

the scout leader

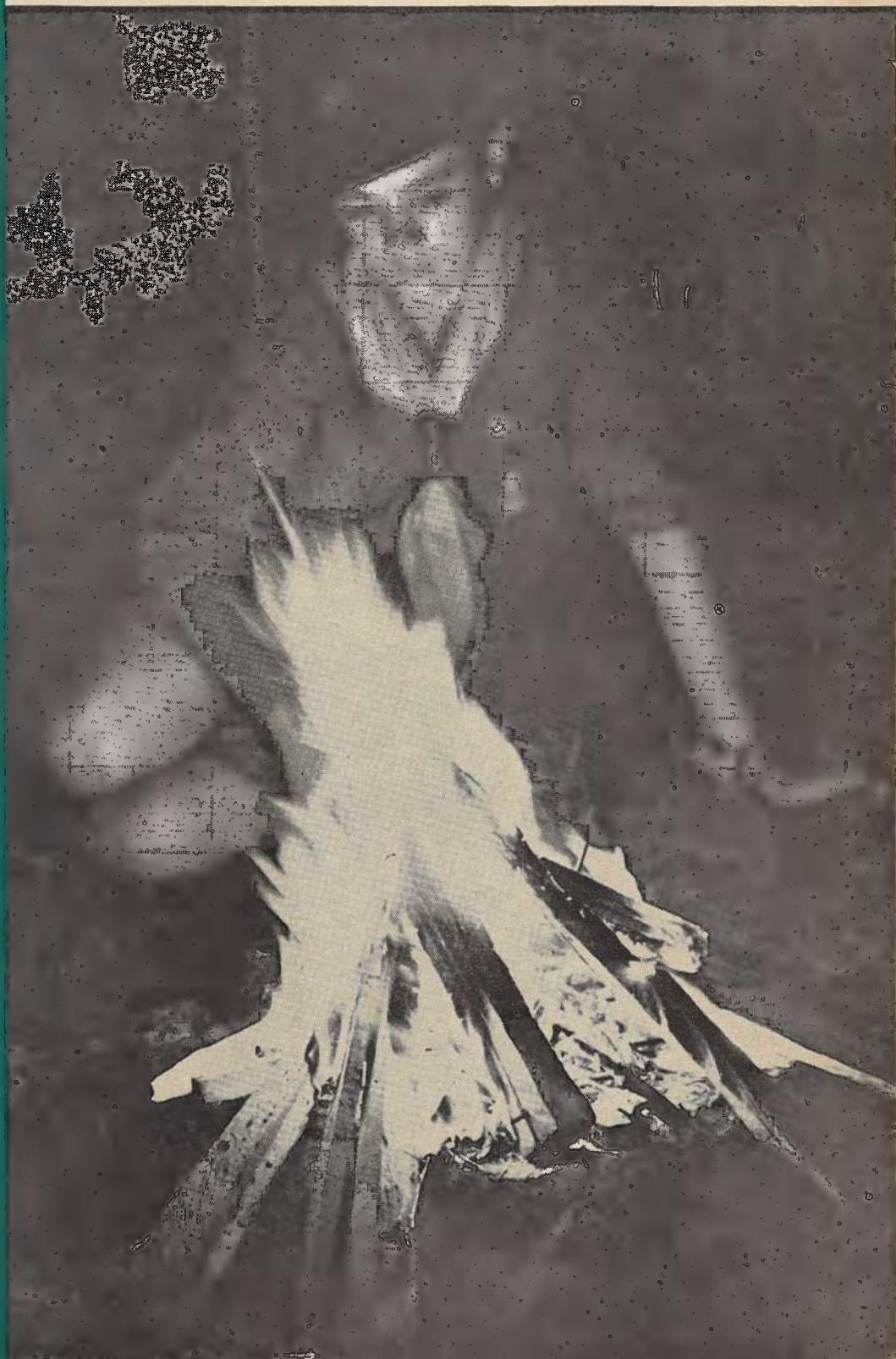


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- **Sailing Regatta**
- **Camp Gates**

Volume 39, No. 10

June-July 1962



the scout leader

THE IDEA MAGAZINE FOR

ALL SCOUTERS AND ADULT LEADERS OF THE MOVEMENT

Chief Scout
HIS EXCELLENCY MAJOR-GENERAL
GEORGES P. VANIER, D.S.O., M.C., C.D.

Deputy Chief Scout
COMMISSIONER L. H. NICHOLSON
M.B.E., LL.D., R.C.M.P. (Ret.)

Chief Executive Commissioner
FRED J. FINLAY

Editor
G. N. BEERS

Managing Editor
J. DAVID AITKEN

Editorial Assistant
JOANNE HOWITH

this month

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PERSPECTIVE

MAN'S CRAVING FOR RESPECT and approval from his fellows is so strong in him that he will adapt or modify his behaviour to be in harmony with his group. He'll do this sometimes even though the group's desires may be in conflict with his own. When the individual's desire or impulse is shared by his fellow employees, it becomes much stronger in him and in his group.

—from *Human Relations in Supervision*,
by W. E. Parker and R. W. Kleemeier.

CAN'T WEAR WOOLLEN STOCKINGS? You'll be pleased to know that official uniform, non-irritating cotton stockings are now available. Please pass this information along to the boys and their parents. For details, see the back page of this issue.

CELEBRATING DOMINION DAY is the name of a booklet just published by the Citizenship Branch of the Federal Government to assist community leaders plan celebrations for the First of July. Copies of this booklet of programme ideas and information are available free on request to the Citizenship Branch, Dept. of Citizenship & Immigration, Ottawa or any regional office of the Branch.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO: The 8th Oshawa, Ont. Sea Scout Group, with a membership of 100, built a number of single and double-seater kayaks; offered to supply a knock-down frame and directions for \$15 — Scouts were reminded not to forget first aid kits on hikes — The Galt, Ont. Police Chief arranged for a special signal on the city hall bell to mobilize Scouts for emergencies — 140 Scouts from various centres planted 73,000 trees in one week-end at the Angus, Ont. Scout forest.

—from *The Scout Leader*, June 1937.

OUR COVER PICTURE

A small congenial group of Scouts, plus the magic of a campfire, add up to one of Scouting's best-loved experiences.

The Scout Leader is published monthly by the National Council, Boy Scouts of Canada. Authorized as Second Class Mail and for Payment of Postage in Cash. Sent free to registered Scoutmasters, Cubmasters, Rover Scout Leaders; subscription rate, \$1.00 per year. Address correspondence to the Boy Scouts of Canada, P.O. Box 3520, Stn. "C", Ottawa 3, Ontario.

4th National Rover Moot

DO YOU QUALIFY?

The following qualifications are contained in the Administration Handbook for the 4th National Rover Moot, to be held August 27th to September 4th, 1962 inclusive. The Moot will be held at Camp Scout Mekinac in Quebec, and it is expected that 1,000 campers will take part. Registration forms are available from Provincial Scout offices.

While these qualifications are not compulsory requirements for attendance at the Moot, they are valuable standards—for any Rover Scout. They are presented in the belief that if a young man is properly equipped, in good physical condition, a reasonably good camper, conversant with fundamental Scouting skills, and knows something about the culture and traditions of the people he will meet at the Moot, then he is more likely to enjoy his experience than if he comes to the Moot without any special preparation.

SCOUTCRAFT: basic camping procedures, including putting up and taking down a tent by himself; packing personal equipment neatly and quickly; fire-making; cooking; care and use of a hunting knife.

FIRST AID: rescue, treatment, transportation.

HEALTH, SAFETY, SPORTS: be physically fit; know the six exercises outlined in Yarn 17 of *Scouting for Boys*; be pro-

ficient in a sport; know how to swim; know how to handle boats.

ORIENTEERING AND COMMUNICATIONS: be able to find direction by sun, stars, compass, map, watch; read, use, and draw a topographical map; use long distance telephone, telegraph; read railroad or bus timetable.

OBSERVATION: have undertaken, alone or with a companion, a week-end exploration hike; have prepared a detailed log of his observations or discoveries; be able to identify 10 to 15 native trees, animals, wild flowers, garden flowers, stars or constellations; know the historical sites or monuments of his area.

MORALS: be trustworthy and able to conduct himself properly in any circumstances; be able to live and work as part of a team; be willing to share other views even if they are different from his own; be helpful and generous; be cheerful, even when tired or under physical stress; must not get easily discouraged; be a brother to all, and sincere with himself and others.

CULTURE: have acquired sufficient information on history of Canada; general knowledge of economic geography of Canada; value of ethnic groups in development of genuine Canadian culture; some of the policies and peculiarities of his educational system; bilingualism.

EXPRESSION: be able to give his opinion clearly during a discussion; own a personal song book; know by heart all his contingent's songs; be able to play a musical instrument.

SELF-DISCIPLINE: be able to obey group discipline; be clean in dress and personal habits; be mannerly and know the accepted social customs; avoid off-colour language or behaviour. ★



PATROL IDEAS

(Our thanks to VELD LORE,
Boy Scouts of South Africa)

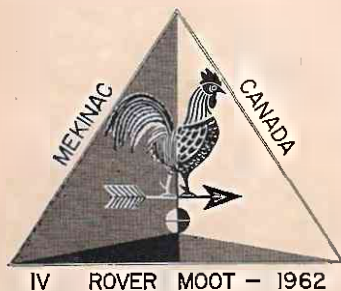
1. During the winter, or on rainy days in camp, make woodcraft signs for chapel, kitchen, kybo, first aid post, etc. Make them portable, decorative. Use Scout sign language.

2. Start a gadget scrapbook. Paste in gadget ideas and pioneering projects from Scout magazines, and sketches and photos of ideas you've seen or have invented. This is helpful for Scouts coming in, and makes a really useful addition to the Troop or Patrol library.

3. Start a Patrol (or Troop) recipe book of tried and proven camp cooking recipes. You might expand the book to include fire-making, ovens, kitchen layouts, etc.

4. Construct fireplace, camp, bridge models with twigs and glue, on tiny hardboard bases, and use them for training and for den decoration, sometimes for special displays and parents' nights. Good practice before building the real thing, too.

5. Make two pairs of tom-toms for bush signalling in Morse. One drum should have a high note (the dot) and one a low note (the dash). You might use one-gallon tins, with skin (or substitute) laced on. ★



HARMONY



One of the attributes of a good citizen is his ability to live in harmony with those around him. Because it is our job to assist boys to develop into good citizens, it follows that we should help him acquire this ability to live in harmony with his fellows.

With the camping season now upon us, I suggest that there is no better place to do this than at a Troop camp.

A Troop camp gives the leader a wonderful opportunity to inculcate into boys those habits and modes of conduct which will help him to live in harmony with those around him.

I have in mind here, of course, consideration for others, a willingness to carry one's fair share of the work, good eating habits, good habits of cleanliness and hygiene, courtesy and good sportsmanship.

If the leader is to put these things across to the boys, he must maintain constant vigilance: first, to be sure that he "practises what he preaches", remembering that example is a great teacher and that boys are great mimics; secondly, to be sure that the Patrol Leaders have a proper appreciation of this aspect of Scout camping, so that they can conduct their Patrols with these objectives in view. The Patrol Leader's role is a most important one because of his close association with the boys in his Patrol.

