

the scout leader

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Alberta Jamboree
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Vol. 41, No. 2, October 1963



the scout leader

THE IDEA MAGAZINE FOR

ALL SCOUTERS AND ADULT LEADERS OF THE MOVEMENT

Chief Scout
HIS EXCELLENCY MAJOR-GENERAL
THE RT. HON.
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this month

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PERSPECTIVE

GEORGE N. BEERS, who has served as editor of *The Scout Leader* since 1950, has relinquished his position and has been appointed managing director of *Canadian Boy* magazine. He is succeeded by David Aitken who has been managing editor since 1960. Readers will be glad to know that Mr. Beers will continue as Executive Commissioner of Publications at National Headquarters.

NOTHING IS SO CONTAGIOUS as enthusiasm . . . it moves stones, it charms brutes. Enthusiasm is the genius of sincerity, and truth accomplishes no victories without it.

—Bulwer

CERTAIN ADVERTISING in this magazine sometimes contains offers of sales plans. We remind all Scouters that Scout councils have definite policies on the matter of selling merchandise. Rule No. 17 of Policy, Organization and Rules states that any method of raising money must first be approved by the next senior council.

THE VERY YOUNG MAN gains great merit for cleverness, in his own estimation, when he finds that he can be cynical. If nobody smacks him, this grows into a habit and he becomes that hateful thing, a cynic, and that dangerous thing, a pessimist.

—Baden-Powell
from *Life's Snags*



OUR COVER PICTURE

Scouts from all over Canada get ready for the opening of the Third National Boy Scout Sailing Regatta at Lake St. Louis, Pointe Claire, Que. See page 12. (Photo by R. R. Davis.)

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Photo by National Defence

MEET THE COMPOSER

The active feet of Boy Scouts across Canada now have a theme to help them keep the beat.

Warrant Officer Con Furey of the Royal Canadian Air Force has composed a march especially for them.

At the annual meeting of the Boy Scouts of Canada he presented a hand-drawn conductor's score of his composition to R. C. Berkinshaw, president of the National Council.

The score, which may soon be available to the field, bore the inscription: "Dedicated to the many Royal Canadian Air Force officers, airmen and airwomen who have given so freely of their time and interest to the Boy Scout Movement around the world."

Born in Ireland, Warrant Officer Furey began his musical career at the age of 14, playing trumpet and piano at Dublin's Army School of Music. In 1956 he joined the Central Band of the RCAF and has since arranged music for massed pipe and brass bands.

Commissioner L. H. Nicholson, deputy chief Scout, presented Warrant Officer Furey with a 'thank you' plaque and expressed the Movement's gratitude for the tribute. ★

Commissioner Nicholson (above right), congratulates the composer, Warrant Officer Con Furey. Looking on is R. C. Berkinshaw, National Council president.

What Do YOU Think About . . .

The

WHAT DO YOU THINK ABOUT

. . . is a short series of articles raising questions pertinent to the future of *Scouting in Canada*.

We hope that you will find them controversial and that you will send us your opinions.

From the moment a new boy joins the pack his eyes should be fixed on the road ahead.

From the very moment of his investiture, he has heard that he's one of the world-wide brotherhood of Scouts. His jersey and his badges carry the title, and if Akela is on his toes the goal of the troop, the crew and manhood will never be out of sight.

There are other links and signposts that suggest the pack, troop and crew are all part of the same programme: parts of the uniform such as the neckerchief, stockings, service stars, Leaping Wolf badge, similarities in the promises, emphasis on the out-of-doors, the all-too-similar games and activities, the group system, group councils, ladies auxiliaries, group committees and sponsors, ceremonies, 'Going-Up' and the familiar plan 'Across No Man's Land.'

Progressive training. Sound.

Or is it?

For despite all these things it is an important fact to be kept in mind that the programme of the Wolf Cub section is quite distinct from that of the Boy Scout section.

True? Just what does 'distinct' mean to you?

How did the present state of affairs come about? And why?

One suspects it was the result of a great deal of hard work. The Wolf Cubs were instituted initially to provide

BY E. BOWER CARTY

Programme & Uniform Subcommittee

training for boys well below the age of the troop and to help Scoutmasters keep their troops composed of boys over that age.

The emphasis on progressive training from child to man originated when the typical member of the Movement was between 13 and 14 years of age. As late as 1936, Scout troops reached a larger proportion of their potential membership than did Cub packs. And it was not until five years later that the number of Cubs actually outweighed the number of Scouts.

Children aspire to grow up, and it was reasonable for sections of the Movement to be closely linked in a progressive chain when the typical member was a Boy Scout about 13½ years old.

Children still aspire to grow up. But is our practice quite as reasonable when the typical member of the Movement is a Wolf Cub aged 10½?

Has time converted the pull on the younger section exerted by a preponderantly Scout population into a drag on the older section by a preponderant Cub population?

If so, to what extent may emphasis on the close linkage of the sections work against the Movement's interests?

Might we not take the occasional public confusion of Cubs for Scouts as a warning that the identity of the older programme is being over-shadowed by its highly successful younger brother?

If linkage has given organizational strength on the one hand, has it, on the other, contributed to a sameness in structure and programme approach? In a society where change is characteristic of our automobiles, our communities, our recreations—indeed, most of our way

Scout Package?

of life—can we any longer afford an extended period of the same programme approach? Would the Boy Scout section be stronger today if each section stood more on its own?

Times change. The clock cannot be turned back, nor would we wish it otherwise. Wolf Cubs are likely to overshadow Boy Scouts numerically in the years ahead.

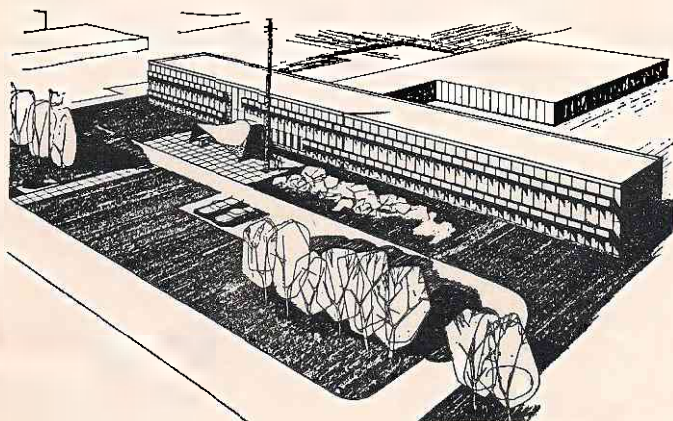
Should the Scout section be removed from this shadow area? Quite apart from the Movement's need for en-

riched programme material within all sections, would the Boy Scout section have a better opportunity if the inter-sectional linkage was reduced?

What do you think? Would the advantages outweigh the disadvantages? It seems to this observer that the superiority of the progressive closely-linked programme approach, of which he was so sure a few years ago, may now be open to legitimate question.

