



# The Scout Leader



**Vol. 41, No. 5, January 1964**

# the scout leader

THE IDEA MAGAZINE FOR

Chief Scout  
HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL  
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ALL SCOUTERS AND ADULT LEADERS OF THE MOVEMENT

## Perspective

A MAN WHO IS OBSTINATE in a changing world is not showing signs of will-power but of vanity and self-conceit. He makes himself a nuisance by carrying his firmness beyond the dictates of reason or right.

—The Royal Bank of Canada  
Monthly Letter

THE SPIRIT OF SEARCH AND DISCOVERY enriches human life. Every mother and father, teacher and employer, Scouter and psychologist can understand (sometimes in different language) the need for this spirit and the value it gives to an individual or a group. In providing opportunities for young people to grow spiritually, mentally, socially and physically it is our privilege to take part in this wonderful process of search and discovery. For the process not only involves the youngsters, it happens to us, too.

In his book, *Klondike*, Pierre Berton quotes the following, as he says, "from an old tale":

*"All my life," he said, "I have searched for the treasure. I have sought it in high places, and in the narrow. I have sought it in deep jungles, and at the ends of rivers, and in dark caverns—and yet have not found it.*

*"Instead, at the end of every trail, I have found you awaiting me. And now you have become familiar to me, though I cannot say I know you well. Who are you?"*

*And the stranger answered: "Thyself."*

**TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO:** Hundreds of used Christmas cards collected by the 155th Toronto Troop were turned over to a hospital which cares for children suffering from incurable diseases.—A Saskatchewan troop turned out to chop a full winter's wood supply for a widow. Another Saskatchewan troop collected more than \$100 for a family whose home had been burned.

—from *The Scout Leader*  
January, 1939



### OUR COVER

Over the top at Mont Tremblant,  
Quebec.

Photo: Douglas C. Clark  
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**W**e may look back on 1963 as a memorable year in our Scouting history and, peering ahead, I feel that 1964 holds promise for further progress and achievement.

The highlight for many during the past year was the 11th World Jamboree. Then there was a fine Scout gathering at Sylvan Lake, Alberta beginning on June 29th and the Third National Boy Scout Sailing Regatta at Pointe Claire, Quebec during August. Many Canadian Scouts also took part in the Sixth Jamboree-On-The-Air arranged by the World Bureau in October.

In addition, National Headquarters received, from our brothers of the Philadelphia U.S.A. Council, a life-sized statue of the famous sculpture 'The Boy Scout' by that noted Canadian, Dr. Tait McKenzie. This figure now provides a fine touch to the headquarters' entrance.

But even more important than these and other highlights were the thousands of group and district camps, hikes, Scoutcraft achievements and 'good turns'. These things truly represent Scouting and reflect our progress more so than the more spectacular events. In such areas the real and fundamental work of our movement must be carried out. So those of us who do our Scouting jobs in other echelons appreciate and salute the efforts of pack, troop, crew and district Scouters.

1964 will bring us the new magazine *Canadian Boy*—a vehicle which I am confident will strengthen our position and improve our capacity for service. The new year will also challenge us to implement the decision already made to set up another section in the group—an 'older boy' section. This step, if approached by all of us with imagination and vigour, should do much to solve the problem of premature drop-out—a problem which has worried us as we have watched too many boys leave before getting the value we know Scouting can and should impart.

Entering 1964, I think it would be well for each of us to set some personal objectives, then work towards their attainment during the year. In this way we would be likely to make our best contribution to strengthening our movement and extending its good influence.

Let us look ahead with confidence, determined to do 'our best' in the coming year.



*L. H. Nicholson*

L. H. Nicholson  
Deputy Chief Scout

# UNDERSTANDING

**S**couts come in all shapes, sizes, personal make-up, and ability. They are tall and short, thin and fat, clean and soiled, immature and experienced, sharp and dull, timid and bold, athletic and uncoordinated, and all shades and degrees between these extremes.

Boys are very different from one another, yet they have many similarities. They dislike injustice, favoritism, sarcasm, and insincerity. Most of them crave action and fun. They like to do things but are impatient about listening to how to do them.

While boys want to be themselves, they hesitate to be different because they desire acceptance by the majority and feel that this acceptance comes through conformity.

Thus, in boys we have a great paradox—many differences in individual boys, yet great similarity in all boys. In the leadership of a Boy Scout troop you are concerned with both sides of this paradox. Your troop program must consider the similarity that boys have. At the same time you need to work individually with boys who have great personal differences.

## Know your boys

Each boy is an individual with a personality of his own. To be successful in accomplishing the goals of Scouting, you need to really know each of your Scouts—his problems, mannerisms, hopes, outlook on the future, and home situation. It is your challenge to take each boy as he is and, by understanding and friendly counsel, help guide him to realize his potential.

You can't, however, be all things to all boys. You can't take the place of the church, the home, or the school. It isn't your function to try to solve their more complex problems. You should, however, recognize them and try to steer the boy to those able to help him—parents, teachers, and religious leaders.

To be effective in working with boys, you need to like them. Liking boys can be expressed in many ways—in re-

spect for them, in interest in them, in patience and enthusiasm, and most of all in taking time to listen to them.

Patience is shown by hearing out a breathless tale from a Tenderfoot when it seems that you have more important things to do. It's holding back criticism of a boy's failure until you can think of a more constructive way to help him. And finally, patience results from the realization that boys sometimes learn a great deal from failures.

Enthusiasm is exhibited by your being obviously thrilled with small successes, advances, and personal plans of individual boys. To do this, you must be able to think of the boy in terms of his state of development. Measure him according to his age and maturity, not according to your own. Be enthusiastic about all troop activities. If you are cool about a camping trip, you can be sure that your Scouts will reflect your feelings.

## Know yourself

What are a few of the things your boys expect of their Scoutmaster? What questions might they ask about your capacity for leadership? Here are a few to try on yourself.

- Do you respect them—and accept them—even though you must reject some of their ideas or behavior?
  - Can you freely give warranted praise without adding the word “but”? (“That’s fine, but next time do better.”)
  - Do you really like Scout-age boys? How would the Scouts in your troop rate your leadership by these standards? It might be comforting for you to know that in a Boy Scouting study Scouts were much more generous in their rating of leadership than were the Scoutmasters themselves. Boys will respond best to your leadership when they want to, not because they have to.
- ## Help him grow
- Character is developed under stress. A boy with a problem, instead of just being a “headache” to the orderly operation of the troop program, gives you a chance to help him grow. If you can develop a feeling that you don’t have a problem boy in your troop, but rather have a boy with a problem, you will be well on the road to fulfilling the great opportunity of the Scoutmaster.
- Did you ever hear something like this at a roundtable? “Bill’s a troublemaker. Every time we try to do something serious at troop meetings, he starts a ruckus by poking the Scout next to him or by wisecracking. In camp he always wants to put his tent someplace different from that chosen by the troop, and he’s always out of line with things we’re doing. I sure wish I knew what to do with Bill.”
- It would be fine if there was a simple answer to all problems. It isn’t quite that easy, though. In dealing with individual personalities, there isn’t any one prescription.
- Only by knowing Bill as a person can you start to help. You need to know what lies beneath the surface—not the facade that appears at troop
- Can you keep control of troop activities without losing your temper and spoiling the fun?
  - Can you disagree without being disagreeable?
  - Do you have a sense of humor? Can you take a joke on yourself in a good-natured way?
  - Do you find time to listen to those who want to tell you something or are you always so busy with the activities of the whole troop that you can’t find time for a boy needing personal attention?
  - Can Scouts depend on your word, even in the smallest things?
  - Are you fair in all matters, never showing favoritism or injustice?

