



**THE**  
*Scout Leader*

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THE IDEA MAGAZINE FOR ALL SCOUTERS  
AND ADULT LEADERS OF THE MOVEMENT

CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS

# THE Scout Leader



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OTTAWA 3, ONT.

VOL. XXXVIII, NO. 7 APRIL, 1961

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## PERSPECTIVE

**FIRST IMPRESSIONS** are lasting. One day a Scouter wondered why most of the "new boys" had disappeared from the Group. A little research uncovered the fact that he and his Patrol Leaders had "missed the boat" by devoting too much time and energy to Scouting for the older boys in the Troop. Having learned a lesson in human relationships, the Scouter and the Court of Honour thereafter made it a point to work more closely with the new Scouts. Results? The "new boys" stopped disappearing.

**WE LIKE THE FUND RAISING PHILOSOPHY** of Groups that seek to render a service to their community and not just sell merchandise in competition with local merchants. This seems to be good Scouting.

**THE ART OF PROGRESS** is to preserve order amid change and to preserve change amid order. (Alfred N. Whitehead)

**TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO:** Scouts in Toronto collected 119 truck loads of clothing, bedding and footwear for the Neighbourhood Workers' Association—Sea Scouts of the 2nd Edmonton Group held a Regatta at which the activities included swimming races, diving, boat and canoe races, model boat races, and life saving—The Town Council was invited to attend the 3rd Ingersoll (Ont.) Troop's anniversary banquet—The Halifax Scouters' Club was sponsoring the Halifax *Rambler*, a District Scout publication. (from *The Scout Leader*, April 1936)

## OUR COVER PICTURE

Lt.-Col. C. W. Gilchrist, Chairman of the Boy Scouts National Public Relations Committee, gets some help from Scout H. Klaussen and Wolf Cuh Jimmie Wright as they plant a bed of Golden Harvest tulips in front of the new National Headquarters building in Ottawa.

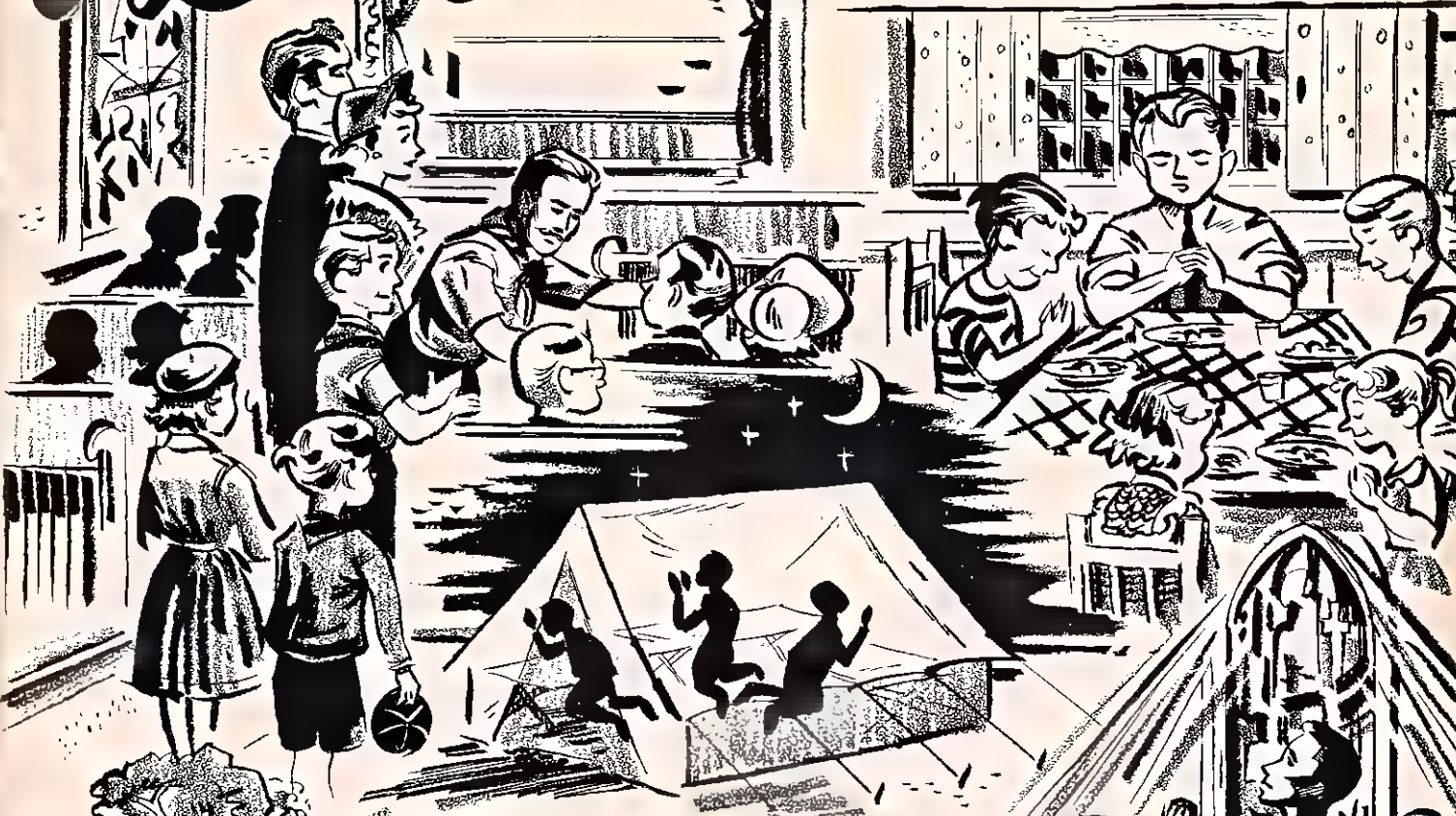
(Photo by MALAK)

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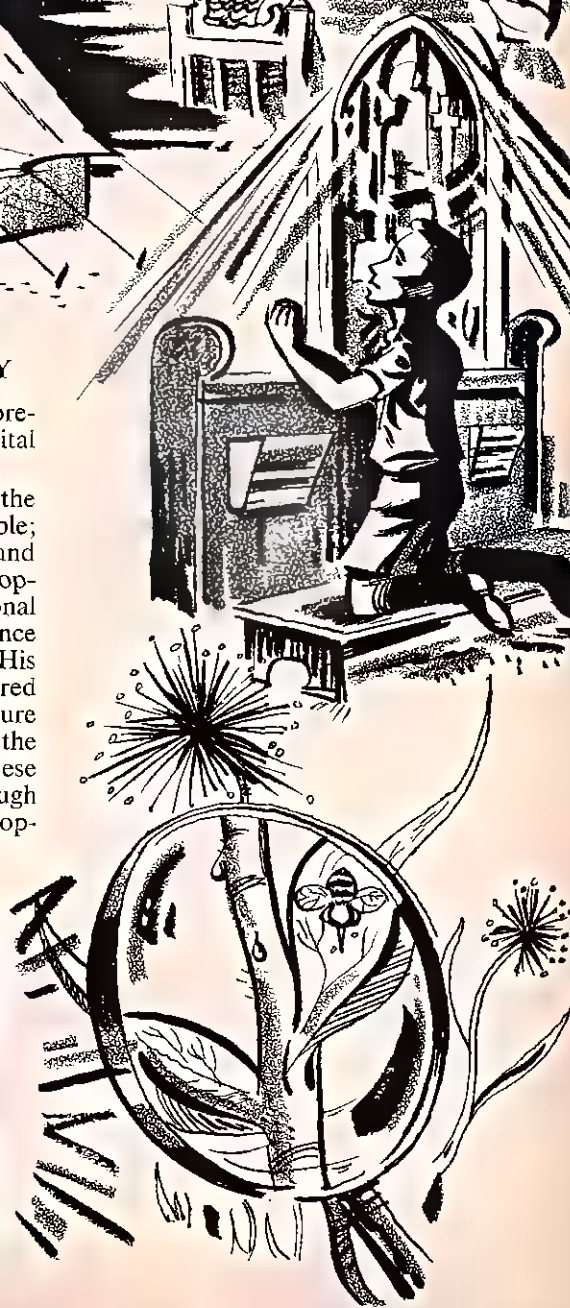
# Duty to GOD...

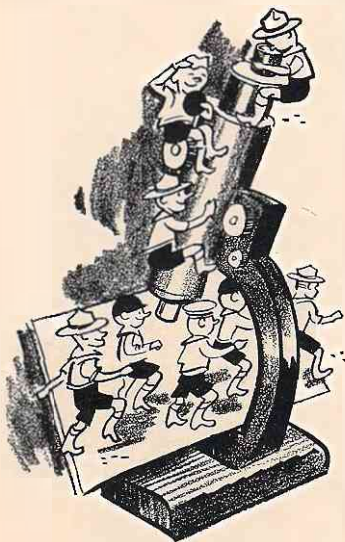


## A SCOUT'S FIRST DUTY

A knowledge and active appreciation of God's works is a vital part of Scouting.

