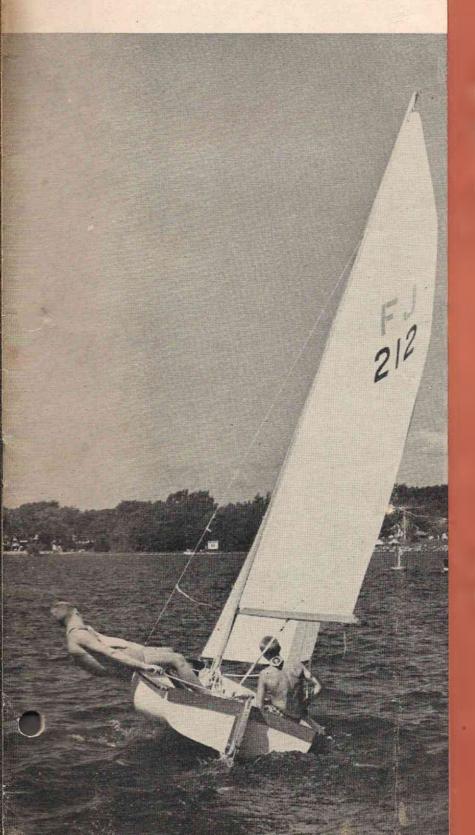
The Scout Leader



in this issue:

- Sailing Regatta
- The Phoenix
- B.-P. and Flexibility

Volume 40, No. 2 October, 1962

the

THE IDEA MAGAZINE FOR

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

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this month

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scout leader

ALL SCOUTERS AND ADULT LEADERS OF THE MOVEMENT

PERSPECTIVE

A SCOUT AWOKE EARLY his first morning at camp. Upon glancing out the tent door, he grew alarmed and hastened to rouse a fellow Scout. Leading him to the door and pointing to the east he said, "Look, an atomic explosion just over the next ridge." "Relax, man," replied his sleepy companion, "It's only a sunrise!"

IT SEEMS TO BE THE FASHION at the moment to say that the cause of all the trouble is the lack of sufficient leaders. This is rather like saying that the only way to win a battle is to have more generals.

The real lack, in my opinion, is guidance and encouragement. There are plenty who would come forward if they knew what was required of them. You can't just say "lead" to someone and let him get on with it.

-H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh

THE WORLD BUREAU is being asked to supply World Scouting Flags on very short notice. They ask us to prominently feature the fact that the flags are not kept in supply and are manufactured on order outside Canada. Two months must be allowed from receipt of order to delivery.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO: Minnedosa, Man. Scouts played camouflage games during their autumn hikes—Oshawa, Ont. Rover Sea Scouts toured night-operating businesses: bakery, dairy, newspaper, telephone exchange—The boys did the cooking and camp work at a Halifax, N.S. father-and-son hike—Winnipeg's annual summer jamboree included a living game of checkers, a musical bicycle ride.

--from The Scout Leader, October 1937



OUR COVER PICTURE:

The starting gun has just been fired and Ottawa Sea Scouts Anthony Wood and Norman Ducharme are planing their Flying Junior over the starting line at the 2nd National Boy Scout Sailing Regatta. (Photo: Canada Wide)

The Scout Leader is published monthly, except for the combined issues of June-July and August-September, by the National Council, Boy Scouts of Canada. Authorized as Second Class Mail and for Payment of Postage in Cash. The Scout Leader is sent to Cubmasters, Scoutmasters, and Rover Scout Leaders as part of their registration. Subscription rate in Canada—\$1.00 per year; outside Canada—\$1.50 per year. Address all correspondence to the Boy Scouts of Canada, P.O. Box 3520, Sin. "C", Ottawa 3, Ontario.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS: To avoid missing copies, please send your change of address at least six weeks before you move, to the above address, giving us both your old and new addresses and an address label from one of your copies.

We're Looking at Ourselves

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This is the fourth of a series of five related articles concerning Scouting in Canada. Earlier articles in the series have dealt with changes in growth, need, and social environment of boys over the years. Grouping habits and forces at work in adolescence have been examined. The last issue dealt with leadership and the use of situation leadership. Changing concepts of leadership suggest the need for greater flexibility which is the subject of the present article.

There is evidence to suggest that as Scouting has developed organizationally, it has tended to lose its flexibility. All Movements which survive must inevitably develop into organizations; this cannot be avoided. On the other hand, organizations which cease to have movement do not survive. Evolution is as much a condition of life for social institutions as for individuals. Increasing rigidity may be a sign of loss of movement in Scouting.

Unnecessary rigidity diminishes room for the exercise of imagination in the application of the programme both in concept and content. It could be said that flexibility is basically incompatible with an organization focused on the maintenance of its own programme, while rigidity is basically incompatible with an organization focused on the needs and situations of its members.

People who meet life with the assumption that they know the only correct answers, are surely too rigid to deal with anything as changing as a group of young people. Flexibility is an important requirement of a good leader.

Our rules should be geared to strengthen the adolescent's impulses toward maturity rather than to bind him to infancy. Should not the same principle apply to other aspects of programme and organization?

In what respect does Scouting lack flexibility in practice? Observation suggests that rigidity is found in our application, our practice, our attitudes, rather than in Scouting theory. Is there not a lack of proportion in the emphasis often given to uniformity in such matters as ceremonies, programme content, and to the formal structure of the badge system?

This does not mean that standards are unnecessary. But has not an overemphasis on detail suppressed creative experiment and development, particularly at the group and district level? And are not experiment and development essential for the Movement to retain vitality in a society of rapid change?

In an adjoining column is a list of some things which seem to be examples of excessive emphasis or unnecessary rigidity. The list has purposely been kept brief to allow you to produce examples of your own. Examine your own experience in Scouting. Does it confirm any or all of these examples? Can you add others to the list? The accumulative effects may well be out of all proportion to the individual examples.

Has not a way developed into the way for many of us? Do we not need to rediscover flexibility in our approach to Scouting?

B.-P. and Flexibility

Those who have read many of B.-P.'s writings will be aware of the contradictions and changes which can be found within them. These are the hall-marks of a man



willing to adapt to changing times and circumstances, constantly striving to find a better way. The following extracts are part of a recurring theme in his writings:

The training laid down in this book is merely suggestive.

-from the first edition Scouting for Boys 1907.

- I generally make things as elastic as possible. 1914.
- ◆ To get first-class results from this system you have to give the leader a real freehanded responsibility—if you only give him partial responsibility you will only get partial results.
 (B.-P. was here writing of the patrol system, but we have no reason to suppose he would not have considered the principle a general one.)
- If once we make (Scouting) into a formal scheme of serious instruction for efficiency, we miss the whole point and value.
 To give (Scoutmasters) a hard-and-fast syllabus is to check their ardour and their originality in dealing with their boys according to local conditions.
- Sometimes I wonder, with all our pamphlets, rules, disquisitions in the Scouter, conferences, and training classes for Commissioners and other Scouters, etc., if we may not appear to be making of it too serious a game. It is true that these things are all necessary and helpful to men for getting the hang of the thing, and for securing results. But they are apt to grow into big proportions (like one's own children or one's own mannerisms) without our noticing it, when all the time it is very patent to those who come suddenly upon it from outside.

Thirty years later the following appeared in a review of B.P.'s Scouts published in Education, the official organ of the Association of Education Committees in the United Kingdom:

"The title of the book emphasizes that the Association was founded, as so many Movements, upon the ideas, initiative and energy of one man. If any evidence be needed that Baden-Powell was a remarkably gifted man, the book supplies it in abundance. But the title hints at a possible weakness in Scouting. When a Movement owes so much to one man there is a danger of it becoming fossilized in his image. If B.-P. were launching Scouting in 1961, at the age of 51, and after Hiroshima and not Mafeking, would it be according to the contemporary pattern?"

DO YOU RECOGNIZE THESE?

- Proportion of time devoted on training courses to the Grand Howl, and the great concern over such details as the precise positioning of the toten, etc.
- The precise spelling-out of detail for troop flagbreaks, etc.
- The sameness of opening and closing ceremonies and the disproportionate amount of time spent on them.
- The insistence on the wearing of full uniform at all Scout functions without regard to the activity or the circumstances.

Honours and Awards

His Excellency Major-General Georges P. Vanier, D.S.O., C.D., Governor General of Canada, in his capacity as Chief Scout for Canada, is pleased to announce three additional Honours and Awards in July, 1962.

Cornwell Scout Badge

For high character and devotion to duty, together with great courage, endurance and gallantry.

Patrol Leader Geoffrey (Toby) Knowles, 14, Drummondville, Quebec—From the age of six, Geoffrey (Toby) Knowles has determinedly fought to lead an active life despite the hardship and pain inflicted on him by polio.

After undergoing extensive hospitalization, physiotherapy and two operations, he was able to walk on crutches. He joined a Wolf Cub Pack and became a Senior Sixer. On becoming a Scout in the 1st Drummond-ville Troop, he received his Leaping Wolf Badge—presented to a Wolf Cub who has earned his First and Second Stars and who is going up to a Scout Troop.

He has progressed not only in Scouting but also in school and in church. He has been unselfish and undemanding—unwilling to use his handicap to obtain special considerations.

Medal of Merit

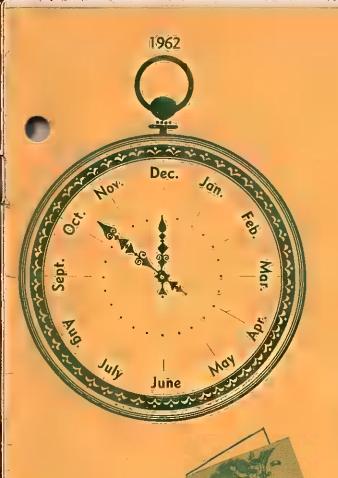
For Good Services to Scouting

aior Frank Coultish (deceased). Assistant D

Major Frank Coultish (deceased), Assistant District Commissioner, Ottawa, Ontario.

Letter of Commendation

Patrol Leader Leonard McLean, 16, R.R. 2, Lacombe, Alberta—For his quick thinking and prompt action in assisting Mr. Frank Cripps to free his hand which was caught in a chain sprocket of a combine and then applying a tourniquet.



