

the scout leader

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August-September 1963



the scout leader

THE IDEA MAGAZINE FOR

ALL SCOUTERS AND ADULT LEADERS OF THE MOVEMENT

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PERSPECTIVE

PEACE COMES THROUGH a man's ability to listen not only with the ear but with the mind, not only with the mind but with the spirit.

—A Chinese saying

NO HELP WANTED: Two Cubs, whose younger brother had fallen into the lake, rushed home to mother with tears in their eyes. "We're trying to give him artificial respiration" one of them sobbed, "but he keeps getting up and running away!"

"EVERY REVOLUTION in scientific thought, whether great or small, reveals that we have not been solving a particular problem because of the restricting effect of ideas from the past. Every superstition, every taboo, every incorrect hypothesis or philosophic concept that persists for any length of time, places some limit on human thought. It is from such limits, carried over from the past manner of thinking, that the mind has to escape to discover new things."

—Dr. Harold F. Blum,
Princeton University.

A CATALOGUE OF BOOKS AND OTHER PRINTED MATERIAL designed for Canadian Scouting is enclosed at the centre pages of this issue. We suggest that readers remove the catalogue and keep it for future reference.



OUR COVER PICTURE:

Scout Earl Smith of Ottawa and Explorer Scout David Prescott of Philadelphia, with the life-size replica of the Tait MacKenzie statue, "The Boy Scout" at the National Headquarters of the Boy Scouts of Canada. (See story on page 13).

Photo UPI



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At regular intervals, a series of articles titled "We're Looking at Ourselves" has appeared in *The Scout Leader*. I have found them interesting, and based on constructive thinking. My troop is not the most successful by many standards, yet there have been few drop-outs, except when outside circumstances prevail.

"Scouting is a game", says *The Troop Scouters Handbook*. May I add—it is the most unbelievably complicated game ever devised. At this point, some of you who have come up through the ranks are going to start pawing the air and saying that the Scout programme is wonderful. I don't disagree. It is.

I'd like to draw on a statement attributed to a Y.M.C.A. physical director at one of Toronto's Y.M.C.A.'s. One day, a visitor was watching the group working out on the gym floor. He suggested that, from the material evident, it should be possible to develop a championship team. The physical director replied that the Y.M.C.A. felt that it would accomplish more for the people of Toronto if it got a hundred youngsters playing the game than if it developed a championship team.

Scouting has its championship team in the form of

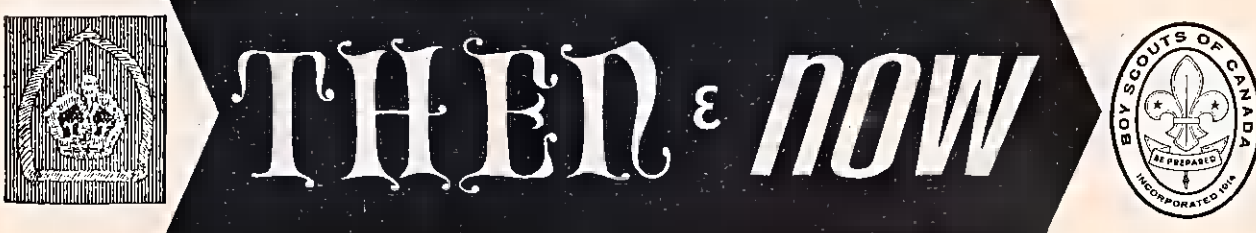
and knowledge in a man's world that made Scouting come alive in the imagination of a boy.

Another consideration is the difference in educational standards today. In the days when Scouting started, many youngsters dropped out of school at twelve years of age or younger. These young minds were in need of the continued training available through the Scout programme, so, fired with the knowledge that what they learned had application in a man's world, they were keen to go ahead. It is my firm belief that the original purpose of Lord Baden-Powell was to devise a programme for boys out of school and running the streets—a programme with a twofold objective: first, to give them something interesting to occupy their time, and secondly, to give them vocational guidance and training to fit them for a useful occupation.

Today, a boy of twelve or thirteen is usually firmly entrenched in school. Teachers seem to feel that a good-sized chunk of the work has to be done at home, and we expect him to find time to study a lot of stuff that has no earthly application but may earn him a cloth badge to sew on a kid's uniform.

SCOUTING

THEN & NOW



Queen's Scouts, but when an organization's largest representation in its boy membership is the nine-year-old boy, the dropout rate in search of that championship team is fantastic.

May I stress the obvious? Scouting was developed against a background of Baden-Powell's experiences during the Boer War. That's almost ancient history now. That in itself, however, is not the reason older boys drift away at twelve to fourteen, almost as quickly as new recruits can be brought in. The real reason is an unchanging programme in a changing world. Let's look more closely. In the era before World War II, Scouting was army. It was training for, and playing at, a *man's* game. The tent camps, the sanitation and camping procedures we try to teach boys were essential in the man's world of the army. Fast-moving mechanized warfare, the barracks, toilets and showers of World War II rendered it all obsolete. The communications methods, the tracking and many other things we teach were essential to the army's business, then. Now, radio and aerial reconnaissance have rendered this obsolescent, if not obsolete. The spark that sold Scouting in the twenties and thirties was not the possibility of a kid's badge to sew on a kid's uniform. It was the possibility of applying Scouting skills

By: *Murray W. McLeod*, Scoutmaster
5th Medicine Hat, Alberta

Is it any wonder that the fourteen-year-old, faced with high school curricula figures it is time to quit playing Boy Scout? By the time the school dropout age of fifteen, sixteen or seventeen is reached, we have lost touch with the boy and our programme offers so little with valid application to life as he sees it that it fails to recapture his interest.

It is my understanding that the purpose of the Scout organization is to train a lad to be a better citizen, while offering him an active, interesting programme of things boys like to do. If this is correct, the Scout organization has chosen the most complex way of doing this. Unwieldy complexity contributes four ways to weakness in the organization. It discourages many men who would make good leaders, but who, after completing a normal business week, have neither the time nor the nervous energy required. It discourages many good lads who look ahead and think, "Aw, all that on top of all the work I have at school, not to mention other things at school or church which I'm expected to take part in." I have

(Continued on page 6)

Excerpts from a speech by:
R. C. BERKINSHAW, C.B.E., LL.D.
President of the National Council
Boy Scouts of Canada
at The Annual Meeting, May 10, 1963

CANADIAN SCO

My first words must be in tribute to His Excellency, the Chief Scout, to whom we owe such a great debt of gratitude. Despite the formidable demands of his high office, General Vanier has continued to devote a great deal of his time to the office of Chief Scout, and his abiding interest in the affairs of the Movement in Canada is, I know, a source of inspiration and an example to us all. . . .

The past year in Scouting has been one of searching examination—a continuation of the probing into the problems of Scouting peculiar to this scientific age in which our boys and young men are growing into manhood. A year ago I referred at some length and with emphasis to the steadily reducing rate of annual growth which has caused us concern for the past several years.

I emphasized at that time that unless we faced up to this problem, and found its causes, we would soon find ourselves with an actual reduction in numbers, instead of just a reduced rate in growth.

The statistics for the end of 1962 show that this downward trend has continued. Our over-all increase in membership during the year was 2.6%, as compared with 4.8% in 1961. A year ago we were serving 15.5% of our potential in the 8-to-17-year age group, while at the present time we are serving 14.8%.

We should be very concerned about this trend but we need not be alarmed as yet because during the past year every level of the Movement in Canada has been tackling this problem with zest and with knowledgeable understanding. In every province, region, and district much thought has been given and much energy expended in establishing the causes of the decline, and in seeking adequate corrective measures.

During the present year you will have the opportunity

to consider a number of remedies suggested by the Programme and Uniform Subcommittee which was set up in October 1959 on the recommendation of the National Programme Committee. I pay tribute to the magnificent work this subcommittee has been doing over the past several years. The intensive study it has given our problems and the efforts it has made to get the best advice and counsel available in this country and elsewhere have proved to be of inestimable value to the Movement in charting our future course.

Through the Programme Committee, the subcommittee will be presenting for your consideration some important and far-reaching recommendations which, if accepted and acted upon, will, I feel sure, not only halt our reducing rate of growth, but will open up further opportunities for expansion and progress.

Some of these recommendations may, at first, appear radical to some people but they in no way change the fundamental character and purposes of the Movement. On the contrary, they serve to reinforce the far-sighted and objective views of the founder.

Scouting was never intended to be static but to move with the times.

