

introducing
**THE PROGRAM
CENTRE**

CENTENNIAL ROUND-UP

CULTURAL HERITAGE

OUR COMMUNITY

IT'S CANADA'S BIRTHDAY

BROTHERHOOD

KNOWING CANADA

THIS LAND OF OURS

THE GROWTH OF A NATION

WATER WONDERLAND

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**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 PUBLICATIONS SERVICES
SYDNEY YOUNG
EDITOR
J. DAVID AITKEN
ASSISTANT EDITOR
WENDY HAVARD

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Due to space limitation, the series on The Scout Law by John Peterson is interrupted this month. It will resume in the next issue. Ed.

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.

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CENTENNIAL COUNTDOWN



Every Cub, Scout, Venturer and Rover Scout in Canada should have an opportunity of taking part in Canada's Centennial and the Scout Jubilee celebrations in 1967.

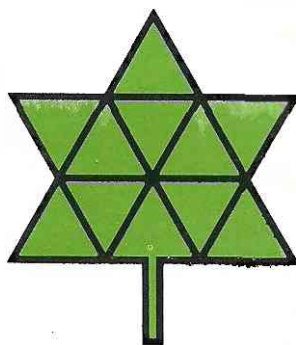
Scouting's theme for 1966-67 is *Fit for Citizenship*. It is important that we Scouters stress the service aspect of our centennial and jubilee projects—service to other people in the community, the country, the world. There is no shortage of opportunities for service.

Assisting in local centennial parades, rallies and displays, helping local beautification committees, planting commemorative trees and helping local conservation authorities, participating in camps, provincial jamborees and visits to Expo '67, twinning with Indian and Eskimo groups and extending friendships through the pen pal service, supporting and contributing to the Scout Brotherhood Fund—these are a few ways in which Cubs, Scouts, Venturers and Rover Scouts can celebrate the Centennial and Scouting's Jubilee.

Another important aspect of Scouting's participation is to provide boys with the opportunity to go places and do appealing and exciting things. This is the time for them to learn about their community and their country.

If you have not already done so, will you get in touch with your local centennial committee and start planning your group's Centennial and Scout Jubilee participation?

Fred J. Finlay
Chief Executive



introducing **THE PROGRAM CENTRE**

The year ahead - Centennial Year - will be exciting for all Canadians. Actually, Centennial will be celebrated from August, 1966 through April, 1968. This period is of double significance to Canadian Scouting. We will be celebrating the birth and growth of our nation and the sixtieth anniversary of the Scout movement.

Plans are underway to make the year ahead particularly meaningful with such projects as the Scout pavilion and Service Corps at Expo 67, the Travel and Exchange program, the Twelfth World Jamboree and the Ceremonies at the Graves of the Fathers of Confederation. Details of these plans will be published later.

To assist Scouts of all sections in planning programs, a special *Program Centre* will be carried in each month's issue of *The Scout Leader*. The central theme of *Fit For Citizenship* has been adopted for Scouting's Centennial-Jubilee Year and will be featured in this section under the monthly themes.

Each month's *Program Centre* will be designed for use by *all* sections. Scouters can adapt it to meet the needs, interests and abilities of the boys in their sections.

This Program Centre will help Scouters make 1967 a year of appealing and challenging activity for Canadian Scouting.



FIT FOR CITIZENSHIP

1966/67

The 1966-67 Theme

AUG./SEPT.

CENTENNIAL ROUND-UP

Round-up: section recruitment
re-organization

OCT.

CULTURAL HERITAGE

Leisure Time Activities: arts, crafts
music, folksongs

NOV.

OUR COMMUNITY

Community Service: be prepared
significant service
in home and community

DEC.

IT'S CANADA'S BIRTHDAY

Centennial: plans, projects
Scouting's participation

JAN.

BROTHERHOOD

Human Rights: two founding races
looking north
rights of individuals
Jubilee-Brownsea

FEB.

KNOWING CANADA

Travel and Exchange: transportation
hospitality
communication

MARCH

THIS LAND OF OURS

Resources: wise use
beautification
clean-up

APRIL

THE GROWTH OF A NATION

Confederation: our history
pageants, displays

MAY

WATER WONDERLAND

Summer Activities: aquatics
water sports
and safety

JUNE/JULY

IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF THE PIONEERS

Exploration: camping
tours, trips

Centennial Round-up



Next year is Centennial year for Canada and Jubilee year for Scouting.

Let's start *now* to celebrate by going all out to ensure present members will *continue* to have a worth-while experience in Scouting, by encouraging new members of all ages and, perhaps, by drawing back members who have dropped out of Scouting.

Recruiting involves all levels of the movement with each level being responsible for a different aspect of the total process.

Ideas for Sections

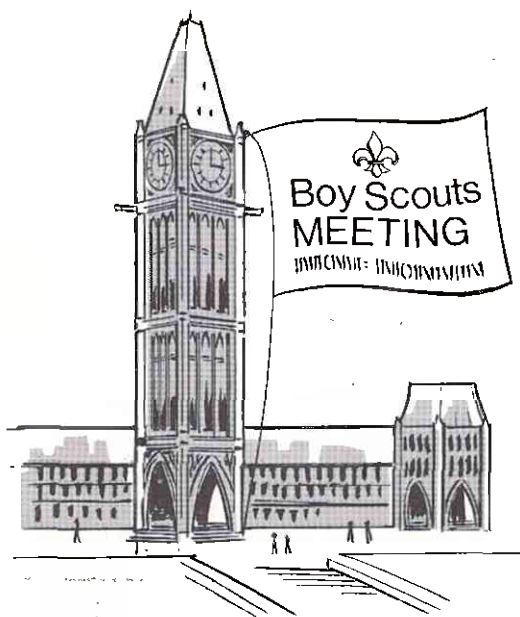
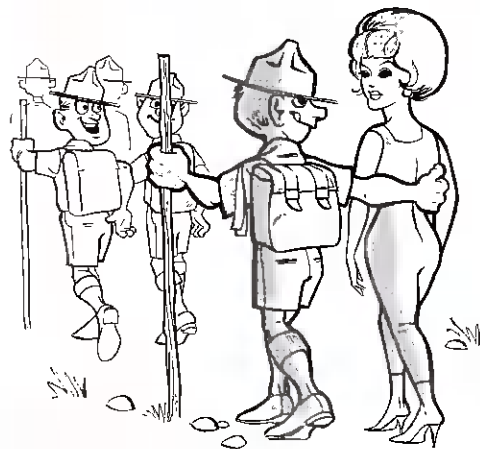
The Three R. formula for Recruitment

- Retain** - hold boys already in through an appealing program - personal recognition - checking on absenteeism - birthday recognition - progress.
- Recruit** - bring new boys in - keep friends together - expect some not to stay - make the program fun - invest them as soon as possible - give them chance to lead - a chance to contribute - satisfy their sense of belonging, achievement, recognition.
- Reclaim** - bring back "drop-outs" - who dropped out? Why? Correct causes if possible. Invite individuals back for special occasion.

6

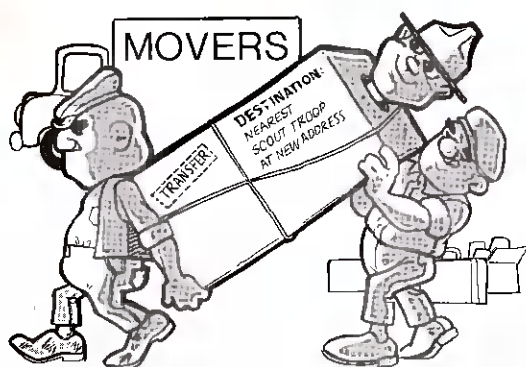
Some tried and true ideas

- "A Recruit a Month" - idea is to recruit *one new member* for the section each month. Give special recognition to the boy who recruits the first new member.
- "Buddy Night" - conduct carefully planned get-together to which boys can invite their chums.
- "Bring a Pal Activity" - members are encouraged to bring friends along to hikes, camps and other group events.
- "Birthday Invitation Cards" - using Sunday School lists, school enrolments, etc., a list of potential members by age is developed. On their birthday, each is sent a card inviting him to become a member.



Some Further Ideas

- The most productive method of getting a boy into Scouting is for one of his buddies to ask him to join and then to take him to a meeting.
- Sections should advertise meeting times and places in schools - and at their own institutions. Many boys do not join Scouting because they are not aware of the location of meeting places.
- Sections should be brought up to or nearer recommended strength. Just one or two boys per section will make an impact on membership.
- Sections should aim to hold present members 1/2/3 months longer. Need to watch holiday periods.
- Scouters should follow up on drop-outs.

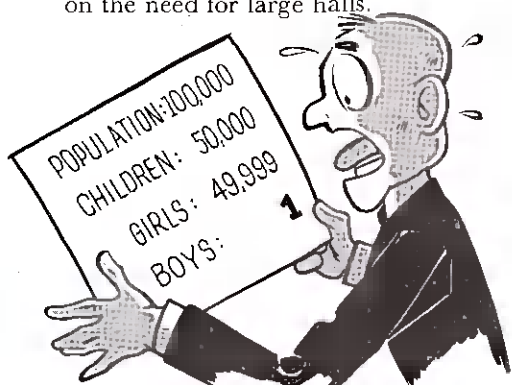


hold. Many sections with strong leadership are able to do excellent work with a very large membership. Other leaders do their best work with a small group.