# BOYS

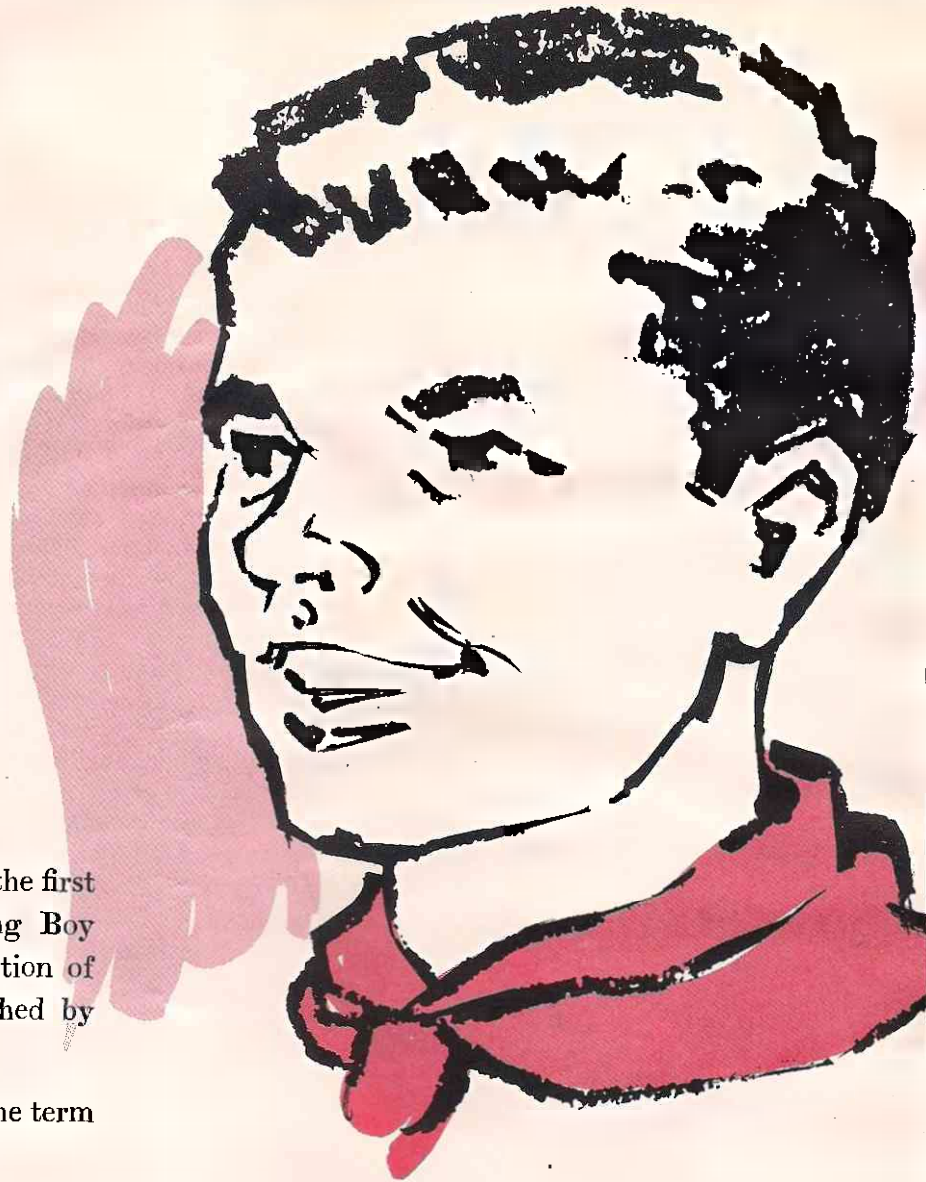
By FRITZ HINES

Assistant Director  
Boy Scouting Service  
Boy Scouts of America

(reprinted, with permission,  
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**EDITOR'S NOTE:** This article is the first of a four-part series, *Understanding Boy Behaviour*, taken from the 1963 edition of the *Scoutmaster's Handbook* published by the Boy Scouts of America.

(Canadian readers may interpret the term 'Scout Oath' as 'Scout Promise'.)



meetings. What are Bill's problems at home, at school, with his friends? Extraordinary actions are usually brought about by reaction to other situations beyond control.

Once you know what makes Bill tick, you can begin to help him. Your best ally in working with Bill is a sincere desire to be his friend—to like him—to want to help him. Give him your warm personal understanding. Counsel with him in private and avoid the temptation to criticize in front of the whole troop. When you find out what's troubling Bill, try to help him, but respect his confidence in you.

## No pat solutions

Some have attempted to classify boys as bullies or cowards or eager beavers or nonconformists or some other designation and have come up with pat solutions for the handling of each type. A boy seldom fits completely into any one of these classifications. He has many different characteristics that combine to make a complete personality. An attempt to treat a boy, according to a set pattern related to one personality trait, will frequently fail because it doesn't take into account the total boy.

On the other hand there are areas

of behavior that can and should be dealt with directly in the Boy Scout program. We do have certain rules for behavior based on the principles of the Scout Oath and Law. Take direct action when you observe major deviation from these principles.

Next month Mr. Hines suggests what to do when boys deviate from the spirit of the Scout Oath and Law. These deviations include theft, swearing, lying, vandalism and smoking.



Get ready for

# 1964 Boy Scout Week

Scouters! You put in long hours planning and sweating to make Scouting happen in your community—year in, year out. Do the people of your community appreciate what you and those associated with you do? Do they even know what you do? Does the community respect Scouting as a force for good among the boys of your area?

If the answer to these questions is “no”, then Boy Scout Week, February 16 to 23, 1964 offers an opportunity to remedy the situation. With its theme, *Fitness Through Scouting*, 1964 Scout Week, properly observed, can help the people of your community realize just what Scouting is and what it is doing for them and their sons.

Of course, Boy Scout Week will be a Canada-wide observance, but, unless you do something about it, it will pass unmarked by your group. It's up to you, in co-operation with your court of honour, group committee and ladies auxiliaries to plan a Scout Week celebration now that will be a memorable event. Recruit any and all who can help make it a success.

Sometimes it's fun to brag a little—and, brother, Scout Week is the time to do it!

*Idea: Adapt the outside back cover of this issue as a poster advertising your Scout Week activities.*

## Fitness Through Scouting

More about the

### 11th World Jamboree Greece - 1963

by

J. F. McCracken

Assistant District Commissioner  
Ottawa



When our Boeing 707 jet touched the runway of the Athens airport, a resounding cheer roared through the aircraft cabin followed immediately by the yell that the contingent Scouts made up during the pre-jamboree camp. The great adventure, long awaited, was now a reality.