In his instructions to Scoutmasters at the very inception of the Movement, Baden-Powell, in referring to Scouting as a partner of the educational system said: "Education has to be directed to meet what is needed today and, more especially, what will be needed tomorrow." It is in this spirit of the needs of both today and tomorrow that the Programme and Uniform Subcommittee has directed its thinking, pursued its task, and makes its recommendations.

As your president, I urge you to give careful consideration to these recommendations and, if and when

they are adopted, to initiate vigorous action to implement them in the territories under your jurisdiction and administration.

We have tended in the past in a variety of ways to place Scouting within the rigid confines of rules, regulations and sometimes outworn traditions. This tendency is particularly apparent with respect to age groupings and programme content.

The founder constantly warned against rigidity in the practice of Scouting. Adaptability was his keyword and it must be ours. Anyone who has read thoughtfully the writings of the founder will be well aware of his encouragement of adaptability to meet conditions peculiar to the community and the people where Scouting is operating. Should we make the error of ignoring this fact, we stand little chance of reversing the trend which has been apparent in our membership over the past few years.

Scouting was instituted for the younger teen-ager, now a minority in our membership. Flexibility in our age

To quote Dr. Carter Storr who spoke at the February meeting of the National Executive Committee, "If this committee proceeds with the publication of the magazine it will earn the thanks of not only the educators and the librarians in Canada but also of every family in Canada".

It is most gratifying to note the continued and increasing support given to the Scout Movement by the newspapers, radio, television, and other media in Canada. We must continue to merit this support.

There has been a further increase in the number of sponsors during 1962. All types of sponsoring institutions showed increases.

This is encouraging because it provides the Movement with a greater number of groups through which a larger number of boys can be attracted into membership. . . .

More and more the value of our Research Service is being understood and appreciated. This service has been of inestimable value to the Programme and Uniform

UTING TODAY!

groupings, in our programme, our regulations and our outlook is a prime requisite for re-establishing the Movement as an attraction to teen-age boys of which there is a potential of more than one million in Canada today.

There have been evidences already of a growing approval of flexibility in our practices. The recent decision to allow boys to determine for their own section certain matters of uniform detail has been well received both by boys and Scouters.

There has been a noticeable change of attitude on the part of operating councils in the field of experimental programming and a more tolerant approach to interpretation of the programme itself.

There are some who may fear that this adaptability or flexibility will lead to license and too much diversity. Our faith in the inherent sincerity and the soundness of those who administer the Movement and give leadership to Scouting should dispel any serious fear in this regard.

However, I would add a word of caution. Do not expect miracles from changes as they are adopted. It will always take time for their effects to be fully reflected in our membership statistics. . . .

You have already endorsed one of the biggest undertakings ever to be attempted by the Boy Scouts of Canada—the establishment of a magazine for Canadian boys.

The reports of the co-operation being received from provincial councils have been most encouraging and should ensure the successful launching of the project. This boy magazine will render a unique service to Canada.

Subcommittee, and despite the heavy demands from this committee, the Research Service has continued to assist national headquarters' departments and councils in other parts of Canada in the preparation of essential data and the development of statistical information.

One could comment at length on the activities of the Programme Department but I shall refer only to the record of Scouter training. During 1962, 12,399 Scouters, or about 38% of the total Scouter strength, took training of one kind or another. When you consider the thousands who have taken training in previous years and are still active, this is a very good record. It is of particular interest to note that 160 of our Scouters serving with Canada's armed forces groups in Europe are included in this total. . . .

I want to make reference to the growing programme of travel on the part of Scout groups in Canada. There was evidence of an increase in this sort of activity during the past year. It is a healthy sign and I hope that more and more boys will be given this opportunity to "look wide" both in their own country and in other countries. . . .

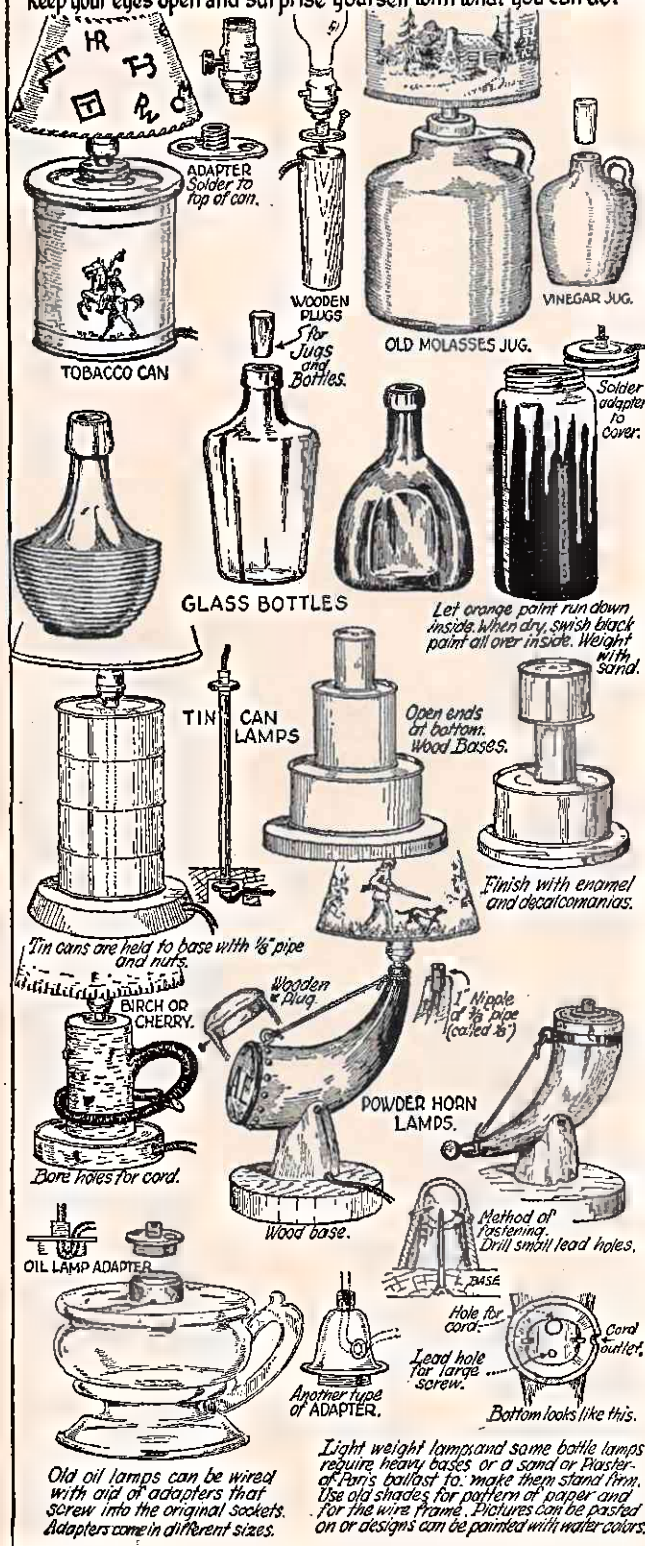
In closing this report may I emphasize that the whole object of our Movement is to serve the youth of Canada; to instil into the minds and hearts of this "take-over generation" reverence, respect, responsibility and discipline in such a way as not to stifle the ambition, initiative and exuberance of youth; but to equip them morally, spiritually and intellectually, and assist them to acquire a sense of purpose and obligation to their generation, to their country and to the world. ★

"Scouting was never intended to be static, but to move with the times."

HANDICRAFT CORNER

(Continued from page 3)

Acceptable gifts at all times, lamps can easily be made from an endless variety of material. Odd shaped bottles, tin cans, jugs, odd pieces of wood, can be converted into lamps with very little work. Keep your eyes open and surprise yourself with what you can do.



By Courtesy of Boy Scouts of America

known boys who would be out eight nights a week to keep up with all that is desired of them. This complexity is also the reason for half-trained boys being passed in tests—tests when the Scoutmaster depends on the book to judge a boy's knowledge.

"A Scout's duty is to be useful. . ." reads the third Scout law. Well, I know one area in which Scouts could be useful if given the proper training. In connection with planning an emergency radio system for civil defence stations there is a problem obtaining communications operators. The requirements for a certificate (Restricted Radio-telephone Operator's Certificate) are fairly simple and are outlined in a small manual available from the Federal Government's Department of Transport, Telecommunications and Electronics Division. The certificate test requirements demand knowledge of procedures for handling messages quickly and accurately, over telephone equipment, and knowledge of basic radio procedures. I would suggest that Second Class Scout signalling

SCOUTING

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be based on the requirements for restricted radio-telephone operators, and First Class Scout signalling require standards equivalent to those of the certificate. (The certificate is not normally granted to anyone under eighteen years of age.)