Reading and acting out the wonderful stories of the Bible; taking part in the services and activities of the church; developing the habit of daily personal prayer; seeking God's guidance and committing one's life to His Service; discovering the ordered and beautiful marvels of nature and the universe; and earning the Religion and Life Award—these are some of the ways through which a Scout's spiritual development is promoted. ★





*We're Looking at Ourselves —*

## QUEBEC TAKES A LOOK

By J. BARRY CALE

Assistant Provincial Commissioner (Training), Quebec (1955-1960)

For quite some time now, we in Scouting have been concerned over the serious leakage or loss of boys thought to exist between the Pack and the Troop, and the Troop and the Crew, but now known to be *within* the Sections rather than between them. Consequently, the partial remedy of lowering the entrance age for Troop and Crew has not achieved any marked change in the over-all membership picture. In 1960, the average age of our membership was 10 years and 6 months!

At various conferences across the country over the years, this and related problems have been considered in a variety of ways. Perhaps one of the most useful and basic considerations has been done by the Quebec Provincial Council. At a Commissioners' and Presidents' conference in 1957, the Quebec Provincial Council decided to look rather searchingly into the effectiveness of the over-all work the Movement was doing and were rather shocked by some of their findings. They discovered that, while our total membership was increasing rapidly and we were gaining somewhat in the ratio of membership to eligible boy population, the average age was dropping and a large number of members were members for a brief period only; that whether we liked to admit it or not, we were becoming a younger boy organization. Obviously, for one reason or another, we were failing to meet sufficiently the interests of, or to attract and hold, older boys.

The Quebec Council did not then find, nor do they now find, any cause for crying "blue ruin", but they did feel that it was time to seek out some of the basic causes of our failure to better fulfil our Aim. After all, continual re-evaluation, stock-taking and examination of assumptions and performance are common sense.

Consequently, at Scouters', and at District Council conferences since that time, there has been discussion on such subjects as the following:

1. Maturity in terms of programme interest appears

to be attained between the ages of ten and eleven years, after which there is a fairly rapid fall-off.

Does this suggest that the programme has remained static while the interests of youth and the community have shifted?

2. The entire Scout programme (Cub-Scout-Rover) is said to provide continuous progress to the boys who join.

(a) In practice, is this true?

(b) Would separate programmes, complete in themselves, and with active recruitment into each, be more realistic in today's society?

3. Family camping, camping under the auspices of other organizations, and automobile excursions into the country are now commonplace activities.

(a) Does this suggest that camping does not hold as much adventure and interest for today's youth as it did for those of yesteryear?

(b) For the comparatively short amount of time we can, or do, get out-of-doors, is too much emphasis placed on camping and outdoor activities in Scouting?

4. The trend today is for co-educational activities to take place at an earlier age—e.g., twelve or thirteen—than fifty years ago.

(a) Should some part of our programme be co-educational?

(b) Should some regular activities, at least, be planned to include girls?

5. B.-P. wrote "the future of the world will much depend on the character of the rising generation. For this, too little is at present being done in the way of development in our schools . . . (Scouting) may be taken to be complementary to school training and capable of filling up certain chinks unavoidable in ordinary school curriculum . . . It has been described by some as a revolution in education".

In the last fifty years great changes have occurred

## CANADA'S COLOURFUL DISTRICT BADGES

Here is Part IV of a new series, based on photos and information gathered by Provincial Field Commissioner Denny May of Camrose, Alberta, describing the symbolic emblems worn by Scouts in various Districts throughout Canada.



The name of this Sask. District, **Prairie Gold**, is from the "gold" of the wheat fields, the "black gold" in the oil fields and the "human gold" of the Cubs, Scouts and Rovers. The design is on a white silhouette against an orange background. The District name and the oil derrick are in blue; the fleur-de-lys and "SASK" in red; the wheat in orange.



This Ontario District badge depicts, appropriately enough, the mighty Horseshoe Falls of Niagara. The Falls are in white and two shades of blue, with a tri-coloured rainbow of the Scout colours. The background is orange with green trees.



Moncton, N.B., is known as the "Hub of the Maritimes", thus the wheel with a Scout fleur-de-lys in its centre. The evergreen tree is emblematic of New Brunswick's vast forests. The badge is green in colour with the wheel and spokes in red, the writing and the fleur-de-lys in yellow and the evergreen tree in green.

(and continue to occur) in family life, education and church youth work.

Does our programme today complement, or even supplement, the work of:

- (i) the home?
- (ii) the school?
- (iii) the church?

6. In Scouting we have come to talk a great deal about **THE BOY**.

(a) Has this caused us to think of all boys as being alike?

(b) Have we dealt with the boys in the mass rather than as individuals?

7. "The Aim of The Boy Scouts Association is to develop good citizenship among boys . . ."

If an association is a body comprising all its members, is The Boy Scouts Association operating an adult programme run for boys or a boy programme guided by adults?

8. How a person is assigned to leadership in a Cub Pack, Scout Troop or Rover Crew, seems to be of a haphazard nature.

Is there a need for leaders to be more specifically selected, especially as boys progress in age?

9. It would appear that an undue amount of time has been spent in training Scout leaders in programme skills rather than providing for understanding of the conditions under which youth is growing up and in train-

ing leaders in how to work with boys.

(a) Do most adults recruited as leaders in Scouting appreciate these conditions?

(b) In training, should more emphasis be placed on understanding youth rather than on learning programme skills?

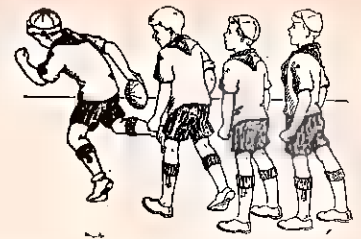
These are but a few of the subjects discussed by the Quebec Provincial Council over the past three years in their endeavour to seek out the basic causes of our vital problems in Scouting. It has highlighted the divergence between what they thought they were doing and what they actually were doing. The improved perspective thus gained will help to provide sound solutions.

This approach is one which must become common to our Scout Movement across Canada. If other Councils in company with the current work of the National Sub-Committee on Programme and Uniform\* will also join in turning the searchlight of objective inquiry on to what we, as a Movement, are doing, how we are doing it, and how close we are to fulfilling our Aim, then we will continue to keep up with the times and do the job with boys, which is our purpose and which is so close to all our hearts.

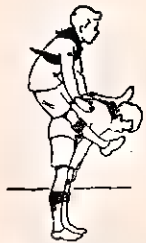
Let us continue to take a look at ourselves. ★

\*The Programme and Uniform Sub-Committee is presently preparing a paper suggesting topics that will provide valuable discussion subjects for conferences, Scouters' Clubs and informal discussions. Watch *The Scout Leader* for details and further announcements.

# Ideas for Cuborees



Planning makes the difference. Whether your Cuboree is to be on a Group or District basis, you will want to assure the boys of a happy and fun-filled day and, at the same time, promote good Cubbing. Intersperse badgework and Starwork events with just plain "fun" activities in your programme. Here are a number of Cuboree ideas which have been used successfully in the past.



1. *Tug O' War*. Each pair of Sixes or Packs play off until there is a "Grand Champion".

2. *Alphabet Scavenger Hunt*. Each Six on its own to collect the most "junk" within stated time. Each item must start with a different letter, e.g., ant, bark, grass, etc.

3. *Collections*. Each Six to make a collection of one specified nature item, such as stones, barks, leaves, weeds, insects, twig letters, etc. The Scouter in charge will decide which four categories will be used as, for example, the Red Sixes of all the Packs will go after stones, the Green Sixes will go after insects, etc.

4. *Athlete Badge*. All Cubs should participate even though some may not be old enough to compete for the badge. See P.O. & R., Rule 197, for requirements, which include running, jumping, climbing, etc.

5. *Games of Agility*, such as those published in the March 1961 issue of *The Scout Leader*.

6. *Sack Race*.

7. *Leapfrog*—a speed event.

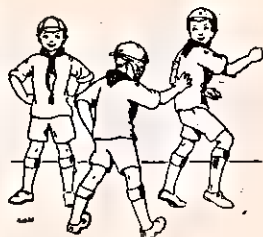
8. *Message Relay*. Six boys in relay formation with six feet between boys. Message to be given to first boy who will then repeat to next boy. Message to be repeated to Judge by last boy. Only one boy to move at a time. Accuracy and speed to count.

9. *Knot Relay*. Four Cubs in relay formation, first three holding ropes. A fifth Cub stands with Scout staff 30 feet in front of his team. First boy ties Clove Hitch on staff and returns to touch second boy who then ties Reef Knot to the end of first rope, using both ropes. Third boy ties Sheet Bend, using both ropes. Fourth boy takes free end of the long line and ties a Bowline around his waist and holds his hands over his head to signify his team's finish.

10. *Treasure Hunt*.

11. *Wheelbarrow Race*.

12. *Jungle Dances*. Before the Cuboree, the Wolf Cubs will have been busy learning the various dances, making costumes, perhaps learning the art of make-up and making a few stage props.



13. *Skipping*. Skip 15 times frontwards and 15 times backwards. Judge on form and accuracy.

14. *Straight Races*. Cubs 9 and under—50 yard dash; Cubs 10 and over—75 yard dash.

