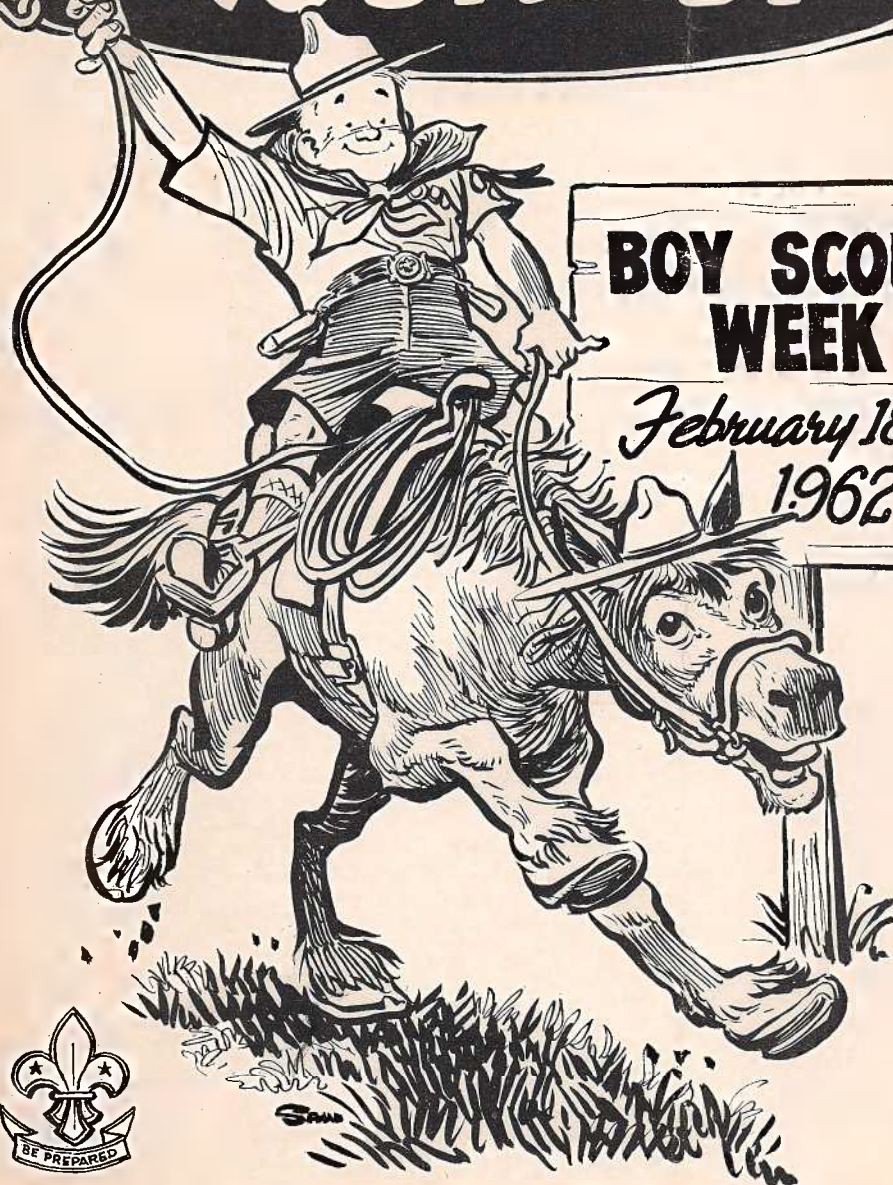


OFF TO THE ROUNDUP



**ENJOY SCOUTING'S "OPEN HOUSE"
WEEK**



Vol. 39, No. 6
February 1962

the scout leader

the

THE IDEA MAGAZINE FOR

scout leader

ALL SCOUTERS AND ADULT LEADERS OF THE MOVEMENT

Chief Scout
HIS EXCELLENCY MAJOR-GENERAL
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PERSPECTIVE

ONLY MAN CAN BE AN ENEMY FOR MAN; only he can rob him of the meaning of his acts and his life because it also belongs only to him to confirm it in its existence, to recognize it in actual fact as a freedom . . . my freedom, in order to fulfil itself, requires that it emerge into an open future: it is other men who open the future to me, it is they who, setting up the world of tomorrow, define my future; but if, instead of allowing me to participate in this constructive movement, they oblige me to consume my transcendence in vain, if they keep me below the level which they have conquered and on the basis of which new conquests will be achieved, then they are cutting me off from the future, they are changing me into a thing.—Simone de Beauvoir, *The Ethics of Ambiguity*.

WE LIVE IN AN ERA when rapid change breeds fear, and fear too often congeals us into a rigidity which we mistake for stability.—Lynn White, Jr.

HAPPINESS IS NEITHER VIRTUE nor pleasure nor this thing nor that but simply growth. We are happy when we are growing.—William Butler Yeats.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO: A special Scouting Committee in New York sent birthday congratulations to 874 twelve-year-olds inviting them to join a Troop and enclosing a list of Troops, location, SM. and meeting dates — At the Royal Winter Fair Scouts manned the Information Booth and were posted with fair directories at key points on the grounds — A winter project of one Halifax Troop was the development and practice of a varied repertoire of hiking and campfire songs.

—from *The Scout Leader*, February 1937.

OUR COVER PICTURE

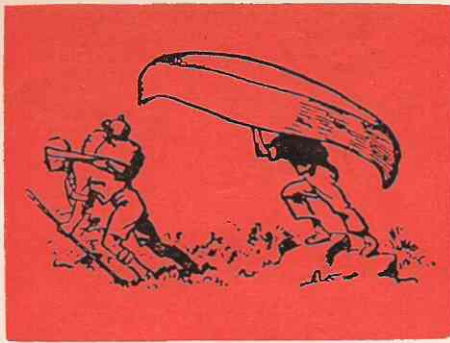
The Editor of *The Scout Leader* is looking forward to receiving a roundup of Boy Scout Week pictures and stories from Scout Groups throughout Canada and from the Overseas Groups.