I am not suggesting that we turn these civil defence stations over to Scouts to operate, although even this might be done under supervision in certain emergencies. I am suggesting that when Scouts reach the required age, they will be prepared to take over as operators.

In this way, Scouting could help build up a pool of trained emergency operators, and also teach boys message-handling procedures that would be of value in any business.

Careful study should be made in two fields:

1. What are the life objectives of boys of twelve and thirteen years of age in today's world?
2. What can we teach that has direct application in today's world?

From the findings of such a study must come a programme that will restore the vision of a place in a *man's* world. When we provide a programme that gives boys a chance for advancement in the things that they see as essential to the men they want to become, we'll be caught in an avalanche. ★

Honours and Awards

His Excellency Major-General, The Right Honourable Georges P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C., C.D., in his capacity as Chief Scout for Canada is pleased to announce the following Honours and Awards on the occasion of Dominion Day, July 1st, 1963.

CORNWELL SCOUT BADGE—3

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

Late Scout Donald E. R. Steele, 12, Edmonton, Alberta—Donald was a recruit in the 14th Thunderbird (Knox United) Scout Troop in Edmonton. He died of cancer after five weeks of hospitalization. During the time of his illness he showed an unusual degree of courage and meritorious conduct, fighting a gallant but losing battle with cancer. Donald was a very new Scout but before being stricken he had already been on one hike and a camp with his troop. The Cornwell Scout Badge is presented posthumously.

Patrol Leader James Carl Shard, 13, Scarborough, Ontario—James joined the Boy Scout Movement as a Wolf Cub in the 120th Toronto Group at Sunnyview Orthopaedic Hospital in 1957. He moved up to the Scout troop in 1960, eventually being promoted to lead a patrol of his fellow Scouts—all this while a patient in the orthopaedic hospital where he is suffering from muscular dystrophy. This Scout's high character and devotion to duty in spite of long suffering continues to be an example to all.

Late Troop Leader Lang Paul Baker, 17, Prescott, Ontario—Lang first became a Scout at the age of fourteen when a new troop was started in Maynard, Ontario, in 1960. Soon Scouting activities became his main interest. He made good progress in his badgework and became a patrol leader. Unfortunately, the boy began to suffer pains in his stomach, diagnosed later as carcinoma of the liver, an illness which proved fatal. His doctor writes: "Many a man could take an example of his faith, strength and courage". The Cornwell Scout Badge is awarded posthumously.

THE GILT CROSS—3

For gallantry with moderate risk

Cub Paul Douglas Greenwood, 10, Duncan, British Columbia—For his presence of mind and the courageous manner in which he rescued seven-year-old Scott Dougan from drowning, when the latter fell through a hole in the ice of Quamichan Lake.

Scout Claude Montambault, 12, Ste. Foy, Quebec—For his courage and the persistence displayed when he saved a fellow Scout, Peter Gauthier, from drowning during a camp swim period, when others had already failed in the attempt.

Scout Aidan Acton, 13, Toronto, Ontario—For the complete disregard for his own safety and the persistent way he dived repeatedly into a swimming pool, covered with floating ice, in a gallant attempt to rescue eight-year-old Joseph Doran who had fallen through the thaw-weakened ice.

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT FOR GALLANTRY—1

Scout John Simpkins, 13, Ancaster, Ontario—For his gallant action in diving to the rescue of Paul Denyer, 12, who was in danger of drowning when he got into difficulty with a snorkel tube and swallowed a large amount of water. John's presence of mind in calling to his aid another boy in a boat is very commendable.

CERTIFICATE OF MERITORIOUS CONDUCT—6

Cub Randy Munroe Kanten, 10, Sylvan Lake, Alberta—For his presence of mind and the efficient manner in which he acted when he arrived home from school and found his grandmother on the floor with a broken hip. He is especially commended for immediately sending for adult help.

Scout Warren Fink, 12, Kitchener, Ontario—For his quick action in awakening others in an apartment house, when he was roused from his sleep to discover the building was on fire. His alertness led to the fire being controlled in time to save a possible loss of life.

Patrol Leader Terry Hoskin, 13, Vedder Crossing, British Columbia—For the excellent and commendable manner in which he applied first aid to his friend, Ian Irvine, also thirteen, who had fallen on his head when he slipped while the pair were mountain climbing. Terry not only used his knowledge of first aid but, procuring help from a passing truck, saw that his chum was taken to hospital.

Patrol Leader Frankie Hurley, 14, Vankleek Hill, Ontario—For his presence of mind in rescuing from drowning five-year-old Claude Dubois who had become trapped under some logs in two feet of water.

The 3rd Cornwall Scout Troop, Cornwall, Ontario—For the meritorious action taken by the Scouts, under the Scoutmaster's direction, in saving valuable church records when the church hall caught fire and became completely gutted.

Mr. Colin George Marshall, Cornwall, Ontario—For his speedy action and presence of mind in going to the rescue of Miss Eleanor Cherry who had slipped into the swiftly-flowing waters of the Rouge River and was in danger of drowning.

THE SILVER FOX—2

For services of the most exceptional character to Scouting in the international field

His Excellency the Right Honourable Viscount Amory, G.C.M.G., Ottawa, Ontario
M. Demetrios Alexatos, Athens, Greece

THE SILVER ACORN—5

For specially distinguished services

Mrs. Ruby May Buesnel, Toronto, Ontario
Mr. John Donald Carmichael, Toronto, Ontario
Mr. James Percy Carr, Burnaby, British Columbia
Mr. Bower Carty, Ottawa, Ontario
Mr. James Harper Mitchell, Oliver, British Columbia

MEDAL OF MERIT—14

For good services to Scouting

Miss Cynthia Llewellyn, Vancouver, British Columbia
Mr. Gordon H. Archibald, North Vancouver, British Columbia
Mr. Arthur E. Collard, Vancouver, British Columbia
Mr. Everett N. Dillon, Toronto, Ontario
Mr. Victor A. Fisher, New Waterford, Nova Scotia
Mr. Charles Burton Gibson, Calgary, Alberta
Mr. Donald Bedson Heelis, Granby, Quebec
Mr. Ronald William Jones, Toronto, Ontario
Mr. William Ladbroke, Don Mills, Ontario
M. Joseph Leonelli, Montreal, Quebec
M. Paul Matte, Hull, Quebec
Mr. Cyril John Redgers, Islington, Ontario
Mr. Thomas Nigel Snelgrove, West Vancouver, British Columbia

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT—5

Mr. Jesse Bedford, Richmond, British Columbia
Mr. Walter G. Erwin, Fort Frances, Ontario
Mr. Thomas O. Jones, Ridgeway, Ontario
Mr. William Roy McDonaugh, Zealandia, Saskatchewan
Mr. Phillip Sergeant, Red Deer, Alberta ★

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for the busy days ahead

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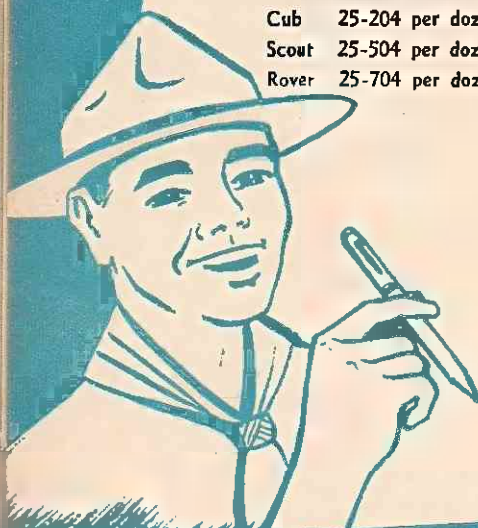
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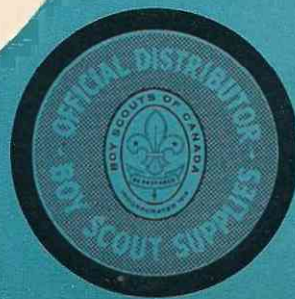
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CUB UNIFORM AND EQUIPMENT Catalogue to be published in September.

**For Scouts, Rovers
and Leaders:**

SCOUT, ROVER AND LEADER UNIFORM AND EQUIPMENT Catalogue to be published in September.

For All Members:

CAMPING AND OUTDOOR EQUIPMENT Catalogue to be published in March.