15. *Campfire*. Songs and skits. Each Six or Pack to come prepared with one or two songs on which all can join in. Skits might be impromptu, with each Six or Pack being given a brief time to prepare a skit using a theme drawn from a hat.

16. *Signalling*. Two Cubs to a team, one to receive and the other to write it down on a special card. The Cub writing will have his back to the sender and will not watch the message. The message will be sent by a Scouter using Flags, and will be received by all teams at the same time. Messages will consist of five four-letter groups to be jumbled, such as H. F. P. N. Plenty of time will be given and letters will not be repeated.

17. *Cock Fight* (Team Game). Cubs are divided into two teams, with heaviest boys on left end of each team. Cubs are numbered from opposite ends. When a number is called, players hop out holding left foot in right hand with left arm behind back. Idea is to get opponent to lose his balance and/or put his left foot on ground.



18. *Dog and Bone* (Team Game). Teams are about six to eight feet apart. In the centre a neckerchief or rope is placed. Teams are numbered from opposite ends. When a number is called, both Cubs rush to the rope. One must pick it up and return to place without being tagged by opponent.

19. *Witch Doctors* (Active Game). About every fourth Cub is chosen as witch doctor. These run about putting spells on all the Cubs they can by touching them. When bewitched a Cub stands transfixed (still) until spell has been taken off by being touched by a free Cub. Thus there is a race between witch doctor and others. A time limit should be fixed, and if all are not bewitched in that time, witch doctors are deemed to have lost. Distinguish witch doctors from others by scarf around arm.

20. *Tell the Time* (Quiet Game). Pack in circle. Old Wolf (with watch) asks them to sit down when they think 30 seconds have passed. Pick out first Cub down, Cub closest to actual time, and last Cub down. Repeat once or twice and possibly double the time limit.

21. *First Aid*. Cubs in teams of two put on arm sling. Neatness and accuracy within time limit. ★

# WE CHANGE OUR NAME

At the last Annual Meeting of the Association, authority was given to our legal counsel to seek authority by Act of Parliament for a change of name from "The Canadian General Council of The Boy Scouts Association" to "Boy Scouts of Canada".

The necessary bill was introduced into Parliament during the current session. It has now been duly passed and given Royal Assent.

This means that our official title is now *Boy Scouts of Canada*, or, in French, *Scouts du Canada*.

As to the reasons for the change, apart from the desirable one of clarity and brevity, the new name removes any suggestion that the Boy Scout Movement in Canada is a branch of another Association. Since 1946, we have been an independent member of the Boy Scouts International Conference.

While the change in name will involve a number of changes in P.O. & R., the one of immediate

concern is Rule 366, which has to do with stationery and printed matter. In future, all stationery and printed matter issued by any Group, District, Region or Province must carry the new name: *Boy Scouts of Canada*, or, for French-speaking Groups, *Scouts du Canada*.

In the interests of economy it will be in order to use existing stationery and printed matter until it has been used up.

It will not be necessary to replace documents or publications that bear the former name of the organization.

The change of name involves another important change. In future, Canadian Headquarters in Ottawa will be known as National Headquarters. The title page of this month's *Scout Leader* therefore bears for the last time the name Canadian Headquarters. ★



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Lt./Cmdr. Mauncote Carter is a trained Social Scientist (London School of Economics) and has served on the faculty of the University of Manitoba. The thoughts expressed in his article are among the aspects of Scouting currently under study by the Programme and Uniform Sub-Committee.

# HIDDEN PERSUASION

By L. W. MAUNCOTE CARTER  
Lt./Cmdr., RCN and Sea Scoutmaster

The first question we have to ask is: "Do we want Scout training?" "We", of course, may refer to several groups: the Scouters, the parents, the local community, the country, or the western world as a whole; and the answer is not so easily given. It is probably true that in Canada, as in the United States, the stereotype idea is a man of vigorous independence, thrifty, truthful and loyal, but successful in business, generous and personable. Yet our society's economic activity seems to require not only extensive credit purchasing by everyone, but also frequent discarding of personal and domestic equipment

so that thrift in all but a limited sense is an economic crime, unless we are considering life insurance alone. Commercial business operations are based on stimulating demand, persuading the consumer to want more, and puffing a product over its competitors—a system which, even if compatible with a Scout's honour, is certainly not with a Scout's training, which should cause him both to think for himself and to observe carefully.

"Large Economy Size, 10c Off Regular Price" I saw recently; yet the 24-oz. bottle cost 1c more than two of the 12-oz. size bottles of the same product. One had to look very hard to find where the volume of the contents was printed on the containers. Perhaps this is a subject for a Crew or Patrol debate—what would a new chum say to this if Skipper used it as an example in a chat on the Scout Law?

But can we seriously consider raising men—and can our sister organization consider raising women—who are going to question and resist advertising? Many Scouters have read Vance Packard's *Hidden Persuaders* (It has been in a paper back for some time now. Why not get the Crew to chew it over if they haven't already done so?) but even those who have not, realize how much of the economy is tied up with 'puffing' and the conditioning of experience in one way or another: Does the community at large accept the implied ethic, condone it, or oppose it; or have they refused to evaluate the implications? The latter I think; but some of us know what the old Chief thought and some of us think the same, but are 'we', a small 'we', to train the boy this way in the face of the whole national economy? Perhaps this is no issue, perhaps we cannot help him to develop his abilities, his self-reliance and observation, his thrift and honour; but if we cannot, then why are we pretending to Scouting at all; and if we can, are we prepared to help him to be at war with the world? Can we tell the parent that we will help his boy to be an "odd ball", a man who will not deviate from the strict path of honour in business, who will not compromise his word for any consideration, who

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will not suggest one thing while saying another—who will eschew entertainments and social events which are off-colour, who will act in business competition with the scrupulousness of a sportsman?

Many parents will say, "Certainly. That is the way we want him to grow up." but too often, when the boy does grow up, he is told: "You can't be an idealist in the world of affairs. Those ideas are alright for Scouts but you mustn't take them too seriously now. Business is business and you have to face reality." The more reflective parent may say, "I want my boy to have ideals certainly, and to observe certain standards, but you must remember that there is a difference between the black and white issues of childhood and the complexities of adult life, and I don't want him brought up a prude or an extremist." This is true enough, although things, I believe, are rarely as simple in adolescence as we like to remember them later—but it is also true that after the complexities are determined and evaluated, a firm decision must be made, and the Scout training should lead to the making of a firm honest decision. The problem exists because problems are not faced and attitudes are taken up ready-made, their implications unseen.

This is only one example of the inherent conflict between the Scout pattern and the man in the street. It was B.-P.'s plan to aggravate the conflict, walking in the steps of the Master who brought "not peace but a sword"—he foresaw the Scout's being prepared to fight and change the world around him. It is perhaps one of the tragedies of history that the cream of the 'Peace Scouts' fell in war and were lost to the world which needed them most. B.-P.'s dream of a world brotherhood with the Scout ideals before them, linking honourable men in every country might have saved even the League of Nations and kept the world from the Second World War.

The conflict between ideals of purity and contemporary standards; between aggressive activity, commercial competition and ideals of co-operation; between a true tolerance, which sees and accepts differences in viewpoint, and a sentimental blurring of the differences which vitiates the value of any viewpoint at all; between obedience and initiative; helpfulness and the exploitation of economic opportunism—this has been the subject of much discussion and little achievement.

The question remains—a question that on our honour we must put and must answer before we consider the means and effect of Scouting on the boy, because we—unlike the hidden persuaders—cannot sell him and his parents a product until they are aware of its potency and effect and until they are sure they really want it.

This begs the question of whether there is a need for Scout training today; if we want the Scout ideals in our youth. The need is greater than fifty years ago, but the question has become simpler, and it is the basic one, because activities and uniform and programme and tests are a means only to one end: the formation of the integrated person. The question is, "Do we want the catchwords, the illusion; or do we want boys and men who are, and really and uncompromisingly are,

Trusty, loyal, helpful,  
Brotherly, courteous, kind,  
Obedient, smiling, thrifty,  
Pure as the rustling wind?" ★

## Good Housekeeping

You are all familiar with the tenth part of the Scout Law, "A Scout is Clean in Thought, Word and Deed". As I travel around the country, taking part in Scout activities and visiting various Scout Headquarters, camps, Troop meeting places, etc., what I see all too often causes me to ask myself if we are fully aware of all that is implied in the tenth part of the Scout Law, and particularly in that small word 'deed' right at the end. "A Scout is clean in deed." The implications of that statement are wide and varied and I suggest that it might well be used as the subject of one of your Scoutmaster's Five Minutes.

Ask your boys what these few simple words mean to them. Some of the answers will no doubt surprise you.

Here are a few of the meanings that have suggested themselves to me, largely as a result of my own observations on my travels:

A Scout is always neatly turned out; his uniform clean and shoes shined.

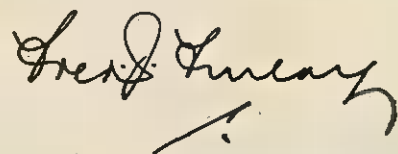
A Scout does not throw litter on the street or in any public place.

A Scout keeps his own room neat and clean and helps his parents to do the same for the rest of his home and garden.