The "Patrol and Troop Study" suggests that use of smaller patrols will bring about need for more boy leaders. Such leaders tend to stay longer in Scouting as shown by the following chart:

	AGE	TENURE	PER CENT
	Average (Mean)	Average (Mean)	OF TOTAL BOYS
Patrol Members	12 yrs. 4 mos.	1 yr. 2 mos.	70.2
Patrol Seconds	13 yrs. 4 mos.	1 yr. 9 mos.	12.0
Patrol Leaders	14 yrs. 4 mos.	3 yrs. 2 mos.	17.8
TOTAL BOYS	12 yrs. 9 mos.	1 yr. 6 mos.	100.0 =
			6,117 Boys

Emphasis on the use of small groups (patrols) rather than the troop will lead to better use of adult leaders and may cut down on the need for large halls.



Ideas for Councils Research and Records

An important function of any council involves research and records. All councils should recognize the need for adequate records in order -

- to study membership trends
- to relate to eligible boy population
- to study drop-out
- to find peak membership

Census returns should be carefully studied, and analyzed. This is usually a co-operative job involving staff plus a professional person who could be on the Organization and Expansion Committee or brought in for this purpose. Such a skilled person can also advise on population trends.

Evaluation of census returns is really only valid when compared to the eligible boy population. The latter information is readily available from local school boards.

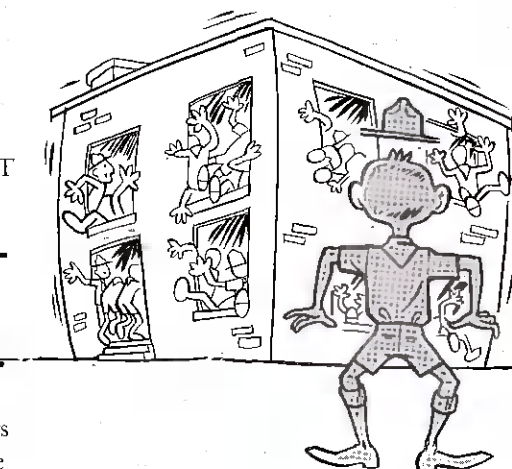
Organization and Expansion Committees

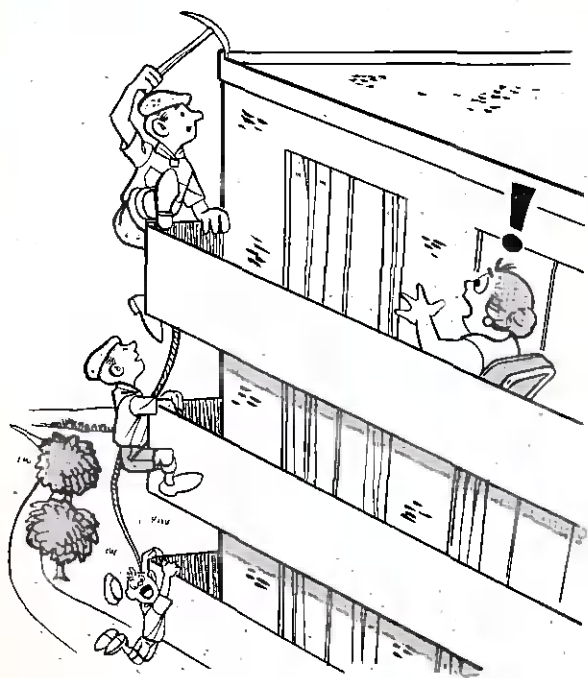
Organization and Expansion Committees need to follow a wider, more flexible approach to have a broader membership base and to be able to recruit effectively year round.

The committee should have representatives from community organizations, individuals familiar with economic and social statistics (population trends/urban renewal development, etc.) and individuals familiar with Scouting routine and practices.

Sponsors

Councils need to consider broadening the base of sponsorship by looking at groups such as fire departments, police associations, professional associations, industrial concerns, university clubs, nature clubs, etc.





-B) Scouting in City Centres

Lack of Scouting opportunities in downtown areas is a source of concern to many individuals and groups.

The National Agency Review Committee (April, 1964) recommended that "with respect to the growth problem, the suggestion was left with the delegates from Council that consideration be given to having National Council take the initiative in encouraging formation of more groups in problem areas."

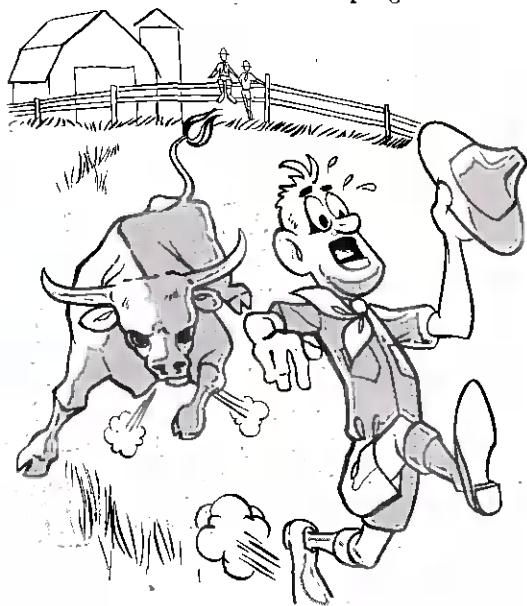
Councils such as Ottawa, Vancouver, and Toronto have taken the initiative and are doing something about the problem.

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Scouting With the Handicapped

Scouting with the physically handicapped has been operating in Canada for many years. Scouting with the mentally retarded is a post-war development. Specialists state that the program can help rehabilitate handicapped youngsters. Success has been more apparent where co-operation is found between Boy Scouts of Canada and the respective rehabilitative agencies. Scouting can and does serve schools, hospitals, training schools, and opportunity classes set up (usually in large centres) for handicapped youngsters. But Scouting can do much more in this area.

A pamphlet titled *Scouting With The Handicapped* outlines the aim and methods of this aspect of Scouting and provides notes on Scouters and program. *The Phoenix*, produced three times a year, provides additional and current program material.



Social Planning Councils

Among the many invaluable resources available in most large urban areas are Social Planning Councils.

In 1957, the Social Planning Council of Metropolitan Toronto developed a "Community Profile" of three expanding townships under its jurisdiction. This profile included information on population, schools, housing, religious groups, public expenditures and private and public services for the year 1956.

This kind of information should be known and used by progressive Scout councils concerned with the broad aspects of recruitment.

Close co-operation between Scout councils and Social Planning Councils needs to be developed and maintained.

Special Areas

A) Apartment complexes

An experiment in "taking Scouting to the boys" has proved very successful in Bayshore, a planned community on the outskirts of Ottawa. This large complex of apartment buildings and townhouses featured a "country club" community centre with swimming pools, gymnasium, and other recreational facilities. The "country club" became the centre of the community. There were few churches or schools with the facilities to handle the large influx of boys so it was suggested by the recreation director that parents in the complex sponsor a Scout group, to meet in the "country club". The group has flourished and there are plans for additional units.



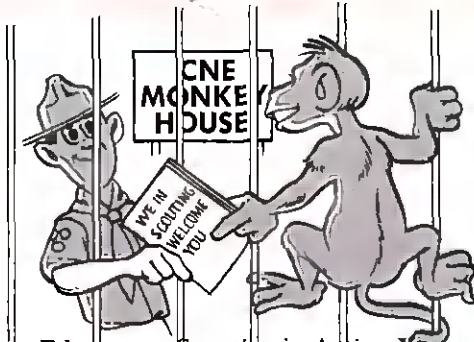
D) Lone Scouting

With the growth of urbanization in Canada, Lone Scouting has declined since World War II. It can, however, continue to serve youngsters in rural areas. We strongly suggest that a group rather than an individual approach be used. The emphasis should be on Lone patrols rather than Lone Scouts. Bringing groups of boys together will allow for interaction and the give-and-take of small group operations. This approach provides a more positive and perhaps more effective way to develop this phase of Scouting than the traditional concentration on individual boys.

E) Scouting in Ethnic Communities

Across Canada, there are many close-knit communities of ethnic origins other than Anglo-Saxon or French. While many of the boys from these communities belong to regular Scout groups there are great opportunities for promoting Scouting in ethnic communities, under ethnic sponsorship.

These communities present a fertile field for local councils to explore and have a membership potential of thousands.



Edmonton - Scouting in Action Year

Edmonton launched a five-year program for the advance of Scouting in the Fall of 1965. In a special issue of the regional bulletin, Scouters were made aware of the ACTION plan and their part in it. With the theme of "Scouting is on the move", Scouters were asked to set recruiting targets. Each section was asked to follow a definite campaign to minimize drop-outs and to follow up drop-outs to find out why they left. Group committees, ladies' auxiliaries, district executives and staff were all involved and also asked to do their part to recruit more boys and stop the losses through drop-outs. Through figures obtained from the Edmonton School Board, the number of boys actually available was found and the challenge presented, "How many will we serve?"