What do you think? ★

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:

Forward	\$18,221.25
Hans Nielsen, P.O. Box 2570, Vancouver, B.C.	10.00
St. Francis Valley District Group Committee, Richmond, Que.	5.00
Algonquin Pioneer Cub Pack, Town of Mount Royal, Que.	10.00
Trenton District Council, Trenton, Ont.	31.75
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Members Basic 'B' Course, June 14 to 16, Kentville, N.S.	6.33
1st Emerald Cub Pack, Salmo, B.C.	5.00
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27th Winnipeg-St. George's Scout Troop, Winnipeg, Man.	10.00
8th Nanaimo 'B' Cub Pack (St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church) Nanaimo, B.C.	2.00
	\$18,403.83

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

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



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THIS PACK'S UNIQUE

A Canadian group committee has been formed to operate a Wolf Cub pack in Warsaw, Poland. The pack, under the leadership of Group Capt. B. H. B. Moffit, air and naval attache at the Canadian embassy, will be registered in Canada but will serve the children of various embassies in the Polish capital.

Chairman of the committee is the United Kingdom ambassador. Other members include the Canadian and American ambassadors, the first secretary of the Swedish embassy and the first secretary of the Turkish embassy.

Group Capt. Moffit's wife will act as secretary. Assisting will be the wife of a Netherlands embassy official and two Wood Badge holders.

There will be about 20 Cubs in the pack representing Argentina, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, the United Kingdom, India, Indonesia, Israel, the Netherlands, Turkey and the United States.

* * *

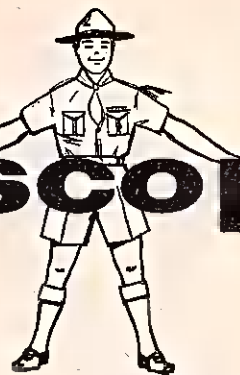
AIRMAN SAVES CHILD

Corporal Charles Henry Roy Nelson, 35, Scoutmaster for the RCAF First Beaverbank, N.S. Scout Troop has been presented with a Queen's Commendation for bravery.

In April, 1962, while stationed in France, Cpl. Nelson rescued a child from an apartment fire which claimed the life of another infant. He also helped fire fighters until overcome by smoke.



Scoutscope



WELL DONE!

Hundreds died and thousands more were left homeless earlier this year when an earthquake struck the town of Barce in Libya. Libyan Scouts went to work immediately, distributing clothes and food and giving first aid.

The Scouts stayed at their posts for more than two weeks until replacements were available.

Their assistance has been officially recognized by the Libyan government.

—Boy Scouts World Bureau

* * *

WHISTLE RESCUE

Four missing hikers in Garibaldi Park, B.C. were found by searchers after one of the hikers blew a couple of blasts on a Boy Scout whistle.

Dr. Basil Dunell, a chemistry instructor at the University of British Columbia, said he blew the whistle and was answered by another Scout whistle carried by a search volunteer.

CREW SCOUTERS

Attention! Questions in the Part One Wood Badge Course were revised earlier this year and you have until December 31 to complete the old-style course. The new course is being introduced now.

* * *

SCOUTS FIGHT FIRE

A brush fire which started in the reforestation area south of Edgar, Ont., was discovered, brought under control and eventually put out because of the efforts of four Scouts from the First Edgar Troop.

One of the Scouts reported the fire to nearby RCAF police while the other three remained to fight the fire until additional help arrived.

* * *

← Scouting is a way-of-life for the Prupas family of the Town of Mount Royal, Que. Watching proudly as young Richard of the Beaver Cub Pack displays his 14th Cub badge are (left to right) his mother Sheila, who helps out with Cub activities; his brother Israel, a Scout; his brother Norman, a fellow Cub and his father Mel, an assistant Cubmaster. The Algonquin Group of the Town of Mount Royal has two Scout troops and three Cub packs.

ALBERTA'S

Jamboree of Promise

Photos by
Red Deer Advocate



By **LEONARD L. JOHNSON**

Executive Commissioner
Information Services

There was hail to the east and west, snow to the north, rain to the south and lightning and thunder all around. . .

But at Sylvan Lake, halfway between Edmonton and Calgary—site of the third Alberta Jamboree—the heavens smiled down (at least until the very last hour) on 1,500 Scouts and Scouters gathered together to “develop world scouting” and to have the time of their lives.

From June 29 to July 6, Sylvan Lake's Camp Woods hummed with activity—from handicrafts, dry land skiing, tug-of-war, Dutch volleyball and pioneer projects including the construction of monkey bridges, swinging trapezes and aerial runways to rifle shoots, swimming and rescue proficiency tests, water safety demonstrations, tree felling and boating.

In keeping with Brotherhood Year, an international flavor was injected into the proceedings by the presence



Alix Hector of Haiti raises his country's flag at the jamboree which attracted 1,500 Scouts and Scouters from several countries.

of Scouts from Peru, Brazil, Mexico and Haiti. Other Scouts attending came from Resolute Bay, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

“Nine million Scouts, in over 70 countries are proving that people can be united in brotherhood,” special guest Fred Colborne, Alberta's Public Works Minister, noted at the opening ceremonies. “Living in a world which lacks understanding between nations and races, there is a desperate need to learn the lessons of the Scout Movement.”

Billed as the Jamboree of Promise, the Alberta gathering offered something for everyone.

The 1,500 Scouts, many of whom had never before fired a shot, participated in a well-organized shoot on a troop-by-troop basis. A Calgary police sergeant, assisted by several experienced marksmen, handled the range with discipline and about 80 boys shot targets which netted them a spot in the shoot-off for the jamboree championship.

A group of 42 trained personnel were rounded up to staff the waterfront and they operated four swimming beaches and a boating beach from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. daily.

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67-001	Ring, Rover, (10K Gold).....	24.00

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gifts, illustrated in the Stores Department Catalogue*

'The heavens smiled down . . .'

More than 200 Scouts earned their swimmer proficiency badge and about 100 their rescuer badge in tests conducted by qualified Red Cross and St. John Ambulance examiners.

The \$40,000 jamboree, a year in the planning, had a popular nautical side to it. Seven sailing craft—five Flying Juniors and two El Toros—plus twelve canoes and ten row boats were in constant use. High wind or calm, the craft were on the go.

Sub-camps were identified by various Indian names for Sylvan Lake—Swan, Methy, Wa-pi-sioo and Ko-Gamna. The latter were so far from jamboree headquarters it was often referred to as 'The New Frontier' or 'Distant Horizons.'

And, as was to be expected, the Scouts from Methy Camp (come to think of it, it *does* sound a bit like 'messy') put up with a lot of good-natured ribbing about the name from their companions in other camps.

Camp Woods proved to be something of a wonderland for boys whose homes are situated in treeless areas. Some camp sites had been cleared early in the spring, but there was still plenty of opportunity for budding lumberjacks to test their skill.

Throughout the jamboree, the tingling cry of 'Ti-i-m-m-ber' echoed and re-echoed as the amateur but enthusiastic tree 'fellers' set to work.

In a large field adjoining Camp Woods a family camp was set up for the convenience of Scouters wishing to have their families join in the fun with them.

But no jamboree is without its snags—and the Alberta one was no exception.