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WE NEVER WENT INDOORS

By A. S. Lewis, former Regional Commissioner
for Eastern Ontario and Quinte Region

My Scouting started in 1908 at Bishop's College Prep School, Lennoxville, Quebec. Our Headmaster, Mr. J. Tyson Williams of Quebec City, had an early copy of B.P.'s "Scouting For Boys" sent out to him from England and he used to read sections from the book to the older boys in the Prep School during Reading Class.

We were so impressed and fascinated with the book that we asked to be allowed to be Scouts; and so one of the first Troops in Canada was formed.

Scouting was very primitive in those days. We had no badges to earn and did not wear any colour flashes on our uniform, nor was our uniform the conventional Scout uniform.

Our tests as I remember them consisted essentially of semaphore signalling with flags, tying knots, tracking, measuring heights and distances, and the observation of wildlife and nature.

We did our Scouting on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, our regular weekly half holidays, which we gladly gave up to learn the game of Scouting. On special occasions we paraded with the Bishop's College (Upper) School Cadet Corps, to which we were attached, for Church Parades, Annual Inspection, etc.

Our uniform consisted of the Cadet Corps hat converted to the Scout Stetson hat. Instead of shorts we wore cavalry style breeches with puttees, and we always carried our staves with us.

I was not a very good Scout to begin with as I had trouble with my signalling, had trouble tying the bowline knot, and managed to get lost for a short time one afternoon when we were beating a "woods" in extended formation to see what wildlife we could stir up. Getting lost taught me a very valuable lesson and I made up my mind right then that it would never happen to me again. From then on I concentrated on finding directions by observation.

This lesson paid off the following year when all the boys from the Prep School and all the boys from the Upper School went on a six-mile cross country run, with everyone starting at the same time.

We had never been over the course nor were we shown any sketch or plan of the course. The only instructions were verbal and mentioned the general direction we were to take, as well as three check points along the course that we had to pass or be disqualified. The first two miles were along a road, all uphill, and took a heavy toll of the runners. The remaining four miles were through several woods, fields, along and across streams, crossing roads, bridges and paths.

Luck was with me that day. Having outrun all but a few of the Upper School Boys at the two mile cut-off (and they out of sight), I must have taken the shortest way in travelling just by sense of direction as not only did I come in first of the Prep School, but only one of the Senior Boys beat me by 150 yards.

We spent quite a bit of time discovering birds' nests in trees, on the ground, in sand banks, and barns and tried to find out something about the birds and their distinguishing marks. We also found the odd squirrel nest in our travels.

On one occasion our Troop went out for a whole day with the Cadet Corps and the two Sherbrooke Militia Regiments for a sham battle. Some of the Scouts infiltrated the opposition lines before they were in position and got back with information about the opposing side.

On the occasion of the death of King Edward VII there was a large outdoor Military Commemoration Service held in Sherbrooke. The BCS Cadet Corps and our Scout Troop took part also, but we Scouts had the easy part that day as we helped the Sherbrooke Police Department to form a cordon around the Park where the service was being held to keep the crowds back. The boys in the Cadet Corps carried rifles and during part of the service had to stand with rifles reversed resting on their boots for over an hour, while an Artillery Battery fired a blank round every minute for the number of years that King Edward had lived.

One of our favourite spots was a brick yard about two miles from the school and we did a lot of clay modelling of small objects.

Within a mile of the school we were able to find at least fifty varieties of wild flowers including trailing arbutus, wild clematis, hepatica, as well as the white and pink varieties of the moccasin plant, or lady's slipper as we called it then.

Once our Troop was formed we never had an indoor meeting that I can remember, and I shall always look back on my happy days along the Scout trails. ★

The Public Image



Recently a group of us were discussing the uniqueness of Scouting and in an endeavour to answer the question, what is unique about Scouting, we were obliged to admit that most of the things which perhaps at one time have been unique in our programme are now being used by other organizations. We did agree that one feature of Scouting which can still be regarded as unique is the Good Turn. It is interesting to observe that the "Boy Scout Good Turn" is one of the most widely quoted of our activities. One sees it frequently mentioned in the press or hears it repeatedly on the radio and on TV. In fact, I do not think it would be an exaggeration to say that the words "Boy Scout" and "Good Turn" have become firmly linked together in the public mind. How often have you heard someone say, "That is my Boy Scout Good Turn for today"?

This association of "Boy Scout" and "Good Turn" is a part of the public image of Scouting. We hear a lot these days about the importance of organizations having a "good public image," which means simply what the "man in the street" thinks about the organization. I would suggest that the practice of the Good Turn is a most important and worthwhile part of our public image and one which we should do everything possible to maintain and to foster.

Now that we have entered a new year, I think this is an excellent time for us to review the Good Turns which our Packs, Troops or Crews have performed during the past year and to ask ourselves if we are satisfied that we have given this aspect of Scouting the attention it deserves.

Have we as leaders done enough to keep the practice of the personal Good Turn alive among our boys? Have we encouraged them to the best of our ability through suggestion and personal example to practise the daily Good Turn? These are good questions for us to ask ourselves.

In 1962, let us make sure that we retain a good public image of Scouting through the more widespread practice of the Good Turn both as individuals and in our groups. Let us maintain this unique feature of Scouting as a virile and important part of our programme. ★

Fred J. Lincay

Chief Executive Commissioner.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

We acknowledge, with grateful thanks, the following contributions to the National Headquarters Building Fund, received from within the Boy Scouts of Canada.