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Available from your local Stores Distributor or the Stores Department, P.O. Box 3520, Station "C", Ottawa 3, Ontario,

	50c. and under		60243	School & Hike Bag	2 25
53126	Comb-in-case, Cub	15	- 20265	Cub-Scout Magic Book	2.50
53127	Comb-in-case, Scout.	. 15	50116	Cub Knife	2.50
70302	Sports Crests, Cub		71230	Moccasin Kit.	2.65
70303	Sports Crests, Scout		53130 54105	Water Bottle	2.95
70304	Sports Crests, Sea Scout		50113	Compass, Silva Scout	2.95
70307	Sports Crests, Rover		60210	Paper Knife (letter opener)	2.93
60112	Good Turn Token, Cub.	. 25	71285	Signalling Set	2 95
60113	Good Turn Token, Scout	. 25	64000	Cub Ring, Silver, Embossed	2.95
32250 35250	Belt Loop & Snap, Cub Belt Loop & Snap, Scout	. 25	53903	Flashlight, Anglehead	
53106	Mirror, Camp	.50			
20263	Jungle Colouring Book	.50			
	July 200	,,,,			
	50c. to \$1.00			\$3.00 to \$5.00	
46467	Money Pouch, Cub.	. 7-5	46450	Ladies Sling Bag	3.25
60242	Money Bank, Cub.		53125	Toilet Kit	3.50
46466	Money Pouch, Scout			Cuff Links, (Cub, Scout, Rover,	2 50
20262	Cub Scrap Book		50115	Queen's Scout)	3.50
53108 70106	Camp Mending KitCub First Aid Kit	. 95 . 95	55920	Cook Kit Individual	3 05
20251	All The Mowgli Stories	. 95	60205	Cup and Saucer	3.95
60222	Teaspoon, Cub, single		2.500	Dress Wear Belts (with Cub, Scout,	0.70
60322	Teaspoon, Scout, single			Rover & Queen's Scout Buckle)	
			60201	Billfold	
	\$1.00 to \$2.00			Cuff Links & Tie Bar Sets (Cub, Scout, Rover & Queen's Scout)	
59936	Litt'l Vitt'l Kit	1 25		230 to Ca Quodi o Codady	0.00
54103	Compass, Pocket				
50114	Utility Knife	1.25			
53933	Flashlight, Cub.	1.25		Over \$5.00	
60212	Pocket Pen Knife	1.50		Over \$5.00	
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60209 70102	Clothes Brush-Handy		46301	Leaders Carryall	
54120	Official First Aid Kit		54123	Compass, Huntsman	
60206	Blazer Crest—embroidered		60261	Wrist Watch, Cub	6.95
55935	Eating Set, Stainless Steel		54102	Compass, Voyager	7.95
	Elastic Belt, Cub	2.00	46302	Uniform Carrying Case	7 05
	Elastic Belt, Scout	2.00	100,02	Ring, Queen's Scout (Sterling Silver)	
				Ring, Scout, (Sterling Silver)	
	\$2.00 to \$3.00			Ring, Rover, (Sterling Silver)	8.95
		·	60260	Wrist Watch, Scout.	10.95
	Tie Bar (Cub, Scout, Rover or Queen's	0.05	40420	Snow Shoes.	11.95
20264	Scout) Sixer Annual Book			Ring, Queen's Scout (10K Gold)	24.00
20204	Pathfinder Annual Book			Ring, Scout (10K Gold)	24.00
20110	Tatilitical Tillingar Dook	2,20		King, Kover, (1012 Gold)	24. UU

NB: State size required - see catalogue for details

You will find many more items, suitable for gifts, illustrated in the Stores Department Catalogue



The RCAF (Moisie) Boy Scout Troop and the Sept-Iles Troop recently boarded the tugboat "Foundation Valour" and sailed off into the sunset and the delights of a camp-out on a nearby island. The Scouts proved to be able seamen with good order being maintained.

MANITOBA GOOD TURN

Two St. Vital Boy Scouts and an ex-Scout, on their own initiative, raised money from salvage to buy six special high-chairs for retarded children at St. Boniface Sanatorium. The high-chair manufacturer assisted by selling the boys six chairs for the price of three. Scoutmaster Victor Allen made the presentation on behalf of the boys at a short ceremony. Following expressions of appreciation, the Wolf Cubs of the 3rd Group entertained with a concert of songs and a humorous skit.

Four members of the 4th West Vancouver Sea Scout Troop frolic by the International Fountain at the Seattle World's Fair. The Scouts sailed out of Vancouver on the Jaunty (a 28-foot whaler) and arrived in Seattle 69 hours later. It was a difficult journey under adverse weather conditions. Several times the vessel grounded but each time a friendly wave intervened to refloat them. They spent their first night in Seattle recuperating at the home of a local resident who is active in Scouting. After a hearty breakfast, the Scouts were ready to "scout" the fair for amusement.

(Photo: The Seattle Times)

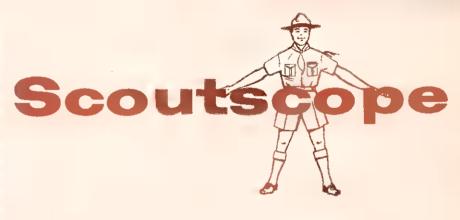
PRACTISING WHAT HE PREACHES

An Edmonton Rover Leader and his wife and family wakened in the early morning to find their two-year old boy gasping for breath. Realizing that he had stopped breathing, they tried turning the child upside down and slapping his back, to no avail. They remembered artificial respiration and, placing the boy over his knee, the leader applied mouth-to-mouth respiration. By the time the Fire Department inhalator crew arrived the boy was again breathing normally.

COMBINED EFFORTS

The Alberta Provincial Council of the Boy Scouts has changed its name to the Alberta and Mackenzie Provincial Council.

The change was adopted to make its name conform with its take-over of Scouting administration in the Mackenzie District of the Northwest Territories.





PARENTS

ARE

PEOPLE

The story is told of a young boy in school who, when asked by his teacher to write down the necessities of life, answered in one word—"parents".

This may appear amusing but how true it is, because, after all, parents are certainly necessities to us in Scouting since without them I don't think there would be many Cubs or Scouts.

Furthermore, it has been truly said that in the lives of children, people are more important than anything—and parents are more important than anybody.

With the start of a new winter season, it is well to remind ourselves that we are assuming responsibilities for other people's children and that the parents of these children are entitled to be kept informed of what membership in the Troop or Pack involves (this applies particularly to new boys), what the obligations of membership are and what part the parents should play in the development of their boys through Scouting.

It is also a good time to remind ourselves that Scouting works in cooperation with the home, the church and the school. It is not our function to supplant the role of the parents but rather to supplement it. The wise Scouter is one who has the parents working with him. This he achieves through keeping the parents thoroughly informed, discussing the work of the Troop or Pack with them, and taking a personal interest in their boy.

Boys need encouragement to learn and to achieve. There is no substitute for the encouragement of parents. Judges, educators, social service workers and psychiatrists are agreed that parents exert the strongest single force in the lives of children. It follows that the wise Scouter will encourage parents to encourage their boys. He will link the family with the plans for his Troop or Pack because in the final analysis, it is on behalf of the family that he is working.

Frest Turany

Chief Executive Commissioner.

National Headquarters Building Jund

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

Forward	\$15.707.59
1st Brampton Cubs & Scouts, Ont.	5.00
Don Morris, Box 119, Bewman-ille, Ont.	
1st Langstaff Group, Ladies Auxiliary,	- 10,00
Richvale, Ont.	10.00
29th Kitchener Ladics Anvillage Ont.	5.00
Agincourt District, Ladies Auxiliary, Ont.	
16th Bendale Scouts & Carbs Group Committee	
Scarborough, Ont.	15.00
Log Book Committee, 1961, Alberta Pack	\$
Scouters Wood Badge Course (Max A	
Bonitz, 12206 140 St., Edmonton, Alta.)	
Ist West Flamboro Ladies Auxiliary, Hamilton	
Ont. Woodstock Leaders and families picnic collec-	5.00
tion, Ont.	8.00
76th Bentley Ladies Auxiliany Mamilton, Ont.	
76th Bentley Group Committee, Hamilton, Ont	5.00 5:00
15th MacNeill Ladies Auxiliary, Hamilton, Ont.	6.00
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Region, Ont. 26th Halifax Cub Pack, N.S.	20.00
26th Halifax Cub Pack, N.S.	10:00
Rev. G. Parrott, 5468 Blenheim St., Vancouver,	
B.C.	. 16:65
Bishop J. L. Coubert, O.M.I., Vicar Apostolic	
of Whitehorse, Yuko	25.00
Ist Vulcan Cub Pack, Alberta	5.00
J. Whitney, 254 Cooper St., Apt. 12½, Ottawa, Ont.	10:00
26th Scout Troop, Hamilton, Opt.	
2nd Maple Leaf District, Grostenquin, France	
4th Black Forest District, Broten Soellingen	50.00
4th Black Forest District, Baden Soellingen, Germany	50.00
5th Maple Leaf District, Metz. France	50.00
6th Maple Leaf District, Deciminanny, Sardinia	25.00
	\$16,157.34

All personal contributions of 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 contributions to the National Headquarters Building Fund Campaign, P.O. Box 3520, Station "C", Ottawa 3, Ontario. ★

"Progress is making it harder and harder to be a model Scout"

My son Cuthbert had to find a good turn to do Friday before going to Scout meeting (they check you), so I did a good turn around the house with him, and then around the neighbourhood, and we looked for one to do. And looked and looked and looked.

Scouts have a heck of a time finding good turns to do any more. They do in our split-level neighbourhood, anyway.

In an effort to be helpful (I'm a Scout at heart, myself) I tickled off some of the good turns I used to do.

Chop wood? We don't use it now.

Fill the coal scuttle? We heat with gas.

Haul out the ashes? What ashes?

A good turn I enjoyed when I was a Scout, was getting a gang of kids together and hitting the back doors of stores, picking up wooden boxes and crate wood. (Double good turn: eliminate a fire hazard and provide a pile of kindling.) That's out now. The last place we used kindling was in the grill, and now we use lighter fluid. You can't find boxes and crates now, anyway. They're building houses with that kind of lumber.

So the business of heating a house, which used to give youngsters an easy two or three good turns a day, is now a complete loss. A kid can't stand up before his Scoutmaster and say, "Sir, today I set the thermostat."

Empty the pan under the icebox? There went another good turn, a victim of progress. Cuthbert might be able to take credit for filling the ice-cube tray, but easy things like that—mailing a letter, dropping something off at the cleaner's, and so on—don't really count.

Beat the rugs? My wife uses a vacuum cleaner.

Mow the yard? That's the only exercise dad gets, and he needs it. (Maybe there's a good turn in letting dad mow the yard.)

Weed the garden? Our garden is the supermarket.

Bury the garbage? Burn the trash? Men come and pick that up not 30 feet from our door.