Thirdly, the leader should recognize that his help in these matters should be of a subtle nature, woven unobtrusively into the mundane jobs of daily camp life and into the day-to-day activities of the camp. Finally, he should never fail to take advantage of every situation which presents itself—and there will be many in the course of a camp—to inculcate into the boys of the Troop, quietly and privately of course, those habits and modes of conduct which will help them to live in harmony with their fellows. ★

Leslie Luncy

Chief Executive Commissioner.



Ensure a water-safe summer for your Section or Group by emphasizing water-wise information. Help the boys to understand and practise the safety rules—it *could* prevent a tragedy.

This article deals with two very important aspects of underwater swimming—breathing and snorkels.

One of the ways in which a person may drown is to voluntarily hold his breath too long and lose consciousness while swimming underwater. This hazard is often most serious during contests, for the excited participants may ignore their own built-in urge to breathe.

The possibility of such an accident is increased by the common practice of "over-breathing" (hyperventilating) before swimming underwater. Overbreathing depletes the body of carbon dioxide, which is the main factor controlling the urge to breathe. Thus, the urge to breathe is delayed to the point where the oxygen supply is inadequate and the person loses consciousness.

In such cases the swimmer may have little or no warning that he is about to pass out. He may even continue swimming for a few more seconds. Observers or fellow swimmers may not even realize he's in trouble until he loses all consciousness, automatically breathes, and, in the case of the underwater swimmer, he may drown.

To combat this danger, obey your natural urge to breathe, and don't compromise its effectiveness by over-breathing before you swim. De-emphasize competitions where the prize might depend largely on the length of time the underwater swimmer can hold his breath.

Do not permit the use of snorkels during your general waterfront programme. Diving with these requires special training and supervision by trained adults during the training period. A great variety of types of snorkels are available on the market. Safe use and care vary accordingly. The snorkel which has a ping-pong ball as valve is considered dangerous.

Above all, ensure that the buddy system is at all times followed and that sufficient well-trained and qualified personnel safeguard your activity. ★

We're Looking at Ourselves

SPONTANEOUS GROUPINGS — AND PATROLS

No. 2 of a series of 5 related articles concerning
Scouting in Canada



Last month we looked briefly at boys. Now let us look at them in some of the groups which they voluntarily form.

Children voluntarily group primarily for play. They are not necessarily consciously aware of belonging to a group to begin with, but they become more aware and selective with advancing years. In high school, belonging to a clique or social set is very important to the individual. The 'set' exerts considerable pressure on its individual members to conform. The seniors set the pattern which the juniors inevitably try to follow and, in so doing, cause the senior sets to seek new styles in order to maintain their superiority.

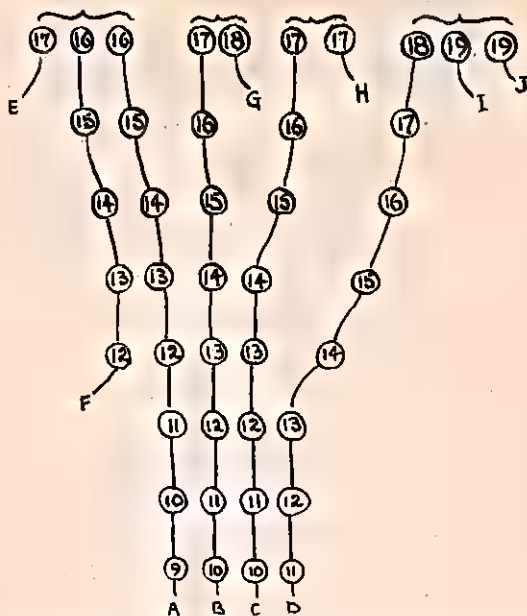
While common age is generally a factor in any sociability groups, in the high school 'set' onward, status and economic level also play an important part in determining membership. Obviously if you cannot afford the activities of your group, you do not remain a member.

The individual is socialized both by his elders and his equals (peers). The peer group (as it is often called,

particularly with reference to adolescents) becomes more important as youngsters develop relationships outside the home. Today, people, especially the young, look more toward their contemporaries for guidance than towards their elders. The high degree of social and technological change taking place in our society widens the gap between generations. Parental knowledge is rapidly outdated and the peer group becomes more important as a source of values and 'know-how'.

One of the most powerful forces at work on our youths is the desire to gain approval from their peers. This force will often outweigh the approval of parents, ministers, teachers—in fact any or all adults.

The adolescent peer group today is the root of the 'teen-age' culture—the phenomenon referred to in last month's article. The peer group is essentially autonomous and therefore does not easily accept leadership outside itself. When an adult or an institution tries to influence a peer group directly, its members will often tend to react with hostility, resistance or indifference. Adults and



Schematic representation of the breaking up of a gang. Originally there were four boys (A,B,C,D) in the gang; a fifth (F) later joined them. During the second gang phase the boys began to separate from each other. At the end of the gang period there were formed two pairs (B,G and C,H) and two trios (E,F,A and D,I,J) of which E,G,H,I and J were not members of the original gang. The numbers denote ages.

institutions such as schools, do of course, work with groups whose members may also be peers—but that is very different.

In addition to informal groupings, people belong and need to belong to more formal groups to satisfy more specific needs and interests. Some of these are interest groups (stamp club, bird watchers, etc.), sports clubs, study groups, gangs, fraternities, service clubs, and so on.

In some of these groups—according to their main purpose—age, physical development or some special abilities may be important factors in membership. In others, such considerations may be less important. In either case, in a large group it is the small groups or cliques which are more important to the individuals, irrespective of whether they are formal or informal.

Understanding the forces underlying peer groups is vital to anyone working with youth. To disregard these forces, either through ignorance or by intention, is to invite failure.

The Boy Scouts of Canada operates its programme through a group system. First there is the Scout Group which usually denotes its institutional ownership (Sponsor). Except that it provides a name, this group is probably not too meaningful to a boy. The Group is divided into sub-groups by ages. For 8-10 year-olds inclusive, a group consists of up to thirty-six boys for 'play'; 11-17 year-olds, inclusive, group in patrols of approximately six to eight boys; those over 18 years old are left to group together as the spirit and the occasion moves them.

In theory, then, it would seem that this system appears to approach closely the natural inclinations of boys at various ages. Does it do so in practice? Let us look at the 11-17 year-old category, for which Scouting was originally designed. This category includes the period of puberty. Those at the beginning of this category are children; those at the end are nearly men. Do boys in this age category group together normally? In what other situations do you find boys of these ages working together? In practice, what is the unit in Scouting—is it the patrol or is it the troop? What is the purpose of a patrol? How is its membership decided, and by whom? Does its structure and operation approximate that of the gang?

Shown is a diagrammatic picture of the membership of a boy gang traced over a period of years. This illustration is taken from the study of Boys' Gangs in Turku, 1946-51.

From the age of ten at least, the drive towards self-determination increases rapidly. This natural process we are pledged to assist if we are helping boys to develop into citizens. Does our present system of leadership—adult and boy—foster increasing autonomy for patrols and growing independence for individual boys? What pressures are brought to bear on this situation by parents and sponsoring institutions? Leadership will be the subject of our next article.

To summarize then, youth organizations such as the Boy Scouts of Canada must pay due attention to the forces at work in adolescence. They must continue to question what they are doing in the light of what is known about the age group they are trying to serve. They must be prepared to continually adjust programme, methods, and their attitudes to them, so as to take maximum advantage of the knowledge and conditions which will likely develop the best relationship between them and the boys they are helping. ★

DO YOUR ASSISTANTS RECEIVE THE SCOUT LEADER?

Assistant Section Scouters, Group Committeemen, and members of Ladies Auxiliaries find *The Scout Leader* a valuable source of ideas. See bottom of page 2 for subscription information.



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DOMINION MARKSMEN

Sponsored by **C&L** Ammunition

Veteran Scouter and school counsellor Don Peters continues his down-to-earth hints on counselling with boys on personal problems.

How to Talk With a Boy

— CONCLUSION —

By Donald L. Peters

By permission from *Scouting*, Boy Scouts of America

"I like kids and I believe in them. That's why I'm a Scouter", one leader told me. "But there's this one boy in the Troop I just can't stomach. I don't know what it is about him. He isn't what you'd call a *bad* boy, but we just don't hit it off."

Of course, such situations are bound to come up because boys are complicated creatures. But so are men.

With this leader I shared a similar experience from my work as a school counsellor. "Now and then", I told him, "a youngster walks through my door and I have an immediate don't-like reaction. Inwardly, I groan, 'if there's one thing I *don't* want to do today, it's talk with that obnoxious character.'"

For a moment, mine is a completely selfish reaction. In time, I might be able to figure out what it is I don't like about the youngster, but what would be the point? It would be in *my* past experience and not in *his*.

"As a matter of routine and with no show of concern, I shift the centre of interest from my feelings to his. I smile and ask what I can do for him. If it looks like we're going to do more than exchange a few words, I get up and close the door, giving him privacy. Then I let him talk. If this comes hard for him, I ask a few standard, but sincere questions, to try to get to know him.

"Then something happens, one of the most rewarding, satisfying things in my work. In a matter of minutes a change takes place. The youngster there in the chair beside my desk is no longer an obnoxious kid I don't want to have anything to do with. He talks on about himself, his likes, his hates, his problems, his hopes, and his dreams; and, suddenly, he is an interesting significant individual.

"Once I take the emphasis off my own feelings and keep the youngster the centre of the discussion, miracles happen."

Later this Scouter reported. "You know that boy I was telling you about? . . . I gave your idea a whirl. And you know, it works." From the richness of his expression, I was sure it had.



You may wonder, how much time can a Scouter spend counselling individual boys?

More important than a Scouter spending much time in talking with boys about their personal problems is his *availability*. His Scouts should feel confident there is an "open door" to a man they can discuss their problems with if need be.

To cite one extreme case: A teenager I knew of, not a Scout, was having serious girl-friend trouble. His "steady" walked out on him for another boy. He wanted to talk. His dad was off at a meeting that evening, and besides, they had drifted apart in recent years and seldom had any close talks. The boy went to see his best buddy, but he was swamped with homework. The next morning the boy was found dead in his car, a hose from the exhaust through a window.

Another case with happier consequences: One Sunday morning in San Francisco a widowed mother called me about her son, a sixteen-year-old in our Troop. The boy was a fair Scout, but he had started running with a wild, precocious thirteen-year-old girl in the neighbourhood. He had defied his mother and was out of control. She was on the verge of calling in the juvenile authorities.

That afternoon the boy and I took a long ride and talked. He did most of the talking and led the conversation. Later, he attended a meeting of a youth group at the church that sponsored his Troop. The following week he dated a girl his own age from this group, and the thirteen-year-old quickly lost her attraction. To this day he doesn't know his mother called me—that is, unless he's reading this.

The point is, Scouters must be available to spend time talking with boys as the need arises.