Forward	\$13,375.88
1st Greenwood RCAF Group Council, N.S.	5.99
1st Milverton Pack, Ont.	6.00
24th Brantford Pack, Ont.	25.00
1st Brampton Ladies Auxiliary, Ont.	5.00
11th North Vancouver Group, B.C.	8.10
18th North Vancouver Group, B.C.	15.50
York Summit Dist. Comm. of Ladies Aux., Ont.	100.00
2nd St. Barnabas Grp. Com. Scouts and Cubs, Alta.	5.00
28th Alta Vista Grp. Com. Ottawa, Ont.	25.00
Collection at Cub Basic Trg. Course, Prince Rupert, B.C.	7.43
1st Murdochville Pack, Que.	5.00
Scout-Guide Auxiliary, 17th London Grp., Ont.	10.00
Powell River Dist., B.C.	5.00
	<u>\$13,598.98</u>

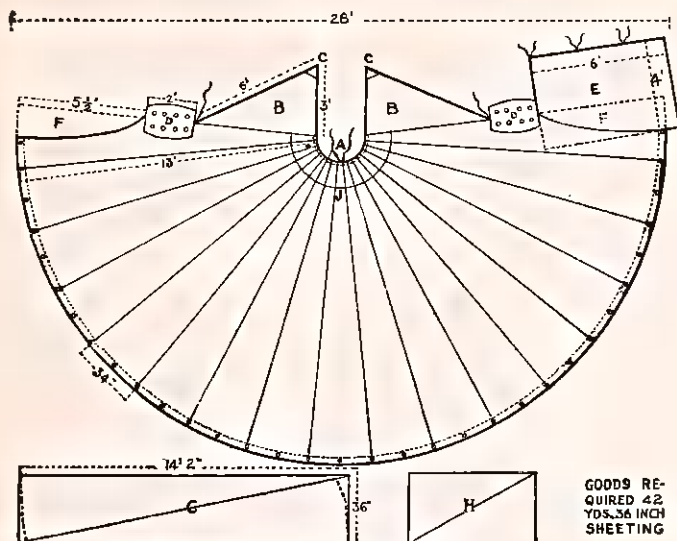
All personal contributions to the National Headquarters Building Fund are deductible for income tax purposes and official receipts will be forwarded immediately upon receipt of your contribution.

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 2, Ontario. ★

BUILDING FUND

THE SCOUT LEADER

CANVAS CAPERS



Design of an Indian Tepee

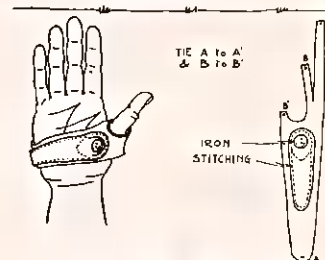
A, Suspension cord for erecting on one pole; B, Smoke-flaps; C, Pockets to receive ends of smoke poles; D, Overlapping flaps for lacing the lodge around the poles; E, Door; F, Cutting for door; G, Section of sheeting showing how to cut it to make two segments; H, Section of sheeting showing how to cut to make the smoke-flaps; J, Reinforcement. The 17 segments should be very carefully cut, and as carefully sewn together, using a $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch lap seam. This is the strongest and best design, and will well repay the additional pains necessary to make it.

GOODS REQUIRED 42 YDS. 36 INCH SHEETING

Unpack your camping equipment *now* and make repairs where necessary. If you need an extra tent why not try the Indian tepee shown here?



CANVAS WORKING TOOLS.
FIGURE NO 1



SEWING PALM.
FIGURE NO 2



CAN YOU HELP?

The Scouts of Ghana need some practical help in the form of tents and camping equipment. If your Section or Group would like to help in this matter please write to your District Council and ask that your offer of assistance be forwarded to the Administration Department at National Headquarters.

Embroidered CRESTS and SHOULDER FLASHES

Custom-made to your design by the manufacturers of official Boy Scout badges. Your choice of ANY SHAPE and COLOURS on washable material, using colour-fast yarns.

Swiss Embroidered crests for Districts, Camps and Camporees are a perfect mate to official uniform insignia.

Our Art Department will assist you in creating your own distinctive design.

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BOY SCOUTS TAKE BIG STEP FORWARD

The week-end of December 9-10, 1961 saw the first joint meeting of the National Programme Committee and its special Sub-Committee appointed to make a thorough study of the Programme and Uniform of the Boy Scouts of Canada.

The joint meeting was under the chairmanship of Mr. Barry J. Cale, Montreal, Chairman of the Sub-Committee. Papers were presented by members of the Sub-Committee. The National Programme Committee, comprising a representative from each Province, is chaired by Dr. Eli Boyaner, Saint John, New Brunswick.

The members of these Committees worked hard and long reviewing the problems besetting the Movement in Canada in the Atomic Age. In so doing, they proved themselves diligent in their regard for the Fundamentals of Scouting and wise in their open-minded attitude to implementation of programme emphasis and practices in keeping with the times and the needs of our youth today.

The established basic Principles have been endorsed. New approaches to their expression in the context of programme activities; to leadership and the provision of a fuller understanding of youth—particularly adolescents—are under study.

The Committee stated categorically that it does not intend to present an 'ultimate-blue-print' for new Scouting to the National Executive Committee. If, and as modification to existing programme and uniform are revealed as desirable, they will be suggested for gradual implementation so that Scouting may continue to grow by the natural process of evolution.

CLIPPED COMMENT

These are news items from the first joint meeting, held December 9th and 10th, 1961, of the National Programme Committee and its Sub-Committee on Programme and Uniform.



BOY SCOUTS ENDORSE BASIC PRINCIPLES

The National Programme Committee of the Boy Scouts of Canada at a recent meeting gave unanimous support to the principles expressed in the Scout Promise

and Law. These *Principles* could not be changed and the organization remain "the Boy Scouts". It was pointed out, however, that words and phrases, like other things, change with the passing of time so, in order for the Promise and Law to remain clear and meaningful to rising generations, it may be necessary to modify the wording from time to time but without changing the intent.

As a matter of interest, had the Scout Promise and Law been written in the Middle Ages, it might have read as follows:

*On my laude I yeve composicioun
that I wol doon my beste
To doon my duty to Godde and the
Lorde Majestie
To yeve servyse to others at al tymes
To obei the Scout Lawe.*

The Committee also reached agreement that the principle of 'learning by doing' was as sound a practice today as it ever was—in fact the idea has become widely incorporated into our educational system.

SCOUT MEMBERSHIP INCREASES . . . BUT . . .