Taking home a stray dog used to be an easy good turn, but stray dogs are against the law out our way now,

P.O. & R. REVISION

The following is a revision to Rule 381, to be inserted on page 174 of the 1962 edition of P.O. & R.

Provision is made for all registered Scouts and Scouters to be protected under a national indemnity insurance policy against accident while engaged in any phase of Scout activity and also sickness while at camp or while travelling to and from camp under supervision.

Full particulars are contained in the folder "Boy Scout Special Indemnity Insurance" which may be obtained from any Scout office.



By RALPH REPPERT

Reprinted with permission from

The Baltimore Sunday Sun Magazine

and are rare enough to be curiosities. "Look," people exclaim now, "there's a stray dog!"

There aren't enough nice old grandmothers to go around anymore, either, and the ones you do find, say ungrandmotherly things when Scouts offer to escort them across streets. Cuthbort and I spotted one across the supermarket, and waited outside to carry her packages. When she came out, all she had to carry was a carton of cigarettes. She threw them into the back of her sports car, climbed in, and zoomed away.

Cuthbert recognized her when she came out. It was Mrs. Hodesh. He caddies for her sometimes. You can't caddy for a woman one day and walk up to her the next day, and say, "May I help you across the street?"—even if she is a grandmother.

School used to be good for a couple of good turns a week. Dust the erasers? They have some sort of machine for it, now.

In the fall, for school doings, some of us kids used to go out and gather bittersweet, coloured leaves, milkweed pods—the kind of winter-bouquet stuff that people once used for party decorations. That job has been taken over now. There's a special PTA committee for it.

There used to be leaves to rake. Yes, there are leaves in our neighbourhood now, but they're all counted. All our trees are new, and proportionately small. My neighbours pounce upon the leaves as they fall and make mulch of them with their lawn mowers to add to their topsoil, which now forms a layer about as thick as a coat of paint.

Finally, I told Cuthbert he could dry the supper dishes, which he did with some alacrity. Then he tied the good turn knot in his neckerchief and scooted happily off to Scout meeting.

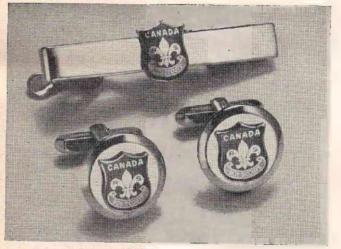
So there goes the automatic dishwater I was going to buy Harriet one day. I just don't have the heart to pull the last good turn around our house out from under Cuthbert.

These new Scout Sets and Buckles by **HICKOK**

have your own insignia!

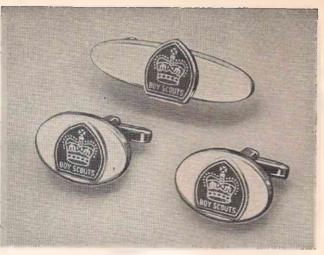
Whether you're a Wolf Cub, Boy Scout, Queen's Scout or Rover Scout, NOW you can own a belt, cuff links and bar inscribed with your own insignia in correct, official colours—something you'll be proud to own and wear! And remember—they're made for you by HICKOK, which means they're a distinctive, quality product.

These smart sets are gold plated, with insignia in durable vitreous enamel:



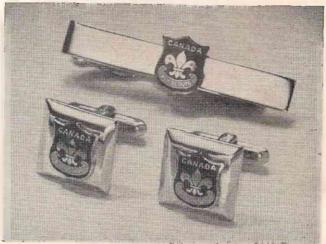
ROVER	SCOUTS
HOTEK	300013

No.	60-173	Set\$5.00
No.	60-171	Tie Bar only\$2.25
No.	60-172	Cuff Links only \$3.50



QUEEN'S SCOUTS

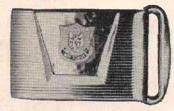
No. 60-153	Set	\$5.00
	Tie Bar only	
No. 60-152	Cuff Links only	\$3.50



BOY SCOUTS

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No. 60-131	Tie Bar only	\$2.25
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No. 62-216	Scout\$4.25
No. 62-217	Rover\$4.25
No. 62-218	Queen's Scout \$4.25

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The Fifth Jamborec-on-the-Air will commence at 0000 hours Saturday, October 20th, 1962 and conclude 2400 hours Sunday, October 21st, 1962. Both times are Greenwich Mean time or "Z" time.

Have your arrangements to use a station completed with a local amateur radio operator. Contact the local radio society via your public library to ask for assistance.

Calling "CQ Jamborce" or answering a station you hear so calling will make you a participant. You may use any authorized amateur frequency and mode but strict observance of national license regulations must be maintained.

The Boy Scouts World Bureau will again operate its own head office and branch stations. The Ottawa head office will transmit under call sign VE3WSB.

Short-wave listeners, as well as regular participants, are invited to send in reports of stations heard. Please send in all reports by November 1962 so that the Bureau can issue a comprehensive report by December 1962. Reports may be sent to the Boy Scouts World Bureau, 77 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa 4, Ontario.

Keep the wires burning while modern communications shrink the globe!

VE3WSB FREQUENCIES

- 10 Metre Band 28,490 Kes to 28,510 Kes
- 15 Metre Band 21,195 Kes to 21,210 Kes*
- 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. *

Solicitation of Funds

The following is a reproduction of a memorandum issued by the Government of Canada to the various airports throughout Canada. In view of the reasonableness of the request, it is suggested that the Scouts refrain from soliciting funds for Apple Days at the various airports operated by the Department of Transport.

- 1. Under Government Airport Concession Operation Regulations authorized by Order-in-Council P.C. 1960: 1755 of the 22nd of December, 1960, and published in the Canada Gazette Part II Vol. 95, No. 1, dated the 11th of January, 1961, the soliciting of funds for any charitable or other purpose by the sale of tags or tokens or otherwise is expressly forbidden without the authority in writing of the Minister of Transport in airport property under his jurisdiction.
- 2. If permission is extended to local drives and to province-wide and nation-wide campaigns for funds, it can be expected that the increasing number of tag

days and other fund raising activities will become a nuisance to travellers, the general public and employees of airports.

- 3. The Department has, therefore, adopted the policy that the soliciting of funds for charitable or other purposes by any means will not be permitted in airport property under its jurisdiction.
- 4. The single exception to this policy ruling is the annual Veterans Poppy Day campaign which will be allowed.
- 5. In dealing with future requests for permission to hold tag days, drives or other similar activities in airport property, you should therefore explain the reasons for this policy and courteously but firmly refuse permission for all such activities other than the Poppy Day campaign.

(signed)
A. de Niverille,
Assistant Deputy Minister, Air.



The fleet setting out from S.S.S. VENTURE to meet the Committee boat for the beginning of a race. Only one half of the fleet is shown in the picture. Although this is a flat sca, these sailors encountered every type of weather from dead calm to heavy squalls and three foot waves. At one point, eighteen of the twenty-one boats were upset by a change in wind direction of over 180 degrees in less than two minutes.

2nd NATIONAL BOY SCOUT SAILING REGATTA

Forty-two Scout sailors representing Canada, the United States and Bermuda competed in the 2nd National Boy Scout Sailing Regatta held on Lake St. Louis, Pointe Clare, Quebec, from August 19th to 24th. The Quebec Provincial Council was once again the host for this national event and made their Sca Scout base VENTURE available for the Regatta. It is a tribute to the months of careful preparation by the VENTURE Committee that this event was such an outstanding success. The National Council was represented by Mr. R. C. Stevenson, Vice-President of the National Council, whose interest and enthusiasm for sailing and this type of Scouting event helped to spark the widespread interest and participation in this Regatta.

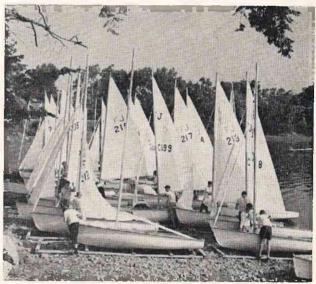
At an impressive opening ceremony, which was attended by representatives of the Federal, Provincial and Municipal Governments, as well as by members of the Executive of the National, Provincial & District Councils, the boys were welcomed and wished fair weather for their week of sailing. Throughout the week, several visitors,

including many outstanding amateur sailors, watched the boys race and all were high in their praise of the way these young sailors handled their boats.

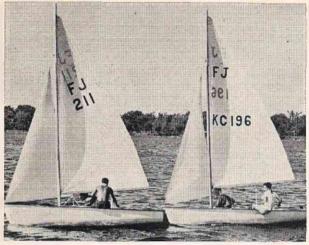
For this Regatta, the Scout sailors manned the Flying Junior class sail boat which is shown in the pictures accompanying this article. These boats were loaned to



The port warden of S.S.S. VENTURE, Scouter Ian Rennie, is shown here during regular morning inspection when all the "sailors" turned out in full Scout uniform.



Then it was down to the boats, get them rigged, into the water, and off to the races. The boys, naturally, changed to appropriate sailing gear.



Sometimes you found yourself with a fair wind, close hauled, but behind another fellow who just would not let you pass.



At other times there was so little wind that the only hope of moving was to keep absolutely still and try to catch every breath of wind.



Frequently the Scout sailors had to reach for the wind, as in this picture, but on other occasions they were bucking heavy waves on Lake St. Louis.



Briefing session ashore with Mr. Ted Morris (in white), and Mr. Pete Smith (far right) of the SSS VENTURE Committee.

the Boy Scouts of Canada by various individuals and yacht clubs. All of the boys were given ample opportunity to practice sailing in the boats prior to the races. It is interesting to note that over half the participants were not Sea Scouts and as you will notice two of the three winning crews are "Land" Scouts.

Boys from both Canadian sea coasts, Bermuda and the United States said that they looked forward to racing against some of their new friends some time when they would have to compete with ocean tides.

There are a great many stories that could be told of this exciting, adventurous Regatta and we sincerely hope that your provincial representatives will have the opportunity of telling their stories to a variety of audiences in their home provinces. One thing seems to be certain and that is that the National Sailing Regatta is an event which is here to stay, and it would appear that it will become an annual challenge.

At the Closing Ceremony, Rear Admiral P. Budge, R.C.N., Chief of Naval Personnel, congratulated the boys not only on their sailing but on their smart and uniformed appearance. He pointed out the great value of sailing as training in self-discipline which he said seemed to him to be one of the principle aims of Scouting. He also mentioned how delighted the Boy Scouts of Canada were to see the two crews from the Boy Scouts of America and the crew from Bermuda who had added an additional flavour to this exciting event.

If you are looking for a way to add adventure and challenge to your programme, try sailing. *



Here are the winners of the National Sailing Regatta.