Can a boy go to a man he respects, a man he wants very much to like him, and tell him things of which he is ashamed?

Much depends, I believe, on the image the leader builds up in the minds of the Scouts. The leader who never makes a mistake or certainly never admits it in front of the boys, who is quick to punish without hearing both sides, who corrects and belittles a boy in front of the group when he makes a mistake and who is too busy "telling" to listen, will do well to see that there are other men, assistants or committeemen, who are available to talk and work with boys individually.

The leader who can laugh at himself, who admits and learns from his mistakes, who helps boys to do their best but does not blow up when they fall short, who rarely uses punishment, who shares his decision-making with the Troop Leaders Council, who discusses a boy's shortcomings with him in private and never laughs at him, and who is an interested listener as well as a good storyteller is bound to be sought out for talks.

Still, regardless of his approach or position in Scouting, the leader should realize the tremendous surge of will power necessary for a boy to approach a man for help. He also should realize that a boy finds it extremely difficult to let himself appear anything less than a *man*. A Scout truly is never more *brave* than when he tells his problems and admits his shortcomings to his Scoutmaster.

The leader, in dealing with his many-sided role, should be careful to define the situation. If the Scouter is obligated to reprimand and punish under certain conditions, he should let the boy know what these conditions are.

As for confidences, I believe that all should be kept, with three exceptions—(1) if the boy may harm someone

else, (2) if the boy may harm himself, and (3) if the boy appears mentally ill. Otherwise the boy deserves the right to expect his secrets to go no further, and a man who willingly listens to a boy's secrets is obligated to keep them.

When should a Scouter refer a boy elsewhere? In the three cases where a Scouter *must* make a referral, the parents or a social agency are the ones to call. Beyond these three cases, the Scouter should make a referral only with the permission of the boy.

One common referral might be to a school guidance counsellor. Many schools now have trained guidance workers. Some school counsellors are qualified to delve rather deeply with youngsters into their personal problems, their capacities, and their aspirations. Others are little more than clerks to schedule next year's courses. You will do well to check to see which it is in the schools in your community.

One thing for sure, you don't want to pass on a boy to someone else unless you know what's in store for him if you do. You won't want to undermine the faith a boy has in you by making a bad referral or by just "pushing him off on someone else".

Up to now we have been considering how to talk with individual boys. Most of the principles for talking with individuals apply in talking with groups.

A leader should have a faith in the human personality both on individual and group bases. Growth and change are possible within groups as well as in individuals, when the leader sees that they have opportunities to talk things through in well-ordered group discussions.

You *cannot* provide a confidential setting in a group of course. But you *can* minimize the threat and the fear by seeing that orderly rules of free discussion are in force. You can see that everyone has a right to be heard, and that no one is ridiculed for giving his opinion, and that personal references are declared out of bounds. When a youngster does slip into comments about his personal life or family, an individual talk may be in order.

Acceptance and a feeling of belonging should pervade the group if the boys are going to open up and get much out of the discussion.

Willingness to listen is ever important. The discussion leader must be willing to let hostile and negative things be said. He must be willing to "give enough rope", and then wait for the positive voices to rise up in opposition—and this will happen if the order of discussion protects the rights of all who wish to speak.

Discussion leaders should avoid entering into the discussion directly. They should, however, try to give direction to the discussion and help the participants to *strive toward goals* instead of wandering haphazardly and arriving at no conclusions. A discussion of boy-girl relations, which might end with tentative plans for a hay ride or a theatre party, is more of a success than one that merely dwindles away, for example.

There are many other problems in counselling with boys, and none of them have pat and final answers. But merely because we do not have all the answers concerning boys and what makes them tick is no reason not to try to do what we can. Scouters are the tryin'est bunch of men in the world.

One thing we know for sure. Talking with boys pays off—in the growth and well-being of the boy and in the enrichment of the man. And there is much to talk about.★



CAMPING CUES



Don't overlook programme in your preparations for overnight, week-end or long-term camping this summer and fall. It's fine to make extensive lists of equipment and food and timetables, but unless there is a varied programme of outdoor projects and fun, all the equipment in the country won't make the camp a success.

The suggestions given here should be expanded and adapted to suit your needs. Let the Scouts assist in developing the programme, too.

EVENING PROGRAMME IDEAS: campfires, dramatic shows, skits, progressive games, talent shows, shadow plays, charades, night wide games, musical shows, costume evenings, ghost stories, treasure hunt, cook-outs, moonlight hikes, carnivals.

RAINY DAY IDEAS: fire-making, "back-to-bed-to-read", whittling, planning, logbooks, reading or telling stories, costume party, songfest, knot tying, bed roll making, craft work, puppet show, letters.

SPECIAL DAY IDEAS: sports day (baseball, swimming, track and field, etc.), waterfront show, scavenger hunt, work day (trail breaking and marking, campfire circle, memorial cairn, new dock, clean-up campaign), nature activity day, compass hike and cook-out, mountain climbing, canoe trip.

CONSERVATION IDEAS: improvement and maintenance of camp facilities, construction projects (bridges, nature trails, lookouts), firefighting instruction (with proper supervision and instruction of authorities), tree-planting, beautification of site, observation and identification (of minerals, plants, trees, animals—habitat, protection, etc.), nature exhibits, survival hike, brief talks and demonstrations of erosion prevention and other related subjects by local expert.★



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

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS BUILDING FUND

Forward	\$15,196.09
5th Barrie Group Committee, Ont.	10.00
62nd St. Columba "A" Pack, Manor Park, Ottawa, Ont.	5.00
30th Toronto Pack, Ont.	30.00
1st Gauges Sea Scout Troop, B.C.	10.00
Ladies Auxiliary, Local Association of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, Mount Forest, Ont.	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Paul Vaughan, Master Stephen and Master Bryan Vaughan, Toronto, Ont.	10.00
J. A. Ketchen, Scarborough, Ont.	10.00
Burnaby Lake District and Groups, B.C.	66.00
97th Ottawa "A" Pack, Ont.	10.00
Lyndon G. Jamison, Toronto, Ont.	5.00
19th Oshawa Ladies Auxiliary, Ont.	5.00
90th Hamilton Ladies Auxiliary, Ont.	10.00
Members, Pack Scouters Basic Training Course, Niagara Region, Ont.	6.00
Mrs. "Anonymous", Hamilton, Ont.	8.50
1st Lincoln Pack, Sunbury Co., N.B.	4.00
Rev. Canon W. J. Clarke, Kingston, N.B.	5.00
1st Belmont Pack, Ont.	5.15
21st St. Mary's (Kerrisdale) Groups, Vancouver, B.C.	27.08
1st Lynn Lake Scout Group, Man.	7.25
7th Port Hope Ladies Auxiliary (Salvation Army), Ont.	2.00
16th Bendale Ladies Auxiliary (Scarborough), Ont.	10.00
2nd Downsview Ladies Auxiliary, Ont.	5.00
1st Douglas Group Committee, Man.	5.00
3rd Maple Leaf District, Zweibrücken, Germany (1st, 2nd & 3rd Troops and Group Commit- tees, Buffalo, Panther, Tiger, Chipmunk, & Beaver Packs)	76.00
1st Mount Hope Ladies Auxiliary, Ont.	10.00
1st Hainesville Troop, Millville, N.B.	5.00
36th Hamilton Ladies Auxiliary, Ont.	5.00
2nd Cooksville "B" Pack, Ont.	3.00
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	\$15,556.07

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.★

A IZIMBHONGI!

from VELD LORE
(Scouts of South Africa)

Here is an imaginative idea your Scouts might like to use on various occasions.

Appoint a Patrol (or Troop) Izimbhongi! Over the centuries the Zulus and others have always had their bards. Every Chief had a poet and bard who was called the Izimbhongi. His job was to compose and shout out the praises of chiefs and heroes and others worthy of thanks and praise. You can easily do the same, and maintain this tradition.

To guide you, as to style, here is a typical and authentic extract from a composition by Dinizulu's praisemaker. You half-sing, half-bellow each line, with suitable cadences and pauses, and dramatic gestures.

From Dinizulu's Praises

Thou shaggy one who cannot be looked at;
You are like the rays of the sun;
Thy eye is like a streak of lightning,
It appears to be that of a tiger and lion.

Now let us compose a sample. Assume one of your chaps has put up a great performance at the Scout sports, that this member of the Cheetah Patrol has brought credit to his Patrol and Troop. The Patrol Izimbhongi might compose and deliver something like this:

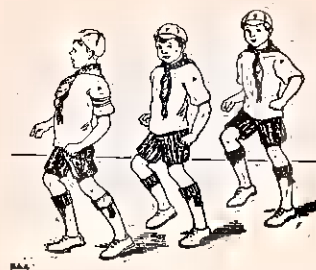
Hail the Cheetah, the swift one!
He swept past the Gemsbok;
He swept past the Wildebeest;
Yea, he flew faster than even the Eagle.
He of the fiery hair and the feet like lightning,
We name him Moya—
Moya, son of the wind!

Another example: assume you are in camp and the District Commissioner attends your campfire, and you wish to honour him. The Patrol Izimbhongi might come out with:

Greetings, O Great one!
You who have the ashes of many campfires on your head;
You, the fountain of our Scouting in Inandaland,
Who is so brave he eats our cooking.
We name you Inyati,
Because a man who can eat our cooking
Is as strong as a Buffalo.
Yea—welcome to you, Inyati,
And we thank you for coming here!

It is a good idea, too, to write out the words of the Praise and present the composition to the subject as a memento.

Praises can also be written in the Patrol or Troop Log book, pinned on camp notice boards, and printed in your Group bulletin. ★



Running Games

BASE RUSH

Divide players into two teams of six or more players each. All of the players stand on a main starting line, with the two teams placed alternately along the line (A, B, A, B, etc.). Bases, equal in number to one-half the total number of players, and measuring three feet by six feet, are placed so that one three-foot side is formed by a goal line which is parallel to and about sixty feet away from the starting line. The bases should be at least two feet apart.

On a signal, all players run toward the goal line, trying to be first into any of the bases. The first one to touch any base is safe and all other players are eliminated. Players are permitted to overrun a base; the player who first steps into the base is safe.

Depending on the number of players, one or more bases are eliminated. The safe players again line up on the starting line, as nearly as possible in alternate teams. When all players remaining are of the same team, the game ends.

SCRAM

Divide players into teams of from six to eight pairs each. Each team forms a small circle in its appointed area on the playing field, with partners joining hands. The leader stands where all can see and hear him and gives a command followed by "Scram!" which is the signal for all players to carry out the order, then return to their original circles. Partners must maintain joined hands throughout. The team which has all pairs back in the circle first, scores one point.

The commands should demand activity, be possible for the pair to carry out, and fairly simple, such as "Touch a tree!", "Run around a bush!", etc.

DO YOU SPEAK ESKIMO?

Good news for the Eskimo Scouts at Frobisher Bay. Instructional material for Tenderfoot and Second Class badges will be translated into the Eskimo language by Miss Ann Padlo, Eskimo language producer of the CBC's Northern Service. It is hoped that as soon as the Eskimo Scouts obtain this translated material, more of them will be able to obtain their Tenderfoot and Second Class badges.

