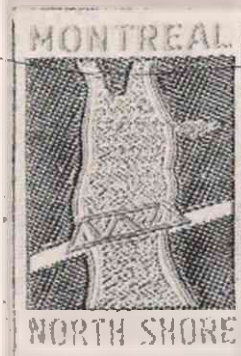


MARCH 1966 VOL 43 No 7

the scout leader





Canada's colourful district badges part 44

left: The Montreal North Shore District badge depicts the Cartierville bridge over the Riviere des Prairies which separates Ile Jesus and the Island of Montreal. Above the bridge is a red indicator pointing North. The bridge also is red, the water blue, the land green, and the background yellow.

centre: This badge shows the City of Oshawa's coat of arms, indicating industry, shipping and aircraft.

Colours of the badge are red, yellow and green—the three Scout colours—with the name in white.

right: This attractive badge shows Burnaby Lake, in blue and white, and the twin peaks of the Lions (in north Vancouver) as seen from the District. The hills and trees are green, the mountain white and purple, the sky blue, and the border gold with red lettering.

Do not write to any Scout office about badges or mailing lists to be used in making a collection of badges because they are unable to handle such requests.

2

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DANCE PARTY



PAGE 11

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.
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Planning a Canoe Trip



by D. M. Atkinson

Planning (or lack of it) has often been the stumbling block that has ended many potential trips before they were started. There are some things, like forest travel permits, which must be considered early, or the trip may be delayed; and details to consider in planning, which, if overlooked may create such a road-block as to cause the trip to be cancelled.

In contemplating canoe tripping, there are some general considerations to keep in mind.

1. Allow yourself plenty of time. Two to three months is about the minimum time for an inexperienced troop to plan a trip.
2. Do not underestimate the ability and stamina of the boys. All of them are capable of completing a trip provided the route is chosen intelligently. Time must be allowed for muscle conditioning on the trip or before.
3. The ability to swim, a knowledge of first aid, cooking skill and proficiency in map and compass reading are essential before leaving.
4. Canoe handling and paddling skill will be acquired by the Scouts in the trip. Before leaving, however, each participating Scout should know how to right and enter a swamped canoe, and have practised this procedure with and without a life jacket.
5. Medical certificates of good health are necessary. A talk with the Scouts' parents will help to identify whether

there are any chronic medical conditions to be considered.

6. Scouters who are not already experienced in canoeing can participate in training courses such as Montreal's *Rouge River Roundup* and *Voyageur des Petites Nations*. These provide adequate background for canoe tripping activity.

7. Keep packs light. It is surprising how much food, and how little gear is needed on a trip.

8. When considering portages, remember that two 13 or 14-year-old boys are required to portage a canoe and this means a second trip over for the packs.

9. Safety isn't silly—it's just good sense. He who is careful lives to canoe trip again.

For your detailed planning, here are some hints:

CLOTHING One complete change is a must. A nylon squall jacket or a poncho and a sweater provide protection against wind and cold. The squall jacket is both light weight and water repellent. In canoes, moccasins or unlaced running shoes should be worn. If the trip includes hiking or long portages, heavier shoes should be taken. Place clothing in small plastic bags in pack.

SHELTER If lightweight tents are not available, fly bars and plastic for ground sheets and shelter give adequate protection from the elements. Pack sleeping bags in plastic garbage bags.

FOOD The use of dehydrated or dried food such as rice, instant

potatoes, raisins and powdered eggs will save weight and space. A trail cooking kit will turn such items into enjoyable meals. Know how to make tea biscuits, pan bread or twists. If bread is packed for the first few meals, buy hard loaves such as rye. Bread substitutes are: Holland Rusk, Rye Krisp or Melba Toast. Canned or cured meats, while heavy, are great assets to meals. Use raisins and semi-sweet chocolate for daytime snacks. Dehydrated soups are very good—as a drink, part of a meal or a bedtime snack.

CLEANLINESS As important on a trip as at home. Personal kit—soap, towel, tooth brush and tooth paste, comb, toilet tissue.

Use hot water and soap for dishes. Scour inside of pots, leave outside black; store in plastic bags to keep clean.

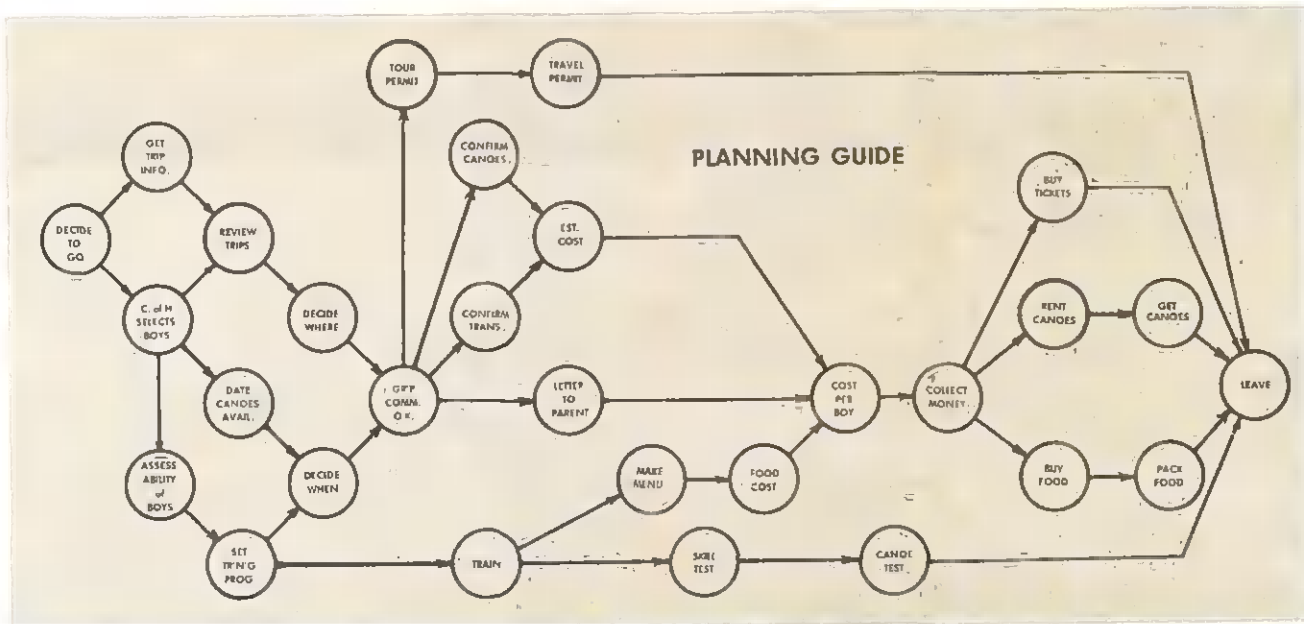
EMERGENCY REPAIR KIT Depending on type of canoe, have a kit for emergency repair and at least one spare paddle.

USE OF TEAMS Number canoes and use their sequence in: 1. order of travel; 2. landing at portages; 3. roster for K.P.

For Health and First Aid

No canoe trip can be successful without adequate provision for health and first aid.

Before leaving on the trip, each Scout should have a medical and dental check, and a tetanus shot. Can you imagine the discomfort of a toothache when you are miles from home? Each tripper should



carry a personal supply of lypsil, sunburn lotion, insect repellent and simple first aid materials, sealed in a plastic bag, on his person. The Scouter should insure that all small cuts are treated immediately. For extensive treatment there should be a lightweight, well-stocked kit capable of providing for most emergencies. Such a kit fits well into a flexible plastic sandwich container with a snap lid.

Purify lakewater before drinking, especially when travelling near heavily travelled areas. Halazone water purifying tablets are available in drugstores.

Route Selection is Not Difficult

Traditional canoe routes are outlined in many publications of the federal and provincial travel publicity departments. Others may be known by hearsay, or from various Scout camping promotion groups.

The proposed course should be plotted on the most detailed maps available (1:50,000 are good). Once a proposed route has been selected the review work begins.

Review the route on the map, considering:

1. Starting point. How can you get to it?
2. Finishing point. At the end of the trip can you get to transportation?
3. Type of canoeing—river or lake? Winds will be a factor to consider in lake canoeing.
4. Portage—long or short, flat or hilly. Sizes of boys and weight of

packs must be considered.

5. Rapids or waterfalls—these are potential hazards and deserve careful consideration. If there is a portage around them, plan to take it whether travelling up or down.

6. Estimate of time to complete the trip. Distance travelled varies depending on boys, type of paddling, length of portages, experience, etc. 8 to 10 miles per day is a good rule of thumb. Allow some extra time for rough water days when travel isn't possible.

7. Potential campsites.

8. The possibility of terminating the trip suddenly, in case of serious accident or illness.

9. Calling or writing the ranger in the area chosen to check water levels and forest travel conditions.

Travel Permits

In Ontario and Quebec forest travel permits are generally required. In addition to being a reminder to take extra care to prevent forest fires, they serve to let the forestry people know where you are.

Fishing

There are two points to be mentioned: Don't rely on fish for food. Check with provincial officials concerning licenses. Some provinces have special arrangements for groups such as camps and canoe trips.

While Travelling

1. Wear your life jacket when paddling in lakes and large rivers, and on windy days.
2. Paddle on the lee shore, out of

wind and waves.