Left to right: Robert Lee, Malcolm Chandler, of Dorval, who placed second; Charles Stedman, Peter MacDougal, of Baie d'Urfe, Quebec, who placed first; Vincent Hayward, Gerald Hill of St. David's, Bermuda, the third place crew. Standing hebind the Scout sailors is Mr. R. C. Stevenson, Vice-President of the National Council of the Boy Scouts of Canada, after whom the trophy for the National Sailing Regatta is named.



Arrange to have copies of this check list given to members of your Section. Have them check each item on the list with their parents. Where the answer to a question is "No", both parents and *Scouts* should attempt to have this corrected.







Adapted from the Manitoba 4H Safety Programme

Home Safety Check List

		Yes	No
1.	There are no accumulations of newspapers or other inflammable materials in the basement		
	or attic		П
2.	Stairways are well lighted		
3.	Stairways are free from tripping hazards		
4.	Stairways are provided with hand rails		
5.	Unused chimney openings are closed with flu		
c	stops		
6. ~	Proper sized fuses are in the fuse box		
7.	No extension cords run under rugs, over doors, or through walls or partitions		
8.	Electric cords are not frayed or otherwise in bad repair		
9.	An electric switch is within easy reach of the bed		
10.	Electric connections are out of reach from the bath tub		
11.			
12.	There are insulating links in electrical null		
	cords in the washing or laundry area		
13.	Electric motors are kept clean and free from		
	trash accumulations		
14.	There are no window curtains in the kitchen		
	that can come in contact with the stove by		
15.	hlowing, etcSteps, porches and stairs are in good repair		
16.	Sharp knives are kept in a rack or separate		
	from other knives and tableware		
17.	There is a safe step ladder available		
18.	There is a sturdy stool in the kitchen		[]
19.	Medicines are properly labelled.		
20.	Medicines are kept out of reach of young children		
21.	Poisonous household materials are labelled and kept out of reach of young children (i.e. lye, furniture polish, carbon tetrachloride, rub- bing alcohol, disinfectants, insecticides, rat poison, solvents, cleaning fluids, etc.)		
22.	Guns are kept unloaded.		
23.	Guns are locked up or out of reach of younger children		
24,	A first aid kit is available		
25.	A fire extinguisher is available.		
26.	Fire extinguishers are easily seen and reached		
27.	Trees on the property are sound		
28.	There is a definite place for toys, tricycles, etc.		
29.	Rugs are auchored to keep them from slipping		
30.	Pot handles are kept turned back on the stove		
31,	Matches are kept out of the reach of children		
32.	Gasoline containers are painted red and plain-		
	ly marked		
33.	Tools (saws, chisels, axes, rakes, hoes, etc.) are in good condition and properly stored		
34.	Power tools are out of the reach of children		
35,	Power lawn mowers are properly stored and		
	disconnected		

THE PHOENIX

The purpose of *The Phoenix* is to acquaint Scouters and others with developments in Scouting with handicapped boys across Canada. Comments, suggestions, games, news items, programme ideas will be welcomed. Please address all communications to the Programme Department, Boy Scouts of Canada, P.O. Box 3520, Postal Station "C", Ottawa 3, Ontario.

We would suggest that you pass your copy of The Phoenix on to someone else who might be interested in this phase of Scouting.

A limited supply of issues No. 3, No. 4 and No. 5 is still available.

REPORTS ON SCOUTING WITH THE HANDICAPPED

Our Aim

The Aim of Scouting with the handicapped is to help more boys to help themselves. As Scouting stresses abilities rather than disabilities, the approach is to get each boy to work to improve that which he has, rather than dwell on that which he lacks.

NO. 6

PUBLISHED BY THE BOY SCOUTS OF CANADA

OCTOBER, 1962

Scouting in Public Hospitals

Is there any real value in Scouting in hospitals where the number of long-stay patients and the length of stay actually spent in hospitals has decreased so greatly?

The answer is a resounding yes, according to Miss V. Beavis, Dominion Headquarters Commissioner for Handicapped Scouts in New Zealand. She bases her answer on three points:

- (b) Long-stay cases still exist and will go on doing so even though the total numbers are fewer. These are congenital cases of deformity which continue to baffle medicine. These boys may already be members of Groups or may be invested in hospital.
- (2) Short-stay cases of boys already invested in Packs and Troops should have a liaison maintained by us with their Groups and continue their Scouting in hospital. If they have learned something new, they can return to their Packs or Troops full of pride instead of being discouraged over time lost.
- (3) Short-stay cases of boys who join up while in hospital and are then transferred to outside Packs or Troops get the parents' consent in the ordinary way and do make use of the transfer system.

Uniforms are absolutely essential. If possible, have a supply of various sizes at the hospital to cover short-term cases where it is not possible to have uniforms brought from home. Where boys are newly invested, try to get the parents to supply uniforms in the usual way. The uniform is the basic factor which sets a Cub or Scout aside from the other boys in the ward.

(Note: The above experience appears to parallel that in Canada. Perhaps some of our Scouters working with hospitalized Cubs or Scouts may care to comment on their experience with this work).

Oshawa Good Turns

Scouts in Oshawa, Ontario, run a library service for elderly people, invalids, and other shut-ins. At certain hours, people who want books can call either of two numbers. Scouts get the books and later return them.

Oakville Good Turns

Society of Crippled Civilians Used Clothing Drive

We have again been asked to assist the handicapped and once again this gives us the opportunity to do a Good Turn on a District-wide basis.

I would like Group Committee chairmen to ask their committees to think of the two days, April 28th and May 5th, in terms of "Good Turns" and helping others in the true Scout spirit.

Scouters should also give their boys a talk on Good Turns and service to others, especially to those who do not enjoy the same good health that we do.

The example we set in "helping others" will work down to Scout and Cub level—so the more WE do the more we can expect from the boy.

The livelihood and training of the crippled civilians in our area depends on the work YOU do on the above two dates.

—Des Bolton, Chairman, Used Clothing Drive.



Alberta Scout Troop Gives Retarded Boys Chance to Lead More Normal Lives

A group of Boy Scouts gather around their Scoutmaster waiting for him to announce another game.

So far they had a few sing-songs, went on a "lion hunt", tumbled on a rubber mat, and pitched balls to each other.

Like other Boy Scouts they wear a uniform. They range in age from 12 to 17. The group has a great time, like any group of boys when playing ball games.

But in one way they are different from any other group—the boys are retarded. They are participating in a regular Thursday afternoon Boy Scout meet in the Dorothy Gooder School for Retarded Children.

The Lethbridge group is one of 18 Scout groups for retarded boys across Canada.

In Third Year

Art Williams is Scoutmaster of the Dorothy Gooder School Group, now in its third year. Every Thursday noon Mr. Williams meets the boys and spends several hours Scouting in the afternoon. He is assisted by Doug Fleming, the well-known hockey player and Ric Clarke, Executive Commissioner of the Southern Alberta Regional Council of the Boy Scouts of Canada.

These men have achieved a great deal during the three years they have worked with the group. Mr. Williams described the initial meetings with the boys as frustrating. They sat around and would not move. Now they play, sing and act. "It is wonderful how group spirit has caught on with the boys," he states.

But whenever a new boy joins the group, the problem of working him into the group begins.

The Boy Scout green flag is a way of integrating a newcomer very quickly, Mr. Williams explains. The boys line up and march in a circle, one of them bearing the flag. Each time a new circle is started another boy takes the flag. Thus, each Scout carries the flag once.

Once in a while the boys go bowling, or take part in hockey, curling or even horseback riding.

Affection is Key

Affection is the best way of coping with any problem that might arise during a meeting. Force or reasoning is of no avail. The Scoutmaster's arm around a boy's shoulder will stop tears.

The boys will accept strangers as long as they are introduced as friends of Mr. Williams or Mr. Clarke.

Meetings do not follow a routine. Activities are changed frequently to preserve the boys' interest in participating with the group. Most activities, however, are more or less play. Yet achievements like catching a ball or tumbling on the mat, are valued greatly. Applause and an encouraging word are prized by the boys.

Mr. Clarke hopes to integrate some of the less retarded boys into normal Boy Scout groups. This can be done if the leaders are prepared for the boy and if the other boys exercise tolerance and understanding towards the newcomer.

Mr. Clarke also hopes to expose the retarded group to some real Scout activities like cook-outs and short hikes.

"Scouting may give these boys their only close approach to normal boys' lives", Mr. Clarke said in summing up the value of Scouting for retarded boys.

Who's Handicapped?

An eager-faced Scout sits on the ground near his cooking fire. He turns the foil-wrapped potatoes so that the hot coals will bake them evenly. Nearby, other Scouts gather wood for their fires.

This scene would not be unusual except for one thing; these Scouts, members of Troop 40, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, are all physically handicapped. This Troop is sponsored by El Riad Shrine for the boys of Scouting age at the Crippled Children's Hospital and School, a private residential rehabilitation centre for physically handicapped youngsters:

The fourteen boys of Troop 40 represent a wide range of types of disabilities. Some are cerebral palsied, others are post-polio, and some Scouts have muscular dystrophy or tuberculosis of the bone. One twelve-year old boy is a double amputee.

From the early beginnings of this Troop, it was apparent that two different approaches could be used. One would accept that these youngsters were crippled, and, therefore, a highly modified programme of Scouting would be necessary. The second approach would not acknowledge that we must have handicapped Scouting, even if the boys themselves are physically disabled. After talking these possibilities over with staff members of the Crippled Children's Hospital and School, we decided that the latter approach would be of more benefit to the boys both as Scouts and as a part of their rehabilitation programme. Many handicapped children are surrounded by an atmosphere of over-protection. Our Troop embarked on a programme of Scouting in which the boys were required to meet challenges head on, rather than constantly modified requirements.

The Scouts needed money to purchase uniforms. We could have appealed to charitable organizations for help. Rather, we decided that it would be much more meaningful to earn our own money. The boys decided to enter the car-washing business. Scouts in wheel chairs became specialists at washing bumpers, grills, or taillights. Boys on crutches washed the body. One Tenderfoot, his legs amputated, found that scrubbing wheels was just right for him. Needless to say, the boys felt more self-sufficient as they saw their treasury grow. It was not idle boasting when one boy commented, "We wash cars better than anybody in the city."

One might assume that many of the requirements for advancement would cause these Scouts to flounder. Most of the boys use crutches and braces, or wheelchairs; none of the boys find ambulation an especially easy task. How, for example, could these boys complete the Second Class five-mile hike? On two different occasions, some of our Scouts hiked the full five miles to a nearby lake, propelling their own wheelchairs or walking with crutches and braces. Climbing even the gentle slopes was not easy; but, on the crest of each hill, every Scout's face seemed to beam triumphantly, "I knew I'd make it!"

