



HEADQUARTERS

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this month

PERSPECTIVE	88
Unto Us A Son Is Given	59
THE BOY MAGAZINE	60
C.H.Q. Building Fund	60
P.O. & R. AMENDMENTS.	_61
NOBODY ASKED ME	_61
Operation Snowflake	65
JAMBOREE COMPETITIONS	64
A Scouter's Books	
3rd World Indaba	67
SCOUTING IN STRANGE PLACES	68
Jamboree-on-the-Air	_68
Your Staff	
COME A SINGING!	_70
Cub Totems	71
ARE WE FUTILITARIAN?	
SCOUTING DIGEST	
SOUTHERN HOSPITALITY	76
PROBLEMS OF THE SCHOOL PACK.	77
Letters	78
Games	80

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PERSPECTIVE

MUCH HAS BEEN SAID about the ways in which Scouters influence Cubs, Scouts and Rovers from day to day, week to week, and year to year. Lord Elton once said, "The one effective contribution most of us can make to the good of the State is not to vote right or speak cloquently, but to be good fathers, husbands and sons; men become good or bad by their choices, from minute to minute and hour to hour, in those petty affairs over which they are so prone to worry."

GOLDEN ARROW PATROL LEADER TRAINING is clearly and concisely explained in the training handbook that is now available from local Distributors, Council Offices and the Stores Department at only 40c a copy. We feel that every Scoutmaster, and his Patrol Leaders especially, will thoroughly enjoy the training scheme and benefit immeasurably in using it.

THOUGHTFULNESS IS NOT RESTRICTED to the season of Christmas and the New Year. We would do well to remember the friends of Scouting not only on special occasions but also at any time of year. The caretaker of a Pack or Troop meeting place, the well-wishing citizen who donates the use of his time or equipment or talent to help at camp or on Apple Day, the Scouter who retired through age or infirmity, the head of a Sponsoring Institution, the former Council officer or member who is now active in another community venture, the workers in other community agencies—these people need and deserve the continuing friendship of Scouting.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO: Scouts and Guides formed a human chain to hold back crowds that gathered on the scene of the fire at the printing plant of the Stratford (Ont.) Beacon-Herald-Scouts in Nova Scotia served as official messengers to bring in federal election results for tabulation-two observant Scouts in Perth, Ont. furnished information leading to the arrest of a hit-and-run driver-His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Lord Tweedsmuir was invested and installed as Chief Scout for Canada. (from The Scout Leader, December 1935).

URIVE ON E

Good weather, good food, good equipment and good companions-these add up to the best in winter Scouting. Each year, winter camping becomes more popular with Scouts across Canada. One of the best sources of ideas for winter camping is the Winter Scouting Handbook.

Unto us a Son is Given

The St. Catharines Standard (Ontario) not long ago carried the following true story in its Scouting column.

A prominent citizen was talking to us a day or so ago. An experience the night before had him shaken up and he wanted to talk about it.

It seems that he had gone home after a rather hard day vowing to himself that he was going to spend the evening at home. He was not even going to answer the telephone. So he got into something comfortable after supper and settled down with his pipe and the paper.

His son, a bit more than twelve years old, was sprawled out in a big chair with a book.

The father had just settled comfortably when the phone rang. Remembering what he had promised himself a little earlier, he told his son to answer the phone and if anyone was calling for him, to tell them he was not home that evening.

The phone continued to ring — without looking up from his paper he again told his son to answer the phone. When it still rang, he looked over to the boy to tell him to obey orders and noticed that the boy was looking at him with a troubled expression on his face.

"I cannot do that, Dad. I have just gone in to Scouts and the Scout Law says I have got to be trustworthy and I cannot tell them you are not here, when you are."

This father realized his mistake immediately and went to the phone. When he came back he apologized to his son and then asked him to tell him more about Scouts.

He told us he had not slept too well that night, thinking that while he was busy being a success and a leader in the community he was not only neglecting his son — but worse.

"I was trying to make a first class liar out of my boy while Scouts and other people were trying to make a good citizen out of him. I learned a lesson right there, so I asked a few questions and then offered to join his Group Committee."

This is just another of the many examples of the fact that the Scout Promise and Law are good guides for men as well as for boys, and that every man who leads youngsters has a tremendous responsibility.



PROGRESS REPORT



On October 22nd, 1960, in <u>Halifax</u>, Nova Scotia, the Executive Committee of the Canadian General Council of The Boy Scouts Association made a momentous decision.

Acting on the recommendation of the National Publications Committee, the Executive Committee approved plans for the enlargement of *The Junior Leader* magazine, both in purpose and content.

Publication of The Junior Leader magazine will be suspended for one year.

Prior to the new magazine being issued on a regular monthly basis, a sample, or prototype, must be produced for two main reasons:

- We must have an actual magazine to distribute to potential subscribers, advertisers and those people who will assist us in financing the magazine once it is launched.
- 2. It is necessary to conduct a survey that will give us facts in establishing further reader acceptance and needs and to prove to potential advertisers that the magazine will be worthwhile as an advertising medium.

The time spent by *The Junior Leader* magazine staff will be attilized in assisting in the production of the prototype.

We feel sure that Sconters will welcome the news that this project is underway.

Plans for the new magazine include:

- 1. A colourful 10" x 13" 48-page magazine.
- A wealth of stories, how-to-do-its, ideas, hobbies, news.
- A wider use of photos, drawings, charts and diagrams.

When regular production (ten issues per year) takes place, magazines will be mailed directly to subscribers.

Subscribers to *The Junior Leader* magazine have been asked to assist us in one of the following two ways:

(1) to leave subscription amounts with us and automatically be included on our mailing list to receive the prototype and to participate in the survey;

OR

(2) to notify us, in writing, by December 1st, 1960 that they would like their subscription amount refunded.

This magazine will be worth waiting for. As further information is available, it will be published in *The Scout Leader* magazine.

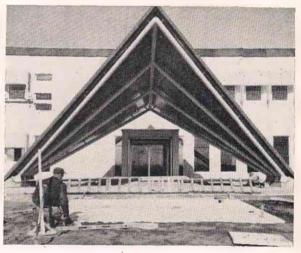
In the meantime, we invite Scouters to submit ideas and suggestions for the new boys' magazine.

C.H.Q. BUILDING FUND

We acknowledge with grateful thanks, the following contributions received from within the Association.

Forward \$9,410.28	
1st Agincourt Rover Crew, per Don Kearns	5.15
5th Scarborough West Ladies' Auxiliary, per	
Mrs. R. Cook	5.00
227th Toronto Wolf Cub Pack, per M. Charlton	5.00
Wolf Cubs, Camp Jackson Dodds, 1960, per	
Lillian Poltrick	50.90
Provincial Committee Ladies' Auxiliaries,	
(Ontario), per Mrs. B. G. Diltz	200.25
65th Ladies' Auxiliary, Toronto, per Stephanne	
Lewko	5.00
One Silver Dollar, per R. L. Jones, Toronto	1.00
John A. Snow, District Commissioner, East	
Willowdale District, Ont	10.00
. \$9	,692.58

All personal contributions to the Canadian Headquarters Building Fund are deductible for income tax purposes and official receipts will be forwarded immediately upon receipt of your contribution.



A workman lays flagstones in front of the modernistic entrance canopy at the new Canadian Headquarters.

TO P.O. & R.

The rules concerning religious policy of The Boy Scouts Association were revised at the October 1960 meeting of the Executive Committee of the Canadian General Council. Please amend your copy of P.O. & R. to read as follows:

Rule 11—Religious Policy

(i) It is expected that every member shall belong to a religious denomination and faithfully carry out his religious duties.

(ii) Where a Group is sponsored by a church or other religious institution and consists of members of one denomination only, it is the responsibility of the Scouter, in consultation with the chaplain or other religious anthority concerned, to ensure that suitable arrangements are made for religious observances and instruction.

(iii) (a) If sponsors wish to make the observance of denominational religious exercises and the receiving of religious instruction, during *Scout* activities, a condition of membership, they have a right to do so. This condition must be clearly stated at the time of application for membership.

(b) Where this is not a condition of membership, or is required only of boys of that particular church, boys not belonging to that religious denomination must be ex-

cused from participation on parental request.

(c) Where a Group consists of members of several denominations, it is the duty of the Scouter, in consultation with the Group Committee, to encourage members to attend religious observances of their own denominations.

(iv) In camp it is the duty of every Scouter to make every effort to provide the opportunity for campers to attend the religious observances of their own denomination at regular services.

(v) (a) Any form of daily prayer in camp should be of the simplest character, attendance being voluntary.