A Scout helps to maintain the Patrol box, Patrol den, Troop equipment, Troop headquarters and Troop bulletin board clean and in good order.

A Scout observes all the rules of cleanliness on hikes and in camp.

"Keep Your City Clean." This notice, which is to be found everywhere, all too often seems to receive but little attention. As part of our citizenship training it is surely up to all of us in the Scout Movement to take this injunction seriously and to encourage others to do so as well. In training our boys let us remember that habits of cleanliness and orderliness instilled at an early age are not easily broken. We can perform a vital public service by making sure that all the boys who come under our care are taught the wisdom and desirability of strict attention to the tenth part of the Scout Law. ★



Chief Executive Commissioner



April 23rd

# St. George's Day

This is a day of challenge to men of courage! When we think of St. George, our minds are recalled to the age of chivalry when knights gladly accepted the challenges to defend what they believed to be just and right, regardless of the cost. We in Scouting are their successors and so we have come to think of this day as World Scouting Day.

There are so many challenges that we might accept today that it is difficult to single out one for a worldwide Movement. However, thinking of this day as World Scouting Day, I would ask that you accept the challenge of putting more meaning into the idea of World Brotherhood. I know that you are constantly reminding the boys with whom you work that they have millions of brothers in more than seventy countries throughout the world, but may I ask that on this St. George's Day you accept the challenge to do something special. Make it dramatic and full of action, remembering that boys learn best by doing.

In planning for this World Scouting - St. George's Day, let us recall our basic aims, and the welcome each boy receives into the World Brotherhood of Scouting which he receives at his Investiture. Let's do something special to help strengthen our Brotherhood by getting to know each other better in this world that sadly needs men of courage to accept such a challenge.

*J. C. Smyth*

Director.



Boy Scouts International Bureau  
77 Metcalfe Street  
Ottawa Ontario



## FACTS ON WORLD SCOUTING

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# MOUTH-TO-MOUTH ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION

This article was prepared with the co-operation of  
J. N. Crawford, M.D., St. John Ambulance Association.

Oral resuscitation is a method of artificial respiration which is more commonly referred to as "mouth-to-mouth" or "rescue breathing". In recent years, studies have revealed that it is one of the more efficient methods of ventilating the lungs of a casualty who is not breathing.

At the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the Canadian General Council, the Committee agreed to have the Association adopt "mouth-to-mouth" as an *alternative method* of artificial respiration. Therefore, the Association now officially recognizes three methods—Schafer, Holger-Nielsen and Mouth-to-Mouth.

The mouth-to-mouth method, as described in the accompanying text and illustrations, should be taught by explanation and reference to illustrations. A number of excellent teaching films are available, one of which is listed in the current edition of "Films for Scout Groups".

One point should be made abundantly clear—that when teaching this method, it is not necessary, nor desirable, to demonstrate or practise the blowing part as no special skills are involved.

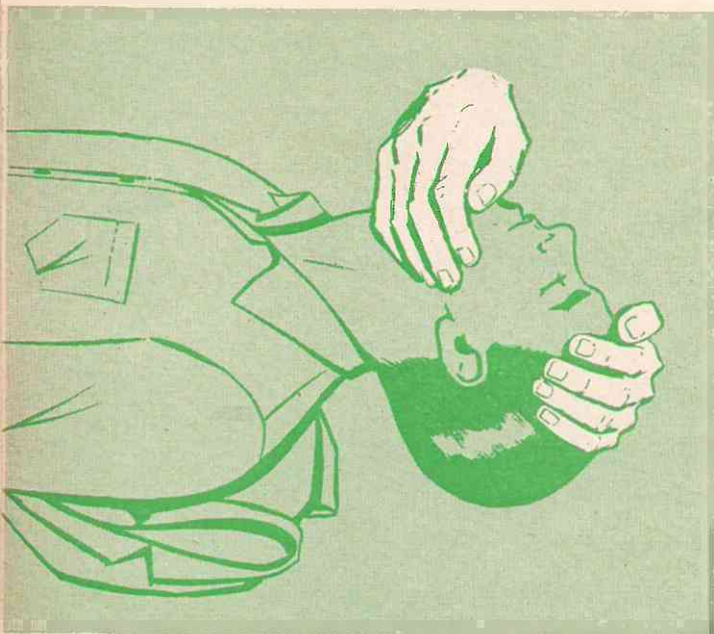
## Teaching Methods

The important points to be stressed when teaching this method of artificial respiration are:—

1. Seconds count—begin at once.
2. Clear the air passageway of any foreign matter.
3. Tilt the head back or slightly to the side with full extension of the neck.
4. Hold the lower jaw in a “jutting out” position.

The following points should also be emphasized:—

- (a) Prevent air leakage.
- (b) Blow vigorously into adults but gently into children.



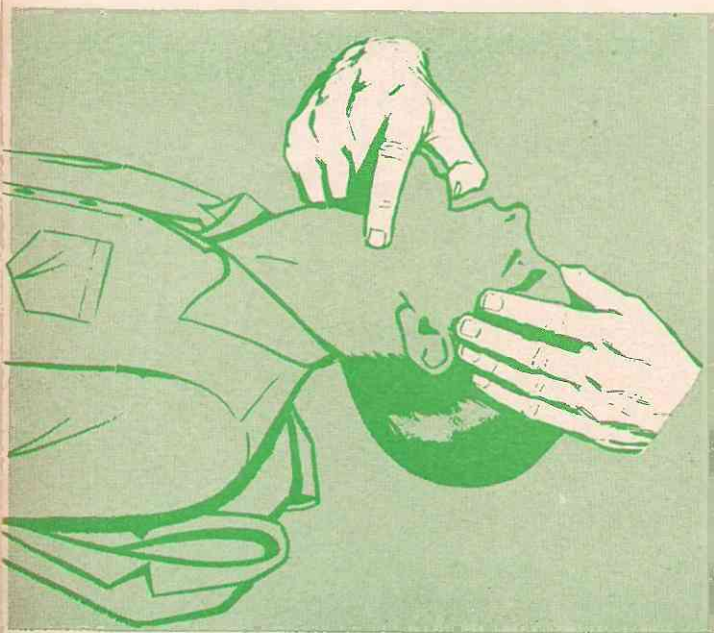
### Quickly Clear Foreign Matter from the Mouth

With the victim lying on his back and head turned to one side, demonstrate examination of mouth. Describe the clearing action: sweep out food particles, chewing gum, blood or other foreign matter with the fingers or with a cloth wrapped around your finger.

### Quickly Tilt the Head Back

If possible, place a folded coat or other thick pad under the victim's shoulders.

Demonstrate how to tilt the head back by placing one hand under the victim's neck or chin and the other hand high on the forehead, and tilt the head back with the chin pointing upward.



### Quickly Pull the Jaw Out

Describe or demonstrate on yourself how the jaw could be pulled forward by hooking the thumb under the lower teeth. Demonstrate on the victim how to push the jaw forward to move the base of the tongue away from the back of the throat, thus keeping the airway opened. Place the fingers of both hands at the angle of the jaw just beneath the victim's ears and gently slide the jaw forward.

## Prevent Air Leakage

Pinch the victim's nostrils to prevent air blown into the mouth from escaping through the nose.



## Breathe Into Mouth

*Describe how to breathe into the victim's mouth. Explain that the rescuer's mouth should be opened wide and placed tightly over the victim's mouth to form a relatively leak-proof seal. In the case of infants, both the mouth and nose are covered by the rescuer's mouth. Remember, it is not necessary nor desirable to have the boys practise the blowing part as no special skills are involved.*

Describe the continuation of blowing into the victim's mouth till you see his chest rise. Explain about removing mouth and listening to the outrush of air that indicates air exchange. For adults, blow vigorously at the rate of about twelve breaths per minute. For children, take relatively shallow breaths, appropriate to their size, at the rate of about twenty per minute.

If you are not getting proper air exchange, quickly recheck head and jaw position, turn victim on his side, and give several sharp blows between the shoulder to jar foreign material free. Sweep fingers through mouth again to remove foreign matter.

Emphasize the importance of continuing with the method. Have them let the doctor decide when to stop.

When the victim begins breathing normally, keep him lying down and warm with blankets or other coverings. Continue caring for him until his recovery is assured.



## Points to Consider

There are some disadvantages in connection with the teaching and use of this method.

a) It is not a method which is easy to practise or demonstrate. However, there are a number of good films on the subject, and they help to reduce this difficulty.

b) Aesthetic dislike may arise to placing the mouth against the mouth or nose of an apparently dead victim, or a victim whose mouth is soiled with vomitus or other foreign matter. This dislike may possibly be reduced by placing a thin handkerchief over the mouth or nose of the victim. Reliance should not be placed on the availability of tubes or other similar devices as a means of conducting air from the rescuer to the victim.

c) The victim is face upwards, and not face downwards as when using other methods, and this increases the possibility of blowing vomitus, mucus, blood or other foreign matter into the lungs. This may be harmful. Care in the performance of the method and in clearing all extraneous matter from the mouth and nose of the victim should reduce this possibility.

d) Because of the differences in size of mouth, or the presence of a moustache or beard, it may be difficult to obtain a complete seal between the mouth of the rescuer and the mouth of the victim. The nasal approach then becomes essential.

e) Rescuers may find it difficult to bend from the kneeling position to the face of the victim, and to continue to do this for any length of time. It will be of great advantage if the victim can be placed on a table or elevated in some way.

f) Hard blowing by the rescuer may produce a feeling of dizziness which may interrupt the rescue attempts. There is not a high degree of probability of development of this condition.

g) The possibility of transfer of airborne infection from the rescuer to the victim, while remote, should be borne in mind.