When the Scouts arrived at the lake and had donned their life preservers (although nearly all can swim) they went for a rowboat ride. The word "ride" must not be taken literally, since the boys rowed the boats themselves. On other occasions the boys have discovered camping out to be a new and exciting experience. Learning to pitch their own tents and to cook in the open was part of the routine. The discovery of bullfrogs around a nearby pond sent the boys scurrying through the grass on an adventure that culminated when the bravest Scout smilingly downed his fried frog legs. But nothing could quite match eating the fish that they had caught.

The youngsters never cease to surprise me—and themselves—with what they are able to do. The next big outing (their own idea) is a trail ride. Somehow I do not feel that they will find the transition from wheelchairs to western saddles difficult enough to stop them.

As a Scoutmaster, I have often wondered how much of the training we attempt to instill in our Scouts actually will be useful. I was given a startling example of Scout training in action only a few days ago. Some of-our Scouts were swimming with several younger boys in a private pool. Suddenly one of our Scouts noticed the limp body of a small boy draped through an inner-tube with his head submerged. He immediately called the supervising adult a short distance away. When the child was pulled from the pool, his face was blue and he was no longer breathing. A second Scout, age fourteen, though himself unable to walk, began artificial respiration while the adult cleared the other youngsters from the pool. After a while the boy began to breathe again and a potential tragedy was averted. In spite of their physical disabilities, Scouts from Troop 40 had demonstrated what it means to "Be Prepared."

Of course, there are some physical activities our Scouts are unable to perform. When this occurs, individual consideration is given. However, we have found that when we expect performance from our Scouts, they will produce much more than we would have imagined. Scouting has become an integral part of the rehabilitation of these boys. They are showing in other areas of their rehabilitation programme the positive influence of participation in Scouting. These boys are laying the foundations for a self-sufficient life, rather than accepting an existence as dependant burdens on society. Each day they are proving to themselves and to the world that handicapped individuals can become useful citizens.

—Larry Brendtro, Scoutmaster, Troop 40, Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

Progress Report on Wolf Cub Pack for Mentally Retarded Boys

Organization: Pack organized under sponsorship and guidance of First Presbyterian Group Committee, and District Commissioner.

Leadership: Mr. Charles Horrobin, Wood Badge holder, Pack Scouter and District Cubmaster of tenly years' experience leads the Pack. Since March 9, 1962, five meetings have been held, with the District Commissioner or a member of his staff in attendance, and assisted by an interested Troop Scouter, and a former leader in the French Girl Guides. For the first two meetings, the recreation director of the Montreal Association for the Mentally Retarded was in attendance, but found the group in such good hands, and with such an enjoyable programme, that she felt that her presence was no longer required, except on request.

Membership: Starting with four boys, there are now six boys attending regularly. Although formed primarily for boys in the southern section of the island, one lad from the north-east section of the city makes sure that his parents have him there on time for every meeting. We have found that we have had to by-pass the age requirements as set down in P.O. & R., and Provincial handicapped standards, and are attracting boys whose chronological ages range from ten years to twenty-one years. We have been provided with a lengthy list of boys by the Montreal Association and these are presently being approached to join the group.

Meeting Hall: Through the help of Verdun Mayor George O'Reilly, a member of the organizing committee, a meeting place has been made available at the Verdun Recreation Centre, Church Avenue.

Transportation: Members of No. 4 Branch of the Canadian Legion, transport the boys to and from the meeting on Friday nights.

Correspondence: Through the Group Secretary and the District Commissioner, we are corresponding with our National Headquarters, the Boy Scouts of America, England and Australia, and have received much helpful literature. We are also in contact with groups in Belleville, Ontario and British Columbia, and have received advice on their experiences concerning standards and programme.

Uniform: Although this has been placed as a secondary item to programming and standards, we will no doubt follow the method adopted by our correspondent from British Columbia, i.e. boys up to a chronological age of fourteen in Cub uniform, and up to twenty-one in Scout uniform. (They have a hard time breaking off membership of boys even at this age.)

Programme: As the play way is the main approach to Cubbing, each meeting has been a fun-filled experience for both boys and leaders. From the first meeting, normal Cub tests are being used, and through patience and perseverance, we hope to have the boys go through them with a minimum of watering-down.

A folder containing our organizational methods, pitfalls we have encountered, our standards and programmes, is being kept on District file, in order that we will be able to supply ready information to anyone interested in forming groups of this nature.

> -Milton Haynes, District Commissioner, Verdun, Quebec.

Canadian Rehabilitation Council for the Disabled

Ottawa will be the headquarters of Canada's newest and largest organization for aiding the handicapped—the Canadian Rehabilitation Council for the Disabled.

The new body is the result of the merger of the Canadian Council for Crippled Children and Adults and the Canadian Foundation for Poliomyelitis and Rehabilitation. F. W. McIntosh of Montreal, named president of the new Council, said, "This is just the first step. Within three

or four years we hope to bring all ten or twelve organizations now raising money and working for various disabling conditions into one group."

He said the Council hoped to name an executive director "within six weeks," as soon as it has received its charter.

Besides saving an estimated \$100,000 in administration expenses by combining offices and staffs, the new council will bring the two major fund-raising drives of the old organizations, the March of Dimes and the Easter Seal campaign, under one administration. The drives themselves, however, will remain distinct, officials said. (They annually raise about \$3,000,000 to aid nearly 20,000 crippled or otherwise disabled Canadians.)

The new council's board of directors is composed of executive members of both former groups in equal numbers.

Honour H. H. Popham: At the CCCCA's 25th anniversary banquet Mr. H. H. Popham received the C. Douglas Taylor award for "outstanding service on behalf of crippled children in Canada."

A past-president of the organization, he is now president of the International Society of the Rehabilitation of the Disabled.

—The Ottawa Journal

WE SALUTE

—the 89th Toronto Troop for its recent good turn. Arrangements were made for the 89th boys to take the boys from the Home for Incurable Children to a bowling alley. There, with the lads in their wheel chairs and the 89th lads directing hands, a rather different type of bowling game was carried on. What matter that many of the balls went down the gutter—it was a real outing and experience for the lads from the Home.

-Scouting News, Greater Toronto Region

No Comment!

From the North Waterloo Scout Family News—"Pack Scouters who require some help with their singing and campfire programmes might like to call on Art Davies at SH2-5779, ACM at 6th Kitchener. As Art lost his sight some years ago, it will be necessary to arrange transportation."

Jamboree-on-the-Air

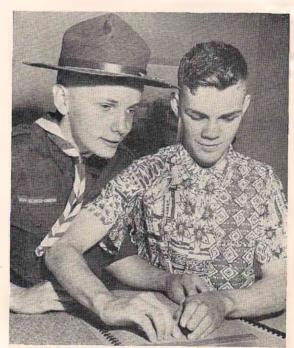
Handicapped Scouts should be urged to participate in the Fifth Jamboree-on-the-Air scheduled to take place from 0001 hours Saturday, October 20th to 2359 hours Sunday, October 21st.

The University of Courage

The Hadley School for the Blind, Winnetka, Illinois, performs an adult education service that in some areas has gone unnoticed. For the newly blind person, a letter to the school will bring him a complete high school education, college courses or vocational training, all free of charge. Thousands throughout America have participated during the last 40 years in the Hadley programme which includes braille or touch typing instructions and access to the school's large braille textbook library. The Hadley School is accredited by the National Home Study Council and its director, Donald Hathaway, has long been an active and contributing member of AEA. At each annual AEA conference the school has displayed its exhibit of

educational materials and many have expressed interest in its activities. A new 15 minute colour and sound film titled, "University of Courage" has now been produced, and any AEA member may secure it free of charge for a showing to local groups.

-Adult Education, April 1962



David Lazaruk of Edmonton and Frank McCullagh of Brandon, members of the Ontario School for the Blind Boy Scout Troop, go over two volumes of "Tenderfoot to Queen's Scout" written in Braille.

(Photo: Brantford Expositor)

Is This a First?

In reply to our query, "Is this a first?" in the May. 1961, issue of the Phoenix, we have had a reply from ADC Bert Potvin of Sudbury who tells us of ACM Jack Clements. Jack has guiding vision in one eye only and for all practical purposes he can only see a strong light, such as lamp in a room. This doesn't stop him from hiking with his boys, leading campfires and leading in games by one means or another.

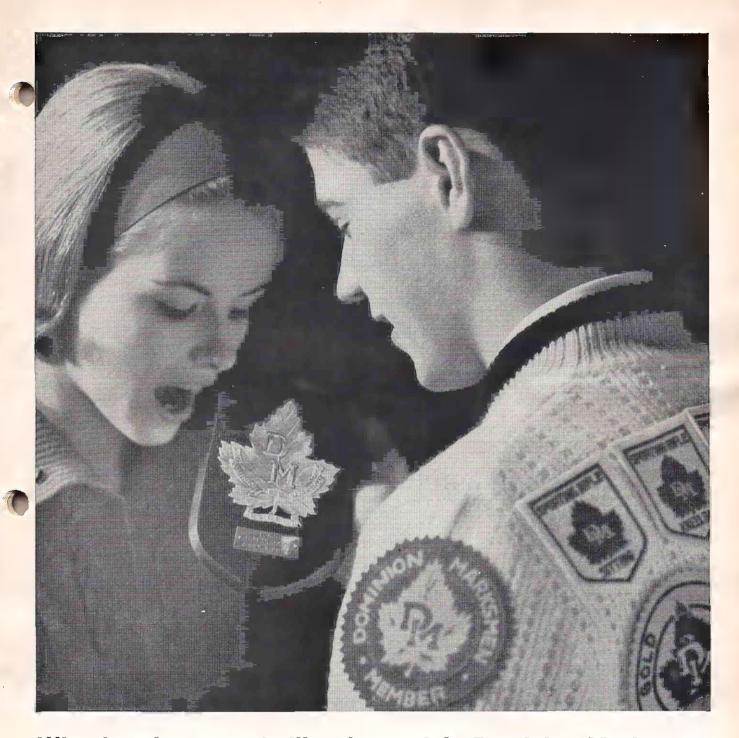
On his Basic 'A', few of his fellow Scouters seemed aware of his disability and this summer he and his wife, who is Cubmaster of the Pack, expect to take the Part II Wood Badge Course. Prior to coming to Sudbury, both of these grand people were Scouters for an all-blind Pack in Burlington.

Good luck and best wishes to Mary Lou and Jack Clements of Sudbury in their work.

