

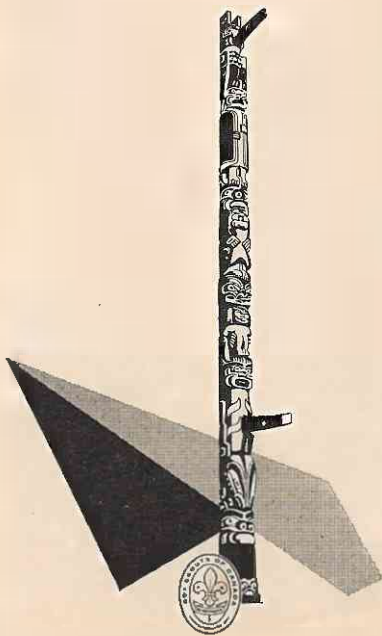


Volume 39, No. 7

March 1962

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- CANOE MANSHIP
- HONOURS AND AWARDS



THE SCOUT LEADER

the scout leader

THE IDEA MAGAZINE FOR

ALL SCOUTERS AND ADULT LEADERS OF THE MOVEMENT

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PERSPECTIVE

TO PRESERVE THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE INDIVIDUAL it is necessary that people learn to reason instead of using the crutch of unthinking dogma. Many people avoid the necessity of making judgments of right and wrong by appealing to some codified statement of the truth.

THE MAN WHO IS AFRAID to gather honey because the bees have stings will never succeed.

WE CANNOT LIVE ONLY FOR OURSELVES. A thousand fibres connect us with our fellow-men; and along those fibres, as sympathetic threads, our actions run as causes, and they come back to us as effects.—Melville.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO: One Troop installed and kept up-to-date a neighbourhood Troop notice board, showing photos of current activities, meeting information, ideas, etc.—The 134th Toronto Pack scrubbed and painted an old church wash-room, and erected shelves in it for use as an equipment store-room—A District bulletin urged Scouters to *use* the pioneering ideas in *Scouting for Boys*—Each First Class Scout in the 1st Granby Troop, Quebec assumed responsibility as Troop 'expert' in two proficiency badges.

—from *The Scout Leader*, March 1937.

OUR COVER PICTURE

The lure of the sea. Here, three British Sea Scouts climb the mast of one of the world's oldest ships, 46-gun frigate *Foudroyant* at Portsmouth, England.

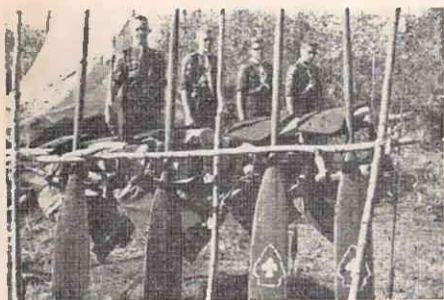
(Photo: C.O.I.)

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Closely linked with the history of early Canada is the canoe, which carried many courageous and adventurous men over the waterways of the wilderness.

The Romance of the Canadian Canoe

By D. R. Milne, Regional Executive Commissioner, Edmonton



Who can fail to rise to the thrill of white water adventure? Who is not enthralled by the silent motion of a canoe gliding over placid waters? Just whisper to your lads the prospect of a canoe trip and see the eager response to the irresistible challenge of the canoe!

Here is a chance to measure a young man's pioneering spirit. Canoeing demands physical stamina; builds persistence, endurance and determination in the face of sometimes adverse circumstances; requires a skill born of thorough familiarity to control and guide the craft through winds and waters.

In Scouting, canoeing activities can be provided, if not at the Group level, then at Council level. Availability of equipment (buy, borrow, rent), cost and availability of experienced instructors will determine the structure of the project.

One such project is the annual Canoe Adventure Camp sponsored by the Edmonton Regional Council. The objectives are threefold: to make possible for senior boys an adventurous activity they are less likely to experience in their own Troops; to introduce boys to the joy of canoeing for its own sake; and to develop their proficiency in the care and handling of canoes so they can participate fully themselves and can instruct others in their own Troop.

The 8-day 1961 Canoe Camp took place at Ernest Poole Scout Camp on Lake Wabamun, a picturesque inland water approximately 14 miles long and 3 to 8 miles across, some 40 miles west of Edmonton.

Attendance was open to 15-year-old First Class Scouts who could swim a minimum of 100 yards, with preference being given to those who held their Swimmer and/or Rescuer badges. Twelve Scouts—limited to the availability of canoes, with two to a canoe—and a staff of four (Skipper, Assistant Skipper, Quartermaster and Service Scout) attended the 1961 camp.

Emphasis at each canoe camp is on skill through practice. It is assumed that the boys have no previous knowledge of canoeing. For safety purposes the boys are tested on their ability to swim the minimum 100 yards—no certificates are accepted. Life jackets (worn at all

times on the water) and paddles are issued to each boy. The boys are out practice paddling on the first day in camp—after two lessons on the launching of canoes and on two basic strokes, the Bow and the "J".

Instructional sessions cover the twelve basic strokes—Bow, "J", Draw, Sweep (Forward or Reverse), Backwater, Pushaway, Sculling, Indian, Bow Draw, Crossbow Draw, Bow Rudder and Crossbow Rudder; positions in canoes under various conditions; solo and tandem paddling; packing and loading; portaging; care and repair; upset procedures, including re-entry and emptying one's own or an accompanying canoe; parts of the canoe and paddle; types of canoes and paddles. Basic reference used for the course is *The Canoe and You* by Ron Perry (J. M. Dent & Sons [Canada] Ltd., 1948).

Not all is work, however, for gunwaling, canoe tilting and racing are all on the agenda in fun sessions.

Each evening a campfire, planned and conducted by the Scouts, is held—and proves a highlight of the camp. Campfire talks are related to the theme of the camp—paddling your own canoe; modern adventuring; some kinds of courage; team work; etc.

First efforts on the water are most amusing—the circular routes followed remind one of an hour glass in a hula dance. As skill and knowledge increase and muscles become accustomed to the activity, the course develops a proper sense of direction. Midway through, an all-afternoon paddle proves to the canoeists that team work and rhythm in paddling is important. Highlight of the 1961 camp was the 38-mile overnight journey around the shore of Lake Wabamun. A wonderful experience—the first bivouac under a canoe! Completion of this lengthy paddle meant that each boy had reached the distance requirements for the Canoeist Badge.

Canoe Camp 1961 was a grand success. An excellent spirit was in evidence throughout the camp. Results? One Troop represented has since had a canoeing week-end for its senior boys. A report from a parent indicates a Scout with a renewed interest in the Movement. Plans: a future canoe trip down the historic North Saskatchewan River!★

THE SCOUTER'S HOME

This month I would like to pass on to you a few thoughts about a Scouter's home. I am not referring to a collective home for old and decrepit Scouters but the Scouter's own home in which he raises his family and through which he contributes to the social life of his community.

It is only natural that I should have visited a large number of Scouters' homes over the past two decades. Many of these homes have fallen into one of two extremes.

On the one hand we have the home in which the wife and family of the Scouter are quite removed from Scouting and are unknown to the boys he leads or to his co-workers in the Movement.

On the other hand we have the Scouter's home which is always open to anyone in the Group and which becomes, through the enthusiasm of the Scouter, the headquarters not only of the Troop and the Court of Honour but the meeting place of the Group Committee, the Ladies Auxiliary and what have you.

I suggest that ideally the Scouter's home should fall somewhere between these two extremes. First of all, it is important that the Scouter's wife should be given the opportunity to share with her husband those Scouting functions and activities at which wives are welcome so that she may learn something of her husband's work in the community and have an appreciation of the place which the Scout programme plays in the life of boys. I feel it is a good thing for the Court of Honour to be held, occasionally, in the Scouter's home so that the

boys get to know the Scouter's family and learn to recognize that their Scouter has a home and family to which he has important obligations. At the same time, the occasional Group Committee meeting might be held in the Scouter's home so that the members of the committee might become acquainted with the Scouter's family. However, the home should not be used to the point where the Scouter's family feel it is an invasion of their privacy or an encroachment on their family life.

We regard Scouting as being in partnership with the home, the church and the school. The Scouter's home should not be excluded from this partnership and we, as Scouters, must recognize our obligations to our homes and families and have an appreciation of the proper way in which that home can help us achieve our Scouting objectives. A Scouter's wife and family who are sympathetic and appreciative of his Scouting efforts can be tremendous assets to him. Scouting, as I have said many times before, is essentially a family affair. Let us avoid making Scout widows of our wives.★

Fred J. Tureman

Chief Executive Commissioner.

BOOKS BY BADEN-POWELL

"Cavalry Instruction"
"Pigsticking"
"Pigsticking—or Houghunting"
"Boy Scouts beyond the Seas"
"Vedette"
"Reconnaissance and Scouting"
"Downfall of Prempeh"
"The Matabele Campaign"
"Aids to Scouting"
"Sport in War"

"Sketches in Mafeking and East Africa"
"Scouting for Boys"
"The Scout"—a newspaper for boys
"Scouting Games"
"Yarns for Boy Scouts"
"Scouts Overseas"
"Quick Training for War"
"Memories of India"
"My Adventures as a Spy"

"Young Knights of the Empire"
"The Wolf Cub's Handbook"
"Wolf Cub"—a newspaper for boys
"Girl Guiding"
"Aids to Scoutmastership"
"What Scouts Can Do"
"Old Wolf's Favourites"
"Life's Snags"
"Scouting and Youth Movements"
"Lessons from the Varsity of Life"
"Adventures and Accidents"
"Scouting Round the World"
"Adventuring to Manhood"
"African Adventures"
"Birds and Beasts in Africa"
"More Sketches in Kenya"
"Snaps and Scraps"
"Rovering to Success"
"The Canadian Boy Scout"
"Scoutmastership"
"Lessons of a Lifetime"
"The Cub Book" (special Canadian edition)
"Paddle Your Own Canoe"
"B.-P.'s Outlook"
"Handbook for Brownies"



"Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity."