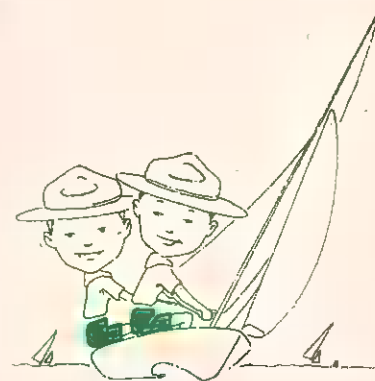
It must be emphasized, however, that none of these disadvantages or potential disadvantages should be allowed to detract from the fact that the method is of very great value as a lifesaving measure in cases of real emergency.

The rescuer should not be limited to using only one method of artificial respiration, since conditions in any given case may prevent the use of one method, while favouring another. Therefore, boys should also be familiar with the Holger-Nielsen and the Schafer methods described in Boy Scout literature.

As Scouters, we will want to ensure that our Scouts are prepared if the opportunity to attempt to save a life occurs. This is an effective method of artificial respiration. We cannot afford to ignore it.

## More News on the First National Boy Scout Sailing Regatta

By DAVID GREEN, Provincial Field Commissioner, Quebec



Plans for the First National Boy Scout Sailing Regatta, to be held from July 16-19 at Camp Anderson, Quebec, are well under way and application forms are now available at every Provincial Scout Headquarters. The organizing committee in Quebec reports that very favourable responses are being received from clubs and individuals who have been asked to lend their Fireflies for the Regatta. It is hoped that sufficient Fireflies will be made available for all the racing to take place in this class of dinghy.

The Regatta presents a splendid opportunity for Rover Service. The Scouter in charge of administration is looking for Crews or individual Rovers to make themselves available for any period of time (up to one week) from Saturday, July 14th, to assist in preparing the site and for general duties during the Regatta.

Perhaps a few words about the site would be in order. Camp Anderson was acquired by the Montreal Regional Council of The Boy Scouts Association towards the end of 1958; the result of a very generous gift. The camp comprises some thirty-three acres of open and wooded land directly facing the Lake of Two Mountains, just eighty miles east of Ottawa on the Ottawa River. The Montreal-Ottawa Highway (Route 17) passes about two miles from the camp and, even closer, is located the CPR "flag stop" at Choisy.

Camp Anderson is used for almost every outdoor Scout purpose. In the spring and fall it is proving popular as the site for District Camporees and Troop and Patrol week-end camps. During the summer, an increasing number of Scouts arrive under their own steam to camp for a few days just for the fun of it. Sea Scout Troops and Rover Sea Scout Crews use the boat house to winter their craft and are constantly coming and going with their work parties. Two winter lodges are busy every week-end during the snow season.

Part of the camp has been set aside for Cub camping and last year nearly five hundred of them used the property for long week-end and other short-term camps, in addition to the many who came for Pack rambles.

For the Regatta, enough tents will be set up to take care of the housing of the Regatta sailors. Latrine and washing facilities are first rate. Since sailing crews will be called to race at almost any time of the day, continuous feeding will be provided in the mess hall, with volunteer help provided by the Regatta Committee. The racing

Scouts have no need to worry. They won't be asked to volunteer—even for the continuous feeding!

The programme will be quite straightforward. The object of the Regatta will be to determine winners by a process of elimination. As a result, all programmes will be geared to this end. Some crews may find themselves being awakened at five-thirty in the morning so that they may wash, eat, prepare their craft and be in the water by seven.

All sailors will report in at ten a.m. on Sunday, July 15th. If necessary, crews will be set up and all the other necessary administration details taken care of before lunch. After lunch and through the afternoon, competitors will have a chance to familiarize themselves with the craft and the waters.

Racing will start early on the Monday morning and continue until after lunch on the Wednesday. As soon as the final race is completed, all campers will pack up and prepare for the closing ceremonies and to leave for Montreal. Meanwhile, the Sailing Committee will determine the winning crew.

During the hours of darkness, most Scouts will be happy enough to crawl into bed. For those with energy remaining, there will be campfires and the occasional movie. The canteen will help to take care of any excess appetites.

Mr. J. Douglas Woodward is chairman of the Sailing Committee responsible for craft, crews, courses and everything that will happen on the water. Mr. Woodward is an active member of the St. Lawrence Yacht Club and helped to organize the Canadian Junior Olympic Regatta there in 1960. In 1952 he sailed for Canada at the Olympics at Helsinki, Finland. As a Scouting man, he is responsible for camping as a member of the Dorval Scout Group Committee. For good measure he serves as the sailing committee chairman at S.S.S. Venture, Montreal's sailing base.

A regatta symbol has been designed and will appear on all burgees, crests, trophies, lapel badges and correspondence connected with the Regatta. The symbol consists of a green background with a gold fleur-de-lys and a red "V" (for Venture) superimposed. Lettering is red and it has a gold border.

The S.S.S. Venture Committee is anxious for every Scout who likes to sail in small boats to sign up for the Regatta. Skill is a relative thing. ★

# SPRING GREENS

These "eating plants" are yours for free . . . What you can't use, don't waste . . . Let them be!

Don't wait until you're lost and desperate to eat plants of the woods and fields. There's mighty good eating in spring greens!

All of these edible plants, shoots and leaves—whether you plan to cook them or use them in a salad—should be washed thoroughly to get rid of grit and tiny insects.

If you cook the greens, cook them in as little water as possible and use the water left over—it's full of vitamins! Parboil, bitter-flavoured greens, that is, boil them then rinse in cold water. Some greens like skunk cabbage need to be done three times, then boiled until tender. Don't cook them to a mush!

Delicious salads can be made by adding oil, vinegar and sugar to one or more of such greens as dandelions, curly dock, mustard, etc.

## Dandelion

You'll find these throughout the year in fields and gardens and along roadsides—even on your lawn. You may boil the leaves (twice to remove bitterness) and serve like spinach with butter and vinegar or horseradish and sliced hardboiled eggs. A chunk of salt pork or bacon in with the dandelion leaves when you're boiling them will add flavour. Or you might try a salad made from washed young dandelion roots.



## Field Mustard

Cook the leaves as a pot herb and serve with plenty of butter and a little vinegar. The tender young leaves and golden flowers, when mixed with other greens and served as a raw tossed salad are delicious. Try the flowers in a roll with a hot dog.



## Bracken

They look like three clenched green fists on a slender stalk about 10" high. They grow at the edge of open woods or in pastures. Snap off the tender stalks and boil in salted water as you would asparagus. Serve with melted butter on toast. Or boil the tips and serve like string beans. Try them raw or in a salad.



## Milkweed

Milkweed grows in fields, pastures, roadsides and waste places. Gather shoots when only a few inches high. Boil them and pour off the first water. Then boil as you would asparagus or cook with meat.



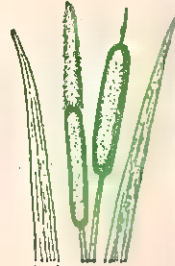
## Curly Dock

These are common in waste places, pastures or in cultivated ground. Parboil the leaves to remove bitter taste and then cook—with ham or bacon for added flavour. Mix with dandelions, mustard or nettles. Serve hot with butter and vinegar.



## Cattail

In marshy places look for the tender green flower spikes of cattails while they are still partly enclosed by the leaves, and before the pollen appears. Eat these "tails" raw or in salads. Boil or steam them and serve with butter. For a scalloped dish, boil, then scrape off the flowers and mix with buttered bread-crumbs. Beat a raw egg, mix with milk and moisten crumbs. Bake to a golden brown.



## Pokeweed

This is one of the most delicious of wild greens. Along roadsides, borders of fields and in open clearings the green sprouts come up in bunches. Gather them when they are about 6 inches high. Cut them off an inch or so above the ground, *but not below it*. The root is poisonous! Parboil the shoots, rinse well in cold water and boil again till tender. Serve with plenty of butter.



## Skunk Cabbage

These plants poke themselves up through the partly frozen mud of swampy woodlands. The pointed mottled leathery flower-hoods protect a round, fleshy flower-covered knob (spadix) which is good raw or pickled. Large cabbage leaves come up later, and when bruised smell like raw onions and mustard! To remove the acrid taste, parboil three times. Serve with butter, vinegar or a cream sauce.



Two other fairly common plants you might like to try are:

## Chicory

This common plant has sky blue flowers and is found along roadsides and in fields. The leaves, when young, may be eaten raw or boiled as a pot herb. All parts of this useful plant are edible and entirely wholesome.