11th WORLD JAMBOREE

It is hoped to send a contingent of some 300 Scouts and leaders to the 11th World Jamboree, to be held in Greece in July 1963. To attend, a Scout must be a First Class Scout by March 31, 1963.

Cost of Jamboree attendance is estimated from Montreal and return at \$500. The cost of travel from home town to Montreal and return, will be additional.

SCOUT BROTHERHOOD FUND

The Canadian Scout Brotherhood Fund was, until recently, for the purpose of providing relief from disaster for members of the Boy Scouts of Canada. The scope of this fund has now been enlarged to include assistance to Scouts in other lands where the need is demonstrated, whether or not disaster is involved.

In many countries of the world the Scout Movement is in need of special assistance and the extension of the Brotherhood Fund's scope will afford members of the Boy Scouts of Canada an opportunity to assist their brother Scouts.

* * *

WELCOME PARAGUAY

We join with other Scout associations in extending a warm welcome to the Asociacion de Scouts del Paraguay, which became a member of the Boy Scouts World Conference on March 10th, 1962.

* * *

FACE LIFTING

Over 25,000 telephones in Saint John, Lancaster and the surrounding New Brunswick communities of Grand Bay, Westfield and Rothsay are having their faces lifted (dial faces, that is) and the Rover Scouts are doing it!

The Rovers are replacing dial number cards to show the new 7-figure telephone numbers used in All Number Calling. Proceeds from this Service project will help defray transportation costs for members attending the Third National Rover Moot at Three Rivers, Quebec this summer.

* * *

KEEP IT IN MIND

It's never too early to start long-range planning for Boy Scout Week, which will take place February 17th to 24th, 1963. "World Scouting" is the theme recommended by the National Public Relations Committee for 1963.

Scoutscope



53rd Currie Cubs and Scouts (Alberta) pack used clothing which they collected for the Indian School at Smithers, B.C.

(Photo: National Defence)



R. C. Stevenson, Vice-President of the Boy Scouts of Canada, shows a Sea Scout one of the features of the model H.M.S. *Victory* in the Halifax Seamanship School, where the 28th Halifax Sea Scout Troop hold their Troop meetings.

(Photo: National Defence)



Investiture, and presentation of Scout Chaplain preaching scarf to Curate Keith Calder, Group Chaplain of the 9th Burlington, Ont. Scout Group, which is sponsored by St. Christopher's Anglican Church.

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.

STANLEY A. GRANT
Limited

134 PARK LAWN ROAD TORONTO 18, ONT.

PREACHING SCARF

by Dominion Régalia. Interlined double-thick, corded, black, artificial silk. Pleated neck, non-slip neck band. Features colourful chaplain's crest of green, gold, brown and purple. Width 7½".

Cat. No. 60-224.....\$18.50

Something NEW
for your Group
Chaplain!



Chaplain's
Preaching
Scarf

Available from your local Distributor, or the Stores Dept., Boy Scouts of Canada, Box 3520, Stn. "C", Ottawa 3, Ontario.

— AGE OF THE GOOF-OFF —

By Charles H. Brower, President,

Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc.

By permission from *Scouting*, Boy Scouts of America

Our national pattern is being willing to settle for something less than the best. For this, in America, is the great era of the goof-off, the age of the half-done job.

The land from coast to coast has been enjoying a stampede away from responsibility. It is populated with laundry men who won't iron shirts; with waiters who won't serve; with carpenters who will come around someday maybe; with executives whose mind is on the golf course; with teachers who demand a single salary schedule so that achievement cannot be rewarded, nor poor work punished; with students who take cinch courses because the hard ones make them think; with spiritual delinquents of all kinds who have been triumphantly determined to enjoy what was known until the present crisis as "the new leisure."

I think and hope that our people are becoming sick of this goofing off. The reason I do not know, but I will guess, is that we are beginning to realize that history is repeating itself.

The Russians are doing a wonderful job as the barbarians in our modern historical drama. But we are far outdoing them in our superlative imitation of Rome. We

may lack a few of the refinements of Rome's final decadence, but we do have the two-hour lunch, the three-day weekend, and the all-day coffee break. You can buy for \$275 a jeweled pillbox, with a built-in musical alarm that reminds you (but not too harshly) that it's time to take your tranquilizer.

Unquestionably, we are now engaging in a battle for survival. We must get our people into the battle. But first we have to get some battle into our people.

What you and I have to do, patiently, and day by day, is to teach those over whom we are given supervision, that work can be fun—that the only real reward that life offers is the thrill of achievement, and that the place where achievement amounts to most is on the job.

We are a nation of hobbyists, but there is a large element of escapism in hobbies. Too many of us get our vocations all tangled up with our avocations. We have got to get to work or a stronger nation may put us to work. And to get to work, we have got to rediscover what millions used to know: There is a great thrill in work well done. ★

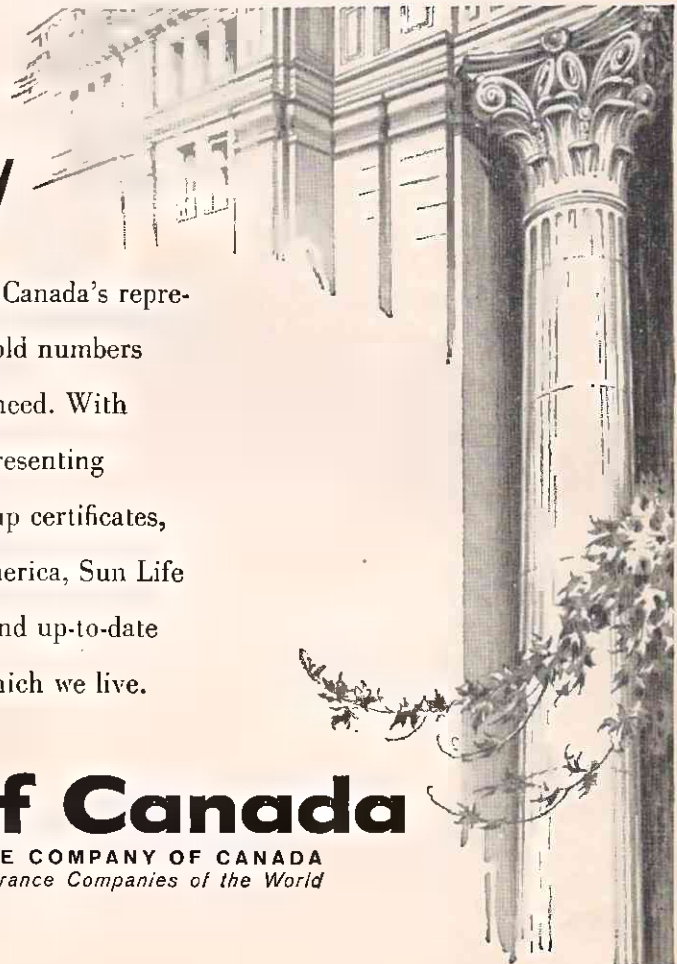
Family Security

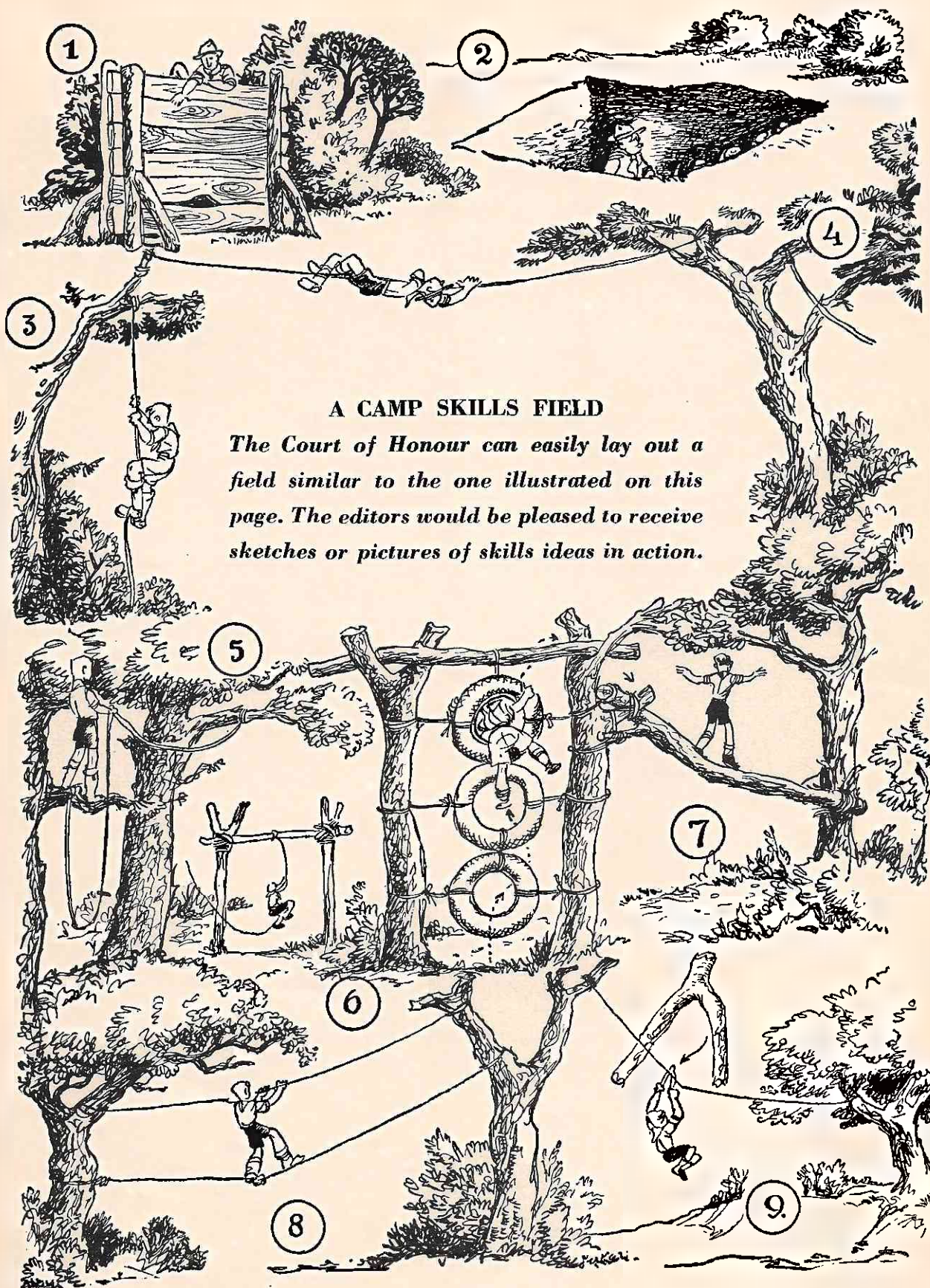
For more than ninety years, Sun Life of Canada's representatives have provided security to untold numbers of men, women and children in time of need. With \$10 billion of life insurance in force representing three million individual policies and group certificates, and with 140 branch offices in North America, Sun Life offers policy contracts that are modern and up-to-date in keeping with the changing times in which we live.



