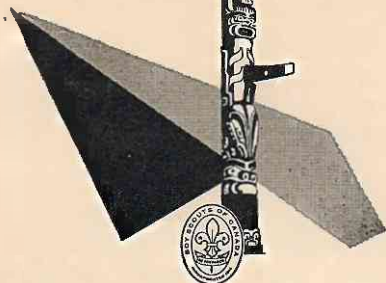


the scout leader

IN THIS ISSUE

- E.M.O.
- New Camping Policy
- Camping Equipment
- Canadian Boy



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Vol. 40, No. 9, May, 1963



the scout leader

THE IDEA MAGAZINE FOR

ALL SCOUTERS AND ADULT LEADERS OF THE MOVEMENT

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HIS EXCELLENCY MAJOR-GENERAL
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this month

PERSPECTIVE	2
Canadian Boy	3
ROUGHING IT	5
BADEN-POWELL'S INSIGHT	6
THE PURPOSE OF SCOUTING	7
TIN CAN CRAFT	9
SCOUTSCOPE	10
THE PHOENIX	11
VARIETY IN UNIFORMS	15
MONTHLY PROGRAMME THEME	16
OUTDOOR GAMES	17
PLEASE MOM, NO MUSH!	18
NEW BOY SCOUT PROFICIENCY	
BADGES	18
DISTRICT BADGES	19
N.H.Q. BUILDING FUND	19
DECISION ON EMERGENCY	
MEASURES ORGANIZATION	20
OPERATION ESCAPE	20
P.O. & R. REVISIONS	22
SCOUTERS BOOKSHELF	23
LETTERS	24
JAMBOREE IN GREECE	27

PERSPECTIVE

EVER SINCE WE TOOK OUR FIRST ramble, through the rain, heat, mud and assorted weather of the hikes and camps that took us through the pack, troop and the crew, we learned to sing, with our Scouters, that well-worn cry, "Put the 'out' in Scouting!"

THE SONG MAY HAVE A NEW BEAT THIS YEAR but it is just as popular and timely as ever. Take a look at this month's programme planning section and other important features in this issue.

IF YOU ARE CAMPING with Cubs, Scouts or Rovers, you should read carefully the statement of the new camping policy of the Boy Scouts of Canada that appears on pages 22 and 23 of this issue. This statement replaces rules 360 to 363, inclusive, in the 1962 edition of *Policy, Organization and Rules*, and spells out the definition and purpose of Scout camping.

A NEW CATALOGUE OF CAMPING EQUIPMENT (centre pages) presents an up-to-date list of material that will be valuable not only to Scout campers but to family campers too!

We suggest that you remove this section from *The Scout Leader* for your future convenience.

SCOUTING'S POLICY with respect to the Emergency Measures Organization has been under study and an important report appears on page 18. This should be noted particularly by troop Scouters, Rover Scouts, crew Scouters and commissioners.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO: There was a tribute to a Manitoba scoutmaster whose troop had produced one hundred King's Scouts since 1912.—Hints for organizing inter-six competitions pointed out the inherent dangers of expensive prizes—Scouts of Edmunston, N.B. had a float entered in a Victoria Day parade and Scouts of Hamilton, Ont. had several floats in a Dominion Day parade.

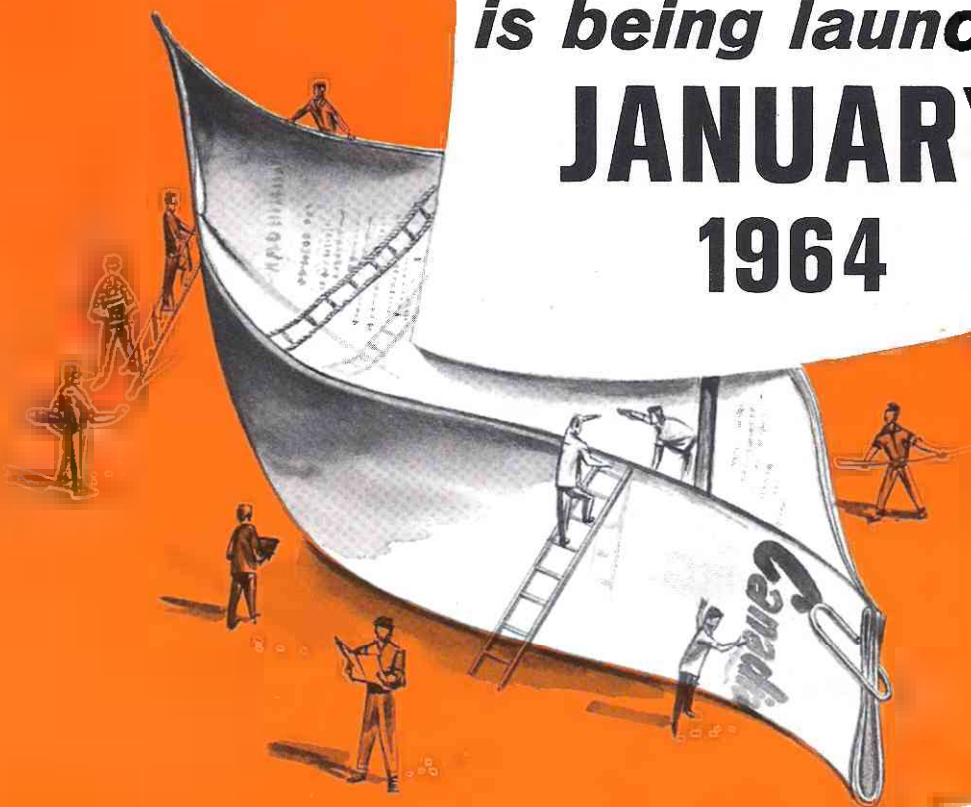
—from *The Scout Leader*, May 1938

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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 address and an address label from one of your copies.

THE *Canadian Boy*

is being launched
JANUARY
1964



**THERE'S LOTS TO DO AND
WE NEED YOU IN THE CREW!**

THE *Canadian Boy*

IS THE RESULT OF

4 YEARS OF PLANNING

**IT WILL PROVIDE, AS NEVER
BEFORE, THE FIRST COMPLETE
MAGAZINE FOR YOUNG CANADA...
AND WE MEAN POTENTIALLY EVERY
YOUNG BOY IN CANADA.**

YOU CAN BE PROUD OF THE
FACT THAT YOU, AS A
LEADER IN THE BOY SCOUT
MOVEMENT, HAVE THE
PRIVELEGE OF MAKING

Canadian Boy

A SUCCESS!

YOUR FIRST JOB IS TO MAKE SURE THAT EVERY
REGISTERED BOY AND SECTION LEADER RECEIVES
HIS FIRST COPY IN JANUARY, 1964

OUR CIRCULATION GOAL

OVER

300,000

*...BUT IT CAN'T BE DONE
WITHOUT YOU!*





Roughing It!



By: LOUISE SPRATLEY

Reprinted with permission from
The Lions Gate Times

Following the trail Simon Fraser blazed more than 150 years earlier, Scouts from West Vancouver's Second Troop and their leaders explored a corner of one of British Columbia's little-known National Parks—Wells Gray.

Like Fraser, the group reached their destination in canoes, though in this case they were modern fibreglass instead of cedar dugouts.

A truck, two cars, six canoes, a 35-pound pack for each person, plus groceries comprised the equipment for the trip.

Rubber tires hastened the Scouts' journey up the north arm of the Thompson; once Clearwater Lake was reached civilization ended—the troop faced the same hazards as their hardy predecessor.

A world of rushing rivers, blue lakes, leaping fish, giant evergreens and carpets of wildflowers lay before them. First-night stop at Hope, lunch at Kamloops—and the second night tents were pitched at the ranger base at the tip of Clearwater Lake, just inside the eight-million-acre Wells Gray Park. The boys threw up shelters, but rain during the night caused a scramble for more protection.

Next morning the explorers struck out in their canoes to move camp about 30 miles north to its permanent base at the other end of the lake. Here was nature as few of the boys had ever seen it—trout, fifteen inches long and ready to snap at any line; curving sandy beaches; otter at play; the restful peace that pervaded the mountains and lakes.

The trip proceeded smoothly. Some of the boys rigged little sails from twig masts and at day's end the beaches at the head of the lake rang with their happy shouting. Base camp was soon set up and the work was divided into shifts.

Packing enough food for two days, they set out for Azure Lake, connected to Clearwater by a rapid-infested river.

They portaged, then explored every inch of Azure Lake, setting up camp at Rainbow Falls. "This is the most beautiful spot I have ever seen. The beaches are crescent-shaped and covered with soft sand," enthused the boys.

Feeling confident and full of skill, they by-passed the portage on the return to base and shot the rapids back into Clearwater, coming through unscathed. The boys hiked up to Helmcken Falls, which drop 450 feet into a rock bowl to spill into the Myrtle River. After eight days, they packed tents and gear and paddled to the ranger camp where more modern transportation facilities awaited them.