Membership in the Boy Scouts grows larger each year—but the increase is nearly all in the Wolf Cub section.

Scouting was originally designed for boys twelve to eighteen. Wolf Cubs and Rover Scouts came along later. Today less than 30% of the membership is twelve years or over, and the reason for this is perhaps the real problem facing the Movement. Another concern, of course, is what happens if the trend continues.

Since the heavy enrolment is in the Wolf Cub section and most members of the Boy Scout section come up from the

Cubs, it is evident that it takes an ever increasing number of Wolf Cubs to do little more than maintain the level of membership in the Troop. Today it takes twelve Cubs to maintain three Scouts. The rate of increase in Cubbing cannot long continue, in fact, there are signs it is already slackening—when it levels off, it is possible it will bring about an actual decrease in the Boy Scout membership.

What will the Boy Scouts do about this? One answer might be active recruitment into the Boy Scout and Rover sections. A good question could be *why don't* more boys join Scouts at ages eleven and twelve?

BOY SCOUTS FIND COMMUNICATION DIFFICULT

What has happened to all those Boy Scout Signallers? Apparently the Boy Scouts are having difficulty "communicating" with its membership. The National Programme Committee expresses concern at the wild rumours circulating because the programme is under study. Although the National Executive has been kept well-informed and has approved the approach taken, the lines of formal communication appear too extended for the information to get to the leaders working with boys and to the boys themselves.

The extraordinary fact is, that although this is a youth organization, it has no means of conveying news items directly to its boy membership nor for them to communicate their views on their programme. It would appear the

organization is completely adult dominated. Surely the day when adults thought only they knew what was best for youth went out with the steam engine.

In an effort to overcome this problem of communications, a 'brainstorming session' was held at the recent meeting of the Programme and Uniform Sub-Committee with their parent body, and came up with some ninety ideas. The members of the National Programme Committee as Provincial representatives were asked to extend the field of knowledge available to them on return to their Provinces through meetings with councils and training personnel.

It is essential to have good communications. We all know from wartime experience the dangers of rumours—they can be equally dangerous to a peacetime movement, so don't spread gossip.

BOY SCOUTS SEEK PERSPECTIVE

Youth is a vested interest—always has been and probably always will be, for most adults feel very strongly about the way children are brought up. One aspect of this is for adults to sentimentalize youth and for those involved in youth organizations to endeavour to preserve things as they were, or as they thought they were, in their youth.

It was refreshing, therefore, to hear the speaker in the opening address at the joint meeting of the National Programme Committee and the Programme and Uniform Sub-Committee, call for clear objective thinking by members of the Committee and the members of the Movement at large. "If we (the Boy Scouts) are to continue to serve the youth of Canada," the speaker said, "we must understand the forces which motivate us and them. Decisions reached on emotional judgments are likely to provide the most dangerous hazard to the future success of Scouting."

Despite arguments to the contrary, the Boy Scouts has long been an organization, with the almost inevitable result that it has tended to become conservative, ritualized and rather rigid in the implementation of its programme. If it is to remain a vital force serving our youth, it must adapt itself to the needs of youth as they are expressed today and it must permit more flexibility in

the interpretation of its programme concepts to meet local conditions.

The Boy Scouts would do well to think seriously about the following slogan adopted by a leading company in the electronics field:

*"To change with change is to survive;
To create change is to give leadership."*

Over fifty years ago, Lord Baden-Powell gave leadership to the world by creating a change in the concept of youth services. Is his brainchild to fail him now it has grown up?

The Committee emphasized that the articles appearing in *The Scout Leader* under the heading "We Are Looking at Ourselves", were designed to help the membership think about its entire programme. Letters to the Editor would indicate that, while some people have done some deep thinking, a great many have looked on the articles as attacks on the Movement and on their faith in it, and they have written in a state of indignant emotion.

LEADERSHIP AND THE SCOUT PATROL

The principle that boys of Scout age work together in small groups under their own leadership has been declared by the Programme and Uniform Sub-Committee as being as valid today as when Lord Baden-Powell incorporated the idea into the Patrol System.

One of the strongest forces today affecting adolescents is the influence of the peer group, i.e., boys and girls of similar age and social level. Within this group, smaller groups function, such as neighbourhood gangs, interest groups, school groups, etc.

There appear to be many interpretations of the Patrol System operating in Scouting—many of which ignore important underlying principles. The Committee agreed that a study of the present operation of the Patrol System be undertaken.

It is a well acknowledged fact that young people take their lead primarily from the age group just older than themselves. (Think back to your own school days!) In Scouting the peak of boy membership is concentrated in the ages 9, 10, 11; while the peak of adult leadership is concentrated in the ages 30 to 45. Minimum membership is between ages 14 and 20, and in places in this range, it is virtually nonexistent. How then does Scouting transmit its leadership across the chasm? What happens to the boy leaders it trains? Do the adult leaders really encourage boys to accept responsibility and to lead?

There is one adult (Scouters, Commissioners and Committeemen) for every three boys in Scouting. That means there are more adults in Scouting than there are boys in the Scout section!



WINTER

...IN SNOW OR

CLOTHING IN COLD WEATHER, WEAR LOOSE FITTING CLOTHES IN LAYERS OR "SHELLS" KEEP IT DRY!



START WITH "LONG JOHNS" NOT TOO TIGHT



NEXT, A FLANNEL SHIRT, WOOL TROUSERS



NEXT, A WOOL TURTLE NECK SWEATER

WEAR WOOLEN GLOVES WITH WATER REPELLENT MITTS OVER THEM.



ADD A LIGHT JACKET, WOOL CAP, HEAVY BOOTS



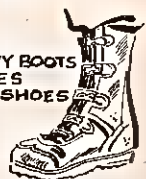
FOR VERY SEVERE COLD WEATHER, OR WET, COLD RAIN, WEAR WATER-REPELLENT JACKET OR COAT OVER ALL YOUR CLOTHES; WEAR WATER-PROOF SHELLS OVER GLOVES OR GALOSHES



KEEP YOUR FEET DRY.