The bus journey from the airport to Marathon seemed endless and we wondered if we would ever get there. We drove through mountainous country dotted with small villages, the most notable feature of which were the outdoor cafés with their brightly-coloured tablecloths sparkling in the sunlight. Friendly Greek villagers energetically returned the waves of the Canadian Scouts.

Commissioner Nicholson, Contingent Leader, enjoyed quite a few meals with Canadian patrols, as did other members of the headquarters staff. He was given royal treatment by Bob Norton and Troop 12 when they laid down a red carpet (sleeping bags reversed) on his arrival one morning for breakfast.

John Chow of Vancouver was given full credit by Troop 8 for organizing a tremendous dinner party. Each Canadian brought a Scout from a different country. A 25-foot table laden with hors d'oeuvres (including toothpicks) soup, entrée and sliced cantaloupe with cocoa or coffee was expertly laid out and everyone had a wonderful time.

We attended the closing ceremonies with mixed feelings, sorry that the jamboree had passed so quickly but happy in anticipation of the tours which would take us to historical Greek sites.

As we winged our way home, the recorded music of Bach filtered back from a forward compartment and sounded quite pleasing to an adult's ear. Suddenly, there was a silent period and then Bach gave way to “twist” music, which just happened to be handy in response to certain discreet inquiries. At 30,000 feet, a few Canadian Scouts got back into shape for their next high school “ties and taffeta” dance. ★



Ernest H. de Souza Jr.

Left: Jamaican Scouts in Kingston take turns talking to Scouts in other lands.

Below: Members of the 1st Aylmer, Ont. Scout Troop contact Scouts in Bermuda.



Times-Journal, St. Thomas, Ont.

# SCOUTS On-the-Air

**T**he significance of Scouting as a world-wide brotherhood was much in evidence during the 6th Jamboree-On-The-Air last October.

For the week-end event—designed to make the fourth Scout law live and to open new fields of interest—the World Bureau operated two complete stations at Boy Scouts of Canada National Headquarters under the call-sign *VE3WSB*. Another station was set up about a mile away under the call-sign *VE3WSB 'Portable'*.

In spite of technical trouble at the main location, the jamboree was considered a success. *VE3WSB* and its portable station clocked about 550 contacts in the 48-hour period. Because of prevailing conditions, most of these were on a north-south axis and the Far East and the Middle East remained more or less isolated from stations in this part of the world.

However, reports show that these eastern stations linked up with European stations and were therefore not as completely isolated as they have been in previous years.

Stations in Western Canada were able to make contact with Australia, New Zealand, Japan, the Philippines and South Korea.

*VE3WSB* also contacted the most northerly Scout troop in Canada—at Resolute Bay where 14 Eskimo Scouts were on the station—and an Argentinian station in Antarctica.

A station in Ireland passed on greetings to the World Bureau from the Boy Scouts of Iran and a station in Great Britain relayed greetings from the Boy Scouts of the Philippines.

At the same time—and for the *first* time—the World Bureau was able to talk with all its Latin American staff, in Mexico for a conference.

1964's Jamboree-On-The-Air—the seventh—has been tentatively scheduled for October 17 and 18. ★

Information courtesy *World Scouting Bulletin*



# Pack

## Personal Fitness

Good health is vital in the development of personal fitness. In the limited time you have with your Cubs, emphasize some of those things which form the basis of good health—body cleanliness, posture, proper diet, rest, relaxation and the care of teeth, eyes, ears and feet.

Encourage every boy to have an annual physical checkup and to visit a dentist every six months. Discuss this from a preventive rather than from a treatment point of view.

The development of personal skills will help in the over-all development of fitness. Arrange for a father or, better still, one or more teen-age brothers to come to the pack and conduct informal boxing and wrestling matches. These have to be carefully conducted to emphasize their value as body-building activities.

Sense training can be considered as a more specialized area of fitness. Have you ever tried the simple game 'What Is It?' in the *Wolf Cub's Handbook*? Blindfold the Cubs and let each taste a number of well-known flavours. The Cub who recognizes the most wins. Some things with strong taste are peppermint, licorice, cheese, caraway and onion. Other items include white and brown sugar, oatmeal, salt, coffee, cinnamon and other seasonings.

## Church Parade

During Boy Scout Week, it is customary for many packs and groups to have a church parade. This doesn't necessarily mean an outdoor parade, but rather an assembly in the basement or hall prior to parading to the church service.

If it is possible, arrange for official recognition to be given at the service to those boys who have earned the Religion and Life Emblem during the past few months.

For a few weeks prior to the church parade, you may wish to conduct a class for boys interested in gaining their Religion and Life Emblem.

## Jamboree Film or Slides

Last year, close to 500 Canadian Scouts and Scouters attended the 11th World Jamboree in Greece. Many of these Scouts and Scouters took moving and still pictures of their trip. Many of them brought back wonderful souvenirs.

Your Cubs may like to meet and hear from your local representatives to the jamboree. Why not contact and invite them to one of your meetings in February?

## Wolf Cub Activity

Last month's outdoor activities have equal value for this month. In addition, we suggest you consider a sledding, skiing or skating party. What about a tracking contest on a 'lost child' theme?

A good indoor activity that fits in well with our theme is swimming. This could take place in one of three ways:

(a) Arrange for the whole pack to have a 'splash party' at one of the local pools. Keep in mind that indoor pools are more readily available now and can be found in some apartment blocks.

## February's Programme



(b) Many districts conduct swim classes for a limited number of Cubs. Arrange for some of your boys to take part in this activity.

(c) As part of the swim classes, there is usually an opportunity for the more experienced Cubs to earn their Swimmer's Badge. Encourage your boys, especially those who learned to swim at the Y and other places, to take advantage of this opportunity.

## Troop

### World Friendship Badge

"I welcome you into the world-wide brotherhood of Scouts."

This, or a similar phrase, is said many times each day across Canada. Are we a world-wide brotherhood? Think of your family. Don't you correspond when you are separated?

Well, in this same way, Scouts should be encouraged to correspond with Scouts from other lands. In addition to letters, they could exchange photographs, post cards and other items that will help each understand more about the other's country.

Also, an exchange of camp menus, diagrams of useful gadgets and information about camp equipment would prove helpful.

All this might provide sufficient incentive for Scouts to earn the World Friendship Badge.

### Scouts In Other Lands

If there is a jamboree Scout in your neighbourhood, invite him to a meeting. Get him to show his slides or film and ask him to emphasize what he observed of Scouting in other lands.



Do your Scouts know what Explorers are? If so, see if they can identify the countries that the following Scouts come from: *Raiders, Venturers, Commandos, Junior Scouts, Senior Scouts and Explorateurs.*

Through pen-pals establish a collection of Tenderfoot Badges from each country.

