

NOVEMBER 1966 VOL 44 No 3

the scout leader

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BIRTHDAY*





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

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CONTENTS

Canada's District Badges 18
Rifle Competitions 17
Klondike Camporee 4
Program Centre: To Help Others 9
Scout Law IV, The 8
Scoutscope 13
Scouters Bookshelf 18
Winter Games 15
1967 World Jamboree 7
World Training Meeting 14

Scout Leader

cover: Cubs at London Ontario celebrating
this year's 50th anniversary of Cubbing in
Canada.

Photo: London Free Press

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**REGISTRATION
ROUND-UP TIME?**



- 1 Put names in alphabetical order according to the surname or family name.
- 2 Put given name first, followed by surname or family name.
- 3 Do not use nicknames. If member is being re-registered, use same name as in previous year.
- 4 Include full postal address, zone number and apartment number if any.
- 5 Print or type -- do not write names and addresses.
- 6 Send in complete forms with forms of the other sections of your group.
- 7 Follow instructions you receive from the Scout council where your group is registered.

Help your council to help your group!

REGISTER EARLY!

KLONDIKE CAMPOREE

Ted H. West



Ted H. West



by Wendy Havard

When the long, cold winter begins to make you and your Scouts restless, why not try a "Klondike Camporee"?

One was held in February, 1966 at Otawandaron Reserve Camp Grounds in The Pinery Park, near Port Franks, Ontario. Scouts gathered from Sarnia, London, Blenheim, Petrolia, Forest, Lapeer and Port Huron, Michigan.

For two days they lived like miners in the Klondike, pitting their skills against each other and the elements.

The thirty patrols of 192 Scouts gathered on Saturday with camp equipment and dogsleds. Each patrol had a sled made by the Scouts themselves, and they used it to bring in equipment to the camp sites. Later the sleds were used in the two main

competition events.

The Scouts camped out in below freezing weather using straw floors in their tents. Their leaders stuck to heated cabins for the night.

The camporee was held under the direction of the "Mayor of Dawson City", Cliff Robinson, A.D.C. Special Events for Sarnia District. Supervision was in the hands of Camporee staff, not individual Scouters.

Each patrol consisted of not less than five or more than eight scouts. Four were required to have at least Second Class standing.

Information was sent to the boys a month in advance, giving them the date of the camporee, and details on suitable

clothing, bedding, food and equipment.

Here is the program as it was set up for the two day event.

Saturday

9 - 11 Registration

Set up Patrol site

11:30 Official opening

11:45 - 1:30 Lunch

1:30 - 5 Yukon Trail Open (Work on Patrol Sites)

5:00 - 7:00 Prepare and serve dinner

7:15 Court of Honour

7:15 - 8:30 Free Time

8:30 - 9:30 Entertainment

(Malimute Saloon)

9:30 - 10:30 Hot snack at Patrol site

11:00 Lights out

Sunday

8:00 Rise - Wash - Breakfast

9:00 Flag Break

11:00 Sled Race

12:00 Lunch and clean up camp site

1:30 Awards presented and closing

The biggest event was the four hour "Yukon Trail". Scouts left at intervals to follow a rough course through the bush. At certain points there were fifteen-minute stops where the boys were tested on aspects of Scouting such as axmanship, first aid, estimations, compass, building a fire and

boiling water, making a life-line, knotting, and finding animals and vegetation suitable for survival if lost.

The prizes were gold nuggets. Each patrol was issued with a miner's license and each staff member was made an honorary citizen, entitling him to a certificate at the closing of the camporee.

Sunday's main event was a sled race held, unfortunately, on a very poor course. There were only a few patches of snow, the rest of the course being sand.

Thirty sleds lined up to wait for the starting signal. There was one boy on each sled. Another rode on the back of the sled

pushing when necessary, while the rest played the part of "huskies".

The sleds moved across an open field, converged on a small uphill path, then raced along another narrow trail to the finish line.

Many of the sleds came apart at the seams because of their frailty. Others were so heavy they bogged down. This shows how important the climate is to an event of this type.

In spite of the below zero temperatures and lack of snow, spirits remained high throughout the camp.