3. Do not stay on the water in a thunderstorm.

4. Travel in a group in order to be in a position to help one another if necessary.

5. To shift position in the canoe, go in to shore.

6. Relax and enjoy the trip—avoid exhaustion.

Log Books

By all means keep a record of the trip and experiences. Throughout the day jot down anything of interest. Was the menu planning correct? On your next trip, what would you do the same? What would you do differently? Unless the note taking is done regularly, there is a distinct possibility you will end the trip with problems like these: unable to identify the location where photos were taken; disagreement over the location of campsites; confusion over the size of fish caught.

Whenever you can go is the best time of course. If you have a choice, however, consider that there will be black flies and mosquitos to contend with in June and July (if out in this season, double the amount of insect repellent you carry with you). Later in the summer, the fishing will be poorer, but the black flies will be gone. The choice will be yours.

There is no better way to gain experience in canoe tripping than to get out and do it. What's more, you will enjoy doing it! ❀

NEW TRAINING EXPERIENCES FOR SCOUTERS

by Derek Austin

New and exciting experiences in training are available in 1966. As promised in a previous issue of *The Scout Leader*, there is now available to course staffs a new training guide supplement for those who want to run a basic course for Pack Scouters. There will also be an alternative guide available this year to the Scout Basic 'A' Course. These two revisions, along with the course for leaders of older boys published in 1964, provide new subject matter for Scouter training, and training methods believed to be more effective and stimulating than the traditional "yarn."

As an example: in a recent course, when covering the Aim of the Movement, a subject for discussion was "What should the Scouter do with an atheist boy in his group?" There were strong propositions to exclude him from Boy Scouts, and equally strong support to keeping him in. The group then was asked to consider how their views fitted in with the aim and objectives of the Scout movement, and later, what each would do if he were a church minister in this situation. The widely different viewpoints indicated the need for considerable flexibility when handling such a case. In this treatment the Aim of the Movement was considered in a vivid manner, which had more impact than a sermon on the merits of the first paragraphs of P.O. & R.

These three new course guides, include sessions on *Understanding Boys*. This topic is not to be covered by a dissertation on the modern psychological analysis of the unconscious reactions of boys of the particular age group involved. Rather, opportunities are provided to explore the wealth of experience brought to the sessions by the participants, stimulated by excerpts from writings of leading authorities in the field. The course guides allow considerable latitude in the method of presentation and handling of the subject by the course staff and participants. It is believed that the session on "Understanding Boys" will be welcomed by a great many leaders who strive to cope with the problems faced by boys and adults who work with them. Some participants will wish to discuss their own experiences in the hope that others may benefit from them, while others will wish to become better prepared for events to come.

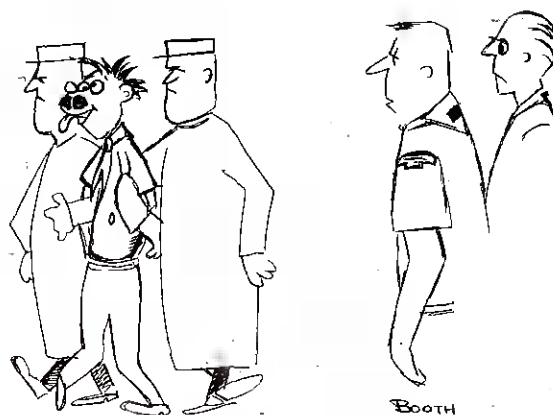
All three new guides also include sessions on leadership. Leadership is a function performed by boys as well as by adults. It is expected that a study of the style of leadership most appropriate for the handling

of any one particular situation will help Scouters develop a clearer understanding of how they may best accomplish their objectives, and why one method may fail and another succeed.

The guides also contain sessions on small group operation. This is a discussion of why small groups are formed, by whom, and the rigidities and flexibilities of such groups. A proper understanding of the strengths and weaknesses of boy groups will allow the leaders to make better use of such natural groups and save the Scouter misplaced effort and disappointment. The changing Cub and Scout programs provide Scouters with ever greater challenges. By using boy groupings to a greater extent, the Scouter can learn to cope with the changes without over-taxing himself or herself, and the boys will learn more by being given more active participation in the programs.

The new courses are not mandatory replacements of existing texts but alternatives suggested so that those leaders anxious for new material and methods will have guides available to help them. The material in these revisions has been tested in practice and it seems to fill a real need. It is believed that Scouters will find the new material interesting and challenging. If the alternatives prove acceptable, they will be incorporated in the next complete revision of the basic training courses.

The Adult Leader Training Subcommittee is due to study revisions of the Wood Badge courses next, which will include new material to accommodate changes in the Scout program. In the meantime, the committee is seeking comments on the revisions provided to date, in the hope that it can assist in making the new training both enjoyable and helpful. ♣



Derek Austin is a member of the Subcommittee on Adult Leader Training.

"They suspect that multi-stage badges AND the Five Star Scheme were just too much for him!"

ABOUT HOBBY SHOWS

They're fun, hard work and good experience for youngsters

by Joe McGovern

I think one of the most important drives in a boy's life is to be able to show to someone, be it a person of like age or an adult, his ability to do something; and this, I'm convinced, is where hobby shows have their origin. They give the chance to put on display the things the boy is interested in—what he does in his spare time, what portrays his personal skill, what his efforts are spent on.

Let's take time out to consider what we can do to give the boy the chance and encouragement to express himself in this way. Let's take time out to consider what is involved in putting on a hobby show.

The first thing, naturally, is to decide the size of the show—group, district, or we may want to go so far as a regional hobby show (after we have had some experience). So I think perhaps we should start with the small and progress to the bigger.

Starting at the group level, we would find out what sort of hobbies the boys have to occupy their time. We would encourage healthy and educational hobbies; take an active interest in the boy's hobby; have an evening when each boy can display

to the others what he has done or is working on; and then decide on a suitable time to invite parents and friends to see the hobbies on display. At the group level, it is perhaps unwise to award prizes for the best hobbies. The reward suitable to a boy at the group level display is to find that people are actually interested in what he has achieved.

The next step will be a district hobby show which, of course, involves all groups in the district and will be a much larger affair. The boy, however, having gained the interest of others at the group level, should be able to prepare for the larger display easier, and when he realizes the greater competition will strive better to achieve a higher standard.

The task of organizing a district hobby show isn't an easy one. Much time and effort must be spent on making the necessary arrangements—obtaining a suitable place, large enough to accommodate the hobbies of a district; issuing a suitable list of categories in order that judging may be done by class; having enough people on hand to staff and superintend the show. The prime stress should be laid on hobbies of a Scouting nature and more encourage-

ment given to this than to other categories.

At the district hobby show, prizes should be awarded, but these should be in the form of ribbons for first, second and third prizes with perhaps an honourable mention ribbon. The judging should, of course, be done prior to the exhibits being on display to the general public, in order that the public may see where, in the eyes of the judges, the best work has been done.

The ultimate hobby show will be the regional one. Although these are not too frequent, they do, by the same token, make a massive display; and a very impressive one as many of us know from last year's "Scouting in Action" show in Toronto. One was amazed to see the number of entries of first class quality; and this was only achieved because of judging being done at district hobby shows and the best entries from there submitted to the "Scouting in Action" display.

In conclusion, let me revert to the start of this article and say that only when we encourage the boy as an individual in his personal pursuits, can we strengthen his healthy interest in hobbies which will be with him for a lifetime and give him a sense of true satisfaction.*

HELP!

A few notes from the national Venturer Subcommittee

WE MAY NOT sing well - we don't always harmonize - it is sometimes difficult to understand our tune - but, on this we want to be clear, *we need your help!*

We, the Venturer subcommittee of the National Program Committee, are responsible for "... the content and methods of the program for boys typically in the age range 14-17 years." Members of the Venturer subcommittee, as you will note from the thumbnail sketches opposite, come from the Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto areas. The reasons for this relatively small geographic distribution are:

- the need to be able to meet frequently
- the limitations imposed by finance and other resources.

We have been meeting for two years and, during this period, have accumulated a wide variety of material on youth in the 14-17 age range. We have found that there are limitations to even the most authoritative material we can find. Some of these limitations are:

- that which deals with the needs of youth must be translated into program,
- that which is based on youth of other countries must be validated in terms of Canadian youth, and
- all program resources must be checked to see if the Boy Scouts of Canada can make use of them.

It seems a relatively simple matter to take a paper like C.G. Moser's *Toward Understanding Boys in Middle Adolescence* and develop a program which will help youth achieve these "Developmental Tasks". But is it? What do youth in each part of Canada - urban, suburban and rural sections; high income areas and low income areas; from the mountains, plains or forests - want in program?

Hundred of ideas are available to us from programs of similar age groups in other countries. We can draw upon material from the Senior Scouts of the United Kingdom, the Explorers of U.S.A., Les Pionniers du France, the Venturers of New Zealand, the Venturer Commandos of

South Africa and many others. The choice is great - almost too great. Do we want patrol and troop, crew, or club style organization? Should leaders be appointed, elected or arise from the situation? Do we use Scout badges, Senior Scout badges or other recognition? These are the questions that must be resolved.

Liaison has been established with many Canadian organizations. We find that there are literally hundreds of these program resources available to us. Of which can we make the best use?