Constitution—World Health Organization

NATIONAL HEALTH WEEK

When is National Health Week?

March 11-17, 1962.

Why have a National Health Week?

To improve the standards of community and individual health.

To make Canadians aware of the achievements of medical science in preventive medicine.

To emphasize the practical uses for these medical discoveries.

How can my Section support National Health Week?

1. Talk about Health Week at meetings. Discuss health habits and the health responsibility of the individual.
2. Arrange for a speaker to talk to your Section or Group and include family members. Link your meeting with Health Week. The Health League

will be glad to suggest topics and arrange for a speaker.

3. Encourage your Scouts to earn proficiency badges which can be linked with Health Week, e.g., Healthy Man, Public Health Man, First Aider, Rescuer, Ambulance Man, Missioner, Swimmer, Water Conservationist, Chemist, Athlete, Hiker.
4. Get your older Scouts to study some health topic and give a talk, or demonstrate their findings.
5. Distribute Health Week literature to your Scouts.

For information and literature write to:

Health League of Canada, 111 Avenue Road, Toronto 5, Ontario.

Health League of Canada, 1111 Castle Bldg., 1410 Stanley St., Montreal, Quebec.

The Greater Vancouver Health League, 1300 Robson St., Vancouver, B.C. ★



CANADA'S *Colourful* DISTRICT BADGES

Part XII

Left: The Welland, Ont. District Badge signifies the position of the District—astride the Welland hip Canal, part of the St. Lawrence caway joining Lakes Ontario and Erie. The badge colours are red, green, blue, black and red.

Middle: Quebec's St. Francis Valley District badge, in red, green and yellow portrays symbolically the forests and river which are the resources for the District's principal industries—pulp and paper, asbestos mines, textiles, ship building and iron ore plants.

Right: The blue, white, yellow and black badge of the Lake Newell District, Alberta, portrays the white pelican, a large bird (9½-foot wingspan) common to the District and which is a legendary symbol for unselfish devotion.

Honours and Awards

His Excellency Major-General Georges P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C., C.D., Governor General of Canada, in his capacity as Chief Scout for Canada is pleased to announce the following Honours and Awards on the occasion of the anniversary of the birthday of Lord Baden-Powell of Gilwell, Founder of the Boy Scout Movement—February 22, 1962.

Silver Acorn - 4



For Specially Distinguished Service

Mr. A. Wallace Denny, New Toronto, Ont.
Mr. Charles Christopher Middlebro', Owen Sound, Ont.
Mr. Harold L. Steves, Richmond, B.C.
Mr. Victor Wiebe, North Burnaby, B.C.

Bronze Cross - 1

For Gallantry with Special Heroism

Mr. Leo Maynard Nickerson, Edmonton, Alberta.—For rescuing Wolf Cub Herbie Allen from drowning when a sudden storm arose on Lake Wabamun and his gallant attempt to save the lives of three other Cubs at the cost of his own. (Posthumous)

Silver Cross - 5

For Gallantry with Considerable Risk

Wolf Cub Peter Adams, 10, Peterborough, Ont.—For the considerable risk taken in attempting to save the life of Peter Eagleson from drowning in the icy waters of Lake Simcoe.
Scouter Harold L. Lawson, Holtyre, Ont.—For the considerable risk taken in rescuing young Douglas MacMillan from drowning in the swiftly running waters of the Black River.
Scout John Robert MacNeil, 12, Sydney, N.S.—For the considerable risk taken and his quick thinking in rescuing Damatella Burke from drowning in the Mira Gut.
Scout Terry Press, 13, Edmonton, Alta.—For his courageous hike alone, through bear-infested country at night to seek help for his Assistant Scoutmaster, Frank Bird, who had collapsed on a trail in Jasper National Park.
Wolf Cub Maurice Takahashi, 10, Raymond, Alta.—For the considerable risk taken and his quick thinking in rescuing young Ina-Jean Williams from drowning in the Stock Dam.

Gilt Cross - 6

For Gallantry with Moderate Risk

Scout Roger Charbonneau, 12, Cornwall, Ont.—For his quick thinking and presence of mind in effecting the rescue of Gerald McKee from drowning in the Cornwall Canal.
Scout Fredrick Dwyer, 15, Corner Brook, Nfld.—For his heroic effort and prompt action in rescuing Wilfred Parry from drowning in the Humber River.
Scout Bill Hughes, 13, Holtyre, Ont.—For the considerable risk taken in attempting the rescue of Douglas MacMillan from drowning in the swiftly running waters of the Black River.
Wolf Cub James Arthur Kelly, 10, Trail, B.C.—For his initiative and good judgment shown in rescuing Mr. Louis Perri from drowning in Christina Lake Creek.

Scout Kenneth Latimer, 12, Kingsville, Ont.—For his quick thinking and presence of mind in rescuing young Patrick Smith who had fallen through the ice of the Old Mill Creek.
Wolf Cub Mark Andrew Watson, 9, Raymond, Alberta.—For the courageous manner in which he assisted in the rescue of young Ina-Jean Williams from drowning in the Stock Dam.

Medal for Meritorious Conduct - 2

Scout Robert Bennee, 14, Edmonton, Alta.—For his courageous efforts in applying artificial respiration to his Assistant Scoutmaster, Frank Bird, who had collapsed on a trail in Jasper National Park.
Rover Scout Peter Smith, 21, Ottawa, Ont.—For his quick thinking and his disregard for his own personal safety in chasing and capturing a bank robber who was thought to be armed.

Certificate of Merit for Gallantry - 3

Rover Scout Patrick Avery, 17, Malartic, P.Q.—For his resourcefulness and presence of mind in rescuing Mrs. Joseph Weiss from drowning in Lake Maurier.
Scout Norman Kalman, 13, Outremont, P.Q.—For his quick thinking and presence of mind in aiding in the rescue of five young girls from a mountain ledge.
Queen's Scout Vernon Bennett Shaffner, 16, Bridgewater, N.S.—For his quick thinking and presence of mind in rescuing young Jeannie Hanrahan from drowning in Green Bay.

Certificate of Meritorious Conduct - 8

Wolf Cub Mark E. Bailey, 10, Victoria, B.C.—For his determination and presence of mind in aiding in the rescue of young Robert McFetridge from drowning in Cadboro Bay.
Scout John Bird, 14, Edmonton, Alta.—For the calm and efficient way in which he responded when his father, Assistant Scoutmaster Frank Bird collapsed on a trail in Jasper National Park.
Scout Roy Bird, 14, Edmonton, Alta.—For the calm and efficient way in which he responded when his father, Assistant Scoutmaster Frank Bird, collapsed on a trail in Jasper National Park.
Scout Stuart Cummings, 13, Edmonton, Alta.—For the calm and efficient way in which he responded when his Assistant Scoutmaster, Frank Bird, collapsed on a trail in Jasper National Park.
Wolf Cub David Raymond Highsted, 9, Victoria, B.C.—For his determination and presence of mind in aiding in the rescue of young Robert McFetridge from drowning in Cadboro Bay.
Scout Michael Press, 14, Edmonton, Alta.—For the calm and efficient way in which he responded when his Assistant Scoutmaster, Frank Bird, collapsed on a trail in Jasper National Park.
Scout Glen Sutherland, 13, Calgary, Alta.—For his quick thinking and presence of mind in extinguishing the flames that threatened to destroy a house.
Scout Glen Walker, 14, Edmonton, Alta.—For the calm and efficient way in which he responded when his Assistant Scoutmaster, Frank Bird, collapsed on a trail in Jasper National Park.

Letter of Commendation for Meritorious Conduct - 4

- Queen's Scout Charles E. Browning, Jr., 16, Crediton, Ont.—For the prompt and efficient way in which he extinguished the flames that engulfed his father.
- Scout John Wilson Doran, 13, Prescott, Ont.—For his prompt action and presence of mind in aiding in the rescue of Raymond Ewart from drowning in the St. Lawrence River.
- Scout William Irvine Francis, 13, Prescott, Ont.—For his prompt action and presence of mind in aiding in the rescue of Raymond Ewart from drowning in the St. Lawrence River.
- Rover Scout Ian McLurg, 16, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.—For his quick thinking and prompt action in rescuing Thomas Godfrey from drowning in St. Mary's River.

