

APRIL 1966 VOL 43 No7

the scout leader



FREE BOOKLET FROM COCA-COLA LTD.

...about foil-cooking
when camping

Here's a free booklet that tells you all about preparing tasty campfire treats by using aluminum foil for camp cooking. When to use this foil method—how to build the fire—and how to prepare the food for foil cooking . . . everything from the first course to desserts.

There's nothing like sitting down to a real meal around a good campfire—to enjoy the good fellowship and a well-cooked meal.

And to make that foil-cooked food taste even better—be sure to take along a cooler of Coca-Cola. Be really refreshed anywhere—anytime . . . pause for a Coke!



things go
better
with
Coke



For your free copy of
"Foil Cooking" write today to
Coca-Cola Ltd., 42 Overlea Blvd.,
Toronto 17, Ontario.

Say "Coke" or "Coca-Cola"—both trade-marks mean the product of Coca-Cola Ltd.—the world's best loved sparkling drink.

2

HARDWEARING WINDBREAKERS

SMART AND PRACTICAL . . .
STURDY AND STRONG—REVERSIBLES
FOR ROVERS AT **\$14.95** SIZES 36 TO 46
WINDBREAKERS FOR SCOUTS
SEA SCOUTS & LEADERS FROM **\$8.95**
SIZES 28 TO 46

refer to your catalogue for details



FUNCTIONAL FIELD CAPS

top off the outfit . . . sizes small, medium
and large only **\$1.50**



AVAILABLE THROUGH
SCOUT DISTRIBUTORS
OR
BOY SCOUTS OF CANADA
SUPPLY SERVICES

P.O. Box 3520, Postal Station C, Ottawa 3, Ontario

**THE IDEA MAGAZINE
FOR ALL SCOUTERS AND ADULT
LEADERS OF THE MOVEMENT**

CHIEF SCOUT
HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
GEORGES P. VANIER, D.S.O., M.C., C.D.
DEPUTY CHIEF SCOUT
AIR VICE MARSHAL JAMES B. HARVEY,
A.F.C., C.D.
CHIEF EXECUTIVE
FRED J. FINLAY
DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATION SERVICES
S. YOUNG
EDITOR
J. DAVID AITKEN
ASSISTANT EDITOR
WENDY HAVARD

Contents—April 1966

Camp Fire Magic	6
Camp Service Corps	20
Conservation Camp	4
Jamboree of Adventure	19
Keep Canada Clean	18
Let's Keep it Simple!	8
Let's Make it Simpler!	9
National Rover Moot	24
Ookpik Song, The	13
Phoenix, The	11
<i>Program Planning Guide for May</i>	
Cubs,	16
Scouts,	19
Venturers	21
Rovers	24
Recreational Facilities Survey	21
Scouters Bookshelf	22
Scoutscope	2
What We Get From Trees	17

THE SCOUT LEADER is published monthly, except for the combined issues of June-July and August-September, by the National Council, Boy Scouts of Canada, Authorized as Second Class Mail by the Post Office Department, Ottawa, and for Payment of Postage in Cash. THE SCOUT LEADER is sent to Cubmasters, Scoutmasters, Venturer Advisors, and Rover Scout Leaders as part of their registration. They should direct address changes and inquiry on mail service to the Scout council office where they are registered.

To all others, subscription rate in Canada — \$1.00 per year; outside Canada — \$1.50 per year. Address subscriptions, manuscripts, advertising and other correspondence to National Headquarters, Boy Scouts of Canada, P.O. Box 3520, Stn. C, Ottawa 3, Canada.

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

The policy of the Boy Scouts of Canada prohibits selling in the uniform or in the name of the Boy Scouts of Canada, unless the product or service offered for sale has been approved by the National Executive Committee.

The selling of any product must be done on its own merits. The advertisement of any product or service does not indicate approval by the National Executive Committee unless so stated.

Certain advertising in The Scout Leader may contain offers of sales plans for individuals. The Boy Scouts of Canada does not assume any responsibility by warranty or otherwise with respect to the products offered in advertisements in the magazine. However, to the best of our knowledge, the value of such products is commensurate with the selling prices suggested. All advertisers in this magazine are familiar with the official policies of the Boy Scouts of Canada and have indicated their willingness to abide by them.

Anyone receiving information or literature in conflict with these policies should immediately notify the director of publication services, P.O. Box 3520, Postal Station 'C', Ottawa 3, Ont.

Tell Us Your CENTENNIAL PLANS



What are your Cubs, Scouts, Venturers or Rovers planning to do in the 1967 Canadian Centennial celebrations?

Take five minutes and drop a note to the editor of The Scout Leader outlining plans of your group or council.

Send Your Idea

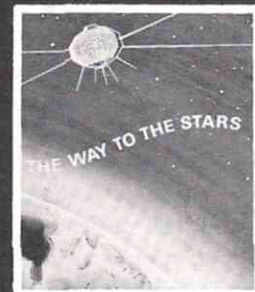
If your note is received by May 1st, your ideas (that might help other Scouters with their plans) may be listed in the June-July issue. Write to The Scout Leader, Box 3520, Stn C Ottawa 3, Ontario

Live it up!

The **NEW** 5 STAR
EDITION

of
The Way to the Stars
is

NOW ON SALE



Only 50¢
at your

Local Distributor, Scout
Office or National Supply
Services Box 3520 Stn.C
Ottawa, Ont.

conservation camp— germany

*Canadian Scouts find new friends
and new ideas in
an Old World setting.*

by Patrick Landers

When one of our group committeemen heard that some of our Scouts wanted to learn about conservation of forests and wildlife in Germany, he contacted the head forest ranger of the Gunne District in the Arnsberg forests. The ranger, Franz Alterkoester, accepted the invitation to instruct the boys and he offered to take them for four days.

To give readers an idea of how different Scouting is here in Germany: We have, first, the language barrier. If we don't speak German, we have all kinds of difficulty. Secondly, very few telephones are available. This means that instead of telephoning, we visit people and we must take along an interpreter. Fortunately, our troop has a German Scouter who has been working with Canadian Scouts for six years.

Thirdly, there are problems with tree cutting. Before one can cut a tree, permission must be obtained from the local forest ranger. This ruling is so rigidly enforced that even if you damage a tree, you are liable to a fine. Permission to cut a tree is granted only if it is dead or if it is about to be removed for some other reason. When we are able to cut down a tree, we do so and then we dig a hole and stand it up again. Then another Scout cuts it down. We continue doing this until there are only three-foot sections left.

Another problem is fire-lighting. In the Soest District there is only one site where we can light fires without obtaining special permission. It is not uncommon to see co-ed fire-lighting in progress, with Scouts and Guides taking part. Wood supply is an additional problem. Although there is a small wooded area nearby, at its present rate of use, in about three years, little or no wood will be available.

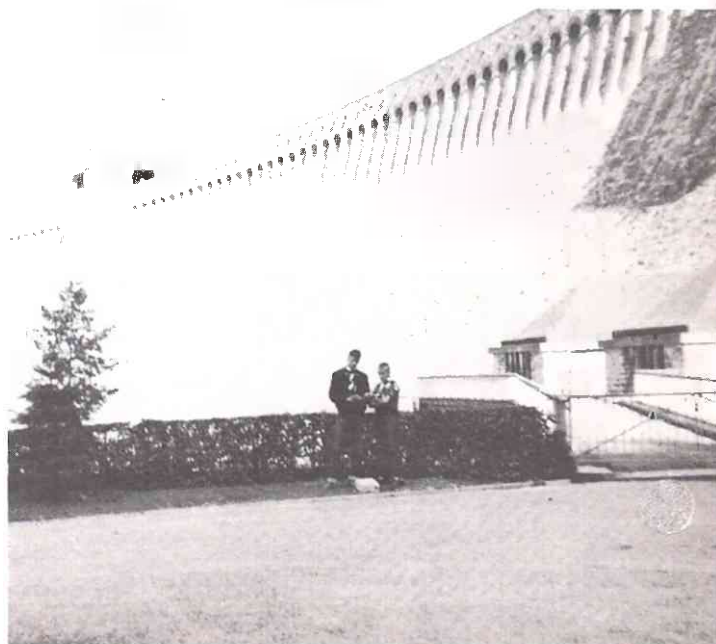
These are a few of the problems we have when we transplant Canadian Scouting to Germany. A four-day visit with a forest ranger would give Scouts an opportunity to learn about local conservation practices and more fully understand the problems.

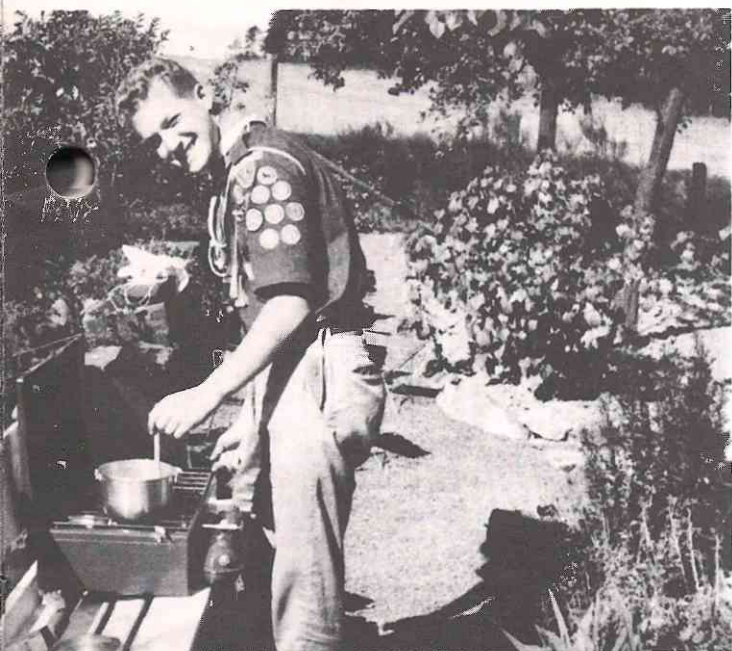
When the boys arrived at Brulingson, they met the head forest ranger and his wife, a charming friendly couple whom the boys came to know affectionately as Uncle

(1) The kitchen. Open fires were not permitted, but cooking here was no hard chore.