What did they miss most of all? Transistor radios? TV? Girls? Home and mother? A young waitress at their first stop enroute home can tell you. Milkshakes! ★

BADEN-POWELL'S INSIGHT

I have just been rereading the world brotherhood edition of *Aids to Scoutmastership*. Baden-Powell had great insight into the needs and desires of boys and his observations are pertinent. As Lord Rowallan, former Chief Scout of the Commonwealth, writes in the foreword, "... as we read this book, over and over again, we find just the answer we have been looking for". *Aids to Scoutmastership* is full of wise counsel.

We have been hearing a great deal lately regarding greater flexibility in our programme at the group level and greater freedom of choice at the boy level. Listen to Baden-Powell's comments on this subject: "I like to think of a man trying to get boys to come under good influence as a fisherman wishful to catch fish. If a fisherman baits his hook with the kind of food he likes himself, it is probable that he will not catch many—certainly not the shy, game kind of fish. He therefore uses as bait the food that the fish likes.

"So with the boys; if you try to preach to them what you consider elevating matter, you won't catch them."

We would do well to take this advice to heart. Too often we give the boys what *we* like or *we* think they should have and then wonder why many don't remain in the Movement.

Similarly, Baden-Powell had a great deal to say about

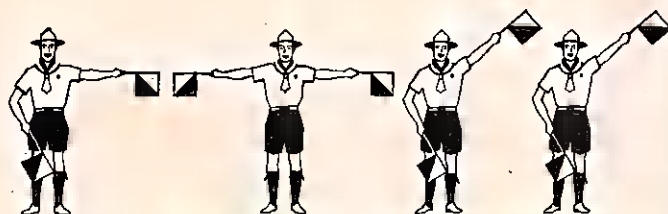
giving responsibility to the boy—allowing him to do things for himself and to learn by his mistakes: "The patrol is the character school for the individual". Speaking of the patrol, he says: "... but to get first-class results from this system, you have to give the boy leaders freehanded responsibility—if you only give partial responsibility, you will only get partial results. The main object is not so much saving the Scoutmaster trouble as to give responsibility to the boy, since this is the very best of all means of developing character".

How much "freehanded responsibility" do we really give our patrol leaders? All too often, we expect the patrol leader to merely carry out our orders, to do our bidding and to be our mouthpiece in the patrol.

I recommend that all leaders in the Movement reread *Aids to Scoutmastership*. It will be worth the effort, and in many instances, will point the way to better programming and more enthusiasm for Scouting among boys. ★

Fred J. Luncy

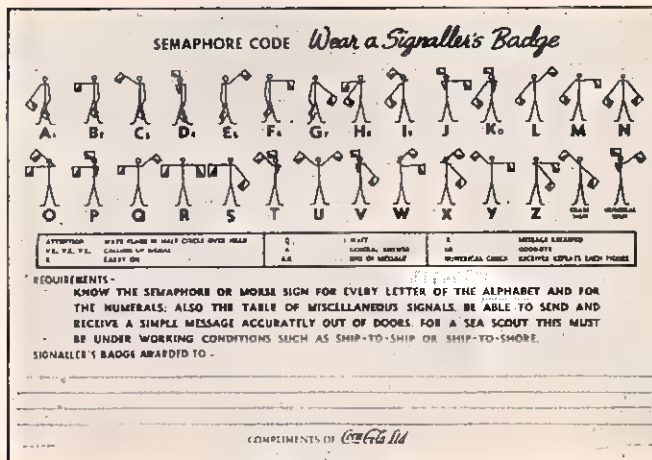
Chief Executive Commissioner



FREE TO SCOUT LEADERS

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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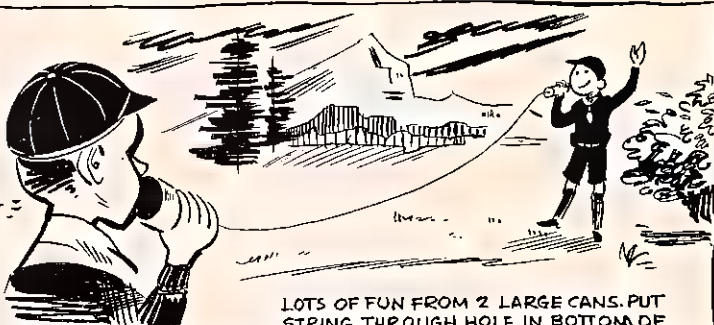
TIN CAN *craft*

FOR WOLF CUBS...



NESTING TOY-

A GIFT FOR YOUR LITTLE BROTHER OR SISTER. COLLECT SIZES SHOWN. CUT OUT TOPS WITH CAN OPENER. FILE & SAND ROUGH EDGES. CLEAN CANS WITH STEEL WOOL. PAINT WITH SAFE PAINT.



A TELEPHONE-

LOTS OF FUN FROM 2 LARGE CANS. PUT STRING THROUGH HOLE IN BOTTOM OF CAN & KNOT. KEEP STRING TIGHT WHEN TALKING. SPEAK SLOW & CLEARLY.

A GIFT-

FOR MOM OR DAD IS EASILY MADE FROM A 5 LB. SYRUP CAN. CLIP PRETTY OR SPARKLING COLOURS FROM OLD MAGAZINES & CARDS & GLUE TO CAN. KEEP IT SECRET!



TIN CAN WALKERS

MAKE FROM 2 - 15 OZ. OR 20 OZ. CANS & SOME STRONG CORD. CUT TOPS OFF CANS. PIERCE A HOLE AT TOP ON OPPOSITE SIDES OF CAN. INSERT CORD & TIE. STEP ON CAN. HOLD CORD & YOU'RE OFF



A NOISEMAKER



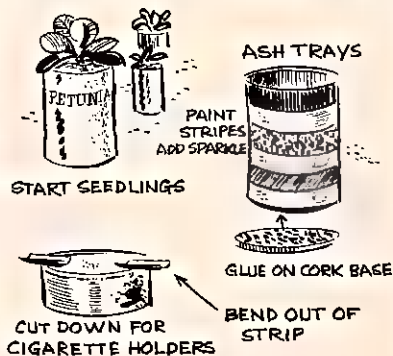
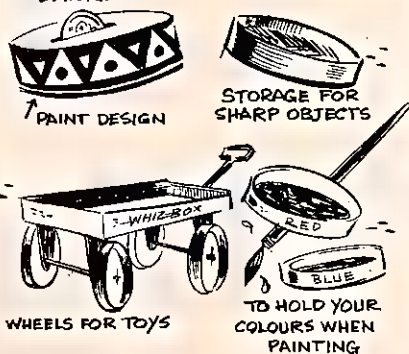
FOR HALLOWEEN OR "INJUN JOE" SEAL PEBBLES INSIDE CAN WITH A WOOD BLOCK. ADD SPOOL FOR HANDLE. PAINT IN BRIGHT COLOURS.

A PLANTER



MAKE FROM COFFEE CAN. PAINT CLOTHES PEGS IN BRIGHT COLOURS

SAVE SCOTCH TAPE CANS... OR BABY FOOD CANS



A DRUM



USE ONE GALLON CAN & OLD INNER TUBE. CUT BOTH ENDS FROM CAN. USE END OF CAN AS PATTERN FOR TUBING. USE HEAVY TWINE FOR LASHING.

Jon

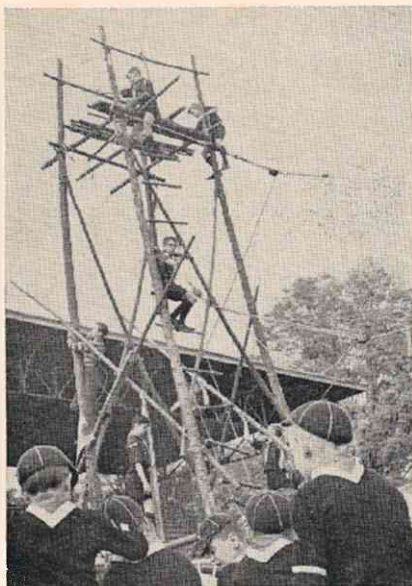


PHOTO: KITCHENER-WATERLOO RECORD

Preston, Ont., Scouts are shown building a pole tower, held together by rope at a Scout/Guide jamboree.

STATUE FOR CANADA

A duplicate of the MacKenzie Boy Scout statue which stands in front of Scout headquarters in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., has been presented to the Boy Scouts of Canada.

The gift, a life-sized bronze statue of a Boy Scout, was made possible by contributions from more than 38,000 boys and adult leaders in Philadelphia. The statue will be installed in front of the National Headquarters of the Boy Scouts of Canada in June.

The original statue was given to Philadelphia boys by its sculptor, Dr. R. Tait MacKenzie, a Canadian surgeon, artist and professor of physical education at the University of Pennsylvania.