Medal of Merit - 21

For Good Services to Scouting

- Dr. James E. Anderson, Port Credit, Ont., Scoutmaster, 1st Applewood 'A' Troop; District Scoutmaster, Peel Central District.
- Mr. William Arch, Niagara Falls, Ont., District Cubmaster.
- Mr. Ralph Barrett, Bible Hill, N.S., Cubmaster.
- Mrs. Gloria Bingham, Cloverdale, B.C., Cubmaster, 1st Cloverdale Pack.
- Mr. Douglas Brown, Winnipeg, Man., District Commissioner, Tuxedo District.
- Mr. A. R. Dunbar, East Kildonan, Man., Rover Scout Leader, 48th Winnipeg Crew.
- Mr. John M. Farrell, Fort William, Ont., Scoutmaster, 3rd Fort William Troop.
- Mr. George Grange, Vancouver, B.C., Honorary President, Carleton District Council.
- Mr. Harold T. Hagreen, North Surrey, B.C., District Commissioner, East Whalley District.
- Mr. Arthur Houghton, Vancouver, B.C., Chairman, Carleton District Badge Committee.
- Mr. Gustav Albert Lund, Prince George, B.C., Chairman, 2nd Group Committee, Fort George District.
- Mr. Tom Muirhead, Verdun, P.Q., Scoutmaster, Woodlands Troop.
- Mr. James H. Musson, Long Branch, Ont., District Cubmaster, Peel Central District.
- Mr. Frederick J. Nichols, St. Boniface, Man., District Commissioner, Tache District.
- Mr. Charles E. Nutley, Stoney Creek, Ont., Past Chairman, Central Group Committee.
- Mr. George W. Reed, Winnipeg, Man., Honorary Secretary to Provincial Executive Committee.
- Mr. Charles M. Smith, Woodstock, N.B., Past Cubmaster, Scoutmaster and District Commissioner.
- Mr. Richard A. Smith, Winnipeg, Man., District Commissioner, Wolseley District.
- Mr. Harold Wheeler, Simcoe, Ont., Executive member, Lynn Valley District Council.
- Mr. Reginald T. Williams, Willowdale, Ont., Chairman, Regional Organization and Expansion Committee.

Certificate of Merit - 5

For Good Services to Scouting

- Mr. Floyd E. Gustavison, Toronto, Ont., Chairman, Regional Training Committee.
- Mr. Robert A. Harbour, Edmonton, Alta., Former District Treasurer, Southern (Montreal, P.Q.) District.
- Rev. Laureat Lord, Churchill, Man., Cubmaster, 1st Churchill Pack.
- Mr. George R. Muuro, Toronto, Ontario, Chairman, Camp of the Crooked Creek Committee, Member Greater Toronto Region Executive Committee.
- Mr. A. C. Scott, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Member Provincial Executive Committee.

Reading is the key



Canadian Library Week will be observed from April 8th to 14th, 1962.

In our ever-changing world we need to continually increase and review our knowledge of the world and of the problems that affect our lives and future. Radio, television, newspapers and illustrated magazines focus our attention on current affairs; books give us the necessary background knowledge to understand and interpret these events.

Few of us can afford to buy all the books that we need or want; we must turn to libraries—"the poor man's university". However, there are many populated areas of Canada which have no library service at all, and there are still some Canadian libraries operating on a book budget of fifty dollars a year.

The specific aim of Canadian Library Week is to emphasize the need for more and better library service throughout Canada. The broader purpose of the Canadian Library Week Council, Inc., is to draw attention to the value of books, and promote interest in the Canadian publishing field.

Leaders can emphasize the benefits of reading by encouraging Scouts to use their local libraries when preparing for proficiency badges. The Reader Proficiency Badge is an obvious choice; other badges such as World Friendship, Debater and any of the Conservationist badges demand a great deal of reading and research.

Foster in your Scouts a spirit of curiosity. Get them to use the public library. Only if there is sufficient demand will limited libraries be expanded and new library services be developed. Perhaps the Group or Troop library might be the starting point of a new or expanded service in your community. ★



BOY MAGAZINE REPORT

Since authority was given to the National Publications Committee to proceed with plans to publish a national boys' magazine (*The Scout Leader*, December 1961, p. 11) some of the initial steps have been taken.

The Finance Sub-Committee is working towards raising the very large sum of money (approximately \$150,000) that will be required to cover the costs of launching the magazine. It is too early to report on results of the campaign at this time.

Provincial Scout councils are giving consideration to plans whereby they will handle the token subscription fee of 50c per boy member commencing in 1963.

Information on printing and circulating the magazine continues to be collected and studied by the Publications Committee. There is still much new ground to be covered in these matters.

We remind Scouters and Committeemen that, for the present, no subscriptions from, or on behalf of, boys in the Scout Movement should be forwarded to any Scout office.

In the meantime, the boy magazine project moves forward to provide three important features:

1. wholesome, educational and entertaining reading material for the boys of Canada;
2. a direct monthly contact with the home that will stimulate and improve parental support of Scouting;
3. an "assistant" for Scouters that will give boys supplementary reading on subjects that are covered in the programme but for which there is often too little time at meetings.

Further information will be published in these pages as it becomes available.



4th

NATIONAL ROVER MOOT

DATES

August 27th to September 4th, 1962 inclusive

PLACE

Camp Scout Mekinac
St. Roch-de-Mekinac
Lavolette County
Province of Quebec

GENERAL PROGRAMME

- August 27—Opening of the camp for first arrivals.
August 28—Arrival of contingents, registration, allocation to sub-camps.
August 29—Official opening, site visiting, exhibitions, technical workshops, etc.; Crew Leaders' dinner; social evening.
August 30—Visit to Quebec City—Parliament Buildings, the Citadel, City Hall, Beaupré Hill, Cap Tourmente, Ile d'Orleans.
August 31—Olympics, departure of groups participating in 24-hour Ramble.
September 1—24-hour Rambles, evening campfires in sub-camps.
September 2—Solemn Mass and Protestant religious services; study groups; dinner sponsored by the Province of Quebec, general campfire.
September 3—Official closing ceremony; presentation of trophies, crests and souvenirs; farewell songs; break-camp and departure of contingents.
September 4—Departure of last campers and closing of the campsite.

WHO MAY ATTEND

It is expected that there will be approximately 1,000 campers at the 4th National Rover Moot.

A Rover Scout wishing to attend must be in good health and produce a medical certificate. If he is under 21 years of age, he must produce a written authorization from his legal guardian. The Rover Scout must be a

member of a registered Rover Crew, or be recommended by the local (Rover) Commissioner. Age is as stipulated in P.O. & R.

COSTS

Ten Dollars (\$10.00) payable at the time of registration, covering the following: participation in all Moot activities; all-day excursion to Quebec City; one official Moot crest; one thumbstick plaque; all issues of the Moot newspaper.

All transportation costs, with the exception of the Quebec City Excursion on August 30th, and the cost of all food and meals during the Moot are the responsibility of the participants.

Normal Scout Insurance will apply while at the Moot or participating in its activities.

FOOD

A general store with a wide variety of groceries, fruit, vegetables, meats, etc., will be set up on the campsite. Campers will be able to purchase there, at reasonable prices, all the food they will require to prepare adequate meals.

In principle, the system of individual cooking will be used at the Moot. However, campers will be free to group together in small teams to prepare meals or to use, if it is desired, Patrol cooking, each taking his turn.

CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT

Regulation Rover Scout uniform will be required at all official Moot activities. Each camper must, in addition, have adequate camping equipment to ensure maximum comfort and independence compatible with the rules of the Moot.

REGISTRATION

It is expected that registration forms will be available from Provincial Scout offices in May.

Registration forms and all other documents are to be submitted not later than July 15th, 1962. ★

MOTHER NATURE TRACK MEET

Ant Hill Contest. Drop beans into a small-necked bottle. Anyone who spills a single bean is disqualified from this event.



Blind Bat Batting. Blindfolded entrants attempt to run a gauntlet of objects without knocking any of them down. When the last person is blindfolded, all objects are secretly removed before he runs the course.



Bumblebee Contest. See who can buzz-z-z-z longest without drawing a breath.



Elephant Pull-Over. In tournament elimination fashion, see who can resist



efforts of individuals to pull him over a line.



Firefly Destruction Contest. See who can blow out the most candles at one breath. Start with three and add one for each additional try.



Grasshopper Race. Time event to see who can hop across a room quickest.



Heron Contest. Contestants stand on one foot on a small tin can. The winner is the one who stands longest, notwithstanding efforts of opponents to annoy him without touching or hitting him.



Cross Parrot Contest. See who can resist smiling. Opponents jeer parrots, who reply parrot-like.



FORBIDDEN WORDS

Large or Small Groups

Conversational Game



THIS SIMPLE PRE-OPENING GAME may be started as soon as eight or more people arrive.

Each player is given six beans or similar counters. When the signal is given, each player engages another of his own choice in a brief question-and-answer conversation. Of course, unacquainted players will first introduce themselves. Should either detect the other using forbidden words, such as, "Yes" and/or "No", he will receive, upon demand, one bean for each offence. At intervals of one minute or less the signal to change is given,

whereupon players change partners. At the conclusion of the game the person having the greatest number of beans is the winner.

Notes for Leaders: Someone should be stationed at the entrance to explain the game to new arrivals.

"I", "my", and "me", may be substituted for "yes" and "no", for either the whole or part of the game. The words "I", "you", and "we" make another difficult combination.

A wise leader will give the signal to change at longer or shorter intervals, depending upon how well the conversations seem to be progressing. Coach the players to break off instantly when the change signal is given.

Suggest that players do not duplicate partners until they have gone the rounds. ★

"July 4th, 1911: a day of special recognition to our Cousins of the USA, but a day to be remembered by those who attended the King's Rally at Windsor Park—fifty years ago. The old Harrow School song phrases, 'Forty years on . . . when we look back and regretfully wonder what we were like in our work and play.' Well, what does it feel like to look back *fifty* years, a further decade of memory?"