(2) Uncle Franz pointing out various trees. The terrier at his feet is a true blue boar hunter; no one but Uncle Franz could get near him.

(4) A view of the dam, with Len Juteau and Gord Johnston comparing notes in the foreground.





Instruction in water conservation was given by Herr Deiter Altekoester, son of Uncle Franz, and was carried out at the Mohne See Dam. In the shadow of this huge mass of stone, which is sixty feet thick in places, a thousand yards long and 240 feet high, the Scouts tested the water, measured the depth, determined the flow of the river and discovered the causes of death among eels, fish and other species of organisms in the water.

During one of the tests to determine the flow of the river in cubic feet per second, one of the Scouts intentionally dropped into the river from a bridge to determine depth. The current was too strong and he was swept downstream. He struck out for the riverbank and when he reached it he discovered a measuring device used by the Mohne See Dam Control Board. Thus the depth question was accurately answered.

During the camp, the boys visited a sawmill and a box factory. To their surprise, they found that everything was done by machine, even to the nailing of the boxes. They had hoped to learn the correct way to sharpen their saws, but even this was done by machine.

The last day of the camp was spent deep in the forest with Uncle Franz. The Scouts marked certain trees for contract cutting, located and cleared the area around survey stones and visited a group of woodcutters.

During the conservation camp the boys made plaster casts, built a check dam, repaired forage areas for wild animals and also repaired some nesting boxes. These were just a few of the tasks assigned by Uncle Franz.

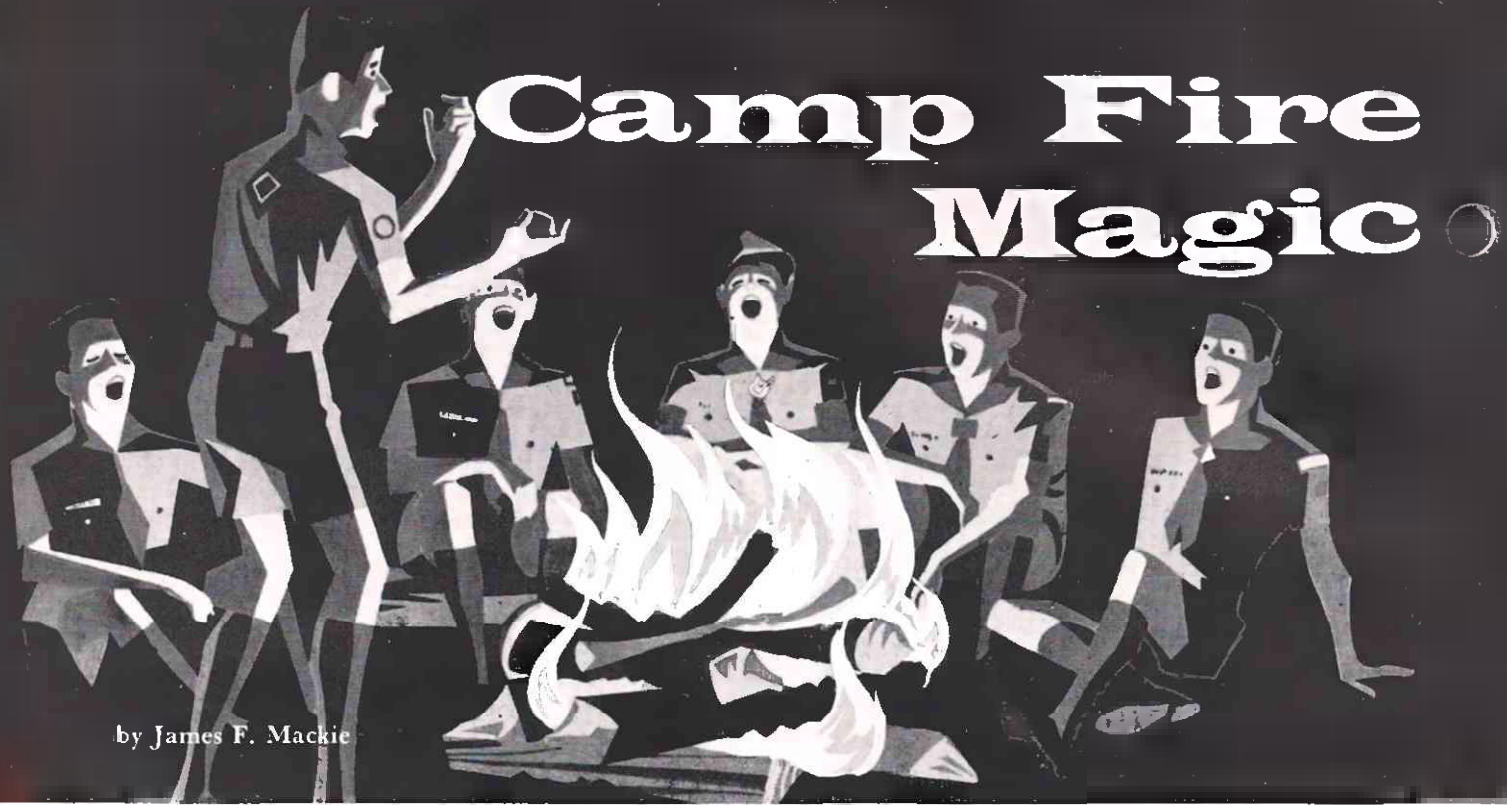
While the Scouts knew something about conservation in Canada, this four day camp provided a wonderful opportunity for them to see the difference between some Canadian and German methods. Under the careful tutoring of their new friend, Uncle Franz, they learned of the great value that the German people place on their water, wildlife and forest resources.

The experience also demonstrated that, despite a language barrier, people of different backgrounds can greatly enjoy sharing their interests and knowledge. ♣

Franz and Aunt Hilda. Then the Scouts found where they were to camp; not in the forest, but among Uncle Franz's own tree plantation in his back yard. They erected their tent in the midst of blue spruce and apple trees.

Next morning at 4. a.m. the boys hiked into the forest with Uncle Franz. The reason for the early start was that the ranger wanted to hunt some of the wild boars that were damaging trees and shrubs in the area. The German style of hunting is different from the Canadian style in that the Germans build platforms fifteen or twenty feet above the ground on wooden stilts. The hunters arise very early to get to the platforms that are stationed throughout the forest. Each platform safely holds three or four men.

Although tracks were found, no boars were seen that morning. On the return trip, Uncle Franz began the difficult task of tree identification, giving the names in German and having the boys translate them into English. There was one Scout who spoke German and he was always on call. By the end of the camp, the boys could identify thirty trees in both languages.



by James F. Mackie

Courtesy Boy Scouts of America

From earliest times fire has played an important part in the life of man. Its importance to ancient races is exemplified in the legends of how fire came to them.

In Greece, Prometheus is said to have brought it from the sun; the Polynesians of the South Pacific say that Maui went down to hell and learned to generate fire by rubbing two sticks together, (those of us who have expended time and effort to obtain fire in this manner, especially with an audience looking on, would be inclined to back the theory).

The North American Indians have many legends but two of the most popular credit the feat to animals. The Dakota Indians tell of a friendly panther which created fire as its claws struck rocks; a second legend tells that as the buffalo raced across the plains at night he lighted up the darkness with sparks and set the bush ablaze as his feet hit the rocks.

In the ancient Shahnama (history) of Persia a wonderful tale is told of a hero named Hushenk who one day hurled a large rock at a snake. Fortunately for the snake, Hushenk's aim wasn't very good and he missed, but the stone hit another rock and "light shone from the dark pebble, the heart of the rock flashed out in glory, and fire was seen for the first time in the world."

Whatever its origin, we do know that over the years fire has aided in the development of man. It was the centre of family life for many years and because of its warmth and fascination, man came to know it as a protector. As families gathered in communities, the fire continued to be a meeting place and the centre of social life. Here the dances, songs and legends (which became early history) were perpet-

uated.

When we gather around our campfires today, we are following in the steps of our ancestors and perhaps the fire becomes one of the most memorable parts of a camp program because we feel at home there. Troubles fall away and whether the camper is nine or ninety-nine he is captured and often hypnotized by the fire.

Good campfires don't just happen. On a rare occasion, when all the elements are right, an impromptu campfire will be successful but in general it must be planned.

Many elements go into a good campfire: the opening and closing; songs; skits; yells; stories; costumes; and perhaps most important of all—a good fire.

Although there is something spectacular about a member of the staff running in at the last moment and dousing a sputtering fire with stove oil, the combination of black smoke and singed eye brows somehow just does not compensate for the end result. And who can then entone with a straight face and clear conscience, "Who hath smelt woodsmoke?" with the smell of oil in every nostril.