## Sorrel

The fleshy, succulent leaves of sorrel have a pleasing acid taste which is desirable in a salad or as a pot herb. It is a fine substitute for rhubarb when eaten raw or boiled (should be cooked with sugar). ★



# CAMPING WITH THE HANDICAPPED

By JOHN GARRETT, A.D.C. (H), England  
Originally published in "The Window"

Since 1948 I have been running Scout Canvas Camps every year for severely physically handicapped Scouts in Leeds, Birmingham and now in South Wales.

This year we took twenty-three Scouts and Guides from my school Troop and Company to Coedarhydyglyn, near Cardiff. The field was flat and there was a hut on the field belonging to the Glamorgan Girl Guide Association. Of the twenty-three, twelve were wheelchair cases unable to move when out of chairs; the others were ambulant, usually finding difficulty if the grass was too high. In charge were three male Scouters and one lady Scouter. Types of handicap: cerebral palsy (varying in type and degree of handicap), poliomyelitis, muscular dystrophy, spina bifida, myosittis ossificans, epileptics, asthmatics and heart conditions.

During the years past my Scouts have been of similar types with the addition of haemophiliacs and miscellaneous deformities.

The campsites have been chosen in the way all Scout Troops choose a site. The C.O.H. meet, decide what type of camp they want, draw up a list of areas they wish to visit and then the P.L.s and myself go off and find a site. Farmers and land owners are always most helpful and we usually find what we want fairly quickly.

*What do we look for?*

1. Easy access by some form of road so that all equipment and children can be brought right on to the site easily.
2. Reasonable supply of dead wood.
3. Water supply must be very near.
4. Telephone must be near.

**Equipment**

This, I feel, is where we differ from an ordinary Troop. We have a 30' x 15' marquee, and Icelandic tents. The latter are large and can take a stretcher across the tent so that there is room to move. There must be room in all tents for the Scouters to get to each bed to help the boys and see that all are comfortable in bed. My personal maxims for camp are:—

1. Good warm sleeping accommodation. We use sleeping bags, except in the case of the incontinent children when the Scouters make up blanket beds with pins. We have used stretchers and straw mattresses and at this last camp we took Dunlopillo mattresses.
2. Good toilet arrangements. We have three excellent toilet tents (Blacks), in which we have Elsans. All the boys can visit these toilets in comfort.
3. Good hot food eaten in comfort. We take collapsible tables and eat in the marquee.

I personally make sure that the above points are correct and from then on we adopt normal Scout Camp routine.

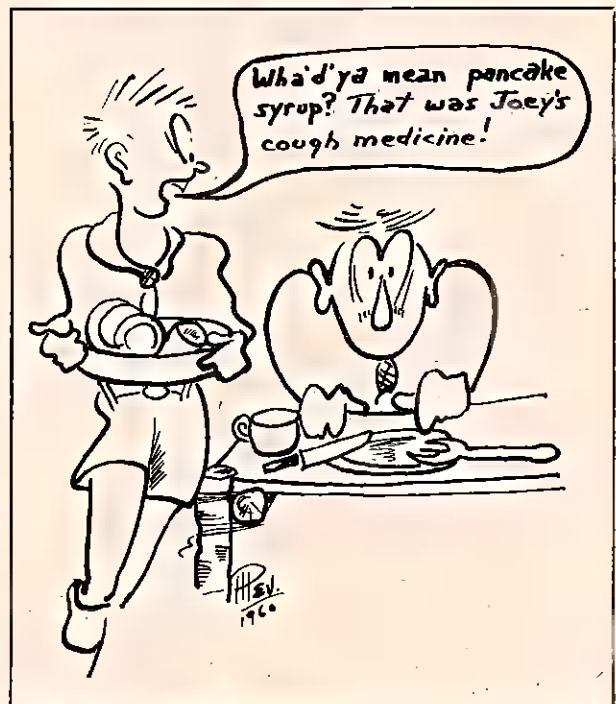
**Programme**

Reveille .....	7 a.m.
Breakfast .....	8 a.m.
Flagbreak .....	9.30 a.m.
Tent Inspection .....	9.45 a.m.
Lunch Preparation, Scout Tests, etc. until .....	12.30 p.m.
Lunch .....	12.30 p.m.
Rest (Duty Patrol assisted by Scouters wash up) .....	1 to 2 p.m.
Afternoon Games, Journeys, etc. ....	2 to 5 p.m.
Tea .....	5 to 6 p.m.
Free activities .....	6 to 8 p.m.
Supper and Campfire .....	8 to 9 p.m.
Bedding Down .....	9 to 10 p.m.
Lights Out .....	10 p.m.

Scouters checking camp and wheelchairs stored in marquee—firewood for morning —washing incontinent children's clothing, etc.—Sitting around campfire eating hot bacon sandwiches and yarning.....10 to 12 m.

We use three Bi-Alladin pressure lamps to provide warmth and heat. We have also taken paraffin heaters to camp to put in the marquee after a wet day to dry clothing overnight.

We consider that our Scout Camps are as good as any ordinary Scout Camp. The boys obtain great benefit from the experience and are always anxious to go again next year. We have never turned a boy away from camp because of the severity of his handicap—though we naturally always consult the School's doctor at all times. ★



## How Long

To be more specific than our title indicates, the question should be re-phrased to read, "How long should a Scouter serve in one appointment?"

History undoubtedly records everything from the case of the newly appointed Scouter who never showed up because he couldn't find the Troop, to the many splendid records of service given by Scouters for thirty, forty and even fifty years!

A Group that retains the faithful and efficient service of its Cubmaster, Scoutmaster or Rover Scout Leader for a long time benefits from the Scouter's experience. Such continuity of leadership is often responsible for stability and progress in the life of the Group. Other Groups have found that periodic changes in their leadership have resulted in a revitalized use of the programme with new interest being generated not only within the Group but also within the Sponsoring Institution and throughout the surrounding community.

resignation at the end of four years. By that time, he expected to take the Troop through a complete "cycle", that is, the newly invested Scouts would grow to become Queen's Scouts, many would graduate from the Troop, the Troop would have achieved a series of Jamboree and Camporee experiences, three Assistant Scoutmasters would be recruited and trained, the boys would have a chance to establish the Patrol System, one or two of the ASMs would be trained to a point where they would be eligible for appointment as Scoutmaster, and Cubs in the Group would have come up to the Troop, bringing it "up to strength."

The Scoutmaster would then feel that he was ready to turn to a new field of interest either in Scouting or in some other community activity.

The other case concerns the 19th Crosstown Troop. This Troop had five men serving together as its Section Scouters for many years. Aside from Scouting, the men

## Should

What about assistant leaders? There are Scouters who are more effective as assistants than they would be as Section leaders. On the other hand, there are assistants who are in training to become Cubmasters, Scoutmasters and Rover Scout Leaders. When do the latter get an opportunity to go out "on their own"?

Such an opportunity may arise in a community where new Groups are being formed as a result of "population explosion" and the accompanying expansion of Scouting. There is an exciting challenge in being part of a new Pack, Troop or Crew and many assistants have "gone forth" to a new Group and found a new lease on life as a leader of their own Section.

Next, we might ask about the Scouters whose interests change over the years or who feel that they are "in a rut". Here are two actual case histories that are worth noting.

When he was asked to accept the appointment, the Scoutmaster of the 4th Hometown Group indicated to the Group Committee that he would probably submit his

represented a wide range of interests and abilities. They were roughly in the same age group.

Several years ago, the Scoutmaster realized that, unless some changes were brought about in the duties and responsibilities of each Scouter, the entire leadership team would find itself in a rut.

Accordingly, these Scouters got together and worked out a plan that they thought would be interesting and worthwhile for themselves, and beneficial for the boys who were in the Troop.

The plan called for each Scouter's appointment to change every two years. The Scoutmaster's main job was to train the Patrol Leaders. The Assistant Scoutmasters were responsible for co-ordinating various aspects of the Troop's activities such as finance, camping, equipment and special projects, i.e., parents' night, community service, inter-Troop activities, etc.

It is important to note that the assistants served as *co-ordinators* and did not usurp any responsibilities that

## a Scouter Serve?

rightfully belonged to the Scouts, Patrol Leaders and Group Committeemen.

Why the two-year term? They felt that it took one year to "get the hang of the job" and, during the second year they would have a real opportunity to bring their individual talents to bear on the job.

Something new? Not really. Many Scout Councils, Group Committees, service clubs, municipal and civic bodies make it a practice to change their leadership periodically. Here are some of the reasons for adopting such a policy.

"A change is as good as a rest." New activities present a new challenge and a person who may have become "boggled down" within the limits of one job will perk up and enthusiastically tackle a new job that provides new interest and many new things to be discovered.

A new job often means that there will be new people to meet and work with. These people, all of whom may be members of the same group, will have different personalities and abilities that are brought into play as they work together for the common good. Not only do they learn of the job they are doing, but they also learn about each other and from each other. In short, they benefit, collectively and individually, through sharing their experience.

Changes provide opportunities for newer members of the group to put into practice their abilities for accepting and discharging responsibility. It is quite frustrating for a man to be recruited into a group only to find that there is little or no opportunity to advance within the group and to bring his own ideas to bear on the activities in which the group is engaged. Whether or not he recognizes it and admits it, he wants to grow *with* and *within* the group. This is a basic desire of the human personality.