Some Miscellaneous Ideas

Toronto - "We In Scouting Welcome You"

Early in 1965, uniformed Scouts in a downtown district of the Greater Toronto Region delivered a three page, two colour brochure, to every house in the district. This brochure, entitled *We in Scouting Welcome You*, was designed to appeal to boys. It contained information on Cubs, Scouts and Rovers, where they met and the part they play in the life of the community. The last page of the brochure has a simple application form for interested boys to fill out.



Ontario - Organization and Expansion Committee

The Ontario Provincial Council's Organization and Expansion Committee has embarked on an investigation of sponsorship, membership fees and community funds as part of an overall investigation of recruitment.

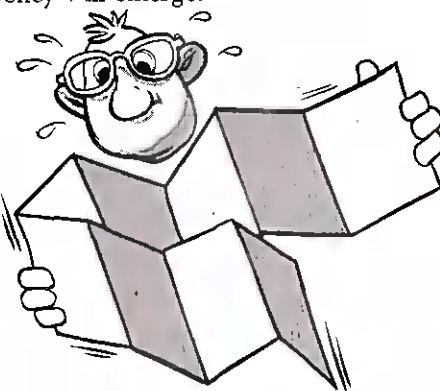
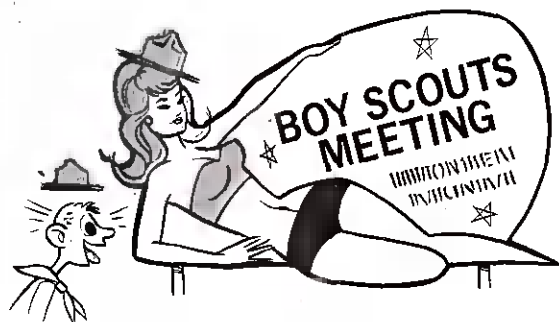
Material has been developed on the above subjects and supplied to the subcommittee members. Each area will probably be allotted to a separate subcommittee for detailed study and recommendations concerning action and future policy will emerge.

Hamilton - Regional Pamphlets

The Hamilton region developed a number of information pamphlets directed to the parents of potential members. These outline the various aspects of the programs, as carried out in Hamilton, and how and where to find more information.

Regina - "The Scouts, Your Son... and You"

The Public Relations Committee of the Regina Council produced an attractive, two colour, six page, fold-out pamphlet dealing with Scouting in Regina. The pamphlet provides organizational information on all levels, population figures, information on financing the program. It lists members of the executive committee, and has a map of the five regional districts. This pamphlet provides a good handout for those desiring more information.



Some More Ideas.

- use recruitment slogans on post office stamp cancellation slugs.
- hold day camps which provide many activities that boys enjoy which will encourage recruiting.
- plan special events and activities such as Scout shows (recently held in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa and Vancouver), jamborees and travel. These hold some boys longer and may attract new boys.
- provide eye catching meeting-place signs to show boys and parents, where and when local units meet. (It is the same principle used so successfully by service clubs).

Some Resource Material and Bibliography

Age and Membership in Canadian Scouting

Research Services Publication No. 45 (1962) - N.H.Q.

Church Sponsorship of Scouting

Research Services Publication No. 31 (1959) - N.H.Q.

Patrol and Troop Study Report

Research Services - 1965 - N.H.Q.

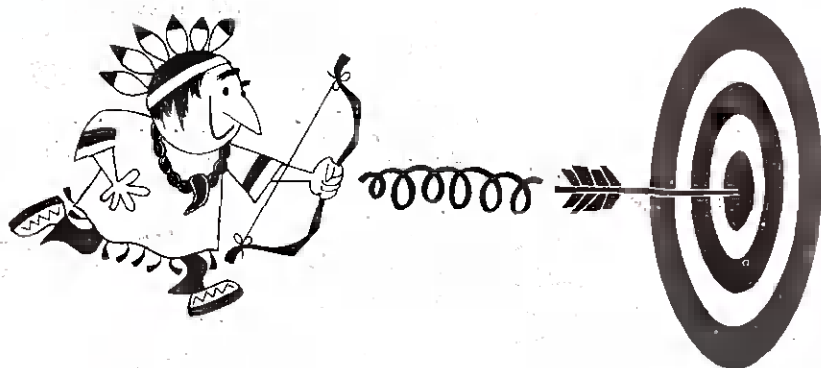
Some Development in Canada of Concern to the Boy Scouts of Canada

Program and Uniform Subcommittee - 1965 - N.H.Q.

Submission One - Basic Assumptions

Program and Uniform Subcommittee - 1962 - N.H.Q.





ARCHERY IN YOUR PROGRAM

by Terry Dickson

10

"So long as the new moon hangs high, a beautiful bent bow, so long will archery fascinate man." Some Ancient made this prophecy long ago and the fact that to-day there are a million archers on the North American Continent bears him out.

Archery can be practised both indoors and outdoors and is an ideal activity for growing boys and girls. The act of drawing the bow not only requires muscular effort beneficial for fingers, arms, shoulders and chest, but the whole sequence of shooting the bow calls for control by the mind over muscular effort. The process of releasing the arrow at full draw at the proper moment is a muscular co-ordination exercise at its best.

Your ability to shoot well with the bow is a personal matter as you cannot depend on anyone else but yourself. Mastery over the weapon brings with it personal satisfaction and self-reliance.

Archery lends itself to competition. After one or two instruction sessions, scoring can be injected into the program.

Terry Dickson is secretary of the Canadian Archery Association

The equipment required to set up an archery instruction program is comparatively inexpensive. Fibre-glass bows are obtainable from Canadian manufacturers and are approximately \$12.00 each. These bows may be used for years as they are quite sturdy. For indoor shooting six bows will service up to eighteen boys during one evening. At camp where the archery sessions may be on a daily basis, six bows would service up to twenty-four boys if supervised properly.

Care should be exercised not to purchase bows more than twenty-six lbs. draw weight. Twenty lbs. to twenty-six lbs. spread would be suitable for boys under eighteen years of age. After they have shot for sometime, it is likely that most boys will purchase their own equipment and they may then get bows with heavier draw weights.

Port Orford cedar arrows, twenty-eight inches long, are suitable and cost about forty cents each. However, with the fibre-glass arrows being produced more economically, it might be wiser over a period of two years to buy fibreglass arrows as they are not so apt to break as the

wooden shafts. The fibre-glass arrows retail about \$2.35 each.

Other necessary equipment includes arm guards to protect the forearm and finger tabs to protect the fingers.

For indoor shooting a hall at least forty-five feet long and with a ceiling high enough to allow room for the upper limb of a bow, is required. As the boy's accuracy is limited at the beginning, arrangements must be made to have the wall behind the target protected, either by a heavy canvas hung from the ceiling two feet in front of the wall to catch the arrows, or if the range is permanent, the wall may be lined with stramit. Stramit is an inexpensive compressed straw material.

For camp programs, the archery range must be situated so that there is no thoroughfare immediately behind the targets. If the camp is located in an area where the targets may be permanently set up, wire-baled straw, fastened to posts driven into the ground, is ideal and will last two or three seasons if not shot at by bows with draw weights over thirty lbs. However, if it is necessary to remove the targets after shooting, tripods and stramit basts are best.

No archery program will be a success unless proper instruction and help are received. If your group is interested in commencing an archery program, the first and most important step is to contact either a local club, or the Canadian Archery Association. If you are planning on operating a camp range without Scout leaders who have received instruction training in archery, the range will be a dismal failure.

Nothing is more disheartening to boys than to be handed equipment that is unsuitable and, without instruction, told to shoot at a target. Ninety percent will lose interest after the first or second session. Arrows will be lost or broken and other equipment misused. With proper equipment and instruction, the interest will be maintained and the scout will leave camp with another activity that will bring him many hours of enjoyment throughout the remainder of his life.

The International Fellowship of former Scouts and Guides

by Col. J.S. Wilson

Lord Baden-Powell wrote in 1931: "Several further millions exist among the adults who have gone through our training, not only in character, health, and active helpfulness and patriotism, but in the larger sense of friendship and brotherhood with one another, irrespective of class or creed or country, in countries foreign to their own. Thus there is growing up a leaven, small at present but increasing daily, of men and women in each nation imbued with mutual comradeship for one another and with the definite will for peace."

Shortly before that there had been a drive for a closer association of Old Scouts in Great Britain which, years later, resulted in the founding of the B.-P. Scout Guild. In 1933, the St. George's Guild had been organized in Denmark to include both former Scouts and former Guides.

After the Second World War, the desire for some international association became intensified, but, it was not until October 25, 1953, that the International Fellowship of Former Scouts and Guides was inaugurated at a meeting in Lucerne, Switzerland. From the beginning of discussions the World Committee of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts had demanded that former Guides should be included in a Joint Fellowship. Thus B.-P.'s foresight was justified.

Only twenty-six countries are members of the Fellowship, a mere third of the countries recognized by the Boy Scouts World Conference. Neither Canada nor the U.S.A. are members. The policy has been to let growth be spontaneous as with active Scouting and Guiding.

The aims of the Fellowship are to keep alive the spirit of the Scout and Guide Promise and Law; to bring that spirit into their communities and to support Scouting and Guiding in their own neighbourhood and country and in the world.