There are three requirements for a good fire: it must light quickly; it must burn brightly and it must last long enough.

In "The Book of Camping and Woodcraft" by Horace Kephart we read: "If we rake together a pile of leaves, cover it higgledy, piggledy with dead twigs and branches picked up at random, and set a match to it, the odds are that it will result in nothing but a quick blaze that soon dies down to a smudge."

To make a good slow-burning fire with lasting coals, the fuel to use is hardwood. For tinder, use fuzz sticks of soft wood, kindling, bark, twigs or small branches. For dry tinder sticks on a wet day,

Jim Mackie, a former provincial field executive, has served on many Scouter training teams. He is now an assistant director of publication services at Boy Scouts of Canada National Headquarters.

"go to the live for the dead." In other words dead branches of a live tree.

There are many types of fires¹: tepce, top lighters, bottom lighters and log cabin to name only a few and each firemaker and camp chief comes to prefer a certain type for its individual qualities.

When the fire is laid, cover it with plastic or a tarp to protect against dampness until you are ready to light it.

The lighting of a fire² can vary from a simple torch to a flaming arrow or mystical fire bolts. Whatever you use make sure it will work when required.

One camp director in preparation for an important fire set up an elaborate fire lighting device. Earlier in the day he laid a wire, just underground, which was bared at the centre and wrapped around the heads of a number of matches. The matches were placed in the middle of the fire surrounded by tinder. One end of the wire was attached to a dry cell battery and the plan was, that on a plea to heaven for fire, a member of the staff would attach the other end of the wire, the current would ignite the matches and thus fire. That night before a large audience of parents and guests, our friend importantly stepped to the centre of the circle and, with hands upturned, called for the bolt from the blue. Nothing happened. A second call brought no better results and after a third try, a very red-faced chief had to dig for his cigaret lighter and do the job himself. An official investigation found that a camper had noticed the wire sticking out of the ground and, fearing that a guest might trip over it in the darkness, had thoughtfully removed it.

The success of your campfire will depend on the time and planning you have put into it. Poor planning can often lead to disaster. Another camp director allowed skits³ planned for parent's night to be put on each week without first hearing them ahead of time. By sheer luck all went well until one week when a few spare minutes in the afternoon program had to be filled. It was decided to make sure the campfire items were ready for that evening. As each cabin had their turn, the quality and subject of the skits left the staff slightly bewildered and shocked. After one particularly coloured effort the program was abruptly stopped. A few questions soon disclosed the source of the material, an older brother's joke book of doubtful value had found its way to camp and seemed a ready source of skits. Needless to say the program was quickly changed and carefully checked from that time on.

Song and singing⁴ form a very important part of a successful campfire and the way to be properly prepared for this is to develop your own song book. There are many books available but a personal collection is always most valuable. The songs can be arranged alphabetically or by subject in a loose leaf binder and kept near by for reference. You will find that certain songs become favourites and are requested at every fire. This is good because the boys' confidence and desire to take part are increased when

they are familiar with the program content. However, make a practice of including new songs occasionally to increase the repertoire.

Your book can also be used to note new and favourite games, openings and closings as well as skits and campfire stories⁵.

In planning your campfire program begin with familiar songs especially those that you know yourself. Don't apologize for your singing voice if you are not an expert singer because then your audience will look for your faults. Start by singing a few bars of the song to give the others the melody and the time. When introducing a new song, song books can be used but, once the words are known by the singers, put the books away.

In directing your songs, use simple up-and-down motions for a start. Your enthusiasm for your job will be transmitted to your audience by the effort you put into it and your success with song leading will be in direct proportion to your efforts.

If a person is to give his full attention to the campfire program, he must be warm and comfortable. The fire generally keeps the front warm but the back should also be protected against the cold and dampness. The campfire robe⁶ has become more familiar each year and does this job very well. It can also serve to display the crests of the avid badge collector and become a colourful addition to the campfire scene.

With a few minor adjustments an ordinary blanket can be made to fit the body and allow the person wearing it to move freely. A word of warning, however. A blanket used at campfire becomes damp from the dew and should not be used on the camper's bed.

Don't wait for the summer months to hold a campfire. An artificial fire built from logs, coloured paper, and an electric light bulb will provide the desired effect, especially on a cold winter's night. This is a good time to prepare your boys for the coming summer's fun. They can become familiar with camping procedures and songs and learn how to prepare skits. The winter is also a time to remember what fun they had at camp the summer before. Many happy evenings at camp can be recalled around the artificial fire.

No matter if your campfire program is held indoors or out, every one is an opportunity for good fun and entertainment. Make the most of these opportunities to give your boys "memory making campfires which forge links between the near present and the distant past. The fire, games, songs and camaraderies of fire-friendships—such experiences live long in our memories."

1—Your Own Book of Campcraft—Pocket Books of Canada

—Complete Book of Campfire Programs 20-605

2—Complete Book of Campfire Programs 20-605

3—The Handbook of Skits and Stunts—Associated Press (YMCA)

—Pack-O-Fun Skit Book Series—Park Ridge, Illinois

4—Campfire Song Book 20-602

—The Gilwell Camp Fire Book 20-613

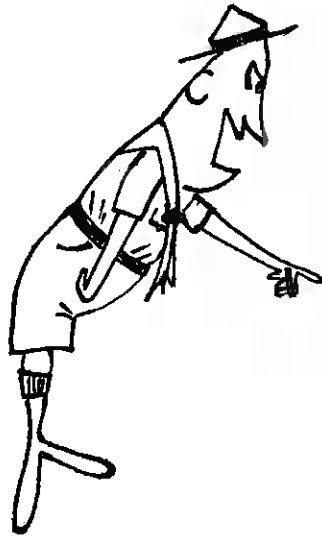
—The Second Gilwell Camp Fire Book 20-614

5—The Baden-Powell Story 20-535

—Scouters Five Minutes 20-465

—Your daily newspaper

6—The Camp Fire Leader's Book 20-601



Let's Keep it Simple!

by
Major Jock Neish,
County Commissioner,
British Boy Scouts Asscn.

Reprinted from World Scouting

"I have news for Mr. Neish. The world is overtaking him. Simple, ordinary people have grown (under the influence of Radio and T.V.) more sophisticated and discerning. Many ordinary people are rejecting the simple-minded ethics and moral rules—the cardboard cut-out ideals."

I quote from Dr. David Edge (Chairman of Scout & Guide Graduate Association) with whom I have been locked in mortal combat recently. Dr. Edge is one of those "intellectuals" who would substitute involved metaphysics for the simple conceptions of the Scout Law and Promise. If you ask me, I think that it is just this rejection of "simple-minded ethics and moral rules" which lies at the bottom of the problem of the behaviour pattern of some young people today. That there is a problem—and a serious one—is I think proved by the number of high-level Committees which governments set up to enquire into this very problem and to suggest ways and means of solving it.

We must not get things out of proportion however. To take Britain as an example, the great majority of young people in this country today are splendid. The trouble is caused by an unbalanced fringe at either end of the scale. At one end of that scale we have a half-baked youthful "Intelligentsia", who find it comfortable to their self-esteem to adopt a pose of superiority to all accepted standards. At the other end we have a moronic element represented by Beatniks, Mods and Rockers and assorted young hooligans.

The original source of the trouble goes back a very long way. Immediately after the first World War, it became the fashion to deride all idealism. Courtesy and good manners were represented as servility; kindness was interpreted as softness. Such conceptions as Honour, Duty and Loyalty became the object of cheap sneers. Youth has been encouraged to regard anyone who upholds them as a "square"—a silly old fogey who is not "with it." At the same time the "heroes" of our boyhood have been carried forward

by an unlikely association of low comedians and a conceited "Intelligentsia". Unfortunately these people have access to such media of communication as Broadcasting and Television and, in the words of a retired British Broadcasting Corporation Adviser, "are poisoning society's climate of change".

There are many intelligent and informed people who believe that this campaign to undermine the morale of Youth is not altogether fortuitous. They believe that definite agencies are at work and have been for a long time. One of these stems from the "sales" aspect. Huge fortunes are being made on the "teenage market" by slick salesmanship of the cheap and shoddy, and, at worst, in the traffic in drugs. It pays to encourage Youth to dress themselves up like film gangsters—and never mind if, along with the clothes, they assume the corresponding offensive habits and manners. It pays to tempt them into the third rate Dance Hall or Coffee Bar where a most profitable trade in drugs can be carried on "under the counter." A Youth, with sound standards—the out-dated "ethics and moral rules"—would not fall for these things. Therefore these standards must GO.

Then we have the conceited "Intelligentsia" to whom I have already referred. They are a menace because they pontificate from the sheltered life of their Universities wherein their little cliques constitute mutual admiration societies. They are utterly ignorant of the mentality of the "ordinary boys" who constitute the vast majority of the world's boy population. Involved metaphysics are as much as a sick headache to such boys. They require a clear and simple statement of Right and Wrong. Anything else gives them mental indigestion and the inevitable result is "mixed up kids".

Possibly such a simple conception as the Scout Law is beneath the notice of these super-men? What matters is that these laws convey something to the

continued on page 16

Let's Make it Simpler!



by
David Edge
Assistant District Commissioner
British Boy Scouts Association

Reprinted from World Scouting

Major Neish asks us to "Keep it Simple" (*WORLD SCOUTING*, Vol. 1, No. 3, p. 15). I intend to follow his advice, and take his article at face value.