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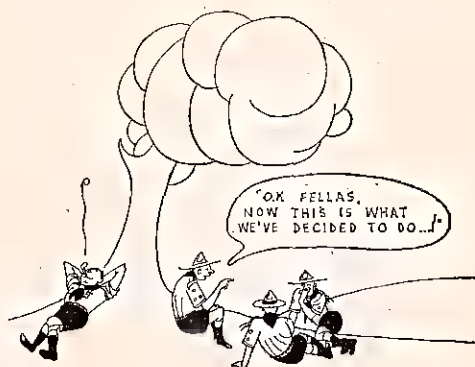
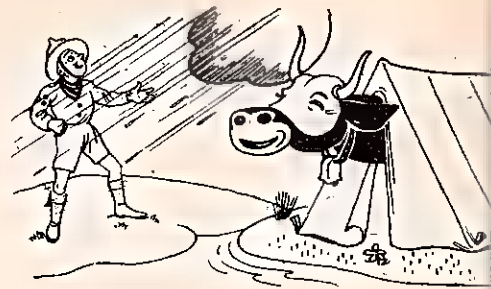


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Here are some interesting ideas for outdoor activities. A little thought and planning should make any of these ventures a fun-filled project for your outdoor activity!

A day's trip to a nearby historical shrine should provide an interesting activity for a younger group. Community or national shrines are within reach of almost any locality. After the hike, skits could be performed by the Scouts, depicting the historical event which the shrine honours. This hike could tie in with the Citizenship Proficiency Badge.



ADVENTURES OVER HILL AND DALE!

★ How many city boys have visited farms? A day's hike to a farm might prove a novel experience. Make arrangements ahead of time for the boys to learn something of the methods and machines used on a farm.

Plant crops! Feed animals! Perhaps you can get permission to sleep in a barn overnight!

★ Boys that have the opportunity to obtain boats might enjoy sailing. If no boats are available, try building a raft, erect a tent on it, and float it along the bank of a shallow stream. That should make for unusual sleeping accommodations!

★ Is there a beach nearby? A hike in bare feet might be fun. A campfire and weiner roast on an overnight would be interesting. Have you ever tried to erect a tent in sand?

★ Here's a switch—take a hike carrying only essentials with you. Find or make your own shelter and cooking utensils. This idea has many possibilities: cave-man hike; lost in the desert; stranded on an island; living off the land; emergencies; first aid; signalling. The possibilities for practising Scoutcraft are excellent. Get your gang together and think things over. You'll be surprised at the imaginative ideas you come up with. ★



This is the first in a series of monthly suggestions prepared to assist you in developing a worthwhile programme for your section. This series is based on "A Planning Guide for Programmes" published in the June/July issue of *The Scout Leader*. If required, a reprint of the Guide is available from your local Scout office.

The monthly themes are based on "Fitness through Scouting", our theme for 1963-64. A Leader's Information Kit (available for 75c from your Scout office) outlines, in detail, some of the fitness activities that your boys may follow. The kit contains a fine booklet entitled "Fitness Through Scouting" which will be used as a reference for this series of articles.

SEPTEMBER THEME:

BASIC FITNESS

PACK, TROOP AND CREW

Check the *Fitness Through Scouting* booklet for details and ideas on developing initial personal testing.

Activities

The *Fitness Through Scouting* booklet has many illustrated activities designed to help boys develop fitness. Use one or more of these activities in every programme and also encourage your boys to use them at home.

OCTOBER THEME:

FIT FOR SPACE

PACK

Reading Material

Get a copy of *We Seven* (paper back edition 75c), the story of the astronauts—their selection, training and actual work in space. Your older Cubs may be able to read this book themselves, and its contents will provide ideas for stories, play-acting, projects, et cetera, for pack and home use.

Films

Some companies concerned with communications and transportation have produced excellent films dealing with these topics. Some of these films were first shown on television and are now available for general distribution. Check your local film library or write to the Canadian Film Institute, 1762 Carling Avenue, Ottawa, or to National Headquarters, Boy Scouts of Canada, for details.

Party

Have a star-gazing party. On a moonless night, take a small group of older Cubs to an open spot away from city lights. Let them lie on their backs on ground sheets. Using a focusing flashlight, point out the North Star, the Milky Way and a few other major constellations. Tell the myths connected with the names of the constellations. Don't stay too late or try too much on the first attempt. You may have a parent in your group who has a telescope and an interest in astronomy who would be happy to take over this activity for you.

Autumn Games

Take advantage of the natural activity of Cubs and provide them with many opportunities to get out and take part in active, constructive games. The suggestions outlined in Section "C" (Outdoor Meetings and Activities) of "Chapter 5" of *The Pack Scouters Handbook* are very helpful.

TROOP

Communications

Space and space flight requires astronauts who are fit and who are able to handle themselves in a variety of situations. Recent space experiments conducted by Russia included two astronauts in orbit at the same time. While orbiting around the earth they contacted each other. In addition, television cameras sent pictures back to earth. Communications play an important role in such flights.

All of this leads up to the Signaller and Radioman Badges. The ability to send messages quickly and accurately is important. Scouts, to progress in these badges, must be able to make use of the skills they acquire. Activities should provide such opportunities—

- (a) semaphore relay against runners over a distance of one mile.
- (b) build a machine that can send semaphore and be operated from a distance of ten feet.
- (c) build a morse signalling set that can be placed in a cigarette package (including battery).
- (d) join in the "Jamboree-on-the-Air".

Mobilization—Draw up and test troop mobilization plans

1. Where normal communication services (telephone, radio, etc.) are working.
2. Where such services are not working.

Signs and Symbols—Run a patrol contest to see how many types of signs and symbols they can identify.

Road signs

Agencies—Red Cross, Royal Life Saving Society

Business firms

Food brands

Patrol Insignia—Have each patrol design and make a distinctive patrol flag.

Run a Kim's game with various patrol colours—see how many they can identify.

CREW

Communications are playing an increasingly important role in today's society. Communications can be personal as well as impersonal. Try these in the crew:

Speech—Put a tape-recorder microphone in front of a Rover and have him make an impromptu speech. Listen to the tape and discuss his method of delivery.

Gestures—What do you do with your hands when talking? Are gestures natural or are hands rigidly clenched?

Signs—Sign language used to be important to Scouts on the plains when the country was young. Deaf-mutes use sign language. What signs do we use to convey ideas?

Symbols—Mathematics make use of symbols. What other ways do we use them?

Music—What can music do to help communication? Bugle calls? What does the William Tell overture bring to mind?

Art-Painting-Photography—Study how artists convey dimensions in their work. How is art and photography used in the field of merchandising?

Mimes—One of the oldest forms of entertainment. Red Skelton is only one of the modern entertainers who is an expert in this art. How about preparing a show for Christmas?

Highlight Activity

Contact local radio clubs and make arrangements early to take part in the Jamboree-on-the-Air on the 19th and 20th of October. Remember to advise how many will attend and to send thanks to the club afterward. ★

● Progress Report

● Questions and Answers

The initial mailing list form for our new magazine, *Canadian Boy*, is being compiled smoothly. The understanding and co-operation we have received from Scouters, group committees and councils have greatly facilitated the process. There will continue to be many problems at different levels of organization but they can, and will be overcome by patience, understanding and much hard work.

If you have sent along your Initial Mailing List forms, Thank You. If not, please help the circulation staff by sending them in now.

Now, for a question and answer period, to try to keep the picture clear:

1. Why is it necessary to complete an Initial Mailing List form?

A. With over 300,000 individual names and addresses to record as subscribers to Canadian Boy, we require time to process these names.

2. Will the names that appear on the Initial Mailing List be those who receive the magazine?

A. For the most part, yes. We calculate that there will be approximately 30 per cent changes as 1964 registration forms are received. Registered Cubs, Scouts, Rovers and section Scouters will receive the magazine. Boys who have transferred within the Movement will be re-registered on their new group or section listings. Names of boys no longer in Scouting will be removed from the subscription list.

3. What about boys or leaders who join after the registration date?

A. By completing the form, Application for Additional Members, or, in the case of leaders, the form, Recommendation for the Registration and Appointment as Scouter, which registers the boy or leader, receipt of the

magazine will be automatic. Fees must, of course, accompany the forms.

4. May other boys subscribe to Canadian Boy? If so, where and how much does it cost?

A. Anyone may subscribe through any Scout Headquarters office. The subscription rate for members of the Boy Scouts of Canada is 50c per year; for others, it is \$2.00 per year. Subscriptions from the United States, England or other countries will be accepted but postage must be added. A full scale of rates for foreign countries will be



worked out and published in The Scout Leader and Canadian Boy.