MELTING BARRIERS

The Boy Scout troop of Great Whale River in Canada's northland is helping to melt traditional barriers which have existed between the northern Cree Indians and the Eskimos for centuries. Modern schools and the Scout troop have brought the children of the two rival nations into close contact with each other for the first time since the Eskimos prevented the Crees from penetrating beyond the tree line and the Crees refused to allow Eskimos to hunt within their territory.

Now, children from both nations have learned to read, write and play together. The Scout slogan to do a good turn daily recently resulted in the rescue of a Cree woman who had lost her way during a blizzard. She was rescued by an Eskimo and after her safe return members of the search party jointly rejoiced in his success. Another step was taken in cementing the brotherhood of men!

SNOWSHOE MAKING

Waterton Park, Alta., Boy Scout Troop, provided initial instruction in the art of making snowshoes to Cardston, Mountain View and Lethbridge troops in the past. A Conrad, Montana, U.S.A., troop visited Waterton for a week's instruction this winter.

One experiment tested by the Waterton Troop was the use of half inch wall copper tubing as frames for the shoes instead of the customary birchwood. The tubing experiment was a success!

CUBAN SCOUTS

Hundreds of Cuban refugee boys are being given the opportunity, by the Boy Scouts of America, to carry on Scouting while they are forced to remain in exile. For the most part they are being absorbed into existing units, but in some cases, patrols or troops are being formed under American sponsorship and leadership.

The boys are given all the rights and privileges of any registered member of the Boy Scouts of America but they are not required to pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States.

4th WORLD INDABA

Any Scouters who are planning to attend the 4th World Indaba to be held in Finland, August, 1964, are requested to notify their District Commissioners. District Commissioners should forward this information to the Administration Department, National Headquarters at their earliest convenience.



TIMMY FOR '63

"Timmy" for the 1963 Easter Seal Campaign for Crippled Children in Niagara Falls, is nine-year-old David Elliott of the 27th Niagara Pack, Ont.; "Timmy" was stricken with poliomyelitis while just four months old and as a result wears braces on both legs. A Grade 4 student at Martha Cullimore School in the Falls, he receives excellent marks in all subjects. Aware of the importance of his post to thousands of crippled children, "Timmy" includes in his daily prayers, "I will do my best".



THE PHOENIX



It's the Ability, Not the Disability, That Counts

Lenny Seaby, of Edmonton, Alta., hurtles his 90-pound frame into sports activities with uncommon gusto for a 13-year-old. His keen desire, coupled with what he has learned through experience, watching professionals, listening to coaches or reading books on fundamentals, has brought him plenty of success. Yet, athletic ability is only one of the accomplishments of this boy, born without arms, whose day-to-day life is a saga of human courage, determination and example. "If there's something I want to do, I just go out and do it," says Lenny. "I just do it naturally." And he certainly does!

A Grade 8 student at Killarney Junior High School, he obtains better than average marks, excels at art and has a keen interest in shopwork and sports. On the playing field his speed, agility and sharp reflexes have made him a star. By example, he has helped other handicapped youngsters and adults at weekly Red Cross swimming lessons. Twice, he has been Edmonton's "Timmy" in annual Easter Seal campaigns for funds to help the handicapped.

His mother says Lenny never ceases to amaze her. "I often worried about his handicap when he was an infant, wondering just how he would manage. But every time something came up that I thought he wouldn't be able to do, I'd turn around and find him doing it." Len has been fitted with a special pair of artificial arms, which he operates by moving his shoulders. He can write with his arms and his feet. As a Boy Scout, he has learned to tie all the knots with his arms.

In 1961, he was named all-star right wing in the Edmonton and District

Junior-Juvenile Soccer Association and was voted the city's outstanding juvenile hockey player. In school art classes, Len amazes his fellow students and teachers with his sketches of cars. He does his school work with the use of his special arms, but it's a tiring task and at home he works with his feet. He has skated since he was five, and played hockey on outdoor rinks. He enjoys dancing—especially the twist. "A lot of my friends are a little shy to get up at dances, but not me", he says. "I think it's great."

—from the news-clipping
service of the
Public Relations Department

Are We Doing Enough?— A Challenge

"In cooperation with the parents and others, Scouting can help a boy to live with his handicap and to work towards attaining the greatest degree of happiness and success possible for him."

—from "The Challenge"
published in
Scouting With The Handicapped

The foregoing statement is intended to stimulate thought and action in this important endeavour and to illustrate the importance of helping the handicapped to help themselves.

What are we doing for the mentally or physically disabled boy who would like to become a Scout yet hesitates because of his own or his parents' fear that he would not be welcomed or accepted? Indifference or lack of interest on the part of a Scouter will do nothing to alleviate this problem.

Some people in Scouting suggest that there are better-qualified organizations to look after handicapped boys. This, to some extent, is true. It is equally

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.

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 some back issues is still available.

No. 8

MAY 1963

Published by the
National Council
BOY SCOUTS OF CANADA

true that many of these organizations use the Scout programme as a useful and valuable contribution to the rehabilitation of the youth in their charge.

However, what of the handicapped boy who does not belong to such an institution; the boy who may attend the same school and live on the same block as your Cubs and Scouts? What are you doing to help him?

Remember that handicapped boys are not only those who are deaf or blind, who wear a leg brace or ride in a wheel chair. Consider those with partial hearing, a hare lip or cleft palate. Consider the boy with partial sight, whose crossed eyes or thick lenses have relegated him to the fringes of his society. How many boys are kept a step or two behind the company of their fellows by the impediment of an artificial leg? How many boys would be overjoyed at the opportunity to offer an artificial arm in the left handshake? Other forms of handicap include the lad with a disfigured face, the boy who is painfully shy, the boy who stutters and the boy with the elevated shoe. You could probably add more cases to the list yourself. We are sure there are boys with similar handicaps known to your Cubs and Scouts. What are you doing to help them?

For the majority of these boys, there is a place in Scouting. A place where, in the company of other boys, they can have new experiences, develop their individuality, and grow up in a friendly, wholesome atmosphere.

Let us meet this challenge with positive action. Have your Scouts locate the handicapped boys living in your area. Discuss the subject freely at the pack, troop or crew meeting. Check on your fellow Scouters' activities with the handicapped. Try to incorporate at least one handicapped boy in each pack, troop, or crew by the end of 1963.

—Reg. J. Roberts, Toronto.

The Levels of Retardation

In dealing with the mentally retarded, we have become accustomed to thinking and speaking of them as custodial, trainable, or educable. Large urban centres have, for some time, maintained special classes for the educable and slow learners. On the other hand, in rural areas and smaller urban centres, there are still many retarded who are restricted to their homes because no educational facilities are available to them. Some rural and small-urban-area retarded children are attending regular school classes in which teachers can, with assistance, help them toward adjustment and greater acceptance in their homes and communities.

The number of public schools which have provided classes for the trainable group has been rapidly increasing in the past five years, and it is hoped that this trend will continue until public school systems assume their responsibility for the education of all trainable mentally retarded children.

Classes operated by the Canadian Association for Retarded Children are primarily for the trainable retarded. Lack of educational provisions for these children made it a major objective of parent groups to organize and operate classes. Of the 195 local associations, 155 operated one or more classes in 1961. Many of the remaining associations have classes planned. In total, some

500 association classes were operating in 1961 with a total enrolment exceeding 4,000. In addition, there were approximately 245 children in association classes that had been taken over by local school boards.

Books in Braille

Last fall, the Boy Scouts of Canada ordered sixty braille copies of each of the one-volume *Tenderpad to Second Star* (\$1.00) and the two-volume *Tenderfoot to Queen's Scout* (\$2.00) from the Canadian National Institute for the Blind. It is encouraging to note that individuals and groups across Canada have purchased twenty-two copies of the Cub book and twenty-one copies of the Scout book for their personal use or for use by the boys in special groups.

Census—1962

We have no way of knowing how many handicapped members we have in regular Scout groups but there has been a change in the number of groups for the handicapped as shown by the following:

	1961	1962
MENTALLY RETARDED	19	25
CRIPPLED	12	10
HOSPITAL	5	6
DEAF	4	4
BLIND	3	4

Congratulations—4th Port Colborne Troop

The 4th Port Colborne, Ont., Troop approached a boy with a handicap and encouraged him to join. Here is a report from the troop.

"Harvey joined the 4th Port Colborne Troop and the Scoutmaster is delighted with his response and that of others in the troop. The troop recently held a three-day camp which Harvey attended. He has accompanied them on most other troop activities. Some of the Scouts are visiting him at home. The Scoutmaster was more than a little nervous about investing a boy with a handicap and realizes there will be problems from time to time. Nevertheless, he feels that Harvey can gain a great deal from Scouting and the rest of the troop is gaining a great deal from Harvey."



Cubmaster Frank Wilson, 9th Richmond Pack, B.C., gives a warm left handshake to newly invested Cub Tommy Cretain, a polio victim. Cpl. Phillips, Assistant Cubmaster and Tommy's sixer look on.