Major Neish believes that his cherished standards and values are under attack among the younger generation. His defence has some interesting features. To begin with, he splits British youth into two groups: there are "the great majority" who are "splendid" (and presumably blameless), and an "unbalanced fringe" (Beatniks, Mods, Rockers, "young holligans", "half-baked youthful Intelligentsia") who are "causing the trouble". His attitude to this minority group is hostile, and his hostility leads him (probably unconsciously) to misrepresentation, as anyone who has read my letter in the last issue (or spoken to a "hooligan", or undergraduate) will have noticed. Indeed, he nowhere discusses what the "Intelligentsia" actually say; instead his attack shifts subtly from the sort of things the minority say and do to the kind of people they are. Loaded words like "conceited" and "moronic" creep in. There are hints of conspiracies—drug pedlars and (presumably) communists. His campaign becomes a Holy Crusade: there is talk of being "locked in mortal combat", and "the forces of evil". Meanwhile, his message to the majority is to close ranks, stick to the "simple rules", and shout louder.

Every one of these features is a classic symptom of an emotional "in-group" reaction.

I do not blame Major Neish. All of us tend to behave like this when challenged. As my wife will testify, I am no exception to this general rule. Where Major Neish and I part company is that I believe it is our clear duty, as youth leaders, to make ourselves more aware of these tendencies, and to try to eliminate them before they do damage, while he appears to want to raise them to the status of a Virtue. My thesis is that Scouting does not do as much as it could, and should, to discourage this attitude, and the fact that his art-

icle was written and published strengthens my case. Do we really know what we are doing?

In-group reactions are dangerous. In our close-knit modern society, they can be disruptive (racial tensions, wildcat strikes); among nations, they could literally bring about the end of humanity. But I want to emphasize the danger to the individual. We are never so blind as when we are sure we are right, and blindness is no basis for realistic integrity. Major Neish's approach prevents any serious self-criticism—and it is truth that suffers. For the truth is that none of us is blameless.

M. R. Farrant, a young sociologist, recently spent a year befriending delinquent groups on a British housing estate, and has reported his findings ("The Guardian", 14 Sept., 1965). He writes:—

"Many of the members of these delinquent groups were failures in terms of the educational system, and had low status jobs as well as low status at work. They therefore created a society in which prestige was given for those things at which they could succeed: being 'tough', opposition to various authority figures, carrying offensive weapons, and being 'brave' enough to commit acts of which others were afraid . . . Their anti-social behaviour alienated adults, who in turn rejected them even more. Adult opposition then caused them to draw closer into their groups and to minimize contact with wider society."

This seems to me to be an indictment of society—and that means *all of us*. We dub these young people as "failures", and give them "low status"; *our* concern for prestige infects them; and *our* hostility makes the situation worse. Michael Duane, in a commenting letter (17/9/65) asks "whether, in fact, the common reactions of Violence and aggression by the young towards our pretensions that we have 'God on our side' may not be the healthy, if crude, protest of those who crave for integrity in action as well as talk!" It is

continued on page 10

a question to be faced honestly.

Anyone who is in touch with modern adolescents knows how intense can be their moral feeling, and their concern for human dignity. It underlies their enthusiasm for community service (VSO, CSV, etc.) and their protests (e. g. on The Bomb and Vietnam), and it features in many of their popular folksongs. To them, much of our moral talk must seem shallow. In the Rover Investiture, for instance, the young man is reminded of the importance of his honour, with this sentence: "Nothing should be more deeply felt than an imputation against it." Do we *really* mean this? *Nothing*? What about, for example, the sufferings of other people? Our youngsters give that a higher priority, and, in this respect, I believe that they are entirely right.

I realize, of course, that many people include this sort of compassionate sensitivity in their interpretation of "personal honour". But why go to all this trouble? Why erect one ideal, only to have to translate it? It's like routing a phone call from London to Edinburgh via Tokyo. If "honour" means no more than a collection of virtues, then why not just talk of the virtues themselves? The crucial passage of the Rover Investiture could read:—

"I trust you to keep that Promise, and I charge you to remember your overriding duty to recognize and seek to relieve the suffering of other people. Nothing should be more deeply felt than the discovery that you have been blind to this challenge, or slow to respond to it."

But perhaps "honour" implies *more* than the virtues it encompasses. What, then, is this something extra? It seems to me to be a self-conscious attitude to our virtue—taking a pride in it. If so, I reject it. The business of moral living is not egocentric; it is not just the application of a list of simple rules ("when you remember"). It is the translation into effective action of a genuine concern for others. Simple rules are, of course, important, but they are not enough. It is what underlies them that matters. Without compassion they are dead. If, under the guise of moral preaching, we only parade our lack of insight, who is to blame if our young listeners reject the lot—bathwater *and* baby?

Why do we value the Scout Law? A cool look at each individual item raises all kinds of doubts and difficulties (as John Peterson's recent articles in "The Scouter" have brilliantly demonstrated), so we must look for what binds them together. I suggest that the only principle that can make coherent sense of the Law is this: that we should respect people as people, however odd they may look, or however oddly they behave. This extremely simple principle generates the Laws: it is because we should show people respect that we should be trusty, loyal, helpful, brotherly, courteous, kind, etc. And this principle is itself generated by our interpretation of "duty to God"

It is worth reminding ourselves just how searching the Christian ideal of mutual respect actually is. It

involves purging ourselves of *every* hint of intrinsic superiority. Rev. Harry Williams recently summed it up in his sermon on "Deeper Compassion for Humanity" (from "The True Wilderness", Constable, 1965)—

"In spite of our Lord's warning that it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of God, we all of us spend a great deal of our time accumulating riches like crazy. I don't mean money or material possessions. The riches we try to accumulate are those of character and personality. We build up an image of ourselves and one of our main concerns is to keep the fabric in good repair, so that we can confidently say to our own private ear, 'I am this sort of person. I am not that sort of person.' . . . 'There, but for the grace of God, go I *sounds* pious, but it speaks not of compassion but of superiority. Compassion says 'There, by the grace of God, I have been and I am'."

This sort of thing is beyond our boys, of course, but it is a target at which we, the leaders, should aim—and a standard by which we are judged.

You will, by now, have spotted my crucial objection to Major Neish's article. It is simple this: Scouting's ideals imply the concept of mutual respect—in-group reactions deny that respect. The article is inconsistent and self-defeating: the "simple rules" are exposed as a veneer. I repeat, I do not blame Major Neish—I blame Scouting, and I am a Scout. Scouting is itself inconsistent, and constantly runs the risk of generating a "holier-than-thou" in-group. Our Fourth Law draws a contrast between being a "friend to all" and "a brother to every other Scout"; and echoes of subtle superiority appear everywhere, from B-P's cartoon contrasting the cigarette-smoking slouch with the straight-backed Scout, to the "Gang" mentality of our stage shows. These features can only be justified if the fellowship they generate, as it were, "turns us inside out". We offer our leaders very powerful tools to do just this, but powerful tools are also dangerous. Major Neish's article terrifies me: it's like a man lighting his cigarette with a flamethrower.

The solution to this inconsistency is also simple: it is to train our leaders in a professional attitude. In the last few years, new training techniques have been developed; their aim is to give leaders sensitivity and insight—to make them aware of important features of their own behaviour and of others. Such courses rely on critical discussion groups, tutored observation and "on the job" training. These techniques are effective, and are now widely adopted in the Youth Service in England. But it isn't fun! Your pride suffers the death of a thousand cuts. Let me illustrate.

For my Advanced Leaders Course, I had to write a study of a group. I chose to observe one of the patrols at a mixed Scout/Guide weekend training camp. Now, this camp included four boys from a Troop which had a reputation for laziness and general insolence; true to form, these four opted out of some of the patrol activities. They lounged around, play-

continued on page 16



THE PHOENIX

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

The purpose of THE PHOENIX is to acquaint Scouters and others with developments in Scouting with the handicapped boys across Canada. Comments, suggestions, games, news items, program ideas are welcome. Please address all communications to Program Services, Boy Scouts of Canada, P.O. Box 3520, Postal Station C, Ottawa 3, Ontario

We would suggest that you pass your copy of THE PHOENIX on to someone else who might be interested in this phase of Scouting. A limited supply of the more recent back issues of THE PHOENIX is available.

11

Deaf Cubs Visit Georgetown Group *by Margaret Munro*

A few months ago the Ontario School for the Deaf (Milton, Ontario) Cub pack came by bus to join us in our usual pack meeting. In the weeks preceeding the visit my boys were excited and enthusiastically joined in what turned out to be a "project"—ways of communicating, games to play, etc. Each Second made a poster showing his Six colour and, in clear print, the name of each Cub in his Six. Each Sixer made a name tag to be pinned on each Cub. One Six learned and practised the sign language (their own idea by the way). We decided to follow a normal pack program: A visual quiz game was arranged for coming in; Sixers were to demonstrate other games; an instruction period on compass with visual signs for almost everything we could think of. We had

a wonderful hour and a half of the usual industrious bedlam plus some quiet spots; the only thing forgotten was a warning to my Cubs to conduct the Grand Howl at a much slower pace. This was rectified at closing. We had no trouble communicating a grin, a handshake, a friendly push in the right direction. Keeping to a normal routine with lots of assistance and plenty of boys (50 in all between the two packs), pictures all over the place of jungle friends, compass, clock, flags, etc. made the Cubs realize they were not different—they were all "of one blood". Never was the Cub salute more used, the grin more evident, or the left handshake more meaningful than at this usual (but unusual) meeting of the 4th Georgetown Wolf Cub Pack.