WEAR HEAVY BOOTS OR GALOSHES OVER LOW SHOES



2



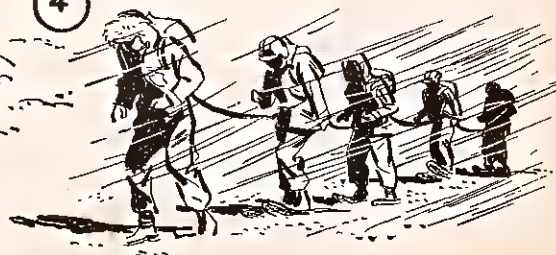
ON THE TRAIL...

3

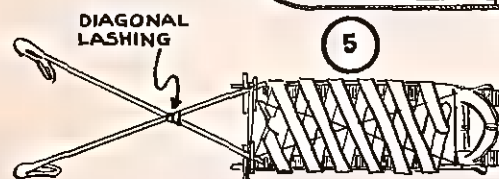


A SNOW BANK IS AN EXCELLENT WINDBREAK. WHEN IN DANGER OF FREEZING, DIG A HOLE IN THE SNOW, LARGE ENOUGH SO THERE'S AIR SPACE AROUND YOU

4



IF YOUR PATROL GETS CAUGHT IN A BLINDING SNOW-STORM, TIE YOURSELVES TOGETHER, DECIDE THE BEST COURSE TO FOLLOW, HEAD THAT WAY. DON'T GET EXCITED, TAKE IT EASY AND YOU'LL SOON REACH CAMP.



5

MAKING CAMP... CHOOSE CAMPSITE LONG BEFORE DARK --- THE SIDE OF A HILL, IN A CLUMP OF EVERGREENS... AN UNEXPOSED SPOT NEVER PITCH CAMP UNDER DEAD TREES. TRAMPLE DOWN A WIDE AREA OF SNOW.



6



DON'T GET OVERHEATED YOU CAN FREEZE TO DEATH AFTER TOO MUCH SWEAT CONDUCTS HEAT FROM YOUR BODY.

7



COOKING

USE A HUNTER'S FIRE. DIG SNOW AWAY TO BARE GROUND, IF POSSIBLE. PLACE A "FLOOR" OF LOGS AND BUILD FIRE ON IT. PUT LUG POLE 3 FT. OVER FIRE, SUPPORTED BY TRIPODS

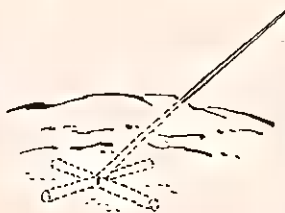
CAMPING

FOUL WEATHER



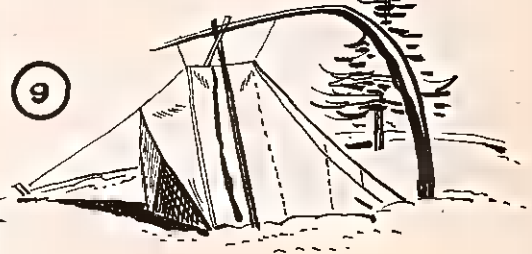
8

KEEP A POT OF WATER ON FIRE AT ALL TIMES. HOT STEWS, SOUPS, HOT CEREAL, TEA, HOT LEMONADE, & HOT CHOCOLATE ARE BEST FOR WINTER CAMPING CHOW. SERVE FOODS THAT ARE HIGH IN ENERGY & FATS. CARRY EMERGENCY CHOCOLATE RATIONS WITH YOU FOR ENERGY BUILDING



BURY CROSS STICKS IN SNOW TO HOLD TENT ROPES IF YOU CAN'T DRIVE IN PEGS.

9



WHERE THERE'S A POSSIBILITY OF RAINS, PITCH TENT ON A KNOLL OR GENTLE SLOPE



10

BEDDIN' DOWN



A SWEATSHIRT WITH A BUILT-IN HOOD AND A PAIR OF TRACK PANTS MAKE A FINE SLEEPING OUTFIT. UNDRESS IN SLEEPING BAG... FIRST FLUFF IT UP WELL... IT'S THE AIR, NOT THE STUFFING, THAT KEEPS YOU WARM.

11



IF LOST, MAKE SHELTER OF EVERGREEN BRANCHES. GATHER LOTS OF WOOD, BUILD A FIRE, KEEP IT GOING. RELAX AND WAIT-- YOU'LL SOON BE FOUND IF YOU DON'T WANDER AROUND

HAVE MORE UNDERNEATH THAN ABOVE-- MORE LAYERS OF BLANKETS OR SLEEPING BAG, AIR MATTRESS, BROWN-FILLED TACK ON TOP OF GROUND CLOTH

THERE'S A LOT OF FUN IN WINTER AND RAINY-DAY CAMPING



SKIING...



FISHIN' THROUGH THE ICE...



SKATING...



OR JUST SINGIN' IN THE RAIN!

STAND AND BE COUNTED

On this, the anniversary of B.-P.'s birthday let all of us remember the great gift he gave to us and all the world. Let us at the same time ask ourselves what gift we have given to Scouting. Exactly what has each of us given to the Movement? What have we done or said of real and continuing value?

Can each of us honestly answer in the affirmative? We as individuals merely pass through the Movement for various lengths of service. Some can give more good to Scouting in three years than others in thirty years.

How much of each of our characters and personalities have rubbed off on the Movement? What have we really contributed?

B.-P. would have liked to have heard our answers.

D. C. S. [Signature]

Director,
Boy Scouts World Bureau.



Ice-Breaker Games for Party or Banquet

HOW'S YOUR NEIGHBOUR?

All Ages

Getting Acquainted Game With Action

The players are seated in a circular formation, with an interval of approximately the width of one chair between players. "It" takes his place in the centre, points at one of the players, and asks, "Who are your neighbours?". If the player fails to name both of them correctly, he changes places with "It". If he names them, "It" asks further, "How is Mr. So-and-So?" naming the player on either right or left. If the reply is "All right", every one on the circle shifts one seat to the right; if the reply is, "All righteous", everybody shifts left; when the answer is, "Not so good", all players shift anywhere they please. While the shifting is in process "It" tries to get a seat. The one without a seat becomes the new "It".