It would be much simpler for the Venturer Sub-committee if we were able to conduct an inquiry similar to that which has been held on bilingualism and biculturalism. Unfortunately, we have neither the time, resources nor manpower to travel continuously across Canada, hire research teams and meet with all Venturers.

There is a need for some method by which Venturers and Venturer sections can exchange information nationally on their activities and projects.

We have received the suggestion, and endorse it wholeheartedly, that the space which is now devoted in *The Scout Leader* to the Planning Guide for Venturers, be made available for pictures and brief articles on projects and activities carried out by Venturers.

This would help in two ways. Venturers would learn about ideas that have been put into practice and the Venturer Subcommittee would learn more about the interests and activities of Venturers.

So - which Venturers will be the first to send in some material? Will it be you? Use the following as a guide:

1. Promotion material, agendas and reports of Venturer conferences and gatherings.
2. Photographs and articles on Venturer activities.
3. Reports on fund raising projects, constitutions (if any), officers, program, visits, tours, or any other subject.

Address this material to

"Ventures"
c/o The Scout Leader
Boy Scouts of Canada
P.O. Box 3520 Station C
Ottawa 3



Meanwhile, here is some background material about the members of the committee who will be interested in hearing about your Venturer group.

Russ Cushman-Chairman: Supervisor Building Materials Department, Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. A native of London, Ontario, Russ has experience as a Cub, Scout, Scoutmaster and Rover Scout Leader and held various offices on Group Committees and Councils. **Robbert Hartog**—President of Kitchen Installations Ltd. and Associated Companies. Born in Nymegen, Holland, Robbert has been a Scout, Scoutmaster, District Commissioner in France, Acting General Secretary Eclaireurs Unionistes de France, Delegate of Royal Commissioner Netherlands Scouts and held many positions in Canadian Scouting since 1946.

Gerry Mason - Employed in the Bank of Nova Scotia in Ottawa, Gerry has been a Cub, Scout, Rover, Chairman of the Ottawa Rover Round Table, Scoutmaster and

is currently an Assistant Cubmaster.

Bob Milks - Assistant Director Program Services, National Headquarters, Bob has been a Cub, Scout, Cubmaster, Scoutmaster, Venturer advisor. He joined the executive staff in 1954 and served in Victoria and Toronto before joining Program Services.

Ken Read - Eastern Director Glaxo-Allenbury's in Montreal. Ken, a native of England, has been a Cub Scout Rover, Scoutmaster, Senior Scout Master and Group Scoutmaster. He has held several positions in Canadian Scouting since he transferred to Canada.

Hugh Whitehead - Manager of Plant Services, Cyanamid of Canada at Buckingham, Quebec. A native of Vancouver, Hugh has been a Cub, Scout, Pack Scouter Crew Scouter and held various positions in commissioner staffs and councils in British Columbia, Quebec, Nova Scotia and Ontario. ❀

Bicycle Safety

IS YOUR BICYCLE SAFE AND FULLY EQUIPPED?

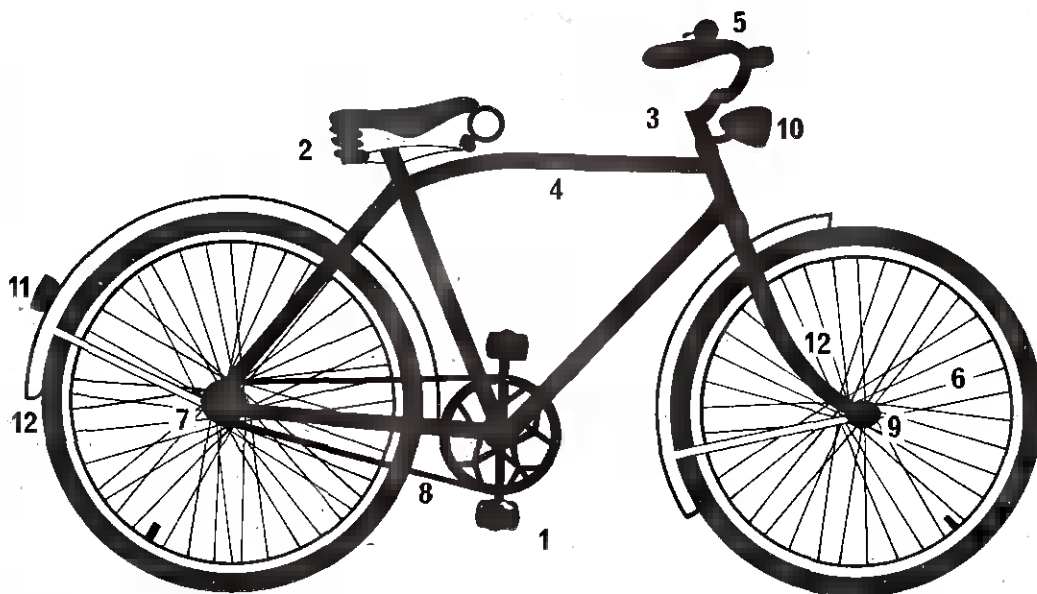
It's safer and more fun to ride a bike that's in good condition

CHECK YOUR BIKE TODAY

1. Correct size. Feet should reach pedals easily.
2. Seat tight and correct height.
3. Handle bars tight. Grips in good condition.
4. Frame straight and free from cracks.
5. Bell, horn or gong required by law.
6. Spokes tight, none missing.
7. Brakes dependable and fast acting.
8. Chain oiled; no weak links.
9. Wheel and sprocket bearings adjusted and lubricated.

When riding at night

10. White or amber light on front.
11. Approved red light or reflector on rear.
12. White reflective material on front forks; red reflective material on back forks; at least 10" long and 1" wide.



**This Year
MAKE SURE YOUR BIKE IS A-OK!**

The Role of the ADVANCE PARTY



In Britain, the "birthplace of Scouting", they are examining all aspects of future development and nothing is beyond their field of enquiry

by Sir Charles Maclean, Bt.

I am most grateful for this opportunity of saying something to this World Conference about my thoughts regarding the development of Scouting; and in particular, the development of Scouting in the United Kingdom.

Development is a word in common use today. I believe it is important that I define right at the beginning what I mean by development. Clearly it means growth; but of what kind? Is it for us just a matter of more Scouts? If that be so then we have achieved that, last year, in the United Kingdom without making any changes to Scouting at all. Our increase of five thousand does not result from any *real* conscious effort on our part. No, by development I mean more than growth in quantity. *Development*, to be of any real or lasting value must lie along more than one path.

Sir Charles Maclean is Chief Scout of the British Commonwealth. This article is taken from an address given to the 20th World Conference of the Boy Scout Movement at Mexico City in the fall of 1965.

Growth in our numbers, yes, we all want that, but side by side with that must go development in our *moral* and *spiritual* strength. The foundations of Scouting and its practical application must be such that we develop along *those* lines, for only if that is so will any numerical development be worth having.

Nor is that all. The ability of our adult leaders, at local, national, and indeed World level, must be developed so that they can see the new horizons continually being opened to us and to meet and grasp the challenges and opportunities being presented to Scouting. The full development of this Movement, this great Movement, depends on its leaders striving to ensure that it is not only up-to-date but right out in front showing the path for others to follow. It was the remarkable ability that B.P. had to do this which laid the foundations for the success of Scouting for over fifty years. Quality and quantity in themselves are nothing new, but forged together they provide a watchword for the future which, if we follow, will lead

us to a true development of Scouting.

But what are we to develop? The Movement we have now in 1965? Are we to try to bring it up-to-date by adding a little here and a little there? Improving this and changing that? Will our Movement be seen to be advancing confidently towards the 1970's with a renewed purpose and vigour because we reform our first aid training or remove the reef knot from the Tenderfoot test?

I think not. There is certainly no future in putting a new coat of paint on a house before making sure that its walls are in good repair and the foundations are sound. What then must we do and what are we doing in the United Kingdom?

Early last year I set up "The Chief Scout's Advance Party" and gave its twenty four members, all of whom are under forty-five years of age, these terms of reference:

"To study *all* aspects of the future of Scouting and to make recommendations, after consultation with the Movement, to the Chief Scout as to the development of the Movement, both in the immediate future and for the 1970's."

Nothing is beyond their field or research and enquiry. No aspect of Scouting is outside their terms of reference. This was the only way in which I could ask them to work if their labour was going to be of any real value. It would not have been reasonable to have asked any body of men to carry out a searching enquiry into Scouting and then listed a number of subjects which they must *not* consider.

Some people might think that wrong. They might believe that there are subjects which are fundamental, which cannot in any circumstances require amendment or merit enquiry. But *surely* to believe that destroys the whole basis of development? It is essential to start at the foundations. We must be sure that these are sound and still in good order; that they will stand the test of time in the future as without doubt they have for the past fifty years and more.