The waterworks and sanitation crew laid two miles of polyethylene pipe just prior to the camp. There were water stands at every sub camp site but the exposed water mains were subject to heavy and frequent casualties from knife and axe cuts (curious minds just wanted to see what the pipe was made of), to ruptures after being run over by buses and trucks and to other stresses and strains when a campfire was built right over a pipe. The result of this last action proved quite spectacular!

On the second day of the jamboree the overworked water pumping system failed. For several hours there was no fresh water, but the mobile radio telephone came to the rescue. A new and more powerful pump was rushed out from Red Deer and staff members worked throughout the night extracting a hundred feet of pipe from the well before attaching a new pump and sinking it.

Feeding more than 1,500 persons is quite a job—especially when most of them are healthy, hungry boys. Suppliers of ice cream and soft drinks, like so many others experiencing a jamboree for the first time, were amazed at the quantities of these products Scouts can consume.

One ice cream truck, loaded to capacity, rolled in to camp around noon one day in time for the one o'clock opening of the canteen.

"I guess that will keep you going for a couple of days," the driver said confidently.

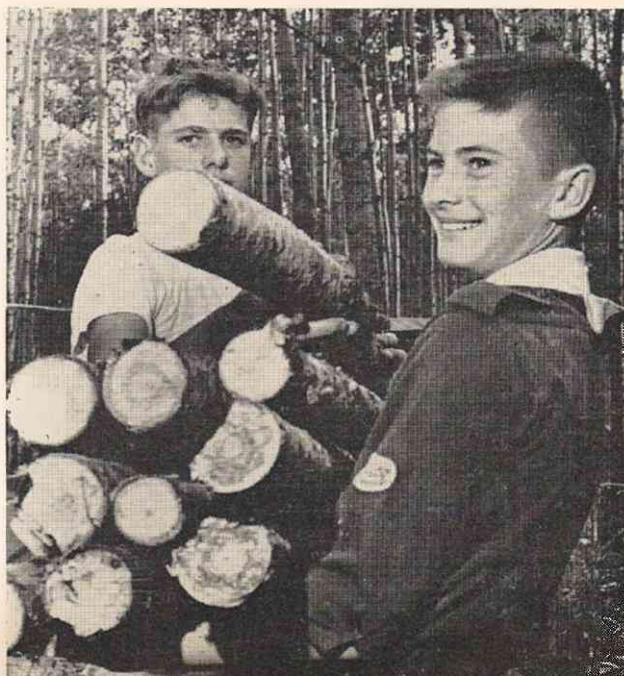
Two hours later he made a cursory check of the ice cream coolers.

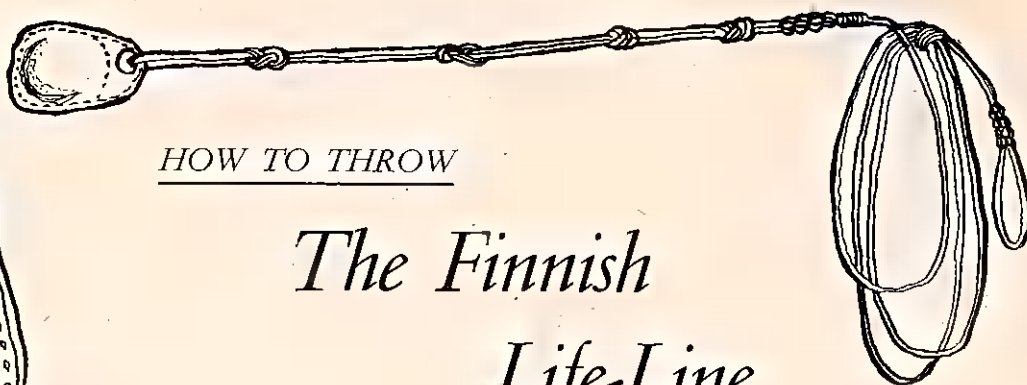
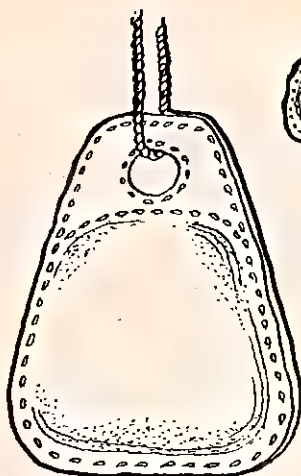
They were empty. ★

Francisco Macias, 14, (left), of Mexico City and Pedro Lukue, 16, of Lima, Peru, stand on one of the sail boats docked at Camp Woods.



Stan Wenger, (left), helps Derek Bulmer carry a pile of wood to a campfire site.





HOW TO THROW

The Finnish Life-Line

By DAVID HARROLD

**District Commissioner
Three Rivers, Alta.**

Life-line throwing is as much a Scouting skill as tying a round turn and two half hitches—though only a Tenderfoot could decide which is more difficult.

Nevertheless, this aspect of training is often passed over lightly and left to organizations whose prime aim is to save lives.

Certainly there are excuses made for this lack of training. The average Scout probably has the idea that all that is needed to throw a line to a drowning man is a good pitching arm and a reasonable amount of luck. But does he stop to consider the incidentals that always seem to crowd in to sabotage the throw?

That stiff breeze blowing across the lake is capable of whipping our line away from the clutches of the friend in the water. The trees can sometimes seem to be doing their best to snag and catch the line.

Such setbacks often mean the difference between rescue and drowning, and it is our job to prepare Scouts to do the best job possible under all conditions.

Bearing this in mind, I hope these facts will revive life in an old, but not useless, skill.

During Jubilee Year 1957, some Scouts from my old troop demonstrated a new type of life-line in Glasgow. The life-line was suggested by Carl Tinn, a Scouter who had seen such a line used in Scandinavia.

The life-line is standard equipment for every Finnish Scout and is admirably suited for use in the dense forests of that country.

It consists of a 30-yard length of $\frac{1}{8}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch manilla. At one end, a small loop, big enough to pass a wrist through, is spliced, while at the other end a much larger loop doubles back six feet. Before it is eye spliced to the main part of the line, a small leather bag, containing a light canvas bag of lead shot, is threaded on. The free end is then spliced into the main line. The leather bag should be about three inches by five inches and must be securely stitched. In the doubled length of line tie three or four 'figure of eight' knots. When finished, the whole thing should look something like the drawing at the top of the page.

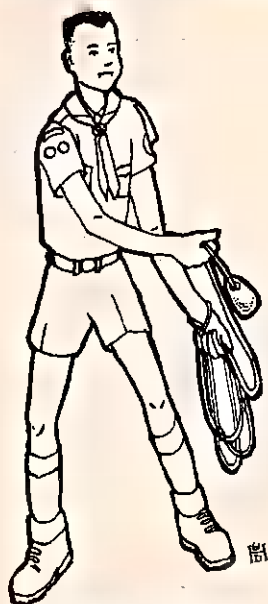
The differences between this and the standard life-line, are:

(A)—The weighted bag adds carrying power and allows more accurate throwing and

(B)—The knots in the doubled end of the line give a better hold to the thrower and victim.

The standard method of throwing is to stand with feet apart, spare line coiled in the left hand, and the weighted end in the right. The victim is 'sighted' by aligning his head with the thumb of the throwing arm. The arm is then swung back slightly and the weighted end thrown to the victim.