### Religion and Life Emblem

Notice the new name. This emblem is given to Scouts who have, to the satisfaction of their minister, priest or rabbi, successfully completed the requirements. When you receive an application from a boy who wishes to join Scouts, make sure he includes the church or synagogue he attends. With this information you can encourage members to work for their Religion and Life Emblem.

Invite a doctor, a physical educator, a gymnast and an athlete to a crew meeting (or a combined meeting with other crews.) Centre the programme on defining fitness.

### 5-BX

With the above panel, explore the values of the 5-BX Plan.

### Quest on Religion

Could you give a talk on your church? How complete would your information be?

Encourage Rovers to know their own church. Have one presentation each meeting. If the Rovers all belong to the same church, have them form teams to study the church's history, customs, ceremonies and doctrine.

### Quest on Brotherhood

"A Scout is a friend to all and a brother to every other Scout."

# Fitness through Scouting

### Personal Fitness

Ever try identifying Duty to Queen with personal fitness? It can be done quite easily.

By maintaining personal health through diet, exercises and regular check-ups, we can help decrease the time lost because of sickness, save on welfare funds and be able to play an active role in the community.

This is only one aspect of fitness. There are many others. When you next consider the Scout promise with Scouts, give some thought to the duties of a good citizen.

### Home Gyms

A home gym can be produced at little cost. Why buy kits when a couple of bicycle tubes, cans, broom handles, pulleys, rope and cement will give you all you need? For further details see the Home Gyms page in this issue.

### Highlight

Hold a Fitness Recognition Night! For further details see page 26 of the *Fitness Manual*.

## Crew

### Personal Fitness

How many in the crew are still carrying on the 5-BX Plan? How many have even started?

Take a serious look at this law.

- Is there a difference between integration and desegregation?

- What would be your reaction to a non-white moving into the house next door?

- Can we, as potential voters, keep this Scout law and, at the same time, observe our immigration laws?

- Does being a brother imply trying to understand the customs and language of others?

There are many aspects to this subject. Use debates, discussions and visits to explore in depth the realities involved in being a brother.

### Highlight

#### The UN from A to Z (Afghanistan to Zanzibar)

In a Crew meeting, allow each Rover to draw the name of a country. Make each Rover and his girl friend responsible for:

- (a) bringing greetings in the language of the country they have chosen,

- (b) giving a three-minute talk on the country,

- (c) supplying one national dish.

Indicate on the slip of paper to be drawn whether to bring dessert or entrée. Serve it buffet style.

Have each 'ambassador' give his talk and then follow it with a discussion on a topical subject related to the United Nations. ★

## AIR SQUADRON

A Scout air squadron, sponsored by the Montreal Regional Scout Council and authorized as an experimental group, now flies gliders at the Dominion Aviation Airfield one mile south of St. Jerome, Quebec. Scouts use a Schweitzer 222 glider which is towed into the air by a tri-pacer Piper plane.

Before they take to the air Scouts undergo an extensive ground course in navigation, airmanship, meteorology, Department of Transport regulations and theory of flight.

## RARE VOLUME

G. Elton of Toronto has given the museum at National Headquarters a rare Scouting publication, Part One of *Scouting For Boys* by Lord Baden-Powell. This is the first of six parts of the famous handbook *Scouting For Boys* written by the founder of the

Boy Scout movement and published in 1908.

Canadian Scouting officials know of only one other copy of Part One of *Scouting For Boys* and that is at Baden-Powell House in London, England.

## THEIR 'GOOD TURN'

Five hundred Chatham, Ont. Boy Scouts recently undertook one of the biggest 'good turns' ever attempted in the city—the removal of hundreds of election campaign posters.

Ken Carswell, district commissioner, said the Scouts were approached by one of the candidates with an offer to remove his signs for one cent each.

But because Scouts cannot show any partisan politics, the offer was refused. Instead, the Scouts decided to take *all* the signs off trees, buildings, hydro and telephone poles.

It was done, said Mr. Carswell, "as a public service for the city."

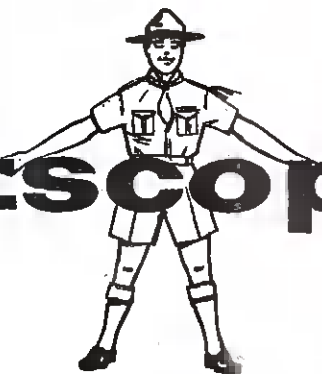


Lou Perrin

*Above:* Father Lord, pastor and superior of the Roman Catholic Mission at Fort Churchill, Man. spent 125 hours carving this 20-foot totem pole which he presented to local Scouts and Guides.

*Below, (left):* Cubs Ian Long, Douglas Waites and Peter Young, here with Cub Instructor Dave Shrubsole, give their first official salute as Cubs after being invested in the 1st Georgetown, Ont. 'C' Pack.

# Scoutscope



Peter Jones

## 'SAND BOX SAMARITAN'

Quebec Scouts have collected wooden boxes, originally used for packing butter, and turned them into useful motorists' aids.

The boxes are filled with sand and sold to drivers who keep them in the trunk of the car so that the additional weight will improve traction on snow and ice-bound roads.

## BURIAL GROUND UNEARTHED

Scouts in the Sarnia, Ont. region recently unearthed an Indian burial ground believed to be 700 years old and of considerable archeological significance.

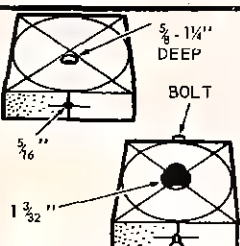
Dr. Wilfrid Jury, curator of the University of Western Ontario Museum of Indian Archaeology in London, has visited the area to collect bones and artifacts. He said the burial ground and its artifacts, which include several rare copper tools, derive from an ancient woodland tribe, forerunner of the Attawandrian branch of the Iroquois.



# Home Gym

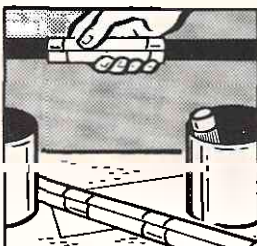
Here are some do-it-yourself suggestions for a home gym. With the investment of a little money, a little work, and a little ingenuity, you can have your own home gym. Daily exercises, particularly before breakfast, are important.

## BARBELLS FOR YOUR GYM

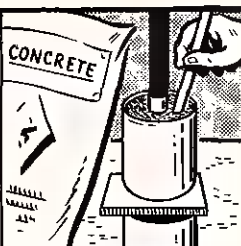


Step 1. is the layout and boring of barbell collars.

Step 2. is final boring and the assembly of 5/16" x 1-1/2" locking bolts.



Step 3. wrap the bar with cardboard strips, and make a hole in the bottom of cans. Holes to be diameter of barbell plus thickness of cardboard.



Step 4. assemble the fruit cans to the cardboard wrapped bar and fill with concrete. Blank the open ends of the cans with 1/8" tempered masonite.

**Barbells.** One of the most effective ways to build up your body is through progressive weight lifting, using barbells. Illustrated is a simple, easy to construct, set of three sizes; however with a little ingenuity many other sizes are possible. Basic material requirements are: a 6 ft length of 3/4 inch galvanized iron pipe; four wood collars and four machine bolts 5/16" x 1-1/2"; tin cans which may be No. 2-1/2 fruit cans, quart oil cans or large juice, and 5 quart oil cans.