- (b) Where it is not possible to carry out the provisions of Section (iv), a weekly service of a character acceptable to the religious denominations represented should be conducted by the leaders and boys. Scouts should be encouraged to attend these services provided that by so doing, those attending do not contravene the rules of their own denomination.
- (c) No alternative programme should be planned during religious observances.
- (vi) Scouts must not be required to attend church services of denominations other than their own.
- (vii) Where it is not permissible under the rules of the religion of any *Scout* to attend religious observances other than those of his own church, the Scouters of the Group must see that those rules are strictly observed while the *Scout* is under their control.
- (viii) Under no circumstances, shall boys be taken from their religious obligations through week-end camps and hikes without the express permission of their parents. This applies to all Groups, whether sponsored by churches or other institutions. No programme shall be undertaken which would interfere with the religious obligations of the boys on religious festivals and holidays.

"NOBODY

ASKED ME"

I have heard, at most Scout conferences I have attended, that one of our basic problems is the shortage of leaders. "If we only had more leaders," I hear people say, "we would have far more boys in the Movement." No one can quarrel with that statement. There is always the need for more leaders, not only in Scouting but in every other organization which uses volunteer leadership. But isn't it often the case that we tell ourselves we are short of leaders, but do nothing about it.

A year or so ago, in the course of my travels, I made a practice of asking leaders how long they had been in the Movement. In the majority of cases the answer was, "This is my first year". When I followed this up by asking "Why weren't you in long ago?" invariably the answer was, "Nobody asked me". This could well be one of the principal reasons for the shortage of leaders. There are many good people, I am sure, who would be happy to join us if we would only ask them.

Let me follow this up by suggesting, also, that we are losing, all too quickly, some of the people who are brought into leadership, because we do not let them know what is expected of them as leaders, and what they can expect by way of help from the Group Committee and their District Council.

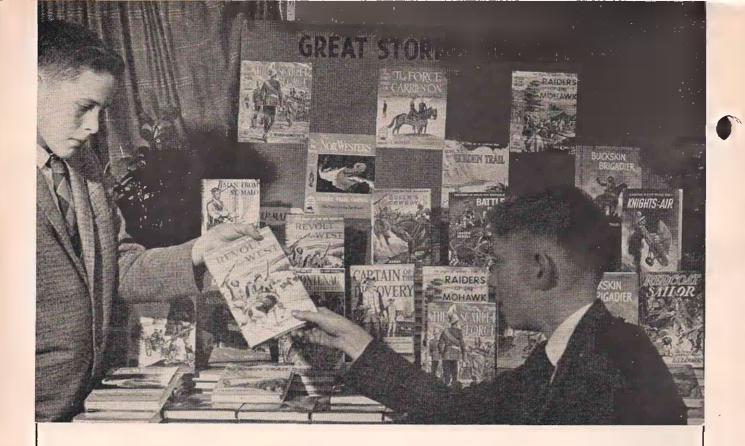
Leadership in the Boy Scout Movement presents a great challenge—a challenge which I think many men, and women, would be prepared to meet if they were invited to do so. I have yet to hear of a case where, by using the method suggested in the pamphlet "The Recruitment of Manpower", leaders have not been secured. I feel confident, that if a new leader is given an introductory interview by one who does not underplay the importance of the rôle the leader is asked to assume, and is exposed to the training we have to offer, he will stay longer in the Movement and give more of himself to the cause of Scouting.

Frest Thereny

Chief Executive Commissioner

Rule 12-Scouts' Own

Gatherings of Scouts, known by the term Scouts' Own, are held for the worship of God and to promote a fuller realization of the Scout Promise and Law, but these are supplementary to, and not in substitution for, the religious observances referred to in Rule 11. In camp only, when it is not practicable to fulfil the requirements of the Rule 14 (Sec. (iv)) a Scouts' Own service shall be held.



GREAT STORIES OF CANADA

At long last, here is a truly Canadian biographical series written for young people and portraying our country's history from the time of Cartier to the present. Great Stories of Canada brings into clear focus the men and women who, through their vision, dedication and bravery, contributed to Canadian development.

These action-packed, adventurous, true-to-life tales make Canada's colourful history come to life. The details of the exploits of early explorers, traders and scouts are faithfully told yet are recounted in a thrilling, easy-to-read style.

This series of books makes fascinating, worthwhile reading for both young people and adults. They supply excellent source material for yarns for both Pack and Troop.

Published by The Macmillan Co. of Canada, "Great Stories of Canada" retail at \$2.50 cach and will be a valuable addition to your personal or Section library.

The following are those books now available:—
The Scarlet Force, by T. Morris Longstreth. (R.C.M.P.)
The Force Carries On, by T. Morris Longstreth. (R.C.M.P.)

Raiders of the Mohawk, by Orlo Miller. (Butler's Rangers)
The Nor'Westers, by Marjorie Wilkins Campbell.
(Fur Traders)

The Golden Trail, by Pierre Berton. (Klondike Gold Rush) Buckskin Brigadier, by Edward McCourt. (Alberta Field Force)

The Map Maker, by Kerry Wood. (David Thompson)
Arctic Assignment, by Sgt. F. S. Farrar, R.C.M.P.
Captain of the Discovery, by Roderick Haig-Brown.
(Capt. Vancouver)

The Bold Heart, by Josephine Phelan. (Father Lacombe)
Redcoat Sailor, by R. S. Lambert. (Sir Howard Douglas)
Red River Adventure, by J. W. Chalmers. (Selkirk Settlers)
The True North, by T. C. Fairley and Charles E. Israel.
(Capt. Bernier)

The Great Chief, by Kerry Wood. (Maskepetoon)

The Salt-Water Men, by Joseph Schull.

The Rover, by Thomas H. Raddall.

Revolt in the West, by Edward McCourt. (Riel Rebellion) Knights of the Air, by John Norman Harris. (Aces of the First World War)

Frontenac and the Iroquois, by Fred Swayze.

Man from St. Malo, by Robert D. Ferguson. (Cartier)

ORDER TODAY FROM THE STORES DEPARTMENT, P.O. BOX 3520, STATION "C", OTTAWA 3, ONTARIO

OPERATION SNOWFLAKE

The following story is the account of the second annual winter camp undertaken by Langley District's Scouts and Scouters in British Columbia. The experience of this District may give your District Scouters some ideas for your own winter camp.

Time: 4.00 a.m. Temperature: 6° above zero; light frigid breeze blowing. A rasping voice drags me out of slumber and I crawl out of my cosy sleeping bag to take my turn at fire watch. Brrrr!

Actually, Operation Snowflake was fun. The weather, even though cold, was excellent, with the temperature ranging between twenty above to a low of six above, and the sun shone brightly on Saturday.

Operation Snowflake began at 7.00 p.m. on the Friday night with the arrival of the participants at Skip's house on Otter Road. After a heetic half hour of sorting, resorting and loading of equipment and people, we were off! The caravan stopped in Abbotsford to pick up two Scouts and continued on to Hope. Black ice on the highway from Langley to Rosedale made driving very treacherous and from Rosedale to Hope it snowed heavily. This first lap of the journey (just over sixty miles) took two and a half hours of careful and nerve-wracking driving. At Hope we made our way to the United Church Hall where we were to spend the night (really roughing it—gas-heated hall, running water, electric lights). The District Commissioner, the District President and the Minister had been waiting almost two hours for us.

As soon as the bed rolls were unloaded, the party settled down for the night after a welcome cup of hot cocoa. One interesting feature of this night was that the Scouters took turn standing guard over the truck load of equipment. The Scouts thought this was wonderful until, at five-thirty in the morning, Scouter Bremner joyfully strode through the hall with a cheery grin and announced that it was time to roll out.

When the packs had been loaded and everyone had washed up, we proceeded to a cafe for hot cakes and cocoa. By 6.45 a.m. we were on our way to the summit of the Hope-Princeton Highway.

It had snowed all night and there were about four inches of fresh snow covering everything, including the road. The day promised to be bright and sunny although it was still quite dark when we started out. The trip to the summit was fairly uneventful, with only one stop being made to re-form our caravan. The roads were hardpacked with snow and not as slippery as the night before. As we climbed higher, the bank of snow along the side of the road increased in depth until, at the summit, it was about five feet high.

At last we reached the turn-off that would take us two miles off the highway to our campsite. Excitement seized the boys as we pulled up at the site. The scene that greeted us was beautiful—dark green pines bending under a mantle of fresh snow, sunlight glittering on the snow, a frozen creek running silently beneath the ice.