Notes for Leaders. Omit the getting acquainted feature of the game if the players already know each other. Under such conditions, "It" starts by asking, "What do you think of your neighbour, Miss Blank?"

When the players are not well acquainted, the leader must insist that "It" give them time after shifts to learn the names of their neighbours.

SELF PORTRAIT

A captain is selected. He gives each player a piece of paper large enough to cover his face, a piece of string, and some soft chalks or crayons. The captain tells the players to tie the paper mask over their faces with the

piece of string, and to follow his instructions in making a self-portrait. The captain calls out the directions as to what feature the player must draw on his paper mask. He purposely skips from one feature to another to make the masks more humorous. Thus, he will call "Make your left eyebrow—now make your right ear". He continues until all the features are drawn in. The players then take off their masks and a prize is awarded to either the funniest, or to the best mask made.

Note. This game is suitable for many handicapped groups.

THE LAUGHING BALL

(Ice-breaker for large mixed crowd)

Equipment: A bouncing ball. A knotted handkerchief, coin, etc. may be used if necessary, although a ball is better.

The leader instructs the crowd to start laughing the instant the ball leaves his hand. He throws the ball into the air, commanding them to continue laughing until he catches the ball, after which they must keep absolutely quiet. The leader spurs them on to alertness by an occasional make-believe catch.

Note. The leader will defeat the object of this game by requiring those who fail to stop laughing or those who laugh at the wrong time to pay a forfeit, as is sometimes done. This delays the game and makes the crowd serious—the more laughter, the better. Do not continue the game too long. ★

AMENDMENTS TO P.O. & R.



Rule 245 Despatch Rider

Amend section (iii) to read as follows:

"Show that he understands and practices maintenance of his vehicle."



Rule 268 Master-at-Arms

In section (i), change "ju-jitsu" to "judo".



Rule 255 Friend to Animals

In section (i), add a comma and the word "pig" after "sheep".



Rule 296 Stockman

In Section (ii), add a comma and the word "pigs" after "beef cattle".



What a REFRESHING NEW FEELING

...what a special zing...you get from Coke!
Refreshingest thing on ice, the cold crisp
taste and lively lift of ice-cold Coca-Cola!
No wonder Coke refreshes you best!

Ask for "Coke" or "Coca-Cola"—both trade-marks mean the product of
Coca-Cola Ltd. — the world's best-loved sparkling drink.



SPONSOR APPRECIATION

To express their thanks for the use of the church hall over many years, the Trinity Memorial Anglican Church Scout Group in Montreal presented a motion picture projector to the Church. In addition, the Rover Section of the Group (Viking Rover Sea Scout Crew) announced that they would provide an operator for the projector for each occasion that it is used. The machine is available for all organizations in the Church.

"HE SURE CAN HIKE!!!"

Congratulations to Ronnie Oldfield, aged 8 years, of the 12th Kitchener Pack, Ont. who has completed his First Class 14-mile overnight journey. It happened that Bill Oldfield, a member of the Jamboree Troop, planned to complete his First Class Journey during the Easter holidays, and when his buddy was unable to go, he took little brother Ronnie and started off. Ronnie didn't exactly qualify. He doesn't seem to know how to write a log book, and his knowledge of mapping, estimations, etc. is deplorable, but as Bill says:—"He sure can hike!"

GROUP COMMITTEE WORK

When two North Waterloo Cub Leaders wanted to attend a recent three-evening Training Course, which occurred on the same night as their Pack meeting, the Group Committee said "Go ahead, we'll look after your Pack for you". They did, for three weeks, and then were sorry to leave.

* * *

NEW SCOUT STAMP

First Day Covers of the postage stamp issue commemorating Scouting's 50th Anniversary in Ceylon will be available February 26th, 1962. If you would like the Souvenir Cover sent you, send order, with remittance (Money Order or Bank Draft—payable at Colombo District Boy Scouts Local Association), to Capt. V. W. Halpe, Honorary Secretary, Colombo District Boy Scouts Local Association, 151 Lake Rd., Galle Face, Colombo 3, Ceylon. Cost of the Cover is Rupees One & cents sixty Ceylon currency; cost of sending by Registered post is Rs 2.60 cents Ceylon currency. (81 USA = Rupees 4.85 cts. approx.; £ Sterling = Rs. 13.50 cts. approx.).

Scoutscope



2nd Commonwealth Scout Conference at Baden-Powell House, London, England, September 27-28, 1961.

(Photo: A. Handford Ltd.)



FACTS ON WORLD SCOUTING

An outline of the organization of the World Scout Movement with short presentations of 36 Scout countries.

Profusely illustrated with over 60 photographs.

Published by the Boy Scouts International Bureau

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OTTAWA 3 ONTARIO



Instruction period during one of the demonstrations in a week-long series staged for the public at London, Ont. during Boy Scout Week last year. L. to R.: Stephen Judd, Gary Oldrich, Chris Aziz, all of 6th B Pack; June Howard, Akela, 58th Pack.

(Photo: London Free Press)



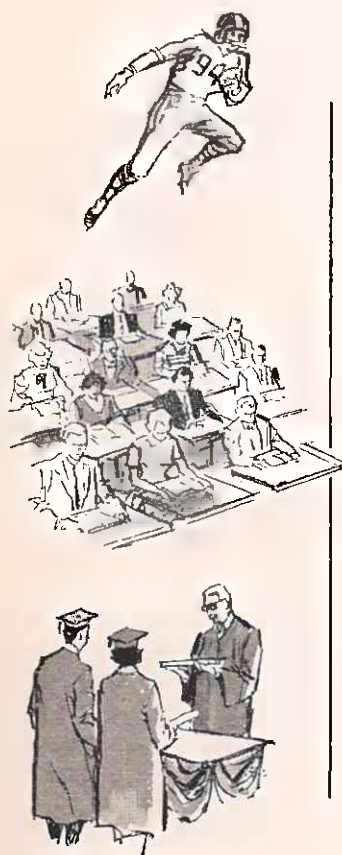
Left: The badge of the Cypress District, Sask., is in green, yellow, brown and blue, with the name in black and white. The name is derived from the nearby Cypress Provincial Park, part of which is leased as a Scout campsite.