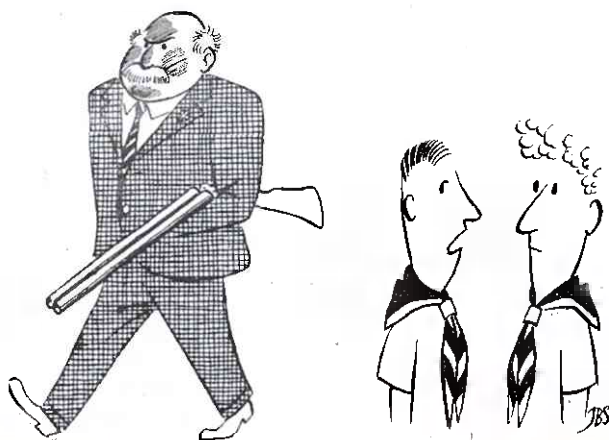
What *are* these fundamentals? Surely the Scout Law and the Scout Promise. They are common ground for us all and have stood up to the test in different countries in

many parts of the world. They have even stood up to the perils of translation! It is therefore evident that they have proved strong foundations to our house but even so they must not escape examination. We need to be sure that the Law and the Promise offer to the boy of today, the same *challenge* as they offered to the boy of 1907. That indeed must be the heart of all our thinking in development. It is no use presenting boys of this day and age with standards, challenges or programmes which are not clearly relevant to the world in which they live.

However, we need to be careful. In our enthusiasm we must not confuse the expression "out-of-date" with "out-of-fashion". Many things which are up-to-date and certainly relevant to the needs of today are described by some as "old fashioned". I am *convinced* that the qualities of loyalty, honesty, truthfulness and cheerfulness are as up-to-date as ever they were but whether blind "*obedience*" as required by one of our Scout Laws is relevant today surely requires examination.

We must have the courage to look hard at the Scout Laws. To decide if they are all still relevant and, if not, whether some should be replaced *calling for qualities* of greater meaning to the youth of today. Even if after examination we believe the Laws are still right we must not hesitate to change the wording so that they are couched in language which is readily understood by our Scouts. If we do not have the courage to examine our fundamentals then I believe that real development is beyond our ability. Development demands men of courage and perception and is no work for the narrow minded or faint hearted.

Once sure of our foundations where do we then go? The builder seeks next to erect his walls and that might well serve as our guide. The walls are the exterior of the house and set our limits. There are here three main points for my Advance Party to consider. First, at what age should we admit boys to Scouting? Second, at what age should we stop attempting to provide formal training? Third, into how many training sections should we then divide that range of ages? We shall achieve very little by tinkering. The examination must be thorough. Research must aid our enquiries. The experience of others outside the United Kingdom must be taken into account. Last, but certainly not least, we must have a scheme which is simple without unnecessary complication so that we do not require too great a burden of administration at any level. Above all it *must* be within the bounds of what can be made to work successfully using voluntary adult leaders working for Scouting in their spare time. If the age ranges are to be the walls of our house then what we provide in the way of *programme* and activities will be the furniture. I sometimes wonder if in our enthusiasm to provide an imaginative programme for the youngest members and exciting pursuits for the older Scouts we have not tended to ignore the present Boy Scout, the very heart of our Movement and certainly its beginning. If that is *true* it is a situation which must not continue. Our Movement depends on that strong centre with its many opportunities for fun, excitement, adventure and responsibility. We in the United Kingdom are taking a good look at the Boy Scout, the Scout Patrol and the Patrol Leader. It may



"The D.C. says he's just off to meet the Advance Party."

be that we must raise the status of the Patrol Leader protecting him from adults who have no faith in the ability of the boy. Too often in the past we have been content with praise and encouragement from high places, all of which is very pleasant; but that is not good enough, *what is wanted is action* and this I am determined to see we have.

To have a good look at our centre—the Boy Scout Troop as it is today—does not excuse us from examining what we offer our younger members and our older members. In the United Kingdom these younger members are the Wolf Cubs of 8 to 11 years and the older members the Senior Scouts and Rover Scouts covering between them a span of from 15 to 24 years of age.

We have to ask ourselves if the Cubs want to continue to have Rudyard Kipling's Jungle Books as a background to their activities. It is true that boys have a natural and healthy interest in animal life but do they not prefer real life to fantasy? We must not make the mistake of believing that the Jungle Books are fundamental. They are clearly *not* and in many places successful Scouting is carried on with boys of 8 to 11 years of age without any dependance on Kipling. Of courses if changes are eventually made to things which have been standard practice for years they will not be popular everywhere. At the risk of stating the obvious I *must* underline the fact that little in the way of development will be achieved if we are going to aim at always being popular.

This climax of achievement is clearly the end of our formal training but at what stage should it be reached? Here I begin to tread on what some would consider dangerous ground. At present in the United Kingdom we have our fourth and final training section—Rover Scouts—with a maximum age of the 24th birthday. Before 1956 there was no upper age limit at all. Has the time now arrived when it should be reduced further still? Would not eighteen or twenty be a better finishing point? This is something which is being given most careful consideration.

I do suggest, however, that should we decide to finish our formal training programme at an earlier age that we must provide opportunities for young men to be associated with Scouting so that they can assist the Movement without necessarily taking on the full responsibilities of adult leadership. I might add that in this connection we need to examine fully the effectiveness of the provision that we make at present for former members of the Movement.

Of one thing I am however clear in my own mind, Scouting is for youth. It is for this age strata of our society that we have a job which we can do well. We can do it successfully only if we do not try to provide for everybody. We are a Youth Movement and if adults want to have a part to play in Scouting it must be *as adults* and *not* as overgrown adolescents seeking shelter from adult life!

When we have decided our fundamentals, our age ranges and our programmes, we will, to continue with my picture of a house, have a building with fine foundations, strong walls and good furniture, but with no roof! May I suggest that the roof is for protection. The sort of thing that nobody below worries very much about until there

is a leak and the rain starts coming through. For Scouting this is probably the field of public relations in its widest sense. The public at large, the local authority, the people responsible for education and the religious bodies. Of course we could try to carry on without the moral and practical support of these people. Some of our leaders try to do so believing in what they wrongly call "full independence", but they make their own job very difficult and that is no advantage to the boys they seek to lead. We surrender no independence at all by accepting the support of any individual or body of goodwill. In the United Kingdom nearly half our Scout Groups are sponsored by Churches and they do much to help us.

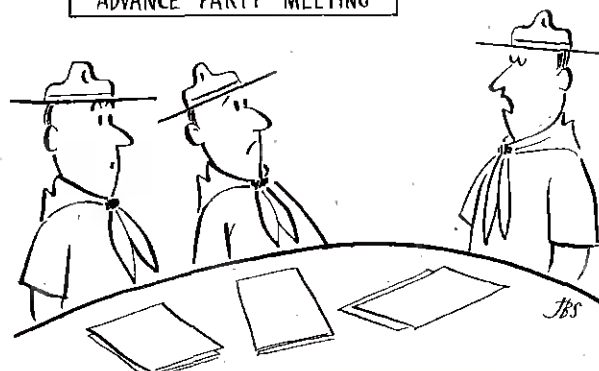
Co-operation with Education Authorities is of real importance. Do we not consider Scouting a vital force in the field of education? We need to be fully in the picture of educational research so that we can be ready to seize on the opportunities that changes in educational method offer to Scouting.

What of the general public? Many of them have been Scouts and are sympathetic to our work. But that is not enough. We want a public that, recognizing the value of our work, is always ready and willing to help us in any way possible. This may well help to recruit more Scouters but there is more to it than that. It is our duty as leaders of the Movement in our countries to ensure that the work of our voluntary leaders is made both easier and more effective by having the general public fair and square behind them in their work.

A good house needs to look attractive. Inevitably my Advance Party must consider Uniform. There have been many changes since a boy first wore a Scout scarf and a Scout hat, but that does not mean that we do not need to see if the uniform too needs development. What do we demand of our uniform? Certainly it needs to be attractive to the wearer and suitable for the climate in which it is worn. It should not be, that Scouts are embarrassed by having to wear any part of it. I cannot see that it is part of a Scout's training to have a uniform he does not like. We want boys to be attracted, not repelled by our uniform. We must come to grips with the question of uniform but I often think that some of our adult members do get a little over excited when Scout uniform is

13

ADVANCE PARTY MEETING



"And now, gentlemen, we come to the most important part of the meeting: the design of the Advance Party pennant."

under discussion.

Our house is complete. And if we have done our job properly will soon be full of eager residents keen to be Scouts. But we need somebody to look after it, maintain it and to keep it bright and attractive. I refer of course to our Scouters. That wonderful band of men and women who devote so much of their time to Scouting.

Keeping our Movement in good order and training its members is a vital job. Have we enough Scouters of the right quality? Have we been too eager to accept help from anyone without regard to whether they were really capable! Has that not in its turn kept some men and women away because they were expected to work under the leadership of those of very limited ability? This is a fruitful field for enquiry and my Advance Party has been helped considerably by a survey into our present Scouter strength by the research department of one of our Universities.

Then, I ask, what of the training we offer our leaders? We must make sure it is relevant to their job today and not based on set patterns and traditions which we have not had the courage to change. Our training must be of a high standard if we are to get the best out of those who come forward to assist us. But we must not become seekers after impossible standards. The Chief Scout's Advance Party will have failed in its task if it does not recommend a pattern of Scouting which makes it possible for ordinary men and women, given training and help, to do a successful job in our Movement.

This house we must build needs doors and windows. Scouting must not be a monastic movement with members who neither see nor take part in the life that surrounds them. We say that Scouting helps a boy in his ordinary life both now and in the future. Let us then make sure that a Scout gets plenty of opportunity of seeing life. Serv-

ice to others provides a wonderful opportunity for Scouts of all ages to mix with the community and at the same time show them the practical application of our Law and Promise.