The Forestry Service had plowed out a turn-around for us and it was here that we began the task of unloading. Skip took the Patrol Leaders into the camp, breaking trail with snowshoes, and assigned the Patrol sites. While camp was being set up, some of the boys started lunch preparations and a party of Scouts and Scouters

took the truck and the chain saws about four miles away where they cut a load of wood.

After lunch a compass game took the Patrols on a journey through snow and forest to the top of a hill about two miles from camp. Once there, the Patrols had a firelighting race, which was followed by skiing and tobogganing, before starting back to camp.

After supper, everyone took part in two wide games—one a noisy wild game, the other a quiet stalking game. Later, the campfire opened with a display of colour when a mixture of chemicals was poured on the flames. Singing and skits passed all too quickly and the session ended with the playing of Taps by Scouter Gene. Mug-up was had in the Patrol sites just before bed. Scouters and boys took one hour shifts throughout the night, keeping the reflector fires at the tents going, because it was so cold.

It was still pitch black out when camp roused for breakfast and a quick inspection. Morning Flag Break was held before Scouts' Own, led by Scouter Skip.

A warm-up game got our blood moving and then Scouter Bud took the Patrols out on a like and game. On our return to camp, the Scouts declared open season on the Scouters and a rough 'n tumble snowball fight was thoroughly enjoyed by everyone. Breaking camp commenced and after lunch the truck was loaded. Everyone made their way to the lodge for an hour's skating and skiing.

At 2.30 p.m. we left the lodge, and travelling on icy roads, through the worst snow storm of the winter, arrived safely in Langley at 6.50 p.m., ten minutes ahead of our deadline!

The twenty-four Scouts that took part in Operation Snowflake are eager to go again, and so are the leaders. *



JAMBOREE COMPETITIONS



The 3rd Canadian Jamboree at Ottawa next July will be a Jamboree of participation. There will be plenty of time for Scouts to take part in pioneering and athletic projects. Here is an outline of a number of activities which are expected to be included in the programme.

There will be two activity areas and each one will have three sections: Lumberjack Lane, Atlas Alley and Pioneering Park. Patrols in the sub-camps will have an opportunity of competing in these sections and, if time

WE NEED
YOUR
HELP!



As of January 1st, the Stores Department is changing its method of invoicing and filling orders. Electronic equipment is being installed to do this.

Despite all efforts, this changeover will, in some cases, cause delays in shipment. Help us to help you and

ORDER WELL IN ADVANCE OF BOY SCOUT WEEK.

WE NEED YOUR HELP!

The Stores Dept.,
The Boy Scouts Association

permits, a play-off series will be conducted to determine the top Patrol in each sub-camp and also the top Patrol in the Jamboree.

In Lumberjack Lane there will be two-man crosscut sawing, wood chopping, log raising and log rolling. For the first of these events, Patrols in relay formation send Scouts, two at a time, to saw off a two-inch disc from a log one foot in diameter.

In the wood chopping competition, Scouts in turn run from relay formation to a twelve-iuch diameter log. They take the axe that is stuck in the log, make six cutting strokes and replace the axe. The Patrol cutting through the log with the least number of strokes wins the competition.

Log raising requires a Scout to coil a fifty foot length of half-inch rope and throw one end of it a distance of twenty-five feet over a cross bar ten feet above ground. He ties a timber hitch around the log and hoists it clear of the ground. Then he lets it drop, unties the timber hitch, pulls the rope from the cross bar and carries one end of the rope to the next Scout in the Patrol's relay formation.

In log rolling, four members of the Patrol move a sixteen foot log a distance of twenty feet and back, using their hands and feet and a fifty foot length of half-inch rope. The other four Scouts in the Patrol repeat the performance.

Atlas Alley will have a challenging obstacle course with such things as a crawl rack, a fourteen foot log over a water hazard, a scaling wall, an overhead ladder, a three and a half foot vaulting fence, an eight foot high scaling ladder, a jumping ditch ten feet wide and a fourteen foot long walk rail.

One of the other activities scheduled to take place in Atlas Alley is a tent peg relay in which each member of the Patrol drives eight tent pegs into the ground just far enough to remain standing.

Log hauling in Pioneer Park will require one Scout to place a timber hitch on a five foot log: the other members of the Patrol will tie a bowline on a hight at intervals along the main rope and, using these as harnesses, the Patrol will haul the log to a finish line some distance away.

Using staves and lashing ropes, Patrols will compete in building a twenty foot long flagpole, complete with the Patrol flag flying from the top and with three guy lines staked down to hold the pole in place.

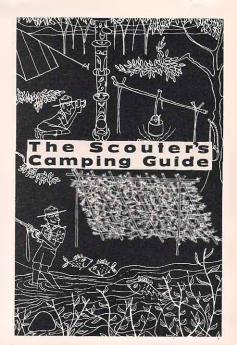
Another feature at Pioneer Park will be the Roman Chariot Race. The Patrol will construct a trestle frame from six staves and nine lashing ropes: Two Scouts will pull this "chariot" with its rider around a given course and back to the finish line where the chariot was built.

The competitions described above are representative of Patrol activities that require teamwork, initiative and a knowledge of Scouting skills. Let your Patrol Leaders know about them and perhaps the Scouts in your Troop will enjoy them during the coming months.

A SCOUTER'S BOOKS-I

NO CAMPING=

This is the first of a series devoted to outlining the valuable contents of a number of idea-packed Canadian Scouting books. Each month one book will be discussed. In the succeeding issue of THE SCOUT LEADER, a quiz, designed to help you test your knowledge of this book, will be published. We suggest that this material could be used as a discussion topic at your Scouters' Club.



What about camp? This question is continually asked in Scouting. It is a question posed by Cubs and Scouts, their parents, the Group Committee, the District Commissioner, the Council Executive Committee and—last, but not least—the Scoutmaster's wife! It is certainly a question that Scouters should be prepared to deal with effectively at any time of year.

In Scouting we are committed to provide the best possible camping experience for boys. It is not expected that all camps will be the same any more than we would expect all boys and Scouters to be the same. However, we can ensure that our camping will be of a high standard if we draw on the experience and knowledge that has been accumulated through the years by campers in all parts of Canada.

Scouters and Committeemen can add their own upto-date common sense and understanding of Scouting's Aim to this guidance that is readily available. Using these "tools of the trade" there are no limits to the good camping experiences that can be enjoyed with lasting results by the boys who look to Scouting for the finest in fun and adventure.

The sixty-four pages of *The Scouter's Camping Guide* contain a wealth of information that will assist new and experienced Scouters in planning and operating a successful camp. The information is carefully and concisely laid out, step by step. The first half of the book has four chapters entitled, "Before Camp", "At Camp", "At the End of Camp" and "After Camp". There is also a section on Winter Camping.

The last half of the guide contains ten sections or appendices listing such things as Troop, Patrol, Personal and First Aid equipment (and how to use the first aid equipment!); suggested wording for (1) a letter to parents, (2) a camp application and (3) a medical form; a suggested outline of a daily camp programme, a sample programme for a seven-day Troop camp, the policy of The Boy Scouts Association regarding camping and water safety; and finally, detailed information on the wonderful

subject of meals, their content and quantities for individual portions as well as Patrols of eight.

While it is not claimed that the book is complete (what book on the subject would be?) it is a highly valuable check list of the many things that must be covered if the Scouter and the boys are to have not only a happy camp but at the same time to benefit from planning and carrying out their responsibilities. Additionally, the guide will help the Scouter to enjoy working with the many people who make the camp possible—parents, Committeemen, other Scouters, Group Sponsors, those who supply food and equipment, and the owner of the camp property.

A Sconter is absolutely right when he thinks that organizing and running a camp is a major project too large for him to handle. He is wrong if he does not work with his Group Committee, Assistants and Patrol Leaders with an aim to having these people assume their share of the responsibility.

To provide further help to Scouters and Committeemen, who have other things to be concerned with throughout the years besides Scout camp, the Camping Guide presents a sample year-round schedule indicating the camp plans that may be dealt with each month. The use of such a schedule will ensure that all essential aspects of the project are covered on time; this in itself is a valuable training experience for boys and adults alike.

Why not get a copy of the current edition of *The Scouter's Camping Guide?* Look it over and you will see that you can use it as a ready, waiting and prepared assistant to help you and your Group get started on next summer's camp. The price is only 45 cents and the book may be obtained from your local Stores Distributor or the Stores Department, P.O. Box 3520, Station "C", Ottawa 3, Ontario.