5. Why was the magazine named Canadian Boy?

A. Choosing the name of a magazine is a difficult problem as almost everyone has at least one or two suggestions. We chose the title, Canadian Boy, because it describes the magazine's characteristics—a Canadian publication for boys. This name, however, was selected only after several hundred titles were considered.

6. What will the magazine contain?

A. Canadian Boy will be a 40-page magazine in the popular 8½" x 11" size (like The Scout Leader), with

colour throughout. It will feature fiction stories, how-to-do-it articles, tales from Canadian history, humour, contests, career ideas and information, Scouting skills for every section, stories, ideas presented in popular "comic art" form, and advertising. We hope it will provide well-balanced reading content for boys of all ages, particularly Cubs, Scouts and Rovers.

7. Why hasn't someone else published a general magazine for boys before?

A. From a commercial publishing point of view, it is an almost impossible financial risk. It is essential that this type of magazine have a large circulation from the beginning, to make it attractive to advertisers. It is the revenue from advertising which is the life blood of any magazine. This is one of the main reasons why the Boy Scouts of Canada is publishing the magazine and ensuring that it reaches every boy and section Scouter. Only by this method of circulation is it possible to publish a magazine for boys. We can make this a successful business venture with your help and the results of success will be passed on to every member.

The Boy Scouts of Canada has long been a leader in the service of young people. By recognizing the urgent need for good periodical reading material for young people, the Movement is, once again, taking an important step forward in the leadership of boys and young men. It does so knowing that its membership will rally to support its decision to publish *Canadian Boy*. The success of this venture will, once again, justify the important place the Movement holds in Canadian society.

Thus *Canadian Boy* presents an opportunity for each one of us to play an important role in providing a valuable service for our membership and for all boys and young men in Canada.

CANADIAN BOY..CANADIAN BOY..CANADIAN BOY

"THE BOY SCOUT"

Representatives of the Boy Scouts of Canada and the Philadelphia Council of the Boy Scouts of America were present for the unveiling of the statue "The Boy Scout" created by the late Dr. Robert Tait McKenzie, at National Headquarters of the Boy Scouts of Canada on June 29, 1963. The statue, which now stands beneath the canopy of the entrance to the National Headquarters, is the eighth replica of the original statue, but the first to be erected in Canada. It was a gift of the Philadelphia Council of the Boy Scouts of America, for which Dr. McKenzie created the original statue.

Dr. McKenzie was a great Canadian who did much to keep in harmony the national spirit of Canada, where he was born and educated; the United States, where he lived, worked and died; and the United Kingdom, in which he served, and where stands one of his greatest works—the Scottish-American War Memorial in Edinburgh.

Dr. McKenzie was active in forming the first Boy Scout troop in Philadelphia where he had accepted a position as head of the Department of Physical Education at the University of Pennsylvania. He was a lifelong friend of the founder of Scouting, Lord Baden-Powell. The original of "The Boy Scout" stands at the entrance to the Scout Service Centre in Philadelphia, where it was placed in 1937.

In speaking of the life-like bronze statue, the late Dr. McKenzie aptly phrased many of Scouting's ideals: "[The statue] trusts that his uncovered head may betoken to [Scouts] reverence, obedience to proper authority, and the well-ordered discipline so necessary to our well-being as a nation; . . . that he may never unsheath [the hatchet] for grinding purposes; that he may never raise it in the cause of wanton destruction, but always for the defence of the weak and for the hewing out of new and nobler standards of conduct and progress; that he may apply it unceasingly to the neck of treachery, treason, cowardice, discourtesy, dishonesty and dirt. . ."

The stirring words of a great man serve to remind us of the purpose of Scouting as a world organization. The Boy Scouts of Canada is proud to have this fine work grace its National Headquarters and admires the spirit of goodwill and Scout brotherhood which prompted its presentation. ★



AN AUCTION SALE

A troop in New Zealand recently bought a bridge for £10. They dismantled it and graded and stacked the wood. They then canvassed the area for anything of value—items donated included cars, trucks, live-stock and furniture. A firm of auctioneers gave their services, while the group arranged refreshments. The bridge material realised over £1,100 at the auction, while the total proceeds of the sale were between £1,600 and £1,700! This idea could be adapted for use anywhere. Collect the material, get a good auctioneer and publicize the event well. There's something magnetic about an auction!

—Boy Scouts World Bureau

BOY SCOUTS FIGHT DISEASE IN NIGERIA

Protecting villagers against yaws, scabies and smallpox—these are some of the Good Turns done by a small group of Nigerian Scouts working alongside a team of WHO and UNICEF workers in the eastern region of Nigeria in the past few years. The Scouts were first trained by members of the two United Nations agencies to help in the campaign against yaws. The disease attacked between ten and twenty per cent of the population before efforts to control it started in 1954.

By 1959, with the Scouts' help, it had been practically wiped out.

Converted to "health orderlies", the Scouts—who now number 37—were put on a smallpox vaccination drive. By the end of 1961, they had checked nearly 140,000 people and eighty-six per cent of them were vaccinated against smallpox by the UN health team. They were just in time: in 1962 a serious threat of smallpox arose in neighbouring villages. In the area where the Scouts operated, only eight cases of the disease occurred.

—Unesco Features

Scoutscope



PHOTO: RCAF

← OVERSEAS CEREMONY

Air Vice-Marshal L. E. Wray presented twenty-six Scouts with Queen's Scout certificates and five Guides with Gold Cords at a ceremony held in the Chateau de Mercy, headquarters of the NATO Air Division located in Metz, France. A/V/M Wray congratulated the recipients on their accomplishment and complimented the leaders on the excellence of their work in furthering Scout and Guide activities in Europe. ★

A DISTINCTION

The 22nd St. John's Scout Troop, Nfld. of the Salvation Army has received sixteen General's Awards, the highest Salvation Army Scout award. It is one of few Canadian troops to achieve this distinction so often.

ACTIVE AT 85!

Edward Vincent Spiller, 85, of Calgary, Alta., recently was presented with a portrait of himself—a gift donated on behalf of all the past and present Boy Scouts of the Calgary district. The artist was Mr. W. Ullman, who did the portrait from photos and observations made without

Mr. Spiller's knowledge. Mr. Spiller came from Britain in 1909 and was instrumental in forming the first Boy Scout group in Calgary in 1910. He has remained active in the Movement and is now a hale and hearty district commissioner. He is one of the few founders of a Boy Scout Group in Canada who is still active in the Movement.



Here's how you can win shooting awards like these

If you're looking for a fast-growing field of competitive sport to make a name in, shooting will give you the solid satisfaction you seek.

It's a challenging sport for fellows and girls who enjoy the fun of group competition and the thrill of having their individual skill recognized with awards. The Dominion Marksmen program gets you started shooting quickly and can lead to a contender's spot in nation-wide competitions. Former members have competed successfully in Olympic and world championships.

Dominion Marksmen is a progressive shooting program which rewards each step of your progress with a pin, badge

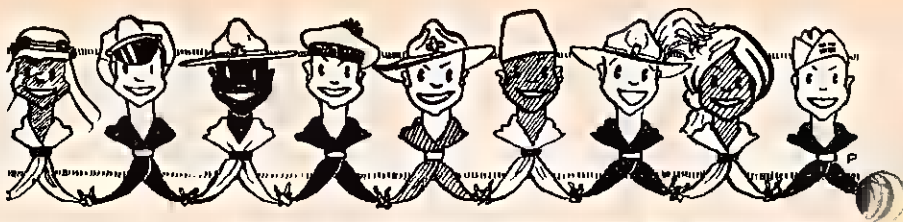
or shield. Targets and awards are provided free of charge, as is the Dominion Marksmen crest which is available only to registered members.

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

DOMINION MARKSMEN

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GAMES from OTHER LANDS



CATCHING THE DRAGON'S TAIL

Catching the Dragon's Tail is a game from China. All players stand in a line, their hands on one another's shoulders. The first person in line is the head of the dragon, and the last is the tail. The head tries to catch the tail by manoeuvring the line around so that he can tag the end player. The line must not break. All the other players do their best to keep the head from catching the dragon's tail. When the head catches the tail, the end player becomes the head and the player who was in front of him becomes the tail.