This is the kind of report we like to receive and would appreciate hearing from anyone with a similar experience. Don't think of Scouting with the handicapped in terms of what we can give them. It is surprising what they give to us.
—Ontario Bulletin

Four Good Turns

1. For over thirty years, the Rotary Club of Appleton, Wis. U.S.A. has been helping crippled children. Transportation was provided to an out-of-town school and when Appleton got its own school, much-needed equipment was donated.
A Boy Scout troop was organized and the activities have given the boys a great boost. The club provides uniforms and other trappings. Merit badges are awarded on the basis of the youths' known capabilities. Every Wednesday at noon, several Appleton Rotarians report for Scout meeting duty, and once a year the troop demonstrates its achievements during a Rotary Club meeting.
2. The Scouts and Cubs of the 1st Bournemouth (England) Group heard there was a great need for spectacles among people in poverty-stricken areas of India. They decided to do something about it and over a period of twelve months, they collected a thousand discarded spectacles from friends and relatives. The Scouter said, "When we started, we expected that we might get two or three pairs per boy. One boy collected over 250 pairs."
3. Cultus Lake Cubs and Scouts collected and cashed trading stamps to purchase a walker and hydraulic lifter for the Retarded Children's Hostel at Sardis. The drive was conducted in the area under supervision of the Cultus Lake Group headed by Joe Wallace, district scoutmaster, and leaders and members of the Cultus Lake group committee.
4. Mr. G. Peter Kaye, a former president of the Greater Vancouver Region, has donated a valuable stamp album for use by handicapped Scouts. It is expected that this collection will be turned over to the Vancouver Preventorium which sponsors the 87th Vancouver Troop.

Cornwell Badge Awards

Patrol leader Maurice Scissons, of the 11th Saskatoon Scout Troop, has been awarded the Cornwell Scout Badge by His Excellency Governor-General Vanier, Chief Scout for Canada.

Awarded "in respect of pre-eminently high character and devotion to duty, together with great courage, endurance and gallantry", the Cornwell Scout Badge is often referred to as the Victoria Cross of Scouting.

Scout Scissons, of 1126 Avenue B, North Saskatoon, has given outstanding service to his Scout troop despite being under medical care for a serious and disabling disease for the past two years. He has been a Scout for four years, serving as patrol second, then patrol leader, as well as scribe of the Court of Honour and troop librarian.

(Continued on page 14)

FIRST STAR PROFICIENCY



(92ND PACK—CALGARY SCHOOL FOR RETARDED CHILDREN)

- No. 1
 - (a) Know the composition of the Union Jack.
 - (b) Know in simple form the stories of the patron saints of England, Scotland and Ireland.
- No. 2
 - (a) Recite the first verse of *God Save the Queen*.
 - (b) Recite the first verse of *O'Canada*.
- No. 3 Know the following knots:
 - (a) Reef.
 - (b) Properly lace and tie your own shoes.
- No. 4
 - (a) Turn a somersault.
 - (b) Leap frog over another Cub of the same size.
 - (c) Hop (using each foot for half the distance) for 25 feet.
- No. 5
 - (a) Throw a ball six times so that a Cub ten feet away can catch it.
 - (b) Catch a ball thrown from a distance of ten feet, four times out of six.
- No. 6 Walk with good posture, carrying a solid object weighing about two pounds (such as a book) on your head without using your hands, for a distance of ten feet; turn and come back to the starting point.
- No. 7 Perform toe touching, knee bending exercises.
- No. 8 Know why and how you should keep your hands clean, your nails cut and your teeth clean.
- No. 9 Grow a plant from a seed or bulb and describe how you went about it.
- No. 10
 - (a) Clean and polish a pair of shoes.
 - (b) Fold your clothes neatly and satisfy Akela that you are doing your best to keep your own room neat and tidy.

NOTE TO PARENTS:

Your son will need your help in learning these requirements. One of the greatest joys of Cubbing is to acquire new skills and get a mark on the pack chart, so please drill your son at home until he perfects his skills. Akela will test the boys on most of the requirements but parents will report on requirements such as No. 10 (tidy room, folded clothes, etc.) and the boy will get credit. We believe all our boys can learn these ten requirements and earn their First Star, but they will *urgently* need your help.

IDEAS ON GAMES

The following suggestions are from the Ontario Bulletin on Scouting with the Handicapped and were originally compiled by Art Rawes of the Recreation Department of the Hospital School at Smiths Falls, Ontario.

Preparation

Select your games bearing in mind the following points—

1. (a) Maximum participation by players
- (b) Age and number of players
- (c) Activity possible
- (d) Equipment necessary
- (e) Time available
- (f) Skills required
- (g) Ease of teaching
- (h) Interest value
- (i) Exercise value

- (j) Educational value
- (k) Relationship to the rest of your programme.
2. Have the equipment on hand ready for use.
3. Build your day's programme around the variations possible with one or two pieces of equipment.
4. Know how to adapt the game to the number of players.
5. Avoid using variations of the same game during one period.
6. Know the rules of the game. Be able to adapt and modify them to fit the immediate situation.
7. Know beforehand what formation you will use to play the game.
8. Play games of one formation before changing to another.
9. Know how you will start and finish the game.
10. Allow time for playing "requested" game.

A Few Tips for the Instructor

1. Assemble the group in the correct formation.
2. Clearly outline the game and the rules.

3. Demonstrate the correct procedure.
4. Give boys any interesting information about the game.
5. Emphasize any safety precautions to be observed.
6. Repeat the game if the first attempt is not too successful or if interest is high.
7. Participate yourself sometimes. Boys like it.
8. Keep the game informal. Stress fun and enjoyment.

A Few Thoughts

- Learn to use whatever materials are at hand.
- If there is something lacking, improvise.
- Learn a few "type" games.
- Don't try to memorize a lot of games.
- Modify the rules to meet the situation.
- Are the children having fun?
- Change the activity before the group tires.
- The needs and interest of the boys are prime considerations.
- Does every boy have a chance to play?

(Continued from page 13)

Scout Kenneth Miller has been awarded the Cornwell Badge.

Kenneth has suffered from idiopathic-scoliosis, a spinal ailment, since an early age and has been confined in the Hospital for Sick Children at many intervals. Kenneth became a Scout in 1957 and became a Queen's Scout in 1963, qualifying for some of his badges while he was in a hospital bed.

His citation reads: "He has disciplined himself to accept pain and suffering without complaint. At all times he has proved a completely trustworthy, honourable, dependable and ambitious Scout."

He is a member of the 5th Toronto Troop of Riverdale Presbyterian Church.

A Worth-while Book

Working with the Handicapped—A Leader's Guide
Published by and available from the Girl Scouts of the U.S.A., 155 East 44th Street, New York 17, U.S.A.
Catalogue No. 19-171
Price \$1.25

A paper-back book of 126 pages, containing a brief summary of special information needed to work with exceptional children as well as various handicaps such as the orthopedically handicapped, the deaf, the blind, the tubercular, the epileptic, the mentally retarded, the socially handicapped or delinquent, the diabetic, etc.

It discusses the leader's role and gives the specialist's point of view and guides the way to work with girls who are handicapped.

Summer Camps

Camps for handicapped children are always on the lookout for skilled camp counsellors and leaders. If you know of an older Scout or young leader who is free this summer, suggest to him that this may be an opportunity to take part in a worthwhile training experience. Details may be obtained from the local or provincial association for handicapped children.

At Calgary Crippled Children's Hospital, all the Cubs are eager to earn proficiency badges, which they proudly take home upon discharge. Here, Marion Gibson is testing one of the boys on his Cub Promise and Law.

J. D. BODINGTON





A

how's
this
for

VARIETY

in



B

uniforms?

With permission from the B.C.-Yukon Signpost

- A. Each Scouter may decide for himself whether he will wear shorts, longs or kilts with the regular shirt and broad brimmed hat.
- B. Scouts can now vary their dress by wearing either longs or shorts with the regular shirt, scarf and hat. The wearing of the T-shirt and field cap with shorts as an activity uniform on suitable occasions, is permitted. Decision as to which uniform will be worn rests with the Court of Honour. The alternate uniform for use by members of the Canadian contingent attending the World Jamboree in Greece this summer, is pictured on the extreme left.
- C. Rover Scouts may wear longs or shorts with the regular Scout shirt and neckerchief, and either the broad brimmed hat, the red beret or the field cap may be worn. Kilts are also permitted, and the decision on the type of uniform to be worn by the crew rests with the crew council.
- D. As an alternative for indoor wear or for outdoor use when weather conditions permit, Cubs can now wear a T-shirt in place of the jersey. The Cubmaster decides what uniform the pack will wear on any particular occasion.