Becomes First Class Scout in Wheel Chair

Stricken with polio since he was seven, Lionel Hope, 17, of Peterborough, Ontario recently became the first Peterborough Scout confined to a wheel chair to gain his First Class Scout's badge.

Lionel, a member of St. Paul's Troop since 1957, has carried out every Scout test satisfactorily without special allowances being made for his disability. Another handicapped Scout, Bill Fayle, has recently completed his Second Class tests with St. Paul's Troop.



Win shooting awards like these: join Dominion Marksmen

Shooting is great sport. It's a man's sport in which anyone can excel. It gives you the solid satisfaction of friendly competition—and the thrill of seeing your shots creep closer to the bull's-eye as your skill develops.

The Dominion Marksmen Program gets you started shooting quickly and easily. It is a progressive shooting program which rewards each step of your progress with a pin, badge or shield. Targets and awards are provided free of charge. In addition there is the Dominion Marksmen Crest, available only to registered club members.

Members of Dominion Marksmen participate in nation-wide competitions. Former members have competed successfully in Olympic and world championships.

If you'd like to learn more about Dominion Marksmen and how you can join, write: Dominion Marksmen, P.O. Box 10, Montreal. You'll be finding out about a sport which will last you a lifetime.

DOMINION MARKSMEN

Sponsored by Ammunition

DO YOU GIVE YOUR CHILDREN STANDARDS TO LIVE BY?



Reprinted with permission from The New York Times Magazine

"Dad, I'm only driving six blocks by myself," a 17-year-old says with exasperation. "What harm can that do?"

"The law says it is illegal for you to drive alone at night with a junior license," his father answers. "When you drop your last adult passenger, you stop driving and walk home."

According to New York State regulations, this is the position parents should take if they want to teach their teen-agers to obey the law. But how many parents actually take a definite stand on this or any other of the countless situations involving legal, moral, or ethical issues? How many of us, instead, follow the line of least resistance and, by overlooking minor infractions, further contribute to teen-agers' confusion regarding personal and social obligations?

Youngsters learn all too quickly that there are several possible standards for legal, moral, and ethical behaviour. They see that, for some people, the validity of a code of conduct depends on whether it is intended to govern others or themselves.

LEARNING BY SEEING AND HEARING

The confusion is compounded by remarks the teenager hears every day:

- "I'll come home early tonight and take you all out for dinner. I'm a little ahead on my expense account."
- "Here's a bottle of liquor I brought back from my trip. Sneaked it through customs in my luggage so it cost me almost nothing."
- "Good! The supermarket checker made a mistake and charged me thirty cents less than she should have."

MR. LINZER is the director of Education Services for the National Association for Mental Health, Incorporated, and member of the Health and Safety Committee of the National Council, Boy Scouts of America.



Magnifying small-scale cheating, the youngster sees prominent people in the community guilty of dishonesty and all about him evidences of flagrant violations of ethical standards:

- A public official seizes a legal loophole as exoneration for the abuse of his position.
- The nation is asked to gloss over unacceptable behaviour in high office because the offending person is said to be "indispensable".
- Income tax violators offer as justification for their own dishonesty the fact that others are doing the same thing.

What are the implications of all this for young people today?

Teen-agers, particularly, watch the world around them closely. They examine the actions of their own families, their neighbours, and their friends. They think about adult conversations overheard, programmes seen on television, articles read in newspapers, books, and magazines. From all of these sources, they frequently draw a much clearer picture of what actually goes on than many adults realize.

To help young people cope with basic issues of honour and integrity is one of the most pressing problems facing parents and all adults in close contact with youth. From infancy on, as children grow and develop, they are discovering and testing various sets of values. Significant experiences are incorporated into their personalities and patterns of human decency established that may be typical for life.

YOUTHFUL APPRAISALS

During the adolescent years, these standards receive fresh appraisal, a re-evaluation that is part of the reaching for maturity. It is during these difficult, changeling years that many youngsters experience severe doubts and conflicts.

Their concerns in this bewildering period are many, ranging from oversensitivity about personal appearance continued on page 24

LIFEBOATS

The Pack is on a sinking ship. Akela is captain. Call out an order and then a number. The number indicates the capacity of each lifeboat. Those who do not find a place in a boat lose their lives.

Example: "Turn three somersaults: five!" Each Cub turns three somersaults and then endeavours to find a place in a group of five Cubs anywhere in the room. If there are thirty-four Cubs, four must be drowned. Vary the number each time.

STATUE BALL TAG

This is an easy game to play and one in which every Cub can pit his wits against the rest of the Pack. Except for one Cub, the Pack stands at points all over the room. No Cub should be able to touch the nearest Cub to him. The idea of the game is that a lone Cub must run in and out between the other Cubs who try to catch him by throwing a bean bag at him. The rest of the Pack must not move their feet and must try to tag him out by passing the bean bag to each other rapidly. When he is tagged "out", the one who was skilful enough to touch him with the bean bag takes his place and tries to dodge the shots of the rest of the Pack.

WHO IS GOING TO BE THE REDSKIN CHIEF?

One of the Cubs is to be chosen as Indian Chief, and he has got to be very nippy and fast. The Pack forms a big circle. In the middle there are placed five articles, such as Indian clubs, milk cartons. The Chief goes into the

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middle and his job is to keep the articles standing upright while the other Cubs try to knock them over by throwing a football at them. Whoever manages to keep the article standing for a given time is quick enough to be "Indian Chief".

UNDER A ROPE

A series of long ropes is stretched across the room. Players run to and crawl under the first rope, rabbit-hop over the next one and so on with the other ropes. Players return as they went and touch off the next player. The first team with all its players having run the course and returned home is the winning team.

INDOOR OBSTACLE FUN

Equipment: Assorted obstacles such as chairs, benches, piles of books, and similar gear, to clutter the course.

Method: Select half the Troop to set up and run the obstacle course. The rest of the Scouts move to an area where they can't see what's happening. The first group sets the obstacles along a line from one end of the room to the other. They position themselves in two lines, one on each side of the obstacles. One Scout at a time is brought in. He studies the obstacle course for a moment then is blindfolded and told to walk the course without touching an obstacle. As soon as the blindfold is on, Scouts quietly move all obstacles from the course. There's real fun as he walks the course trying to avoid obstacles that aren't there. Repeat with rest of Scouts.

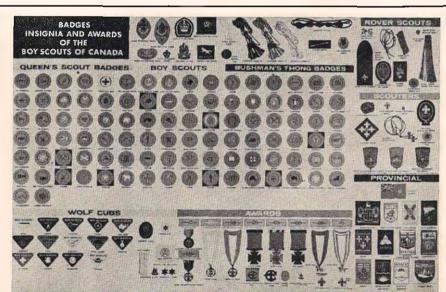
SACK FIGHT

Each boy stands in a burlap or similar type of bag. He must use both hands to keep the bag stretched to its full length. He tries to upset others by thrusting and pushing with shoulders and hips. This can be a duel contest or a mass battle where boys are eliminated as they lose their balance and fall.

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November

THEME: YOU AND SAFETY

On page 12 of this issue of *The Scout Leader*, there is a Home Safety Check List. We suggest that you arrange to have copies made and distributed for use by your Cubs, Scouts and Rovers during November.



PACK - NOVEMBER

Akela, check with your assistants and your Sixers' Council about the use of the following suggested programme ideas.

HOME SAFETY

See the above note regarding home safety.

HIGHWAY CODE

Arrange through your local police department to have a policeman talk to the Pack about highway safety. Let him know what the requirements are, so that he may develop his talk. Ask him to bring along appropriate pamphlets or bulletins that will be of interest to the Cubs.

FILMS

Review a copy of the current Boy Scouts of Canada catalogue for films on safety. You could also contact the local branch of the National Film Board or write to the Canadian Film Institute, 1762 Carling Avenue, Ottawa 13, Ontario, about films dealing with home and highway safety. Through the Coca-Cola Company, outlets across Canada, you may borrow, free of charge, their very fine safety film "Lucky You".

GAMES

Adapt some of the more common games to fit the theme. For example, arrange a game of tag, using chalk sidewalks and streets. The Cubs would be safe on the "sidewalk" areas but may be tagged on "street" areas.

FIRST AIDER BADGE

With a theme of "You and Safety", November would be a good month to train your older Cubs to be prepared. Check with parents of your Cubs and ask those who are capable and willing to conduct a First Aider Course for the older Cubs.

HIGHLIGHT

During one meeting in November take your Pack to visit the Fire Station. Call the station first and let them know what you hope your Cubs will gain from the visit. Have your Group Committee arrange transportation. End the meeting with a question and answer period to check the reaction and observations of the Cubs.

TROOP - NOVEMBER

Note: See Home Safety Check List.

Ist MEETING:

Through' a visit to the local police station, or a visit by a policeman, emphasize the Highway Code to the Scouts. Films and/or demonstrations could be used in conjunction with this programme.

Have a demonstration involving several blocks containing common safety infractions and have the Scouts make a list of:

- a. infractions of rules observed.
- b. areas that could be the cause of accidents due to:
 - 1. poor lighting.
 - 2. badly placed stop signs
 - 3. obstructed view from intersections

Inspect bicycles for lights and reflectors.

2nd MEETING:

Fire Safety

Use the Fireman Badge as the basis of the Troop Meeting. Use the "Base Method" to demonstrate fire reporting, fire fighting, precautions, extinguishers. Send Patrols around to each base in rotation.

Site "A"-Principles of fire

—Fire hazards in the home
(i.e. overloading wiring, frayed cords)

Site "B"—How to report a fire:

- 1. Telephone
- 2. Fire box

Site "C"-Types of fire extinguishers

=How to use each

Site "D"—Practice using extinguishers on a controlled fire

3rd MEETING:

Gun Safety

Conduct a demonstration on the safe handling of guns. Demonstrate how to sight and fire the gun. Emphasize the range and safety rules. Show how to handle a gun while carrying it, travelling through brush or climbing fences. Show how to care for and clean a gun.

4th MEETING:

First Aid

Using casualties with simulated wounds (car accident. fire and gun shot) have the Scouts practice First Aid. Have a competition. Follow it up with a discussion period.

Highlight

In cooperation with Group Committee, parents, a local gun club or the police, arrange a .22 calibre shooting match. Use the Marksman Badge requirements to set up the range.

CREW - NOVEMBER

Note: See the Home Safety Check List

TRAFFIC RULES

Use a panel discussion to introduce the topic of traffic rules and safety. The panel could consist of:

- a. Policeman
- b. Lawyer
- c. Insurance agent

The subject could be explored with special emphasis on: prevention of accidents; what procedure to follow in case of an accident; liability and property damage; and possible court action that could result from careless driving.