WATER SPRITE

Water Sprite is another game from China. Two lines of players face one another twenty to sixty feet apart. Between the two lines stands the "Water Sprite" who is "It". The intervening space represents the river. The Water Sprite beckons to one of the players to leave the "bank" and cross the "river". Immediately the Water Sprite closes his eyes and counts to ten. The player signalled in turn signals to a player on the opposite bank while the Water Sprite has his eyes closed. These two

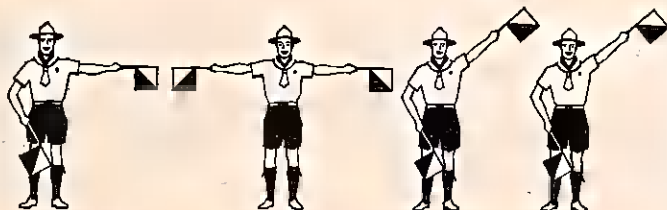
players try to change positions while the Water Sprite tries to tag one of them. The one he catches is "It".

THE EAGLE AND THE PIGEON

The Eagle and the Pigeon is a game from Bolivia. One person is chosen to be the eagle, another to be the pigeon. All others form a circle and join hands. The eagle chases the pigeon around the circle. Those who make up the circle are on the side of the pigeon and let him pass under their clasped hands. They try not to let the eagle come through. The game lasts until the eagle catches the pigeon or gives up trying.

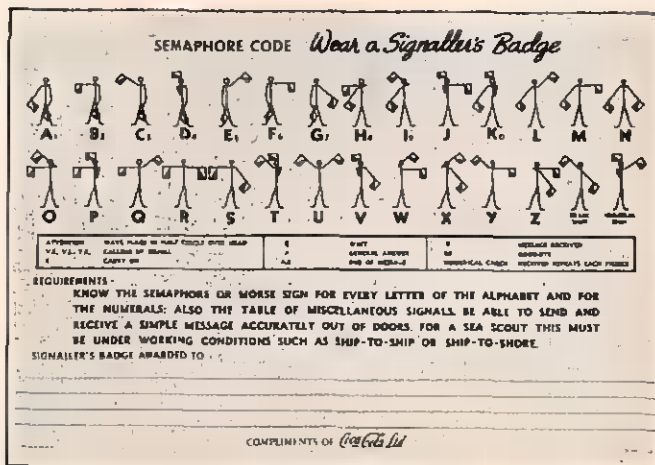
SCORPION'S STING

Scorpion's Sting is a game from India. Players gather closely about one player, the scorpion, who walks on all fours. However, he is supposed to raise one leg, which represents his stinger. The scorpion tries to touch a player with his raised leg. If he does, that player becomes the scorpion. The players tease the scorpion by touching his head, his shoulders, his hands, or even his stinger, being careful to prevent his stinging them. ★



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Send today for your free signalling chart, as shown at right. Large and clearly printed, it shows on one side the semaphore code and on the other the Morse code, complete with the new revised phonetic alphabet as used by the armed services, etc. Act now—supply limited. (Order 2 charts for each of your groups.) Write to: Signalling, Coca-Cola Ltd., 90 Broadview Ave., Toronto 8, Ontario.

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CARPENTRY FOR BOYS

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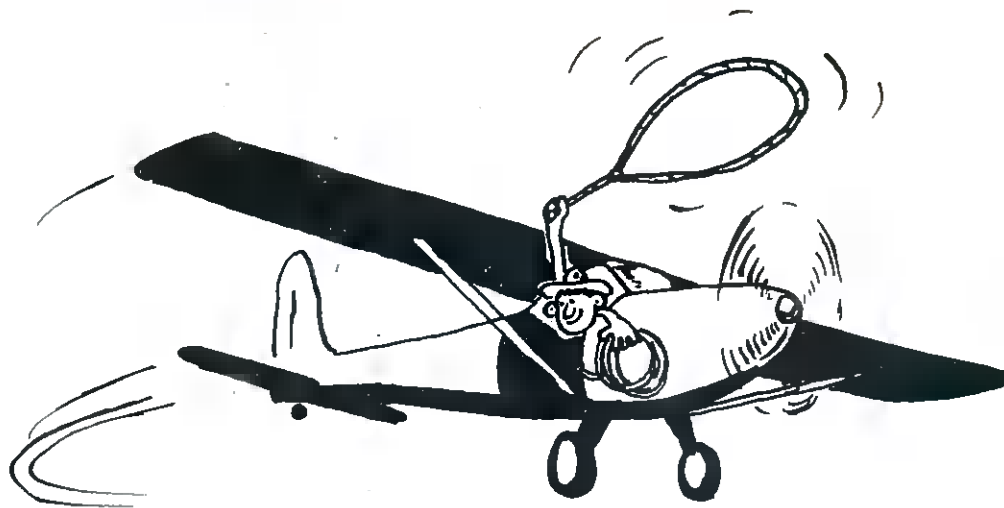


PATROL ACTIVITIES

Ideas for Patrol Leaders to improve their Troop's hiking, camping, mapping, signaling, etc.

No. 20-536 Price.....25c

Available from your local
Distributor or the Stores Dept.,
Box 3520, Stn "C", Ottawa 3, Ont.



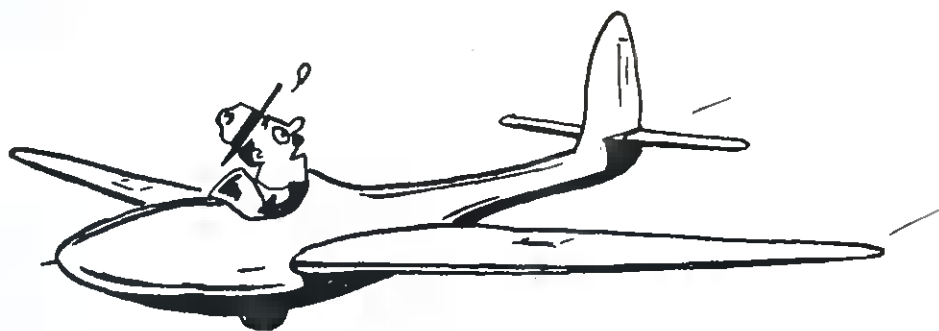
Fun in the Sky!

During World War II, the members of one specialized regiment proudly wore a badge depicting an alighting eagle—the emblem of the Glider Pilot Regiment. Those who can recall huge gliders lumbering along behind Dakotas, laden with men and equipment, probably never realized that there was more to flying a glider than simply being pulled along by an aircraft. It looked easy from the ground!

Gliding, however, was not an innovation of World War II. On the contrary, it played an important role in the training of German pilots prior to the formation of the Luftwaffe. Men had been trying to fly since the days of Icarus. Emulating birds by launching oneself into space with a pair of artificial wings seemed the logical answer. This method was not altogether reliable. Even with the advent of the piston engine, however, powerless flight still held fascination for many people. The uncomfortable results of exposure to castor oil fumes from the engines of early aircraft and the comparative ease with which their wings fell off, may well have contributed to the continued interest in gliding. Paradoxical as it may seem, gliding is more popular in today's space age than ever before.

(Continued on page 19)

By: GORDON BOOTH, A.S.M.
1st Ste. Therese, Que.



N.H.Q. Building Fund

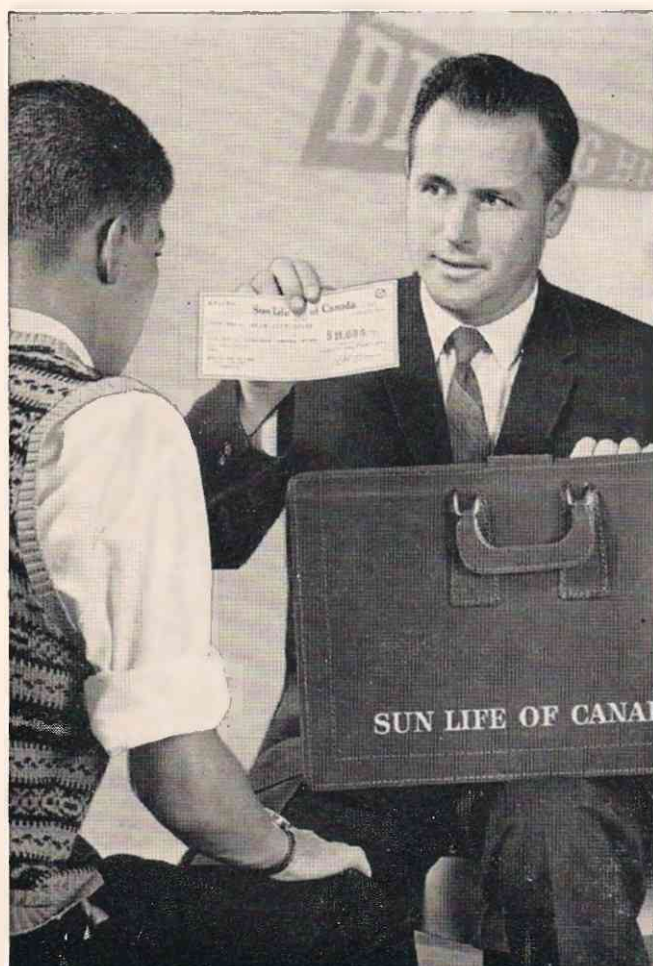
We acknowledge with grateful thanks, the following contributions to the National Headquarters Building Fund, received from within the Boy Scouts of Canada.