Cornwell Award

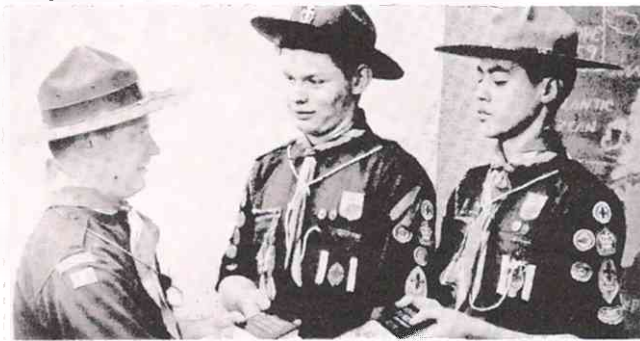
The Chief Scout, Sir Charles Maclean, has awarded the Cornwell Scout Certificate to a 17-year-old handicapped Scout, George Adams of the 13th (Peelhouse) Wednes Scout Troop.

George, a severe spastic case, who lives at Highfield Road, Widness, was awarded the Certificate for his great courage, endurance and devotion to Scouting, most of which he carries out under great physical strain.

Last year Ian Raffle, another member of the troop, which is attached to Peelhouse Special School, was awarded the Cornwell Badge.

Queen's Scouts

STAR-PHOENIX PHOTO



12

Photo: Earl Trofimenkaff and Allard Thomas of the 16th Saskatoon (School for the Deaf) Troop received copies of a book from Scoutmaster Edward Dittrick after being awarded their Queen's Scout Badge.

Mr. Dittrick recently received his Wood Badge and, as a Scout, attended the Second Canadian Jamboree in 1953.

UNICEF Awarded Nobel Prize

UNICEF received the Nobel Peace Prize for 1965 on the anniversary of the late Alfred Nobel's birth on December 10, at a ceremony in the Festival Hall of Norway's Oslo University.

Mr. Donald V. Wilson, secretary general of the International Society for Rehabilitation of the Disabled, said "All the friends and members of the International Society are gratified at the recognition given UNICEF's work which in some respects is a posthumous tribute to its late Executive Director, Mr. Maurice Pate.

"Over the years, UNICEF has given substantial help to rehabilitation programs for handicapped children in Europe and Asia."

Since 1946, UNICEF has assisted rehabilitation programs for physically handicapped children in 20 countries providing rehabilitation equipment, prosthetic appliances, braille typewriters, and fellowships for training in rehabilitation.

Scouting Pointed the way for Gary

Gary wasn't an ordinary Boy Scout. He was different from the others in one way. He had the same enthusiasm, the same love of the outdoors, but he had a problem the others in his troop didn't have. Though a handsome boy, he was mentally retarded.

Though he had no close friends his own age, he got along famously with younger boys in the neighborhood. He gave them the roughness their activities required, but he seemed to know when gentleness was called for. At the same time, he kept a watchful eye and saw that they avoided dangerous areas of play such as the street. He also had the advantage of a close relationship with a father who shared his love of fishing and camping.

Gary joined the Scouts at the age of 14. His opportunity arose when a relative became a Scoutmaster, and the Scoutmaster's son Mark, 12, became a Scout.

Though Gary was a very shy boy, he attended his first few meetings bolstered by the presence of Mark. Soon each meeting became his constant subject of conversation until the next Monday came around, and it was time to go again.

He had been assigned his own jobs to do at home—lawn mowing, setting trash cans out for pickup, and gardening chores—but his whole Monday was planned ahead to make everything work out right so he would be dressed and ready well in advance of the time to leave for the meeting. He was not a patient waiter. He would make trip after trip to the front door until Mark and his father arrived to pick him up.

The day Gary got his uniform was the proudest day of his life. He belonged! He was one of the group.

Though it was difficult for him to earn merit badges (he was able to read and write only a very little), with Mark he attended troop meetings and courts of honour, sold Christmas cards and Scout-O-Rama tickets, and went on camping trips.

Several times he was asked by a kind and understanding Den Mother to talk about Scouting at neighbourhood Cub Scout meetings. To Gary this was a crowning experience. He was not just the one who stood timidly aside when his friends were rough housing, not just the one who had the least merit badges. He was the one looked up to by the younger boys. He was what they wanted to be—a full-fledged Scout!

An exciting time in any boy's life is the preparation for a camping trip. Gary did all his preparing himself. He learned early to roll his sleeping bag properly—and later put this into practice by teaching the beginners in the family. He had everything necessary for the trip: dishes and utensils, hatchet, flashlight, pack-rack (his favorite possession, and his compass—though for him this latter item was only for show. He knew

how to pack each item to the best advantage.

Gary associated himself with each member of the troop but especially depended on Mark and followed his every move. When another Scout learned a new procedure or acquired a new badge, Gary felt a certain pride too, because he was one of them.

In time Gary became an Explorer and proudly dressed in a new green uniform, but he had no inkling of the changes that would occur with this step forward. He had moved into an age group that did not include Mark. His friends, though the same age in years, seemed suddenly older. Gary was thrown on his own for the first time.

While it would be ideal to say he joined in all the activities enthusiastically, actually he felt keenly his inability to compete with others his age. He avoided the trips, sporting events, and group activities so enjoyed by the others. Eventually Mark's family moved away, and Gary stopped going to the meetings.

Had the years been wasted? Not in the least! Scouting had accepted a boy who had few chances for normal activities. The experts who work with retarded youth agree this is the best therapy—association with normal boys rather than being segregated in a troop of retarded boys.

Gary was able to learn by doing. He earned money for his troop; he helped teach younger boys, and learned to obey the Scout Law.

Gary is now 21. He works hard to earn his own money. Does his Scouting experience still affect his life? Yes; because of it he has more respect for his capabilities. He knows he has done something really worthwhile. In a drawer among his "gear", merit badge sash, and troop snapshots are his happiest memories of growing up. In his own words, "I was a Scout!"

Scouting in Space

Astronaut James Lovell, co-pilot of the Gemini 7 spacecraft is the first American "Eagle" Scout to go into orbit.

He began his Scouting career in 1938 as a Cub Scout and five years later achieved the rank of Eagle Scout. Later he became a Junior Assistant Scoutmaster with his troop at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

His team-mate in Gemini 7, Astronaut Frank Borman and the pilots of Gemini 6, are all former Scouts—in fact 27 out of 30 named astronauts are former Scouts.

James Lovell has said of his Scout training: "I owe much of my present career to the training I had as a Boy Scout. It was through Scouting that I first learned self-reliance, leadership and the many fine attributes that Scouting has to offer."

Other astronauts who have been Scouts include: M. Scott Carpenter, John Glenn, Virgil Grissom, Walter Shirra, Thomas Stafford, Charles Conrad, L. Gordon Cooper, James McDivitt, Elliot See, Edward White and John Young.

The Ookpik Song



Copyright © 1964 by Doris M. Woods

A tiny Arctic owl about 8 inches high emerged from northern obscurity to earn international star billing almost overnight. "Ookpik" is the Eskimo word for Arctic owl. Originally handcrafted by the Eskimos in Fort Chimo, Quebec, Ookpik was used by Trade and Commerce as a device to advertise the Canadian trade fair in Philadelphia. He became so popular that the Eskimos may never catch up with their backlog of orders.



ASSUUJUUTILLI Little Owl,
Happy Hunter of the Snows,
Born of ancient Arctic legend
Darling of the Eskimos.

ASSUUJUTILLI Little Owl,
From the land of the mid-night sun,
Means we offer greetings and,
we're glad that you have come.

TUNNGASUGIT, Little Ookpik,
Famous now your name,
From Canada's faroff Northland
Many long miles you came!

TUNNGASUGIT, Little Ookpik,
From the land of the midnight sun,
Means we offer Greetings and
We're glad that you have come!

PIQANNAATIT, Little Owl,
Happy Hunter of the snows,
Born of ancient Arctic legend,
Darling of the Eskimos!

PIQANNAATIT, Little Owl,
From the land of the Ig - I - oo,
Means we offer friendship and
We're glad to meet you too!

Little Ookpik, Little Owl,
National symbol of our land,
Go forth to all Nations,
Through you we extend our hand!

ASSUUJUUTILLI - TUNNGASUGIT -
PIQANNAATIT
Little Owl
Go forth now in friendship
To all Nations of the world!

At World Conference



Handicapped Scouts on parade outside the Congress Hall during the Opening Ceremony.

Physiotherapy

One of the new programs instituted by the University of Saskatchewan last fall is a diploma course in physiotherapy. Twenty students, all women, who were selected from over 50 applicants, are enrolled in the course and the University will graduate them in the late fall of 1967 as full-fledged physiotherapists.

A Real Sportsman

Last year a Cub belonging to Yandina Pack was a member of a Soccer Team and he was endeavouring to gain his Team Player's Badge, now Sportsman Badge. After taking part in five games he unfortunately met with a serious accident when diving into shallow water, which resulted in his neck being broken.