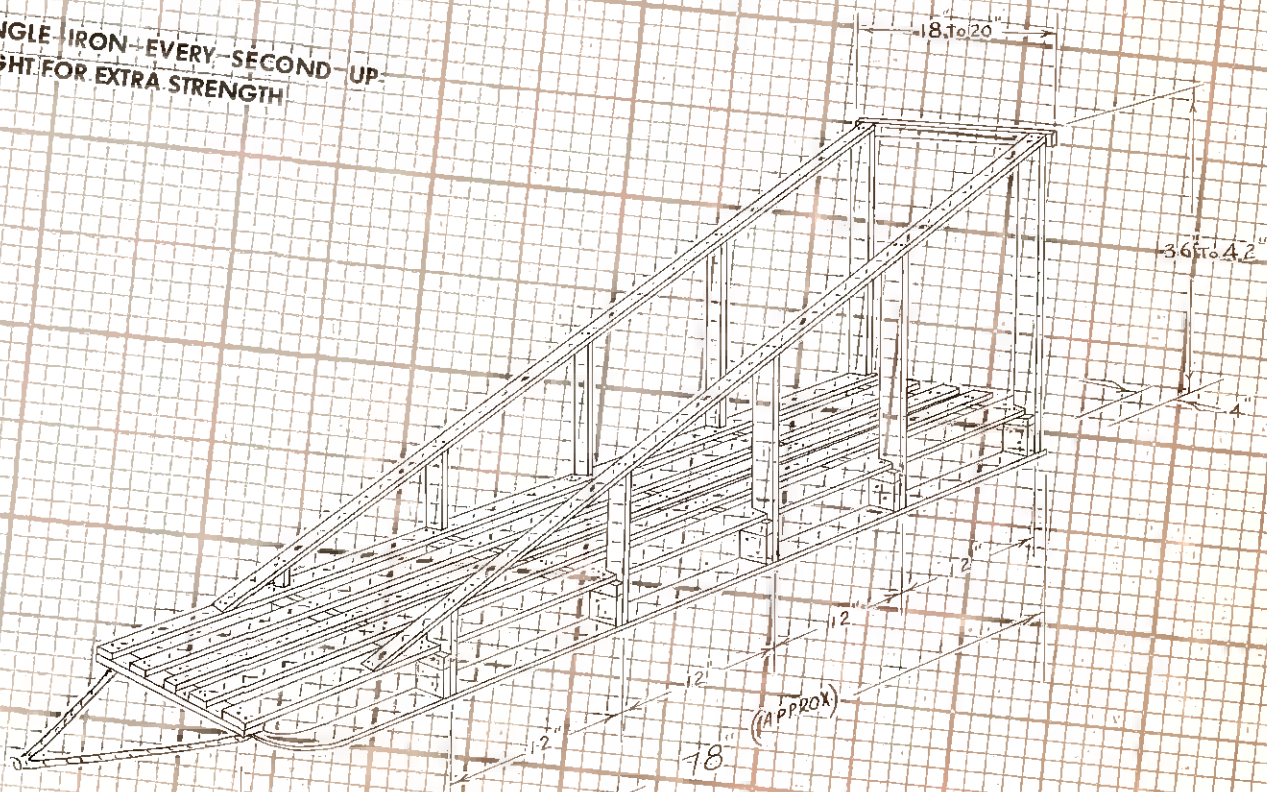
If you find yourself in ideal climatic conditions, this could be the best camporee yet. What could be more fitting for 1967, the anniversary of Confederation?

Build a Klondike Sled

BILL OF MATERIALS

- 2 pcs 4" x 1" x 6'6" runners
- 7 pcs 1" x 2" x 18" cross supports
- 5 pcs 1" x 2" x 6'6" floor cover
- 10 pcs 1" x 2" x 6" upright supports
- 2 pcs 1" x 2" x 42" rear supports
- 2 pcs 1" x 2" x 35" 2nd rear supports
- 2 pcs 1" x 2" x 30" middle supports
- 2 pcs 1" x 2" x 23" 2nd front support
- 2 pcs 1" x 2" x 17" front support
- 2 pcs 1" x 2" x 6'6" hand rail

ANGLE IRON - EVERY SECOND UPRIGHT FOR EXTRA STRENGTH





Are you ready for the XII World Jamboree?

If not, you'd better move fast or there won't be room. Scout contingents from nearly 100 countries will be gathering at Farragut State Park, Idaho and that's a lot of people even for a 5,000 acre park. An aerial view of the park is shown on the next page.

You don't have much time to prepare either. The dates for the camp are August 1 - 9, 1967, less than a year away.

The Jamboree commemorates the experimental camp Baden-Powell conducted with twenty-two boys on Brownsea Island, July 30 - August 10, 1907. The theme is *For Friendship*, an excellent motto with Scouts from all over the world participating.

Canada will be sending 1,440 representatives, including Scouts, Troop Leaders and Scouters. Jamboree troops are being formed on a provincial basis.

There will be twelve subcamps with 1,296 campers in each and our Jamboree troops will be distributed among them. A standard Jamboree troop will contain thirty-three Scouts and three Scouters, e.g., one Scoutmaster, two Assistant Scoutmasters.

And what awaits the boys when they get to Farragut Park?

One of the most exciting events will be a skill-orama display centre known as Bonanza. Contingents will be able to show the Scouting skills, customs, folklore and culture of their own countries.

A Bonanza area will hold a central control tower surrounded by about 100 booths, a pool, a stage and cooking and pioneering areas.

There will be a wide game simulating the gold rush. Scouts from all countries will join together in teams of twelve. After orientation instructions, they will prospect for "gold nuggets".

An Adventure Award will be offered to encourage Scouts to participate in the full jamboree program.

If it can be arranged, the highlight of the jamboree will be a real Western Championship Rodco.

The cost of attending the jamboree will be \$90 plus travel and tour expenses. Below is a table showing the costs:

Jamboree Fee (\$50 U.S.)	\$55
Equipment Charge	\$20
Administration Charge	\$10
Contingency Fund	\$ 5
	\$90

The fee includes twenty-nine meals commencing with supper on July 31 and ending with breakfast August 10. Rations will be issued in the patrol units.