## BARBELL WEIGHT COMBINATIONS

BAR WITH 4 COLLARS - 8 LB. 30"

TWO FRUIT - 16 LB.

TWO 5 QT. OIL - 54 LB.

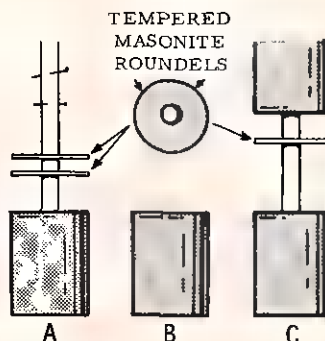
TWO 5 QT. OIL + TWO JUICE - 67 LB.



**Bicycle Tubes.** Above is one of the many exercises made possible with the use of two old bicycle tubes.

**Chest Pulley Weights.** With this easy to build apparatus, you can equip your home gym with the basic weight lifting equipment. Materials are easy and cheap to acquire, they are: two 34 inch lengths of 2" x 4"; four 2" clothesline sheaves or pulleys; two 1/4" x 4" eyebolts with four washers; size 2 1/2" No. 12 flat head wood screws; two 4 1/2 lengths of 1" dowel; two 5 quart oil cans; wood blocks as required; two 3/4" diameter screweyes, and 30 feet of 1/4" clothesline.

## DUMBBELLS FOR YOUR GYM



**A** First can and tempered masonite roundels in position prior to filling with concrete. Nails should be driven through each end of the dowel to act as concrete reinforcing.



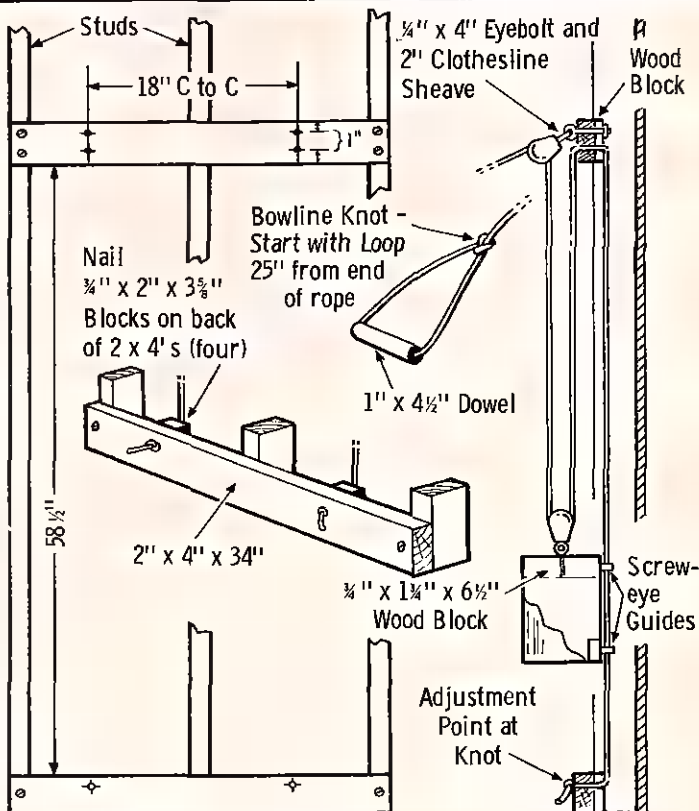
level of the top of cans to permit setting of roundels. Allow 24 hours for setting.

**B** The outside diameter of the roundel shall be slightly less than the inside diameter of the can. Fill cans 1/8 inch below

**C** Second can in position prior to filling, carry out same filling procedure as in B.

**Dumbbells.** Healthy body building starts with a good diet and exercises. One way to build muscle power is by regular calisthenics with dumbbells. Illustrated above is a way to make a set of dumbbells for your home gym. Material required is: 1 inch dowel, length to be as required; fruit or soso cans; 1/8" tempered masonite, and some concrete.

## MAKE YOUR OWN GYM APPARATUS



FRONT VIEW - BAR DETAILS

SIDE VIEW

TOP 2 x 4 IS ATTACHED TO STUDS WITH TWO 2 1/2" #12 FLAT HEAD WOOD SCREWS AT EACH END. BOTTOM WITH ONE. DRILL 3/8" HOLES FOR SCREWS & EYEBOLTS, 1/4" FOR ROPE. ROPES - 15ft. LENGTHS. OF CLOTHESLINE.

## NEW PROPOSALS ON

# AGES and GROUPS

**I**t has long been recognized that:

(a) *using the single criterion of age to determine when a boy may join Cubs or Scouts is unsatisfactory.*

Boys develop at different rates. For example, some eight-year-olds are closer to typical nine-year-olds and probably associate more with them than with other eight-year-olds. On the other hand, some eight-year-olds are closer to typical seven-year-olds.

(b) *the age span of the Boy Scout section, eleven to seventeen years, is far too great.*

Scouting has always emphasized the importance of friendships and of keeping boys with their associates in its programmes. Baden-Powell said Scouting through the patrol system should provide positive outlets for the energies of the 'natural' or neighbourhood gangs. In practice, however, we have tended to cut across natural associations.

Today the school is probably the greatest single factor which determines a boy's associates. The members of his school grade form his reference group. They are his 'world' and give him status in the larger, stranger world around him. He knows that, generally speaking, members of higher grades do not want to have anything to do with 'small fry' like himself anymore than he wants to have anything to do with 'small fry' in the lower grades.

Much of Scouting's operation has become too rigid and in today's rapidly changing world rigidity does not foster the best conditions for dealing with anything as variable as a growing boy.

Scouting must be tailored to meet the local needs of the boys it is serving if it is really to help them. For this to be possible more discretionary powers must be invested in local leadership.

### PROPOSAL I

The National Executive has agreed to the following change in determining when boys may join or graduate from a section:

*The criteria for determining when a boy should normally join or graduate from a programme section shall be a combination of his age and school grade.*

What does this mean and how is it done?

*No. 4 in the What Do You Think? Series*

**By CHARLES STAFFORD**

*Programme & Uniform Subcommittee*

### EXPLANATION

Before you can implement this proposal you will need to know the *modal* ages of grades in your schools.

Now, while a school grade may contain children whose ages vary by as much as four years, one age will be representative of most of the children in that grade. This typical age is referred to by school boards as a '*modal*' age.

For example, Grade V may contain

*three 9-year-olds  
fifteen 10-year-olds  
eight 11-year-olds  
two 12-year-olds*

For this grade the *modal* age is ten years.

As you would expect, modal ages vary from province to province, from community to community and sometimes even between areas within a community.

The district council or group committee will ascertain from school boards the modal ages of the grades relevant to your pack or troop. Armed with this information you are all set to apply the new criteria.

Let's relate this now to the Wolf Cub programme:

The programme of the Wolf Cub section is typically for boys eight, nine and ten years old. They may join at any time during these ages.