Sun Life of Canada

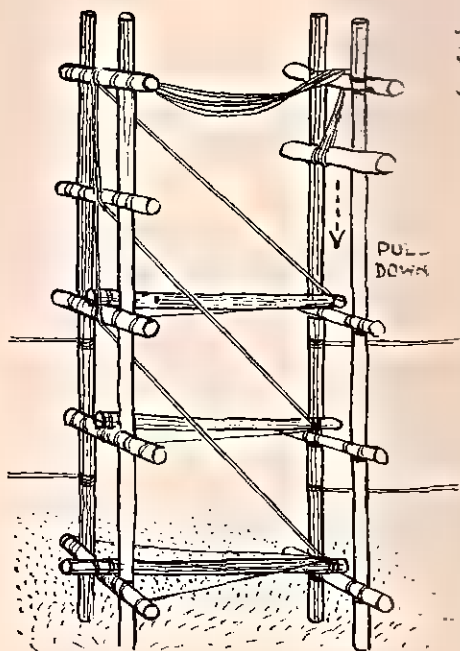
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
One of the Great Life Insurance Companies of the World





A CAMP SKILLS FIELD

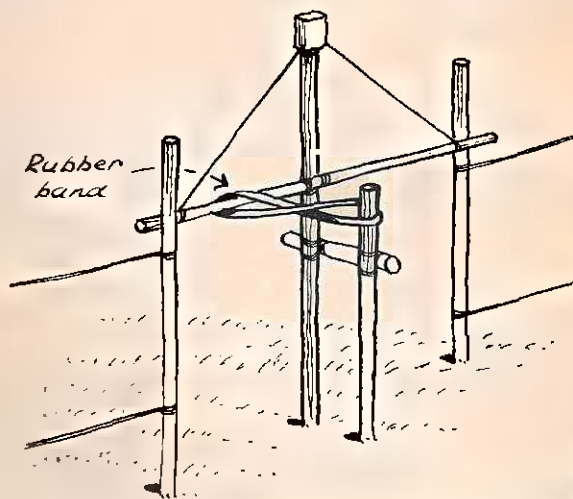
The Court of Honour can easily lay out a field similar to the one illustrated on this page. The editors would be pleased to receive sketches or pictures of skills ideas in action.



The
GUILLOTINE
GATE

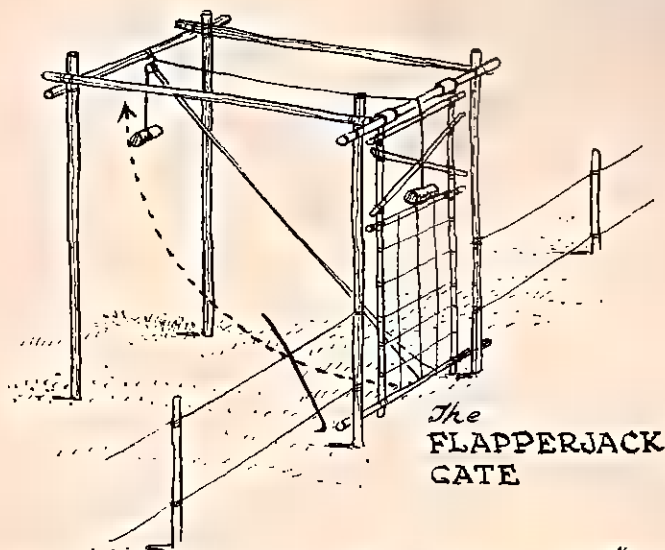
The bars of the gate are hinged with loose lashings on the left hand side and the tips rest on crossbars on the other side.

The **SCARFF**
SELF-CLOSER



As the
SKYSINE
magnit

CAMP C



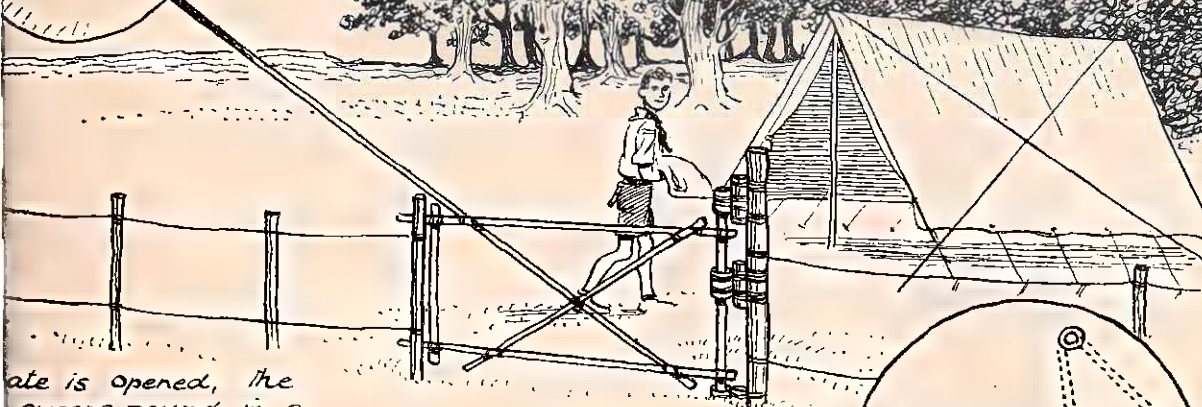
A light gate is hung on cocoa-lini "hinges" from the crossbar. Two lines are secured to the bottom of the gate and passed through a double block so that the gate can be raised from either side



AS THE VISITOR CROSSES THE BRIDGE, HIS WEIGHT DEPRESSES IT AND AUTOMATICALLY LIFTS THE PORTCULLIS, WHICH THEN RETURNS TO REST.

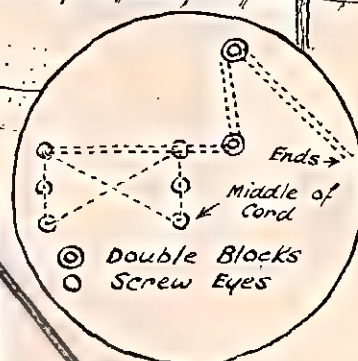


The SKYSINE GATE

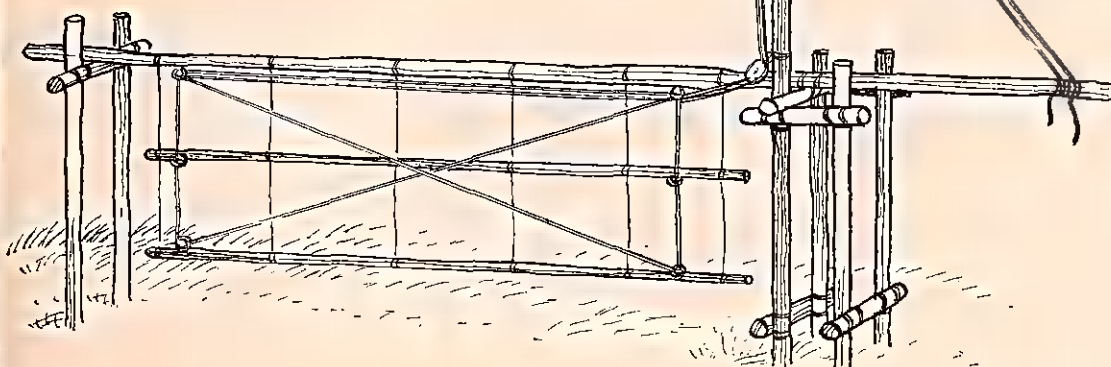


ate is opened, the
sweeps round in a
icent arc.

GATES



The VENETIAN BLIND GATE



As the gate is raised the bars are drawn up together.
Care must be taken to reeve the tackle as shown in the
diagram. Start by middling the cord on the bottom
right hand screw eye.

JOHN SWEET



Review

HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE 1961 ANNUAL REPORT AND THE ANNUAL MEETING, 1962

The 1961 Annual Report of the Executive Committee of the National Council of the Boy Scouts of Canada was presented at the Annual Meeting, held in Ottawa, May 4th, 1962.

EVENTS

The report includes brief accounts of the 3rd National Jamboree, 1st National Sailing Regatta, 7th World Rover Moot, the International Training Conference, the Commonwealth Conference, and the 18th International Conference. Canadian *Scouts* and Scouters continue their active participation in these national and international events.

annual report . . . continued on page 21.

Mr. Birkenshaw:

My first duty and pleasure is to thank you and the other members of the Executive Committee for inviting me to be with you today. I wish to assure you that, as I have been in the past, so I am always not only willing but anxious to show my interest in and, may I add, my devotion to the great cause of the Boy Scouts of Canada.

A few days ago, while preparing some remarks for another occasion, I was struck by the fact that of 18 million people in Canada today, 6 million were not even born in 1945—only 17 years ago. One-third of our population has no memory of the Second World War or of the Great Depression. Few of them know anything of the hardship and suffering commonplace in nine-tenths of the rest of the world. Conquest, Famine, Pestilence and Death have, if any, only an intellectual meaning. Fortunately the Four Horsemen do not ride—or, should I say, have never ridden—in Canada.

Not nearly enough of our young men and women know anything about discipline, mental or physical. To them life is pleasant, too pleasant. All the talk of Canada's Century, of Canada's natural resources, of Canada's opportunities—of more leisure and less work—automation, bigger cars and better homes: all the promises of the future, I wonder what these things will mean unless Youth is willing to submit itself to work, to effort and to help others.

While we count our calories and build two-car garages, hundreds of millions of people scrape a bare existence amid squalid conditions. In the enjoyment of our plenty, there are few reminders of the hard work and sacrifice it has cost; even fewer suggestions of what it must cost again if we are to preserve our heritage, then build to greater heights.

How can a people raised on milk and honey maintain the sinews with which to defend the Present, much less develop the muscle with which to tame the Future? How can a people used to receiving remember the necessity of giving?

These are problems which must concern Thinking Man today. There are no associations better placed to provide a solution than the Scouting Movement. The "Good Turn", the challenge and achievement of mind and body, the ideals of religion and the fundamentals of citizenship: 6 million young people infused with these precepts cannot be stopped.

To my mind this is the measure of the essential importance of the Scouting Movement in the world of today. It is to the presentation of Scouting principles in a modern context, to their inculcation in an ever larger number of young people that we must devote our energies as never before.

I congratulate you on the work you are doing and urge you to carry on relentlessly. A Scout World may well be the answer to our apprehension and our doubts about the future. ★

His Excellency, Major-General Georges P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C., C.D., Governor General of Canada and Chief Scout, made these comments at a luncheon meeting of the National Executive Committee, Boy Scouts of Canada, on May 4th, 1962.