Middle: The York Downs District badge, Greater Toronto Region, Ont., bears the white rose of York and ten green pines (symbolic of Ontario's forests and the Scout Law) on a yellow background, with black border and lettering.

Right: South Peace District, B.C. is comprised of the City of Dawson Creek and its surrounding area. The black and white badge shows the Alaska Highway Mile "O" Post, which is situated in the centre of the city.

CANADA'S *Colourful* DISTRICT BADGES

Part XI

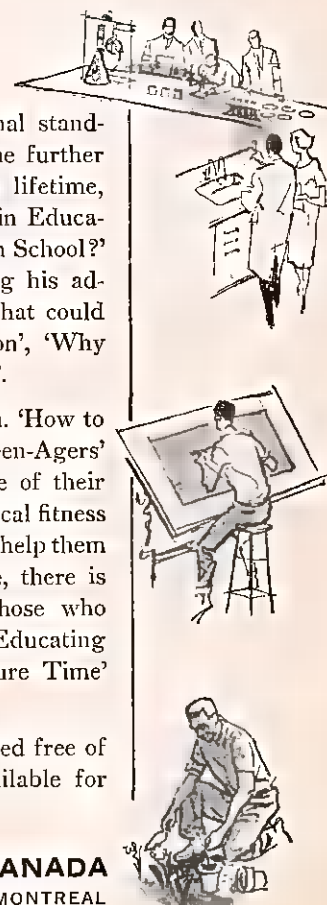


In the belief that the question of educational standards is one of the most vital facing us today, and in the further belief that the process of learning extends through a lifetime, *Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada*, in its Values in Education series, is offering leaflets ranging from 'Why Stay in School?' to 'Adult Education Today'. For the teen-ager planning his advanced education, for example, there are three leaflets that could prove of interest — 'The Value of a College Education', 'Why Study the Humanities?' and 'Scholarships and Bursaries'.

The leaflets extend beyond the realm of formal education. 'How to Get More Fun out of School' and 'Sports-Tips for Teen-Agers' should appeal to the youngsters and broaden the scope of their activities. 'Fit! Fat! Fad!' stresses the importance of physical fitness for the 12-20 year group and suggests various exercises to help them attain this ideal. For young people thinking of a trade, there is 'What About Technical and Trade Schools?' For those who wish to make the most of their retirement years, 'Educating Yourself for Retirement' and 'New Horizons for Leisure Time' should prove helpful.

All these leaflets, and others which will follow, are offered free of charge and without obligation. Bulk supplies are available for schools and other organizations.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
VALUES IN EDUCATION, ROOM 218, SUN LIFE BUILDING, MONTREAL





mountaineering...



...is exciting!

In March 1961, following three preliminary evening sessions, ten First Class Scouts from the Greater Victoria Region, British Columbia, embarked on a training schedule, set up by the Victoria Alpine Club, to earn their Mountaineer Badge.

The climbs included rock work on 1,700-foot Mount Tzuhalem, and 1,100-foot Mount Helmcken, where the Scouts were introduced to the art of belaying and rappelling. The ascent of 4,500-foot Mount Sutton provided interesting fun and experience climbing and glissading over snow slopes. Using compass and maps, they found their way over rivers and ridges and through bush to the top of 2,219-foot Mount Jack. The arduous aspect of mountaineering was experienced in climbing Mount De Cosmos, where the same 45° slope persisted for an elevation of 4,000 feet.

The climax to the course was reached on the Labour Day week-end, when an attempt was made to scale 7,759-foot Mount Constance, second highest peak in the Olympic National Park. Up and up and up, through trees and bush, past waterfalls and lakes, and up above timberline, over snowfields across scree and glacier, finally to be turned back just 500 feet from the summit, because of fog and approaching darkness.

On October 7th, eight of the Scouts, as a result of their accomplishments and effort, received their Mountaineer Badge. ★

CODE OF CLIMBING RULES

These principles of mountaineering are as sound today as they were in 1893 when Dr. Claude Wilson of the Alpine Club formulated them.

1. Begin your mountaineering career with short and easy expeditions, and progress only by degrees to those which are longer and more difficult.

2. Get gradually into training, and be sure you are in proper condition before undertaking any arduous or difficult excursion.

3. Never join a party which is insufficiently guided; and remember that guides, who may be all that can be desired for an easy excursion, are not necessarily competent to undertake the conduct of more ambitious enterprises. This rule will, of course, apply equally to those who do, and those who do not, secure the assistance of professional guides.

4. Never climb any mountain if it is in bad condition. This rule should prohibit all cases of climbing out of season, or in bad weather. It should also minimize the chance of venturing upon avalanche snow.

5. Turn back if weather overtakes you, especially if there is any threatening of storm. The application of this rule often hinges upon a question of judgment, but bear in mind that it is your duty to turn back unless you can justify both to yourself at the time, and to others subsequently, a decision to the contrary. If in doubt, turn back.

6. Never climb with less than three on a rope.

7. Use the best rope, and make sure, by frequent inspection, that it is in good condition.

8. Put the rope on as soon as you reach the lower limit of the *névé* (hardened snow)—or sooner, should you meet with difficulty.

9. Keep the rope taut, but never jerk it.

10. Avoid passing under cornices, avalanche tracks, and *séracs*; and avoid all *coulloirs* known to be raked, or obviously raked by falling stones. If the accomplishment of some ascent should hinge upon making some short passage involving risk from one or other of these sources, the question must be debated, and the expedition persisted in only if deemed justifiable after due deliberation.

11. Refrain from venturing upon any rock mountain if more than one other party is likely to be climbing it on the same day.