Cooking will be with charcoal and paper plates, cups and napkins will be used. Contingents will be responsible for furnishing their own charcoal stoves and cooking gear.

Any Scout who wishes to participate must be at least fourteen as of June 1, 1967 and under eighteen,



7

as of August 1, 1967. He must be skillful in such activities as camping and show real Scout spirit. The minimum rank accepted is First Class or its equivalent. Each Scout must have the approval of his Scoutmaster, parents or guardian and his Provincial Council.

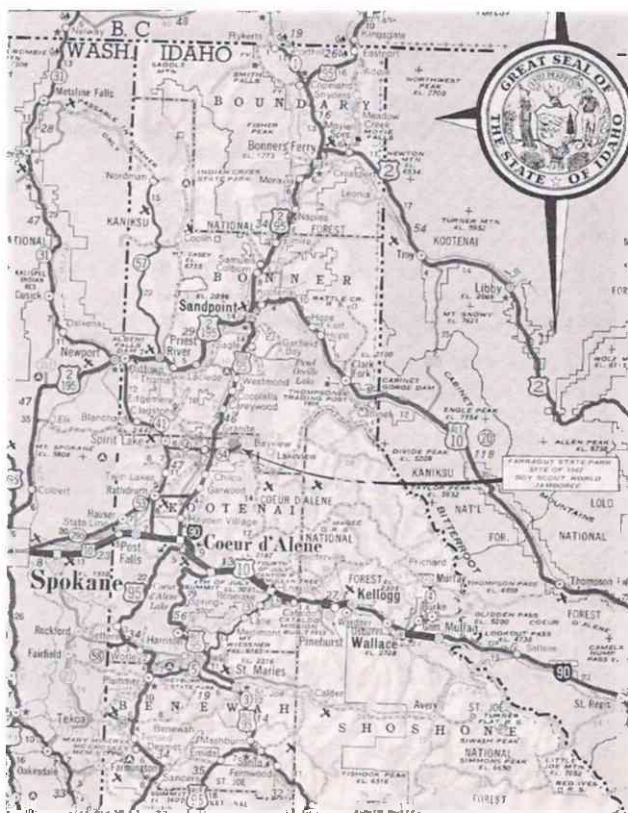
The Jamboree will be open to the public each day but no Scout camping will be permitted within fifty miles of the site.

Those who can't visit, needn't despair of missing all the fun. Special T.V. and radio programs will be broadcast from the Jamboree. By use of satellites and prerecorded tapes these programs will reach all areas of the world.

For the lucky ones who do get to the Jamboree, the fun won't end there. The Boy Scouts of America have invited Jamboree contingents from all Scouting countries to be the guests of Scouts and local councils for one week after the Jamboree. Some Canadian Scouts will live in the homes of Scouts and Scouters, and visit or attend the council camp. Besides participating in community activities, they would have an excellent chance to go sightseeing.

Other Canadian Scouts will go on a tour to Vancouver after the Jamboree, then home.

Whether you visit the Jamboree as part of a contingent or as a visitor, it will be a worthwhile experience. Get ready for it now.



THE SCOUT LAW IV

by John Peterson

5. A Scout is courteous

This Law, and its comment has remained unchanged.

The French version is, again, much more general: "Le Scout est couteux et chevaleresque: Il faut cultiver l'amour au sens voulu par Dieu quand il a mis en nous le sentiment de bienveillance souverain qui porte à servir le prochain, à le considérer avec bonté, à lui témoigner de la sympathie, de la reconnaissance pour le bien qu'on lui doit." Thus interpreted the fifth Law disappears within the third, for the interpretation is concerned with duty to one's neighbour.

The American version is "He is polite to all, especially to women, children and old people and the weak and helpless. He must not take pay for being helpful or courteous."

This seems to be a tidier way of stating the Law. It disposes of the need to explain "courteous." It has no need of the rag-bag "et cetera" of the English commentary and satisfactorily widens "invalids, cripples," to the "weak and helpless."

Both invalids and cripples are words with limited currency today, and but doubtfully within the vocabulary of the young. The terms probably exclude the mentally handicapped—the largest category of the weak and helpless. It is doubtful whether the absolute of 'helplessness' would be generally acceptable in England today. It would be interesting to know what Scouters working with the handicapped have to say.

The English Scout "must not take any reward for being helpful or courteous." It can, however, be discourteous not to accept a reward for a courteous act—as we all know. The last time I was tipped was by a nine-year-old Indian boy. I had opened a door for his grandmother and his two sisters. He properly brought up the rear—and gave me 3 Smarties. Does the commentary aim at the intent of the Scout (i.e. that he should not seek a reward) and not the action of the receiver of the courtesy (over whom, if he is not a Scout, the Law has no power)? It may well be that it is for this reason that the Americans substitute 'pay' for reward, relying on a reward being unexpected, and payment being something that is bargained for and expected.