Next month we will run a do-it-yourself questionnaire designed to help you test your knowledge of *The* Scouter's Camping Guide. *





HONOURS TO SHOOT FOR

Put extra interest in your troop's program — form a DOMINION MARKSMEN Group!

Here's a sure-fire way to increase attendance and enthusiasm with all the help you want — free of charge from Dominion Marksmen!

Boys love guns and shooting — give them the incentive to compete for free prizes and honours under the Dominion Marksmen Program. This Program will give additional interest to scouts working for their Marksman Proficiency Badge, and you can also make target shooting part of your inter-patrol competitions. Here's all you do:

Write to Dominion Marksmen, P.O. Box 10, Montreal, Que., stating the number of scouts interested in shooting. You will receive, free, Registration Cards, Targets, Rules and Instructions, plus other information you may need — literature on gun safety, construction of indoor or outdoor ranges, backstops, how to organize competitions, etc.

Give your troop the extra interest of shooting, the extra thrill of competition —

write to DOMINION MARKSMEN now!



P.O. BOX 10. MONTREAL, QUE.

3rd WORLD INDABA, AUGUST 1960.

REPORT FROM ADA'S HOEVE

By DOREEN BOWDIDGE, Cubmaster, Sudbary, Ont.



The flags of forty nations were broken over "Gilwell Ada's Hoeve" and the Third World Scouters' Indaba was under way. Ada's Hoeve (translation: Ada's Farm), near Ommen, is the Wood Badge Training Centre of De Nederlandse Padvinders. The Dutch proved to be charming hosts and so eager to please everyone. This is not just because they are Scouters, for we found this same pleasantness everywhere we went in The Netherlands.

The theme of the Indaba was "Scouting in a Changing World", and throughout the camp we were constantly reminded, in many different ways, that we are living in the space age.

"Exploring the Universe", on the afternoon of the opening day, was a masterful expression of imagination and as the thirty teams, each comprised of approximately twenty Scouters, toured the universe and competed in the many obstacles encountered, we had a wonderful opportunity of meeting and getting to know our neighbours for the next ten days. We learned that, for the most part, all countries have problems in common, but that, at the same time, there are other difficulties we never would have thought existed.

One of the most remarkable things about the Indaba, and an example of the understanding hospitality of our hosts, was that the official language of the Indaba was English. Since most participants spoke some English interpreters were not in great demand. However, we were fascinated to see our Indaba Camp Chief at one of the discussions distening to a German speaker, translating his remarks into French, then into English and simultaneously making notes in Dutch.

Other activities and displays provided a constant source of interest, ideas, skills and amusement, as well as the ever-present opportunity to make new friends and to learn of the customs of other peoples.

There were, of course, many reunions of old friends and personally I was very pleased to meet again Esme Ridge, Nell Lind and John Thurman, who were on the staff when I took my Part II at Gilwell Park. Nell Lind, undoubtedly the uncrowned queen of Dutch Scouting, became "Miss Ada", proprietress of the Indaba restaurant known as "Ada's Inn".

The food posed a small problem in that, although we had good intentions of living up to the old maxim "When in Rome . . ", it was sometimes a little hard for North American palates to digest yoghurt and cheese for breakfast. Looking around the other campsites we found that the "typical Dutch menus" had miraculously turned themselves into curry, pepper pot, haggis, billy tea, etc. In the kitchen of the Beaver Patrol, Canadian Contingent, there was always somebody on hand to say, "Well, let's turn it into potato salad."

Visits by local Troops and Packs gave us a real sampling of the Movement's programme in Holland

through the medium of organized demonstrations and impromptu displays.

The main excursion to Amsterdam, which included a round trip through the canals of that city, gave us the opportunity to see much of the beautiful Dutch countryside, with its windmills and dykes. One of the most interesting sights of the tour was the vast land reclamation works in what was the Zuider Zee.

Campfires, of course, are a memorable part of any camp, and the Indaba was no exception. None of us will ever forget Skipper Laan Haasnoot, whose remarkable talent led 500 voices in the singing of Jubilate Deo in six parts. No song was written especially for this occasion, but within a couple of days, it was obvious that the Dutch sea song "Daar Was Laatst Een Meisje Loos" was destined to become the theme song of the Indaba.

Memory retains many pictures: the smell of coffee and woodsmoke; the subdued hum of conversation in a dozen languages amid the clattering of cups in Ada's Inn: glittering sunlight in the wake of barges on the picturesque canals; the tapping of clogs mingling with the sound of the ancient bells in the tower at Ommen; the curiosity aroused by the portable camp steam bath of the Finnish Contingent; the mental agility of following Wim Schelberg as he changed from costume to costume in line with the acts at the World Theatre; the artistic miming of Albert Labordus. Many of the memories return with a smile: the sight of many a Lady Cubmaster touring the campsite in true Dutch style; side-saddle on the rear of a Dutch Scouter's bicycle, laughter on their lips, stark fear in their eyes; softshoed Dutchmen moving with ease while their guests hobbled around camp in clogs; the despair of my younger brother (in the U.K. Contingent) at his inability to explain to an attractive young Dutch Akela that the woman in the Canadian Contingent really was his sister!

Perhaps the most impressive part of the Indaba was the Occumenical Ceremony on the Sunday evening for all Christian participants. This was a simple service conducted by several clergy of both Roman Catholic and Protestant denominations. Protestants and Roman Catholics sat side by side, worshipped together, sang hymns, and together prayed for Christian unity. They watched as the clergy took the large wooden cross into the centre and joined hands in a circle around it. The whole gathering stood, joined their hands together and each in his own language, said the Lord's Prayer.

As the Indaba drew to its close, there was an air of sadness about Ada's Hoeve, but after the goodbyes had been said and addresses exchanged, there was a determination in every Scouter to work even harder to develop the brotherhood of Scouting, and a hope that many of us would meet again.

SCOUTING IN STRANGE PLACES

Reprinted from an Information Bulletin of The Boy Scouts Association, London, England.

Have you ever consulted your local public library for a book on Scouting? If so, have you ever pondered at some of the strange sections to which some of them have been allocated or, for that matter, ever come across any at all?

Having recently carried out a reconnaissance of dibraries in three distinct neighbourhoods (i.e., in a large city, in an urban area and at a coastal resort), one began to wonder whether the librarians concerned had taken the trouble to study the actual contents of the Scout books on view or had any idea as to their potential readership.

In one of these repositories of learning such titles as Pioneering Projects and Pioneering were discovered under Handicrafts' and Games for the Handicapped and Recreative Training for Scouts under 'Sociology'. In another library Camping and Woodcraft and Mid Moor and Mountain were classified under 'Nature Study'. In the same library one was surprised to find Scouting for Boys under 'Sports'! This prompted a glance at the Sex Education section to see if by any chance, it held Rovering to Success! However, Duty to God and God in the Open Group were found to be in their appropriate place.

The third library resulted in a complete blank. Puzzled, an enquiry was made at the desk where it was discovered that 'all books on Boy Scouts are kept in the Children's Library, Sir!' A quick glance around the kids' corner revealed a complete shelf labelled 'Scouting' containing such varied works as The Opinions of Delta, First Aid and Ambulance, Running a Senior Scout Troop, Scoutmasters' Guide from A to Z and Running a Scout Group! Is it any wonder that the borrowing slips inside the covers of some of them were as free from date stamps as on the day they were installed?

Invaluable as these books undoubtedly are for the persons for whom they were written they would, we feel sure, give an enthusiastic eleven-year-old second thoughts about all the fun and adventure of Scouting he had been led to believe.

How about doing a survey in your own local library and, if necessary, having a word with the Chief Librarian? Surely there is something to be said for a special section in all libraries under some such heading as 'Youth Activities'. The chances are that he would be interested in your observations if not your advice. Such a visit would be a really worthwhile Public Relations exercise, don't you think?

JAMBOREE ON THE AIR

By L. F. JARRETT, Boy Scouts International Bureau



Vancouver Scouts at Station VE 7 JAM.

There is no doubt now that the Jamboree-on-the-Air has become an annual event. The interest and enthusiasm shown during the 1960 Jamboree, held the week-end of October 22nd-23rd, was really tremendous, both among Scouts and radio analteurs. Whether this increased interest was due to wider publicity, or just what, we do not know, but the word seemed to have gotten around. At times it appeared that practically every "ham" station on the air was taking part in the Jamboree.

The International Burcau again operated its own station, VE 3 JAM, this time with the aid of the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals and two commercial manufacturers, who installed and equipped two powerful rigs. As a result of this, the Bureau was able to work on two wave bands simultaneously, and VE 3 JAM actually operated continuously for about 40 hours out of the 48.