Providing he is in a school grade for which the modal age is eight years, a boy who is only seven years old now may also join a Wolf Cub pack.

On the other hand, a boy who has reached his eleventh birthday but who is in a school grade for which the modal age is only ten years may elect to remain with the pack.



"Much of Scouting's operation has become too rigid, and in today's changing world rigidity does not foster the best conditions for dealing with . . . a growing boy."

Let us assume that for your school district the modal ages for grades have been established as follows:

Grade	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Modal Age	6	7	8	9	10	11

Then, not only boys who are eight may join your pack but also those who are only seven, *providing* they are in Grade III.

Similarly, boys may join the troop when they are eleven, as can boys who are ten and in Grade VI.

Boys who are eleven, but in Grade V may elect to remain with the pack rather than go up to the troop.

While age and school grade can provide the primary criteria for grouping, other factors such as physical, emotional and mental development, friendships and convenience may influence decisions on admission, placement and demission. Scouters should use these criteria as guides.

## PROPOSAL II

The National Executive also has accepted, in principle, a new grouping for an older boy programme. The new look in groupings is:

*Wolf Cubs—for boys 8, 9 and 10 years modified by school grades;*

*Boy Scouts—for boys 11, 12 and 13 years modified by school grades;*

*Older Boys—for boys 14, 15 and 16 years modified by school grades;*

*Rover Scouts—for boys 16 to 23 years as at present.*

These age groups represent the core or typical ages on which the programmes are focused.

## EXPLANATION

The programme content and a name for the older boy programme has yet to be determined. It will be introduced initially on a trial basis to a limited

number of Scout groups. You will hear more about this later.

Acceptance of an older boy programme is permissive. Those groups who prefer to continue Scouting with the traditional sections may do so. Those who wish to operate a separate older boy programme may, with permission from the next senior council, do so in one of two ways:

(a) *await the older boy programme being developed by the National Council and then volunteer to take part in trials, or*

(b) *develop and operate, within the principles of Scouting, an older boy programme of their own.*

The introduction of an older boy programme will have an immediate effect on the Boy Scout programme which will likely need modification. But until the National Council issues directions, necessary modifications should be worked out by the Scout groups in consultation with their next senior council.

## IMPLICATIONS

Guiding factors will replace rigid rules in applying Scouting to boys. Scouters at all levels are being given wider discretionary powers and, therefore, more responsibility.

Will they accept the challenge?

More responsibility in this field should be an incentive to greater initiative and creativity. The membership, both boy and adult, is being given the opportunity to contribute actively in its own development.

Will this new-found freedom lead to licence and cause Scouting to lose its identity? Or will it generate a new respect and sharpen enthusiasm for its programme?

*What do you think? ★*



# FIRST IMPRESSIONS

by Lieut.-Cdr. W. W. Maxwell

Scoutmaster

100th Ottawa Troop

*Above:* Swimming, water-skiing . . . who could ask for anything more?

*Below, left:* Flagbreak—and an opportunity for Scouter to outline the day's activities.

*Below, centre:* Track and field organized sports keep Scouts fit.

*Below, right:* Making coils of twine is a suitable punishment for minor offenses.

"I'm Don Jones of the local Boy Scout group committee," said the voice on the phone. "We need leaders. Will you volunteer as an assistant Scoutmaster?"

"Who, me?" I thought. "I've had no experience. They can't be serious."

We talked a bit and I thought, "I have a son who is prospering by his membership in Cubs. If they need help, why shouldn't I assist?"

So I replied: "Sure, I'll take a crack at it and see how it goes."

The voice on the phone rose in pitch and came through with an incredulous "You will?"

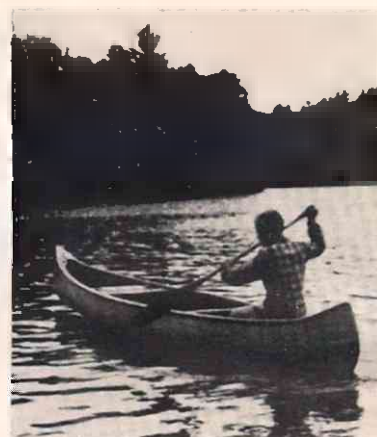
"Gad," I thought, "he acts as if he has just found a volunteer for a test run on a guillotine."

In due course the Scoutmaster presented himself and I found his approach reassuring. He explained the needs





*Right:* Dishes . . . dishes . . . dishes. Some fellows have all the luck.



*Far Right:* Paddling a canoe in the bay is fun.



*Above:* The bugle sounds, so rise and shine . . . the morning's fine!

of the troop and what was expected of an assistant Scoutmaster.

"I need help because both my assistant Scoutmasters are moving out of the area in about two months' time," he said. "I suggest you attend troop meetings, acquaint yourself with the Scouts and, by stages, assume some of the assistant Scoutmaster's duties."

He also recommended a four-day leadership 'A' course to be presented in the evenings by the district council.

This introduction to Scouting worked out just as the Scouter had outlined it. Even his gentle suggestions on uniform requirements were easy to take.

"My knees are as knobby as the next fellow's," he said, "but you will learn, as I did, that Scouts are not interested in knees. Their interest is in good leadership."

I joined the troop in time to help plan for summer camp. This was Scouting as I had imagined it—the outdoor life in a wooded campsite by a quiet lake and a programme for the boys that would develop their physical and mental abilities in accordance with the established principles of Scouting.

The troop had a preference for camping in underdeveloped camp sites. This attitude reflected the thinking of the Scoutmaster who believed that the patrols and the troop should remain intact for most activities. District camps are fine, he reasoned, but it usually means that patrols are broken up and the boys lose some of their group associations.

Young boys have a natural 'gang' instinct and when we camp together we use this instinct to advantage. Ten days is just about right for a summer camp. It takes two days to get settled,

seven days to enjoy organized activity and one day to break camp.

"Bring a comfortable chair," I was warned. "You'll need it at the end of the day."

We experienced the happiness and disappointments of camping and benefited from both. The disappointments took the form of minor mishaps that faded from memory with the last trace of poison ivy rash. The pleasures lingered with the knowledge of having participated in helping a group of boys develop confidence, skill and understanding of themselves, their companions and the world of nature.

It was a pleasant surprise to learn that a Scouter's work largely consists of assisting patrol leaders in a programme of instruction, tests, physical recreation, competitive games and nature study. It was also encouraging to learn that programme planning gets a substantial assist from the extensive literature available from the Boy Scouts of Canada.

Yes, a summer camp is a good place for a novice Scouter to get an understanding of Scouting. In ten days of camping you can learn more about boys and the techniques of Scouting than would be possible in a year of weekly troop meetings.

Bring that camp chair, though. At the end of the day you can pull it up to the leaders' campfire and wait in comfort for the coffee to perk.