At first he came to Pack Meetings in plaster and subsequently in a brace. Although he had suffered this injury, he was bright and cheerful, always wearing his Cub grin. The Examiner for the Proficiency Badge felt that he should play another game to gain his Badge, but as he obviously could not play a game of Soccer, the Examiner arranged a game of marbles between teams from the Pack. The Cub successfully took part in this game and gained the Badge.

He earned the Badge the hard way, but did not give in to himself.

Catechetical Program Urged for Handicapped


SASKATOON - Catechetical programs for handicapped children - "who constitute about one quarter of the child population" - are virtually important, Sr. Gertrudine of Sion stressed in a recent radio talk here.

Sister Gertrudine, religious consultant for Catholic schools in Saskatoon, is co-ordinating the new program for mentally retarded children held each Sunday at the Catholic Centre.

SHE POINTS OUT that educators have identified five types of handicapped children: those with physical handicaps, such as TB and crippled limbs; those with sensory handicaps, such as blindness and deafness; those with psycho-motor handicaps, such as speech and reading difficulties; those with psychological handicaps, such as the mentally retarded and the emotionally disturbed (two separate categories); and finally, those with maladjustments caused by social upheavals, such as a broken home.

"We would be betraying the mission of the Church if we neglected the evangelization of these poor of Christ," Sister Gertrudine said. "The different ways to lead these children to a life of Faith need to be studied carefully.

"Let us believe in their worth and in their reason for being. Let us know . . . how to love them as God loves them: He who has His reasons for allowing their life, and for maintaining their presence among us."



BADGES

DRESS CREST EMBROIDERY CO.

1031 LILIAN STREET - WILLOWDALE, ONTARIO

MANUFACTURERS & DESIGNERS
OF SWISS EMBROIDERED CRESTS
AND BADGES
PROVINCIAL BADGES
DISTRICT BADGES
JAMBOREE CAMP UNIFORM AND
EVENT BADGES

WE SUBMIT FREE PRODUCTION SAMPLES
ART WORK (SKETCHES) & QUOTATIONS
QUALITY UNIFORMITY AND LOWEST
PRICES IN CANADA

**The Longest Lasting and Most Economical
Crests on the Market**

PORTABLE TRANSISTOR RADIO KIT!

INCLUDING FREE TOOL KIT

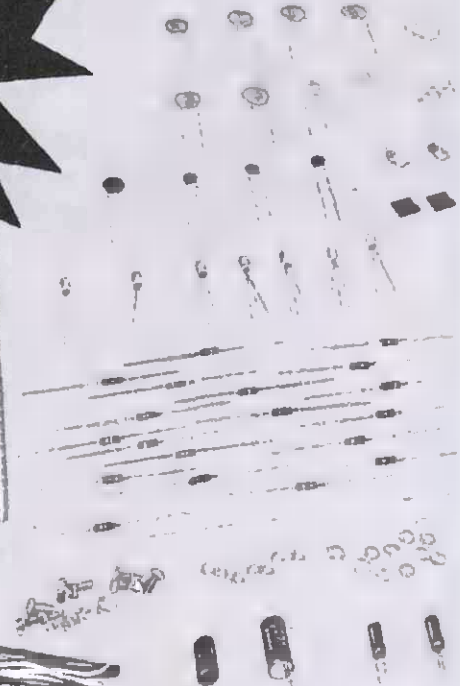
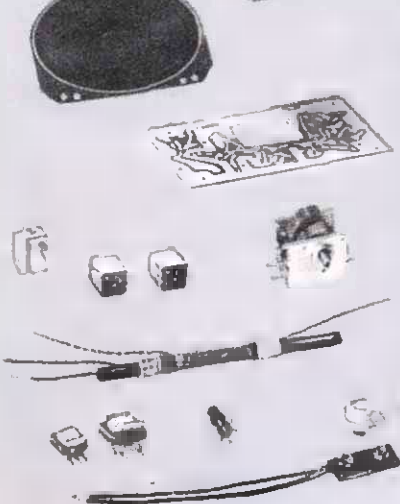
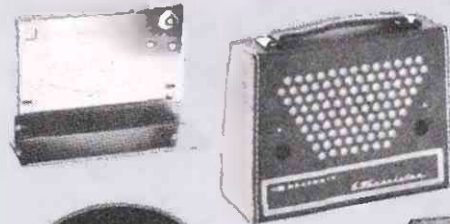
COMPLETE WITH
BATTERY AND
DETAILED
INSTRUCTIONS
106 PIECES

Compare with wholesale
parts price at **\$67⁰⁰**

only
\$21.95

DELIVERED TO
YOUR DOOR

BRAND NEW MODEL GR-151A
SIX TRANSISTOR RADIO



**LEARN
ENJOY
SAVE \$\$**

TRANSISTOR
ELECTRONICS!
THE THRILL OF
ACCOMPLISHMENT!
THROUGH DIRECT
MAIL HEATHKITS!

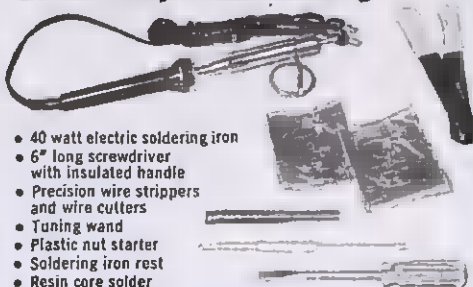


1 Long Life NEDA 1612
Battery (Good for one
year normal use) \$2.00
value.

**Famous Heathkit®
Instruction Manual—**
a 22-page instruction manual with:
• Step-by-step detailed
assembly instructions
• lessons on how to solder
• introduction to transistors
• glossary of radio terms
• illustration of radio parts



All the tools you need including:



- 40 watt electric soldering iron
- 6" long screwdriver with insulated handle
- Precision wire strippers and wire cutters
- Tuning wand
- Plastic nut starter
- Soldering iron rest
- Resin core solder

YOU GET ALL THESE

Super 4" x 6" Fidelity Loudspeaker, Printed Circuit Board, 6 Modern Transistors (2 specially matched), 4 Electrical Capacitors, 2 Color-Coded Crystal Diodes, Prewired Aluminum Chassis, Battery Connector, All Wire, Sleeve, Volume Control Switch, 2-Section Variable Tuning Condenser, 20 Color-Coded 20%-1/2 Watt Resistors, 12 Ceramic Disc Capacitors, Oscillator Coil, 2 Knobs, Beautiful Embossed Synthetic Leather Case 8" x 7" x 3", 13 Plated Screws, Special Ferrite Rod Antenna (no outside antenna required), 3 Shielded Transformers, 2 Audio Transformers, 7 Nuts, 2 Speednuts, 11 Lockwashers, 2 Brackets, 2 Plastic Clamps, 2 Brackets.

COMPLETE—NOTHING ELSE TO BUY

NO EXTRA TOOLS NEEDED—THIS NEW HOBBY WILL OPEN YOUR EYES TO THE ENORMOUS SAVINGS FROM KITS—EVERYTHING SHOWN—BRAND NAME PARTS THROUGHOUT

WE GUARANTEE

That if you are over 12 years old, you can assemble this kit satisfactorily and will enjoy the enormous savings. If for any reason the set does not work, return it to us fully assembled and we will repair it free of charge.

MADE IN CANADA BY

HEATHKIT®, WORLDWIDE LEADER IN QUALITY KITS
DAYSTROM LIMITED, 1480 Dundas Hwy. E., Cooksville, Ont.

ONE TO A CUSTOMER

Formerly sold for \$33.95.
this introductory offer expires May 31, 1966.

FREE—

with every order, a
20-page booklet
"Operating an
Amateur Radio
Station", by ARRL

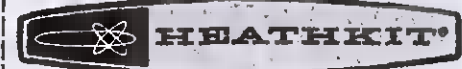
CLIP AND MAIL THIS COUPON!

HEATHKIT® DEPT. LB

1480 Dundas Hwy. E., Cooksville, Ontario

Please send me a portable radio kit GR-151A including tools and simulated leather case.

- ☐ I enclose \$21.95 (plus tax where applicable)
☐ Ship C.O.D. I will pay postage and C.O.D. charges



Signed _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

PROVINCE _____

6501

MAY **PROGRAM** **PLANNING GUIDE FOR** **CUBS**

SERVICE THROUGH CONSERVATION

Explore the Natural World

The Black Star requirements of the new Five Star scheme are meant to assist Cubs to explore the natural world.

Discuss the ideas and suggested projects in *Way to the Stars* (revised) with your Sixers or with the pack.

A few props such as a collection, a rain gauge, a

bird house, or tropical fish will encourage interest.

Visit a Conservation Area

Arrange a Saturday visit to a conservation area (Black Star Requirement #II) for a few boys. Guide them on what to look for and report on.

Birds - housing, feeding, watering

Present a copy of Wolf Cub Book #2 *The Cub Nature Book* to the first Cub who completes a bird house, feeding station or bird bath.

For a few meetings, Cubs might note how many kinds of birds they noticed on their way to pack meeting.

Gardener's Badge

One of the members of your local horticultural society might come and talk to the Cubs about gardening. Encourage the Cubs to work with their parents on this project.

Adventuring in Conservation

We recommend this 17 minute sound and colour film in which boys and girls discover interrelationships among trees, small plants, birds, insects and animals.

The film is available from The Canadian Film Institute, 1762 Carling Ave., Ottawa 4, Ontario, at a service charge of \$5.00. Share the cost by inviting another pack to your meeting.