Half a Century Ago

By Charles V. "Lumpy" Nunn, Registrar, Ontario Headquarters

Although I was not a member of the Canadian Contingent at the Coronation and King's Rally in July 1911, it was here that I first had contact with Canadian Scouting (later—forty-one years of association).

I was just over twelve years of age, with already two years' service (shades of P.O. & R.I.) and had absented myself from school to be one of 30,000 Scouts reviewed by His Majesty King George V. The small party from South Norwood arrived at Windsor station late in the evening and I, being a Second, was detailed to take a small fatigue party to draw blankets from Army Stores. Somehow, only a portion of the blankets arrived back at the tent. The leader of the fatigue party soon discovered that rank had precedence and he shivered on the hard earth while senior members slept comfortably.

At dawn, two small boys awoke and consumed the meagre rations they had brought with them. Still hungry, we wandered between the tents of the vast camp until we came to a roped-off section marked 'Canada'. From a large marquee came the tantalizing smell of coffee and bacon. From the entrance, where Canadian Scouts were milling about, one of the leaders hailed us. We timidly approached and identified ourselves and accepted an offer of tea and a bun—first taste of Canadian hospitality and first contact, however brief, with Canadian Scouting. Wonder where that leader is today and if he remembers that incident?

The 'big' event was to take place in the afternoon so the morning was spent wandering around looking at other groups. One disastrous incident remains fixed in memory. A neighbouring group were employing the time by chasing each other in and out of tents when one boy tripped over a guy rope, fell and split open his forehead. Needless to say, this was one boy who did not see the festivities.

At long last the word came to assemble in the Great Park where, beneath a scorching sun, we patiently waited for seemingly hour upon hour. One got very thirsty and the old South African War water bottles of wood were soon emptied. RMAC water carts had been placed at the back of the field and my pal and I ventured forth to replenish an exhausted supply. At the wagon we had a drink. 'What a nasty taste this water has,' grimaced one of us, when, from behind the water cart arose a shining spiked helmet, followed by a bucolic face with drooping moustache. 'Well, if yer don't like the ruddy water, yer

don't have to drink it!' Exit, two small boys, very hurriedly!

Rallies in those days were exciting events with the gathered group in horseshoe formation. At a given signal, all would rush forward, yelling their Patrol cries and waving their staves until they reached the appointed place and silence reigned. We then awaited the arrival of the reviewing party. Many Scouts fainted in the heat or from over-excitement and they were carried to the rear and laid on the grass.

Soon, cheers that rose in intensity announced the arrival of the Royal Party. King's Scouts and Life Saving Scouts formed the Guard of Honour. It must be confessed that to one small boy it was not the figure of His Majesty that immediately captured attention but that of his beloved Chief, in khaki tunic and broadbrimmed hat, sitting beside the King. Slowly, the reviewing party rode along the ranks of assembled Scouts, pausing now and then for some personal questions.

After riding around the ranked Scouts, His Majesty, with his usual thoughtfulness, rode behind the last rank, along the lines of those who had fainted. How quickly they revived and rose to their feet, cheering like mad, all thoughts of fainting now evaporated!

When the event was over, we were free, until the departure of the evening train, to conquer Windsor Castle. While we were walking along the street to the castle, we heard loud cheering.

Baden-Powell was riding in an open car, driven by a uniformed Scout chauffeur and as he passed, he acknowledged the cheers. Across the road, two Scoutmasters were relaxing, enjoying their pipes, when the car stopped suddenly, Baden-Powell rose, and directed a freezing look at the leaders. Pipes were hurriedly thrust, possibly still smouldering, into pockets as they quickly turned down a side street.

Back at Thornton Heath next morning, while others were permitted to sleep in, our hero perforce had to go to school, to be greeted at roll call by a very sarcastic schoolmaster: 'Stand up and let the boys see the boy who thought it more important to go to see his Chief Scout than come to school. And what did the King say to you?'

The Windsor Royal Rally stands out as one of the most memorable experiences of my fifty-two years in Scouting. ★

Scout Brotherhood Fund

Should your Section or Group suffer loss of equipment or property through fire or similar disaster, the Scout Brotherhood Fund is available to help you replace the loss.

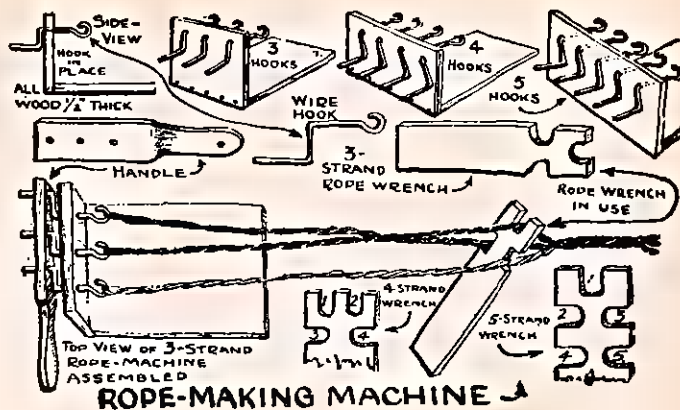
To be effective, the Fund must be maintained through donations from the Groups themselves.

<i>Forward</i>	\$4,410.84
1st St. John's Group, Victoria, B.C.	25.00
Scouters' Club, Algonkin Dist.	10.15
Regina Regional Council, Sask.	5.76
Maple Ridge—Pitt Meadows Akela Club, Port Haney, B.C.	7.00
Oct. Pack Scouters Basic Trg. Course, Prince George, B.C.	3.20
1st Didsbury Pack, Alta.	5.70
E. W. Munro, Winnipeg, Man.	1.00
4th Fort Victoria Pack, Victoria, B.C.	3.00
1st Cornwallis Group (Fall Church Parade), N.S.	7.03
1st Elmira "A" Pack, Ont.	5.00
London, Ont. contingent to 3rd Can. Jamboree	6.75
Kootenay-Columbia Dist., B.C.	14.16
Burnaby Mountain Dist. Cubs, B.C. (Carol Service)	36.32
Trainers' Trg. Course, Manitou, Sask.	8.50
<i>Total to Dec. 31, 1961</i>	<i>\$4,549.41</i>

Paid Out:

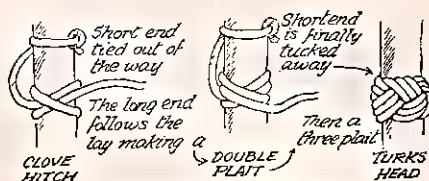
2nd Camosun Group, Victoria, B.C., Loss of Equipment by fire	500.00
Provincial Council for New Brunswick, Claims re losses from flood, at Fredericton District Camporee	1,035.80
Provincial Council for British Colum- bia & Yukon re Prince George Troop	50.00
	1,585.80

<i>Balance at Dec. 31, 1961</i>	<i>\$2,963.61</i>
1st Port Dalhousie Grp. Com., Ont.	22.50
Cape Breton County Regional Council, (Church collection, Annual Camporee), N.S.	11.50
1st Foremost Pack, Lethbridge, Alta.	5.00
2nd Foremost Pack, Lethbridge, Alta.	5.00
Anonymous (Manitoba)	1.13
96th Ottawa Group, Ont.	27.69
<i>Balance at Jan. 31, 1962</i>	<i>\$3,036.43</i>

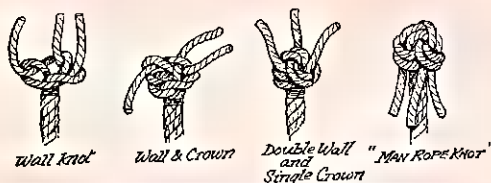
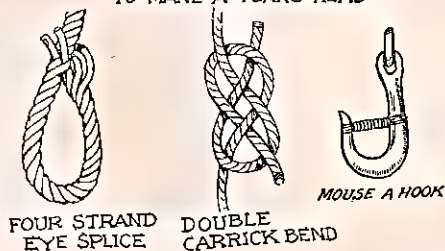


KNOTS

Do your Scouts know how to tie all of the knots shown here? Do you? For a continuous and absorbing project, start a Troop knot board but remember that knots are functional and the uses, as well as the name of each knot should be indicated on the board (on the back if the board is to be used for knot recognition games). Making your ropes with a rope-making machine (see construction diagram) is an aid to better understanding of the nature and property of rope.



TO MAKE A TURK'S HEAD



REEVING-LINE BEND



GARTER SNAKES

AS PETS

By Barbara Froom, Editor,
Canadian Amphibian and Reptile
Conservation Society

The garter snake, which is common, hardy, eats a reasonable variety of foods and adapts well to captivity, is a good choice for anyone considering keeping a pet snake. It is important to read about these fascinating creatures and how they differ from other pets *before* getting a garter snake. Their home in captivity should be prepared in advance.