In an act of courtesy there are at least two people involved, and for it to be courteous, both giver and receiver must regard it as such. There is real difficulty here for the young, for manners change. Many adults, especially in the chance encounter, expect the young to adopt a subordinate position and will regard them as polite only when they do. The young today are disinclined to accept this, and sometimes argue that it is discourteous of their seniors to have these expectations. There is a quotation from a school-leaver in the Newsom Report (p. 15): "We had the feeling that if they treated us like little children we'd behave like it"—and there is no doubt that he did *not* mean good little children.

Being ill-mannered is an ancient and regular charge made by adults against the young. Often young people, in their own defence, will say that their actions were misinterpreted. A 'good turn' is less dependent upon the interpretation of the receiver than an act of courtesy and good turns are probably much less subject to changes of fashion than acts of courtesy. An act becomes a good turn almost wholly by way of the intention of the doer. There may be something to be said for attaching the 'good turn' sentence of the third Law to the fifth. It would add something more controllably within the power of the Scout to achieve, than courtesy. A good turn, like a courteous act, contains no intent of payment, and good turns, like being polite, are owed by the Scout to all.

It could be argued that another sentence of the commentary on the third Law: "He must be prepared at any time to save life or to help injured persons," if not transferred to the commentary on the motto, might conveniently come to this Law, too. It would thus reinforce the helpfulness element in the Scout's relationship with other people.

6. A Scout is a friend to animals

The original commentary on this Law is now quaint and clearly will not do. "He should save them as far as possible from pain, and should not kill any animal unnecessarily, even if it is only a fly—for it is one of God's creatures." This has been changed to "He should save them as far as possible from pain, and should not kill any animal unnecessarily, for it is one of God's creatures. Killing an animal for food or an animal that is harmful is allowable."

Does the last sentence add anything that is not contained in the first. It would be very interesting to know why the somewhat obvious statement on killing for food was added. Does this recognise that the vast majority of boys do not kill for food and are utterly divorced from death. Perhaps, now, the Law is so irrelevant to the everyday boy that it might disappear altogether—or be tucked in with the fifth Law. Standing as a separate Law, can it be regarded as adequately stating the Scout's responsibility to nature. Is he not required to have a more ecological approach than the Law at present contains? And if this were done even the fly could be restored to its place.

This is recognised by the French Law: "Le Scout voit dans la nature l'oeuvre de Dieu. Il aime les plantes et les animaux. L'enseignement qu'on retire du contact avec la nature sauvage est indispensable au scoutisme. Il développe en nous les facultés d'observation et de deduction, l'endurance, le courage, la patience, l'ingéniosité, la confiance en soi, le sang-froid, le coup d'oeil; enfin, on découvre toujours plus, toujours mieux, l'ordre sublime qui règne dans la Nature et qui conduit au Créateur."

This broad, and in part theological, statement goes far beyond an expression of respect for nature, and runs into two main difficulties. It is often claimed that young people find God in Nature. This is presumably based upon the assumption, as implied in the French commentary, that confronted with the outdoor world, and able to comprehend its order, the boy comes to wonder about the provenance, its purpose, and his place within it. These are religious questions, and may be asked, by the sons of Gentile, Jew, Hindu—or Trobriand Islanders—when thus confronted. Maybe there is good evidence that this does happen. *Lord of the Flies* reminds us that there is also evidence to the contrary.

The outdoor world is indispensable to Scouting; but quite what is developed in boys there is extremely difficult to list. The claim of an increase in physical fitness may well be demonstrable along with an increase of knowledge of how to adapt and behave out of doors. It may also be possible that there is a demonstrable transfer of what he has learned in the open air, to other contexts. He is, for example, physically fitter—as a result of being out-doors. He brings his physical improvement indoors with him. The qualities that are said to be developed by the out-of-doors are ones of enormous importance and great value and no one would wish to deceive himself or mislead either himself or others in trying to encourage them. It is, however, exceedingly difficult to say exactly what is meant by the general concept of, for example, endurance, courage and patience, and open to question as to how much, if at all, boys can be trained to develop these qualities in a general way. These are different matters from training boys how to behave in specific situations. All can agree that the outdoor life is good for boys—and perhaps a general statement is best left there.

The American version avoids the obvious pitfalls of the original English statement, and comes near to expressing an ecological view:

"He is a friend to animals. He will not kill nor hurt any living creature needlessly, but will strive to save and protect all harmless life."

"Needlessly" and "harmless" are the saving words and the ones, presumably, that the Scout explores for interpretation.

(to be continued)

To Help Others...



When a boy is brought to the point of being concerned for the welfare of others, and being of service to them, he is helped in his growth to maturity. This belief is reflected in the mottos of Scouting: "Do Your Best", "Be Prepared" and "Service To Others".

Concern for the welfare of others is a prerequisite to giving service. It can be encouraged by emphasizing important ideals: courtesy; respect for others; respect for property; cheerful acceptance of home responsibilities; and, helpfulness to friends and neighbours. Design your section's program to reinforce these ideals.

Teach members how to greet special guests at the meeting - and give them the chance to practice this skill. Introduce play acting as a means of trying out new behaviour - addressing dignitaries, meeting people for the first time. The need for more sophisticated manners increases with age. Role play - how to act on a first date, what to do on formal occasions - weddings, special celebrations and ceremonies - how to offer help to someone. Make use of discussions to have members explore the subjects of home chores and responsibilities to the community.