*Land
of
Milk
and
Honey*

Scout Group Affiliations as at December 31, 1961

SPONSORING INSTITUTIONS	OVER-SEAS	NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	QUE.	ONT.	MAN. N.W.O.	SASK.	ALTA. N.W.T.	B.C. YUK.	L.A. FED.	Dec. 31 1960	Dec. 31 1961	DEC.	INC.
CHURCH SPONSORS																
Anglican		13	3	42	30	51	356	54	19	52	110		703	730		27
Baptist			1	33	24	3	74	11	6	18	19		175	189		14
Jewish					3	13	14	3		1	1		36	35	1	7
Latter Day Saints				1			14	1	1	46	10		66	73		6
Lutheran				1			21	17	9	21	11		74	80		5
Pentecostal						1	17	2		2	5		22	27		13
Presbyterian		1	2	17	5	14	150	14	10	16	15		231	244		18
Roman Catholic		15	3	41	38	33	225	27	13	45	54	410	886	904		15
Salvation Army		24		6	3	4	58	9		7	12		108	123		23
United		18	4	70	36	32	404	75	39	73	121		849	872		
Others		5		1		1	2			8	3		26	20	6	
Joint Churches				4			17	1	4	4			31	30	1	
TOTALS		76	13	216	139	152	1352	214	101	293	361	410	3207	3327	8	128
SCHOOL AND INSTITUTIONAL SPONSORS																
H. & S. and P.T.A.			4	25	12	15	115	11	29	39	85		302	335		33
Schools—Public		2					1	1			1		11	5	6	
Private						1	1	1		1	2		8	6	2	
Training				1		2	1	1					6	5	1	
Indian							3	5	2	3			10	13		3
Blind				1		1	1						3	3		
Deaf				1			1		1	1			4	4		
Crippled		1*					4	2*			5		13	12	1	
Mentally Retarded				1			11	1*	2	3	1		17	19		2
Hospitals							2			1	2			5		5
Universities					1								3	1	2	
Others									1				3	2	1	
TOTALS		3	4	29	14	19	140	22	35	48	96		380	410	13	43
ARMED SERVICES SPONSORS																
Navy				3		1	1				1		6	6		
Army		3		1	3	4	8	2		4	4		32	29	3	
Air Force		7	2	1	3	9	14	2	2	4	4		58	49	9	
Joint Services								2			1		2	3		1
TOTALS		10	2	1	5	6	14	23	6	2	8	10	98	87	12	1
SERVICE CLUB AND CIVIC SPONSORS																
Kinsmen		4		4			18	2	2	8	11		49	49		
Kiwanis				2	1		21	2	4	2	3		30	35		5
Lions				2	1	3	64	5	4	19	12		110	110		
Optimist							23			1			22	24		2
Rotary				1	1	1	32	1	3	3	5		45	47		2
Others							1						5	1	4	
Canadian Legion		2	5	8	9	6	59	24	23	24	44		198	204		6
Ch. of Comm. & Bd. of Trade				1	1		8	4	8	6	4		31	32		1
Elks					1			5	7	16	6		31	35		4
I.O.O.F.				4			3	2	2	2	1		12	14		2
K. of C. and C.W.L.			3		2			1	3	3			12	12		12
Masonic Lodge		1						2	1	1				5		5
Moose							3		1		3		12	7	5	
Women's Institutes			3	5	4		12	4		4	5		41	37	4	
Fire Departments					1		2	1	1	1	6			11		11
Others			4	1	3	3	13	10	4	35	60		126	133		7
TOTALS		7	15	28	24	13	259	63	63	124	160		712	756	13	57
COMMUNITY SPONSORS																
TOTALS		15	2	27	35	113	314	66	47	60	158		870	837	33	
TOTALS Dec. 31, 1960		17	94	36	310	218	2053	327	237	522	749	407	5264			
TOTALS Dec. 31, 1961		10	102	35	305	218	2088	368	248	533	785	410		5413		
INCREASES			8			17	35	41	11	11	36	3				162
DECREASES		7		1	5										13	
NET INCREASE																149

*4 Groups are listed under both Handicapped Groups and their Sponsoring Institutions, but are included only once in the totals.

APPRECIATIONS

Mr. R. C. Berkinshaw, Chairman of the Executive Committee, expresses appreciation to the following, on behalf of the Executive Committee: Government House Staff, the Government of Canada, provincial and civic governments, all those who provided financial support, volunteer workers, the press, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and the Canadian Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters, the Canadian Red Cross and the St. John Ambulance Association, the Girl Guides of Canada, and the Executive Staff of the Boy Scouts of Canada.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

Summaries of the year's principal activities of the various departments at National Headquarters—Administration, Programme, Publications, Public Relations, Research Service, Relationships, Stores—are presented in the Annual Report by Chief Executive Commissioner Fred J. Finlay.

A Quebec Sea Scout in action on Lake St. Louis near the site of Montreal Region's S.S.S. *Venture*.



Analysis of Groups and Sections

	Overseas		Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	La Fed.	Total 1961	Total 1960
	Red Patch Region	Maple Leaf Region													
Groups	3	7	102	35	305	218	311	2088	368	248	533	785	410	5413	5264
Packs	10	22	70	41	304	179	413	2629	439	267	694	950	250	6268	6003
Troops	7	16	85	27	265	181	325	1998	320	202	493	683	326	4929	4717
Crews	—	2	5	—	10	11	31	285	15	10	25	35	67	496	474

Cub and Scout Membership Trends 1951-61*

CUBS			SCOUTS			TOTAL	
Year	Membership	Per cent Change Over Preceding year	Membership	Per cent Change Over Preceding year	Membership	Per cent Change Over Preceding year	
1951	70,300	—	44,000	—	114,300	—	
1952	81,700	16.2	48,600	10.4	130,300	13.9	
1953	89,000	8.9	51,900	6.7	140,900	8.2	
1954	98,500	10.6	57,500	10.6	155,900	10.6	
1955	111,300	13.0	63,300	10.3	174,600	12.0	
1956	125,500	12.6	68,000	7.3	193,300	10.7	
1957	135,700	8.1	73,500	8.0	209,200	8.1	
1958	143,300	5.6	81,000	14.2	227,300	8.6	
1959	150,100	4.7	93,300	11.0	243,400	7.0	
1960	157,000	4.6	101,000	8.2	258,000	6.0	
1961	165,800	5.6	104,500	3.5	270,300	4.8	

*Not including Rover Scouts.

Cub and Scout Memberships as a Per Cent of the Eligible Boy Population 8 to 17 years, for Canada, 1951-61

CUBS			SCOUTS		TOTAL	
Year	Cub Potential	Per cent Actual Members	Scout Potential	Per cent Actual Members	Total Potential 8 to 17 Years	Per cent Actual Members
1951	511,100	13.8	653,600	6.7	1,164,700	9.8
1952	537,800	15.2	668,100	7.3	1,205,900	10.8
1953	564,200	15.8	687,700	7.6	1,251,900	11.3
1954	589,200	16.7	713,500	8.0	1,302,700	12.0
1955	623,000	17.9	745,300	8.5	1,368,300	12.8
1956	658,300	19.0	779,400	8.7	1,437,700	13.4
1957	686,200	19.8	815,700	9.0	1,501,900	13.9
*1958	623,300	23.0	*939,500	8.9	1,562,800	14.5
1959	630,400	23.8	990,700	9.4	1,621,100	15.0
1960	647,500	24.2	1,036,800	9.7	1,684,300	15.3
1961	671,200	24.7	1,075,600	9.7	1,746,800	15.5

*Adjusted for change in Going-Up age.

Statement of Census as at December 31, 1961

PROVINCES	Wolf Cubs	Boy Scouts	Lone Scouts	Sea Scouts	Rover Scouts	Rover Sea Scouts	Grand Total Boy Members	Adult Leaders	Dec. 31 1961 Total	Dec. 31 1960 Total
O/Seas Army	305	189					494	69	563	588
O/Seas Air Force	612	297			13		922	135	1,057	987
NFLD.	1,637	2,095	40	14	56		3,842	443	4,285	3,985
P.E.I.	800	577	22				1,399	201	1,600	1,574
N.S.	7,095	5,545	84	32	62		12,818	1,395	14,213	13,917
N.B.	5,403	4,533	14	51	136		10,137	1,088	11,225	11,768
QUE.	11,554	7,049	21	303	196	67	19,190	2,069	21,259	19,683
ONT.	74,293	41,812	38	1,481	2,100	134	119,858	12,924	132,782	127,635
MAN.	10,964	5,895	41	64	123	11	17,098	1,798	18,896	16,730
SASK.	7,332	4,055	95		66		11,548	1,209	12,757	11,750
ALTA.	17,688	8,701	48	43	145		26,625	3,131	29,756	28,409
B.C.	22,218	11,906		346	313	12	34,795	4,171	38,966	36,332
LA FED.	5,898	9,096			1,135		16,129	2,835	18,964	18,494
Total 1961	165,799	101,750	403	2,334	4,345	224	274,855	31,468	306,323	
Total 1960	157,028	98,328	330	2,227	3,970	179	262,112	29,740		291,852
INCREASE	8,771	3,422	73	57	375	45	12,743	1,728		14,471
DECREASE										
PERCENTAGE	5.6	3.5	22.1	2.5	9.4	25.0	4.9	5.8		4.9

ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the National Council was held at National Headquarters, Boy Scouts of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, on Friday, May 4th, 1962. Mr. R. C. Berkinshaw, President, was in the chair. The Annual Dinner was held at the Beacon Arms Hotel on the evening of May 4th.

Mr. Richard Coulton Berkinshaw, C.B.E., LL.D., of Toronto, was re-elected President of the National Council, and Mr. R. C. Stevenson, O.B.E., C.A., of Montreal, was re-elected a Vice-President. Lt.-Gen. Howard D. Graham, C.B.E., D.S.O., C.D., E.D., Q.C., of Oakville, was elected a Vice-President.

Re-elected to office were: Captain Barry German, Ottawa, Honorary Secretary; Fletcher W. Troop, Ottawa, Honorary Treasurer; Captain D. K. MacTavish, O.B.E., Q.C., Ottawa, Honorary Counsel; Earle T. Moore, Montreal, International Commissioner.

Mr. Frank O. Lajoie, Chairman of the Publications Committee, Lt.-Col. C. W. Gilchrist, Chairman of the Public Relations Committee, and Mr. E. R. Fisher, Chairman of the Stores Committee, reported on the work of their committees. Dr. S. Alan Hopper, on behalf of Dr. Eli Boyaner, Chairman of the Programme Committee, gave an account of the work of that committee and its subcommittees. Progress of other departments was reported on by Chief Executive Commissioner Fred J. Finlay.

The following resolution was made at the meeting:

"RESOLVED that this Annual Meeting of the Boy Scouts of Canada record its warm admiration and deep respect for the fine contribution made to the Movement by the dedicated leaders of Packs, Troops and Crews and the members of Committees and Councils who give so generously of their time, energy and talents in the interests of our members.

"FURTHER RESOLVED that this Annual Meeting acknowledge with appreciation that this service, given without anticipation of material reward, is essential to the future conduct and growth of the Boy Scout Movement in Canada."



Camping is an important feature of Scouting in all provinces, every year. Here, Scouts of La Fédération des Scouts Catholiques de la Province de Québec are shown at one of their 1961 camps.