Speaking of growing, it is quite natural for a man to change his interest. Today, he may enjoy camping, hunting and service club work. Ten or twenty years from now he may be more interested in boating, gardening, his local property owners' association and the work of his church.

Such a man, (and we do not suggest that he be a "jack of all trades and master of none"), retains a fresh outlook on life and is rarely in the proverbial "rut".

Perhaps we expect too much of volunteers when we ask them to take on leadership. Don't we unconsciously hope that they will lead the Pack, Troop or Crew *ad infinitum*? There is something rather finite in accepting uniformed leadership in Scouting, (the acquisition of a uniform alone suggests this), as compared to training a baseball team, being chairman of a ratepayers' association, etc. A man taking on one of these volunteer jobs knows it is for a limited time—that he can give his *all* during that time and then retire "clear".

In contrast, a Scouter sees the future stretching out before him in an endless round of meetings, hikes, camps, training courses, etc.

Perhaps we should re-examine our concept of leadership appointment in the light of the above comments. ★

# NATIONAL H.Q. BLDG. FUND

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

Forward	\$10,230.99
Regional Committee of Ladies Auxiliaries,	
Greater Toronto, per Mrs. W. B. Gibbons	50.00
Peterborough District Council, per B. K. Brown	13.75
Members of A, B, C & D Packs, 1st Shilo Cubs,	
per Cpl. J. K. Thompson	5.00
Digby District, Founder's Day Church Parade	
1961, per S. K. Henson	37.00
Collection taken at District Cuboree, Feb. 25,	
1961, North Sydney District Council, per	
Mr. Harold Hatcher	23.00
1st Humber Bay Group Ladies Auxiliary, per	
Mrs. M. Marsellus	48.59
7th Willowdale Ladies Auxiliary, per Mrs. G.	
Campbell	5.00
Dublin Scouts & Cubs, per Mr. E. J. Deane	28.32
	\$10,441.65

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

If you or your Group wishes to make a contribution, you may do so simply by addressing your contribution to the National Headquarters Building Fund Campaign, P.O. Box 3520, Station "C", Ottawa 3, Ontario. ★

## "Do-it-yourself"



You are invited to submit captions for this cartoon. Send as many captions as you like (one or two lines each) to the Editor of *The Scout Leader* and include name, address and Scouting appointment (if any), please.

This is *not* a contest. It is an opportunity for you to share some fun from your imagination or experience.

Please submit your suggested captions not later than April 30th, 1961, in order that as many of the captions as possible can be published in the June-July issue of the magazine.



## Wood Badge Training Courses

All Part II Courses are open to Scouters in any part of Canada provided that applications are submitted through District or Provincial authorities. Watch for further information in your Provincial or District bulletins. Additional courses will be listed in these pages as dates become available.

PROVINCE	PLACE	DATES	COURSE LEADER
<b>PACK SCOUTERS</b>			
NOVA SCOTIA	Miller's Lake, near Halifax	June 26-July 1	Bryce W. Gibson
ONTARIO	Toronto	June 2-4, 9-11, 16-18 (week-ends)	
	Blue Springs Scout Reserve	July 30-Aug. 5	
	Blue Springs Scout Reserve	Aug. 13-19	
ALBERTA	Calgary	June 3 to 24 (week-ends)	P. H. Dack
	Camp Woods, Sylvan Lake	July 22-29	J. Haliburton
NEWFOUNDLAND	Avalon Peninsula	Aug. 6-12	P. J. Horan
BRITISH COLUMBIA & YUKON	Anglican Mission Camp, Sorrento	June 17-24	
	West Lake, near Prince George	Aug. 19-26	
	George Pringle United Church Camp, Shawnigan Lake, V.I.	Sept. 9-16	
NEW BRUNSWICK	Sussex	May 19-22; 26-29 (week-ends)	
QUEBEC	Camp Tamaracouta	May 19-22; 26-29; June 2-4 (week-ends)	R. Boright
	Camp Jackson Dodds	Aug. 21-26	
MANITOBA	Memorial Campsite, St. Vital	June 2-4, July 9-11, 16-18 (week-ends)	Herb Bingham
SASKATCHEWAN (MAN. & N.W. ONT.)	Camp Lebret	June 17-23	M. Fennell
<b>TROOP SCOUTERS</b>			
NOVA SCOTIA	Dickies Dam, near Truro	July 29-Aug. 6	F. M. Waller
ONTARIO	Toronto	May 5-7, 12-14, 19-21, 26-28 (week-ends)	
	Blue Springs Scout Reserve	July 22-30	
	Blue Springs Scout Reserve	Aug. 5-13	
ALBERTA	Edmonton	May 13 to June 4 (week-ends)	G. R. Weir
	Camp Woods, Sylvan Lake	July 29-Aug. 6	R. Gilson
BRITISH COLUMBIA & YUKON	Wells' Ranch, Chilliwack River	June 10-18	
	Jewel Lake, near Greenwood	Aug. 5-13	
NEW BRUNSWICK	Tracadie	Aug. 19-27 (bilingual)	
QUEBEC	to be announced	May 19-22; 26-28; June 2-4 (week-ends)	
	Camp Tamaracouta	July 22-30	W. Bryce
MANITOBA	Lakehead	July 22-29	Sam Baxter
	Northern Manitoba	Aug. 19-26	John Tyler
	Memorial Campsite, St. Vital	Sept. 9-10, 16-17, Sept. 30-Oct. 1, Oct. 7-8	Doug Brown
SASKATCHEWAN (MAN. & N.W. ONT.)	Camp Lebret	Aug. 12-19	J. F. Spittlehouse
MAPLE LEAF REGION	Grostenquin, France	2nd week of May	C. B. Stafford
<b>CREW SCOUTERS</b>			
ONTARIO	Toronto	Sept. 15-17, 22-24, 29-Oct. 1 (week-ends)	
SASKATCHEWAN	Prince Albert (Little Red River)	July 23-29	John Hencher

# POLICE DEMONSTRATION

By JACK ADAIR, Field Commissioner,  
Metropolitan Vancouver Region

Almost 5,000 Metropolitan Vancouver Region Wolf Cubs, Boy Scouts, Rover Scouts, Scouters and others recently enjoyed a special three-hour Police Demonstration.

The programme opened with an exciting motorcycle display. At one point all seven members of the Drill Team rode on one of the 800-pound motor bikes. To the surprise and added thrill for the boys, they even drove one of these heavy machines on a plank placed over the sergeant in charge of the detail.

Recruit Class No. 10 of the Force then put on a display of self defence. This was followed by several marching tunes played by the Vancouver City Police Pipe Band.

The Mounted Squad thrilled the boys with their highly trained horses and precision drills. Then, of interest to all boys, followed a firearms display with actual shooting at targets with .22 rifles, thompson sub-machine guns and revolvers. The Marksman Badge requirements were reviewed by the constable in charge of this part of the programme.

One of the most interesting demonstrations was that of the trained police dogs. The dogs, expertly trained by the members of the Force, went through their acts without a flaw. The audience was requested to be absolutely quiet and still during this display, so that the attention of the dogs to their trainers was not diverted. For this display, a former Scout, who now helps the police to train the dogs by acting as a suspect decoy, was dressed in a special suit to protect his body from dog bites, etc. This special suit weighs over sixty pounds and therefore somewhat limits his efforts to escape. The suit, which stands the "wear and tear" for only a couple of months, is made in Holland expressly for this work.



The dogs demonstrated how they are trained to take knives, guns and other weapons from suspects and hold them at bay until an officer arrives on the scene. They also demonstrated their ability to scale a seven foot wall, and overcome other obstacles in their pursuit of a suspect.

The entire demonstration was a huge success and although it was very cold in the unheated Pacific National Exhibition Horseshow Building, everyone came in full uniform, with a blanket and enjoyed themselves to the utmost. Plans are now afoot to hold a larger event of similar nature in the spring at the Grandstand area of Exhibition Park where all of the Scouting family and possibly the Girl Guides, will be invited.

Our hats go off to the Vancouver Police Department for a wonderful Public Relations job! ★

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## Gerry Goes to Camp

By MARY FORTUNE, Cubmaster, 2nd Waterloo (Ont.) Pack  
Originally published in "Scouting with the Handicapped"

We would like to tell you about our experience in taking a deaf boy, one of the pupils at the Ontario School for the Deaf in Belleville, to camp with us this past summer.

The week's camp at Everton was not the first time Gerry Wideman had been with us. Whenever he is home, he has a standing invitation to join us in any venture we may be doing.

I wrote Gerry a letter explaining our day-by-day programme to get him prepared. I also took a blackboard and chalk with me to camp, so that the leaders and Cubs could quickly communicate with him and make sure Gerry understood the activities.

Even with the board the boys learned a great deal of sign language, and to the best of my knowledge, the blackboard was used only to stress important issues.

Gerry certainly worked well, not only with our Pack, but with the camp as a whole. Leaders and the Life Guards also commented several times on how hard Gerry

tried and how well he worked with the other Cubs. He put everything he had into everything we did, and it gave us all a tremendous feeling of enjoyment that we were able to make him such a happy boy.