As the boyish banter in the outlying tents subsides into silence you may then reflect on the pleasures and satisfaction of Scout leadership and be glad you answered 'Yes' when asked to serve as an assistant Scoutmaster. ★

## National Headquarters

# Building Fund

**Needs Your Help**

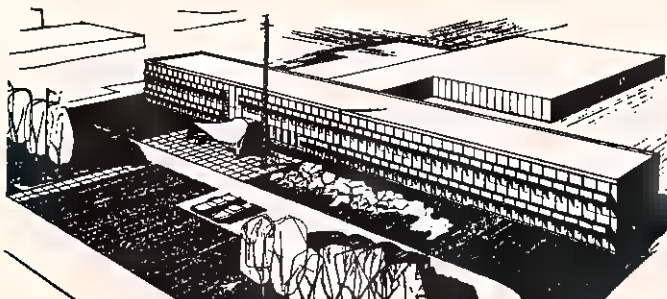
### What Is National Scout Headquarters?

It is the building from which the services of the National Council of the Boy Scouts of Canada originate and are made available to every Scout council and group in Canada and to Canadian Scouts overseas.

### What Does It Do?

Through its seven departments, and under the direction of the chief executive, headquarters provides:

- **ADMINISTRATION SERVICES** for national and international events, for meetings of the National Council and its Executive Committee, the processing of honours and awards, accounting and data processing services and supervision of properties.
- **INFORMATION SERVICES** to press, radio and television media and to Scout groups and councils.
- **PROGRAMME SERVICES** for the development, improvement and extension of the programme, programme aids and adult leader training.
- **PUBLICATIONS SERVICES** in the production and review of handbooks, pamphlets, charts, the two magazines *Canadian Boy* and *The Scout Leader*, and other promotional material.
- **RELATIONSHIPS SERVICES** providing liaison with national bodies of Scout group sponsors, maintenance of the 'pen-pal' service and international travel service to other countries, preparation of material for Scout



religious observances, and the publication of the bulletin *Scouting in the Churches*.

- **RESEARCH SERVICES** for testing and evaluating the policies and programme of Scouting in Canada.
- **STORES DEPARTMENT SERVICES** which supply (through local distributors and mail orders) uniforms, insignia, publications and equipment.

### What Help Is Needed?

Because of the continuing growth of Scouting in Canada, our headquarters facilities at 306 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa became quite inadequate for the services which the National Council was called upon to render to the field. It was agreed that the building of a new headquarters would be financed by a public appeal for funds, donations from within the Scout movement and from the proceeds of the sale of the old headquarters.

Although the new headquarters was completed early in 1961, the amount required to meet the cost fell short of the objective by about \$100,000. Included in the objective was \$50,000 to be raised from within the movement from packs, troops, crews, group committees, ladies auxiliaries and Scout councils. To date, just over \$18,500 of this amount has been subscribed.

This leaves a gap of over \$31,000 to be filled.

### Will You and Your Group Help Bridge the Gap?

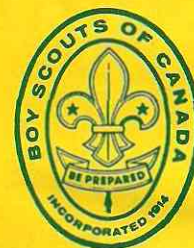
We acknowledge, with grateful thanks, the following contributions to the National Headquarters Building Fund, received from within the Boy Scouts of Canada.

Forward	\$18,403.83
11th Dartmouth 'A' Pack, N.S.	10.00
3rd Gilwell Park Course, Camp Tweedsmuir, Fruitvale, B.C.	6.50
8th Pembroke Cub Pack, Ont.	5.00
2nd Cub Pack and Akela, Knox Church, St. Catharines, Ont.	10.00
8th Pembroke Scout Troop, Ont.	5.00
F. B. Sitter, Wilkie, Sask.	10.00
3rd Barrie Scout Group Ladies Auxiliary, Ont.	25.00
Lorne Barnewall, Montreal	3.00
Hamilton contingent to the International Camporee at Rochester, New York	18.27
1st Drayton Cub Pack, Drayton, Ont.	5.00
Ladies Auxiliaries, Cubs and Scouts, 6th Chilliwack, B.C. Group	10.00
1st Stevensville Scout Ladies Auxiliary, Stevensville, Ont.	15.00
	<b>\$18,526.60</b>

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. ★





**Left:** Fort Rouge, Man. District derives its name from a fort—a fur trading post built by Pierre La Verendrye in 1738—at the junction of the Red and Assiniboine rivers. The teepee symbolizes the Indians who traded at the fort and the buffalo, the food eaten there.

**Centre:** Kings, N.S. District Badge takes its design from the outstanding features of the Annapolis Valley. The apple, crown and apple blossom indicate the apple is king in the valley, the open book represents Acadia University and the aircraft, RCAF Station Greenwood.

**Right:** Windsor, Ont. District Badge depicts the bond of friendship between the U.S.A. and Canada. The star represents Michigan and the maple leaf Ontario. The fleur-de-lis points true north.

## CANADA'S *Colourful* DISTRICT BADGES

**Part 27**



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.

## P. O. & R. Revision:

### Religion and Life Emblem

At the recent meeting of the National Council Executive Committee in Saint John, N.B., changes were made in connection with the Religion and Life Emblem.

The name was changed to Religion and Life Emblem from Religion and Life Award.

This was done because of objections to the use of the word 'award' for religious progress.

(Remove the revised rule at the right of this page by cutting along dotted lines. Attach the revision to the top of page 165 in your P. O. & R. book.)

## POLICY, ORGANIZATION AND RULES

165

### Rule 345 Religion and Life Emblem



### Miscellaneous Awards

The Religion and Life Emblem is granted to a Scout who has completed to the satisfaction of his own Minister, Rabbi or Priest the requirements in connection with his religious observances and education approved for his own denomination. It is worn on the right breast above the Boy Scouts—CANADA badge and to the right of the Leaping Wolf badge when worn by Scouts.

The design of the Emblem is the same for Wolf Cubs, Boy Scouts and Rover Scouts, with the exception that the background differs, being yellow for Wolf Cubs, green for Boy Scouts and red for Rover Scouts.

The Emblem comes in two designs, one featuring the Alpha and Omega encircled, for boys of Christian faith and the other featuring the Menorah for boys of Jewish faith.

A certificate signed by the Scout's religious authority is issued with the Emblem.

A Boy Scout who has earned the Emblem as a Wolf Cub may continue to wear the Wolf Cub Emblem until he becomes a Second Class Scout and eligible to earn the Scout Emblem. Likewise, a Rover Scout who has earned the emblem as a Boy Scout may continue to wear the Scout Emblem until invested as a Rover Scout when he becomes eligible to earn the Rover Scout Emblem.

The Religion and Life Emblem is not worn by Scouters.

# Coming Events

EVENT	PLACE	DATE
6th U.S. National Jamboree	Valley Forge, Penn., U.S.A.	July 17-23, 1964
9th Scottish International Patrol Jamborette	Blair Athol, Scotland	July 21-31, 1964
8th International Patrol Camp	Venezuela	August, 1964
2nd New Brunswick Provincial Jamboree	Sussex, N.B.	August, 1964
7th Australian Jamboree	Australia	December, 1964-January, 1965

*Note: This information is published as a service to readers who may wish to attend international, national or provincial Scouting events. Readers should not request additional information from the Editor or from Scout council offices (unless otherwise indicated.) Further details will usually appear in this or other Scout publications.*

# New Titles For Executive Staff

The National Council Executive Committee recently approved new titles for each member of the executive staff, leaving the term 'commissioner' for the use of volunteers only.