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

Forward	\$17,829.24
Mr. William Boehme, Combermere, Ont.	5.00
1st Columbus Troop, Ont.	5.00
1st "A" Humber West Troop, Ont.	10.00
3rd Humber West Troop, Ont.	
3rd York Mills Troop, Ont.	
2nd Ocean Falls Pack, B.C.	20.00
Dr. A. C. Waldie, Vancouver, B.C. (In memory of the late Mr. E. R. Humphries, Trail, B.C.)	10.00
"Anonymous", New Toronto, Ont.	100.00
69th Pack, Ottawa, Ont.	27.50
69th Troop, Ottawa, Ont.	
2nd Windsor Pack, N.S.	5.00

Espanola, Ont.	.31
31st Kitchener Scout Ladies' Auxiliary, Ont.	14.00
Mr. Laurie V. Smith, Brandon, Man.	5.00
59th and 83rd Groups, Calgary, Alta.	20.02
1st Edmundston, Troop, N.B.	6.25
Rear Admiral P. D. Budge, RCN, (Ret'd), Toronto, Ont.	4.00
Mr. William W. Finlay, Yellow Springs, Ohio, U.S.A.	107.18
Mr. A. E. Daw, Uranium City Group, Sask.	5.00
13th Ryerson Group Committee, Vancouver, B.C.	13.00
Executive Board of Ladies Auxiliaries, Montreal Region, Que.	25.00
Otonabee Wolf Cubs' Pow-Wow, Peterborough, Ont.	9.75
	<u>\$18,221.25</u>

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



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Why not consult the Sun Life representative in your neighbourhood for further details. You won't regret it.

*an estimate of college costs in the 'seventies



(Continued from page 17)

What is gliding? What keeps a glider up? Well, basically, a glider, when released, will start a gradual descent, unless it comes in contact with an air mass that is rising as fast or faster than the glider's rate of descent. Warm air rises. Air deflected upwards by topographical features such as hills or cliffs also provides "lift" for gliders and it is up to the pilot to locate these rising air masses by studying weather, cloud formations and topography. Logically, hot dry places, such as Texas, provide better facilities for gliding than we experience in Canada. Nevertheless, we do have a number of soaring clubs in our country whose members not only accept the climatic handicap, but regard it as an added challenge to their prowess.

Learning to fly a glider requires a basic knowledge of the theory of soaring. A student glider pilot trains in a dual-control aircraft with an instructor sitting beside or behind him. First, he learns the cockpit procedure which must be carried out before every take-off. **ISTRS:C**—Ensure that: controls are working correctly; instruments are working properly; spoilers (brakes), trim and release are functioning; straps are properly adjusted; the canopy is fastened securely. The take-off requires very careful flying on the part of the glider pilot. Not only must he ensure that the glider is level, but, as the glider takes off before its towing aircraft, he must not allow it to gain more than a few feet of height. Otherwise, he will lift the tail of the tow-plane. To keep a glider in correct position behind the tow-plane as height is gained, requires a lot of practice. Tow pilots prefer that the glider fly behind them and not beside, under or over them.

Release from the tow-plane takes place at, say, two thousand feet. The glider pilot pulls on the release knob and banks to the right, while the tow-plane pilot banks to the left as a safety precaution. Drifting along serenely, with just the noise of the wind to break the silence, the student can now practice level flight, turns, stalls and so forth. He uses a stick to operate the ailerons, and pedals to operate the rudder. Instrumentation in gliders varies considerably between instructional and high-performance craft. Basically, one will find an altimeter, an airspeed indicator and a rate-of-ascent indicator. Some

of the more sophisticated models are equipped with radio and oxygen but the student need not concern himself with these. He will need approximately 20 dual-control flights before the big day arrives—his first solo! From there on, the sky's the limit. The new British national distance record is 460.5 miles, which gives an idea of what can be achieved.

Soaring appeals to the young and old of both sexes. It is not surprising, therefore, that the idea of introducing gliding into the Scout programme has been given serious thought. It would appeal to most boys and we do need such activities to retain the older boys' interest in Scouting. At the annual Quebec Scouters' Conference, the Executive Commissioner, Mr. C. Dendy, suggested in an address to over 400 Leaders, that soaring could make an attractive Scouting activity and also arranged for a demonstration of gliding. A glider was displayed on the conference hotel grounds. One local soaring club has already offered its facilities to Scouts at very reasonable rates and this matter is currently under study.

What is the cost of gliding? Well, the activity could be designed to provide an introduction to gliding; to whet the boys' appetites. Scouts could work around the airfield. They could learn how to handle the aircraft, ground procedure, and safety regulations and take an occasional flight at a cost of approximately \$3.00 per flight. Such a day spent at the field would prove a big attraction.

Why not enquire now and see if there is a soaring club in your area? Make arrangements to take a few of your troop or crew out to the field next spring. Of course, it would not do for a troop of Boy Scouts to overrun the field and monopolize the gliding roster. Parties of three or four boys at a time would seem to be more practical, but such details should be arranged with the club.

In the meantime, more can be learned about this fascinating sport. The Soaring Association of Canada, a non-profit organization, offers pamphlets; lists of soaring clubs showing addresses, meeting times, flying sites and contact persons; lists of books and information on all aspects of soaring. For information write to the Secretary, P.O. Box 2006, Station D, Ottawa 4, Ont.

Oh, yes. Another important point—gliding is covered by the Boy Scout insurance plan.

Happy landings! ★

CHRISTMAS CARDS

LET US HELP YOUR GROUP RAISE MONEY FOR THEIR EXTRA ACTIVITIES

All assortments are sold to your Scout or Cub group on consignment

You pay only for what you sell—Unsold boxes are returned to us

Allow us to add your group to the many Scout and Cub groups across Canada who make money selling Colborne's Christmas Cards

WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND CATALOGUE

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Publicity is the key to all-out participation in the 6th Jamboree-on-the-Air. Scheduled to take place from 0001 hours, Saturday, October 19th to 2359 hours Sunday, October 20th, 1963, (Greenwich Mean Time or 'Z' time), the Jamboree-on-the-Air encourages communication between Scouts of different countries. It is expected that last year's total of sixty-three participating countries will be exceeded this year. This will only happen if Scouts are told about the 6th Jamboree-on-the-Air in plenty of time to plan to participate.

VE3WSB, the World Bureau station in Ottawa, will again take part, using at least two powerful stations for the full forty-eight hours. A list of proposed frequencies follows. Prevailing conditions will determine which frequencies are used at any particular time. Ideally, one will operate on the 20 and 15 metre bands and the other on the 80 and 40 metre bands, with preference to the first in each case. Incidentally, these frequencies are not intended to be used by *all* jamboree stations. Many stations are trying to contact VE3WSB, so, when you

have spoken to them, please move away from their frequency and let someone else have a chance.

Certificates will continue to be issued to all those sending in reports. QSL cards will be sent by VE3WSB on request only, or in answer to a card received. Many groups prepare their own QSL cards and these make interesting and colourful souvenirs for a troop or patrol logbook.

Inform the World Bureau of your intention to participate in advance and a list of stations taking part will be circulated. The Bureau will again compile a full report of this world-wide event. Please send complete details of your patrol's or troop's participation, along with photos, to the World Bureau as early as possible so that the report will be comprehensive.

This is *not* a contest and no prizes will be given. The two main objectives of the 6th Jamboree-on-the-Air are: to make the fourth Scout law live; to open new fields of interest.

So, get organized and get Scouting on the air at the 6th Jamboree-on-the-Air. ★



VE3WSB FREQUENCIES

10 metre band—In view of the present state of this band, it will not be used this year.

15 metre band—21,195 and 21,350 kcs.