GUN SAFETY

Challenge the fathers to a "skeet" or "trap" shoot. Contact a member of a local gun club to make arrangements. Ensure that all participants have knowledge of guns and safety procedures or are given instruction in gun safety prior to the event.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE

Use the subject of safety to work with other Crews in organizing a Senior St. John Ambulance Course for Rover Scouts. If sufficient Rovers are not available, invite Section Scouters to participate. Perhaps the girl friends of Crew members would also be interested.

CAR RALLY

Plan a car rally based on the theme of Safety.

- * Use a car safety check as entering requirement
- * Use a shopping centre as a site for testing driving skills. Seek the advice of local police or Safety League personnel for details.
- * Map out a prescribed route to an unknown destination. Camp for the night and return the next day. Spotters and check-points can be used for points.
- * The winning team would receive the most points from the three items above.

Scout Brotherhood Fund

Forward	3,036.43
Cub Leaders, 1960, Part II Pack Scouters' Wood	
Badge Course, Alta.	28.91
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Burnahy Stride District, B.C.	56.26
Town of Mount Royal Group, Que.	42.20
Kootenay-Columbia District, B.C.	11.50
Burnaby West District, B.C.	11.00
15th Sarnia Cubs, "A" & "B" Packs	7.90
Kemano Scout Group, B.C.	13.78
Cowichan Valley District, Duncan, B.C.	17.00
Bowmont Valley Dist., Calgary Region, Alta	7.65
Riley Park Dist., Calgary Region, Alta.	17.60
Digby District, Cornwallis, N.S.	14.38
John H. E. Bishop, Box 293, RCAF Station,	
Camp Borden, Ont.	8.87
Oilfields District	14.40

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

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

We acknowledge with gratitude, the following donations to the Scout Brotherhood Fund.

1st Port Dalhousie Boy Scout Group, St. Cathar-	-
ines, Ont.	9.58
Wolseley District Council, Winnipeg, Man.	16.25
Ormocto District Council, N.B.	32.62
St. Barnabus, Roxboro, and St. Genevieve	_
United Cub Packs	. 5.65
W. R. Kay, 36 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.	
2nd Yarmouth Wolf Cub Pack, N.S.	5.00
Point Grey District Council, Dunbar, B.C.	. 8.35
Burnaby Mountain District, Burnaby 2, B.C.	
Part II Rover Leaders Course, Blue Springs, Ont.	18.64
Pack Scouters Course, Ponoka, Alta.	
Pack Scouters Course, Jasper, Alta.	
Diamond Willow District, Scouters Conference,	
St. Paul, Alta.	
1st Valleyview Group, Alta	
Part II Troop Scouters Course, Alta.	
	\$3,579.63



YOUNG CANADA'S BOOK WEEK

November 15-22, 1962

Young Canada's Book Week is being celebrated across the nation from November 15 to 22, 1962.

The Patron of the organization, Mr. Roderick Haig-Brown has made the following comments on the importance of good reading habits, "It is not well to be afraid or cautious or hesitant about books, even when one is very young; there is always time for them somewhere in the day's doings and it is only by growing used to the reading of books, accepting them as an essential part of the life of a civilized person, that one can hope to grow into the great world of ideas, present and past, that is found more readily in books than anywhere else".

We urge all Cubmasters and Scoutmasters to ensure that Pack programmes and Patrol projects next month include features that will enable the boys to enjoy discovering something new in the wonderful world of books.



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Few people, if any, still believe that Hallowe'en is the night for reading the omens and glimpsing into the future. Countless transformations have shaped and reshaped the traditions surrounding Hallowe'en. The latest transformation of Hallowe'en in Canada began in 1955, with the first "Hallowe'en for UNICEF" programme. Thus, the mischievous, and sometimes destructive, aspect of Hallowe'en gave way to a sharing by children with their less-fortunate counterparts in what we now look upon as the "developing" countries. Still another phase is taking shape, in carrying their sharing of gifts into giving voluntarily of their own possessions.

The result of the fabulous growth in "Hallowe'en for UNICEF" stems from the knowledge that through UNICEF a single penny can mean the vaccine to protect a youngster from tuberculosis; two pennies can provide a hungry child with a daily cup of milk for ten days; three pennies will buy the penicillin to cure a child of yaws; five pennies can mean the DDT to protect a child from malaria for six months; ten pennies represent 50 vitamin capsules to fight malnutrition, and a little less than 25 pennies to UNICEF will supply the antibiotics to save a young trachoma victim from blindness.

Your Group or Section can help UNICEF achieve its goals by joining in the Hallowe'en programme this fall. It provides an excellent opportunity for turning their fun into a gift of health and hope for the world's needy children.

Check with your District Commissioner to ensure that the project does not conflict with other local activities.



"HOW TO"

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HALLOWE'EN

GOODIES

Hear Ye

Hear Ye

Mear Ve

CUT ON DOTTED LINE



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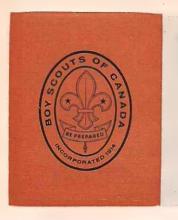
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Fo: Boy Scouts of Canada









CANADA'S Colourful DISTRICT BADGES

Part XVII

Left: The five series of waves on the southern Montreal District, Que., badge represent: the Lachine Canal, the Montreal Waterworks Aqueduct, the St. Lawrence River, the Lachine Rapids, and the St. Lawrence Seaway. On a blue background, the Scout emblem and name bands are yellow with the stars and lettering in green.

Centre: The Humber Downs District, Ont., badge depicts open spaces, rolling hills and green belts. The badge is red, with lettering and design in white. The compass represents the ever-questing nature of the Scout Movement for new places and things.

Right: The Kitimat District, B.C., badge shows an aluminum ingot in white; the wording in green; Mt. Elizabeth, which dominates the area, in white; the transmission tower is black. The background is green with a tip of blue at the lower point.



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.

DO YOU GIVE . . . continued from page 18

to apprehension about the future. They are unsure of their abilities to make sound decisions, to achieve independence in thoughts and actions. At the same time, they strive to find ways of conducting themselves acceptably both with their friends and with the adult world around them.

Annoying as it may be to parents, day-dreaming is one of the most common teen-age means of working out problems and finding solutions to sometimes almost overwhelming confusions and worries. As the father might seek release from daily pressures in an after-dinner nap, so the son finds solace in daydreams, mulling over the things that concern him in daily life.

SEEK CONSISTENT ADULTS

But most particularly, youngsters seek honesty and consistency from adults on which they can rely.

What can grownups—parents, teachers, and youth leaders—do to strengthen youngsters' beliefs in the standards we would wish them to have?

Certainly it is true that our society puts great value on success and the material benefits that go with it. In the eyes of too many adolescents, material success represents the only goal in life, to be attained at any cost.

To counteract this, parents must attack the problem directly. They must face the ethics of their community and their own conduct in regard to them. To rationalize one's own failings is no answer. To deny the temptation to say "The government can afford it" or "After all, it's a wealthy chain store" is the first step toward facing individual responsibility.

Honesty and human decency must be constantly reaffirmed if we are to teach our children the better way to live.

EVALUATE EVERYDAY ISSUES

During the course of daily life, issues involving ethical conduct arise constantly. I recall a contemporary of my son's who won a scholarship on an exam. His high marks were the result of cribbing. We discussed this at home and my son could see that, in the long run, this superficial "victory" was actually a defeat for this boy, unfairly won and dishonestly accepted.

At other times we have discussed laws, why they should be upheld and how to go about changing them. Some laws, such as those governing bowling in New York, we agreed, have outlived their usefulness and should be changed. (Under New York State law, 16-year-olds cannot be admitted to bowling alleys unless accompanied by an adult.)

On the recent student activities in the South (sit-ins) that have violated existing laws in the interests of advancing civil rights, we came to another conclusion. We decided that there are times when men feel they must take a stand for what they believe to be right, but they must be prepared to face the consequences of their actions in so doing.

But while talks are good and specific examples offer chances to help youngsters think through a situation, there is more to be done than this. We teach our youngsters every day of our lives by example, by the things we say, and, more important still, by the things we do. Unless we ourselves are willing to make honesty and integrity begin at home, we can hardly expect it of our children.

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OTHERS TAKE A LOOK AT US

Many Scont councils take part in community fundraising campaigns at this time of year. Other councils take part in similar campaigns in the spring. Of interest to all Scouters, and particularly to Scouters in these councils, is the 1962 report of the National Agency Review Committee concerning the National Council of the Boy Scouts of Canada.

The National Agency Review Committee is a group of business executives most of whom have given voluntary service to and are deeply interested in the work of various social agencies which receive financial support through the Community Chest, United Fund, or other community fund-raising groups.

The organizations involved are given an annual two-day hearing. Some weeks previous to the hearing, each agency prepares a summary of its programme and services and a complete financial statement of receipts, disbursements, etc., and sends it to the National Agency Review Committee whose members do the necessary "homework" to inform themselves concerning the organization under study.

After conference meetings with representatives of the Boy Scouts of Canada on April 16th and 17th, 1962, the committee authorized the following report:

PROGRAMME

"The National Council of the Boy Scouts of Canada is the governing body and is responsible for directing and co-ordinating the Boy Scout Movement in Canada. The over-all organization is divided into provinces and districts. At present, there are over 270,000 boys between eight and seventeen years and over 30,000 uniformed leaders in the Movement. Although the ratio of Scout and Cub membership to eligible boy population remains constant, the present rate of annual growth (5% in 1961) appears to be declining and may be expected to reach a low of 2.5% in three or four years.

"As reported a year ago, committees of the National Council are carrying on studies to stimulate Boy Scout membership, specifically to re-appraise programme and uniform and to determine their suitability for the boy of today. It was pointed out that any resulting recommendations for change would envisage a gradual transition.

"Through its Relationships Department, the Boy Scouts of Canada works closely with other youth organizations in many aspects of their programmes.

BUDGET

"Although it is understood that certain refinements may be made before it becomes final, the tentative 1963 budget was endorsed by the committee.

"The National Council's main sources of revenue continue to be from the Stores Department, estimated for 1963—\$165,000 (net revenue plus rent would be \$191,000), net provincial assessments of \$165,000. These represent over 91% of total revenue.

"... In the opinion of the committee the forecasted increase in expenditure in 1963 appears to be realistic in light of all the factors concerned.