The new titles became effective January 1 and are listed below, alongside the titles which have been in effect for the past fifteen years:

FORMER TITLE	REVISED TITLE
Chief Executive Commissioner	Chief Executive
Executive Commissioner (N.H.Q. Departments)	Director of _____ services (name of department)
Provincial Executive Commissioner	Provincial Scout Executive
Regional Executive Commissioner	Regional Scout Executive
District Executive Commissioner	District Scout Executive
Provincial Field Commissioner	Provincial Field Executive
Regional Field Commissioner	Regional Field Executive
District Field Commissioner	District Field Executive

# GAMES FOR CUBS

**BURSTING THE BAGS:** Teams of equal numbers line up at one end of the club-room, the leading player of each team toeing the starting line.

Opposite each team, at the other end of the club-room, is a bundle of paper bags.

On the word 'Go' each leading player rushes to his bundle of bags; picks up one and returns beyond the starting line where he inflates the bag and bursts it in the appropriate fashion.

The explosion is the signal for the second player to rush for a bag and the game is continued until each player has exploded a bag and the teams are in their original formations.

If a player arrives at the starting line with more than one bag he must restore the extra bag or bags before he blows up and explodes his ration of one bag.

The team to finish first wins.

**SOLEMN ACTION:** Six or more Cubs can play this Persian game.

The players sit in a circle and one player is designated to start the game. He makes some motion, such as pinching the nose of the player to his right or tickling him under the chin. Each player, in turn, repeats this motion with the next player to the right. Thus it goes

around the circle. No player must laugh or speak. If anyone does, he drops out of the game. The last one left is the winner.

**ADJECTIVES:** Teams of equal numbers squat in circles about the club-room.

The umpire chooses a letter of the alphabet and asks one of the circles to state an adjective, beginning with that letter which could describe a Cub before ten is counted.

This accomplished, the same problem is set the next circle and so on, turn about, until one circle is stumped at that letter. That unfortunate team scores a minus point and the umpire intimates a new letter.

No adjective, once it has been accepted, can again be given. If a circle fails in this way it scores a minus point and the umpire chooses a new letter.

**WHO SAID THAT?:** Cubs are seated on the floor in a circle. Another Cub, who is IT, is seated in the centre blindfolded. IT points anywhere on the circle and the Cub indicated must shout IT's name, disguising his voice as much as possible.

IT then gets one chance to state the name of the Cub who spoke. If he succeeds they change places. If he fails he points again and so on. ★



## AUSTRALIA CALLS

Just recently I was shown a copy of . . . *The Scout Leader* and have since been trying to . . . arrange a subscription.

. . . I am Lady Cubmaster of the 4th Glenroy Cub Pack, having started the group . . . I have just received my Wood Badge and have been appointed to help on three county training courses in the next twelve months.

My husband is also Senior Scout Leader of the 1st and 2nd Glenroy . . . and we have a patrol leader, Brownie and Cub in the family also. . . .

We were both in Scouting in Sydney before our marriage and . . . already subscribe to *The Victorian Scout* and *Scouting in New South Wales*, but we did not know of your excellent—and I really mean it—magazine until just recently.

I wish you all continued success. . . . Isn't it wonderful that hands can reach so far across the sea in friendship! Truly, Scouting is a wonderful world.

Mrs. Yvonne Nicholson

Glenroy W. 9,  
Victoria, Australia.

✿ We are sending some copies of *The Scout Leader* to Mrs. Nicholson with information on subscription rates. We are delighted to know that she finds our magazine useful.—Ed.

## PROVINCIAL JAMBOREES

. . . I would like to commend Paul Vaughan, district Scoutmaster from Don Mills [Ont.] on his . . . excellent idea of shifting the national jamboree from province to province [as stated in the letters page of the October issue of *The Scout Leader*.]

This would allow more Scouts to see more of Canada and . . . would give the local boys a change of scenery and . . . spread the financial burden more equitably.

. . . I firmly believe that the provincial jamboree has a place in the Scouting movement since, under the present system, only some of the older, more advanced Scouts get the privilege of participating in this important experience in a Scout's life. Surely, a more local jamboree such as this whets the appetite for

the larger and much more impressive spectacle of a national or world jamboree.

If held in [the] years between major jamborees, could not this be an aid to holding the older boys' interest in Scouting?

Has anyone else any ideas on this subject?

Ken Collins  
Scoutmaster

Scarborough, Ont.

## JAMBOREE JUMBLE

. . . I am extremely unhappy with your version of my report [of the 11th World Jamboree] (*The Scout Leader*, October 1963, page 18) and am sorry to see my name associated with [it.]

. . . You snipped and glued parts of press releases I wrote for general use into

my copy for you. . . . These releases were prepared for various news media and were totally unacceptable for *The [Scout] Leader*. I used names of Scouts from different parts of Canada to create some provincial appeal for the daily press. My [*Scout*] *Leader* copy contained other names so that more boys in total would have their names in print. . . .

. . . I recognize . . . that you must have freedom to make editorial changes . . . [however] what I object to is your mixing copy written for one audience with copy written for a separate audience. . . .

For example, for the general press I reported that [Commissioner Nicholson] and a Scout attended a Royal Garden party in Athens to illustrate the recognition of the Greek royal family and government of Scouting's role in international affairs. This was not necessary for *The Scout Leader* so I highlighted the warm and friendly spirit which the Deputy Chief Scout engendered with our Scouts through mentioning his visits to our troop campsites and meals he had in patrol kitchens. You ran the general press report . . . and never mentioned the commissioner's interest in getting to know his Scouts.

At a time when National Headquarters is paying particular attention to relationships you deleted my references to the churches which, along with high schools and private families commissioned Scouts to meet their Greek children through the party we arranged.

My . . . copy did not mention my name other than as author. You have me writing about myself and I find this distasteful.

The copy I submitted had an order to it. The printed report has not this order.

I consider *The [Scout] Leader* our own family magazine and do not believe it should be used to pat ourselves on the back by stating our ease in overcoming language barriers or congratulating ourselves for doing a thoughtful act. These things are an accepted part of Scouting.

They may be explained to service clubs, church organizations or the general public but not written into our own magazine.

J. F. McCracken

Assistant District Commissioner

Ottawa

✿ We regret the omission of this material and we are pleased to publish it on page 6 of this issue.—Ed.





**CANOE TRIPS**  
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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.



**314,000**  
**boys and leaders**

*Celebrate*  
**BOY SCOUT WEEK**  
**February 16 to 23, 1964**

**Tell  
everyone  
about the new  
CANADIAN BOY  
magazine**

Plan  
your activities  
now to make this  
year's celebration —  
**FITNESS THROUGH  
SCOUTING** is the theme —  
the biggest success ever! Get  
the help of your minister, priest  
observance for Boy Scout Sabbath  
February 22nd or Boy Scout Sunday  
February 23rd.

Planning — Imagination — Action! That's what is needed.  
And the time to start is NOW!