At least two other stations in Canada were using the JAM call sign during the week-end: VE 7 JAM in Vancouver, operated by the Vancouver and British Columbia Provincial Council, and VE 6 JAM in Edmonton, Alberta.

It is naturally too early (at time of writing) to have complete reports from overseas, but preliminary information from correspondents indicates that the event was just as successful in other countries as it was here. The Bureau itself made over 400 contacts in 23 different countries over the Jamborce week-end, ranging from Brazil to Finland, Resolute Bay to Mozambique. Perhaps one of the most interesting calls came from a young Scout in Louisville, Kentucky at 3.45 a.m. (EDST) on the Sunday morning. He said he had been trying since 7.00 a.m. Saturday to contact VE 3 JAM on his homemade set, and had refused to go to bed until he had done so.

GETTING THE MOST OUT OF YOUR STAFF

By SCOUTER R. BEN MAY, 1st Grande Prairie Troop, Alta.

To make your staff a more useful tool, mark it out in feet and inches, drill a few holes, and you have an estimator.

A. For estimating heights: Drill two holes 3/16" in diameter, as shown in Fig. 1, at eye level (staff by your toes). Hole No. 1 goes at 90° through the centre; hole No. 2, at 45° upwards, starting 7/8" above No. I. Insert a piece of copper or aluminum pipe to fit the hole, cut to flush fit, file smooth.

Use the holes as you would the peep-sights of a gun. Practise sighting at eye level and at 45°. You will find that you can see through both holes by moving your eyeball. Sight on a tree at eye level, walk forward till you can see the top and base at the same time, measure to the tree, add your distance from ground to eye, and that is the height of the tree.

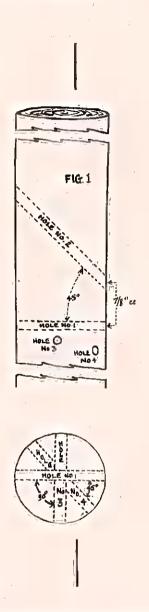
B. For distance: Drill two more holes 3/16" in diameter below No. 1. Holes must not touch each other. See Fig. 2. Insert tubing and finish as before.

To find the width of a river, stand by a rock, tree or stake, and sight an object across the river through hole No. 1. Without moving the staff, sight through No. 3 (at right angles to the river) on an object or landmark. Walk towards this object to a point where a sight back through hole No. 3 shows you your starting point, and through hole No. 4, the object across the river. Measure back to the starting point and that is the distance across the river.

- C. For a set of scales capable of accurate weighing, you will need weights of known poundage. Drill a hole about 6" from the end of the staff. Suspend the staff with a shoestring or a wire. Attach a weight to a looped string, hang it to the staff till it balances. Mark the point with the number of pounds. Repeat with different weights.
- Other uses will suggest themselves with practice, such as:

At a distance of two feet, the field of vision covers 24 tiles, 34" x 34".

At 30 feet, an object 48" high just fills the end of the tube.



JAMBOREE-ON-THE-AIR (Cont(d)

From England comes this letter: "Greetings to you all from a very young Scout who just joined in 1912. Once a Scout always a Scout, so much so that I sat until 0130 hours on Sunday morning listening to the Jamboree, and again from 1020 Sunday morning until 1700 hours, and I suppose I will listen again from 2200 hours to the bitter end."

Incidentally, one of the "hams" operating the Bureau station joined the Scouts in England in 1908, and took great pride in telling this to Scouts on other stations.

A station in England tells of contacting a mobile set, operated by a Scoutmaster and 3 Scouts from a van, while

it was about 20 miles away and talking them right into their own station.

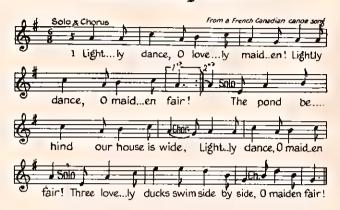
At least two special week-end camps were held during the Jamboree. One in Tasmania with 25 Scouts in camp, and one in North Carolina with about 300 in camp. A letter just received by the Bureau states that the former contacted stations as far away as Great Britain, South Africa, and Mexico, and that all the Scouts were beginning to make plans for next year.

The Bureau, also, has already started on preliminary plans for the 1961 Jamboree-on-the-Air. Subject to confirmation, it is planned to hold it over the week-end of October 21st-22nd. Why not include this in your programme, and begin now to train your boys in morse code and radio operation?

Come a Singing!

- Three lovely ducks . . .
 The king's son would a hunting go.
- 3 He sees the ducks swim to and fro.
- 4 He takes his gun all silver bright.
- 5 He shoots the black and kills the white.
- 6 How cruel you are, alas, king's son.
- 7 To kill my duck, the brightest one!
- 8 Two diamonds from his eyelids spill,
- 9 With gold and silver from his bill.
- 10 The feathers on the wind are borne,
- 11 Three girls are gath'ring them forlorn,
- 12 To make with them soft feather beds,
- 13 Where they may rest their lovely heads.

Three lovely ducks



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Cub Totems

Here is a simple, useful and imaginative craft project for your Wolf Cubs. The idea came from the Part II Wood Badge Course of Kay Cleghorn, Cubmaster of the 1st Bedford Pack of Bedford, Nova Scotia.

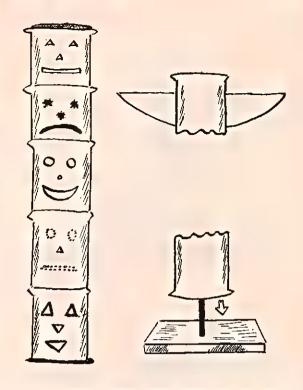
Each totem will require five empty thread spools, and either airplane paints or household paints in various colours. Any more than five spools will make the totem pole top-heavy.

Put one spool at a time on a pencil, so that you can paint the spool more easily. When you have painted it, stand the pencil and spool in a jar until the paint is thoroughly dry.

Decorate each face with bits of felt, sequins, stars, etc. For a 3-D effect, add wings, noses or ears of felt.

When each spool is complete, glue five of them together to form the totem. For a finished look, glue a large button on the very top of the totem pole.

A simple stand for the totem may be made by cutting a piece of scrap wood $2\frac{1}{2}$ " x $2\frac{1}{2}$ " and hammering a nail up through it. The nail will now project up through the hole in the spools.





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Are We Futilitarian?

By RHYS M. SALE, President,
The Canadian General Council of The Boy Scouts Association

The following is an extract from the President's address at the Council's Annual Dinner, held in Ottawa on May 6th, 1960.

Scouting in Canada has just passed the half-century mark. During this period it has been a profound force for good throughout the world. There are now above 8,000,000 Scouts in 66 countries, all with the same basic aims, all representing a powerful force for international goodwill and understanding. In this respect the Scout Movement is unique. All of us now in Scouting must, I think, be thrilled at the privilege of serving such an organization. More than that, I hope you feel, as I do, a strong sense of duty to ensure that the vitality of Scouting in Canada is preserved—to do our best in seeing that Scouting in Canada is soundly launched on its second half-century so that its influence can continue and grow.

The greatest service we can do Scouting in Canada is to make a searching inquiry into all phases of the Scout programme and how it fits the needs of the present day Canadian social climate.

Scouting was born in a different place in a greatly different time. It has been said that there have been more changes in our way of life in the past 50 years than in all previous history. Certainly boys of today face a far more complex world, with far more diversions, far more claims for attention than when I was a youngster.

Scouting, at its birth, filled a great vacuum. Now there are a multitude of organizations which lay competing claims for a boy's interest and loyalty. To a distressing degree young people are distracted by sit-down pleasures—TV, radio, movies or comic books, or with spectator sports—whereas boys were made for action, participation, adventure and achievement—all of which the Scout Movement aims to provide.

The question is whether we are in fact providing these things to the degree that we must if we are to continue to attract boys today.

Scouting is in no danger from the outside. But in a world of such rapid change we must constantly beware of any tendency to stagnation or dry-rot on the inside.

Many organizations do wonderful work in helping boys in the most difficult period of a lifetime—the transition from boyhood to manhood. But I am absolutely convinced that none offers the breadth and scope of the Scout Movement. It is international. It is non-sectarian. Its basic philosophy is sound and timeless. In the words of our Founder, the end of Scouting is "character, character with a purpose . . . education in high ideals, in seuse of duty, in fortitude, in self respect, and regard for others, in one word those attributes that go to make up character".

Never was such training needed more.

These, of course, are adult concepts of the "ends" of Scouting. The "means" of achieving these ends must be boy-centred. Here is our area of challenge today. It is in this area of "means" that Scouting must face constant renewal, because of the rapid changes in the world about us.