Boys like to be useful and in every community there are many ways they can be of service.

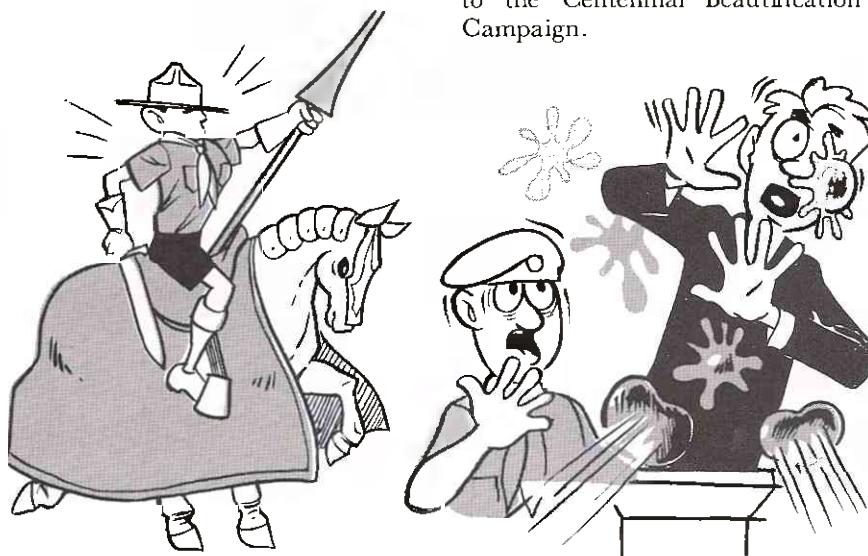
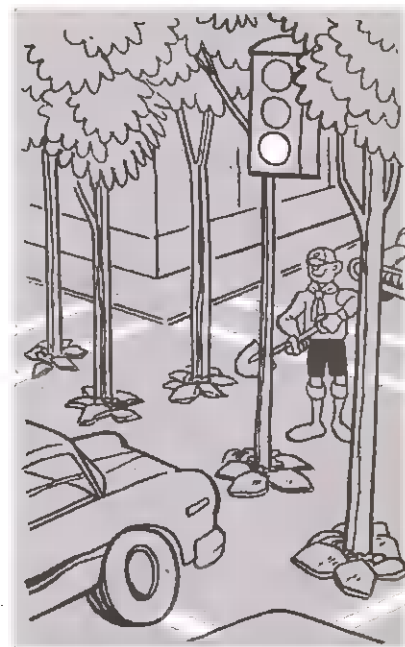
For instance, Canada's Centennial provides opportunities. Scouting can provide first aid teams and messengers for special events taking place across the land. Centennial service could take the form of contributing to knowledge of local history through research into the communities' past; meeting new Canadians - making them welcome to Canada and Scouting! A worthwhile contribution could be made to the Centennial Beautification Campaign.

Your group could:

- conduct an anti-litter campaign to help keep school, church and other public property grounds clean
- assist in the development of park areas
- undertake conservation activities of stream and camp site beautification

What a contribution Scouting could make to the beauty of the country if every one of its 300,000 members planted and cared for one tree during Centennial!

Select activities from the accompanying list to include in your section's next month's program.



There is another reason for encouraging youth to acquire the habit of willing service. The increasing amount of leisure available to Canadians can be looked on as either an advantage or disadvantage of our rapidly changing society. The difference depends on what we do with this newfound leisure. Too much leisure can be soul-destroying. Many Canadians are finding that creative and useful community service is a positive outlet for their energies. They should know about the opportunities provided by community organizations and institutions. This suggests another aspect of your section's program - find out about the community.

Encourage broad contact with government business, social, welfare and service organizations: make visits; have guests to meetings; encourage boys to prepare projects, displays, etc. on services in the community.

Youth can prepare for adult service in the community by:

- learning of the organization of local government, the responsibilities of elected representatives and the qualifications for voting in local elections
- finding out about the kinds of local taxes families pay. How do these taxes benefit the community?
- attending court proceedings and finding out about the judicial system
- making a display showing the purpose and operation of the community chest or united appeal

Other projects involve a different kind of knowledge of the community. Some of these are:

- putting on a song-fest of Canadian folksongs. Boys should learn something of the meaning and origin of these.
- exploring the art and music of various nationalities represented in the community
- finding out about the work of volunteer organizations in the community. The vocational opportunities in each can be explored by Venturers and Rovers.
- the physically strong and well should not forget the handicapped. Some handicapped boys can be recruited into Scouting and thus gain a sense of belonging.

Rovers and Venturers can help run meetings for handicapped children. Their services at crippled children's camps and visits to the more severely handicapped at home or in the hospital will be appreciated.

There are many troops and packs both in northern Canada and in other countries that would benefit from help.



Sections wishing to help Scouting in the North should get in touch with their provincial headquarters. Past projects have included sending uniforms and neckerchiefs to this area. A troop or pack in the North is often "twinned" with one in southern parts of Canada. Members are exchanged for short periods so that the members learn about each other's customs.