SUPPORT

"The committee again reports that in its opinion the support plan of the [National Council,] Boy Scouts of Canada, is realistic and administratively sound. To a considerable extent the provincial assessment (some 43% of projected revenues) will represent support at the community fund level (in some 44 of which the Movement is a member). The committee is of the opinion that such indirect financial support of the National Council_by chests and united funds is equitable in the light of the important services to the community at large performed by the national body."

SUPPORT YOUR COMMUNITY FUND

Programme for Boys

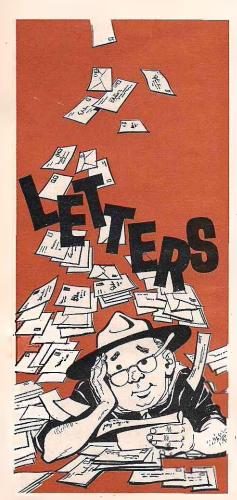
Every Scouter should read and read again Donald L. Peters' excellent article "How to Talk with a Boy", in the May issue of The Scout Leader. It is only as we become more concerned about what is happening to individual boys in our programme (not only while they are participating in the programme, but in every area of life), that we will begin to have the impact on them that we could have. Talking with a boy is the first step to learning about him as an individual.

The article, "Boys", in the same issue, is of great significance in helping us assess how Scouting fits in the wider scheme of things. We look forward with interest to successive articles in the series.

Our future is dependent very much on how we are able to fashion our programme in the best interests of boys, not on fashioning boys in the image of our programme. . . If Scouting is truly for boys, let us bend our efforts to studying and understanding boys, and then examining how we can use our programme to help them become effective, useful, contributing adults.

DONALD R. MILNE, Regional Executive Commissioner.

Edmonton, Alta.



More About Uniforms

distinctive Scout uniform which should be suitable for all occasions, regardless of local weather conditions, i.e., a summer and a winter uniform. Scouting activities in 25-degree below zero weather require more than short pants and shirt, and who will know that he is a Scout if the covers this uniform?

Would it not be better to have a Scout uniform with two distinctive uniforms both along the same lines, and apart from the military influence, one for warm climate which would include short pants, short sleeves on the shirts, high socks, and a neckerchief, and cap? A colder climate uniform of the same style but with long pants and long sleeves on the shirts, short socks (anklets), cap and neckerchief?

Allow each Section to choose the type of uniform and length of time for each uniform to be officially worn . . . according to the dictates of the climate in their particular area.

... When travelling through bush country the long uniform, no matter what the climate, is usually more useful.

... I think that rather than be old diehards, all Scouters and Scouts would prefer to be recognized as members of the Scout Movement by being able to wear their Scout uniform as the outer garment no matter what the temperature might be.

As to cost, material, and durability the uniform should be suitable for work or play or dress and the cost should be kept to a minimum.

like it. . . In order that the public more fully accepts Scouting, the sight of Scouts must be appealing and in some sense conform with the standards the public expects.

I secured a Scout shirt last year for demonstration purposes and now recall that it has long sleeves, yet the pants to go with it are shorts. This seems to be a rather odd-looking uniform and who wants to have to roll up the sleeves all the time? Since you already use long shirt and short pants, why not add the long pants and short shirt to complete the uniform parts; and there you have the two types of the Canadian Scout uniform.

HAROLD L. FREDERICK, JR. Scoutmaster, Member-International Scout Club No. 297.

Telford, Penn., USA.

... I have read with mixed feelings the articles on the uniform and Scouting in general. Coming through Cubs, Scouts and Rovers, I would like to give my opinions, as a Scout, on the matter of the Scout system.

I feel that the Boy Scouts should be divided into two sections, one group aged 11 to 14, and a second group aged 15 to 17, called Senior Scouts. The Seniors would have their own leader and would be partially separate from the other Scouts—having different activities and camps

Cubs and Scouts should stick to the present uniform and the Senior Scouts could have their choice of shorts or long. I would like to see them (the Senior Scouts) adopt a different head-gear, such as the beret . . . probably the (broad-brimmed) hats could be improved—strengthened to last longer . . .

BOB BRUCKER, Rover Scout.

Vancouver, B.C.

Into the Wild Blue Yonder

[In] reply to Lou McPhillips' letter (The Scout Leader, May 1962, p.23): We formed an Air Scout Troop several years ago here in Hamilton, Ontario. We found that there was no information available so we wrote to the secretary of the Air Scouts in London, England.

To distinguish us from other Scouts, we wore blue berets. Activities included visits to the Iocal navy air arm, the local flying club, etc.

We eventually gave up as we thought there was no national interest.

ate themselves with an air club or with the RAF. Unfortunately, here in Canada this is not so easy to do. A Sea Scout has his boat, now, Air Scout, where is your airplane? An affiliation with the RCAF might be obtained through National Headquarters.

KENNETH GOOD, Scoutmaster.

Hamilton, Ont.

Consolidation

Thanks to Mrs. Margaret S. Nickle (The Scout Leader, May '62, p. 22). I hope your letter started a few people thinking . . . I wonder if one of the reasons it is such a job to keep a Group Committee together and active is that there is nothing much that seems to require their personal attention after they do meet? Perhaps a Section council handling all the Troops in a small city, or a section of a large city, would provide a more suitable answer. All business today is trying to consolidate and we find the accounting being done for the branches at head office. It is more efficient. Perhaps Scouting must also consolidate to operate efficiently.

> MURRAY W. McLEOD Scoutmaster.

Medicine Hat, Alta.

Is there a committeeman who would like to reply to Scouter McLeod? Ed.

Serving the Older Boys

The recent discussion on the suitability of the Scout programme for the teen-age boy prompted me to ask three older Scouts (a Troop Leader and two Patrol Leaders) for their opinions. They replied that they were in Scouting because of a sense of duty—not because they enjoyed the programme. This suggests two things:

- 1. The Scout programme, as received by these boys when younger, had worked. They were aware of the responsibilities invested in them as Troop Leader and Patrol Leaders and they were prepared to accept this responsibility and do their duty.
- 2. The same Scout programme was not appealing to them as older boys. The boys, the leader, the programme and the enthusiasm with which the programme was presented were all the same. The only variable was the age of the boys and the interests of the boys. One must conclude that an additional programme is required for the older boy. I suggest two methods for presenting this programme:
- 1. Golden Arrow Patrol. The training laid down for obtaining the Golden Arrow Badge should be extended. The Arrow Patrol—consisting of the Troop Leader, Patrol Leaders and Seconds—should receive a programme [geared] to their age group, in an atmosphere considerably freer than that of the Troop... Outdoor activities [should be] presented in a way which provides a sense of achievement. The Golden Arrow programme would be an addition to the Troop programme, the former developing self-reliance and service; the latter, leadership and character.
- 2. Senior Scouts. Here a specific programme is presented to the older boys. The theme would again be "the outdoors", and the aim, developing of self-reliance and service. However, the programme is separate from the Troop programme. The Senior Troop or Patrol exists as an cutity even in common activity with the Troop.

The advantage of the Arrow Patrol is that it utilizes the Patrol system to the fullest. Each older boy has an opportunity to develop his leadership qualities in the Troop. He is available to train the younger boys, as their elected P.L., not as a super-P.L. substituted from a Senior Patrol, The Arrow training should complement the Troop programme, giving the older boy action he enjoys, while expecting him to carry out his responsibility and duty to the Troop.

The disadvantage (of the Arrow training) is that additional hikes, camps and meetings place considerable demands on the Scouter. The programme could be presented properly only by a team of leaders.

The advantage of the Senior Troop or Patrol is that a separate leader can be assigned to the older boys, the Senior Troop being a fourth Section of the Group.

The disadvantage is the weakening of the Patrol System. Senior boys taking

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.

over as P.L.'s or assisting the T.L. cannot develop the same Patrol esprit de corps with their Patrol (as would an elected P.L.).

Having had experience with both systems, I would strongly recommend the Golden Arrow system, provided sufficent teams of trained leaders can be available.

W. J. LEWIS, Asst. District Commissioner.

Brockville, Ont.

Fall Fashions

This letter is in reply to a letter and editorial note (*The Scout Leader*, February 1962, p. 15) regarding bulky-knit sweaters.

I plotted a design for a sweater and the knitting was done by my wife. I know that there is a certain amount of interest in Scouting designs for this type of sweater. . . .

If the Stores Department would obtain the blank graphs in the various sizes, and handle the receipt of orders and the distribution of the finished graphs, I would be willing to plot the graphs, provided that proceeds derived from this operation are handled entirely by the National Headquarters and are specially earmarked for work with the handicapped. I feel that if the members of the Movement knew that all proceeds were being applied to Scouting with the handicapped, they would be willing to contribute two or three dollars per pattern.

This is a proposal; if National Headquarters feels that there is sufficient interest and merit in such an undertaking. I shall be more than happy to assist.

> JACK J. WILSON, Chairman, District Badge Committee

Scarborough, Ont.

Thanks, Scouler, for your offer of assistance. This and similar interesting suggestions received earlier in the year were investigated by National Headquarters. When several manufacturers pointed out that the demand for heavy knit sweaters was declining, that the cost of special patterns would be extremely high and that a variety of designs and sizes would have to be carried, it was decided that the Stores Department was unable to offer this service. Ed.

Nature Lore

I came across this little verse that I know applies to so many of our Cubs and thought other leaders might be amused with it.

"Animal Stamina"

Mice have survived in a missile,
And monkeys and dogs in a rocket;
And, lively and clean from the washing
machine

Come the worms in the overall pocket.

AGNÉS FLOYD, Asst. Cubmaster

Calgary, Alta.

U.N. Festivities

It was "United Nations Day" at our special Pack meeting on October 24th—each Cub and leader came dressed in the costume of a country of their choice . . . It was wonderful to see Arabs, Japanese, Indians, Dutchmen, Africans, and many others all playing and singing happily together.

We found the local U.N. office most helpful, having supplied us with some good ideas and some posters.

The United Nations programme was full and varied. Songs from other lands were sung; games with a "foreign flavour" were played; refreshments were served by our Group Committee, a la Hawaiian luan. During the festivities, our District Commissioner arrived dressed as an Eskimo, with his dog harnessed to a sled. He told the U.N. members a yarn and stayed to join in the festivities. The grand finale was the breaking of a Mexican pinata—in our case, a pumpkin filled with peanuts.

As each Cub left for home, he was given a UNICEF box with instructions as to what they were to do with them on Hallowe'en. After living in other lands all evening the idea of helping the children of these nations became very important to the boys.

We found the meeting to be successful . . . because it got across the idea of brotherhood in a meaningful way and we all learned something about the U.N. nations, since every "member" came armed with a few facts from his "adopted country".

BETTY FOBES, Cubmaster

Burnaby, B.C.