He was expected to carry out his chores and obey as well as the other Cubs. He was a willing worker and volunteered for potato peeling and sweeping the floor quite readily.

I did not stress the importance of the other boys getting along with him. At the campfire one evening, the boys agreed it had to be a skit all could join in—including Gerry. They even made him the "key" character.

I can still see him fishing, with his shoes and socks off and jeans rolled up . . . he did have a good week. He tried so hard. We of the 2nd Waterloo certainly enjoyed having him and sincerely hope we are able to take him again. ★



# SCOUTING Digest

## RISE AND SHINE, BOYS!

Not long ago, a meeting of the Fruitvale (Ont.) Scouts took place at six o'clock on a Saturday morning!

All three Scouters were on afternoon shift, so the regular evening meeting had to be cancelled. Then one of the boys suggested they meet on Saturday. Unfortunately, some of the boys had already made plans for the day.

At this point, one bright Scout asked, "So okay then. You don't have plans for six o'clock in the morning. What's wrong with having the meeting then? Or are you all chicken?"

The Fruitvale Scouts proved they weren't "chicken".

## GOOD TURN FOR THE CBC

A producer at the CBC recently needed a fire lighting demonstration for a TV feature, *The Outrider*, part of the Junior Roundup programme. A call to The Boy Scouts Association brought a well-prepared Boy Scout to the studio immediately.

## SCOUTS HELP FIND STOLEN MAIL

A few more letters stolen in a December post office break-in at Fingal (near London, Ont.) were found when a group of fourteen Port Stanley Boy Scouts combed a two-mile area. All letters had been opened and scattered along the roadway as if thrown from a speeding car.

The Postmaster plans to enlist the aid of the Scouts in another search after the next thaw as he feels that many letters have been covered up by snow and ice.

## WANTED: TRANSLATORS

The Boy Scouts International Bureau needs to enlarge its panel of voluntary translators for the purpose of reading Scout magazines received from abroad and translating important extracts from them.

The Bureau will welcome offers of assistance from Scouters and others who are of a good standard in almost any language. The more offers of help—the lighter the work will be.

Please address all communications to the Boy Scouts International Bureau, 77 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa 4, Ontario.

## NEW EXPERIENCE FOR INDIAN WOLF CUBS

When C. M. Victor Kelly of the 239th Toronto Pack asked permission to take his Wolf Cubs camping on Christian Island (Indian Reserve) in Georgian Bay, he was asked if older Cubs from the Christian Island Pack could camp with them. It seems that none of the Indian Wolf Cubs had ever slept under canvas or cooked a meal in the open over an open fire and they wanted to see what it was all about.

## 150 AT WINTER MOOT

Three Guelph, Ont., Rover Crews along with Explorer Scouts from Chicago, plus crews from Toronto and Wellington Scout District took part in a week-end winter moot at Barber Memorial Campsite, near Guelph.

Contests included toboggan chuck, bucking bronco, boiling water in a paper bag, tossing the caber, tug-of-war, shot-put (outdoors); carving, sketching, photography (indoors). In addition to these activities, each Crew entered one Rover Scout in a beauty contest.

## JAMBOREE COMMEMORATIVE STAMP

A set of two postage stamps, 8 cents and 25 cents, issued on April 4th, 1961 by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago commemorate the Second Caribbean Scout Jamboree.

The design, common to both values, shows four Scouts against a background of a map of Trinidad and Tobago and symbolizes the Jamboree motto: "Unity". The medalion portrait of Her Majesty the Queen surmounts a picture of the Gold Wolf Scout Award, of which the Queen is the only holder.

The stamps are in multicolour photogravure on C.A. (Block Capitals) watermarked paper in horizontal format, size 2 in. by 1.1 in. perforation to perforation.

The Jamboree took place at Valsayn Park, Trinidad, April 4th to 14th, 1961.





**Top:** Governor General Vanier and Mme Vanier pass through Scout Guard of Honour in Royal York Hotel, Toronto, where they attended dinner marking 50 years of Scouting in Ontario. (Photo by John Boyd)

**Middle:** Flapjacks à la Boy Scout prepared by Edward Shaw, 13 (left) and Charlie Casale, 11, at the Black Creek, Ont. Scout-O-Rama. (Photo by *The Telegram*)

**Bottom:** A Flagpole made of Scout staves being completed at a Troop Scouters Extension Course on "The Patrol System", Metropolitan Vancouver Region. Kneeling, Jake Vanderpas; standing, l. to r., Fred Holborn, Ken Corrigan and Bob Martin.

# Letters

## Shorts vs. Longs

Sirs,

We are all in the Scout Movement for *the boy* and *he* is the fellow we work for. Programmes and activities should be governed according to *his* needs. The official publications, news letters and dinner speeches purport that the well-being of *the boy* in the Scout Movement is our avowed aim and main purpose for motivation.

Are we doing what *the boy* wants? Are we really caring for his needs? Let us consider one aspect of Scouting that is dear to the heart of every Scout and one that he takes great pride in upholding, namely the Scout uniform.

From the time that a Canadian boy goes to school and enters grade one to the time he leaves grade thirteen, he wears long pants. Is it reasonable to expect him to wear short pants just because they form part of the official historic dress of the Scout Movement? Shorts may be ideal for the summer months that bring mosquitoes, midges and other insects, but "longs" are required during the rest of the year due to outdoor temperatures, the rugged terrain and cruel weather. It is not enough to say that special clothing is available for winter camping at extra cost from the Stores Department.

We should realize that the *boys of this continent* want to wear long pants and this is especially true of Canadian Boy Scouts who see no reason why they should not wear "longs" like their brother Scouts in the United States.

Why should Canadian Boy Scouts be subjected to ridicule by their school mates and to embarrassment by their girl-friends?

The attitude of the professional Scouters who govern the policy of the Movement is far from realistic. They deal with the question from an adult point of view. They cling to custom rather than practicality; to sentiment rather than reason.

Even such adult views are strongly criticized. I feel sure that many Scouters must feel absolutely ludicrous as they endure their wives' hilarious laughter. I feel certain that many more men would be willing to serve as Scouters if the present uniform was changed.

Also, instead of lapping a mere twelve per cent of boys who are Scout age, this Movement would appeal to many times this figure.

There are many arguments to the effect that, as long as the Scout Movement gives the boys what they want, we will never be short of boys, shorts or no shorts. The plain



truth of the matter is that we are not giving the boys all they could wish for, and one of the things they want most is an "adult" uniform.

ANDREW BROWN,  
Scoutmaster.

Courtenay, B.C.

Professional Scouters (or Scout Executives) do not "govern". They merely implement policy made by the Canadian General Council and their employing Council, both of which consist entirely of volunteers.—Ed.

## Correction!

Sirs,

The photos of Cubs visiting HMCS Cape Breton (page 128, *The Scout Leader*, February 1961) belong to the 6th Arbutus (St. Paul's) Pack, Victoria, British Columbia. We do have a small section of the Royal Canadian Navy on the West coast of B.C.

JIM BLAIN,  
Regional Executive  
Commissioner.

Victoria, B.C.

We apologize for indicating that the Pack was located in Nova Scotia. Guess we'd better try our Pathfinder badge over again!—Ed.

## Free Jamboree Stamp

To introduce our complete line of Scout Stamp Approvals, we offer absolutely free one copy of a genuine Boy Scout World Jamboree Commemorative issue. Send 10c in coin to cover mailing costs.

Topical Stamps—Box 732—London, Canada

**CANOE TRIPS: ALGONQUIN PARK, ONT.**

Complete Outfitting and Information for Canoe Trips in Alg. Park; 2100 Lakes in 2750 Sq. Miles of Wilderness Area; 4 hr. Drive from Toronto; Special Rates for Scout Groups & Councils; Write

**ALGONQUIN OUTFITTERS** † **BOX 429 HUNTSVILLE, ONT.**

# Look Ahead to Sunny Days and Cool Nights!



## Field Cap

Made of lightweight, unlined drill in Scout green colour, with nylon netting in sides. Sports type pattern with long peak for protection from the sun. General purpose badge on front.

Sizes 6½ to 7¾ ..... \$1.50

## Scout Windbreaker

Tailored from good quality STALWART material (poplin) and designed to meet the demand for an all-purpose jacket. This windbreaker is in Scout green with a warm bright red flannel lining and yellow all-purpose crest. An ideal item for those cool evenings.

Sizes 30-32-34 ..... \$7.95

Sizes 36-38-40-42-44-46 ..... \$8.95



## Cub Windbreaker

Hard-wearing green STALWART cloth with warm red flannel lining. Bright yellow and green striped wool cuffs, neckband and waist. Cub sports crest. An ideal jacket for the young boy, for all outdoor occasions.

Sizes 26-28-30-32 ..... \$6.95



## "Official" Canvas Sport Boot

Canadian-made, rugged wearing Scout green duck with black and white trim, white non-marking sole, full cushion insole, ventilation eyelets.

Sizes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 ..... \$3.45

Sizes 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 ..... \$3.85

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