Nor must we forget our sister Movement The Guides. Joint activities become more popular and it is good to see the getting together of our men and women in a friendly and healthy atmosphere. We must not let joint activities become a fetish but there is no doubt that these activities can help to foster a real respect for members of the other sex. Both Movements must so arrange their affairs so that these joint activities can take place naturally and not only after permission has been sought from some high authority.

I have tried to indicate that in our attempts to develop Scouting in the United Kingdom we are not afraid to look at every aspect of Scouting. We are aware of the possibilities of numerical expansion of the Movement and it is a challenge we intend to meet.

Scouting for more boys has always been our aim but if we are to develop fully then it must go hand in hand with a firm resolve to make the Scouting we offer the very best possible. If we try to do that then I am personally convinced that any changes we may eventually make will show us as people who see Scouting as B-P saw it right from the very beginning. He wrote in that first edition of Scouting for Boys—

"Keep before your mind in all your teaching that the whole ulterior object of this scheme is to form character in the boys—to make them manly, good citizens."

My aim is to have a Scout Movement that does just that; not only for the World of the 1970's, but indeed for the 1980's as well, which after all is only fifteen years away. The World in which the boys of today will have to live as men

Part II Wood Badge Courses 1966 (scheduled to date)

Prince Edward Island			Ontario		
Pack Scouters	November	Oyster Bed Bridge	Pack Scouters	May 13-15, 20-23, 27-29	Windsor
Troop Scouters	June 3-5, 10-12, 17-19	Oyster Bed Bridge		June 3-5, 10-12, 17-19	Toronto
Nova Scotia				June 10-12, 17-19, 24-26	Blue Springs
Pack Scouters	July 16-20	near Elderbank		July 9 to 16	Blue Springs
Troop Scouters	July 23-30	near Elderbank		August 6 to 13	Blue Springs
New Brunswick				Sept 9-11, 16-18, 23-25	Toronto
			Troop Scouters	May 13-15, 20-23, 27-29	Toronto
				June 10-12, 17-19, 24-26, 30-Jul 3	Blue Springs
				July 9 to 16	Blue Springs
Troop Scouters	May 6-8, 13-15, 20-23, June 3-5	Saint John Region		August 6 to 14	Blue Springs
Quebec			Venturer Scouters	June 3-5, 11-12, 18-19, 24-26	Blue Springs
Pack Scouters	May 20-23, 27-29	Camp Jackson Dadds	Crew Scouters	Sept 16-18, 23-25, 30-Oct 1	Blue Springs
Troop Scouters	Apr 6, 13, 20, 27, May 4, 11, 18 May 20-23	Provincial HQ Camp Tamaraouta	British Columbia		
Manitoba and NW Ontario			Pack Scouters	June 3-5, 10-12, 17-19	Camp Barnard
				Application deadline: April 30	
Pack Scouters	July 31 to Aug 6	Camp Alloway	Combined Pack & Troop Scouters	May 7 to 14	near Kelowna
Troop Scouters	August 14 to 21	Camp Alloway		Application deadline: March 31	

APRIL PROGRAM PLANNING GUIDE FOR CUBS

SERVICE THROUGH SAFETY

Accident Prevention

Allow five minutes during your meeting for Sixes to make a list of accident hazards in and about their homes, schools, churches and community. Let each Six concentrate on one area.

If possible, have all Sixes list the hazards by areas on a blackboard. Most important of all, ask how these hazards may be overcome and encourage the Cubs to take action.

Use of Tools

The natural urge to play with tools should be encouraged but boys should be shown how to handle them and learn not to treat them as toys.

Arrange for a father to conduct a simple demonstration for the pack on how to use tools. Wolf Cub book #7 *Carpentry for Boys* is an excellent demonstration guide.

Drown-proofing

Encourage all Cubs to learn the technique of drown-proofing. This part of Red Cross training can be picked up by the youngest Cub in a couple of sessions and relieves the fear of water which many poor swimmers and non swimmers have.

Bicycle Check

Late in April and certainly in May, Cubs will be bicycling to pack meetings.

What is the condition of their bicycles? Make a spot check or 'surprise inspection; bring in a few Scouts or older brothers to do this if you are not mechanically inclined. One six could check the bicycles of another. A list of points to check is given in *Way to the Stars*. Make sure the owners learn of things to improve and make the improvements.

Finally, encourage all bicycle owners to earn the Cyclist badge.

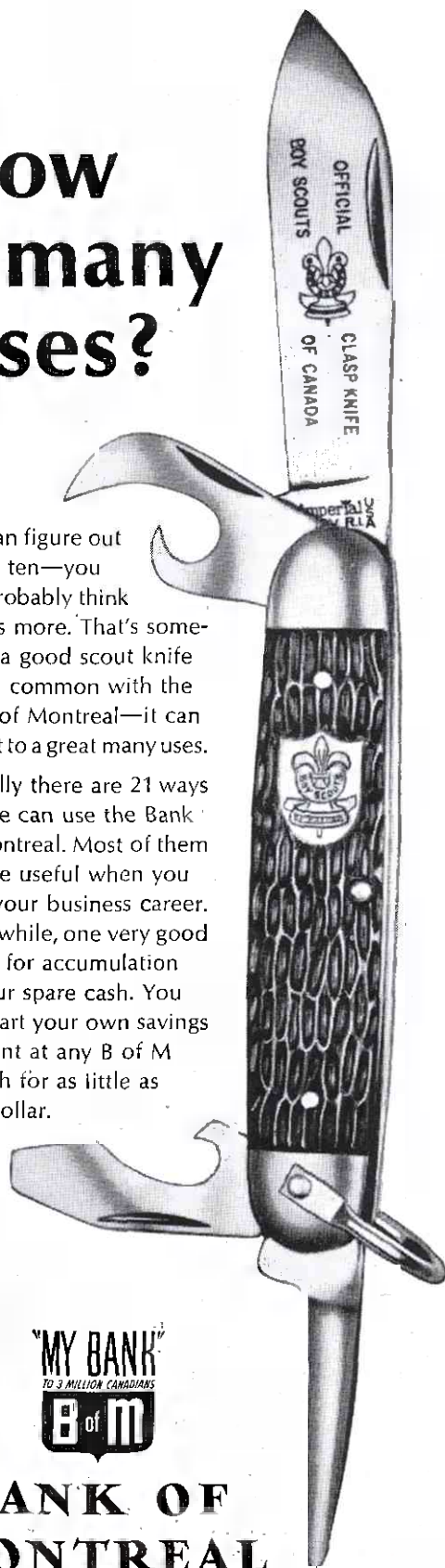
"Let's Stop and Go Safely"

An instructional colour film—16mm, 2 reels, English. Available from Canadian Film Institute at \$2.50 per showing, this attractive safety film for children stresses the need to obey traffic regulations.

how many uses?

We can figure out about ten—you can probably think of lots more. That's something a good scout knife has in common with the Bank of Montreal—it can be put to a great many uses.

Actually there are 21 ways people can use the Bank of Montreal. Most of them will be useful when you start your business career. Meanwhile, one very good use is for accumulation of your spare cash. You can start your own savings account at any B of M branch for as little as one dollar.



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APRIL PROGRAM PLANNING GUIDE FOR ROVERS

SERVICE THROUGH SAFETY

Why so much emphasis on safety? Safety has been described as a state of mind. We often hear of a person who is accident prone. Insurance companies recognize this with reduced rates for persons who are not accident prone.

A recent article on sky-diving used the statement "the very danger increases the element of safety." It went on to state that skydivers took great care in packing their chutes, thus greatly reducing the possibility of an accident. They are safety-conscious.

Personal Skills

Pilots are noted for the checks they make on their aircraft. This safety program, plus proven personal skill, has made flying a safe means of transportation.

Personal skill—driving, skiing, shooting, and so on—should be studied. Find out how these skills can be combined with safety approaching "Freedom from danger." To improve skills—why not run classes or clinics?

Instructors's Courses

Do members of the crew hold any or all of the multiple-stage badges for Swimming, Lifesaving or First Aid? Those who hold these, or other certificates, might take an instructor's course. Such a course would sharpen personal skills, and practice in instructing others ensures that skills are retained.

For further information, contact local chapters of the above mentioned or other agencies.

Service

Run courses for Scouts or Cubs on subjects in which Rovers have special skills. Offer course to church and community groups.

Bike Safety

Conduct a bike safety rodeo for Cubs in the community. Most provinces, either through safety councils or provincial departments, have material on bike safety campaigns. Work with these agencies and local police in setting up the rodeo. Remember that even with Cubs, safety and skill go together.

16

FREE BOOKLET FROM COCA-COLA LTD.

...about foil-cooking
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Safety Venture

How's your S.F.*? We often hear of people who are accident prone. There are men who find their car insurance rates high because they are a "poor risk". Safety is compounded from many things, but probably the most telling factor is attitude.

This has been shown in industry where, despite careful design and

costly installation, safety equipment on machinery is too often ignored or circumvented. Seat belts in cars are an example. Many people seem to use them solely to collect dust. Test your attitude in the following problems and have the rest of the Venturers do the same. Then discuss each problem to find if what you did would be the safe way in an emergency.