12. Never by want of care, dislodge, either with hand, or foot, or with the rope, a single loose stone which could by any possibility injure anyone below.

13. In all places where there is especial danger of a slip, or where a slip would be necessarily disastrous, only one member of a party should move at a time. The rest must anchor themselves as well as possible, and keep the rope taut, paying it in or out, and hitching it when practicable round some firm projection.

14. Be sufficiently clad, and take with you on the mountains a supply of extra clothing suitable to the expedition in contemplation.

15. Take sufficient provisions and consider the chances of being benighted.

16. Start early, and allow a considerable margin of daylight beyond the time expected to be taken.

17. Look upon every delay as important, and never waste time.

18. Always be careful. ★

LETTERS



"Momism"

People not familiar with the Scouting Aim & Programme have sometimes said that Scouting is for sissies. Wouldn't it delight them and confirm their vague beliefs if Scouting permitted Lady S.M.'s?

A boy of Scout age gets enough "Momism" from television programmes where Mom is usually right and Dad is sometimes stupid. "Maggie and Jiggs" may be an amusing comic strip but who wants to resemble Maggie? Not I!

Because of present day working and business schedules, many fathers spend very little time with their sons. To acquire masculine traits Troop-age boys must be exposed to male leaders.

At Cub Camps it is no problem to tuck the Wolf Cub into his sleeping bag at the end of the day; with the older boy this would only lead to embarrassment, resentment and a loss of masculine "face" on the part of the boy.

As a mother of two sons I can't imagine Troop-age boys approaching a Lady S.M. (not their mother) with their personal problems. A boy would only want a man to talk to at such times.

What lady would wish to forfeit her femininity by teaching such masculine endeavours as axemanship, pioneering, etc.? Remember, these boys will follow only where the Scoutmaster leads.

Regarding an actual shortage of Troop Scouters, have you read *Rule 67 (vi) P.O.&R.* lately? A continuing source of potential leaders and Group Committee members are the fathers of every New Chum.

BETTY-LOU CLARK,
District Cubmaster.

Waterdown, Ont.

Scout Badges

I am compiling a comprehensive history of Scout badges and as yet, have few from Canada. If any of your readers would care to send me details of the story given in their badge, it will be received gratefully.

Details should include the story of the badge design, some indication of the strength of Scouting in the District, its

early history and present activities, and an account of variation in the size, colour, material, etc. as well as dates of issue of the badge.

J. IRONS,
Scoutmaster.
P.O. Box 55,
Glenorchy, Tasmania.

"Officialese"

Having served as a Scout and Scout leader for over 50 years, I would like to point out that the original uniform of Canadian Scouts was *not* shorts. Around 1909-10, khaki drill bloomers that buttoned above the knee were worn. A few years later, shorts were introduced. Perhaps the time has come to make longs the official uniform or, as the Boy Scouts of America do, wear shorts for camp wear and longs otherwise.

In the early days of Canadian Scouting khaki, blue or grey shirts could be worn; today forest green shirts are the only "official" issue.

I do not think that the type or colour of uniform has anything to do with either tradition or reputation, both of which have been built by the Boy Scouts themselves.

Our primary purpose is to render the greatest possible service to the youth of Canada.

J. A. ETCHEN,
Scoutmaster.
Scarborough, Ont.

Senior Ventures

The 1st Greenwood Group (3 Troops, 5 Packs) at RCAF Station Greenwood, like all Groups connected with the armed forces, has a high turnover of members because of transfers in and out of the base.

The large number of transfers this past summer made necessary a complete re-organization of the Troops and the Scouters decided to form a Senior Scout Troop.

The idea was discussed by individual Troops in Council and later by all the boys who attended summer camp. It is

important to note that the boys themselves participated in the re-organization discussions and that many of their ideas were incorporated into the Senior Scout scheme.

All boys 14 or older by December 31st, 1961 and who were 2nd Class or higher were made members of the "Venturer" Troop. Each boy is expected and is given the opportunity to earn the Venturer badge.

Boys who have not been Scouts and wish to join the Venturers must first obtain 2nd Class standing as members of the regular Troop. Two 14-year-olds and one 15-year-old are presently doing this.

Eventually, entry requirements may be 15 years of age and 1st Class.

With only two months' operation completed, the scheme cannot yet be evaluated. However, since the formation of the Senior Troop, boys who have not been Scouts before have joined, some drop-outs have returned, and some who were ready to leave Scouting have been retained.

J. L. BARRETT,
Scoutmaster.
Halifax, N.S.

Knit One, Purl Two

Bulky wool sweaters and jackets are becoming very popular. Would it be possible to make available directions for knitting one with designs suitable for members of the Movement? I suggest the Scout sign and the Cub salute on the two front panels, and a fleur-de-lis superimposed on a maple leaf, surrounded by the words Boy Scouts of Canada at the back, or perhaps, a replica of the blazer crest.

THOMAS VELLA-ZARB,
Cubmaster.
St. Thomas, Ont.

● Unfortunately, N.H.Q. does not have the facilities for developing such a pattern. We would be pleased to hear from any Scouter or parent who can supply us with detailed knitting directions.—Ed.



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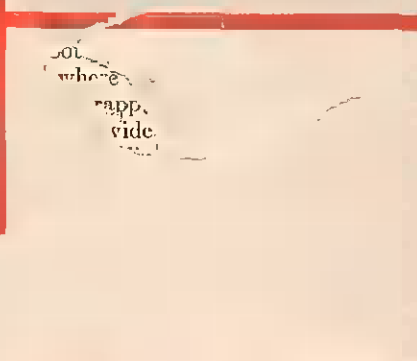
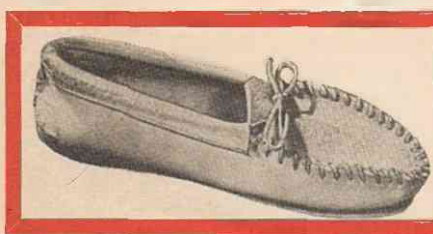
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