In confined space, or if the thrower is in a cramped position, the line is loosely coiled at the thrower's feet and the weight then 'lobbed' in the victim's direction.



Standard Throw Position



Lobbing Position

To train boys in the use of this equipment, we devised a series of games to stimulate interest and to develop accuracy.

- **QUOITS**—A group of circled numbers is placed 30 feet from the throwing point. The thrower has to place the weight inside the circle which will give him the highest score.

- **TENNIS**—Players stand about 30 feet apart. Number One throws the line to Number Two who tries to return it on the swing. The idea is not to catch the weight and throw it back, but to receive and return it all in one motion. (Here is where the knots at the weighted end really come into their own.) As the players become more accurate, the tempo and distance between them can be increased.

- **TORPEDO ALLEY**—One player stands in the

middle of a circle. All other players stand around him, having first placed an object belonging to them about three feet from their position. On the word 'GO', the player in the middle starts to swing the weighted end around him at the end of the line. Players have to dodge in and retrieve their objects without being hit.

The Finnish life-line's uses are legion and it well merits a position in the patrol box or in the patrol leader's rucksack.

I realize there are some who will howl 'Cruelty!' when visualizing someone being clobbered by the lead shot end of the line, but the idea is to make the weight only as heavy as necessary.

Anyway, Scouts will soon be able to place the weight within fractions of an inch towards, or away from, the victim's skull. ★

Young Canada's Book Week

NOVEMBER 15 TO 22

Theme:

*Across Canada
with the
Voyageurs*



Young Canada's Book Week is being celebrated across the nation from November 15 to 22, 1963.

The theme this year—Across Canada With The Voyageurs—stresses the literature of French Canada.

The patroness, Madame Claire Kirkland-Casgrain, is a lawyer and a Quebec cabinet minister.

"Young Canada's Book Week," she said recently, "is now giving young Canadians a marvellous occasion to familiarize themselves with the great names of our liter-

ature. . . . Young English-speaking Canadians especially, will discover that besides names like those of Robert W. Service, Stephen Leacock, Mazo de la Roche or Hugh MacLennan, it is possible to quote names quite as distinguished of persons who have contributed to make our country known far and wide through works written in the French language. . . . This year we are given the opportunity to discover literary French Canada. Let us not miss this chance. It will prove enriching to all Canadians." ★

QUEBEC

Hosts

3RD NATIONAL SAILING REGATTA



All's quiet and peaceful—but not for long!

The opening day of the Third National Sailing Regatta at Lake St. Louis, Pointe Claire, Que. dawned cool, cloudy and blustery.

But spirits were high as forty Scouts, representing Canada, Israel, Bermuda and the United States arrived with the host families who had met them earlier at Montreal Airport.

After registering on the morning of August 18, Scouts were assigned to tents at Sea Scout base Venture. The captains of each team drew a boat which was then rigged, cleaned and, in some cases, sanded by its crew.

The sun shone through the clouds like a spotlight on the camp as the 3 p.m. opening ceremonies got under way. Peter MacDougal and Charles Stedman from Baie d'Urfe, Que.—last year's winning team—returned the R. C. Stevenson Trophy (emblematic of the Boy Scout



Flagbreak was a regular morning duty in camp at Sea Scout base Venture.

sailing championship of Canada) to Viscount Amory, retiring British High Commissioner to Canada who officially opened the regatta.

With the formalities completed the teams manned their boats for a colourful sail-past.

Most of the next day was spent in practice with a race in the afternoon for the 'Lollipop' Trophy—a tin full of lollipops. Winner of this practice, 'open' event was last year's winner, Peter MacDougal.



Racing began in earnest on Aug. 20 and, accompanied by winds up to 20 m.p.h. and white-capped waves it was

an exciting spectacle for both participants and onlookers. Each race covered about eight miles and the Scouts handled their craft like experts. At the end of each race the boats were inspected with teams drawing a different boat for the next race.

The next two days continued fair and windy and by Aug. 22 it was obvious that any one of the first three teams could win. On Aug. 23 the last race was held and Chris Cotton and Gerry Rowland of Hudson, Que. were declared the winners. Glenn Bydwell and John Griffiths of Pointe Claire were second. In third place were David Surrette and Tom Hayes of Halifax.

The high calibre of sailing at the regatta was praised by both Chairman Ted Morris and Sailing Master Bob Stedman.

But it wasn't all sailing for the sea-going Scouts. Entertainment included a tour of Montreal, swimming at the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club pool, a visit to host families, a camp fire and movies.

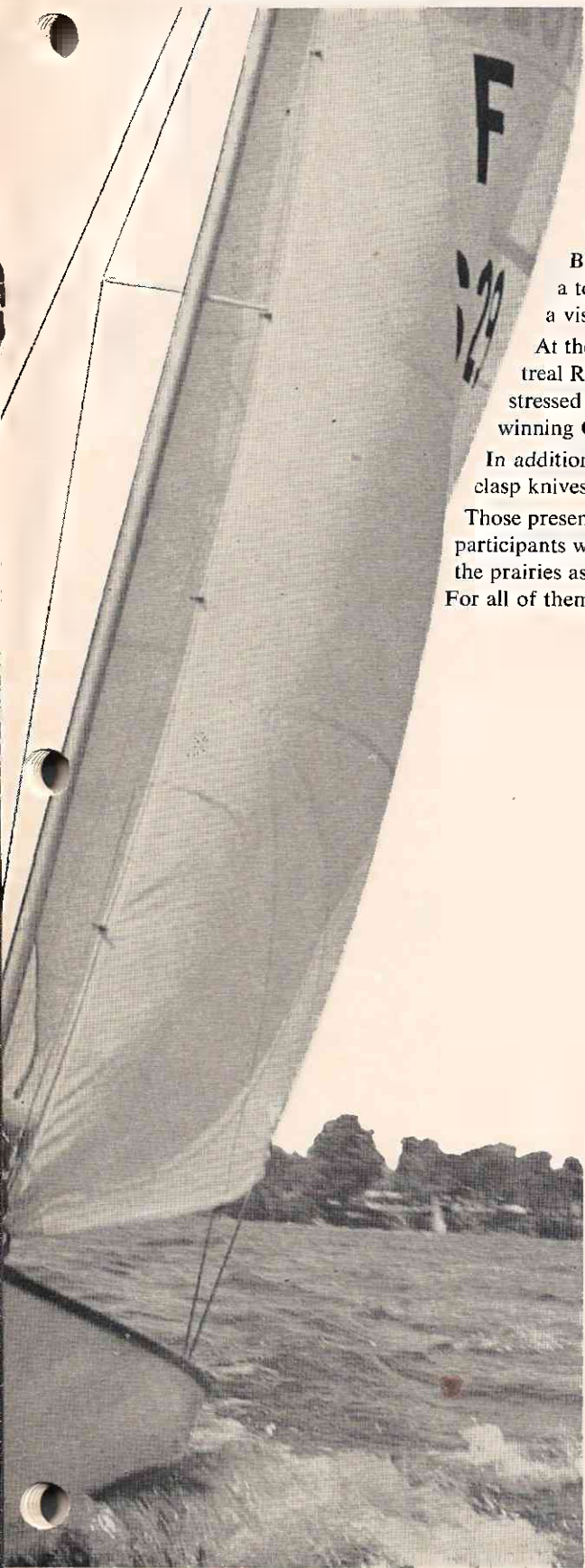
At the closing presentation ceremonies at Stewart Hall in Pointe Claire, Montreal Regional Commissioner John W. Sharp outlined the history of the hall and stressed the value of such national events. He also presented the trophy to the winning Quebec team.