D



C



Get out—Get

THEME FOR JUNE

Note: *These suggestions are designed to assist you in developing an all-round programme for your section. The series is based on the pamphlet, "A Planning Guide for Programme", available at your local Scout office.*

► PACK

Your June meetings should be conducted out-of-doors and follow an informal pattern. Don't worry about the Grand Howl, flag break or inspection. Get right into the activity, whether it is a ball game, a tree climb, a swim in the pool, a treasure hunt or other wide game, a field day or what have you.

Ask your sixers' council for ideas about the June meetings. Get group committee members or parents to act as leaders or assistant leaders for the activities. Have the mothers plan and run a pack picnic—have the fathers

plan and run a ramble through the local park.

If necessary, get away from your regular meeting night and use Saturday morning or Sunday afternoon for day-time activities such as a boat cruise, a visit to an historical spot or an industry such as an ice-cream plant or soft drink company.

Some packs arrange to take a train trip with a picnic and perhaps a swim at the end of the line. Group rates are available for such an event and, if other packs are invited, increased numbers



► TROOP

June is usually examination time. Too often it also means terminating Scouting activities. It is important that Scouts complete their schooling and that Scouting does not interfere with their studies. However, with some planning and budgeting of time, activities can be carried on during this period.

Don't let Scouting become another classroom or study area—get the Scouts out and let them relax in activity.

Hikes: Try one of the following:—

Bee-line hike—travel from point A

to B in a straight line—no detours for streams, cliffs, etc.—unless you are a member of the "Squirrel Patrol" it may be necessary to step around trees.

Survival hike with minimum gear—From a list of items have patrols pick five which they feel would be of most use to them. Compare results and choices after hike.

For other ideas check the *Troop Scouters Handbook*.

Sports: This is the time of year when



► CREW

Rambles: Why not plan a ramble with the girl friends? Start off by car—if necessary—but don't forget that rambling is the art of walking. Distance and endurance are not as important as the activities undertaken on the ramble.

Try a visit to a pioneer village or site. By mixed teams, make notes on the pioneers' way of life.

If practical, try your hand at pioneer cooking. See which team can rig up the best pioneer oven or fireplace and who can cook the best meal.

Sports: How about planning a sports meet? Any Bruce Kidds in your crew?

Make sure that the whole range of track and field activities are available. Challenge other crews. Bring in some members of the group committee to act as judges, starters and timekeepers.

For those who are not familiar with the finer points of some of the track and field events, there is a set of booklets on track and field available from any outlet of the Queen's Printer. The complete set of books cost \$2.50. Be-

Camping!

might indicate hiring a dayliner or even a coach for an exciting activity.

Carefully review *The Pack Scouters' Handbook*, especially chapter 5 "C" "Outdoor Meetings and Activities", which includes a suggested holiday programme and "D" which covers some ideas on exploring nature.

Chapter 13 of proficiency badges will suggest such activities as swimming, gardening, collecting and observing that could provide individual projects for Cubs during the summer months.

Perhaps you could combine with one or more local packs for a field day, using the various requirements of the Athlete or the Swimmer's Badge for the events.



baseball is in full swing. Plan on an inter-troop or inter-patrol game.

Swim Meet: Why not have a competitive swim meet? This could be based on individual or patrol competition. Include a few novelty races for the beginners and ensure that adequate lifeguards are on duty.

Games: Outdoor games—Wide games. Use your imagination to make full use of the outdoors. Scavenger hunts or flag raiding—make it active and make it fun!

Regardless of the activity—give some thought to a weiner roast or cook out. Plan some activities for Saturdays and others on Friday nights.



sides information on rules of competition, equipment and techniques, these booklets also include performance records for world, Olympic, British Empire and Canadian meets. How do you rate? Try it and see!

Splash Party: How about an end of school celebration? Try a "Splash Party". Enjoy a day at the beach—plan a Hawaiian-style supper—wind it up with a dance.

Make it a Hawaiian party. Use leis and straw hats. No problem with food—invite the girls to participate in planning a menu. For some of the more exotic dishes—call upon mothers and make use of cook books. Don't forget to have plenty of fresh fruits including pineapple and coconuts. ★

OUTDOOR GAMES

LIGHT AND WHISTLE

One Scout with a flashlight and whistle is given five minutes' start from a clearing in a wood. The other Scouts wait for the "Go" signal and then set off to capture him. He must show his light and blow his whistle at least once every minute. No other Scout may have a flashlight or whistle. The captor takes the place of the captured.

FIRE-BUCKET RELAY

Teams in file. About fifteen-twenty yards in front of each team is a bucket of water. The first player of each team runs and fetches the bucket, and it is passed down on one side of the team and up the other. The next player takes it back to its place, comes back and sends off the third player, who copies the first, and so on. Each player goes to the back of the file as he finishes his run. The first team to finish without losing more than one inch of water wins. Measure the water before and after the relay.

CLUMPS

Each Scout has an "opposite number" and after being sent to opposite sides of a circle about half a mile to a mile across, each Scout has to creep in towards the centre and meet his opposite, without previously arranging a meeting place. When a pair have met, they can start forming a clump by capturing passing Scouts by touch. Captives have to assist their clump loyally unless they see their opposite number creeping about uncaptured. A larger clump can attack a smaller clump, but not vice versa. Small clumps can scatter if attacked, so it is desirable to arrange a secret meeting-place. If preferred, clumps can be invulnerable, and only lone Scouts may be captured.

COLD DAY OBSTACLES

Start with an invisible-ink message which has to be heated. Each message leads to the next, and the obstacles should be made as ludicrous as possible. Some obstacles are: the whole patrol has to climb up a tree and touch a branch 15 feet high; get through a very small gap in a railing; get over a gate using hands only; hop 100 yards; fill a medium bucket from a large bucket, using mugs only, and buckets being 30 yards apart.

RABBIT IN THE TRAP

One Scout is tied to a tree by one hand using a long rope. Two or three other Scouts of another patrol, heavily blindfolded, try to capture and pin down the "rabbit" Scout as quickly as they can. Patrol competes against patrol as a time test game. ★

"Please mom, no mush . . ."



By: RUTH WIGHTMAN

Reprinted with permission from
The Napanee Post-Express

"It'll make a man of him", said the old boy in an effort to bolster my sagging spirits, "and he'll have a whale of a time."

I had just seen my firstborn, Scout Joe, 12, leave on his first canoe trip.

He, along with 13 other well-supervised Scouts planned to paddle 60 miles, make two portages and run some rapids—all in one week.

I was sure that Joe would return home half starved and exhausted; if not drowned, killed by snakebite, sunstroke or pneumonia first.

However, I made myself drive him to the rendezvous where, before I could say "hang up your socks to dry at night" he had joined the other Scouts. Suddenly, for him I no longer existed.

In fact, not one of the boys so much as glanced at us mothers. Afraid, I suppose, that we'd ignore their repeated injunctions against hugging, kissing or "mush".

Finally I called, then yelled: "Goodbye, Joe".

"So long Mom", he said, never stirring.

And I went home.

"I don't want a twelve-year-old man," I wailed. And as the week progressed I tortured myself by imagining every conceivable disaster. Newscasts, with their frequent reports of drownings, terrified me.

The fact that Joe had passed the tests for canoeing and could swim 50 yards fully clothed, failed to extinguish my fears. Years of ceaseless supervision were taking their toll. It seemed incredible to me that he would emerge unscathed, without me there to look after him, even though I can't swim five feet fully clothed.

But he did just that. We picked him up a week later—hale, indescribably dirty, and totally unaware of his mother's heart-in-mouth condition—and started the thirty-five mile drive home.

Safely away from the other Scouts, I managed to get a good hug and kiss in, and then inspected my boy for signs of illness.

"How did you get all those scratches?" I asked.

"Oh, I don't know. Hey, you guys, (this to my twins, Susan and Mary, nine, and Tom, seven) sing after me: 'Rich men use a fishing rod, Poor men use a stick, But my old man is satisfied To hit them with a brick—Chorus: 'Oh, it ain't a-gonna rain no more, no more' . . ."

"How were the meals?" I asked, when the noise subsided.

"Oh, terrific—Say Dad, you wouldn't have a shyster would you?" (I subsequently learned that a shyster is a fisherman's lure.)

"Were you glad you had your raincoat?" I persisted.

"Yeah. Say you guys, here's another one: "Adam was the first man that ever was invented, He owned the whole world, and still he wasn't contented.—"

Later, at home, as I pondered whether to bury or boil the contents of his duffel bag, I was interrupted by: "Hey, Mom, where's a piece of wire?" "Mom, have you got a plastic bag? I'm going to make a net and catch frogs. Pass the word along to the fishermen, will you Dad. I'm going to sell the extra ones."

And after a pause, my changeling said profoundly, "Fishermen fulfill an important role in the economy of the nation", then went out to play ball, leaving the frog catching for the next morning.