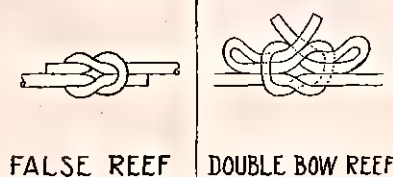
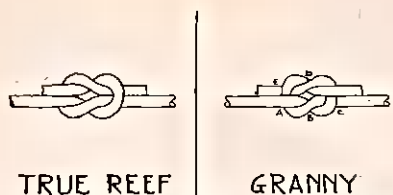
Snakes are excellent "escape artists" and are best kept in a screen-topped terrarium. However, a medium size fish tank fitted with a latched screen top would serve the purpose. With a little time and effort, a terrarium can be made with panes of glass about fifteen inches high. The sides of the glass should be taped and inserted, with aquarium cement or plaster of Paris, into a bake pan. A plant in a small planter, clean sand in the bottom of the pan, a few colourful rocks and some driftwood, will make an attractive, natural appearing home for the pet. There must always be fresh water—a heavy, glass ash tray will serve the purpose. Care must be taken to keep the surroundings dry; this is why the plant should be in a planter—when watered, the rest of the snake's home won't become damp. A little cardboard hut or hollow log is also appreciated by captive snakes. Snakes love to bask in the sun or in the light of a lamp, but there should always be a shady area for they must not become overheated.

Most garter snakes relish earthworms, which may be kept in earth in a cold place throughout the winter. Only the large dew worms or common earthworms should be used. The small, red, manure-bred worms and pickerel frogs, identified by the orange colouring on the underside of the legs, are toxic to snakes. Garter snakes also enjoy minnows and will learn to accept strips of raw fish and even raw beef and liver, especially if mixed with fish. When warm, snakes may eat every second day, and will not hibernate if kept at room temperature. If a snake does not eat for two or three weeks at the most after capture, it should be released.

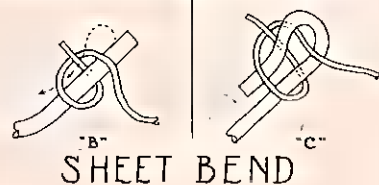
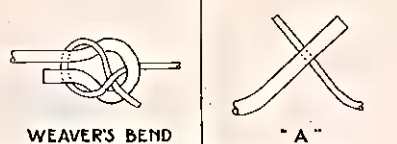
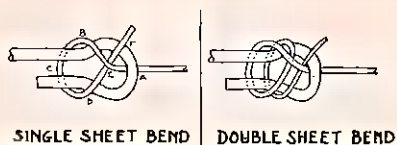
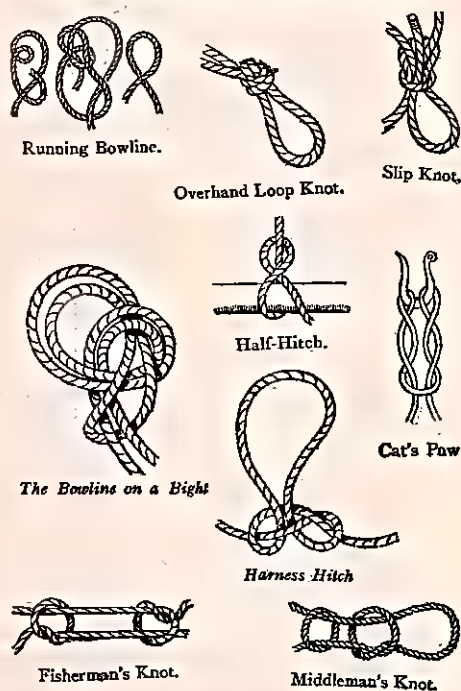
A small garter snake usually does not attempt to bite, but when first captured will lash about and release a scent. The forked tongue is harmless and helps the snake to smell. In its eagerness for food, it might accidentally bite if hand-fed so it would be best to put food on a small dish. Live minnows and worms can be dropped into to water dish.

Prior to skin shedding, the snake's eyes will become cloudy, he will refuse food and appear listless. In a few days, after the eyes have cleared, he will literally "crawl out of his skin", and will be very eager for food.

A great deal of pleasure and knowledge can be derived from a garter snake that is properly cared for. ★



REEF VARIATIONS





Indian tepee made by members of Alberta's South Peace District Council from plans published in *The Scout Leader*. (See February 1962 issue.) The tepee was entered as a parade float and later used as a control point and information centre at a 3-day fair.

Canadian Scouts with the Maple Leaf Region Overseas at Zweibrücken, Germany and their guests, Patrol Leaders and Scouter from the Bund Deutscher Pfadfinder Troop.



Trading session brings out lively talk at special camp-out in Sudbury, Mass., U.S.A. where 32 Scouts from New Minas, N.S. were guests of the American Scouts.

(Photo: Kentville Advertiser)

Scoutscope



WHAT'S GOING ON?

The Scout and Sea Scout Troops in Hudson, Quebec let their parents know what's going on in their Troops by holding a Parents' Day.

Demonstrations included rescue of two people from a second story window of a burning home, first aid to the victims; plaster casting of animal tracks; model campsite; erection of a commando bridge; map and compass reading and the rescue of an injured man up a precipitous cliff.

In addition, the Sea Scouts demonstrated the seaworthiness of a log raft they had built using ropes only to secure the logs. From this raft fell a Scout (planned) which gave an opportunity to demonstrate rescue in the water by swimming and the use of a lifeline. Artificial respiration was then applied.

At the model campsite, Scouts built an oven and altar fire and cooked free samples of biscuits.

* * *

LIBRARY SCOUTING

Members of the Owen Sound, Ontario District Council had long felt the need of a Scout section at the local library for the purpose of assisting local Scouters secure books which they may not have in their own personal or Group library. The librarian of the public library willingly agreed to provide space and co-operation in setting up the venture to which the local Scout Council donated the first five books.

* * *

CO-OPERATION PLUS

From the Northern Scout-Guide Radio Magazine:

"A message has arrived in Montreal from Pond Inlet. It came by radio and quite a number of people helped it on its way. From Pond Inlet, it went to Eureka, from VE8MA at Eureka to Edmonton, from VE6HM at Edmonton to Air Commodore Harvie at the RCAF base at Saint Hubert, from the Air Commodore to Scout Headquarters by phone, from Scout Headquarters to Scout-Guide Radio Magazine by foot. Now it's getting back to Eureka on CBC shortwave, thus completing the full circle."

"JAMBOREE DIARY"

After many delays the motion picture record of the 3rd Canadian Jamboree held at Connaught Ranges, near Ottawa, last summer became a reality late in December 1961.

Everywhere it is shown the film is being acclaimed as one of the best Jamboree film records made. Titled "Jamboree Diary", the film is 16 mm sound on colour with a running time of 15 minutes. It is cleared for television.

National Scout Headquarters has purchased 12 prints which are available for general distribution across Canada from the Canadian Film Institute, 1762 Carling Ave., Ottawa 3, Ont., from whom the film should be ordered direct. There is a rental charge of \$2.50 per showing. C.F.I. ships films express collect and asks that they be returned via prepaid express the day following showing.

A French-language print is now in course of preparation.

SERVICE

The 5th Calgary Rover Scout Crew (Parish of St. Michael and All Angels)

carry out their responsibilities of Service in an active and highly commendable manner.

For their Sponsor, they shovel snow, clean church windows and readily accept any project requested of them. As a regular project, one of their number reports to the church immediately following the evening service in order that they might deliver the altar flowers to the sick and shut-in parishioners.

"HYACINTHE" JOINS MUSEUM

The original nameplate of "The Hyacinthe", the motor launch used to ferry Baden-Powell and his group to Brownsea Island for the first experimental camp in 1907, has been presented to the Boy Scouts of Canada for the Scout Museum at National Headquarters.

After half a century of service, "The Hyacinthe", owned by Harvey's Cruising and Ferry Service, was stolen and wrecked while the launch was undergoing repairs. The nameplate, which

was off the craft at the time, was given to Mr. Robert Madden of Sutton, Quebec, by Mr. James Harvey, after the two met at the Jubilee Jamboree of Scouting in England in 1957. Mr. Sutton has kindly given it to the National Scout Museum.

SCOUTS ADOPT TUNISIAN BOY

A 13-year-old Tunisian boy has been made an honorary member of the 165th B Troop of St. Nicholas Anglican Church in Scarborough, Ontario. The 41 members of the Troop adopted him through the Canadian Save the Children Fund.

Norbert Batkoum will get a better education because of the \$60 a year contributed by the Scouts, who have also sent him a Scout book written in French (Norbert's language), a neckerchief and a Scout shirt. For Christmas the Scouts sent him \$10 to spend in any way he wished. An exchange of letters has, of course, helped to strengthen the bonds of brotherhood through Scouting.



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REFRESHING NEW FEELING

As cold and crisp as a slide down the mountain. The lively lift and sparkling taste of Coke heighten the fun... brighten the occasion, and Coca-Cola 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.

CHALLENGE SHIELD 1962

Rules of the Shoot are as follows:

Prizes

Senior Section: Winning team, Challenge Shield and 4 Silver Medals; Second Team, 4 Bronze Medals.

Junior Section: Winning Team, Challenge Shield and 4 Silver Medals; Second Team, 4 Bronze Medals.

Conditions

Open to teams of four from any registered Group of Boy Scouts in the Commonwealth. A Group may enter any number of teams in each Section.

Each competitor must have been a bona-fide member of the Group which he is representing for at least one calendar month previous to the date of shooting. No competitor may shoot for more than one team.

Entries open on January 1st. Closing date for entries from Overseas is May 31st, and teams may shoot their cards on any day from the date of receipt to July 31st. Cards must be returned to the N.S.R.A. immediately after they are shot and must reach the N.S.R.A. not later than August 31st.

The shooting by the whole team must take place on the same range, and be completed within a period of two consecutive hours.