The Canadian Scout Brotherhood Fund is an excellent opportunity to help Scouting in Canada and abroad. Funds help Scouts that have suffered loss of property or equipment because of flood, fire, hurricane or other disasters. It also provides equipment and literature for needy Scouts in underdeveloped countries. Recently, the National Council has authorized this fund for use in the promotion of international training. Donations may be sent to The Canadian Scout Brotherhood Fund, National Headquarters, Boy Scouts of Canada, Box 3520, Station "C", Ottawa 3, Ontario.

Badges

There are numerous badges that Cubs and Scouts can earn that help motivate boys to service. Encourage Wolf Cubs to work towards their Blue Star, First Aider, Guide and Interpreter badges. Have Scouts try for the Citizen, Fireman, First Aid, Pathfinder, World Friendship and Conservation badges.

Skills

Sometimes it is not sufficient to want to be of service. Particularly in times of emergency, it is necessary to be trained in certain skills - life saving, first aid, etc.

Scouting has given service during times of emergency because Scouters took the time to train boys in basic skills. During the Springhill mining disaster, Scouts carried messages, baby-sat, helped in the emergency feeding, checked tents and marquees. Close to the pit head they pitched a tent and operated in shifts to take on any job - hardly the sort of undertaking for youngsters! But they were Scouts and had been trained for the job. Your section should be, too.

All members should be proficient in two methods of artificial respiration and their application to victims of drowning, electrocution, suffocation or gassing. Thousands of children are accidentally poisoned each year. Treatment of poisoning and knowledge of the location of Poison Control Centres is a must.

As winter approaches, attention should be given to ice-rescue techniques. Teach the use of ladders, poles, human chains and other extensions to reach victims. Practice ice-rescues using a dummy on a local skating rink. In the further interests of emergency training and service try:

- organizing an ice patrol in the community
- placing warning signs and rescue equipment at potential danger spots
- inviting local safety personnel, policemen, firemen, etc., to give specialized instruction
- brushing up on rescue knots and lifeline throwing
- organizing an ice accident prevention poster campaign, placing the winning posters in public locations.



The increase in the sport of skiing provides a unique opportunity for older members to be of service. Venturers and Rovers can join or form ski patrols. Training in first aid and casualty simulation under winter conditions is invaluable.

Practice in searching for lost persons is both educational and appealing. A dummy is concealed and traces of evidence such as footprints and shreds of clothing are scattered. A map of the area, marked for systematic searching, is required. Wolf Cubs would find the use of search dogs particularly interesting. Is there a local dog club that can be visited or will bring dogs to the meeting hall?

Well, there you have it - some ideas for use in your section in the months ahead. Why not base your

section's next month's program on the theme "To Help Others - - -"

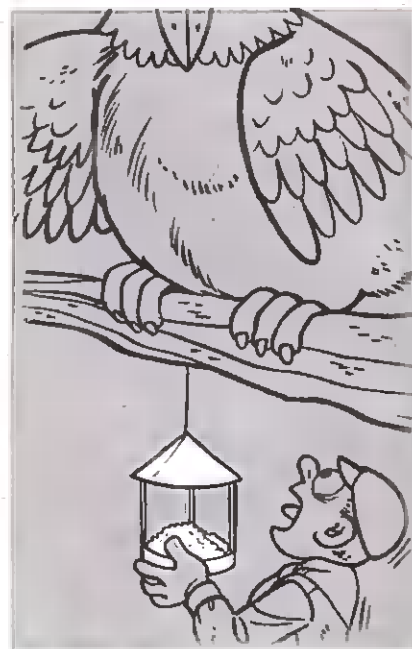
One final word. The most imaginative community service project carried out by a Pack, Troop, Venturer section and Crew and reported to us before December 31, 1966, will be printed in the pages of the Program Corner in succeeding months.

Send a report of your section's projects to "To Help Others", Boy Scouts of Canada, Program Services, Box 3520, Postal Station "C", Ottawa 3, Ontario.



Try these projects:

- operate a bicycle safety course for youngsters in the community
- make and set out bird feeding stations
- put on a show at an old-folks home
- distribute safety literature and information
- clean up a local cemetery, park or playground
- assist elderly and handicapped persons in getting to church
- help in the repair of furniture or decorating the sponsor's building
- visit and play checkers and chess with shut-ins
- help put on a party for a children's group
- build and place out nesting and den boxes
- operate a toy-repair centre, collect, repair and distribute toys
- invite live-alones to dinner



SCOUT SCOPE

Oshawa Times



Still Going Strong

Col. R.S. McLaughlin of Oshawa watched Cubs present a first aid display at a Cub-oree in Camp Samac. Col. "Sam", who is ninety-four, toured the camp and thoroughly enjoyed all the displays.

Cub Foster Parents

Sui Hei Tak, a six-year-old Chinese boy has been adopted by the 17th Bendale Cub Pack. Under the foster parents plan, the Bendale B Cubs provide the Hong Kong infant with a monthly cash grant of \$8.00, clothing, household equipment, medical care and education. The pack keeps in touch with him through letters, translated at plan headquarters.

Other packs interested in adopting a child should write to plan headquarters, post office box 65, Station B, Montreal.

Scouting History in B.C.