The Fellowship is governed by a biennial General Assembly, which next meets in 1967 at Durham, England. A Council acts for the Assembly between meetings. It consists of twelve elected members with two additional members, each nominated by the Scout and Guide World Committees. An Honorary President has been appointed, who is also an additional member of the Council for life. The Council meets once a year - in 1966 in Norway, its business being mainly conducted by correspondence, as is the case with the Guide and Scout World Committees.

Member countries pay an annual subscription to the Fellowship on a capitation basis. A *Fellowship Bulletin* is published three times a year. The address of the Fellowship is 28 Rue aux Laines, Brussels I, Belgium, and the Hon. General Secretary is Madame Paul Cornil.

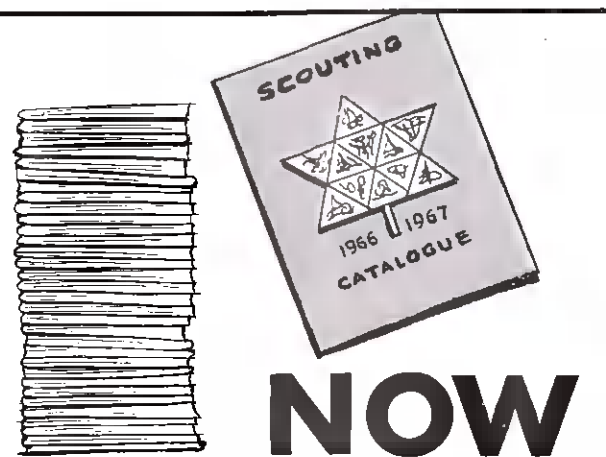
In 1957, to mark the Golden Jubilee of Scouting and B.-P.'s Centenary, a Central Branch was introduced to help former Scouts and Guides in non-member countries become members. It was hoped in this way to satisfy in particular the desires of former Scouts and Guides in exile from their Mother Countries.

Membership is open only to those able to offer proof of their former membership in a recognized Scout or Guide National Association, past or present.

In 1948, the National Executive Committee granted permission to Provincial Councils to organize associations of former Scouts along the lines envisaged in the United Kingdom and approved by the World Conference.

This policy was endorsed by the National Executive Committee at the January 1958 meeting by permitting the establishment under Provincial Council authority of branches in Canada of the International Fellowship of Former Scouts and Guides.

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everyone in Scouting
will receive their
PERSONAL COPY
of the new 1966-1967
SUPPLY SERVICES
CATALOGUE
In October issue Canadian Boy
Additional copies available from Scout Distributors or Scout offices.

Religious Calendars 1966-67

SEPTEMBER 1, 1966 – AUGUST 31, 1967



PROTESTANT AND ANGLICAN

1966	
Oct. 2	Worldwide Communion Sunday (World Council of Churches)
Oct. 9	Thanksgiving Services
Oct. 30	Reformation Sunday
Nov. 1	All Saints Day
Nov. 27	Advent Sunday
Dec. 25	Christmas Day
1967	
Jan. 1	New Year's Day
Jan. 6	Feast of the Epiphany
Jan. 16-23	Octave of Unity
Jan. 29-Feb. 5	Christian Youth Week
Feb. 8	Ash Wednesday
Feb. 19	Boy Scout Sunday
Mar. 19	Palm Sunday
Mar. 19-25	Holy Week
Mar. 24	Good Friday
Mar. 26	Easter Day
Apr. 23	St. George's Day (Patron Saint of Scouts)
May 4	Ascension Day
May 14	Whitsunday or Pentecost
May 14	Christian Family Sunday
May 21	Trinity Sunday

1. Protestant and Anglican boys are taught to say morning and evening prayers and grace before meals. They should be given every encouragement to follow these practices on Scout activities.

2. Provision should be made at camp for all boys to attend services of their own denomination if possible. If not possible, a service conducted by the Scouters and boys, of a character acceptable to the denominations participating, should be carried out.

3. Efforts should be made to obtain the services of ministers of various denominations to conduct services for their own Scouts on Sundays as an alternative to the above.

4. Scout events should not conflict with major religious festivals, or interfere in any way with the regular religious obligations of any Scout.



ROMAN CATHOLIC

1966	
Nov. 1	*Feast of all Saints
Nov. 27	First Sunday in Advent
Dec. 8	*Feast of the Immaculate Conception
Dec. 25	*Christmas Day
1967	
Jan. 1	*Octave Day of Christmas—New Year's Day
Jan. 6	*Feast of the Epiphany
Jan. 16-23	Week of Prayer for Christian Unity
Feb. 8	***Ash Wednesday
Feb. 19	Boy Scout Sunday
Mar. 24	***Good Friday (see also note #5, below)
Mar. 25	Holy Saturday
Mar. 26	Easter Sunday
Apr. 23	St. George's Day (Patron Saint of Scouts)
May 4	*Ascension Thursday
May 14	Pentecost Sunday
Aug. 15	***Assumption of Mary

*Holy days, when all Catholics must take part in the Mass.

**See note #2, below, re penitential discipline

***This is a holy day in the U.S.A., but not in Canada. Catholic Scouts are obliged to take part in the Mass if they are in U.S.A. American Scouts do not have this obligation if they are in Canada.

IMPORTANT

1. *Sundays and Holy Days* - Catholic boys are obliged to take part in the Mass on these days. A Scout's Own does not fulfill this obligation.

2. *Penitential Discipline* - It would seem likely that the Church in Canada will be changing its mode of observing Fridays and other days of penance. Consult the local parish priest or Catholic chaplain.

3. *Confession* - One Saturday of each month is usually confession day for the Catholic boy. Enquire about this before planning a weekend or overnight camp.

4. *Prayer* - A Catholic boy is taught to say morning and evening prayers every day. A reminder of this will be helpful to the Catholic Scout.

5. *Good Friday* - Avoid hikes and Scout activities involving Catholic boys on this day.

6. *Further Guidance* - Consult a priest from the local parish, diocesan or district chaplain when in doubt about anything of a religious nature concerning Catholic Scouts.

It is an accepted principle in the Boy Scout Movement that Scouting events will be arranged so they do not conflict with the religious obligations of Scouts and Scouters. This calendar lists important dates observed by various

religious denominations and is produced to assist those planning Scouting events to avoid scheduling training courses, camporees, week-end camps and conferences which would interfere with the religious obligations of members.



JEWISH

1966	
Sept. 15-16	*Rosh Hashanah—Jewish New Year
Sept. 24	*Yom Kippur—Day of Atonement—devoted to fasting and repentance
Sept. 29-30	Sukkoth—Tabernacles-Harvest Festival commemorating the dwelling of the Children of Israel in tabernacles in the Wilderness
Oct. 6-7	Conclusion of Sukkoth
Dec. 8-15	Chanukah—dedication days—commemorating the victorious struggle for religious freedom in 167 B.C. (see note 2)
1967	
Jan. 26	Hebrew New Year of the Trees (see note 2)
Feb. 18	Boy Scout Sabbath
Mar. 26	Purim (see note 2)
Apr. 25-26	Passover—commemorating the liberation of the Children of Israel from Egyptian bondage
May 1-2	Conclusion of Passover
May 28	Lag B'Omer (see note 2)
June 14	Shavuot—Pentecost—the giving of the Ten Commandments on Mount Sinai
Aug. 15	Fast of 9th of Av

*Indicates Holiest Days of the Year

Notes

1. All holidays begin at sundown on the evening previous to date given.
2. All holidays are major holidays except Chanukah, Purim, New Year of the Trees and Lag B'Omer. Observance of these holidays does not interfere with regular activities.
3. When there are ten or more Scouts of Jewish faith at camp it is customary to arrange a religious service for them on Friday evening before sunset and Saturday morning. A rabbi or a Scouter may conduct the service.

CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS

1966	
Oct. 1	Meeting of LDS Canadian Scouting Relationships Committee
Oct. 5	Parents Night in troop meeting
1967	
Feb. 5	Scout Sunday observance
Apr. 4-5	Annual Primary Conference
Apr. 7	Meeting of LDS Canadian Scouting Relationships Committee
May 14	Commemoration of Restoration of the Aaronic Priesthood
June 16,17,18	Annual MIA Conference
June 16,17	Explorado
August	Program Planning Month

Sunday Camping

Concerning religious observances in the "Mormon" Church, councils should make note of the following church policy regarding Sunday camping.

It is the desire of the church that Scout troops sponsored by the church do not schedule or

participate in events that occur on Sunday. The same principle applies to Scouts of the church who are members of other groups. This includes travelling to and from camp on Sunday. The doctrine of the church teaches boys that they have a "Duty to God" obligation that requires their presence in meetings on Sunday in the wards and branches.

Special Note

The first Sunday of each month, with some exceptions, is Fast Sunday, when members abstain from eating for two meals.

A representative of the Primary Association, which is responsible for Cubbing, and a representative of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association, which is responsible for Scouting, will be in attendance at one quarterly stake conference each year in each stake.

Scout executives and local council leaders should contact the chairman of the stake Scouting committee in each stake and mission presidents in areas not covered by stakes in matters of relationships and cooperation between the church and the Boy Scouts of Canada.

SPECIAL ORTHODOX OBSERVANCES

The Orthodox Observances carry two dates. The first date is the observance of those Orthodox Churches using the Gregorian (New) Calendar, which is the same as that used by most other churches. The second date is that used by those Orthodox Churches which conform to the Julian (Old) Calendar.