What was I so worried about? ★

NEW BOY SCOUT PROFICIENCY BADGES

COIN COLLECTOR



(Requirements were published in
The Scout Leader January, 1963, page 15)

ENGINEER

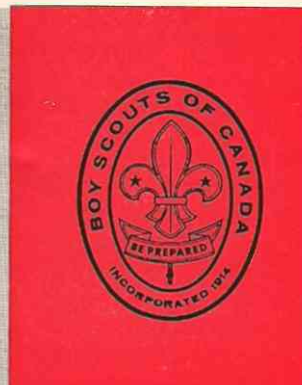


(Requirements were published in
The Scout Leader January, 1963, page 15)

MOTORBOATING



(Requirements were published in
The Scout Leader February, 1963, page 7)



Left: The Battleford District, Sask., centres on Fort Battleford, formerly an R.C.M.P. fort and now an historic museum. The yellow palisades and gates symbolize the fort. The colours scarlet and gold pay tribute to the R.C.M.P. and the jumping fish and blue water indicate the North Saskatchewan River which runs through the district to the hunting and fishing ground of the north-west.

Centre: The Maitland District, Ont., Badge consists of a maple leaf design, with a tree and the Maitland River, which runs through the District, in the centre. The badge is black with a yellow design.

Right: The Town of Mount Royal District Badge was originally used by the District of Montreal before it became a Region. There is a gold crown above "Mount Royal" and the three green peaks represent the three elevations of Mount Royal-Outremont, Mount Royal and Westmount. The sky is red.

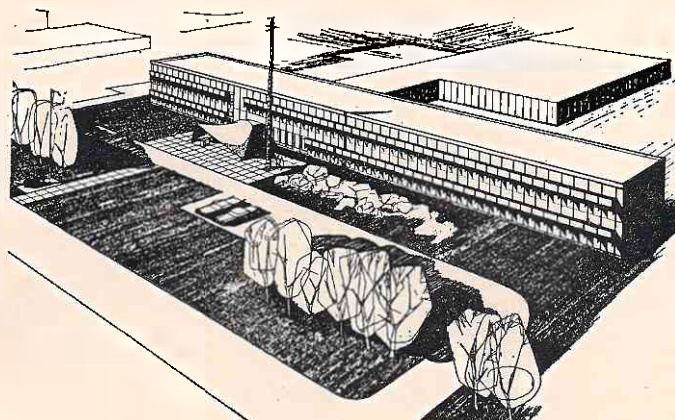
CANADA'S *Colourful* DISTRICT BADGES

Part 22



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.

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	\$17,470.84
Baie d'Urfe "Mohawk" Pack, Que.....	2.50
Mr. W. A. Shaw, Smooth Rock Falls, Ont.....	.50
85th Toronto Crew, Ont.....	10.00
1st Kinloss Group Committee, Holyrood, Ont....	18.00
Parkland District Council, in memory of the late Mr. George W. Schill, Assistant Cub- master, 1st Sylvan Lake Pack, Alta.....	5.00
	<u>\$17,506.84</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. ★

DECISION ON EME

Scout Councils have asked for a statement of policy concerning Scouting's role in the Emergency Measures Organization (E.M.O.). A committee at National Headquarters studied the subject and recently presented a report to the Executive Committee of the National Council.

Here are features of the report that are of particular interest to Section Scouters.

1. There is a federal E.M.O. agency. However, because of the B.N.A. act, during times of peace, its role is limited to suggesting plans of organization and operation as well as giving financial assistance to provincial and municipal authorities. The federal body could only assume direct control, if such was required, when the War Measures Act is proclaimed in a state of emergency, and pertinent orders and regulations to it are approved.
2. The semi-voluntary nature of provincial and municipal participation in E.M.O. has resulted in wide variation in the degree, acceptance and method of organization from one centre to another.
3. Even in the most organized municipalities, many E.M.O. functions remain in the planning stage.
4. During a war emergency, the evacuation of the sixteen more likely targets would be voluntary. As such, the majority of adult Scout leaders will be concerned with the safety of their families and cannot be assumed to be available to Scouting in these areas.
5. E.M.O. sees no specific role for youth of Cub and Scout ages in the event of nuclear attack. In fact, as future citizens of the nation, and considering particularly radiation hazards at these ages, they should not be unduly exposed to radiation.
6. It is unlikely that Cubs and Scouts would be allowed, by their parents, to play an organized role in the event of nuclear attack.
7. Membership in Scouting is voluntary. Adult leaders, by virtue of occupation, skills and association with

"During the last few weeks, international relations have been very tense and certain foreign embassies have withdrawn from both Ottawa and Washington. Two days ago the General Assembly of the United Nations ended its most recent meeting in an uproar. Atomic war now appears inevitable. In a radio broadcast a few hours ago the Prime Minister advised all Canadians to make hasty preparations for an atomic attack and an order-in-council activated all militia units; local civil defence units are on an alert status. You are a member of a four-man civil defence team living in the Fredericton area and have been assigned to the Rusagonis area for the next twenty-four hour period. During this period, your job is to advise local inhabitants of the eleven steps to survival and to carry out rescue survival operations should an attack occur in your area. Camp Gagetown, Canada's largest military base, is a possible target area. Rusagonis is about eight miles from this camp."

These instructions were given to four hundred Boy Scouts in what was one of the most successful boy adventure activities ever conducted in New Brunswick.

Operation Escape is an annual adventurous wide game for the older Scouts in the province. Each year up to 100 teams of four boys complete about twenty projects spread over a twenty-five-mile route. The game starts in early afternoon and runs through the night until noon the next day. In addition to the boy teams, about 150 Scout leaders and supporters as well as special groups from the R.C.A.F. Rescue Unit, the Canadian

Army, the R.C.M.P., the St. John Ambulance, and Civil Defence Units participate and enjoy the game as much as the boys.

In 1962, the teams were faced with some of the problems that are likely to occur before and after an atomic attack. Typical projects were: crossing simulated live power lines that had fallen after the blast, reporting on a radiation hot spot, a rendezvous at a Civil Defence Aid Station, dealing with casualties, moving an undetonated atomic bomb, and stealing a list of subversives. The projects were designated as either enemy or friendly, indicating the role played by the leaders. At enemy projects, Scouters tried to stop the Scouts from completing an assigned task. At friendly projects, Scouters supervised the completion of projects and often gave out cocoa.

The enemy projects were:

- Blow up bridge
- Capture the looter
- Report on radiation hot spot
- Destroying enemy signalling devices
- Stealing top secret information
- Destroying enemy radar devices

The friendly projects were:

- Crossing stream and climb
- Crossing simulated live power lines
- Crossing ravine
- Repair area
- Visit rescue units (Air)
- Rendezvous at civil defence aid station
- Dealing with casualties
- Moving undetonated atomic bomb

LOOKING WIDE By: DICK BIRD

OPERATION

EMERGENCY MEASURES

other organizations, cannot be assumed to be available to Scouting in the event of nuclear attack. Their obligations [to their families], and their jobs . . . will, in the majority of cases, take priority over any Scouting function that might be developed with E.M.O.

8. Rover Scouts, who constitute less than 2% of our membership, are in the same category as adult leaders in terms of being available to Scouting. In view of the foregoing, the committee has concluded that it is not practical for the Boy Scouts of Canada to develop, operate and promote a national plan of participation in the Emergency Measures Organization.

While recognizing the above, the committee is of the opinion that Scouting has and can continue to make a contribution. The committee, therefore, recommends the following role of the Boy Scouts of Canada in reference to the Emergency Measures Organization.

1. Continue existing instruction in fire fighting, search and rescue work, camp craft, rope work, outdoor

cooking, survival, first aid, sanitation et cetera. Such knowledge and skills can be of value in times of civil emergency—i.e. fire, flood, hurricane, and will be helpful to families in any post-attack period.

2. Participation by the individual "Scout" with the E.M.O. must be voluntary and subject to the approval of parents.
3. Scout groups may participate with local E.M.O. agencies in pre-attack activities such as distributing literature and conducting surveys. In post-attack activities Scouts and Scout groups may also serve in reception areas caring for younger children, acting as messengers, etc.
4. Participation with any local E.M.O. agency would evolve through cooperation with local Scout officials working together with the E.M.O. officials concerned.

The foregoing has been discussed with Federal Emergency Measures Organization officials who are in agreement. ★

Rescue from a raging torrent
Signal over distance
Team debriefing

The better teams often plan to attempt the enemy projects at night. Usually only the best twenty teams manage to complete all the projects.

A trace of the projects that were thought most successful in 1959 can still be found in the game in 1962. A project like blowing up a bridge, which provided adventure in planning, stalking and surprise, has been included in every escape. In 1962 a designated bridge was in a "hot spot" area. To prevent refugees from entering the hot spot, the bridge, which was guarded by subversives, had to be bombed. A successful demolition consisted of landing a piece of flaming material on the floor of the bridge. The scoring of this project was based on originality, secrecy, completion and the number of attempts.

Project details were sent to the teams before the game in order that they could study the problems and make pre-game preparations. In addition, each team was sent two booklets on atomic survival which are published by the Civil Defence. Knowing that they would be tested on their contents during the game, the participants read the booklets thoroughly. With the exception of the map, teams had complete information well before the game.