20 metre band—14,130 and 14,310 kcs. (SSB)
14,195 and 14,210 kcs. (AM & CW)

40 metre band—7,190 and 7,290 kcs.

80 metre band—3,790 and 3,850 kcs. (SSB)
3,760 and 3,805 kcs. (AM)
Plus excursions into the U.S.
Novice Band on 3,715 kcs.

Notes: 1. One transmitter will operate on the 80 and 40 metre bands, and one on the 20 and 15 metre bands, depending on conditions.

2. It is hoped to have one or two 'satellite' stations in and around Ottawa to maintain listening watch on frequencies not being currently used by VE3WSB. These stations will be in touch with VE3WSB by telephone and will endeavour to advise us of activity on these other bands.



CANADA'S *Colourful* DISTRICT BADGES

Part 24

Left: The Saugeen, Ont. District Badge depicts the Saugeen River which winds its way through the district. The badge is very colourful, with blue water and sky, white haze in the background, green grass, and black and green pine trees. The background is light grey.

Centre: Oromocto, N.B. District Badge shows crossed swords representing Camp Gagetown, the largest Army camp in Canada, which comprises seventy-five per cent of the area. The evergreen tree denotes the area's major industry—lumber and pulp. A fleur-de-lis is superimposed. The background is red; the swords, border and name are yellow, and the tree is green.

Right: The Oilfields, Alta. District is one of the major oil centres in Canada. The badge shows an oil flare, backed by the Rocky Mountains and bordered by a horseshoe which signifies the ranching in the area. The badge is light orange in colour. The flare and writing contrast with the green grass in the foreground and the blue mountains outlined in the background. The horseshoe border is black.



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

Growth in Church Sponsorship

CHURCH	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	7 Year Increase	% of Increase
Anglican	600	626	654	687	703	730	734	134	22.3%
Baptist	139	148	157	169	175	189	192	53	38.1%
Jewish	33	36	35	36	36	35	37	4	12.1%
Latter Day Saints	53	54	55	59	66	73	75	22	41.5%
Lutheran	48	55	60	64	74	80	90	42	87.5%
Pentecostal	7	15	18	21	22	27	26	19	271.4%
Presbyterian	175	190	206	223	231	244	252	77	44.0%
Roman Catholic	725	756	814	859	886	904	949	224	30.9%
Salvation Army	99	103	100	102	108	123	121	22	22.2%
United	625	698	747	789	849	872	901	276	44.2%
Others & Joint	39	34	39	52	57	50	56	17	43.4%
TOTALS	2543	2715	2885	3061	3207	3327	3433	890	35.0%

Figures as at 31 December each year

UNDERSTANDING



BOYS

A New Book By: CLARENCE G. MOSER

Reviewed for THE SCOUT LEADER by Frances Lee

Scouters who are truly interested in helping boys to become happy adults will be glad to know that this is a book on the psychology of boys which can be read without continuous consultation of a glossary. Moser gives a well-organized outline in simple, non-technical terms which a lay person can understand.

Moser discusses what a boy needs from his environment; the process of physical, mental, emotional and social growth and the reasons for his behaviour. It does not stop there, however, and this is its value to those of us who work with boys.

He describes tasks which a boy must master before he can progress. For example, a boy in infancy responds to affection, he learns through his first loving contacts that the world is a friendly place, that he can trust it. With this feeling of confidence, he is

ready to take the next step and in early childhood he can show affection toward others. Through childhood, adolescence and into maturity he continues to develop a pattern of affection.

He discusses our responsibility to encourage growth in each stage of development. One point that is emphasized is the necessity for the accomplishment of these tasks at the appropriate time for each individual—delay will result in retardation of growth. It is important that we realize this and that we achieve adequate knowledge and understanding of boys so that we can provide encouragement when it is needed.

Understanding Boys can give an awareness of the needs of boys which none of us—as parents, teachers, leaders, friends of boys—can afford to be without.

Published by Association Press, New York, U.S.A.

*We invite readers to submit
reviews of books which will
be of interest to Scouters*



THE SCOUT LEADER

COPPER TUBING

I notice in *The Scout Leader* (May '63, p. 10), reference to snowshoe making by Scouts of the Waterton Park, Alta. Scout Troop.

I believe that a very significant dimension was omitted as I do not believe that copper tubing with a wall $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick was intended to be used. I believe that it was $\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter copper tubing with a wall $\frac{1}{10}$ " thick.

It is possible that heavy wall tubing may have been used, in which case, the wall thickness would be about .15".

This is a rather unique application of tubing.

C. E. CHARLTON,
Deputy Regional Commissioner.
Kootenay-Boundary, B.C.

✿ Sorry, we're just not well informed concerning the uses of copper tubing. Can any other reader throw more light on the subject? Ed.

MORE ABOUT CO-ED CAMPS

With reference to the article which appeared in *The Scout Leader* (Apr. '63, p. 3), [regarding Co-Ed Camps], . . . may I assure readers that [co-educational activities are] and have been for years, a common practice among the youth of European countries. . . . Canadians have participated in mixed week-end camps with Scouts/Guides of European countries.

May I personally state that I have never seen a more jovial, co-operative, friendly atmosphere. The spirit of competition runs very high when you have boys doing their utmost to keep up with girls in Scouting activities, and vice-versa.

What do European parents think about their sons/daughters participating in such activities? To them, it's the same as having their own mixed family together under the home roof. Some European parents become quite aggravated when they learn that there is normally a waiting list of applicants to certain Scout/Guide groups!

We are a Scout/Guide family of five, and have camped in England, France, Luxembourg, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, Austria, San Marino, Monaco; from the Adriatic to the Mediterranean; from the South to the North Sea. We can sincerely speak with authority on Co-ed Camping.

A. R. P. GOLDING,
District Commissioner.

Westwin, Man.



WATCH YOUR P.R.

. . . [I wish to discuss] the constant pressures on group committees and leaders to volunteer their Scouts or Cubs to provide free door-to-door distribution services. . . .

Under the "A Good Turn" or "Public Service Gesture" slogans, troops and packs must turn out to act as junior mailmen.

Pity the leader in a small town. Most of his friends, his wife and even his mother-in-law belong to one or more worthy organizations. But what happens when said organizations receive a bundle of mailing material from head office? Side-stepping the effort of addressing envelopes or staggering to the nearest mail box, they decide: "Let's get George and his boys to distribute them door-to-door!" Poor George. He commits his boys once, and every other organization in town can and does request the same service. . . .

I know of one town where, recently, three troops turned out (one of them on a school night) to distribute pamphlets

which would have enriched the Postmaster-General by at least \$2.31.

Let's get George and his boys off the hook. Stop competing with the Post Office and direct our energies into projects that will ensure good public relations.

How about some firm direction on this from National Headquarters?

TIMOTHY C. ROGERS,
Public Relations Chairman.
Rideau Lakes Dist., Ontario.

✿ Every request for the services of a Scout Group must be considered on its own merits, bearing certain regulations in mind. Scouters can refer to rule 17 (V), in P.O. & R. that states "All requests for assistance must be referred for approval to the next senior Council".

When a service request has been approved by a District Council, for example, it can then be referred to the Court of Honour and the Group Committee, to see if it conflicts in any way with Group program planning.

Most Scout Councils are very strict as to the group service projects they approve. Many limit them to helping the Community Chest or United Appeal, and to bona fide requests for help from Group sponsors. Rule 17 of P.O. & R. gives some firm rulings on this problem. Ed.

BICYCLE RALLY

A good programme for spring or fall is a bicycle rally, which can be tied in with local Safety Weeks and is a way of more realistically presenting the requirements of the bicycle tests and possibly the Cyclist's Badge.

Our rally was held on an Area basis with Scouts reporting to either end of the course. Using backroads to avoid traffic, the Scouts followed a laid-out course, riding to the other end and back. The course was about eleven miles long with five test points spread out along the course. Here, the Scouts had to stop and tie a knot, identify a trail sign, answer a safety question, make a first aid bandage or answer an observation question. At the check points the different Scout grades (Tenderfoot, Second Class, etc.) performed tests at their own level.

The rally was a race, in that it was timed, but time only counted equally with any one of the tests. The times were divided according to the Scout's athletic grouping and prizes were awarded for winners in each group and for the high-scoring patrol. To emphasize the safety angle, two cars patrolled the course and stopped the boys and deducted points for any infractions.

Further information on setting up a rally can be received by contacting,

Box 701, JACK FALT,
Almonte, District Scoutmaster.
Ontario.

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.

SCOUTER!

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