1966

Sept. 14-27	*The exaltation of the Precious and Life-giving Cross.
Dec. 25-Jan. 7, 1967	Christmas Day
1967	
Jan. 1-14	The Circumcision of our Lord—New Year's Day
Jan. 6-19	Feast of the Epiphany
March 13	*The first day of the Great Fast (Lent).
March 19	Sunday of Orthodoxy
Mar. 25-Apr. 7	The Annunciation of the Virgin Mother Mary
Apr. 23	Palm Sunday
Apr. 28	*Great Friday (Good Friday)
Apr. 30	Easter Sunday
June 8	*The Ascension of Our Lord
June 18	Pentecost Sunday
June 29-July 12	The Feast of the St. Peter and St. Paul
Aug. 15-28	The Assumption of the Virgin Mother Mary

*Indicates an absolute fast.

OTHER SPECIAL DATES

1966	
Sept. 5	Labour Day
Oct. 10	Thanksgiving Day
Oct. 24	United Nations Day
Nov. 11	Remembrance Day
Dec. 8	Conception Day (Que.)
1967	
Feb. 19-26	Boy Scout Week
Feb. 22	B.-P.'s Birthday
Mar. 17	St. Patrick's Day
May 8	V.E. Day
May 14	Mother's Day
May 19	Citizenship Day
May 22	Victoria Day
June 18	Father's Day
June 24	St. John Baptist Day (Que.)
July 1	Dominion Day
Aug. 7	Civic Holiday

how to raise money for all your cub and scouting activities.

(Here's the way
to put fun into fund-raising.)

14

Here's the way to put fun into fund-raising! Sell an item that everybody needs for their home or office - one they want all year round.

What is that item? Cellulose adhesive tape. It's a product that's always in demand and always running out. This means loads of repeat sales.

Sounds easy to sell! It is. Any group can sell a gross in minutes - especially at only \$1.00 per card (including Provincial Sales Tax). Each card contains three rolls of transparent tape

and one coloured roll. Each roll has its own dispenser. Your cost? Only 60c per card! **FOR ORDERS OF 576 CARDS OR MORE:** Send your order to TuckTape, 455 Cote Vertu Road; Montreal 9, Quebec. Wholesale price 60 cents per card; prepaid to destination.

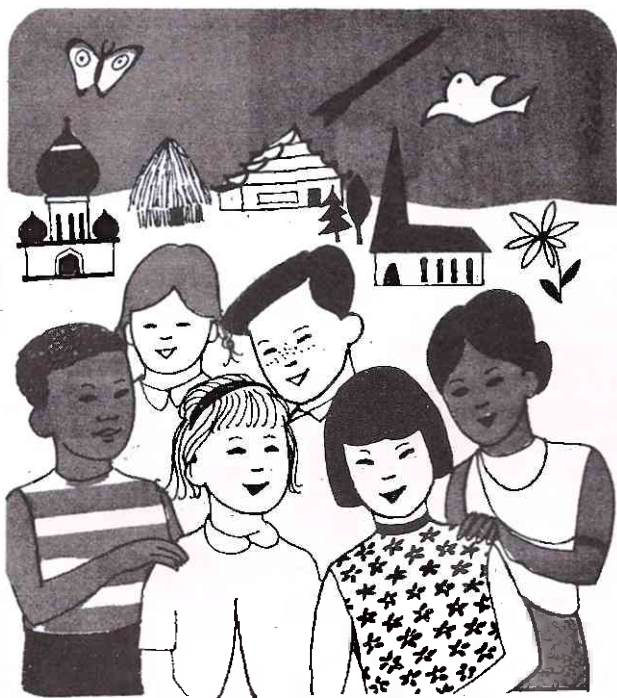
Terms of payment 2%-10 days, net 30 days. Delivery 6 to 8 weeks from receipt of order. **FOR ORDERS OF LESS THAN 576 CARDS** Send your order to Supply Services, Boy Scouts of Canada, Box 3520, Station C, Ottawa 3, Ontario.

Be sure to get the approval of your next senior council before ordering.

Note: This offer is not available for sale by groups under the jurisdiction of the Ontario Provincial Council of the Boy Scouts of Canada.



MAKE A HAPPIER WORLD



A UNICEF HALLOWE'EN IS
THE CANADIAN WAY OF
SHARING WITH OTHER
BOYS AND GIRLS.
WILL YOU JOIN US THIS
HALLOWE'EN?

If you would like your group to help UNICEF through Hallowe'en discuss it with your district commissioner. Then, if your plans are approved, obtain further information and applications for materials by writing to:

NATIONAL UNICEF COMMITTEE
UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION
IN CANADA
BOX 7001 - ADELAIDE ST. STATION
TORONTO, ONTARIO

Games of Challenge

Here are some rousing games to keep your boys outdoors and active this fall. They are suitable for either a small or a large number of players.

If you cut along the dotted line around the instructions below and punch a hole in the six circles down the left side, you will have a handy page to place in your leader's pocket record book.

Circle-out

This is a strenuous game and a player who is out of breath may obtain a brief respite by calling "Pax"! Two starting lines are marked on the ground, thirty feet apart and directly opposite each other. The boundaries must be clearly defined by easily visible markers. The play area should be fairly large.

Players are divided into two teams of equal size. Each team lines up behind one of the starting lines, with rival teams facing each other. Before the signal to start is given, the leader points out the possible chance of collision between players who do not watch out. He also points out the importance of strategy as well as speed.

On the "Go!" signal, each team spreads out anywhere within the assigned limits. The object of the game is for any player on one team to completely circle any player of the rival team. As soon as a player is completely circled, he drops out of the game and goes to one side of the play area. Two players on one team can try to circle a player on the opposing team but their strategy may be upset by two of his teammates uniting not only to break up the attempt but also to put either or both rival players out of the game.

This is a fast-moving game, and the leader who acts as umpire must keep a sharp lookout in order to see that the players are carrying out the "out" rule. He may also decide whether the "Pax" rule should be observed or not.



"Say, how come you've got your Five Stars already?"

Centipede

This game is best played outdoors on a flat, clean, grassy area. The group forms teams with from three to six players in each. A starting line is marked on the ground and a second line is marked directly opposite the first one at a distance of thirty feet. The players remove their shoes and go down on hands and knees. Each team forms a line and each player holds the ankles of the player directly in front of him, an ankle in each hand, with the exception of the first player on each team, who places his hands just behind the starting line. There should be a distance of about four feet between each team.

On the "Go!" signal, each team races to the second line, without the players breaking the hold on each others' ankles. Should a player lose his hold on the ankles of the player ahead, the team must stop immediately until the line is correctly formed again before continuing the race. The race can either end at the second line or the teams can cross that line, each member crawling over it in turn, and race back to the starting point, which now becomes the finish line.

For older players, the distance between the lines can be increased, and it is better to use two large paper plates as markers for each team, one plate placed at each end of the distance to be covered, so that each team can race around its own marker when the race returns to the original starting point.

Character Training or Character Building?

These four quotations are from a recent lecture by the warden of the Outward Bound Mountain School in Britain.

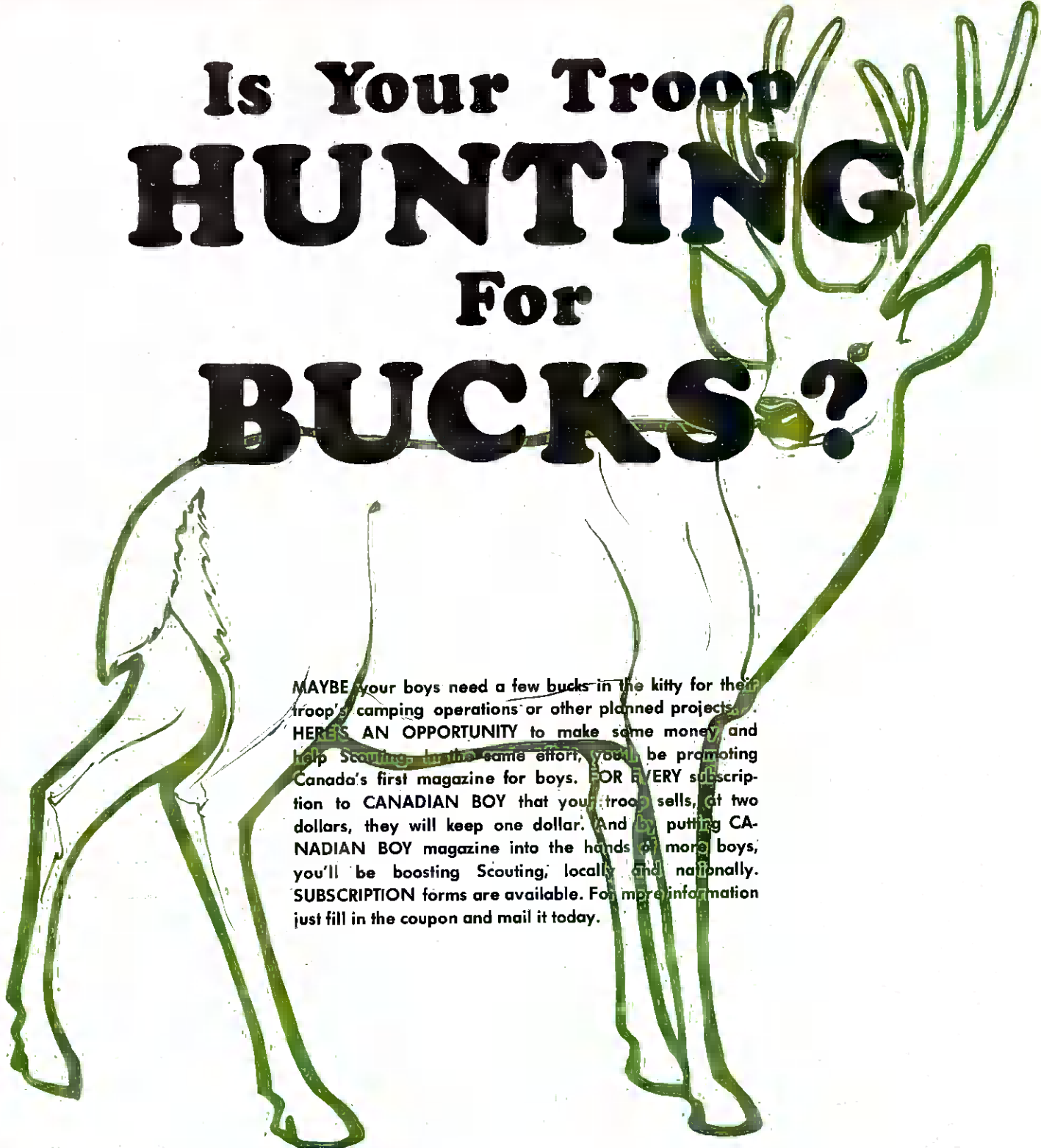
"... too much uniformity and conformity can be the death of any society. . . ."