The route was in the shape of a clover leaf, allowing each team wide discretion as to the order in which they

completed the projects and providing team leaders exercise in planning routes, map reading, and initiative. In previous years, similar objectives were obtained by using a figure eight route. A working knowledge of map and compass is essential to complete all the projects, especially at night.

On a twenty-five-mile exercise of this nature, the winning teams are usually composed of fifteen and sixteen-year-olds. While the older Scouts usually win the game, training and experience are gained by the younger Scouts. Operation Escape, for many boys, is the first real test of their Scouting ability.

A handbook has been prepared for district Scouters planning similar events. Included are: list of projects, organizational plans, maps, team and adult leader instruction and other game material. An eight millimeter, half-hour movie of the game has also been produced.

In New Brunswick, the first game was held in 1959 over an eight-mile route with only thirty teams participating in about ten projects. Now, nearly four hundred Scouts take part in the provincial game, the northern region conducts its own game, and many districts have held similar games. The popularity of the game has spread to Nova Scotia where their first game is planned for this year.

Operation Escape has achieved its purpose of providing an adventurous activity for older boys in the province. It is thought that a similar game would be successful with Rovers but, as yet, none has been held. ★

ESCAPE

P.O. & R. Revisions

on

Camping Policy and Standards

(replacing Rules 360, 361, 362, 363, inclusive)

Rules 360, 361, 362, 363 inclusive, as printed in the 1962 edition of *Policy, Organization and Rules* are amended as follows:

(A) DEFINITION

Scout camping is the process of learning to live comfortably in the out-of-doors using a minimum of equipment and services with a maximum of boy participation. This is a progressive experience which starts with Wolf Cubs and continues through Boy Scouts to Rover Scouts. More equipment and services will be required for the younger than for the older members. *Scout* camping is done on short-term or long-term camps. Short-term camps are those of three nights or less. Long-term camps are those of four nights or more.

(B) PURPOSE

The purpose of *Scout* camping is:

- (i) to meet the needs and interests of Scouts in a group setting by providing a series of enjoyable and adventurous experiences;
- (ii) to develop self reliance through learning-by-doing the badge requirements related to the out-of-doors;
- (iii) to provide the opportunity for interaction among *Scouts* and between *Scouts* and Scouters.

(C) CAMPING—GENERAL

Policy

Boy Scouts of Canada recognizes that camping is only one of the important parts of the Scout programme.

It is expected that every Scout should have the opportunity of having year-round camping experiences.

Section camping under its own leadership is the ideal method of *Scout* camping.

Short-term and long-term camps are equally acceptable as *Scout* camping experiences.

Standards

Councils must co-operate with provincial and municipal health authorities in the establishment of regulations for their camp(s).

Scouts planning to camp must have parental approval.

A medical examination is strongly recommended for *Scouts* planning to attend a long-term camp.

At camp each camper must have an individual sleeping place with minimum bedding consisting of ground-sheet with blankets or sleeping bag.

Scouters must sleep in accommodation separate from *Scouts*.

When Scouters of both sexes attend the same camp, it is essential that every consideration be given to propriety.

(D) CAMPING—COUNCIL

Policy

Within the framework of the national policy, councils should develop an overall camping programme best suited to their needs, having in mind the physical resources and requirements of the groups in the individual council.

Councils may purchase and develop a council camping site(s) best suited to this camping programme (see P.O. & R. rule 385).

The development of a campsite represents a considerable investment of time and money. Councils should plan their campsite(s), on the basis of providing adequate facilities for sections to participate in short or long-term camping experiences, keeping in mind the cost of transportation and privacy necessary. Therefore, long-range planning for developing physical facilities paralleling programme is essential.

Standards

Councils are responsible for the adequate supervision of their campsite(s).

Councils are responsible for the approval of applications for long-term camps of sections within the area of the council.

Councils are responsible for visiting long-term camps of sections within the area of the council.

Councils are responsible for the approval of plans of sections making camping trips beyond the borders of the council. (see P.O. & R. rule 389).

Councils may issue permits to sections for year-round, short-term camps. Such permits would be renewed every year.

Councils should consider providing facilities for families of Scouters at the council campsite(s).

Councils should consider developing a portion of their council campsite(s) as a year-round Scouters training centre.

Councils should consider developing a portion of their council campsite(s) as a demonstration area for training *Scouts* in campcraft.

(E) CAMPING—GROUP

Standards

Sponsors, through their group committee, are responsible for:

1. providing the opportunity for their *Scouts* to have year-round camping experiences;

2. developing of patrol camping and hiking;
3. approving plans and operations of section camps;
4. submitting applications for long-term camps to their council;
5. submitting applications for sections making extensive camping trips outside their council.

When necessary, sponsors, through their group committees, should encourage Scouters with families to use campsites which provide facilities for their families when going on long-term camps.

When Scouters are unable to attend a camp, the sponsor, through the group committee, is responsible for finding other adequate leadership.

(F) CAMPING—WOLF CUBS

Standards

Wolf Cub camping requires:

1. one leader for every six Cubs. Regardless of the number of Cubs, each camp must have at least two adults, one of which must be a qualified Scouter;
2. in addition to sleeping facilities, a building or marquee large enough to accommodate the Cubs in camp;
3. cooking and feeding facilities, and adequate sanitation, under cover.

(G) CAMPING—BOY SCOUT

Standards

The court of honour should plan their camps on a patrol basis.

The court of honour should encourage individual patrols to go camping.

The court of honour should promote "adventure camping" for older Scouts. This need not be confined to permanent campsites.

The court of honour, in planning their camp programme, should include such Scout practices as survival camping, orienteering, pioneering, stalking, wide games, tours and canoe trips.

(H) CAMPING—ROVER SCOUT

Standards

Camping by Rover Scouts may be done in crews or in small interest groups.

In the interest of safety, a Rover should travel or camp with a companion.

Crew executives should be advised, in advance, of camps undertaken by Rover Scouts.

Crew executives should encourage Rover Scouts to develop lightweight camping equipment and to experiment with same.

Rover Scouts should develop their camping so that they can live comfortably while they participate in canoe trips, fishing expeditions, mountain climbing, car rallies, motor or walking tours, etc.

Where Rover-Ranger camps are held, it is essential that every consideration be given to propriety. ★

THE LAND AND PEOPLE OF YUGOSLAVIA

By Angela Tillyard

Published by The Macmillan Co., Toronto

Price \$1.85

This is the latest book in the land and people series, all of which have been reviewed in former issues of *The Scout Leader*. This fascinating country has been much in the news lately and this informative, easy-to-read book telling something about Yugoslavia and its people is very useful. The book is set in large type with many excellent illustrations which makes it attractive reading for young people. It is not intended as an exhaustive history but simply to whet the interest of the young reader.

THE EISENBART MYSTERY

By Roger Pilkington

Published by The Macmillan Co., Toronto

Price \$3.00

This is an interesting mystery about a fifteen-year-old boy in East Germany who escaped through the Iron Curtain with his parents and accidentally stumbled into a holiday voyage with a pair of English youngsters who agree to help him. It is a fast-paced, contemporary mystery story which ought to be of interest to young readers. This book would make an excellent prize or gift book and is recommended for young readers who enjoy a well-written mystery.

ADVENTURE AT THE MILL, by Barbara and Heather Bramwell

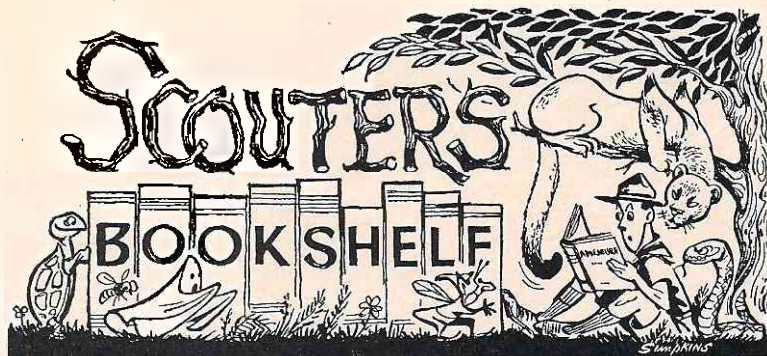
DANGER IN THE COVES, by Frances C. Thompson

THE HEROINE OF LONG POINT, by Leslie and Lois Benham

All published by The Macmillan Co. of Canada, Toronto

Price \$1.50

It is a pleasure to present a review of numbers four, five and six in the Buckskin book series of stories taken from Canada's exciting past. *The Heroine of Long Point* is an exciting sea story; *Danger in the Coves* is set near the old city of Quebec; *An Adventure at The Mill* is set in southwestern Ontario during the war of 1812 to 1814. All these books are set in large type and well-illustrated. They are designed to capture the imagination of young readers, up to nine or ten years-of-age, and it is hoped that they will encourage young readers to look deeper into Canada's historic past.