The basic ideas behind Scouting are as valid today as ever. Boys like to associate in gangs—and, as we know to our great cost in big cities today, this instinct in boys can find evil expression as well as good.

Scouting must achieve its aims, as Baden-Powell said, not by lectures but by appealing to a boy's sense of fun, action and adventure. We must find new ways of achieving the aims of Scouting by using the natural desires of boys for activities that will attract and hold them. In today's world this is not an easy task—particularly for Scout-age boys, whom we are not attracting and holding with nearly the same success as we are in the Cub-age group.

As you all know, a committee under Mr. Barry Cale is now undertaking a study of this whole field. Mr. Cale is our Assistant Provincial Commissioner in Quebec. I don't think it is possible to overstate the importance of their task. Mr. Cale's committee can make a lasting contribution to Scouting in launching us on our second half-century. The committee can do this, however, only if everyone in Scouting will give our problem some deep scarching thought and help them.

Let us be bold and imaginative. Let us remember this is Canada, 1960. Let us not be satisfied merely with the fact that our numbers, overall, are growing as the population grows, because this does not indicate progress. Let us deliberately face up to our weak spots. Let us search out customs, practices, policies and activities that may be hallowed by tradition and time, but may also be limiting the vitality and growth of the Scout Movement.

The task which faces us is not too different from that which faces a business or any other organization in this rapidly moving world. Basic principles do not change, but the climate, the social and economic structure in which these operate undergo never-ending and sometimes drastic and rapid change. Rules, procedures or policies, made for guidance in carrying out principles, tend to become immutable laws, clung to by the timid and unimaginative, long after the conditions under which they were formulated have passed. They tend to encrust and ossify.

Every business executive is constantly preoccupied with this problem. Periodically he must stand back, as we must do, questioning every policy, every rule, every activity, every assumption. The penalty for failure to do this is to be left standing idly in the road while others pass you by.

It is timely for Scouting in Canada to be conducting such an examination.

I saw an essay in an Australian Journal recently, which coined a new word—"futilitarianism". It seemed to me to express the kind of thing which we should keep foremost in mind in the exciting challenge that faces us in trying, at the beginning of Scouting's second half-century, to draw a new blueprint for the years ahead.

"Futilitarianism", this author said, is avoidance, at all costs, of rocking the boat.

May I paraphrase some of his other thoughts, which I think are relevant.

The futilitarian, believing the good can never become bad, goes on doing something which was once useful without questioning whether it is still good. In fact, since everything material changes, utility can become futility unless a questioning mind is constantly on the alert to detect the need for change.

Along with futilitarianism go the theories of the unsinkability of the unrocked boat, the safety of the middle of the road. . . .

Futilitarians are afraid of thought. To them all thoughts are awful. Futilitarians abhor ideas, failing to understand that progress comes from the friction of ideas.

Futilitarians are devoted to the present, which to them is always the best.

Thus the futilitarian team, safe in its uniform mediocrity, rows in perfect unison its unrocking boat, embedded in the middle of a concrete road and encouraged in the illusion of movement by the passing traffic.

(The author of this essay was anonymous—otherwise I think I would hire him on the spot in our business.)

We in Scouting must beware of the futilitarian approach. What this anonymous author says is what our Founder said many times—urging us to find new ways of attracting and holding boys.

Some aspects of our programme may be based on assumptions no longer valid.

Canadian boys of Scout age are in certain respects "growing up" younger. There are many factors making adolescent boys more aware of the world about them and much more sophisticated in outlook. Among these factors are increased literacy, the enormous effects of mass communication, the fact that boys are staying much longer in school than they were only a decade or so ago.

Other youth organizations are facing similar problems in holding the interest of young people. I think the reason for this and for much of the so-called teen-age problem arises from an adult mental picture of adolescents that does not correspond with reality.

I am afraid it is a fact, whether we like it or not, that many boys of Scout age look down upon certain phases of the Scout programme as childish. Many are deterred by short pants—a matter which may seem trivial to an adult, but all important to an adolescent. Any of you who have sons who have just learned the use of a comb and spend what seems hours before a mirror will know what I mean.

Let us not be afraid to go outside Scouting for fresh ideas. Let us not be afraid of rocking the boat by questioning any present activity; let us not cling too much to the traditional. Let us not back away from the friction of new or different ideas. Let us try, in our talks, to achieve a new perspective that will show familiar and accepted facts and assumptions in a new light. Why is our average membership getting younger? What does the programme lack in holding boys of Scout age, for whom this Movement was originally designed? Let us place every area—uniform, administration, programme and policy—under critical examination in the light of conditions today in Canada.

I ask you to forgive what you might consider a tone of exhortation. It results from my enthusiasm for the aims and objectives of Scouting, my deep conviction that it offers potential for well-rounded development unmatched by any other organization. To my mind it would be a tragedy if we failed to achieve those aims by a lack of imagination and flexibility in our programme.

I fervently hope everyone in Scouting will assist the committee by thinking about these matters and bringing forth frank criticisms and constructive suggestions.

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Harry "Pop" Brice, 70, Assistant Provincial Commissioner for Camping in Saskatchewan, shown here in his campfire regalia at the Fourth Saskatchewan Provincial Scout Jamboree. (Prince Albert Herald photo)

"POP" BRICE

In many parts of Canada, Scouting has been enriched by the colourful personalities of many devoted and wellloved Scouters. In Saskatchewan, one of these is seventyyear-old Harry Brice of Riverhurst.

"Pop" Brice, as he is affectionately known, has carried on his Scouting in the same area for thirty-seven years.



IN THE BELGIAN CONGO

In the midst of all the recent troubles in the Belgian Congo, a Wood Badge Course was held in Katanga. The Congolese Scout authorities carried on this work under obvious difficulties and under the threat of possible personal danger.



THAMESVILLE SCOUTS' GOOD TURN

Houses in Thamesville, Ontario will be numbered in the near future. The local Boy Scouts, in co-operation with their Chamber of Commerce will supply and affix numbers of houses for the small charge of twenty-five cents, regardless of how many numbers are required.

Profit from the project will be used to further Scouting in the area.



Troop Leader Raymond Kempster explains the care and use of a knife to members of the Owl Patrol preparing for their Second Class test. Patrol members Byron Crawford, Ted Melntyre and Michele Villeneuve payelose attention. The instruction was carried out at the 2nd Chatham (N.B.) week-end camp.

(from CHATAIR, RCAF Station, Chatham)



FUR TRADERS

The newest additions to the population of the Calgary zoo were obtained through a swap, made possible by the Wesley United Church Boy Scouts.

The boys trapped beaver in a nearby river and sent them to England along with some mink and marten in exchange for two eight-months-old leopards from the Manchester zoo. When the cats are grown, they may be the first of a dynasty as they are male and female.

Zoos around the world use the barter system and trade their own surplus animals for others they don't have. Hence, some day, this Good Turn by the Boy Scouts of Calgary, Alta., may help boost the leopard population of some other zoo.



AUSTRIAN NATIONAL JAMBORETTE 1961

From July 27th to August 5th, 1961 an Austrian National Jamborette will be held in Baden near Vienna, Lower Austria. The cost will be about \$14.00 which includes registration and a sight-seeing tour to Vienna. If any Scouts or Scouters are interested in attending this Jamborette, they are advised to contact the Administration Department at Canadian Headquarters for further details.



BORDEN SCOUTS TRAVEL BY RAFT
TO JAMBOREE

A large crowd of parents and other interested people gathered at the Borden Bridge (Sask.) to watch fifteen Boy Scouts and four leaders who were preparing to journey to the Provincial Scout Jamboree at Prince Albert with two rafts, their provisions being carried in a boat behind them.

Early in the afternoon the president of The Boy Scouts Association in Borden, Mr. Mike Harach, spoke a few words of good wishes and Mr. Fairbridge, Anglican minister, offered a prayer of Godspeed and presented the boys with a New Testament. Then the rafts were pushed away from the shore and the group were on their way down the North Saskatchewan River, a distance of ninety miles. They travelled for nearly three days, camping at night.



CONSERVATION GOOD TURN AWARD

Boy Scouts of the Oak Tree Troop of Rosemere, Que., were presented with a handsome plaque at the 1960 Montreal Sportsman's Show for their conservation good turns in 1958 and 1959. Six members of the Troop planted 2,000 young trees in the first year and 3,000 in the second year.

Their S.M., Stuart G. Wilson, reported that they had also, in collaboration with the Pine Tree Troop at Rosemere, made a survey throughout the town spotting the clin trees so that the local authorities could take preventive measures against Dutch Elm disease.