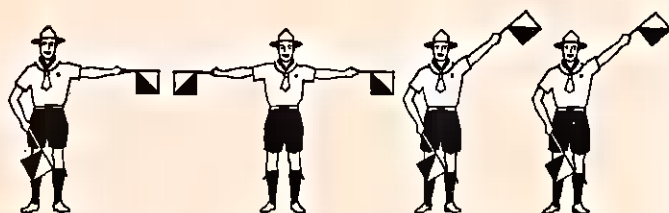
In addition to the regatta prizes, the Canadian Yachting Association presented clasp knives to members of the first three teams.

Those present at the regatta were encouraged by the fact that at least one-third of the participants were 'Land' Scouts—evidence that the lure of the sea is felt by boys from the prairies as well as by those from coastal provinces. For all of them the regatta was Scouting at its finest! ★

Photos by R. R. Davis

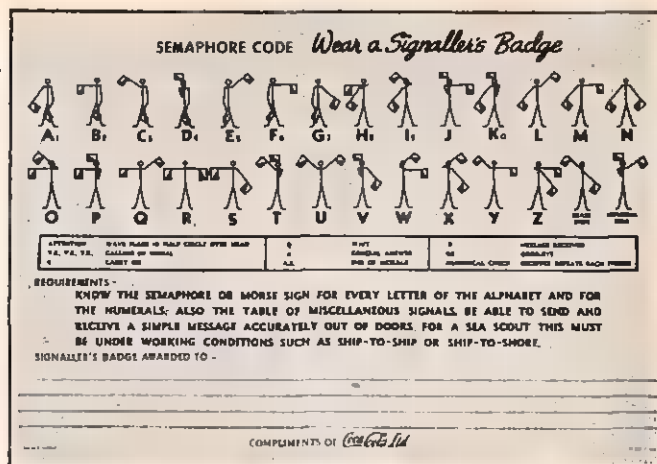
Viscount Amory, retiring British High Commissioner to Canada, picks up a few pointers on sailing from two Sea Scouts.





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The Girl Guides of Canada, like the Boy Scouts, is seeking a new approach to programming.

As the following extracts from an address by the chairman of the Guides' programme study committee in Quebec reveal, this reappraisal—a long-term project—underlines the necessity of coming to grips with the problems common to both organizations.

The Girl Guides now have a new standing committee for the purpose of studying programme and organization. This indicates that we realize we are not perfect, that we have problems and that we are not too old and set in our ways to change.

The countless hours that we all put into Guiding is proof that we believe it to be good. We all want to make it BETTER. We may even think that we know some of the answers. . . .

Lower the Brownie age! Less magic! More magic! Change the going-up age! Make it lower! Make the second class tougher! Back to Morse Code! Drop semaphore! . . .

We could all add to the list but would such changes really do the trick? Is it a fundamental fact that today's youth, while basically the same as the youth of fifty years ago, has to cope with pressures and changes which make their problems of growth and adjustment entirely different from those you and I had to face? . . .

If we aim through Guiding to help our young people grow into good people, confident and purposeful, ready to contribute to the best of their ability to the world in which they live, then we have set ourselves a task which is worth our effort and our devotion.

But we have to begin somewhere—so we have our national study committee with ten provincial sub-committees. Topics for consideration may originate from province to national or vice-versa. . . . Because we must not assume that we are on the right track, we must be ready to assess our operations, to criticize and to accept criticism. . . .

Here are some of the important questions:

- Is Guiding and Scouting, as it is practised today, of sufficient value to young people to justify the claim it makes on their time and energies?
- What problems do we have?
- How do we go about solving them?
- In what ways can we improve our programme and our presentation of it?

The BIG PROBLEM is how to get off the ground. WHERE do we begin the study? . . .

We decided that first each one of us must consider—Why Guides?

Doubtless we have many and varied reasons, but the compelling reason is the aim—"To help girls develop their character and prepare themselves to lead happy, useful lives; to become good homemakers and capable citizens." This is done through providing opportunities

The Girl Guides...

What Lies Ahead?

By KATHLEEN LESLIE

reprinted with permission from

CANADIAN GUIDER

for spiritual, mental and physical exercise and social contact. It is done through leadership (peers as well as adults), through programme and tests, through the application of the promise and law and, most effectively, through EXAMPLE. . . .

We cannot use the aim, promise and law as incentives [for a] girl to join the Guide Movement. No one joins for this reason, so how do we go about making them feel that Guiding has more to offer them than their other pastimes?

We must be very *subtle*. . . .

The British and American Boy Scouts embarked on [programme study] projects in 1954 and the Boy Scouts of Canada have been at it for about a year. So we are in good company. There have recently been four regional conferences across Canada chaired by members of the Boy Scouts' Programme and Uniform Committee. They were kind enough to ask members of [the Guides] to go as observers. What struck us—apart from the effective presentation and high quality of the general participation—was the similarity of our problems: the need to consider the pressures our young people must cope with—the Scouts, too, stress the need for a new approach—and the need to do whatever lies in our power, through the educational processes of Scouting and Guiding, to help them grow up. . . .

The danger of a committee such as ours is that we will be lost in a cloud of philosophical fog and will not be able to find the way down from our executive pedestals to the harsh world of facts. . . .

The very best we can hope to do is assimilate some of the facts which [have been] collected and each one of us will explore for herself wherever she can. It isn't very scientific, but it is the best we can do and it will start us thinking. . . . This study is a long-term project—it will run on for years, not months—and it *must* be a success. ★

"The advent of almost universal television [and] the tremendous mobility of a nation on wheels . . . are taking a toll."

Why all the Fuss

It is true that most of us are pretty careless about our attention to this marvellous human machine we call a body. I am quite sure we spend more money on the maintenance of our automobiles than we do on maintaining good health.

Will you pardon me if I become critical of our so-called high standard of living? We, in North America, are supposed to be enjoying the highest standard of living in the world.

I question several things about this. First, I question the measuring stick used to determine the standards.

Second, I question whether we are "enjoying" it.

And thirdly, I question its cost. And I don't necessarily mean monetary cost.

What about the cost in mental breakdowns, in moral and spiritual deteriorations?

Now, I don't feel qualified to speak in these areas, but I do feel qualified to speak about its effects on the physical fitness of Canadians.

You might well ask, "Why all this fuss about fitness?"

Increased attention to fitness in past decades has been most closely related to military expediency in every civilization. As each war came and went, the ebb and flow of fitness emphasis also waxed and waned.