3 You are on a trip with your family in the car. You and your dad notice a thumping and he stops the car. You find a flat tire on the rear wheel on the driver's side. What steps do you take?

*Safety Factor.

1 You, and your younger brother and sister, have been watching your dad saw some boards with a table saw. Suddenly the door bell rings and company arrives from out of town. Your dad turns off the saw, with a switch on the table and all of you go upstairs to meet with your friends. You find that they (and their children) will stay for a day or two at your family's invitation. Well?



2 Your family has invited neighbours over for a barbecue. Preparations are all ready but the charcoal does not throw enough heat. While you used starter fluid to light it, it did not seem to have caught. You are asked to get it going. What do you do?



4 The Venturers in your group decide to take a canoe trip. You arrive at your base camp and all want a swim. What do you do?

5 You have an old bicycle which has seen better days. Tail light is gone, brakes are so-so, tires are almost bald and badly checked. A neighbour offers to buy the bicycle! Well?

APRIL PROGRAM PLANNING GUIDE FOR SCOUTS

SERVICE THROUGH SAFETY

Water Safety

The National Safety League of Canada, 30 The Drive-way, Ottawa, provides a course called "Better Boating" which is well suited to Scouts.

Many Scouts enjoy water skiing—search out a local water skiing enthusiast or water ski club to help instruct in the correct techniques and the guideposts to safe water skiing.

A plastic bottle, some rubber tubing, scraps of wood and a few other pieces of material, found in most homes, will make up into a dummy for teaching mouth-to-mouth artificial respiration (rescue breathing). See the illustration on page 22 of this issue.

Operate a canoeing course in preparation for that big canoe trip! Try various paddling strokes—portaging—canoe repairs—what to do if a canoe turns over. Here are two excellent resource books: *The Canoe and You* by Ronald H. Perry, *North American Canoe Country* by Calvin Rutstrum.

Industrial Safety

Find out what dynamite and detonators look like. What steps are to be taken if they are found? What are the local safety ordinances governing excavations?

Visit local industry and business. Explore safety practices used by these companies.

Fire and Police

Local fire and police departments co-operate with Scouting.

What are the precautions to be taken for house, grass and forest fires? How many different types of fire extinguishers are there? How are they used? Can Scouts help local police and firemen in safety campaigns? Other ways? How can cars best be protected against theft?

Emergencies

What is to be done when faced with an electric shock emergency? What steps are to be carried out in the event of prolonged power failure? What does one do if lost in fog or a blizzard?

Have a special troop "emergencies" day when patrols are asked to handle a number of different emergency situations. Fire, flood, first aid, life saving—all lend themselves to realistic emergency training.

Community Health

Sanitation and water processing plants are important to a community's health and safety. Visit your local plants. What are the processes used? How are the plants paid for? By whom?

Is there a local public health unit? What does it do? Check on the location of the nearest poison control centre. Is there anything Scouts can do to help the campaign against childhood poisonings? What are the antidotes for common forms of poisons? What are the dangers of smoking? Make a display that points up these dangers.

Visit local hospitals, health units, poison control centres, Red Cross Blood Clinics, St. John Ambulance Brigades, Mine Safety Centres and other agencies in the field of health and safety.

Pedestrian and Highway Safety

Find out how to set out and light road flares. Practice changing a car tire. What should be done if a car runs out of gas on a highway?

Operate a bicycle safety course for the Wolf Cub Pack or for the community as a whole. This could be a combined effort with a local service club or other agency. Some provincial highway departments provide outline courses and other necessary materials to operate such courses.

Highlight your troop program with a bicycle rodeo or soap box derby race. In the latter case Scouts will want to draw up simple rules governing size, shape, weight, etc. of cars and have a few weeks to construct their vehicles before the big day! See the facing page for details on organizing a bicycle rodeo.



BADGES

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Bicycle Rodeo

Balance

Course: A lane marked by two 30-ft. lines, 4 inches apart.

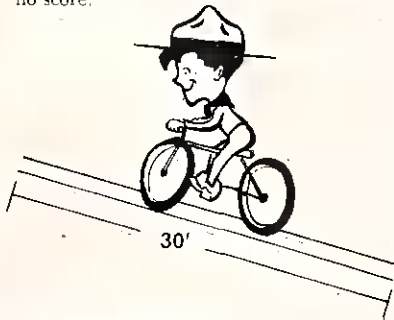
Method: Rider cycles along between the lines.

Scoring: Perfect ride scores 25 points.

If rider reaches 20-ft. mark before leaving course, 20 points

If rider reaches 15-ft. mark before leaving course, 15 points

If rider leaves course before reaching 15-ft. mark, no score.



Maneuvering

Course: Place seven tin cans 10 feet apart along a 60-ft. line.

Method: Rider weaves cycle to pass on alternate sides of markers.

Scoring: Perfect ride scores 25 points. Deduct 5 points (to maximum of 25) for each time rider touches a can or puts foot on ground.

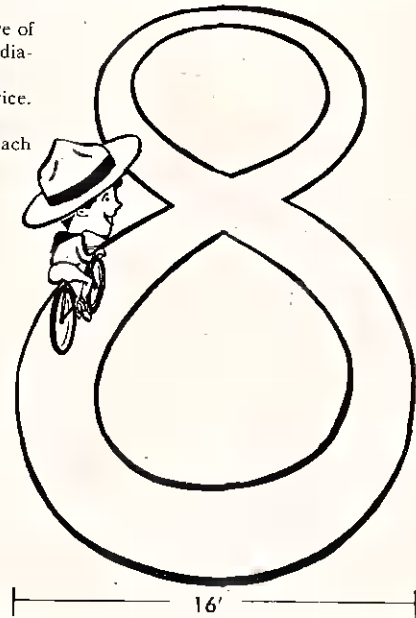
Change of Balance

Course: Path two feet wide around figure of eight made by two circles sixteen feet in diameter.

Method: Rider cycles around course twice.

Scoring: Perfect ride scores 25 points

Deduct 5 points (to maximum of 25) each time rider leaves course.



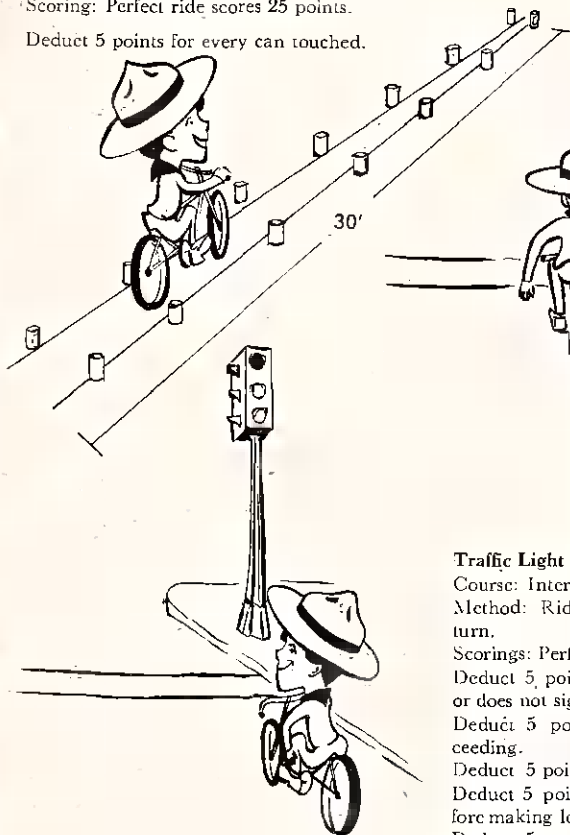
Diminishing Clearance

Course: Between two 30-ft. lines converging from 18" to 4" Tin cans placed along outside edge of each line in pairs about 6 feet apart along lines.

Method: Rider cycles at normal speed down lane.

Scoring: Perfect ride scores 25 points.

Deduct 5 points for every can touched.



Stop Street

Course: Intersection of through street and stop street.

Method: Rider approaches on stop street.

Scoring: Perfect ride scores 25 points.

Deduct 5 points if he is not on right side of street.

Deduct 5 points if he does not make hand signal to stop.

Deduct 5 points if he does not stop behind crosswalk.

Deduct 5 points if he does not look both ways before proceeding.

Traffic Light

Course: Intersection with traffic lights.

Method: Rider approaches from any direction to make left turn.

Scoring: Perfect ride scores 25 points.

Deduct 5 points if rider does not stop on right side of street or does not signal intention to stop.

Deduct 5 points if he does not look bothways before proceeding.

Deduct 5 points if he does not signal before making left turn. Deduct 5 points if he does not check traffic behind him before making left turn.

Deduct 5 points if he does not get into proper lane before making left turn.



1965 Quebec Jamboree

*A bilingual jamboree
with plenty of joie de vivre*

by Don Dick

Early Sunday morning on July 4 all was peaceful and quiet in the Parc des Voltigeurs at Drummondville. 1400 Boy Scouts would soon assemble to hold the first provincial jamboree in Quebec Scouting history.

The headquarters area was busy making last minute checks on food and supplies and arranging the hot dogs, ice cream and soft drinks which would soon be devoured by hungry boys; one sub-camp was still erecting its flag-pole when the boys started to arrive—buses and cars crammed full of excited Scouts, all eager to get on the site and start erecting their tents.

