a year ago, had no radio training whatsoever.

Due to training workshops, on the job training, and a lot of latent talent these shows have become regular listening for Toronto Scouting families. In order to produce the best possible shows,

both in content and technique, the radio gang have designed and built their own studio and control room in the basement of the Regional Scout Office and operate through a production method of eight trained production teams.

Each team consists of a producer, an assistant, a script writer, announcers and an engineer. Staff for these teams come from Scouts and Scouters throughout the Region.

A typical programme consists of a feature which may cover anything from the Jubilee Jamboree to Cub Pack meetings or from light weight camping to the arrival of immigrant Scouts from Europe. Songs from a Cub-Scout Choir, a news section, one or two interviews with Scouting personalities and sign-off.

To watch a production team in action is really interesting. In a number of cases two of the team have been out on location and recorded on the spot activities and have also interviewed personalities. Another part of the team have been recording the newscast and other

sections at the studio. These tapes are brought together at the studio and the whole programme put together as a unit by the production team. It is amazing to see Scouts operating the delicate machinery, splicing tapes, and discussing what should or should not be included. Then getting the entire show together and running it through for timing and balance.

The programmes are designed to appeal to the entire community and have an average listening audience of 60,000 people.

Scouting on the air is an institution now as it goes into its second year of operation and thousands of families throughout the Greater Toronto Region and the suburbs make sure that their radios are turned to 1050 on the dial, CHUM, every Sunday night.



A programme goes on the air from 'Scouting on the Air's' own studio with Bill Wildridge at the 'mike' and Doug Dietrich at the controls. At the right we find announcers Gary Patton, Jack Rosenthal and Ken Drope, all Scouts of the Toronto Region, tell the approximate audience of 60,000 "what's cooking" in Scouting.

THE PATROL SYSTEM AND HOW IT OPERATES



The third in a series of four articles explaining the Patrol System and how it may be practised

3. THE COURT OF HONOUR

Composition of the Court of Honour

The Court of Honour is made up of the Troop Leader (if there is one) the Patrol Leaders, and the Scoutmaster who may attend in an advisory capacity but does not vote. In Troops of three or less Patrols, Patrol Seconds may also be included. Although Assistant Scoutmasters may attend Court of Honour meetings, it is suggested that usually they should not do so. Too many adults will tend to overwhelm the boys with the result that they will not speak freely.

A session of the Court of Honour is a business meeting conducted on formal lines, thus a Chairman, Secretary, and Treasurer are required and are elected by the Court of Honour from its own membership.

In a new Troop, the position of Chairman is perhaps best filled temporarily, (say for ten weeks), by the Scoutmaster so that the Patrol Leaders may be instructed on how to prepare for and how to conduct a Court of Honour meeting.

The Secretary will keep the minutes of the meetings and attend to correspondence on behalf of the Court of Honour and of the Troop. The Treasurer will keep a record of dues collected and keep the Court of Honour informed of expenses and the balance in hand. He will prepare a budget and see that approval of the Court of Honour is obtained for all major expenditures.

The position of officers of the Court of Honour may be rotated, if necessary, so that each member has a turn and no job becomes a burden.

As the Troop grows and the Patrol Leaders gain experience, they should take over the running of the Court of Honour completely. Normally, the

Troop Leader will act as Chairman and the Scoutmaster will sit in on some meetings but take little part in discussions. He will give advice when asked and maybe suggest a possible solution to a difficult problem but, in most cases, it is better to let the boys reach a decision for themselves. He has the right to veto a decision of the Court of Honour, but this right should only be exercised in extreme cases. Whenever it is sensible to do so, let the boys learn by their own mistakes. However, too many mistakes can be as disheartening as too much interference.