A Centennial project of the British Columbia - Yukon provincial Scout council is the acquisition of material of historical value such as diaries, photographs, records and trophies to be placed in the B.C. Archives and Museum.

Potential donors are asked to write through regular channels or directly to the provincial headquarters describing any of these articles they may wish to offer.

A Family Effort

All eight members of the Dunn family are involved in Scouting and Guiding. The Duns live in Ontario's Fort Henry Heights District.

Sgt. Irvine Dunn is a Scoutmaster. Mrs. Dunn is a Cubmaster, Cathy is an assistant Cubmaster and badge secretary, Elva is an assistant Cubmaster, Robert and Billy are Scouts, Audrey is a Brownie and Joey is a Cub.

Bill Baird



London Free Press



Back to Rome

Roman games were the main feature of a camporee held at the Port Franks Scout Reserve in Western Ontario. Several Michigan troops joined forty-five patrols from the Sarnia area to take part in the fun.

This Is Fun?

The 1st Burnaby Burrard Senior Scout Troop successfully completed an arduous 100 miles hike from Manning Park on the Hope Princeton Highway to Jones Lake, ten miles west of Hope.

They followed the Skyline Trail, used seventy years ago by smugglers to carry gold and whisky from the United States to Kamloops.

During their hike, the boys put out a bush fire at Greendrop Lake, met a bear and came close to losing one member over a cliff. Fortunately, the near casualty suffered only head cuts and bruises.

Cubs Beware

Due to the dangers inherent in using carbon tetrachloride to kill insects, a change has been made on page 12 of *The Way To The Stars*. The author now recommends the use of ethyl acetate in killing jars since this is completely safe for young people.

Marksmanship

The calibre of marksmanship for the Pepsi-Cola and Drummond Trophies was much higher this year.

First prize for the Pepsi-Cola Trophy went to the Estonian Kalev Boy Scouts, A team, Montreal, Quebec; second prize went to the Estonian Kalev Boy Scouts, B team, Montreal, Que., third prize went to the 6th St. Paul's Sea Scouts, Victoria, B.C. This trophy is for team competition with .22 rifles.

First prize for the Drummond Trophy went to Toomas Merilo of the Estonian Kalev Boy Scouts, Montreal, Que.; second prize went to Ilmar Altsaar of the Estonian Kalev Boy Scouts, Montreal, Que.; third prize went to Mart Leetmaa of the Estonian Kalev Boy Scouts, Montreal, Que.

The Estonian Kalev Scouts took the first nine places in the Drummond Trophy Competition. The judges were two officials of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association.

Colin Clark



Firearms

The Freeman Rover Crew of Burlington (Ontario) District has developed a presentation of "Safe Gun Handling". It has been given to Scout troops, service clubs, church men's clubs, and the Ontario Rover Leaders Conference.

The presentation includes a demonstration of rifles and shot guns, showing the various types of actions and an explanation of the range and individual characteristics of various types of firearms.

Coloured slides show a typical hunt, demonstrating the right and wrong way on basic points such as field of fire, target identification, and fence crossing.

This presentation is not to encourage hunting but to help stimulate people to observe safety precautions.

Attention, Please!

Scouts and Venturers interested in corresponding by tape recordings are invited to get in touch with the 1st Clearview Scout Groups (11 yrs. - 15 yrs. and Seniors 15 yrs. - 18 yrs.) They can be contacted by writing to, or sending tapes to:

1st Clearview Scout Group,
70 Royal Ave.,
Pooraka, Adelaide,
South Australia.

The recorder used is a four track which can be used as a two track. The speed is 3 3/4 i.p.s.

Cake, Anyone?

Cubs drew a huge birthday cake through the streets of Hamilton in a parade to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of Cubbing in Canada. More than 12,000 youngsters took part in the Spectator-sponsored parade, an annual event in Hamilton. At City Hall, Air Vice Marshal James Harvey, Deputy Chief Scout of Canada, took the salute.

Hamilton Spectator



IVth WORLD TRAINING CONFERENCE

By Bower Carty and Charles B. Stafford

Gilwell Park on the edge of Epping Forest was the beautiful and historic setting for the 4th World Training Conference held from September 5 to 10. The conference was attended by 115 trainers from forty-four countries from Aden to Zambia.

The very full program was built around five themes:

Advanced Techniques in Adult Leader Training

Improving Existing Leadership Standards
Problems of Training in Areas Associated with "above Normal" training
Revisions and Changes in Adult Leader Training Programs

The Training Team Responsibilities. In addition, a number of reports were received and other matters of training administration were discussed.

It is impossible to review and to report fully in this article, but Scouters may be interested to hear about some of the main items discussed.

The *Report of the Chief Scout's Advance Party* was one of the new developments which attracted a good deal of discussion. The report has been generally very well received in the United Kingdom and is now being studied by the many English-speaking countries which hitherto followed the British program and depended on the United Kingdom for much of their material needs: books, badges, etc. Some of the changes made in the United Kingdom may not be relevant elsewhere. Although the findings of the report apply only to that country, other countries now following the former program feel some uncertainty as to their future source of guidance and supply.