Four hundred of these Scouts had travelled from across Canada—British Columbia, the Prairie Provinces, the Maritimes, Newfoundland, Ontario and the Canadian Arctic—plus two troops from the United

States, and Tiger Scout, Nam Choo Kim of Seoul, Korea. The rest were from Quebec, members of the Boy Scouts of Canada and Les Scouts Catholiques. With the help of their councils and 200 adult volunteers, they had come together to stage this bilingual jamboree.

Towards the late afternoon the tent city was almost completed and everyone paraded for the opening ceremonies. The guests of honour were the Honourable Paul Comtois, Lieutenant Governor of the province, and the Quebec roads minister, the Hon. Bernard Pinard. The co-camps chiefs, Commissioner John W. H. Miner, Quebec Boy Scouts, and Commissioner Louis Pronovost of Les Scouts Catholiques, welcomed Scouts and expressed appreciation to the Quebec departments of tourism and of roads for loaning the park and making the many preparations required for the jamboree.

The idea for the jamboree originated with the City

Don Dick is a provincial field executive. He was Co-ordinator of the Quebec Jamboree.

of Drummondville, which was celebrating its 150th anniversary. This helped make the event a real community effort—canteen staffed by members of the Drummondville Legion, fire protection services provided by Drummondville Fire Department, hospital and first-aid facilities provided by a city clinic and the civil protection agency, and a bank and post office, courtesy of Drummondville.

During the week 45,000 visitors passed through the main gates to see Scouting in action. On Monday (the 5th) all Scouts took part in a gigantic get-acquainted wide game and a scramble to collect names of other Scouts from all over Canada and the United States. Each Scout was presented with a coloured card printed with one of the letters of the word "Jamboree". It was his aim to team up with brother Scouts to spell the word Jamboree. Taking part in the wide game was the first step in qualifying for a Jamboree Adventure Award, a colourful certificate filled with jamboree activity pictures which was presented on closing day.

Each morning, patrols competed in the special Scoutcraft competitions where they tested their skills in camping, pioneering and physical fitness. Most popular of these events were building monkey bridges and trying to make the best time in completing an obstacle course.

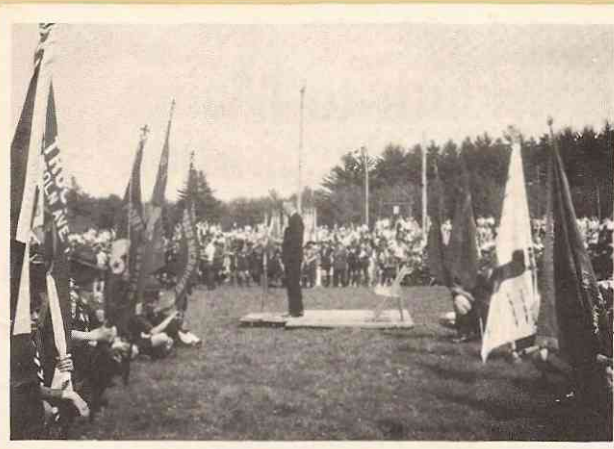
In the afternoon Scouts strutted their stuff in a Talent-O-Rama show or watched other activities, including civil defense survival, amateur radio with closed circuit television, dog handling, a precision drill squad of army and navy cadets, jet fly past, and the Black Watch of Canada pipe band. Highlight of the week was an opportunity for Scouts to sit down with some fifty representatives of business and the professions and talk about future careers. This session was extremely popular and received enthusiastic participation. Some of the larger business organizations provided their own tents with expensive exhibits and displays.

The most popular troop in camp was the eighteen-boy Eskimo group from Frobisher Bay and other northern points. They seemed to be everywhere, and if not downing gallons of soft drinks, they could be found swapping badges or proudly explaining the large exhibit of Eskimo handicrafts. Everywhere too were the hordes of Wolf Cubs who descended mid-week on the camp to have a first hand look at their big brothers in action.

Closing ceremonies on the evening of July 9th included a simulated RCMP musical ride staged by a Montreal troop, folk dancing, a popular French choir from Sherbrooke, and skits. However, the most popular man around was Big Jean Beliveau of the Montreal Canadiens hockey club.

Saturday morning saw the tented city quickly disappear and Scouts returned, tired but happy to their homes. The jamboree provided an opportunity for young citizens of Canada's two founding races to come to a better understanding of each other. And visitors saw how Scouting brings boys together in a spirit of brotherhood and common interest.

Was it successful? A Scout from Noranda wrote: "Enjoyed every minute; where will the next jamboree be?" ❖



The Hon. Bernard Pinard, Minister of Roads, officiates at the Jamboree opening ceremony.



A few swingers moving along the overhead ladders on the Obstacle Course.

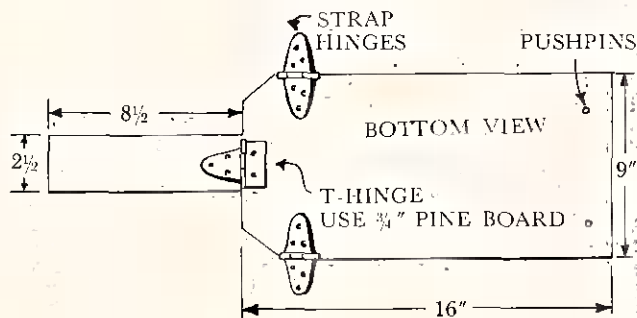
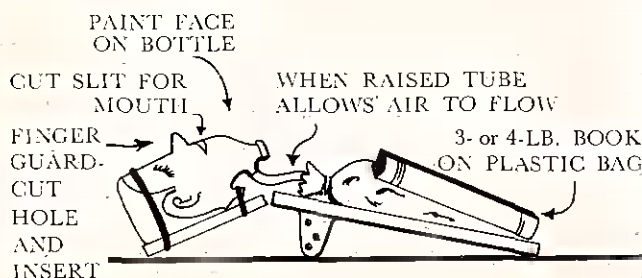
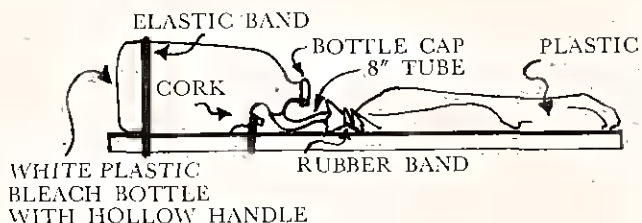
Some of Les Scouts Catholiques preparing a delicious pig barbecue.



Model for Mouth-to-Mouth Artificial Respiration

MATERIAL LIST

- 1 plastic bleach bottle ($\frac{1}{2}$ -gallon with hollow handle)
- 1 rubber finger tab (ventilated)
- 1 piece rubber tubing (12 inches x $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch diameter)
- 1 small tube of latex rubber adhesive
- 1 bottle black model dope or enamel ($\frac{1}{2}$ -ounce)
- 1 plastic refrigerator bag (2- to 4-quart)
- 3 rubber bands
- 3 strap hinges (6-inch)
- 1 cork ($\frac{1}{2}$ -inch diameter)
- 1 wood strip ($\frac{3}{4}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$ x $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches)
- 1 wood board (9 x 16 inches)
- 2 nails ($\frac{3}{4}$ -inch) or pushpins
- 1 box or roll of flexible plastic food wrap or plastic food bags. (To provide changeable sanitary surface for mouth)
- 1 book (3 to 4 pounds)



Note:—After first basic instruction and practice session has been held, remove strap hinges from each side of board. Roll up a coat or sweater and put it under the "shoulders" in place of hinges. This prevents using hinges as a crutch and makes demonstration and practice more realistic.

APRIL PROGRAM PLANNING GUIDE FOR VENTURERS

SERVICE THROUGH SAFETY

Highway Safety

It has been said that the only difference between some drivers today and Billy the Kid is the weapons used — one aimed a gun, the other aims a car.

Here are figures from the Driver Control Branch of the Ontario Department of Transport:

The age group 16-24 make up 18.8% of the licensed drivers in Ontario. They were involved in 528 fatal road accidents causing 644 deaths. This amounts to 29.6% of all fatal road accidents in Ontario.

Driver Education

Are driver education courses part of the curriculum in your schools? If so, will your Venturers take part? If not, what can be done to get a driver education course in your community? Could you work an arrangement with other Venturer groups; the Canadian Highway Safety Council; a driving school; a garage; the police and fire departments; insurance agencies? Could you procure driver education kits; instructors; cars; lawyers as speakers?

Possibly the Venturers could sponsor such a course for all youth in the community.

Water Safety

As the ice disappears, have Venturers consider the following in water safety;

- * develop a water safety plan for practice at a swimming pool
- * develop a safety plan for a camp waterfront
- * courses in swimming and lifesaving
- * safe boating practices for all types of boats
- * safety in water skiing and other water sports

Plan a training program to improve skills in one or more of these areas. Are there employment opportunities for Venturers who qualify in these skills?

Rules of the Road

These rules cover navigational signs as well as the highway code. The federal Department of Transport produces an excellent booklet — Safety Afloat.