But there are more fundamental factors at work today. Even the most restrained and conservative observer must be aware of the rapid and even radical changes that are reshaping our Canadian way of life. Changes that have minimal movement as a by-product. Many of these changes are less than ten years in the making:

The advent of almost universal television; the tremendous mobility of a nation on wheels; the population explosion and its resultant crowding of families and children into smaller spaces; the elimination of sidewalks in many residential areas and the almost universal tendency to haul children to and from school, the corner grocery, the drug store, the theatre and everywhere in general, are taking a toll.

By S. A. DAVIDSON

Supervisor of Physical Education,
Protestant School Board of Greater Montreal

(reprinted, with permission, from HEALTH)

The parental tendency to conform, to be overly indulgent, to accept poor nutritional habits, and to be overly protective in some ways while neglecting protection in others, has left its mark on today's children.

One would almost conclude that basic movement and physical activity are passé, a heritage of more primitive times now no longer needed, or considered to be outmoded in an age of automation and academic and scientific accomplishment.

But the real nature of children has not changed. Each boy and girl has a driving compulsion toward vigorous activity, a hunger for movement as strong as the need for food and sleep. An elementary knowledge of the laws of growth and development can bring a parent or teacher to only one conclusion. The elimination or curtailing of physical activity leads to improper structural development and early decay. Allowed to continue and become a way of life from early childhood through adolescence, such a lack of activity could have alarming results.

I look on physical education as a branch of preventive medicine, if you will, and I say that it is an essential need for children and youth in particular, if we are to build a dike against the erosion of a society which is fast becoming decadent—morally, spiritually and physically.

It is my confirmed belief that activity is essential to the healthy growth of all animals, including man. Considerable research has been done to substantiate this belief, and these studies show that children and youth who participate in many activities and who produce the

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About **Fitness?**

most schoolwork of various kinds, are those who, on the average, are physically strong and energetic, not given to absences from school.

Other studies show that regular physical activity produces organic changes, particularly in the lungs and circulatory system, some of which improve the function for normal living and are protective against stress and strain.

Psychiatrists also give wholehearted support to the values of physical activity, based on clinical evidence. They feel that what a child gains through play is not practical skills but an inner balance on which depends his future emotional development and the success of his relationships with other human beings. The famous Menninger has often said that good mental health is directly related to the capacity and willingness of an individual to play.

We know that the status of the school child in relation to his peers is dependent to a great extent upon his motor skills and his behaviour in game situations. A child soon learns that he will be judged by what his body accomplishes.

In summary, there is an abundance of research and authoritative medical opinion to substantiate the great need for planned and constant play and activity experiences for children of all ages as a necessary ingredient

for a long and happy and healthy life. Without much doubt, there is a close correlation between good personal health, vigour and physical fitness and academic and educational progress.

If we are to continue allowing and encouraging children to sit and watch television and movies, sit and ride to school, and sit most of the time they are in school and at home, there can be only one final result—a softening of their physical fibre and a slowing down of their capacity for academic achievement. The penalty of disuse and inactivity is atrophy, erosion and decay.

Fortunate indeed is the child whose parents know and understand the growth and emotional problems of children and who plan and encourage vigorous activities equal to their needs. The school cannot possibly meet the total physical needs of young children. Their out-of-school hours must be channeled into developmental and constructive opportunities.

Parents are becoming increasingly interested in the proper kind of home and backyard play apparatus, and in having family experiences in the great outdoors—camping, hiking, fishing, activities in the mountains, in the waters of our Canadian lakes, or simply in neighbourhood parks.

Let us hope the trend will continue. ★

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World Jamboree

'WE HAD A REAL SWINGIN' TIME!'

By J. F. McCracken

*Assistant District Commissioner
Ottawa*

Camping will never be the same again for the 432 Canadian Scouts who attended the Eleventh World Jamboree in Marathon, Greece this past summer.

Under the balmy skies of the birthplace of Western civilization, the Scouts formed friendships and enjoyed experiences that will enrich their lives for years to come.

With 14,000 Scouts present from 72 countries, it is obvious that everybody didn't meet everybody. But the Scouts mixed as much as possible and blithely ignored the language barrier that so often inhibits adults from getting the most out of travel.

There was hardly a meal served in the Canadian campsite that wasn't a miniature replica of the United Nations as Scouts from Nigeria, Finland, Italy, Thailand, Syria, New Zealand and Holland sat down to eat with Scouts from Newfoundland and British Columbia.

Canadians, in turn, were invited to other countries' camps for meals, as the person looking for a friend soon discovered. "Oh," he was told, "he's gone to Nigeria for supper."



Crown Prince Constantine of Greece accepts the gift of a Canadian moose carving from Commissioner L. H. Nicholson (right) and Chief Executive Commissioner Fred Finlay at the World Jamboree.

Humour found its way into the proceedings, too, when a Canadian and a Norwegian tried to decipher the Greek label on a tin of food.

The air crash which claimed the lives of twenty-six Filipino Scouts enroute to Greece held special significance for the Canadians as the dead Scouts were to have been campsite neighbours. Out of respect for the boys they had never known the Canadians raised the Philippine flag each morning, then lowered it to half-mast so that it flew over the unused campsite as a constant reminder of missing comrades. (Some of the mothers of the Canadian Scouts attending the jamboree sent condolences to the Boy Scouts of the Philippines and asked for a list of the boys and leaders who were killed. The Canadian mothers now plan to write a letter of sympathy to the families of the twenty-six.)

The campsite was a plain surrounded on three sides by mountains and on the fourth side by the sea. The jamboree was divided into twelve camps with a Canadian troop in each camp.

One of the highlights of the jamboree was a 'talent-orama' at which Scouts demonstrated national customs, songs and dances. Many Scouts put on cooking demonstrations and the results were quickly gobbled up by hungry onlookers. Japanese sword artistry, Swiss songs, Danish rope tricks and French cooking . . . the list was endless.

Many Canadian high schools have financially adopted Greek orphan children as a school project. Therefore, with a trip to Greece in the offing, it was natural that some Scouts be asked to look up their charges.

As a result, one afternoon about 10 Greek children arrived at contingent headquarters to meet their Canadian sponsors. A 'get-acquainted' party was held, after which each Scout took his boy or girl to the patrol for supper. When the time came for the children to leave, they exchanged gifts with the Scouts (one child got a much-needed pen and pencil set) and bade tearful good-byes.

Some Scouts left Greece with special memories. Ed Zuk of Royal Park, Alta. accompanied Commissioner L. H. Nicholson, contingent leader, to meet King Paul and Queen Frederika at the royal palace in Athens.

R. S. Coleman of Thetford Mines, Que., served for awhile as aide-de-camp to His Royal Highness Prince Constantine, Chief Scout of Greece.

Sixty-five thousand spectators in Athens Coliseum gave the Canadians a tremendous reception when they marched into the arena behind the Red Ensign. In addition, thirteen Scouts, led by J. F. McCracken of Ottawa, assistant contingent leader, represented Canada in a royal march past.

Swimming in Marathon Bay was very popular and Scouts explored the depths with underwater equipment. After the jamboree they toured historical sites and saw the wonders of both ancient and modern Greece.

In the words of one Scout: "We had a real swinging time, man!" ★

(We ask Scoutmasters to pass this article along to their jamboree Scouts.)