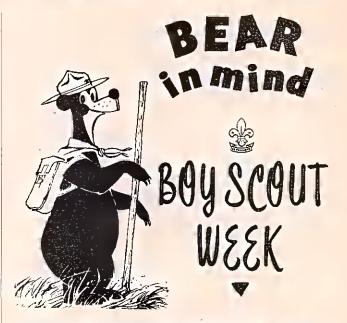


SELF DEFENCE

A Troop of Boy Scouts were being used as 'guinea pigs' in a Civil Defence exercise. The mock air raid was staged and the Scouts impersonated wounded persons who were to be picked up and cared for by members of the defence organization.

One Scout was supposed to lie on the ground and await his rescuers, but the first aid people got behind schedule with their work and the Scout lay "wounded" for several hours.

When the first aid men finally arrived on the spot where the casualty was supposed to be, they found nothing but a pencilled note: "Have bled to death and gone home."



WHEN? February 20th-26th, 1961 WHY? To focus public attention on the Boy Scout Movement as it trains boys and young men of Canada in character and citizenship.

HOW? By displays, exhibitions, demonstrations, visits, community Good Turns, interviews, Family nights, and by any other method your Group can develop.

Whatever your Group decides to do for Boy Scout Week, plans should be made as soon as possible in order to ensure success.

Order a copy of the new pamphlet, "Bear in Mind" through your District or Provincial Headquarters. The Editors of THE SCOUT LEADER will be pleased to hear of new and different ideas which you plan to use to Show the People about Canadian Scouting.

BROTHERHOOD IN ACTION



Southern Hospitality

Scouts of Canada and the United States are fortunate in being able to exchange visits. Here is an interesting account of a Canadian Scout's visit to Atlanta, Georgia.

When Kenneth Longhurst, an 18-year-old Queen's Scout with the 25th Queen St. Troop in St. Catharines, Ontario, left for Georgia, he planned to visit his pen pal, Gary Leegate in Atlanta. He little dreamed of the honours and excitement in store for him, for he thought he would spend a week in the Leegate home and a week with Gary's Scout Troop at camp.

Instead-

- * He earned his Eagle Scout badge, equivalent to the Queen's Scout rank here.
- * He was made a member of the Explorer Scouts, equivalent to Canadian Rovers, and a woman he met once bought him an Explorer uniform.
- * He was initiated into the Order of the Arrow.
- * He received a special commendation from the 3rd U.S. Army for his effort in furthering the world brotherhood of Scouts.
- * He was feted by citizens and Scouts in the United States.

In all, his two-week stay, extended to five, was an eventful, unforgettable experience. With his return home last week-end, he could rightfully be called "Canada's unofficial ambassador to Georgia".

Travelling in uniform was an excellent way to meet people, Ken found. The distinctive green shirt and navy shorts, as opposed to the khaki American uniform, "stood out like a sore thumb", he said. Everybody noticed him and asked him questions about his uniform and badges.

Ken arrived in Murphy, N.C. at 3.00 a.m., with a three-hour wait for the next bus.

"Everything was closed except the police station and service station. There was no one in the police station. The owner of the service station, who is also the local taxi operator, took me out for a drive around the town, then drove me to the radio station, where I was interviewed at 5.30 a.m."

In Atlanta, Ken visited Scout Troops and Scout camps in the area, toured the Georgia Military Academy.

"One of the boys at Camp Bert Adams—where I stayed with Gary Leegate's Troop 237—mentioned my visit-to his father, a Rotarian. There were also two Greek Scouts staying in Atlanta before attending the Scout Jamboree in Colorado Springs. We were all invited to the Rotary luncheon."

Another exciting experience for Ken was meeting Lt.-Gen. Herbert Powell, commanding general of the 3rd Army, who presented him with a certificate of merit. Members of Troop 237 come from the 3rd Army base at Fort McPherson, Georgia.

"I had no idea I was going to get an award. I was told General Powell wanted to meet me."

Copies of the certificate have been sent to Canadian, American and Atlanta Scout headquarters.

His admission to the Order of the Arrow was the most memorable experience of the whole visit.

The Order of the Arrow is a camp honour society for Scouts and leaders who have contributed outstanding service to Scouting. Scouts are elected by their Troop.

"The Order of the Arrow is based around Indian symbolism and the boys make claborate Indian costumes.

"For the tapping ceremonies, six Indians march out in single file. As each candidate's name is called he comes to the platform where the chief places his hand on the candidate's shoulder and taps him lightly twice.

"You can imagine my surprise when my name was called during the tapping ceremonies."

A Scout must undergo a two-day ordeal before he is initiated into the Order in an impressive ceremony and Indian pageant.

He must demonstrate self-control, self-denial, and obedience. He is pledged to silence and can communicate only through Indian hand signals. He exists on a Spartan diet and must perform a difficult task.

Ken's 52-man group had to cut a two-lane road through woods to the new Scout camp under construction, using shovels, axes and picks. In two days, they cleared a 2½-mile stretch, cutting wood, burning brush and moving huge boulders.

The final night they were led out to the woods blindfolded, each was left alone, the blindfold removed, and each was told to sleep where he was in a sleeping bag, under strict orders not to move from the spot.

"I had a good spot, but Wendell Sessions, Assistant Scoutmaster of Troop 237 who arranged for most of the honours I received, told me of his experience. He woke up next morning to find he was lying three or four feet from the edge of a high cliff."

Ken hopes to promote the Order of the Arrow in Canada—one of the reasons he was made a member.

"It will give the Rovers something to look forward to," says Ken, who expects to join a crew in September, after ten years as Cub. Scout, Cub Instructor, Assistant Cubmaster and Assistant Scoutmaster.

"We have nothing like it in Canada, and there are few badges Rovers can try for that they haven't already earned in Scouts."

Ken is also looking forward to the day the Leegates visit here so he can repay their wonderful Southern hospitality. ★

PLANS FOR SUCCESS



PROBLEMS OF THE SCHOOL PACK

By DON KEARNS, Scouter, Greater Toronto Region

Canada's growing suburban community finds us with an ever-increasing number of Packs meeting in school buildings. This situation was inevitable due to the shift of population from the congested urban areas out into planned subdivisions. In these new areas, meeting places are often at a premium for there is a great demand from groups of every conceivable sort. So it is that we find a sizeable share of our Packs meeting in public school buildings and, along with the many advantages obtained, there are a host of problems peculiar to this situation which confront Cubmasters.

With planning and the co-operation of all concerned, most of these problems can be eliminated or at least lessened to a considerable degree.

What are the problems?

There are circumstances, for instance, where the Pack may be confined to a hallway, thereby precluding many types of games and other activities. The Pack which is allowed to use a gymnasium, usually finds footwear to be restricted to the running shoe type, and although there is now an excellent shoe available for this purpose through our Stores Department, such footwear can nevertheless complicate the problem of uniform, especially in winter. There may be washroom restrictions which require an assistant to accompany boys having to use these facilities. I have encountered Packs that met in school rooms where the leaders had to arrive early, move all the furniture, being careful not to disturb classroom projects, hold the Pack meeting in cramped quarters, and after the meeting, replace the furniture.

If the Pack meeting night occurs on a school holiday, the use of the building is often discontinued for that night also. So, the Pack that meets in a public school building usually has to operate in conjunction with the school time-table, much more so than a Pack which meets in other buildings. Bicycles, too, may cause some difficulties. Some schools provide a bicycle park, but occasionally vandalism occurs or even outright theft when the Cubs or their Leaders are not around to protect their own property. Where this is a problem, the Cubmaster often tries to make arrangements for the Cubs to park their cycles in a protected or supervised area, or even inside the building.

It is often impossible or impractical to leave equipment in the school building. Too often, the Cubmaster or an assistant must go into the cartage business and move the required equipment back and forth to the meetings. Damage or losses are frequent, especially in games and star work equipment where the items may be small. Such aids as notice boards and progress charts seem to be unheard of in some schools.

What can be done?

First of all, those of us who meet in school buildings are indeed fortunate in many respects, especially when we think of the beautiful structures that are being put up all over the country. It is to our advantage to work closely with school authorities and we can make things a lot easier for ourselves if we stop trying to defeat our own purposes by allowing the problems to appear greater than the importance of our function as Pack Scouters. It will help to include a large percentage of outdoor meetings in our programme. In any case, outdoor meetings are part of good Scouting.

The Pack can receive excellent training in the use of public property. Knowledge of fire regulations and emergency evacuation help train and keep the Cubs safety-conscious.