SCOUTERS BOOKSHELF



Ask for these books at your favourite bookstore or library

New Treasury for Young Readers. 200 pages. The Readers Digest Association. \$3.98. Here is a fine selection of more than forty stories, fiction and non-fiction, and more than a dozen quizzes, how-to-do-its and games.

From adventure tales of a runaway locomotive, a transcontinental car race, an escape from behind the Iron Curtain, and Sir Ernest Shackleton's Antarctic survival saga of 1916, through stories about such modern heroes as Louis Armstrong, John Glenn and Wilma Rudolph, to a host of delightful animal stories, there is entertaining and educational fare that will appeal to boys of Cub and Scout age for many years.

The editors have thoughtfully placed each game and how-to-do-it page immediately following a story or article that arouses the reader's interest in that particular subject.

The easy-to-read text, on 8½ x 11-inch pages, is well-prepared in detail and variety. The layout and illustrations, many in full colour, make it a modern-looking attractive book.

Helping Youth Avoid Four Great Dangers by Hal and Jean Vermes. 157 pages. G.R. Welch Company Limited. \$4.25. Smoking, drinking, venereal disease and narcotics addiction - these are four dangers that menace today's society, particularly its youth.

The U.S. Surgeon General and the health departments in Canada and Brit-

ain have had studies and investigations made in the attempt to curb these evils. From reports made to these and other health research organizations, most of the statistical material in this book is taken; and nearly all the material is referenced to an authority.

Under well organized headings, progressing from facts about the habit to methods of prevention, the book examines these problems - their causes, devastating effects and what is being done about them.

This is a useful book for educators, parents and other youth trainers.

Scouts on Safari by David Harwood. 175 pages. Clarke, Irwin & Co. Ltd. \$4.25. These are six first-rate stories that show how Scouting provides a vehicle for the adventure-loving nature of boys and young men.

Rediscovery of the lost city of the Kalahari desert, a 4,000-mile bicycle journey to Sicily, the first launching of a boat on a remote highland loch, the eventful bus trip of a university Scout and Guide club to Iran, an English troop's camp on a Yugoslav island, and a rugged mid-winter expedition in Southern England - these adventurers are told in vivid detail using many of the participants' own words.

This is a special kind of idea book that will appeal to the wanderlust of Scouts, Venturers and Rovers.

One Penny Black by Edwin P. Hoyt. 122 pages. General Publishing Company Ltd. \$4.50.

Although the hobby of stamp collecting is less than 125 years-old, it has a colour-

ful and fascinating history.

The author tells in a pleasant anecdotal style about early postal service (before there were "stamps"), how collecting became big business (and how this has changed the nature of the hobby), how stamps became valuable, and how some of the fabulous stamp collections were amassed by early collectors.

Young and old stamp enthusiasts will find the book a thoroughly enjoyable excursion into the past and behind the scenes of the world's most popular hobby.

The Art of Survival by Cord Christian Troebst. 312 pages. Doubleday Canada Limited. \$6.95.

On lonely mountain slopes, in vast burning deserts and on the heaving oceans some men have survived disaster while others perished.

This arresting study recounts a wide selection of true stories on the subject pointing out reasons for the success or failure of the people who were caught in disaster.

Troebst claims that the art of survival can be learned and he expertly describes how men have studied the matter by deliberately placing themselves in situations that stretched the human mind and body to its limits.

He also discusses survival training, rescue procedures and some of the equipment specially designed to sustain survivors.

While the book covers a wide latitude of circumstances and data, its narrative style is clear and smooth flowing.

Anyone who may someday be stranded in the desert or on a mountainside, who may live through a shipwreck or a plane crash will profit from the valuable information assembled here.

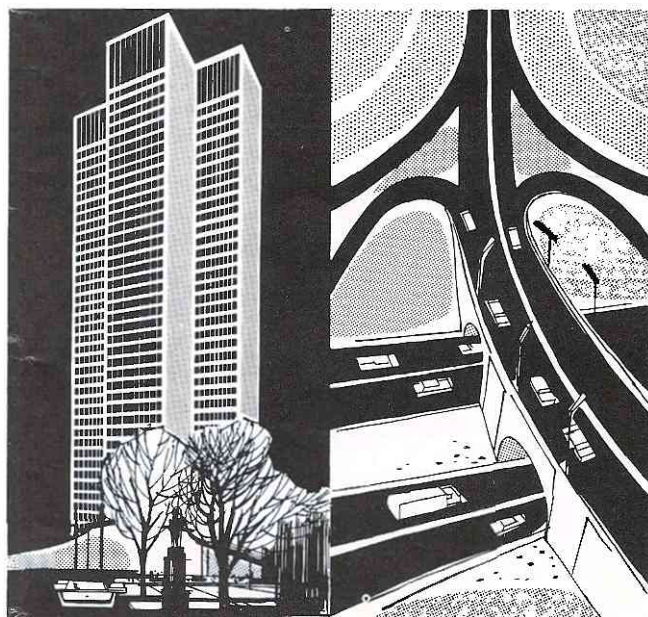


CANOE TRIPS
ALGONQUIN PARK
ONTARIO

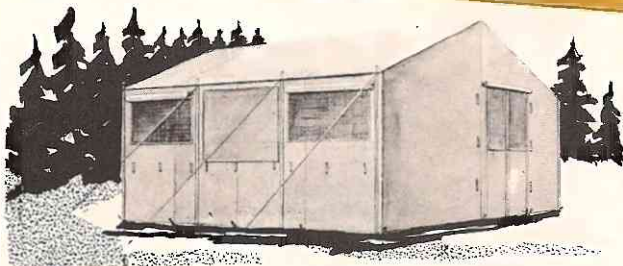
Complete Outfitting Service & Base for Canoe Trips in Alg. Park; 2100 Lakes in 3000 Sq. Miles of Wilderness Area; 3 hr. drive from Toronto; Special Rates for Scouts & Groups; Open May 1 - Oct. 15; Write—**ALGONQUIN OUTFITTERS, Box 3, Oxtongue Lake, Ontario**



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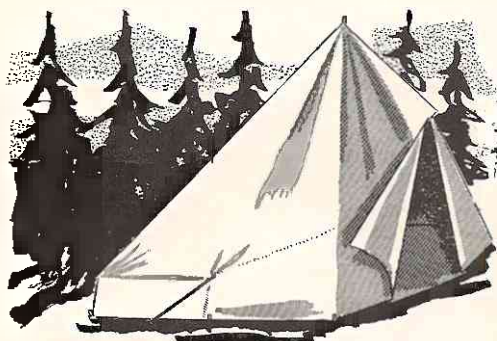


1966 TENTAGE and EQUIPMENT



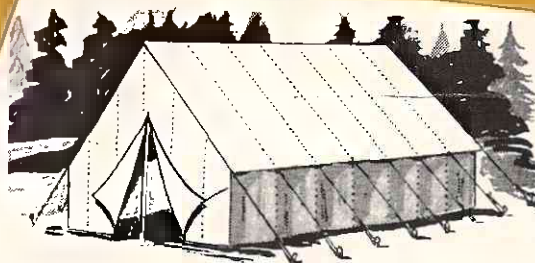
JAMBOREE TENT

Tested and proved at many international events—vinyl coated nylon ventilators both sides full length of tent (9' way) with new awning type storm flaps, dutch zippered door with storm flap, sewn in floor, inside ridge assembly, two utility pockets, yellow polypropylene ropes—weight 60 lbs. approx:
12' x 9' x 7' x 5½' walls 52-322 \$99.95



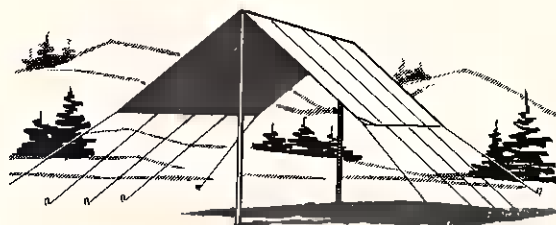
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Blue "camp-lite" cloth—complete with drill carrying bag, 3 piece steel pole and steel pegs. Light—compact—ideal for overnight trips. Weight 10 lbs. approx:
7' long, 6' wide, 5' high tapering to 1' wall 52-317 \$21.95



WALL TENT

A very practical and popular tent—ideal for patrol or group camping—weight 43 lbs. approx:
9' x 12' x 3' x 6½' 52-312 \$47.95



KITCHEN OR DINING FLY

Provides protection from sun and rain—a MUST for patrol or troop camping—weight 33 lbs. approx:
12' x 17' — 7' ridge 52-310 \$39.95

ALL TENTS AND SHELTERS are of SUPERIOR QUALITY BEING RUGGEDLY CONSTRUCTED FROM HEAVY BLUE DRILL—11 Oz. after treatment, water and rot repellent—(except the VENTURER 52-317 which is made with "hiking-light" material).

ALL COMPLETE WITH STEEL POLES AND PEGS



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Designed for the individual—closed front, "V" back. Price consistent with its excellent quality—weight 7 lbs. approx:
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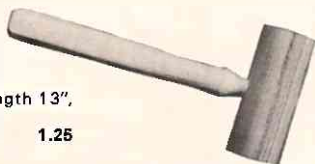
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FOUR ARM COAT HANGER

Adjustable for steel poles of ¾" to 1½" diameter. The four various lengths of hooks open to 180°. #52-11885



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