One member from each Section of the Movement in Canada addressed the Annual Meeting, giving an outline of present Section membership, coming events, and highlights of the past year's activities. Speakers were: Scout Jim Foley, 71st Ottawa St. Richard's Anglican Church Troop; Wolf Cub James Wright, 100th Ottawa Agincourt Road Home and School Association Pack; Rover Scout Peter Smith, 15th Ottawa Parkdale United Church Crew; Group Captain Frank Phripp, Scoutmaster, 100th Ottawa Troop; Sea Scout Brock Boyce, 1st Wakefield Community Troop; Scout Richard Gane (speaking in French), 11th La Salle Troop, La Fédération des Scouts Catholiques de la Province de Québec.

At the meeting, tribute was paid to Lt.-Col. George Simmons, M.B.E., who, until his resignation at the end of 1961, had been Executive Commissioner for Administration at National Headquarters since his appointment in February 1947. Colonel Simmons resigned to take up new duties as Emergency Measures Officer (Manpower Planning) in the Department of Labour of the Federal Government.

... and the Deputy Chief Scout remarked ...

An Annual Report such as this should take note of weaknesses as well as accomplishments.

We have weaknesses, we have problems, as well as strengths and accomplishments.

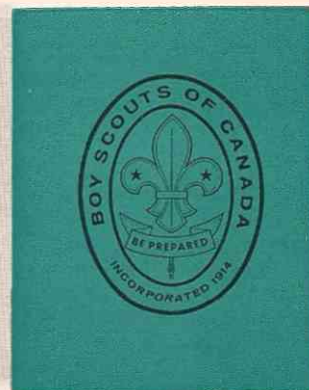
Our problems in recent years have been largely organizational—what changes should we make, if any? These issues have raised much argument, and, of course, there's nothing wrong with argument so long as it is frank, to the point and unprejudiced.

I ask you—is this always the case? Does personal, sectarian or regional prejudice ever creep in? We don't want this to happen and I think that we do most of our business in an extraordinarily happy fashion.

But let us ask ourselves, are we always as agile and always as understanding as we might be in trying to dispose of our problems in a harmonious way?

We have, in Scouting, a concentration of experience and ability in these Councils of ours which is remarkable and which should, and I think I may say, does, allow us to set an example in management, particularly if, along with these other qualifications of ours, we add the Scouting principles, loyalty, mutual understanding and unity.

I would like to close this Report with the thought that we, as adults, must always tackle our problems in the same spirit as that with which we ask the Scouts to face theirs.



Left: South Wellington's District Badge (Ontario) depicts two branches of the Speed River; a tepee for the "out" in Scouting; a broken arrow, the sign of friendship. The shield is in yellow; the tepee, arrow and lettering are in green; and the rivers and border are in red.

Middle: Alberta's Red Deer District gets its name from the Red Deer River and town. Red Deer, which is a translation of the Cree *was-ka-sioo* and Stoney *pa-chi-di*, is depicted on the badge by a red stag, encircled by green on a yellow background. Lettering is in red.

Right: The design of the Long Sault, Quebec District Badge is that of an Indian in a canoe on the Long Sault Rapids—which will disappear when the Carillon Power Dam is completed—in the Ottawa River. This colourful badge is in yellow, blue, white, red, green, and black.



Do not write to any Scout office about badges or mailing lists to be used in making a collection of badges because they are unable to handle such requests.

CANADA'S *Colourful* DISTRICT BADGES

Part XV

A Baker's Dozen: Activity Ideas for Rover Scouts and Older Scouts

1. Undertake a week-end expedition, hiking and camping by map and compass only.
2. Go on a one-night hike, finding direction by the stars.
3. Have a (winter) survival hike. Equipment: sleeping bag, ground sheet, flashlight, knife, canteen of water, a little salt. Arrange to be driven to destination, blindfold and at night. One item of food—an uncleaned chicken for every two campers—to be given when camp is set up. Main task during camp is to make sketch maps of the country.
4. For a real pioneering project, build a log cabin! To make it harder, build it with knife and axe only.
5. Visit one or more Troops (if Rover Scouts), or Packs (if Scouts), in full uniform. Put on a demonstration of some Crew or Troop skill, be prepared to answer questions about Rover Scouting (Troop Scouting), and have ready a game, or other idea for all to participate. Set an example; pave the way for new membership.
6. Take a hostelling vacation by bicycle. Contact the Canadian Youth Hostels Association for accommodation information.
7. Consider an exchange vacation with a family that speaks French (or English, if originally French speaking). Contact Visites Interprovinciales for information.
8. Plan to have the entire Crew (or Troop) take a St. John Ambulance first aid course.
9. Organize all Troops and Crews in the community to clear snow away from all fire hydrants after snow storms. This should be done in co-operation with the fire department, and should be undertaken on a regular basis.
10. In conjunction with other community organizations, such as service clubs, tourist association, church groups, Ladies Auxiliaries, have a hospitality month (or week) in your community. Approach tourists with an offer of tea and cookies at some outdoor (if possible) location—possibly an historic site. Prepare a mimeographed brief on the history of the community.
11. Spend some time regularly at your local veterans' or old age hospital—playing cards, other board games, talking, listening, perhaps showing movies.
12. Make arrangements with the local home for the blind to spend an hour or two reading aloud to its residents.
13. Teach water safety at a public beach, with the co-operation of authorities, a canoe, a boat, a loud speaker system or megaphone. Some suggestions: getting in and out of boat and canoe; assisting someone to do this; various methods of rescue; safety hints. ★

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Correspondents are requested to indicate their rank or position of service in Scouting (e.g., Cubmaster, Assistant Scoutmaster, Group Committeeman, etc.). This will enable readers to better appreciate the writer's viewpoint.

Views expressed are those of the writers. They do not necessarily reflect the policy of the National Council of the Boy Scouts of Canada. The Editors reserve the right to edit letters for reasons of space or clarity. The Programme and Uniform Sub-Committee receives copies of all correspondence relating to its work.

Treed

The 1st Creighton Troop have undertaken a tree and leaf identification board—on a rather large scale. At a recent Court of Honour meeting I was asked to "get in louch with S.M.'s across Canada". . . to ask them if they might kindly send at least a couple of tree branches.

Such trees should be more or less common to their Province or District that are not common to mid-northern Ontario. Around here we have poplar, birch, oak, red maple, pine, spruce, balsam, cedar. I am further instructed to ask that such branches be about an inch in diameter and from three to four inches in length. A leaf from each tree would help. And naturally, each piece should have a tag identifying the wood.

. . . Please send the "wood pile" directly to P.L. Douglas Porteous, 13 Alexander St., Creighton Mine, Ontario—and thanks!

ROSS V. SMITH,
Scoutmaster,
Lively, Ont.

Programme? Uniform?

Sarnia Scout Robert Addington's reference to our Troop Leaders' and Patrol Leaders' Conference (*The Scout Leader*, March 1962, p. 23) brought to mind my intention of writing to you on this matter.

(Because) we felt the lack of inter-Troop discussion and contact in our District after the demise of the Bronze Arrowhead programme, the Patrol Leaders' Conference was undertaken, and very successfully.

A number of discussion topics and outlines—largely taken from an article on "Subjects for Discussion at Courts of Honour" in *The Scout Leader* (October 1961, p. 22)—were used. Senior Scouts were given some training in discussion group leadership and conducted all discussions entirely on their own without adults present. Other Scouts acted as group secretaries and reported to your correspondent Robert Addington, the conference secretary. Another 16-year-old Patrol Leader acted as a very competent conference chairman and chairman of the dinner which ended the full day's activities. The 80-plus boys who attended were enthusiastic participants and eagerly requested that the conference become an annual event.

Perhaps other Districts could use these ideas and we would welcome any inquiries. (Please address all inquiries to Scouter Kent at 149 Proctor Street, Sarnia, Ont.—Ed.)

Re Scout uniform: As stated in Scout Addington's letter, apparently no boys in the popular uniform group wanted to abolish Scout shorts altogether and a substantial majority, believe it or not, wanted absolutely no change in shorts as the official uniform; the group roundly rejected the idea that boys will not join the Movement because of shorts.



I personally agree with this, and suggest that another March correspondent, Charles A. Slane, hit the nail on the head and our programme discussion groups agreed with him in his contention that our fault lies, not in our uniform, but in not presenting the present active and adventuresome outdoor programme successfully enough.

It might also be of interest to you that we conducted a written survey of the uniform attitudes of the thirty-odd boys in our District Troop who attended the 1961 Canadian Jamboree. Once again, it appeared that fewer than one in five favoured uniform change respecting Scout shorts and only one boy thought they should be abolished. There is no body of opinion at all which agreed as to an alternative. I cannot recall anyone who favoured long blues, for instance. We have also noticed the same opinions prevalent among Queen's Scouts interviewed here.

DAVID F. KENT,

Asst. District

Sarnia, Ont.

Commissioner (Training).

Troop Leader Addington (*The Scout Leader*, March 1962, p. 23) certainly hit close to home in his excellent letter.

Most of the uniform furor stems from the parting remarks of a H.Q. official concerning the loss to the Movement of boys about fourteen. Some of the remaining staff seized this opportunity to justify their existence by forming committees, conducting surveys, analyzing the results and publishing their opinions to the effect that the present uniform is the main cause. It is obvious to anyone who studies the problem that the H.Q. staff, in general, knows very little of the wants and needs of boys.

To substantiate this statement, let us look at facts—not theoretical surveys and old men's opinions. Boys enter Scouts from one of two sources. Cubs or curiosity. Some Cubs find the transition from the "spoon-fed" Cub programme to the active, independent Scout programme too great, and quit. Others don't like the programme, and quit. And still others find outside interests more to their liking, and quit. B.-P. founded "SCOUTING FOR BOYS"—not all boys, but interested boys. The boy that is being lost to the Movement is the same boy who is undergoing the transition from a pupil to a student, from a boy to an adolescent, from the gang to his date. It is this boy, shrinking from this transitional period of growing up, who drops from Scouting about fourteen. This boy is not mentally ready for the Scout programme, so he quits. Because of this, some H.Q. staff try to blame the uniform and prove their point by a trumped-up survey.

What does this survey really prove? It proves just one thing. If you ask a question you will get an answer. But, rephrase that question and you will get the opposite answer. To illustrate, here are two questions on the same subject. (1) Parts of our Scout uniform cannot be worn in winter. Don't you think it should be changed to meet our requirements? (2) Basically, Scouts have always worn the present distinctive uniform which identifies them as Scouts. Do you think it should be changed?

Too many of our officials place too much emphasis on H.Q. publicity and too little on the romance of Scouting; too much emphasis on administrative dictation and too little on direction; too much emphasis on the importance of "the brass" and too little on the importance of the boy; too much emphasis on quantity and too little on quality. Until the National, Provincial and District officials can force all boys to think alike, act alike and do alike, boys will continue to quit Scouting. Although some administrative co-ordination is required, I respectfully submit that the present administrative staffs return Scouting to the Troop

and Patrol level where B.-P. established the Movement and said it rightfully belongs.