Equipment should be kept to a minimum and should be very portable. Eliminate such things as composite totem and flag stands. A simple sturdy totem pole does the trick very well and games equipment need not be elaborate. It's what you are doing that is important, not what you are doing it with. If equipment has to be hauled, design a Pack box that will conveniently fit into a car trunk and which opens from the front so that gear is easily accessible even when the box is in the trunk. If a car is not available, equipment for meetings might be designed so that it is collapsible and fits into a suitease.

It is generally impractical to send equipment home piecemeal with several boys as some members will forget to bring it back, others may be absent, or the equipment may be needed other than on meeting night and rounding it up would be inconvenient.

Planned programmes are essential. Scout Groups using public buildings are open to severe criticism if sufficient supervision is not provided. After all, we depend to such a great extent on public support that we can ill afford to be careless in this regard. Ample leadership is extremely important and assistants should be able to take over on the odd occasion when the Cubmaster can not be present.

An active Group Council and a well-informed Group Committee will make the situation much more palatable. Problems should not be allowed to compound themselves by being left untended too long. This is easier to say than it is to do of course, and support from the other Scouters and the Group Committee may not always reach the degree to which we would like it, but every measure taken is a two-way function. The Cubmaster must be prepared to accept the problems and deal with them promptly or see to it that someone who can be relied upon, takes care of them.

Letters . . .

Stamps

Sir:

I am in favour of a column for stamp collectors. An exchange for Scout collectors would certainly contribute to boys' interests and further their friendships throughout the world.

For the record, I am interested in exchanging stamps for Boy Scout issues from Australia. The Netherlands and British Colonies.

WILLIAM TURNEY.

1306 Cottonwood Cresc., North Vancouver, B.C.

Stencil Service?

Sir

Many Scout Groups produce stencilled notices for special events, Scouts' Own services, etc. Could Canadian Headquarters make available for sale a selection of line drawings, printed on one side of plain paper, that could be used for tracing onto duplicating stencils?

(REV.) HARVARD P. COLLINS, St. Andrew's United Church.

Rossland, B.C.

While it is felt that there is insufficient demand for this type of kit, we invite comments from Scouters and other readers who may be interested in the matter.—Ed.

Is Scouting Worthwhile?

Sir:

Wm. A. Cormack asks if Scouting is worthwhile (The Scout Leader, Sept.-Oct. 1960, page 30). Boys of different race, colour and creed can and do get along well together in Scouting because they understand the Promise and Law. Scouts of different Troops, through working and playing together in camp, often make life-long friendships. If many of the men who defended our way of life through world wars, and political upheavals, etc. had not been motivated in one way or another by the Spirit of Scouting we might well have lost our Freedom of Speech (including our freedom to write letters to the Editor)! Because of these facts, and as a result of the example set by my own Scoulmasters, I believe that Scouting is worthwhile.

> JOHN S. RYAN, Scoutmaster,

London, Ont.

Sir:

There will always be more than a few who vacillate and compromise and back down; there will always be more than a few who are indifferent. If you respect your own integrity, surely you must give credit to the majority of the members of the Scout

When writing, correspondents are urged to indicate their rank or position of service in Scouting (e.g., Cubmaster, Assistant Scoutmaster, District Rover Leader, District Commissioner, Group Committee Training Chairman, etc.). This will enable readers to better appreciate the writer's viewpoint. Contributors are requested to include their return address so that we may acknowledge their letters.—Ed.

Movement. I believe that this majority is a positive force for world brotherhood and racial tolerance.

Tolerance seems to be a negative word. Brotherhood implies a sense of responsibility and a friendly interchange of ideas among equals. Scouling promotes this interchange as well as any other group in the world through Jamborees, correspondence and distribution of Scout literature. If there were nothing more than Jamborees, I think Scouting would be vastly worthwhile.

My small corner of Scouting is a Cub Pack comprising boys of several religious faiths and of various ethnic origins. Brother-hood is part of our programme. We carry on correspondence with an African mission and we know UNICEF as an important agency that cares deeply about children of all countries. Any lasting good done is probably of little consequence, but why should it be? What counts is the measure of all the Packs, Troops and Crews, and all the people working in Scouting. That is a tremendous force.

Scouting is not indispensable; it is one of many groups interested in the welfare of boys and men. To say that it is not worthwhile is to say that one of the main branches of a tree serves no great purpose.

JEAN EGLESTON, Cubmaster.

London, Ont.

Sir:

I am not so naive that I think we are the sole standard bearers of brotherhood. Nor do I believe that man's quest for it is doomed.

Fifty years ago even the word "brother-hood" was scarcely known. Today the United Nations stands, not on the ruins of the League of Nations, but on its foundation. Forty-five years ago Canada was dubious of granting assistance to its own Motherland. During the past ten years Canada has gained world renown as a peace-maker. It now regards as its national moral duty those things which it once left to philanthropists and missionaries.

Can not the Scout Movement, in its small way, claim some credit as the Scouts of yesterday assume positions of prestige and trust today?

There is prejudice in the world and Scouting has its share even if it is only the unconscious kind. An example of this is found in the song, "Blow the Man Down" (The Scout Leader, Sept.-Oct. 1960, page 6): "We're off to Berlin, The Jerries will get..." Why perpetuate the questionable "glories" of an older generation using a song that Scouts of today and tomorrow may sing?

When a Canadian Scout was confined in a hospital here in Germany he became the "ward" of a local German Scout Troop. When asked if there was some way in which the Canadians could repay this kindness, the German Scoutmaster replied, "Yes, you can come and visit us". Thus another link in the chain of Brotherhood was forged.

It is not always possible to forget, but it is surely possible to forgive.

I believe that the Brotherhood of Scouting is worthwhile and Mr. Cormack's concern for it shows that he does, too. Perhaps we can't change the world as individuals, but let us all "do our best".

R. W. HAWKINS, R.C.A.F.

Baden-Soellingen, Germany.

Sir:

Wm. Cormack was a Scout and the very fact that this question bothers him is proof that he is doing his best to bear this responsibility. I feel sure that most men the world over who took their Scouting seriously are doing as well.

Let us consider the whole principle or aim of Scouting, which is: "to develop good citizenship among boys by forming their character; training them in habits of observation, obedience and self-reliance; inculcating loyalty and thoughtfulness for others; teaching them services useful to the public and handicrafts useful to themselves; and promoting their physical, mental and spiritual development". Read this aim over carefully, then ask these three questions:

- (1) Is this a worthwhile aim?
- (2) Is an organization that publicly holds this aim out to all criticism apt to survive if it is not successful in accomplishing its aim?
- (3) If one boy has followed our programme with this aim accomplished in him, is not the whole organization shown-to be worthwhile?

R. F. BAXTER, Scoutmaster,

Hamilton, Ont.

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GAMES

COWBOY TAG

Divide the players into partners, one of each being the "cowboy", the other the "bronco". The cowboy rides his bronco pick-a-back and tries to avoid being tagged by "it"—another cowboy and bronco so chosen. When "it" succeeds in tagging someone, all the boys change positions.

DRAGON AND SPIDER

The entire group, with the exception of one person, lines up in a single file, each one holding on to the waist of the person in front of him. The entire line tries to ensnare the "spider", who is the lone individual not in the line. To catch the spider, the head and tail of the line must surround him in the circle.

Equipment: Indian club, flag or ball.

The group is evenly divided, each half forming a line on opposite sides of the field. A club (or flag or ball) is placed in the centre of the field. On the signal, number I from each line runs forward and tries to get the club and return with it to his own line without being touched by his opponent. If he succeeds, he scores one point for his side. If, however, his opponent succeeds in tagging him before he returns to his place, the point goes to the opposite side.

THE BEATER GOES AROUND

Arrange the players all except one in a circle, facing in with their hands behind their backs. Give the extra player a knotted kerchief or newspaper. He goes around the outside of the circle and places it in a player's hand. The player immediately swats the player on his right and chases him around the circle, beating him as often as possible until he gets back to his starting place. The player holding the beater then gives it to someone else. When the extra player hands the beater to a player, he steps in the place the player vacates.

THE LETTER AND THE OBJECT

All the players are seated in a circle. In the centre of the circle, place enough objects (e.g., buttons, spoons, etc.) so there is one less object than there are players. The leader, who is not counted as one of the players, calls out a letter and then commences to read or to tell a story. Each time that a word of the story starts with the given letter, the players rush in and try to seize one of the objects in the centre. The player who does not get an object is given one point. The winner is the player with the least number of points.

> (from Tout Droit, a magazine of the Boy Scouts of France)

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