The Pack Scouter's Handbook

See chapter 5, Section D. for other ideas.

... Keep it Simple!

cont'd from page 8

ordinary boy; the fact remains that, if they are put to him through the medium of a good Scout Troop (for instance) he at least grasps their meaning. He may not always live up to them (which of us do?) but the majority of Scouts do accept them and do at least try - when they remember. If you ask me, I think that those who, as a sop to their own conceit, undermine the simple ideals, are the forces of evil.

At the back of all this, insidiously egging them on, are those who for political reasons would like to bring about the downfall of our Western civilization. An obvious step is to ensure that the rising generations reject those standards upon which that civilization has been built up. Part of the game is to project an entirely false image of Scouts as a collection of smug little boys "doing good deeds" under the guidance of a "square" adult. Could anything be better calculated to choke off any decent minded boy from ever joining such a Movement?

Again I ask - is this image of the Scout being projected of set purpose? May I end with a quotation from Sir Winston Churchill: "All the great things are simple, and many can be expressed in a single word - JUSTICE: HONOUR: DUTY: MERCY: HOPE." ❀

... Make it Simpler!

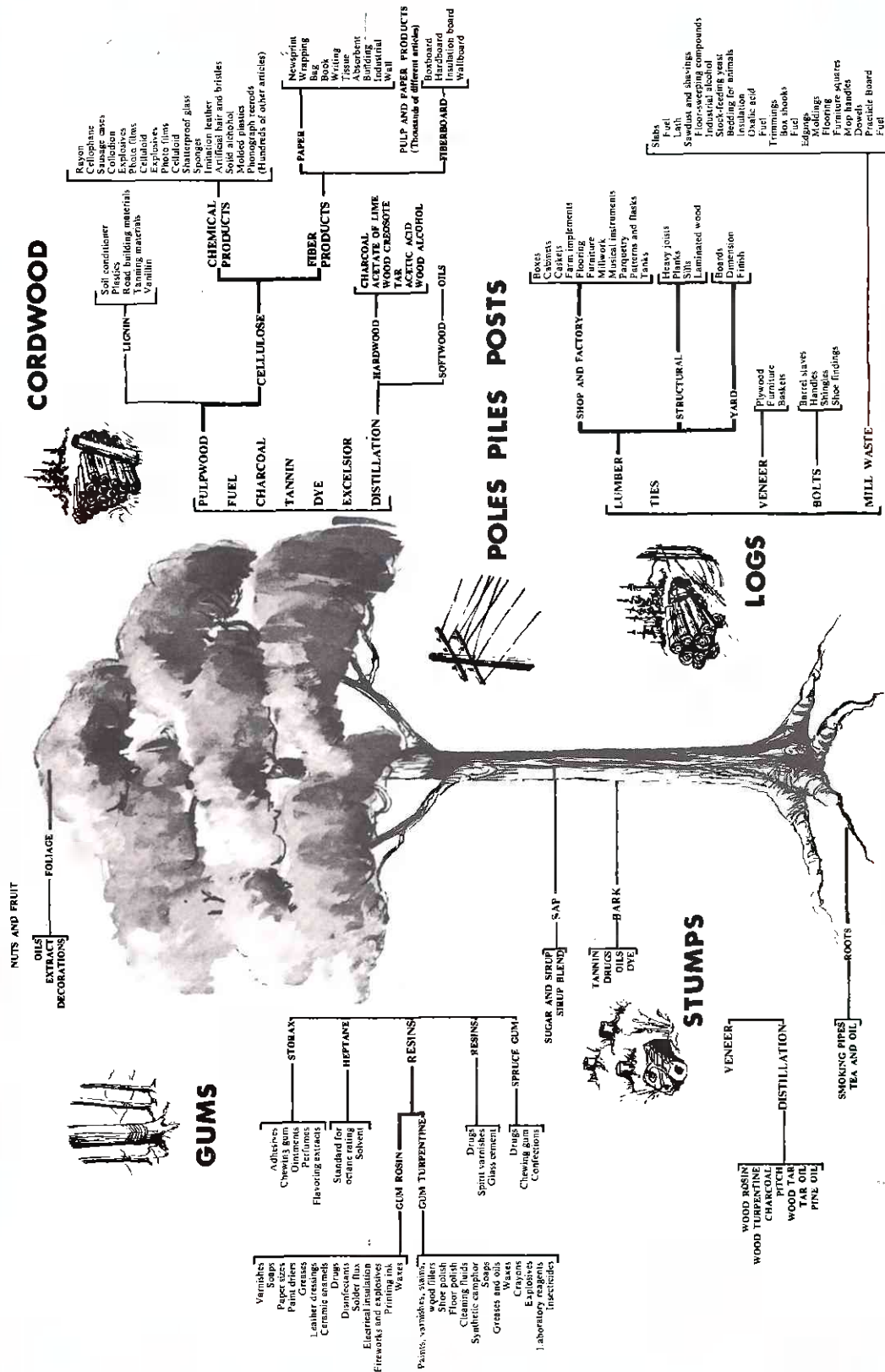
cont'd from page 10

ing cards or sunbathing, and causing their PL's considerable trouble. I noted all this down in my report. My tutor redpencilled the passage, and noted in the margin "Beware prejudice!" One of the boys from my patrol (David) attached himself to one of the four (Graham). However, by the Sunday, I noticed that the attachment had ceased. But Graham was still not pulling his weight, so I decided to ferret him out and give him a kick in the pants (just like any Scouter would); I asked a girl from his patrol where he was. David overheard, and remarked: "Oh, he'll be up to no good, the lazy old so-and-so." I gleefully noted this down, and commented (in a mood of "Scouting wins again!"): "David had obviously seen through Graham." The phrase was underlined, and in the margin I read: "Maybe he's seen through *you*". Touché! At the end of the camp, Graham was the only boy to express his thanks to the staff.

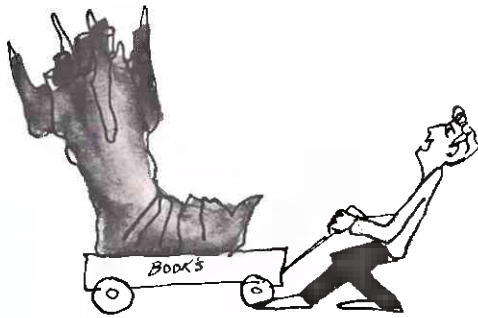
Paradoxically, I believe that it is this sort of cool, critical, professional detachment that Scouters need if they are to penetrate to the "Scouting Spirit" which we fondly imagine to be the amateur's prerogative. We need leaders with insight. This is a way to get them.

concluded on page 23

What we get from trees



Keep Canada Clean



Remove all debris before leaving your camp site. Take it home and dispose of it.



Put pop bottles, cartons and paper wrappers in park trash cans. Let everyone enjoy the view.



Beaches are safer and more attractive when broken glass and other rubbish are disposed of.



Give extra support to clean up programs by joining local campaigns e.g. service clubs, radio stations, centennial committee.



When you hike or camp, remember to "burn, bash and carry home" your garbage.

“Scouting Ventures in this Modern Age into Land, Water, Air & Space”

Camp Service Corps



Does your council have a development plan for the council camp(s)? Are there jobs which need to be done to get maximum use from the camp? Serve and conserve by forming, with other Venturer sections in the council, a camp service corps.

The following does not deal with specific ideas for development of sites. It does, however, offer an approach to a study of camp sites.

3. Transfer the information gained in the survey into a map of the site. A cartographer, a surveyor or a draftsman may be able to offer advice on this. Include contour lines and show location of main facilities.

4. From the information gained from the survey and from suggestions from Scouts and Scouters draw up a proposed development plan for the camp site. Are there sites for patrol camping, a playing field, a pioneering area, a nature trail, a training centre,

5. Present the finished plan and maps to the council, indicating to them those projects which your camp corps feels it can undertake. If funds are required, ask if these projects can be budgeted for—providing they accept the plan.



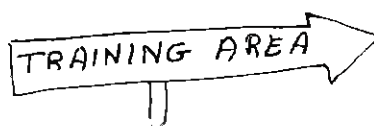
1. Meet with the council executive and ask their approval to form a camp service corps. Outline the service corps plans and point out that the council's approval will be sought before any major projects are undertaken.



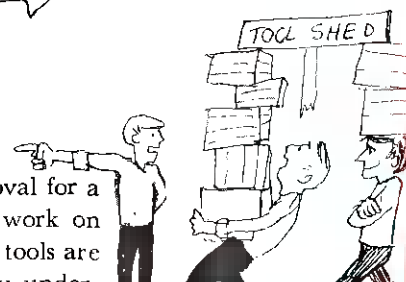
2. Conduct a survey of the camp site. If possible enlist the help of a surveyor and learn to use transits, levels and chains. Include, if possible, elevations and include open and wooded areas.



swimming facilities, sufficient water, adequate sanitation facilities. This is only a partial list—you could add many more. The plan should project development for 10 years and, if possible include costs.



6. Having obtained approval for a project, set a date to start work on it. Ensure that all necessary tools are available and that all clearly understand the project. Bring in such adults as are necessary to ensure that Venturers learn the necessary skills to complete the project. The first project will set the standard for future ones. Set a high standard for others to follow.



Recreational facilities Survey

Food, clothing, and shelter are called the necessities of life. But there is a fourth—open space where a person can roam, commune with nature, and enjoy a cool breeze, spectacular sunset, or song of a bird.