Witnesses

Each of the cards must be shot in the presence of a witness, who will be responsible for the conditions of the competition being duly complied with, and who will certify same on the Certificate forwarded with the cards.

If possible, the cards should be witnessed by the secretary or a member of the Committee of a rifle club affiliated to the N.S.R.A. or, if there is no club in the district, by either a Commissioner, Scoutmaster or member of a local Association, other than one connected with the Group concerned. Particulars of local Rifle Clubs will be sent upon application to the N.S.R.A.

For teams from Overseas, the District Commissioner shall appoint a qualified witness as above. The witness must sign and date each card after the shoot.

Eligible are teams of four Scouts or Rover Scouts, not holding warrant rank, and under the age of 24 years on day

of shoot for the Senior Competition and under the age of 16 years on day of shoot for the Junior Competition.

The name and date of birth of each competitor must be stated upon the cards.

Distance—Either 15, 20 or 25 yards: to be measured from the front edge of the firing point used by the competitors to the cards.

Number of Shots—Twenty shots deliberate each competitor, 10 each at two cards.

Targets—N.S.R.A. 10 Bull Decimal Match cards; cards proportionate to the above distances will be sent. Each card has 10 targets and one shot must be fired at each target.

Rifles—Any single loading .22 breech-loading rifle. Magazine rifles may be used, but they must be loaded singly.

Sights—Any sights, including apertures, with or without wind-gauge, but not fitted with telescopes.

Positions—Prone. No artificial rest of any kind allowed.

Slings—Slings may be used.

Trigger—The trigger pull must not be less than 3 lbs. Triggers must be tested. Each team must provide a 3 lbs. certified dead weight tester for this purpose.

Coaching and Spotting—Coaching and spotting allowed; competitors may also use their own binoculars or telescopes.

Time—Ten minutes only will be allowed each competitor for firing 10 rounds. A competitor may practise before the shoot and between his two cards if he wishes.

Where not otherwise provided for, the shooting regulations of the National Small-bore Rifle Association will govern the competition.

Ties will be decided by the use of the graduated gauges.

Any protest regarding an infringement of the rules must be received by the Secretary of the N.S.R.A. within seven days of the last day for shooting.

The last date for receiving entries from Overseas is May 31st, 1962.

The necessary cards and witness' certificates will be sent to competing teams immediately upon entry. ★

H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught's Challenge Shield Competition 1961 is under the control of the National Small-bore Rifle Association. Applications should be made direct to the National Small-bore Rifle Association, "Codrington House", 113 Southwark Street, London S.E.1, England.

Entrance fee is 2s. 6d. (approx. 35c) per team (Senior and Junior Sections).



THE HINDU CRINOLINE

The Hindu crinoline makes a very effective demonstration item and is well worth the time and effort required to make one and to learn to spin it.

Although the origin of the crinoline is obscure, it appears to have been introduced into England by the Indian contingent at the 1929 Jamboree. The ingenuity and novelty of the crinoline caught the imagination of many Scouts at the Jamboree and they took the idea home with them to put their enthusiasm into action.

Construction

THE HOOP

Try wood, tubular alloy or inexpensive plastic hula hoops (small size).

If you plan to use tubular metal, use tubing which is about $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch in diameter. To form the hoop, force a metal dowel (an ordinary nail is suitable) into one end of the tube, bring the other end around towards the first and force the dowel into it, thus forming a hoop of the desired size. The dowel must fit tightly to keep the hoop in place. Heating the ends of the tube will make it easier to ease in the dowel.

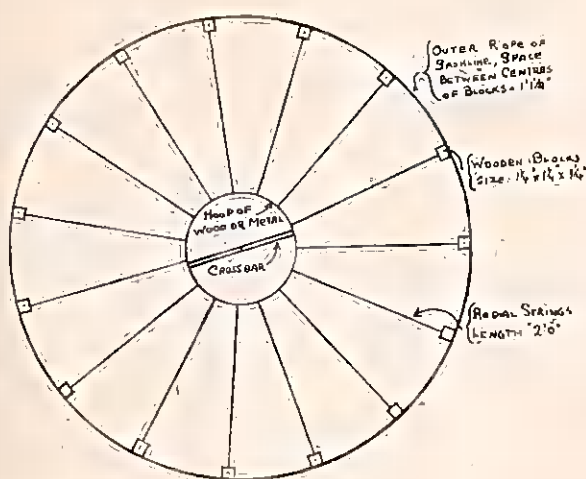
THE CROSS-BAR (handle)

This is made of wood, the most suitable size being approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ " x $\frac{1}{2}$ " with all sharp edges carefully filed off.

If you are using a wooden hoop, then the fixing is simply a matter of a fairly tight-fitting cross-bar (but not so tight as to distort the circle) held at each end by a screw through the hoop and into each end of the bar. Small angle pieces can be fixed to the joints to prevent any tendency to twisting.

If you are using a metal hoop, then the length of the handle should equal the outside diameter of the hoop. A V-shaped notch is cut in each end of the bar and the hoop is sprung into two notches, thus forming a tight joint.

Whether you use a wooden or metal hoop, the junctions of the bar and hoop should be padded with electrical tape, special care being taken to ensure that there is a smooth curve at each joint. (The reason for this will be seen later.) Some operators bind the entire bar with tape.



THE STRINGS

Fine picture cord is suitable. If a wooden hoop is used, pass the string through a hole drilled in the hoop and secure by a stopper knot. With a metal hoop, the string must be securely tied round adhesive tape on the hoop.

THE BOBBLES—OR BLOCKS

These should be $1\frac{1}{4}$ " cube and of softwood with a hole drilled through the centre to take the strings. Place the bobbles on the strings before fixing the outside rope.

THE OUTSIDE ROPE

Braided cord is better for this purpose than a laid rope. Ordinary white sash line is very suitable. It is fixed to each block by two staples, and where the ends meet they should lie side by side for an inch on the block. It is particularly important to see that the correct distances between bobbles are observed.

PAINTING

For outdoor daylight performances some bright colouring is suitable, but for stage or arena shows where coloured lighting can be brought to bear it is better that the whole crinoline should be painted white.

Manipulation

Spinning the crinoline will take practice and you will soon find that supple wrists and a sure eye are necessary if you want to become an expert.

To start, lean forward in the starting position of B.P.'s second exercise (See Camp Fire Yarn 17 in *Scouting for Boys*). Hold the hoop horizontal with the left hand in the centre of the cross-bar. Give the bar a twist clockwise with the left hand and pull it round with the right hand. As soon as the crinoline is spinning horizontally (but not before) gradually work the cross-bar up into a vertical position so that the crinoline is spinning in front of you. With practice it will be found that the left hand in the centre of the bar will be able to twist the crinoline a complete turn, the right hand pulling it round on alternate rounds. Right from the beginning it is best to learn to spin in both directions.

Once you have mastered basic spinning, you can proceed to a variety of manipulations, some of which are described here.

The humorous terminology used here was invented a few years ago by the 6th Croydon Troop in England.

PLAIN BISCUITS

(a) *Spin in front of body*. Raise crinoline to over head. Sit down, lie down and get up again.

(b) *Either from front or overhead position*, throw up and catch. The throw is by means of a strong push with the right hand on the centre of the cross-bar.

(c) When the crinoline is spinning well, keep spinning using the right index finger in a rotary motion. Its position is at the junction of the cross-bar and hoop. Hence the need for reinforcement at this point.

FANCY BISCUITS

(a) *Mushrooms*. In front or overhead while spinning, push cross-bar to and fro.

(b) *Butter Fingers*. Single finger in front or overhead position. Let the crinoline slip back over wrist. Almost lose the spin and then recover on to one finger.

(c) *Roll and Bowl*. Single finger in front. Lower crinoline till it just touches ground and run along with it.

(d) *Scout Hat Brim*. While spinning, rock the cross-bar gently. This is especially effective if two or more crinolines are spun together.

(e) *Pirouette*. While spinning the crinoline vertically with one hand, performer turns right around once.

SANDWICH BISCUITS

(a) *Simple Pass*. One Scout passes spinning crinoline to another. More elaborate, one Scout spinning three crinolines, another takes them from him one at a time.

(b) *Throwing Pass*. One Scout spinning either forward or overhead throws crinoline to another.

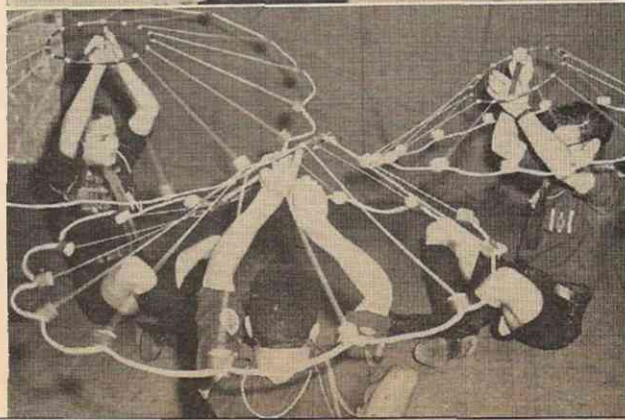
(c) *Helicopter*. One Scout spinning overhead stands feet astride. Another places head between first Scout's legs and lifts him, then spins own crinoline in front.

(d) *Fireman's Lift*. One Scout hangs down in front by knees from another's shoulders. First Scout spins overhead, second hanging upside down, spins forward.