Meetings of the Court of Honour

The Court of Honour should meet regularly. Many Troops find that a short meeting after regular Troop meetings plus one extra meeting each month, is satisfactory. Sometimes Seconds can be left in charge of Patrols, and a Court of Honour held during a Troop meeting. In any case, the motto should be "little and often". If the agenda gets too large, the job of dealing with the problems becomes too much for the boys with consequent poor results.

The Job of the Court of Honour

The Court of Honour is the governing body of the Troop. It is responsible for:

(1) Guarding the honour of the Troop. This is the Court of Honour's first and most important function. Right from the beginning the Scouter must imbue his Patrol Leaders with a sense of responsibility, both personal and corporate, for tradition and honour. A Troop without honour and a sense of its responsibilities will not contribute anything worthwhile to the development of its individual members, or to the Movement as a whole.

The Court of Honour and the Patrol Leaders who form it, must set the high-

est standard possible in regard to smartness, courtesy and general efficiency. The joint example of the Patrol Leaders will do more than anything else to develop the right spirit in the Troop.

All new recruits should come before the Court of Honour before they join, so that the traditions of the Troop and the function of the Court of Honour may be explained to them. They should also be told what will be expected of them in return for the privilege of joining the Troop. Membership is a privilege—don't let any boy think that he can treat it lightly.

Before any boy may be tested for a badge he should first get the approval of the Court of Honour. There is more to the earning of a badge than the mere passing of the technical requirements. The Court of Honour, through the Scout's Patrol Leader, should be reasonably sure that the boy is ready to pass the technical requirements (saves wasting examiner's time) and that he has displayed the right spirit and amount of effort in preparation. For instance, some boys may be selfish and work for badges for themselves to the neglect of their duties to their Patrol, or a boy may be ready for his First Class but making no effort to live up to his Scout Promise. If it is evident that a boy is not ready, he must be told so, and why. He should be presented with a challenge which will encourage him to make up his deficiency and go on to earn the badge.

Most disciplinary action can, and should be, performed by the Patrol Leader concerned—usually after consulting with the Scouter. Occasionally, however, a more serious problem may arise and the Court of Honour asked to consider the matter. A defendant should be given a chance to state his case before the Court, who will then

decide the necessary disciplinary action—if any. The Scouter will have to be very careful and exercise some very skilful guidance here, as boys tend to be cruel and go to extremes. They tend to be more interested in the punishment than in an action which will help a boy to correct his shortcomings.

The Scoutmaster must remember that he is responsible for the action of the Court of Honour and must never seek to hide behind its decisions.

(2) Programme Planning. As a result of a Patrol-in-Council, each Patrol Leader brings the ideas and wishes of his Patrol to the notice of the Court of Honour. These are discussed and those receiving majority votes are put forward as programme material. In this way, the Leaders are able to present Troop programmes which they know the majority of boys desire.

Here is a wonderful opportunity to train a boy in democratic living. He has to learn to represent his Patrol and to put their case forward even though he may not agree with it personally. He has to persuade his Patrol to back up loyally any decisions of the Court of Honour, even when they are contrary to their own wishes. He must learn to accept success or defeat with equanimity.

Programme Planning should be achieved in three stages—Long Range, Short Range and Immediate Planning.

Long Range Planning consists of setting up objectives to be achieved during the coming year, noting special events scheduled to occur and developing general themes and ideas which will help the Troop achieve its objectives.

Long Range Planning must not become too large or involved—too many items or too much detail at this stage will cause congestion and confusion. If the boys have too many things over which to spread their enthusiasm, they may well end up indifferent to them all. Long Range Planning is best done in the period July-August and the ideal place is Summer Camp when a special event can be made of it for the Patrol Leaders. Then, at the last Camp Fire, the Troop can be let into some of the adventures in store, so they have something special to which to look forward.

Short Range Planning is the main business of the special monthly Court of Honour. Here the Long Range Plan is taken and expanded to cover the immediate future, usually the period of the next three months. More details are added; possibly additional objectives are included, dates are fixed and organizing responsibilities are allocated.