Our National committee has the power to change the uniform to longs, U.S. Military style, to bikinis, or whatever their bureaucratic minds can dream up and boys will still quit Scouting (Then I wonder what they will try to blame it on!) because Scouts are not uniforms, as the committee would like us to believe, but BOYS!

D. EDWARD GRATTAN,
Ottawa, Ont. Scoutmaster.

... Possibly the only change (in uniform) could be in the hat, from the cumbersome broad-brimmed hat to a peaked hat, which would maintain some dignity, over the wedge and beret as a headpiece.

GEORGE RUSHTON,
Orillia, Ont. ex-Assistant Scoutmaster.

Badges Not for Sale!

Did you know that the first railway tunnel in Canada is still in operation in Brockville? Did you know that the main street of Lloydminster forms part of the Alberta-Saskatchewan boundary? A Scout Troop in Australia knows.

Last week, a Scoutmaster told me about writing to a Scoutmaster in Australia and learning about his country, their climate, working conditions and so on. He also said that his Patrols were writing to Patrols in other countries, and were working for their

World Friendship badge—and it all started with the simple exchange of a Scout badge.

Recently I have had letters asking where to purchase a set of Scout badges for a collection—what lack of imagination; what a chance these people are missing! They are missing all the important things we in the "Badgers Club" stress—the fact that through us a set of doors are open; that through the exchange of badges and information about them, a Scouter can pick up a host of new international ideas with which to liven up his Pack or Troop; his boys can meet, via letter, Cubs and Scouts of other lands, and learn more about this wonderful world of ours.

To those people who have not written yet to ask, "Where can I buy...?", I will give my answer now.

You cannot buy! No Scout office nor any of us in the Badgers Club will sell you a set of badges—in fact, no one has a complete set of badges. My own collection, far from complete, consists of over 1500 different badges from around the world, and every one has a story to tell, has produced an idea, or has made another friend.

A lot of Scouters have a camp robe or jacket covered with badges—These are not a collection of cloth, but rather a Scouting log of good times, campfires, new ideas, friends in other lands, and many wonderful memories.

These are the things we are trying to accomplish, and if you will change your viewpoint and look upon the "Badgers Club" as a tool to help you and your boys, then we will welcome you, but—if you still want to buy, forget it!

DENNY R. MAY,
Camrose, Alta. Field Commissioner.

✿ *Mr. May's letter should clear up many misunderstandings in this matter of badge collections. In our opinion, Scout offices which receive requests for badges (or for mailing lists to be used in asking for badges) are not under any obligation to answer these requests.—Ed.*

Long Service Awards

With reference to DCM Jupp's letter (*The Scout Leader*, April 1962, p. 22), perhaps it could be pointed out that most Scouters probably would not be too proud of wearing a Long Service Medal for having been a "good little boy" umpteen years ago. The memories of the pranks and tricks they played on their Scouters or fellow Cubs and Scouts (as they all did) could make the medal tarnish pretty rapidly!

CONDE CREPEAULT,
Assistant District
Westmount, P.Q. Commissioner.

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Regatta at Montreal

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2nd national sailing regatta

The 2nd National Boy Scout Sailing Regatta will be held from August 18th to 24th, 1962 at S.S.S. *Venture* on Lake St. Louis, just outside Montreal. It is being sponsored by the Sea Scout Ship *Venture* Committee of the Montreal Regional Council, and has been authorized by the Executive Committee of the National Council.

Each province is invited to send two crews of two Scouts per crew. The choice of crews will remain with the province, crews may be made up of Boy Scouts or Sea Scouts, and members of a crew need not be members of the same Troop. It is recommended, however, that the two members of each crew be well accustomed to sailing together, and that each province hold trials to choose its crews.

Detailed joining instructions and entry forms may be obtained through your Provincial Headquarters. Completed application forms *must* be in the Regatta Committee's hands not later than July 15, 1962. The Regatta fee will be \$25.00 per person and will include all expenses from time of arrival in Montreal until departure for home.

A generous benefactor, who chooses to remain anonymous, is providing free air transportation by Trans-Canada Airlines for one crew from each province, from a point on the main Trans-Canada air route in each province, to Montreal and return. It is sincerely hoped that each Provincial Council will match this offer by arranging to send the second crew.

The Regatta Committee includes several of Canada's best racing sailors, and the regatta will be run under the Yacht Racing Rules, 1962, of the Canadian Yachting Association (as amended by the St. Lawrence Valley Yacht Racing Association), with due regard to the Water Safety Rules of the Boy Scouts of Canada. Copies of the racing rules will be supplied to contestants with joining instructions. Well-equipped rescue craft and patrol boats will be on hand at all times to ensure and enforce water safety.

Crews will compete for the R. C. Stevenson Trophy which was presented by Allan T. Corner, Quebec Provincial Scout Council President in 1961. The members of the winning crew will each receive a trophy replica. Second and third prizes will also be provided. Vice-Admiral H. S. Rayner, Chief of Naval Staff, is a patron of the regatta and has agreed to present the trophy.

The boats to be used in the regatta will be Flying Juniors, which will be supplied by the host committee. These craft are 13' fibreglas, centreboard, sloop-rigged dinghies with 100 square feet of sail. They have large buoyancy tanks, and are simple, safe, yet fast and able—excellent boats for boys.

The joining instructions include a detailed list of personal equipment. Professional caterers will provide central messing and Scouts will live in tents at *Venture* during the regatta. ★



GETTING THE MOST FROM THE 5TH

Jamboree-on-the-Air, an event in which there has been increasing interest and participation since its inception in 1958, will this year take place between 0000 hours Saturday, October 20th, 1962 and 2400 hours Sunday, October 21st, 1962. Both times are Greenwich Mean Time or 'Z' Time.

This is *not* a contest and no prizes will be given. The two main objectives of Jamboree-on-the-Air are: to make the 4th Scout Law live; to open new fields of interest.

Although not essential, if Scouts are to get as much as possible out of the 5th Jamboree-on-the-Air, some preliminary training and practice should be arranged.

Arrange with a local amateur radio operator to use his station for part, at least, of the time. If you don't know an operator personally, contact the local radio society via your public library and ask for assistance. You will find the amateurs only too willing to help. We have heard of many operators who would have liked to help but were not asked.

Enter the event by calling 'CQ Jamboree' or answering a station you hear so calling. You may use *any* authorized amateur frequency and mode. All participants must strictly observe their national license regulations.

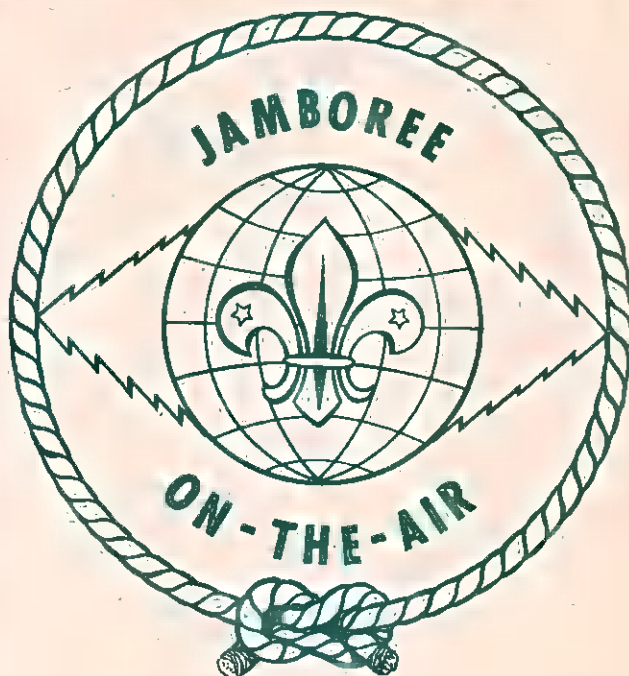
The Boy Scouts World Bureau will again operate its own stations, both from its branch offices around the world and from its head office in Ottawa. The latter will this year operate under the call sign of VE3WSB—VE3 World Scout Bureau.

Please remember, there are many stations trying to contact VE3WSB, so, when *you* have spoken to them, please move away from their frequency and let someone else have a chance.

VE3WSB will again this year be using Morse Code (CW) on both transmitters from time to time, and it is hoped that many Scouts will be using the transmission to improve their reading of the code. The station will normally be sending at speeds of about 10 words per minute, but will gladly slow down or speed up on request, for the benefit of those working towards signalling tests.

Certificates will continue to be issued to all those sending in reports. QSL cards will be sent by VE3WSB on request only, or in answer to a card received.

Last year, many groups taking part prepared their own QSL cards, and the Bureau received some which were



most original and colourful, and which would make a wonderful addition to a Patrol or Troop log.

The Bureau will again, because of the world-wide interest in this event, issue a full report as soon as possible afterwards. To help them make it as comprehensive as possible, please ask your Troops and Patrols to send their reports in early. They would like copies of any photographs taken, too. So that the Bureau can issue its report in December 1962, please send your report in by November 30th.

Short-wave listeners can take part, too, and will receive a certificate if they send in reports of stations heard.

If sufficient countries notify their participation in time, giving station call signs if possible, the Bureau will gladly prepare and issue a comprehensive list beforehand, to aid in identification.

The success of the 5th Jamboree-on-the-Air depends a great deal on adequate publicity! ★

VE3WSB FREQUENCIES

10 Metre Band	28,490 Kcs to 28,510 Kcs
15 Metre Band	21,195 Kcs to 21,210 Kcs*
20 Metre Band	14,195 Kcs (listening also on 14,210 Kcs) *
40 Metre Band	7,250 Kcs
80 Metre Band	3,760 Kcs and 3,820 Kcs**

Notes:

* On these bands, VE3WSB will give preference to stations outside Canada and U.S.A. at all times.

** The lower frequency will be used during the *odd* hours GMT for Canadian Stations, e.g., 0100-0159, 1700-1759, etc.

The higher frequency will be used during the *even* hours for U.S.A. Stations, e.g., 0200-0259, 1400-1459, etc.

Except: From 0100-0300 GMT and 1300-1500 on both days, the lower frequency will be used, for CW contacts with U.S.A. Novices.

Although it is intended that VE3WSB will be using two transmitters as usual, there can be no guarantee which frequencies will be in use at particular times. This will depend entirely on conditions at the time. It is hoped, however, to issue at a later date propagation forecasts which will give some guidance as to the likely bands in use at any particular time. ★

baden-powell

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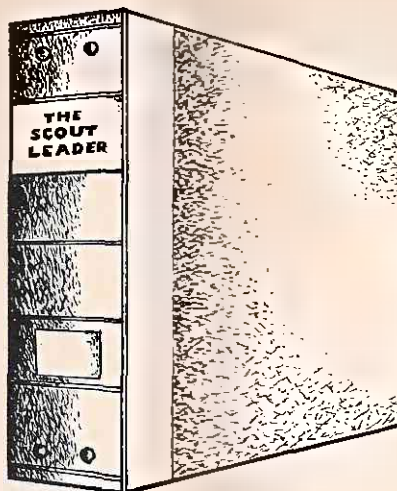
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