" 'Character-training' as a term has now been discarded. Character-building is preferred, and character-development. But in my view the word character itself is objectionable: it is at once too imprecise and too narrow for our purposes. By character we evidently mean good character, but of all the qualities that are good qualities, who am I to presume to say which are the best? Do we put honesty, probity, courage first, or tolerance, warmth, affection? As Christians we should perhaps say 'love and humility', but are 'character-trainers' really thinking of love and humility when they use the term? "

"Our aim surely should be-and is, in spite of character training-that of discovery, of enlargement of mind and spirit, it is that young people might have life and have it more abundantly. And they can do this only by discovering for themselves, with our help and encouragement, what are life's truest values. The endurance, the hard work, the facing of dangers, the abstinence, the plodding on in rigorous conditions, these are merely the means. They are not the ends. The term 'character-training' suggests they are ends. The true end is freedom and light. And in the words of Clemenceau 'Liberty is the right to discipline ourselves in order not to be disciplined by others!' ". . .

"It seems to me wholly good that young people should be encouraged to be adventurous, to plan boldly and optimistically, to dare to commit themselves instead of hoarding themselves. By doing so they attain maturity without losing their youth. But of course the great thing is to stay alive if possible. One must distinguish clearly between adventurousness and recklessness. When boys are deliberately encouraged to take part in activities in which there is danger to life and limb, there is a heavy responsibility to ensure that safety precautions are taken. The principle here should be not to restrict activities within safe limits. Anyone can make adventure training safe by taking all the adventure out of it. It should be to prepare boys by technical training and physical fitness to deal with danger competently."

Is Your Troop HUNTING For BUCKS?



MAYBE your boys need a few bucks in the kitty for their troop's camping operations or other planned projects. HERE'S AN OPPORTUNITY to make some money and help Scouting. In the same effort, you'll be promoting Canada's first magazine for boys. FOR EVERY subscription to CANADIAN BOY that your troop sells, at two dollars, they will keep one dollar. And by putting CANADIAN BOY magazine into the hands of more boys, you'll be boosting Scouting, locally and nationally. SUBSCRIPTION forms are available. For more information just fill in the coupon and mail it today.

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Subscriptions, CANADIAN BOY,
P.O. Box 3520, Station C,
Ottawa 3, Ontario.

Yes, I am interested in making money for our troop by selling subscriptions to Canadian Boy magazine. Please rush more information.

NAME

ADDRESS

CQ JAMBOREE!

The 9th Jamboree-on-the-Air will be held the weekend of Oct. 22 and 23, 1966, beginning at 0001 hours GMT on Saturday and ending at 2359 hours GMT Sunday.

Girl Guides will be participating again this year and all plans should be made in conjunction with a local Girl Guide unit. Contact a local amateur radio operator or club to ensure a station will be available for at least part of the weekend. Arrangements may be made with a local club for a station to be set up in Scout Camp or in a shopping centre.

Special Requests

Operators are asked to listen especially for 'CW' Operators. Many are young Scouts who are allowed to use only certain frequencies.

Operators can help by talking about Scouting as much as possible since this is the only opportunity for Scouts to give and receive news of their own activities.

Rules

1. Licence regulations must be strictly observed at all times.
2. Any part of the forty-eight hour period may be used.
3. Any authorized frequency may be used.
4. To take part, call 'CQ Jamboree' or answer another station using this call. On CW, use the call 'CQ Jam'.
5. You can use CW, AM, SSB or any mode authorized.
6. No prizes are given for the most contacts. A participation certificate will be sent to anyone sending in a report, either to the national organizer or directly to the Boy Scouts World Bureau, 77 Metcalfe St., Ottawa 4, Ontario.

VE3WSB Operating Frequencies

- 10 meter band - 28,490 and 28,510 kcs
- 15 meter band - 21,195 and 21,350 kcs
- 20 meter band - 14,130 and 14,310 kcs
(SSB) 14,020 (CW)
- 40 meter band - 7,190 and 7,290 kcs
(SSB) 7,020 (CW)
- 80 meter band - 3,790 and 3,805 kcs
(SSB) 3,510 (CW)

All stations are asked to listen on or around the second frequency given for each band, for at least part of the time they operate. We anticipate more usage of "second" frequencies than in the past.

Have a good time and let us know how you make out!

Coming events

Do your boys know about these?

5th Canadian Rover Moot	Parksville, B.C.	Aug. 24-31, 1966
Alberta Prov. Jamboree	Camp Woods on Sylvan Lake	July 15-22, 1967
Nova Scotia Prov. Jamboree	Provincial Campsite	July 15-22, 1967
Saskatchewan Prov. Jamboree	Buffalo Pound Lake	July 15-22, 1967
12th World Jamboree	Farragut State Park; Idaho U.S.A.	Aug. 1-9, 1967

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).

C R E S T S



EMBROIDERED by the manufacturer of official Boy Scout badges.

Ideal for TROOPS, DISTRICTS, CAMPS and JAMBOREES—a perfect mate to official uniform insignia.

Custom Made to your design and colours on washable twill using colour fast yarns. Free art work supplied. Send for Samples and Price Lists.

**STANLEY A. GRANT
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SCOUT SCOPE



Dominion Wide



Frank Phillips



Brandon Sun

Prime Minister Presents Plaque

At the parliament buildings in Ottawa, Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson presented a plaque to the Boy Scouts of Canada commemorating the 50th anniversary of Wolf Cubs in Canada. Cub Richard Bruce Davis accepted the plaque which was placed on display at the National Headquarters.

Purpose, Responsibility and Service

The purpose of Scouting was well summed up by His Excellency the Governor-General at a luncheon for Commissioner L.H. Nicholson M.B.E. retiring Deputy Chief Scout for Canada, May 6, at the Chateau Laurier.

His Excellency said, "... Scouting for me is a combination of the highest hopes I hold for the future of Canada. It provides a sense of purpose, of responsibility and of service to that greatest of our natural resources: our young people. Sometimes I think that our very affluence may lead us to neglect the crucial importance of teaching our youth the virtues of responsibility and dedication while their minds are still supple and eager to learn and while their natural instincts of compassion and idealism are fresh.

"If we are to hold out any hope for the future moral strength and greatness of our society, it must surely be in the training we give now to those who will inherit the leadership of our land tomorrow."

Telephone Totem

Hamilton artist Paul Brezay, chairman of the Mohawk Division, carved a totem for the Camp Nemo Scout camp out of a fifty year old telephone pole. The totem has four figures related to Scouting.

Tom Bochsler



Co-ed Camp

Rovers and Rangers from the area camped this year at Glen-Mac, near Seaforth, Ontario for the Blue Water Region Rover Moot. The Rangers were billeted in Seaforth.

The Winners

The winners of the 1965 Amory Adventure Award are the 5th Burnaby Burrard "Brentwood" Sea Scouts, Burnaby, B.C. Details of the competition appeared in the May issue of the Scout Leader, p. 19.

Close runners up were members of the Hawk Patrol of the 5th Garry Oak "A" Troop, Victoria, B.C.

Special mention goes to the Cobra Patrol of the 1st Morden Troop in Manitoba.

Top Honours

Canada took top honours at a Scouting Canoe Slalom, held in Kettle Creek State Park near Williamsport, Pennsylvania, this spring. The 1st Pelmo Scout Troop and the 4th Weston Venturers were among forty Scouts and forty Girl Scouts (Senior) who took part. First place in single canoe, double canoe, and mixed canoe (boy and girl) were won by Venturers from 4th Weston.