Programmes for the immediate month are put into outline shape.

Immediate Planning is done by the person or persons responsible for the activity. Most immediate planning will be done by the Scouters using the Short Range Plan submitted by the Court of Honour as a basis. However, Patrol Leaders (and Troop Leaders) should be given activities to organize themselves from time to time. Last minute suggestions for final plans will be put forward at the weekly Court of Honour meetings.

When the Scouters are generally responsible for Immediate Planning they should meet together, preferably after the Court of Honour, to build the programme and allocate responsibility for organizing and running activities. It is most important that Assistant Scoutmasters share in planning detail programmes and are not just told what to do by the Scoutmaster.

A few moments should also be taken at the weekly Court of Honour to analyze the last programme, to learn by mistakes, note what was popular and to make necessary adjustments in the coming programmes.

In addition to programme planning Patrol Leaders should be accustomed to running Troop meetings and the Troop should be accustomed to their doing so. In this way, if a Scouter is unable to attend a meeting, the Patrol Leaders can take over without any problem or unusual comment. During a Troop meeting (but not necessarily every Troop meeting) each Patrol Leader should be responsible for an activity, which he will prepare and run by himself. Occasionally, Patrol Leaders should run an entire meeting by themselves.

(3) General Administration. A Court of Honour also looks after the administration of Troop funds (weekly dues). It is responsible for the proper maintenance of all Troop equipment and any general decisions affecting the Troop.

Court of Honour Code

As a valuable aid to establishing and maintaining a tradition of sound Court of Honour operation, it is strongly recommended that each Troop adopt a Court of Honour code. This code should be visible at each meeting of the Court of Honour and should be used or presented in card form to each Patrol Leader at the time of his investiture as a Patrol Leader. It would serve as a guide to the job he has to do, a constant reminder of the responsibility which he has to discharge. Here is a suggested code, use it or write your own but be sure to keep it simple and to the point.

It is the duty of each member of this Court of Honour

1. To set a good example in living the Scout Promise and Law.
2. To uphold the honour and tradition of the Troop.
3. To consider the wishes of his Patrol before those of himself.
4. To be fair and just in making all judgments.
5. To abide cheerfully by the decision of the majority.
6. To respect the secrecy of Court of Honour discussions.
7. To loyally assist the Scouter in the efficient operation of the Troop.

The extent to which a Court of Honour can be left to itself depends on the experience and training of the Patrol Leaders. Patrol Leaders need as much training and guidance for their work with the Court of Honour as they do for skills and the wise Scouter will always be feeding the ideas and suggestions to stimulate their imagination. Remember the Scoutmaster is the catalyst which stimulates the action of his Patrol Leaders. The Court of Honour represents the hub from which action in the Patrol System stems. Thus it is evident that a Troop can only be as good as its Court of Honour.

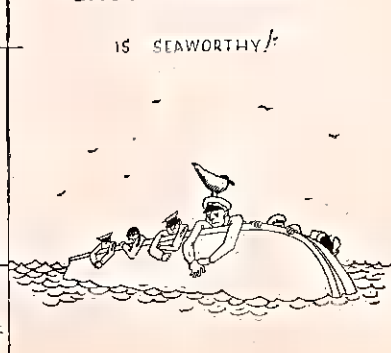
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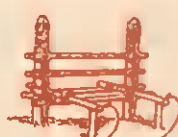
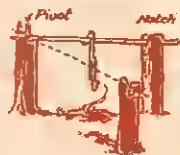
"SURE THIS BOAT



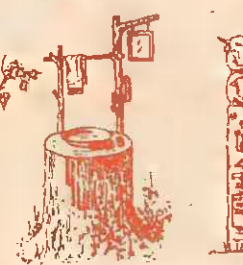
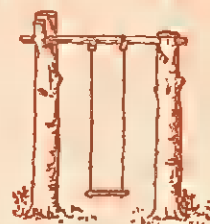
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