OUTDOOR PROGRAMME

... Scouting, since its inception, was meant to take place outdoors and a troop which pursues this goal will find enthusiastic members, not only on hikes or camps but at regular troop meetings as well.

Our troop is not fortunate (?) enough to have a church hall or basement at our disposal, so much of our programme takes place outdoors. ... The boys may sometimes be wet or cold but they do not seem to mind as long as the programme is interesting.

Why stop camping when summer is over? Winter camping is a rewarding experience. It may be strenuous at times but it is something the boys can be proud of. Besides, a healthy tan and good fun go with it.

When at summer camp, tell the boys they will have to prepare a full-course meal 30 feet off the ground. See them scramble when it finally dawns on them you have a tree in mind. You may be sorry when they call "Come and get it", but, boy, it's worth it!

Keep them on their toes with something new and unexpected and you will keep their interest and they will stick with you. ...

SIMON J. DEWIT,
Scoutmaster.

Woodstock, Ont.

IN SUMMING UP

Your magazine, *The Scout Leader* (January, 1963 issue), just arrived. I sat down and studied it very thoroughly. May I pass along our congratulations to the Uniform Sub-committee and the Executive Committee of the National Council, for the changes in the choice of uniform pants. It has always been our contention that the boys of a Scout troop should not have to change from long underwear during the winter to shorts and short pants for one night a week. With the change in uniform regulations the boys can now wear shorts for the summer and long trousers for the winter.

Since I have just taken over a troop, I can use this type of magazine as a guide, for information and new ideas. May you have every success with this idea magazine.

JOHN W. KNIGHT,
Scoutmaster.

St. Catharines, Ont.

AN INVITATION

We have a display collection of Scouting news bulletins from the troop and local level, as well as the regional and national levels, illustrating the international appeal of the Movement. We would appreciate receiving sample copies of Canadian bulletins from your readers.

HAROLD F. BENNETT,
A.D.C.

P.O. Box 276,
Sweetser,
Indiana, U.S.A.

CORRECTION

I would like to correct certain statements which were made in *The Scout Leader* (Feb. issue, pg. 14 & 15), in the article entitled "What Depends on Where", with reference to Scouting in the United States.

In paragraph four, you state: "final age of 15". The final age at which a Senior Scout must terminate his relationships with a Scout troop or seek a commission is 18. At age 14, the Boy Scout is given the option of becoming a Senior Scout in his troop or joining an Explorer unit if he meets the age and grade requirements for Exploring.

A 14-year-old boy, in the 9th grade may join an Explorer unit. He may remain an Explorer until age 18 if he has graduated high school or as long as he is a full-time high school student. In either case, in order to remain in Exploring, he must seek a commission.

EDWARD F. PIGULSKI,
Boy Scouts of America.

Boston, U.S.A.

✿ Thanks for the clarification! Ed.

WRONG AGAIN

In *The Scout Leader* (Jan. '63, pg. 4), a quiz was featured and one of the questions was "Where and when was the first C.S.T.C. held?". The answer given was 1949. It should be 1948.

That's all.

E. MILLS

North Vancouver, B.C.

✿ Right you are Mr. Mills! Ed.

FAIR EXCHANGE

The Cubs of the First Telkwa Pack, B.C., are making a scrap-book containing pictures of British Columbia's wild-life, scenery, industry, agriculture, et cetera.

When it is completed, they would like to exchange it for a book from another pack from some other part of Canada or elsewhere.

R. J. PHILLIPS,
Assistant Cubmaster.

Telkwa, B.C.

✿ Good idea. Any interested persons should contact Cubmaster Phillips at the above address. Ed.

SOSSI

The Scouts on Stamps Society International is an international correspondence Scout stamp club. Chapters are formed when sufficient people in one area are interested. Chapter members do not have to belong to SOSSI. There are 15 Chapters in SOSSI and the Maple Leaf is the first in Canada and is made up of Ontario Scout stamp collectors. The Maple Leaf Chapter was formed last April and now has 33 members from all parts of Ontario. It meets every four months in Toronto or the area. ... The next meeting is slated for Toronto the last Sunday of April. A Sault Ste. Marie member has travelled 500 miles to attend two of our previous meetings.

The members trade and swap and plan to have some Scout stamp displays in the near future. A bulletin the "Maple Leaf-Let" will also be issued every four months. Any stamp collector or interested person is welcome to join the chapter. Dues are \$1.00 per year.

For further information on the Chapter or on Scout stamp collecting write the Secretary.

MURRAY FRIED,
Secretary.

25 Gildner St.,
Kitchener, Ont.



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Canadian Boy

WILL SERVE A SPECIAL ROLE

It will be like ten assistants to you

A collection of experts on Scouting skills who know how to teach boys and help them advance. This magazine will be a host of able, informed assistants to help you.

Here is what it'll do for parents

By visiting the home regularly every month, ten times a year, this magazine will remind parents of the Scouting activities and other interests of their boys. It will encourage them to participate in the programme thus helping you and their sons.

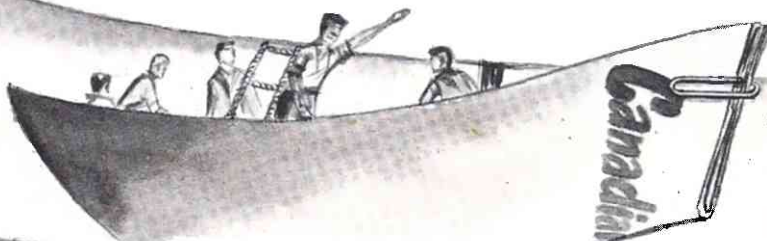


A CANADIAN BOY SCOUT
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For boys and young men

This magazine will be a fascinating storyteller, a how-to-do helper, a counselor, a coach, and an expert on Scouting skills. It will really be *their* magazine.

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INITIAL MAILING LIST FORMS TO HEADQUARTERS
BY MAY 31st, 1963 TO EFFECT A PERFECT
LAUNCHING FOR THIS MARVELOUS PUBLICATION.**



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CANADIAN BOY SCOUTS OF CANADA

PACK ☐

— CHECK APPROPRIATE SECTION. TROOP D

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FORWARD REMAINING COPIES TO THE SCOUT HEADQUARTERS
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DEADLINE MAY 31ST 1963

In true Scout tradition, we know your enthusiasm will get the job done!

Jamboree in Greece



While the 11th World Jamboree will long be remembered by members of the Canadian contingent, it will have a particular significance for all Canadian Scouting. Our contingent will wear a special Jamboree uniform to test it under a variety of conditions. The uniform features a sand coloured shirt patterned after the popular sport shirt design, moss green corduroy shorts and sand coloured hose. The regular uniform, green shirts, blue shorts, green and blue hose will be worn at all special formations. A red neckerchief with a maple leaf crest will be worn with both uniforms.

By: J. F. McCracken, A.D.C., Ottawa

The Jamboree badge, made of light metal and oval in design, represents a Boeotian shield, and will be worn on the shirt. The Scout badge will be in the centre over the date 1963 and will bear the inscription "11th World Jamboree—Mondial" above the emblem and the word "Greece" below. There will be two branches of an olive, the symbol of peace. Five leaves on each branch represent the ten laws, three olives, our threefold promise. The Jamboree motto is "Scout Higher and Wider."

Stamp collectors will be interested to know that five special stamps will be issued by Greece to commemorate the Jamboree.

The Canadian contingent has now been increased through the addition of thirty Scouters from across Canada who have volunteered to assist our Greek hosts in various capacities. They will fly over in the first aircraft.

Not only is the Jamboree going to have Canadians brushing up their Greek, they will have to start getting used to the metric standard of measurement. A sub camp will be approximately 54,800 square metres and divided into 30 troop sites. Quick now, how many square feet in each troop site? ★



ALAN DE JOURDAN

Two members of the Canadian contingent, John F. Maskell and Carl E. Strike, wearing their new uniforms, exchange a research book on Greece.



Activity

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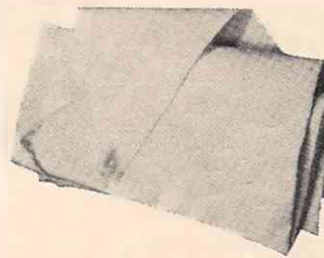
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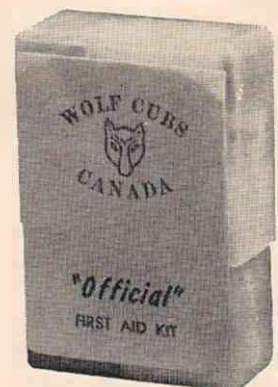
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CUB FIRST AID KIT

Just what every Cub should carry for small emergencies. A soft plastic case made to fit your pocket. Contents—adhesive tape, adhesive strips, ointment and gauze.

No. 70-106

Price 95c



No. 70-106

BE PREPARED