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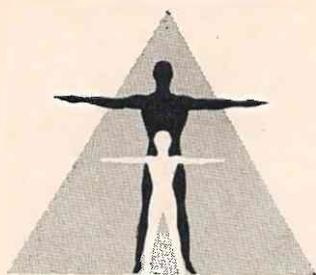
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PROGRAMME



PLANNING

➔ PACK

➔ TROOP

➔ CREW

NOVEMBER THEME:

First-Aider Badge

Encourage your Cubs to work on this badge by:

- (a) Having sixes make a display for one or more sections of the badge.
- (b) Bringing in instructors to work on first aid tests.
- (c) Adapting games to fit first aid; for example: a first aid relay.
- (d) Bringing in a first aid team and demonstrating to Cubs what to do first in an emergency.
- (e) Staging an accident, using a little catsup to help prepare Cubs for emergencies.



How proficient are your Scouts when an emergency arises? Do your patrols act as a well-knit team?

Set up a course, using a qualified instructor. It is possible to combine a St. John Ambulance course with an Ambulance Man course.

End the course with an inter-patrol competition.

Casualty Simulation

Is there an actor in the neighbourhood, or a person skilled in make-up? If so, have him teach the Scouts how to simulate the symptoms of shock. Dress wounds that are made to look real. Don't let your Scouts practice first aid on patients who are clean and sterile



Red Cross

The winds blow and swimming is over—or is it? Rover Scouts could make good use of the fall and winter to work on Red Cross Lifeguard or Royal Life-Saving medallions. This could also be the time to undertake scuba and skin-diving to prepare for camp next year. Pools are available for such courses.

St. John Ambulance

If 'Service' is the motto of Rovers, then Rovers should be qualified to render such service. Line up a Senior St. John course. Have the girl friends

Fit For

Personal Skills

Check the fitness manual for various types of wrestling—arm, leg, etc.

By sixes, practice these and have each six enter one Cub in a challenge wrestling competition.

Wolf Cub Activities

Can your Cubs get help in an emergency?

Have a bicycle examination. Use bicycles to deliver messages. Practice phoning from a public telephone booth. Can they reach the phone? How do they report an accident or fire? How do they turn in a fire alarm in your community? Have a fireman show the



and who co-operate by moving broken arms. Bring out the play-acting inherent in the patients. Make it realistic so they will be able to face a real emergency.

Resuscitation

This will probably be included as part of a first aid course. Don't forget to include mouth-to-mouth or mouth-to-nose. Check locally to see if there is a demonstrator in your community. Practice makes perfect. Have every Scout participate.

Feeding Field Kitchen

Have you ever thought that camping and cooking in-the-open gives us experience in setting up field kitchens in



take part. Remember, accidents happen to both men and women.

Emergency Measures Organization

Has your crew a specialty? Are they a trained first aid team? Are they a search-and-rescue team?

Contact the E.M.O. to see what courses are available in your community. Make good use of these specialists.

Fire! Flood! Hurricane! These could happen tomorrow. Your crew, with knowledge gained through training, could be an asset to your community.

Search and Rescue

Have you ever hunted for a lost

Emergencies!

proper way to do this. Practice a fire drill in the meeting hall.

Fire Safety

Contact your provincial fire marshal's office for films on fire safety or fire prevention. One excellent cartoon-style film, starring Jimmy Cricket, is called *I'm No Fool With Fire*. Other films are listed in the Boy Scout films catalogue. Contact your council office for a copy.

Emergency Scheme

Plan a ramble with the pack. By sixes, send them out to collect leaves or twig alphabets. By previous arrangement with sixer, have them sprain their ankle, staged, of course, to test the results of their training. Have a patrol of Scouts demonstrate how to make a stretcher for such emergencies. Finish the ramble with a wiener roast and camp fire.



time of emergencies? Contact your local Emergency Measures Organization for literature and see what your Scouts can do. It may be possible to assist in an exercise.

It could be fun to have parents and the group committee out to field test the results of a practice run.

Shelter

Forest fire! Power lines down! Community evacuated! Could your Scouts, with their camping experience, help provide shelter for such evacuees? It's simple in the summer, but what about in the fall and winter?

Emergency Scheme

Use all the ingredients above and stir into a week-end emergency scheme. Mobilize the Scouts and run them through a battery of emergencies. If possible, co-operate with other agencies. Make it a joint effort.



person? Have you ever seen the people who turn out so ill-prepared that they hamper the search?

One crew has taken training in search and rescue. Their packs are always ready and they can move almost immediately as soon as mobilized. They are self-contained with shelter, food, first-aid kit and rescue material.

How would your crew stack up?

Emergency Schemes

Have the crew mobilize to search for a lost child. Make him Cub or Scout age and preferably plant him in an area which the crew will cover last. Simulate cuts, bruises and shock. Make it realistic and put it in a rough area.

It might be possible to work with an E.M.O. search and rescue team. ★

GAMES FILE

ANKLE TAG

Cubs mill around the room. To escape being tagged by 'it', each Cub must grasp another by the ankle. The Cub whose ankle is grasped, however, is liable to be tagged unless he has hold of someone else's ankle. The Cub who gets tagged becomes the next 'it.'

SCRUMPING

The equipment needed for this game is a box (or hat) for each patrol and a small object, such as a piece of sponge.

Have the patrols in relay formation. Place the box or hat opposite each patrol. The game leader goes from one box to another and, by sleight of hand, places the object under one of them. On the word 'GO', the first Scout in each patrol runs up to his box, grabs the object (if it is under his box), and runs back to his patrol. The other runners, who did not find the object under their boxes, must catch the Scout with the object before he reaches his patrol. Repeat until each Scout in the patrol has had a turn.

To score, give a point to each Scout who brings the object back to his patrol and a point to each Scout who tags the Scout with the object. Total points of patrol members to determine the winning patrol.

CRASH LANDING

A topographic map of the same area is needed for each patrol for this game.

Announce that a plane has crashed at a named point on the map at some distance from a road. Give a map to each patrol with the following instructions to be completed in a given time:

- Locate the scene of the crash on the map.
- Determine the route to be taken by car to the point nearest the crash scene.
- Determine the route to be taken on foot from the car to the crash scene.
- List the first aid materials to be taken to the crash by a patrol.
- List other equipment to be taken.
- Make up a quick-cooking, lightweight menu for one meal, including food suitable for possible survivors.

To score, judge the total project for excellence, awarding points for first, second and third. ★

TOOLS, NOT WEAPONS

I should have thought that we, as a non-military movement would have contested the ruling by the police that we are carrying weapons, either concealed or otherwise. However, we tamely submitted and now there is a rule in P.O. & R. to the effect that sheath knives must be worn outside the clothing. Do we then admit that we carry weapons?

I always consider my various knives to be tools, using the correct one for the job on hand.

Over many years I have noted that most sheath knives carried by Scouts, Rovers and Scouters are dirty and blunt. The sole purpose of wearing such horrors are for dubious personal adornment. It is certain that they never get used.

I suggest that the time has come to make a rule stating clearly and firmly that sheath knives must not be worn, except in wild country or within camp limits.

F. Birch
Cubmaster

Stoney Creek, Ont.