DOUBLE-DECKER SANDWICH BISCUIT

Helicopter as above, then third Scout stands behind, holds shoulders of standing Scout and jumps up to gain a hold with his thighs round the standing Scout's back. He then leans right back almost to touch the ground and a fourth Scout lowers a spinning crinoline into his hands.

Now to build up a show. Outdoor arena shows are the best medium, but high winds make difficulties in throwing and controlling. For indoor shows plenty of headroom is essential. In any case do the show to music. Choose a gay piece with several changes in theme or tempo to guide the performers in changing their routine. If it is an indoor show, lighting effects can help but be sure to rehearse with the lights. Powerful and quickly changing lights brought unexpectedly to bear upon the performers can cause mistakes. ★



BUT B.-P. WAS HUMAN

By Scouter Don

There is a great danger in the way B.-P. is often presented to boys as a sort of superman—every deed is one of tremendous daring, every decision a stroke of genius—a fictional sort of perfect man. The result is that by attempting to make him superhuman we rob him of his great and endearing humanity. Without his little bad habits and acts of tom-foolery, we get a creature fit, like Superman, only for the comics.

That he was a very great man there is no doubt, but no adjectives are needed to get that across to the boys. His deeds speak for themselves. Like all great men he had short-comings, and like all great men he was the first to acknowledge them, as lesser men are not capable of doing. They are the human traits that make him close to the boy and not a sort of remote idol.

What boy does not feel closer to B.-P. for knowing his dislike of school, his playing hookey, his "unsuitability" for university, his clowning, and his making a fool of himself on occasion? These are the things that make him real. Take them away and his biography becomes starched and sterile—just plain dull, another hero killed by the history books. ★

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	\$13,598.90
E. L. Blake, London, Ont.....	25.00
3rd London Pack, Ont.....	10.00
Ladies Auxiliaries, Monarch Park District Executive, Ont.....	15.00
Pack Scouters Basic Trg. Course, Windsor Dist., Ont.....	8.00
Pictou County District Scouters' Club, N.S.....	20.00
Trinity Church 1st North Bay Group, Ont.....	15.00
1st Longlac Troop, Ont.....	10.00
3rd Oakville Group, Ont.....	3.95
11th Niagara Ladies Auxiliary, Ont.....	5.00
Collection, Pack Scouters Basic Trg. Course, Niagara Region, December, 1961, Ont.....	6.82
Anonymous (Ontario)	1.90
Hans Nielsen, Vancouver, B.C.....	10.00
72nd Windsor Cubs & Scouts, Ont.....	5.00
Collection, Pack Scouters Basic Trg. Course, Niagara Region, December, 1961, Ont.....	6.80
Hoyes Lloyd, Rockcliffe Park, Ottawa, Ont.....	5.00
7th Oshawa, St. George's Group, Ont.....	10.00
111th Toronto Ladies Auxiliary, Ont.....	3.00
2nd Prince George Group Committee, B.C.....	25.25
2nd St. Marys Pack, Ont.....	10.00
1st Sullivan Sambhur Pack, North Surrey, B.C.	1.90
King Ave. Group Committee, Bathurst, N.B.	10.00

Ladies Auxiliary, 2nd Port Nelson Group and Burlington District Scouters' Club, Ont.....	10.00
Mowgli Pack, 5th West Vancouver, B.C.....	5.19
1st Thamesford Cubs & Scouts, Ont.....	10.00
South Peace District Boy Scouts, Dawson Creek, B.C.	50.00
10th North Vancouver (St. Andrew's) Group, B.C.	26.00
24th North Vancouver Pack, B.C.....	25.00
Mrs. Clara Fainstein, Winnipeg, Man.....	10.00
2nd Dauphin Group, Man.....	5.50
Arthur Jackson, North Coldwell, N.J., U.S.A.	1.44
Ladies Auxiliary, 1st Oshawa Group, Ont.....	5.15
1st Bridgenorth Sea Scouts, Ont.....	3.00
41st Ottawa "B" Pack, Ont.....	3.25
Springhill District Council, N.S.....	40.00
2nd Strathcona Ladies Auxiliary, Ont.....	5.00
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2nd North Sydney Troop, N.S.....	4.00
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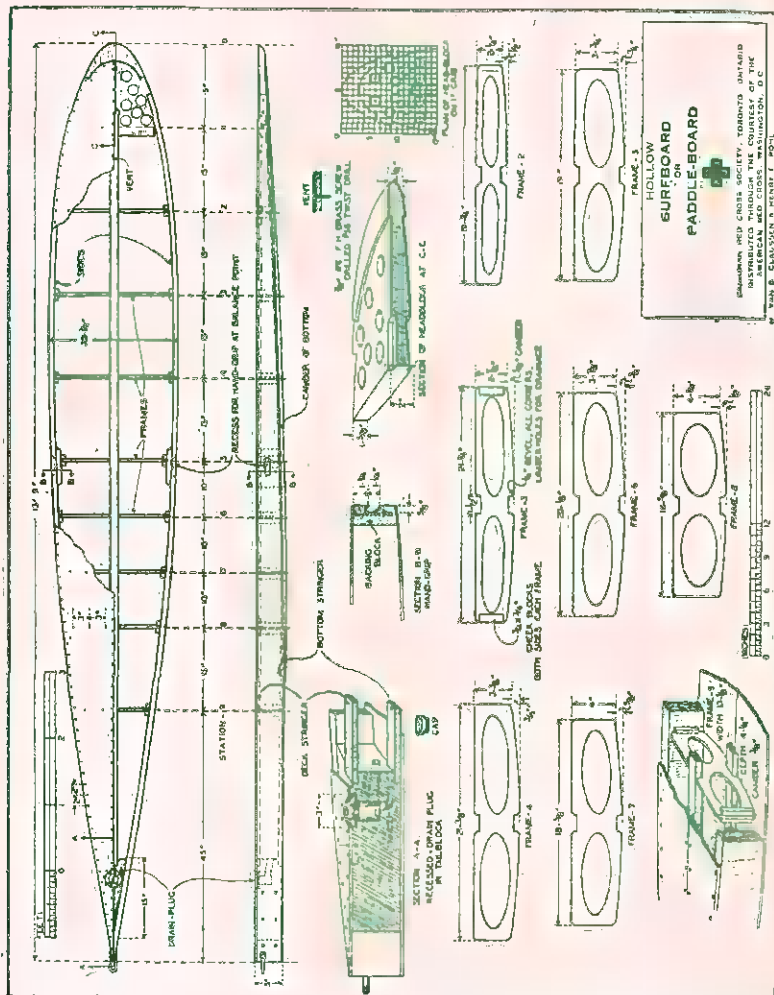
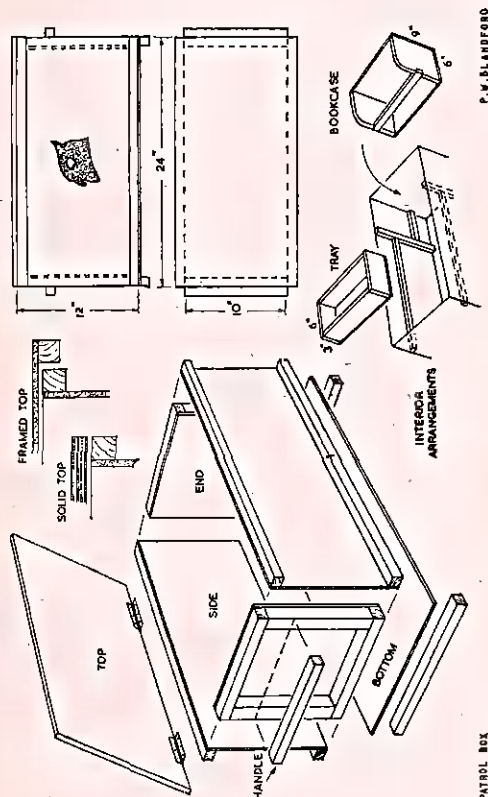
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LETTERS



Ladies (and Gentlemen)

In answer to the letter ("Never!") written by Janet E. Denison (*The Scout Leader*, January 1962, p. 15), I would suggest . . . that she investigate a little more just how well Lady Cubmasters do in their Packs. As one with three men assistants in my Pack, I feel that in no way am I keeping men from Scouting . . . As a former Guide, I just do not have the interest to become a good Guide leader . . . and I am sure that it is always best to become a leader in a group that you are best suited for. . .

M. SIMMONS
Cubmaster
Etobicoke, Ont.

* * *

Why not a Lady Akela? . . . Many achievements have been recorded in Packs where the Cubmaster is a lady. . . Interest and desire should determine who would make the best Cubmaster. I heartily agree, however, that a Lady Scoutmaster is beyond my comprehension.

CAROL MARTIN
Asst. Cubmaster
Kitchener, Ont.

* * *

I know of several Lady Cubmasters who have men assistants. If they didn't like the leadership of a woman Akela, they certainly wouldn't have joined, knowing they'd have to take orders from a woman.

A lot of us get into Cubbing . . . when (we) hear of a Pack being short of help and volunteer (our) services, so I think Mrs. Denison should find out more about women in Cubbing, who are doing just as good a job as a man.

MRS. MARY TAYLOR
Cubmaster
Albany, B.C.

As a Cubmaster, who has known the writer for a good number of years, I was not surprised at Janet Denison's letter. She has been connected with the Guide Movement for many years, and has worked hard in it, and feels their problems in getting leaders, just as we do in Scouting, but I wonder whether she has given much thought to it from any other angle. . .