The rapid increase in our population and the concentration of large numbers in cities and suburban developments has made outdoor recreation more important than ever to the spiritual and mental well-being of our people.

Venture Survey—recreational facilities

There are two parts to the Venture Survey activity:

1. Find out on a community, village, town or county basis what recreational facilities or opportunities are available, what the demand on them is, and what is being done to expand them in the future.
2. Prepare a report listing the outdoor recreational facilities. This will serve as a reference for local Scout units.

Through this activity each participating Venturer will become better acquainted with the community in which he lives by learning about its natural resources and the community leaders who bear the responsibility for them.

Inventory recreational resources

Find out what outdoor recreational resources are available. Decide on the geographical limitations of your survey—city, village, town or country.

You may wish to draw a 50-mile radius around your community. This is about the distance people will drive for a one day's outing. With each Venturer taking a different segment of the circle for study, the 50-mile radius will not be too large.

Sources of information

Park commissions, departments, zoning or planning boards (for county, city, village or town) will have some or all the information you need. The offices of these agencies are usually located in the local government administration building. If not, you can get information there on where to find officials of these agencies.

Careful study of a road map will usually show any national or provincial park, forest, or recreational

site in your survey area.

In recent years there has been a large increase in the number of private recreational areas owned by industries or individuals.

See your local Conservation authorities. They may know of places you might otherwise miss. Check too, with your local fish and game clubs who will know about areas in the survey area.

What you need to find out

Once you have listed outdoor recreational facilities, here is the information you should obtain about each:

What is its primary purpose? For example, facilities may be used principally for picnicking, hiking, camping, boating, fishing, hunting, nature study, skiing, scenic beauty, historic interest, golf, softball, riding, etc.

How many people use the facility each year? Is this use strictly seasonal, or is it on a year round basis? What season of the year, if any, sees the heaviest use?

Where do people come from who use the facility? Are they from local areas only or do they also come from nearby cities or large towns? Do people come a long distance?

What outdoor recreational activities (such as family picnics, walks in the woods, "just getting outdoors," rowing, swimming, bird-watching) seem to be most popular?

What approximate percentage of the land areas in the city, town, or county is grass or trees?

What plans are there in your area for meeting future needs?

Report on survey

Prepare a report listing outdoor recreational facilities. Show name and size of property, location, special attractions, activities available, user fees if any, opening and closing dates if any, availability to Scout units, number of people who normally use the facilities, special seasonal loads, and other items of interest. Suggest possible Scoutertype activities.

This kind of information should become a part of the council "where to go" information and may be made available to all Scout units. ❀

SCOUTERS BOOKSHELF



Ask for these books at your favourite bookstore or library.

The Making of the Nation by William Kilbourn 128 pages. The Canadian Centennial Publishing Company Limited. \$2.95

This first volume of a special centennial series is a lively refreshing story of Canada and the people who made it. Covering three broad periods (1867-1914, 1914-1945 and 1945-1967), it shows the relationship between the people and events of the past to the still searching generations of today who will soon, in a thousand ways, celebrate the centennial of the 1867 confederation.

The book has many fine features. It is attractively laid out in 8½" x 11" format and skilfully illustrated. The text is the most striking feature; it shows the author's ability to assemble many events and personalities in front of the reader, to make them come alive, and to interpret them in meaningful terms.

As if in keeping with the size of the land, his range of reference sweeps from Macdonald and Cartier, through Van Horne, Riel and Laurier, to Norman Bethune, Rocket Richard, Lucien Rivard and Max Ferguson.

He acknowledges some priceless Canadian absurdities and places them in perspective where they take on a peculiar aura of strength instead of weakness. Speaking of confederation, he says, "the politics of this union was a lesson in the art of the impossible, like much of Canadian politics ever since."

And he reminds those who worry about lack of Canadian identity that "in a world of ideological battles, it is good to have a place where the quantity and quality of potential being in a person means more than what he believes."

Note: Available only by subscription. For information, write Canadian Centennial Library, 18 Waterman Ave., Toronto 16, Ont.

Best Book of Nature Stories edited by Pauline Rush Evans. 283 pages. Doubleday Canada Limited. \$3.95.

The twenty-six stories in this fine collection are about birds, dolphins, ants, lions, sharks, grasshoppers, tadpoles, penguins, bats, eels and many other living things. They come from a wide range of authors, each of whom has the writer-naturalist's ability to tell a story that will fascinate readers not only with a pleasing narrative style but also with vivid description, a sense of humour and a deep understanding of the natural order.

This understanding and respect arises from the enormous amount of detail that the authors see in the lives of other creatures. Reading the stories opens new windows

on new delights that are available to anyone who will take time to cultivate and harvest them.

Highly recommended to Cubs and Scouts, the book is well illustrated with many line drawings and three colour plates.

Of special interest in the field of human relations and leadership skills, here is a review from the Adult Leader Training Subcommittee.

How To Help Groups Make Decisions by Grace Loucks Elliot. 64 pages G. R. Welch Co. Ltd. \$1.10. Reviewed by K. Moore of Winnipeg, Man. and E. Hagen of Chester, N.S.

This small pocket guide is one of the Leadership Library books published by the National Council of YMCA's of the U.S.A. It is really a condensation of Harrison Elliott's "The Process of Group Thinking" which has been a classic for years on this subject.

In relatively few pages, this book clearly describes proved methods for helping a person develop the skill of leading a group into making a decision. It begins by describing various groups, types of group leadership and then outlines the four effective steps necessary for helping groups come to decisions. It gives an insight to how the leader's action and attitude, to a very great degree, decide how effective the group is. It would be of invaluable aid to every leader in our Movement from patrol leader to chairman of the National Council. In a concise clear way, this book deals with every phase of group decision making, with particular emphasis on the chairman or leader's role.

The UN in Action by Joan Comay. 150 pages. Collier-Macmillan Co. of Canada Ltd. \$4.75

In his foreword to this book, the late Adlai Stevenson points out that of the 23,000 staff members of the UN agencies only 2,500 are working on *peace-keeping* operations while over 23,000 are working on *peace-building* operations.

Both kinds of work are illustrated and described here by the author who has been on the UN scene for many years. The first part of the book presents concise, factual information on the peace-keeping tasks of the UN in the Israeli-Arab conflict, Kashmir, Korea, the Suez-Sinai crisis, Jordan and Lebanon, the Congo, Yemen and Cyprus.

The second part gives a resume of the UN agencies which are, to quote the late Ambassador Stevenson again, "surveying resources, distributing food, improving

agriculture, purifying water, caring for children, controlling disease, training technicians, researching, planning, programming, investing, teaching, and administering thousands of projects in hundreds of places."

Highly recommended to Scouts and Venturers as a well-illustrated and well-written source of information.

The Tired Adult's Guide to Backyard Fun With Kids by Vergue Edwards. 126 pages. G. R. Welch Co. Ltd. \$4.75

The author has gathered a wealth of games and diversionary tactics for the weary adult who still yearns to have fun with kids. There are games for every age group and methods of improvising equipment.

Mr. Edwards has not forgotten that every child is different. The adult who has trouble handling the backyard bully or the shy, timid child will find the information he is looking for. This book is an excellent guide for anyone who must deal with children.

A Sound of Voices by Orlo Miller. 152 pages. The Ryerson Press. \$3.75

Subtitled, *The Story of Six Days in a Clergyman's Life*, this is a new addition to the Canadian Careers library.

In it, through the eyes of a teenage boy who is visiting a downtown area Anglican priest, the reader sees something of the city's hard core of poverty, alcoholism and human misery. He sees how the clergyman maintains a sense of humour and a sense of purpose as he help people to face up to and deal with their problems.

The boy eventually meets a crisis of his own when he discovers that his own father has a severe problem.

The book is a factual account showing without pretense that the Christian ministry is especially relevant to the needs of the growing urban community and its people.

Sports Stories by Scott Young. 165 pages. Ryerson. \$3.95

This book might well be entitled *The Best of Scott Young*. It contains his most amusing sports stories as they appeared in the *Globe and Mail*.

Mr. Young has a wealth of experience as a sports writer and he uses it to advantage as he describes the colourful athletes, coaches, and fans whose lives revolve around professional athletics.

The famous Grey Cup Prophecies are here, perhaps the most amusing chapters in the book. If your game isn't hockey, then there are chapters on golfing, horse racing, boxing, curling and baseball. There is even a dash of pathos to season the humour as Scott Young takes us behind the scenes in a long distance swimming competition.

Even if you enjoy no sport more active than a game of chess, you'll chuckle your way from cover to cover. This book really does have "something for everyone".



CANOE TRIPS
ALGONQUIN PARK
ONTARIO

Complete Outfitting Service & Base for Canoe Trips in Alg. Park; 2100 Lakes in 3000 Sq. Miles of Wilderness Area; 3 hr. drive from Toronto; Special Rates for Scouts & Groups; Open May 1 - Oct. 15; Write—**ALGONQUIN OUTFITTERS, Box 5, Oxtongue Lake, Ontario**

######

THIS YEAR

Come west young man



THE 5TH CANADIAN ROVER MOOT

Parksville
British Columbia
August 24-31, 1966

**For fun in the sun
in the land of the great outdoors
Register Now!**

For information write
5th Canadian Pacific Moot, 1755 Capilano Rd., North Vancouver, B.C.