✿ *Your suggestion is being noted and will receive attention when the review of programme takes place.*—Ed.

MORE JAMBOREES?

We are in the midst of reports and enthusiastic comments on the World Jamboree in Greece. Perhaps this is an appropriate time to put forward an idea regarding our National Jamboree.

If we, as Scouters, believe that jamborees are of value . . . why continue such a stale policy of holding National Jamborees every four years and in the same barren area—the Connaught Ranges—forested with one lonely tree?

. . . Scouts of the extreme west or east sometimes find the cost prohibitive and Scouts in the local area cannot become enthusiastic about such a jamboree close to home and lacking adventure.

My suggestion is that the National Jamboree should be held annually . . . in a different province each year and . . . rotated from east to west. For example, the next jamboree could be held in British Columbia, followed by Newfoundland, then Alberta, then Nova Scotia, etc. . . . Each province boasts a fine system of parks.

. . . I am certain that B.-P. would endorse any scheme no matter how adventurous in order that we might escape the drab, stuffy type of programme which



drives many eligible youths to other organizations or, worse, no organizations.

Paul Vaughan
District Scoutmaster

Don Mills, Ont.

THAT UNIFORM AGAIN!

Tonight my child is going to his Cub meeting dressed in a botany wool, long-sleeved jersey—and the outside temperature reads 88 degrees. Next January he'll want to run outdoors with bare knees and the temperature will be 20 degrees below zero.

[Here is] a plea from just another mother of one of the 170,000 Cubs in Canada. Now that the Boy Scout, Girl Guide and Brownie uniforms are to be modernized, please let's do something about the Cub uniform!

With our extremes of climate in Canada, the present Cub uniform is definitely impractical. . . .

I would like to suggest, for more practical purposes, a cotton uniform, consisting of long trousers with a flannelette lining for winter and a long-sleeved shirt with a button-front of cotton or flannelette, or perhaps one of the new cotton blends. Then, only ankle-length hose would be necessary and the blends of 50 per cent cotton—50 per cent wool are easier to wash and more comfortable to wear.

With this type of uniform, extra clothing would be worn underneath without changing the appearance. In summer the sleeves could be rolled and the neck loosened.

Mrs. D. L. Seymour
Ottawa, Ont.

✿ *We feel there is general agreement with many of Mrs. Seymour's comments and are happy to say that both research and study have already been started on the Cub uniform.*—Ed.

'SLOPPY' SCOUTS

We clamoured, since goodness knows when, for long pants . . . [but] with its approval not many troops decided to get into them. Our troop did and, for a couple of weeks, I had the sloppiest mess of Scouts you ever saw at a horse shoe.

One cannot blame the boys, but I certainly do think the Stores Department could have put out a better finished product. . . . Every pair was so baggy that additional expense had to be incurred [to take] in the seams.

It would be interesting to know when this particular style was placed on order. It certainly is not in keeping with the style of civilian pants on sale.

If this is a headache, try to untangle whether long pants are worn with or without cuffs.

Give me shorts any day.

P. J. Smith
Scoutmaster
Montreal, Que.

✿ *The new corduroy trousers are styled with the modern 'sharp' drape and should have more appeal to our membership. Wearing trousers with or without cuffs is optional, but most are worn without.*—Ed.

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.



Left: The Badge of Lake of Two Mountains District in Quebec is designed as a shield. The heraldic design signifies the mountains on a sunset background. The colours are blue for Sea Scouts, green for Scouts and red for Rovers. The border and field are yellow for Cubs.

Centre: Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario District Badge outlines Lakes Superior, Huron and Michigan. The fleur-de-lis pinpoints the district of Sault Ste. Marie. The field of the badge is yellow, the lakes, blue and the fleur-de-lis red on green.

Right: The Black Gold District of Saskatchewan is located in and around the town of Estevan whose industries are oil, coal and power. The black background represents coal and oil and the gold spark Estevan. The name of the badge is printed in gold.

CANADA'S *Colourful* DISTRICT BADGES

Part 25



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.

HALLOWE'EN HELP FOR OTHERS

Halloween is still the night of mystery and legends, of witches, goblins and supernatural derring-do.

But since 1955 it has been something more. It has been the night when the destructive, mischievous side of that special night is overshadowed by a wide-spread good turn—collecting for the United Nations Children's Fund. Some children even carry this one step further and make a personal contribution to help children in the developing countries of the world.

Through UNICEF, a single penny can mean the vaccine to protect a youngster from tuberculosis, two pennies can provide a hungry child with a daily cup of milk for ten days and three pennies will buy the penicillin to cure a child of yaws.

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

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





BOY SCOUTS

In Review

Many Scout councils take part in community fund-raising campaigns at this time of year. Other councils take part in similar campaigns in the spring. Of interest to all Scouters, and particularly to Scouters in these councils, is the 1963 report of the National Agency Review Committee concerning the National Council of the Boy Scouts of Canada.

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

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

After conference meetings with representatives of the Boy Scouts of Canada on April 1 and 2, 1963, the committee authorized the following report:

PROGRAMME:

"The National Council of the Boy Scouts of Canada is the governing body and is responsible for directing and co-ordinating the Boy Scout Movement in Canada. The national organization is divided into provincial councils which are subdivided into districts.

"During 1962 the Scout population grew from 306,000 to 314,000—an increase of 2.5 per cent. While the numerical growth is lower than in 1961, the rate of growth of the Scout population against the rate of growth of the eligible boy population remains approximately the same.

"Special emphasis in the coming year will be given to:

- The promotion of the theme for 1963-64 of Fitness Through Scouting.
- Development of visual aids for training purposes.
- Development of standard practices and procedures for all Scout offices.

"Through the Relationships Department, the organization works closely with other youth groups in many aspects of their programme. . .

"Plans are under way to stimulate membership and [to] consider the introduction of a boy's magazine.

BUDGET AND FINANCES

"Tentative estimates for 1964 were reviewed with National Council representatives from the standpoint of new programmes under consideration.

"The budget for 1964 envisages revenue of \$384,900, expenditures of \$398,247. Expenditures in 1964 represent an increase in budget of roughly 5½ per cent resulting from the proposed introduction of a personnel department estimated to cost \$12,000. Over 90 per cent of revenue continues to come from the operation of the Stores Department and provincial assessment.

"The committee accepted in principle the establishment of a personnel department. It was agreed that it would not be inaugurated until the terms of reference have been defined by the National Council and accepted by the provincial councils.

"The major portion of the budget allocation for Research and Statistics covers a study of reasons for Cubs and Scouts severing connections with the Movement at an early age. It is hoped and anticipated that this study will be completed in 1963 with a resulting reduction in this budget in 1964.

"The committee emphasizes the need for immediate investment of all temporary surplus funds in whatever manner produces the maximum revenue consistent with sound investment policy.

SUPPORT PLAN

"Revenue from united funds at local levels is derived by the National Council through the medium of assessments to the provincial organizations and is estimated at \$150,000 for 1964.

"The remainder of the total revenues is derived from internal sources, principally the operation of the Stores Department, which is expected to earn \$184,000 next year.

"The committee is of the opinion that the relationship between these sources of revenue is equitable." ★