The ideal set-up is a combination of male and female leaders and happy is the Pack that has them. . .

As the husband of a Lady Akela who has male assistants and as an Akela who has female assistants, I must assure Mrs. Denison that I would not hesitate to serve under a Lady Cubmaster, even if I held the Wood Badge, and (she) did not, if it were for the benefit of the Scout Movement as a whole.

R. S. RICHARDS
Cubmaster
Vernon, B.C.

Clothes and the Man

We must retain our broad-brimmed hat (which) is similar to that of the R.C.M.P., and is the only part of our uniform which is distinctively Canadian.

There are those who would have us modify our uniform, along the lines of the uniform of the Boy Scouts of America. On page twenty-two of the *Scout Field Book*, our American brothers advise their Scouts that: "The broad-brimmed Scout hat is perfect head gear for the outdoors". Are we not an outdoor organization?

You can't beat this hat for appearance, distinctiveness, usefulness and comfort.

ROBERT SEWELL
Asst. Scoutmaster
Burlington, Ont.

The past year has seen the cold-war between the "shorts and longs" continue without any truce being called by either side. . . Now, it appears that we have reached the point where we are considering not only getting rid of just the "shorts", but in fact the entire uniform. The January 1962 issue of *The Scout Leader* even invites us all to cut out paper dolls to that effect. . .

There can be no doubt in any Canadian's mind that here in Canada we have about six months of the type of weather during which it is sensible to wear long pants. The other six months are endurable for "shorts". . . If P.O. & R. made the wearing of "longs" official during our winter months, I am sure it would simplify our uniform problem for "all concerned".

By "all concerned" I am referring to Scouters and not Scouts, because I am of the opinion that "shorts" are not deterrent to all boys of adolescent age. . . These boys all have athletic champions whom they try to copy, all of whom wear "shorts" during their sports activities. . .

Rightly and wrongly the "shorts" have been blamed for many things. . . Let's be honest with ourselves, fellow Scouters . . . if we utilize programming which appeals to the lower age bracket only, we must expect to obtain results accordingly. Those who use B-P's programme to the full by constantly keeping adventure high on their list, who have not forgotten that pioneering with its unlimited fields is a man-sized challenge for the older boy, and who utilize boy-leadership in the form of the Patrol System, do not have the dangerous problem of losing their 14-18-year-old Scouts.

CHARLES A. SLANE
Scoutmaster
McGivney, N.B.

A Pushover?

Do we have too many Queen's Scouts? . . . I wonder if it isn't time that we Scouters overhauled our standards of test-passing for all grades of Cubs and Scouts? Are we too eager to see our boys reach the end? Would it not be better to ensure thorough inculcation in the beginning?

As Akela, there is nothing that gives me greater satisfaction than to invest a Two-Star Cub but I often wonder how the boy feels. Has the achievement been a pushover, or has he had to knuckle down? Was it as tough for him as for the fellow in the other Pack? Does the Second Star mean anything to him? . . .

I remember one examiner who checked one of my Cubs out for the House Orderly Badge. She required that the candidate make breakfast for her husband on Saturday morning! This was an accomplishment long remembered. . .

If not on a national level, would it be too big a job at the District level to provide badge examiners with standard questionnaires in addition to the practical requirements of our badges?

E. W. ROBINSON
Cubmaster
BCAF Clinton, Ont.

Correspondents are requested to indicate their rank or position of service in Scouting (e.g., Cubmaster, Assistant Scoutmaster, Group Committee Training Chairman, 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.

Jamboree-on-the-Air

Reference the article on the 4th Jamboree-on-the-Air (*The Scout Leader*, January 1962, p. 11), Australasia was not completely isolated.

The 1st Baie D'Urfé A & B Troops (using VE2PZ and VE2BK) made contact via VE2BK with Station VK3AHO on the long path. As a result of conversations we are now the proud possessors of the name tab and district badges of the 1st Kybram Troop and Goulburn Valley Troop in Australia.

D. W. HAWKES

1st Baie D'Urfé, Quebec Scoutmaster

✻ Congratulations Baie D'Urfé. Your report probably just missed our editorial deadline for the January issue.—Ed.

* * *

Bemedalled Bureaucrats

Amid all the recent furor over Scout uniform, perhaps it is about time a Scout's point of view was presented. For the fact is, that while all this debate has been going on, little or no consideration has been given to us.

This all hinges on the reactionary and bureaucratic policy of this association. On page ten of the Troop Scouter's Handbook there occurs the sentence, "Scouting is democratically administered by the National Council. . .". It is hard to conceive of a more insidious falsehood. Never in any publication have I encountered any statement so completely lacking in any element of truth.

Now, you may ask, "Where is your evidence?" I have no lack of it, I assure you.

First, let us consider the Council itself. In spite of the fact that *sixty per cent* of Canada's population (and presumably of the Scout population) is concentrated in the Laurentian Basin, each province has an equal number of votes in the Council. Is this democracy?

Then there is the Council's policy. Mere lip-service has been paid to the opinion of the Scouts. So-called surveys have been conducted. And who were approached? Cubs and Tenderfoot Scouts who have had little chance to acquire and appreciate the traditions of our Movement. Is it fair to attach the same significance to these boys' opinions as to those of older Scouts who have been inculcated with the Scout Spirit and a pride in the uniform? It is clear that the "statistics" have been deliberately engineered to suit the whims of certain individuals. At a recent Patrol and Troop Leaders' Conference in our District NOT ONE SCOUT favoured the outright replacement of shorts by long trousers. It is true that climatic conditions must be considered, but such concessions already exist in P.O. & R. Besides, shorts are by far the best dress in summer, and is not summer the season in which most Scouting is carried on?

Then there are the scurrilous and unwarranted statements to the press by so-called Scout officials who, before any official de-

cision has been made, have said quite categorically that the uniform is going to be changed. These bemedalled bureaucrats seem to think that Scouting is for them and not for us, as their statements clearly show. One spokesman said that an obstacle to the change was expense to dealers. No mention of expense to Scouts. It would cost us about two million dollars to make the change. I should judge that the Stores Department stand to make a tidy profit on the transaction.

But this is not all. The spokesman went on to say, "THIS WILL GO AGAINST ANY GOOD SCOUT'S GRAIN", and then words to the effect that the change would be made anyway. What further proof do we need of these desk-top Scouters' flagrant lack of regard for our opinions? Is this democracy?

As for the unauthorized nature of these statements, those responsible are legally liable to impeachment.

Then too, there is the pernicious and shameful lobbying in the National Council by these same officials. Any so-called Scout Council which would stoop to condone such despicable conduct is nothing better than a Board of Directors.

Brother Scouts, I hope you can now see what must be done before any valid and equitable decision can be made.

I challenge you, Sir, to publish this letter as you received it. For any censoring on your part will serve as another shining example of the great Scout democracy to which we all belong.

ROBERT H. ADDINGTON

Sarnia, Ont. Troop Leader

✻ Bower Cart, Chairman of the Uniform Sub-Committee says:

"As Chairman of the Uniform Sub-Committee I have no special wish to comment on the organization of National Scouting. However, some unfortunate misconceptions about the work of the Committee seem to have arisen. There are two specific points on which I should like to comment.

"The surveys undertaken in two Canadian districts were designed 'mainly to explore a chronic and confused issue by first assessing actual dress practices, and the nature, source, strength and distribution of the most common attitudes that have come to surround Scout dress'. They did not aim to discover what some people might, or might not, wish to see changed. Wolf Cubs were not approached, and the measures taken in Scout Troops gave equal weight to each member present, a method which seems both scientific and democratic. In any event, the surveys cover just one of a great many aspects of the uniform question under study by the Committee.

"Insofar as lobbying is concerned, I should have expected this to be directed to the committee concerned with making recommendations about uniform. I am unaware of any such lobbying, but I can assure you if I detected it I would react just as strongly as your correspondent.

"The Committee has recognized from the outset that the views of the membership, particularly the adolescent membership, are of the utmost importance to its work. Any recommendations which the Committee may make will take into account the views of your correspondent as well as of other members, and will endeavour to provide solutions acceptable to the great majority.

"Throughout the letter there seems to run the feeling that hidden away somewhere is a decision that the uniform will definitely be changed in its entirety. This is not correct. Moreover, it is the view of the Committee that, in principle, the Scouts themselves should determine the nature of changes."

Senior Scouts

. . . All Patrol Leaders should be at least fourteen years of age and chosen by the S.M. from the Senior Patrol or Senior Troop (Senior Troop: boys 14 to 18; Junior Troop: boys 11 to 14). This service as a P.L. will be part of the service duties of Senior Scouts. Senior Scouts serving as P.L.s, etc. with the Junior Troop must be included as far as possible in all Senior Troop activities and projects. They will attend at least one meeting with the Senior Troop each month.

Let's give Scouting back to the older boy as B.-P. planned it.

HAROLD SALWAY

District Commissioner

New Westminster West, B.C.

Who Should Lead?

. . . All leaders before being invested (should) have a full uniform and have completed six months' service or have taken a basic course. . . All leaders (should) have two years' registered active service with a registered active group and (have) attended two courses before being accepted to Gilwell.

DON ROSENBURGH

Peterborough, Ont. Cubmaster



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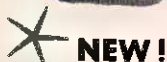
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