Voyageurs in Training

Through co-operation with the Kitchener Recreation Department, Rover Leader Robert Dopp and his Crew members conducted a Canoeing's Badge Course for Venturers of the North Waterloo District. These indoor sessions at a municipal pool were followed by several outdoor sessions. When the Venturers have completed their log of fifty miles of canoeing, they will qualify for their badge.

Brian Clark



Ride 'Em, Cowboy!

Canadian and American Scouts pitted their skill against this "bucking bronco" at the ninth annual International Peace Garden Camporee. The "bronco" was a ten-gallon drum suspended from a framework by ropes. Immediately below was a pit with about six inches of water in it and anyone who could not hang on got a good soaking.

Arctic Jamboree in 1968

Plans are under way to stage an arctic Jamboree for approximately 2,200 boys in Northern Canada beyond provincial boundaries. These plans are for 1968 when 350 Eskimo and Indian boys from these territories are expected to join with 350 Scouts from southern Canada at Pine Lake Camp in Wood Buffalo National Park.

The Firelighting Test

"Please, how are we to pass our firelighting test?"

"How do you mean?"

"There aren't any more doors."

"What...?"

"It says: 'Make a fire out of doors', and we have burnt all the doors!" Reported in Batian, the Scout magazine for East Africa.

Future Lawmakers?

"When the older members of the council are gone, it may be your job one day to make the decisions of the city," commented Mayor Gordon Powell when he presented Citizen badges to Scouts of the 13th Peterborough, Ontario Troop.

Bob Santen



what's in store for your patrols?

This article discusses some aspects of the organization of Scout troops and patrols envisaged as part of a proposed new Boy Scout program. Formal structure and organization is necessary to help people reach objectives (see the December issue Scouters: What's Your Destination) and make effective use of program aids (see the February issue for details of award and badge scheme).

The proposed organization for the Boy Scout section is based largely on those needs of boys which are met through group life. It approximates the natural groupings of boys as closely as possible in a formal organization.

Group life is a powerful force in helping an individual develop and in determining his success and happiness in life. Through group experience a member can meet many of his needs and develop skills in an enjoyable and healthy atmosphere. He is able to try out new ideas, test values, form opinions and gain confidence in his judgement. Group life provides a member with opportunities to try out various forms of behaviour and discover what is acceptable. Through such experience, the member is able to work out a realistic picture of himself and to develop the type of behaviour associated with a well-adjusted person. If the group experience is satisfying, it will result in improved social relations and greater acceptance by his peers.

A boy of Scout age needs the fellowship and approval of companions his own age, and expresses this need by seeking membership in an intimate group with them. There are two main reasons why he wants to be a part of a group:

1. He needs to feel that he really belongs and is accepted by the members as a friend; through group life he gains status, security, recognition and a sense of belonging.

2. He wants to do the things the group does; take part in new activities, accept responsibility for group activity and contribute to the life of the group through his own skill.

We know that natural boy groups tend to be:

- made up of boys on the same level of physical maturity
- made up of boys with similar interests
- variable in the number of members
- variable in leadership; boys tend to recognize competence in a specific field and accept leadership from the member with the highest degree of skill

- influenced in their selection of leadership by physical prowess and athletic ability

- conformists to their group in dress and behaviour.

Here then is the organization currently being tested by Scout troops in the Peterborough District, Ontario.

Patrol Method

Patrols have from three to eight members, with each patrol working directly with a Scout counsellor (assistant Scoutmaster). The patrol is the basic unit of organization and within the limits of their ability, its members are encouraged to assume as much responsibility as possible in its planning and operation.

While the patrol is the basic unit of organization, the natural desire of boys for certain types of activity, and the organizational structure of the Boy Scouts of Canada, requires a larger unit. Two or more patrols, therefore, form a Boy Scout troop. The overall responsibility for and direction of a troop is vested in the troop Scouter (Scoutmaster).

Friendship - The Basis of Patrol

"Do you have any questions about the troop overnight hike?" asked the troop Scouter.

"Yes sir," said Pete Jennings. "Do we have to camp with our patrols? Dennis and I were going to use my tent, and he's in a different patrol."

"How do you feel about it Dennis?"

"Sure, we've been planning to camp together for weeks."

The patrols in this troop aren't going to function very well. Someone has broken up a close friendship in the interest of organization. Organization has to recognize the reasons why boys group together and must encourage rather than frustrate them.

The primary reason for boys grouping together is friendship, but it cannot be assumed that boys are automatically friends or groups of friends simply because they join the same Scout troop. Many boys join to make new friends. Therefore, the basis for patrol organization is the recognition of existing friendships and the grouping of Scouts together under conditions which will help new friendships develop.

Forming Patrols

Patrols are organized by bringing together Scouts who:

- are close personal friends: the 'cliques' - the two's and three's who chum around together
- are of similar age and physical maturity
- have similar ability, often indicated by the relationship of age to school grade; where school grade is used as a criterion for groupings, boys in the same school are, if possible, in a patrol together

- share common interests.

The difficulties of grouping boys are minimized by keeping patrol membership flexible. This flexibility enables two things to happen:

1. boys' friendships change - particularly with boys' age eleven to thirteen; boys are able to change their patrol membership, thereby maintaining patrols as friendship groups.

2. provides opportunities for boys of various patrols who wish to get together to share a common interest, "ad-hoc" grouping with a life-span limited to the duration of the interest, are encouraged. Such a group normally exists in addition to and concurrent with patrol life.

While boys are allowed to change patrols as their friendships or interests change, or if incompatible, some boys tend to be "butterflies" - flitting from one patrol to another. When this is apparent, Scouters encourage the individual to more permanent patrol membership.

Patrol Size

Generally, a patrol consists of from three to eight Scouts; sometimes a most successful patrol operation may develop with only three. The smaller patrol is easily accommodated in a private home and easily transported in one automobile. A smaller patrol simplifies the demands placed on the Scout counsellor. At the same time, a smaller patrol provides increased opportunities for individual members to assume leadership responsibilities and play a greater part in the planning and operation of program.

The friendship basis of a patrol is not sacrificed for age. Sometimes a larger patrol (ten to twelve members) may be desirable, but usually, although made up of boys of the same age and school grade, it will tend to split into two or more groups for many activities. This is due in part to it being too large for one boy to exercise leadership and to the fact that the intimacy of the group is lost.

Patrol Identity

The development of patrol identity greatly helps a patrol to fulfill a member's needs to feel a sense of belonging and acceptance. Basically the development of strong patrol identity is accomplished by patrol members doing more things together as a patrol. However, in some cases it is desirable to provide additional means to strengthen this identity and further develop the patrol's esprit-de-corps. The use of patrol names, distinctive patrol insignia, patrol equipment, etc., serve as useful aids.

Leadership In The Patrol

When a group of boys come together some leadership inevitably emerges from within the group.

Most boys want the chance to exercise leadership. They tend to identify competence in a specific field and accept leadership from the member with the greatest skill. However, not all boys possess similar or equal ability in all things. While one boy may be best able to provide leadership in a camp or hiking situation, another boy may exercise leadership in helping

the patrol accomplish a project in citizenship. Therefore, leadership shifts from one patrol member to another, dependent upon the situation - often referred to as "situational or shared leadership".

Patrols operate under conditions which most encourage this type of leadership - providing every opportunity for each member to share in it. Three general conditions have a direct bearing on the development of this type of patrol leadership:

1. The relationship of the troop Scouter, Scout counsellor and other adults to the patrol. The relationship of the adult to the patrol is that of advisor - encouraging the members to each take a share of the responsibility for the patrol's efforts and ensuring that each member is given opportunities for leadership. Patrol members should assume as full a share of the operation as their age and ability permit.

2. The appointment, election or evolution of a formal boy leader. When a boy leader is formally recognized and assumes office for a fairly long tenure, his position takes on importance and prestige which can create many difficulties. It becomes difficult for him to pass on his position to another member. He tends to reinforce his position by taking on more of the leadership opportunities. He becomes increasingly reluctant to share leadership, often looking on leadership initiatives by others as a threat to his position. As his position is made more secure, he tends to identify closer with adults working with the patrol and less with the patrol members. Accordingly, formal, continuing leadership appointments tend to conflict with "shared leadership".

3. The formation of natural groupings. Shared leadership works best where the members of the patrol are reasonably close in age and not too widely separated in school grades. Where there is a wide age span represented in the membership of a patrol, it is inevitable that the older members are thrust into positions of leadership and fewer opportunities for leadership are available for younger boys.



A number of continuing duties are associated with patrol life, including: recording of attendance; collecting dues and maintaining financial records of receipts and expenditures; keeping a record of each member's age, school grade, religion, Scout achievement, etc.; purchasing badges and materials; assisting in planning patrol and troop programs, projects and activities; finding resources and resource persons; and, keeping and caring for equipment.

As the patrol is the basic unit of organization, most of these duties are the direct responsibility of the patrol and its Scout counsellor. While it is not possible to suggest a general rule to apply to all patrols, the majority of these duties are seen as boy responsibilities, with the Scout counsellor playing a co-ordinating and advisory role to ensure that the essential duties are looked after.

It is increasingly important that tasks given to a Scout age boy be more adult oriented - he is looking more to the adult world and trying to act more like an adult. For this reason use is made of the language of adults and as these tasks are assumed or assigned to boys appropriate titles are conferred: e.g. secretary, treasurer, expeditor, co-ordinator, resource person, chairman, committee, etc. These are assigned on a short-term basis generally no longer than three months:

This is how shared leadership might work in a patrol of five members. The patrol, with advice from its Scout counsellor, decides what it wishes to do for the next several weeks - and a general "theme" is established. Two patrol members, particularly proficient or interested in this theme, undertake to become the

"program committee". Another member has access to some of the resources required and agrees to work with the Scout counsellor in getting the necessary material and facilities. A fourth member has been "secretary-treasurer" for the past two months and wishes to relinquish this task to the fifth member. In doing so, he undertakes to represent the patrol on a troop "planning committee" in connection with a joint camp being planned for four weeks hence by several of the troop's patrols.

Troop Organization

Two or more patrols form a troop, under the direction of a troop Scouter. While it is fundamental that the patrol is the basic unit of organization, there is an important role for the troop.

Patrols come together as a troop on a regular basis. While the frequency of activities varies among troops, in most cases troops meet once or twice a month.

These get-togethers take the form of: "show and tell nights"; joint patrol activity, service projects, etc., best carried out by a unit larger than one patrol; sharing of resources - courses in first aid, life saving and other special meetings; joint patrol visits; camps, canoe trips and hiking ventures; patrols getting together for "just fun" activities - skating, swimming, hay rides, sleigh rides, etc.

Whatever the purpose for a troop getting together, there is a need for co-ordination of patrol activity. This is provided in three ways:

- a) through the troop Scouter
- b) through the troop Scouter meeting with the Scout counsellors who work directly with the patrols
- c) through the troop Scouter meeting with the representative from each patrol who is assigned to the particular project or activity under discussion.

There is no single method of operation applicable to all troops. Some have a continuing "planning committee" that meets with the troop Scouter and has some form of patrol representation. In this case the boy membership of the committee is continually changing as patrol assignments change. Other troops choose to have certain patrols, in consultation with their Scout counsellors, assume total responsibility for various troop activities, passing these assignments from patrol to patrol. The essential element in whatever operation is used is that boys feel they have a share in the operation of the troop.

Well, there you have it - some of the details of a new approach being tried out in the organization of patrols and troops. Many aspects of this organization are extensions of existing ideas in the Patrol System. Others represent new initiatives. The current testing of these ideas will determine their strengths and weaknesses.

A future article in *The Scout Leader* will deal with "leadership". Meanwhile the Boy Scout Subcommittee will welcome your comments, suggestions and observations on the evolution of program for the Boy Scout section.



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SCOUTERS BOOKSHELF



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Three Cheers for Volunteers by Ruth H. Frankel. 109 pages. Clarke, Irwin & Co. Ltd. \$2.50.

Written for women in all voluntary fields, this little book is recommended as a valuable resource to ladies in Scout group auxiliaries and council committees.

It is filled with helpful information and much common sense that will make meetings, conferences, and committee work enjoyable for those taking part and fruitful for the organization they serve.

There are brief, clear passages under such headings as, working with others, duties of officers, parliamentary procedures, inviting and thanking a speaker, and fund raising.

Mrs. Frankel's warm and pleasant style shows that she is genuinely interested in the success of her readers. And the simplicity of her suggestions will endear her to workers who believe in getting things done with the least possible fuss and inconvenience.

Folding Paper Masks by Shari Lewis and Lillian Oppenheimer. 93 pages. Clarke, Irwin & Co. Ltd. \$3.95.

Folding Paper Masks is a well illustrated book containing step-by-step diagrams for twenty-one original masks. Miss Lewis models the final results. All the masks are made of paper so that no great expense is involved. In fact, this book might even save someone the cost of manufactured Hallowe'en masks and encourage creativity.

The Harvest Feast. Stories of Thanksgiving Yesterday and Today compiled by Wilhelmina Harper. 256 pages. Clarke, Irwin.

This delightful collection of twenty-six stories and poems about the traditional American Thanksgiving observance will appeal to boys of Cub and Scout ages.

There are stories of Indians and frontiersmen, wild turkey hunts, life among the Pilgrims of New England, some tales of fantasy, and short stories that capture the spirit and describe the true meaning of Thanksgiving.

Most of the stories are equally appropriate to the holiday that is celebrated by Canadians in October and by Americans in November.

How to Keep Out of Jail by Walter Bromberg M.D. 169 pages. Ambassador Books Ltd. \$8.75.

Dr. Bromberg believes that ignorance of the law is one important factor in the rise of juvenile delinquency. Boyish pranks and boisterous fun too often turn out to be legal misdemeanors. As the author points out, ignorance is no excuse before the law.

To clear up points of confusion, Dr. Bromberg has written a book describing some of the most common juvenile crimes and how to avoid them. He probes deeper and dissects the psychological motives, often hidden in the subconscious, which spur people to commit every sort of crime from jay walking to murder. He states that if these motivating neuroses were treated early in life, the crime rate would be greatly reduced.

Perhaps the greatest attribute of Dr. Bromberg's book is its common sense view point that if people were made aware of the type of situation which leads to crime, innocent though it may seem at first glance, they could avoid the kind of trouble which leads to loss of job opportunities and serious limitations of status and freedom.

Make Your Own Mobiles by T.M. Schegger. 95 pages. General Publishing Co. \$3.95.

If you want to create a conversation piece for your home, follow Miss Schegger's suggestions and make a mobile. They can be made of glass, cork, paper, tin in fact almost anything light enough to hang from the ceiling. Improvisation is the order of the day but the timid novice will find the author's suggestions most helpful.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



Oops!

On page five of the March issue a very glaring error occurs. Item two under the heading of *While Travelling* states "Paddle on the lee shore out of wind and waves".

The "lee shore" is in the wind and waves. It is the shore towards which the wind is blowing. The shore from which the wind is blowing is the "weather shore" and is the shore of calmer water.

... Please keep us off the lee shore!

James Wickson
12 Gordon Park Drive,
Islington, Ontario

Tied up in Knots

Troops using nylon ropes may find that because of their smooth and silky texture these ropes will not hold the knots as well as coarser manilla and sisal.

A reef knot may be locked by making a clove hitch with the running ends around the standing ends. This method can... be used with many other knots. Another method is to tightly whip the running end to the standing end.

When splicing nylon ropes, at least two or

three extra tucks are necessary to prevent the splice pulling apart.

Ernest H. Harvey,
District Scoutmaster
Frankford, Ont.

A Project

Cubs and Scouts can make a flower pot from one baby food can, seventeen large wooden clothes pins, one rubber band and two pieces of fine, strong wire.

First put a rubber band around the baby food can. Insert clothes pins under the rubber band until all seventeen pins surround the can.

Then take two pieces of fine strong wire and tighten them around the top and bottom of the can in the hollows of the clothes pins.

Fill the can half full of sand or some other matter. Melt the para-wax and fill the can. Insert plastic flowers before the wax has hardened. The can may be varnished before wax is poured.

Lloyd Legassie
Scoutmaster
Harry Secord
Cubmaster
Chipman, N.B.

Kudos to the Author

Congratulations on a well produced article

- *Camp Fire Magic*. (April '66, page 6). Where can we buy *The Handbook of Skits and Stunts* that Jim Mackie recommended?

R.J. Maennling
Regional Field Executive
Cloverdale, B.C.

If your local bookstore does not have a copy, contact National Supply Services Box 3520, Stn. C., Ottawa 3, Ontario.
Price is \$3.75 Ed.

We Goofed Again

... on page 14 of the February *Scout Leader* - under *Canada's Colourful District Badges*, Digby District, the article states that "the red anchor is a tribute to the fishing industry." This may be so but in 1959 I was an A.D.C. of the Digby District while stationed with the Navy at *HMCS Cornwallis*... a contest was held... to design the badge as shown... the description as follows:

The gold scallop shell depicting Digby's famous scallops, the red anchor representing the navy and... the green maple leaves for the forests.

S.K. Henson
Assistant District Commissioner (Cubs)
Fairview, N.S.

Thanks for the correction. Ed.

APPLE DAY

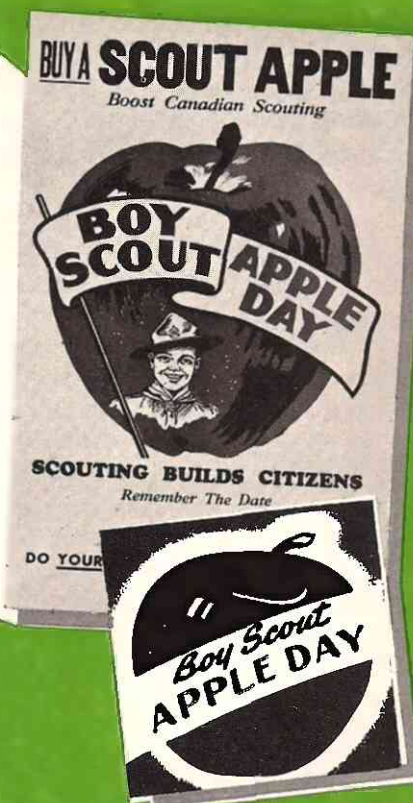
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