The adult leader training picture also becomes more complex. Although recognized as an International Training Centre, Gilwell Park is entirely financed and operated by the Boy Scouts Association of Great Britain. Its responsibility is to that association and future training courses and training course notes will be prepared with their needs in mind. Other countries will have to adapt these ideas and material. Many countries have already done this but many with limited manpower and material resources may find it difficult.

The changes by the United Kingdom may thus release new energies in Scouting around the world and cause many countries to develop their own programs which, in the long run, may best serve the needs of their youth and societies.

Bower Carty is Chairman of the National Program Committee. Charles Stafford is Assistant Director of Program Services for the National Council, Boy Scouts of Canada. With Program Committee Deputy Chairman Robbert Hartog they represented Canada at the 4th World Training Conference.

The Camp Chief of Gilwell Park remarked that he would go so far as to say much of Scouting's development in the past has been hampered by the refusal to adapt Scouting to the needs and the opportunities of the many countries in the world.

A very interesting paper on "Compulsory Training of Leaders" was presented by South Africa. After an experimental period, started in 1949, Scouter training in South Africa became compulsory in 1954. After experimentation, this action had a large measure of support from Scouters, especially potential new Scouters.

The report said, "It has proven infinitely easier to recruit men and women from outside the Movement, with the argument that 'we will show you how before you commit yourself', than it was with the old attitude 'there is nothing to it, you will learn as you go along'."

The most resistance to pre-Warrant (pre-registration) training has been directed against correspondence courses. This has been met by the institution of counsellors and/or study groups (c.f. experiments now taking place in this country).

Preliminary and Wood Badge training are also compulsory - the latter to be completed within five years at which time a Scouter's Warrant comes up for renewal.

The South Africa Council is convinced that pre-warrant training, resulting in 100% of Scouters having initial training, has been the cause of improved Pack and Troop programs.

Canada, at the request of the Planning Committee, presented two papers: "Varieties of Methods in Training Courses" and "The Training of Leaders in the Older Boy Level". To provide perspective on these subjects, it was necessary to outline the fundamentals on which Canadian Scouting has developed during the past five years. These papers aroused considerable interest in many countries which wanted more details of what is being done. Exchange of ideas of this nature can be useful and stimulating to those nations looking ahead. The World Bureau was requested to do what it could to facilitate this kind of inter-change. The suggestion is not that other countries will follow but that they may study, compare and adapt those ideas and practices which they feel will best serve their purposes.

As Scouting is adapted to meet the specific needs of different countries, it is evident that the World Bureau will need to play a greater role in facilitating communication between countries. Scouting will flourish throughout the world only to the extent that its individual associations are willing and able to draw on the full diversity of knowledge and experiences they collectively contribute. "Unity in diversity"

was frequently referred to during the conference.

While Gilwell Park will remain a centre of inspiration as the spiritual home of Scouting, it is not fair to expect the Boy Scouts Association of Great Britain to undertake nor underwrite the complex problem of providing guidance and supporting material in adult leader training to the world. At the same time, the World Bureau will not be able to carry out their task without adequate financial support. A report on the B.-P. Memorial Fund shows how far short it falls in helping needy countries - in 1966 less than \$1,500 was available to meet applications from twenty-nine countries.

Reports from the Far East, African and Latin American regions show clearly how Scouting has developed and grown in membership in these areas since the World Bureau has been able to send in full-time workers. In these areas Scouting is not only helping boys but, through active participation in service projects, is helping in the social development of their countries.

Among the encouraging signs at the conference was the willingness of many nations to work closely with other youth organizations and other institutions in their countries. The day when Scouting felt sufficient unto itself seems happily to have passed. There is also a happy recognition that growing boys should not be encouraged to overlook the opposite sex. There is evidence of closer liaison at the various levels of organization between Scouting and Guiding although most countries, unlike Sweden, are not yet prepared to consecrate a marriage of some programs.

With the growing understanding of how people learn and of adult education, there is a definite trend to using a wider variety of educational methods in adult leader training. More attention is being given to using small groups and on learning-by-doing or discovery learning techniques. Happily, the day when the pupil was viewed as an empty vessel to be filled with knowledge from the reservoir of the instructor is passing. Instructors must learn with their pupils and be accountable to them just as pupils have to be to their instructors. Learning comes more readily when respect is mutual.

In retrospect, as viewed from the conference, Scouting seems divided between those who look backwards longingly and those who look forward eagerly. And there may be some in between. As is often the case, some of the most worthwhile moments seemed to be those personal discussions which took place outside formal discussion groups - when insights developed and friendships were formed, and when there was frank talk about the way ahead.

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Winter Games

Here are some vigorous winter games to keep your boys outdoors and active during the cold weather. Most of them are suitable for both Cubs and Scouts.

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.

Cops and Robbers

Use the largest sled as the stagecoach and give it a head start down the hill. Bandits follow on their sled and try to capture the coach. The stagecoach in turn tries to avoid capture and to upset its pursuers. An obstacle course can be set up on the hill to make things more difficult.

Hop Aboard

One player rides his toboggan down a hill. Three or four other players wait at strategic spots on the slope. The tobogganer tries to avoid the other players who try to hop on his toboggan as he passes. The players take turns as rider.

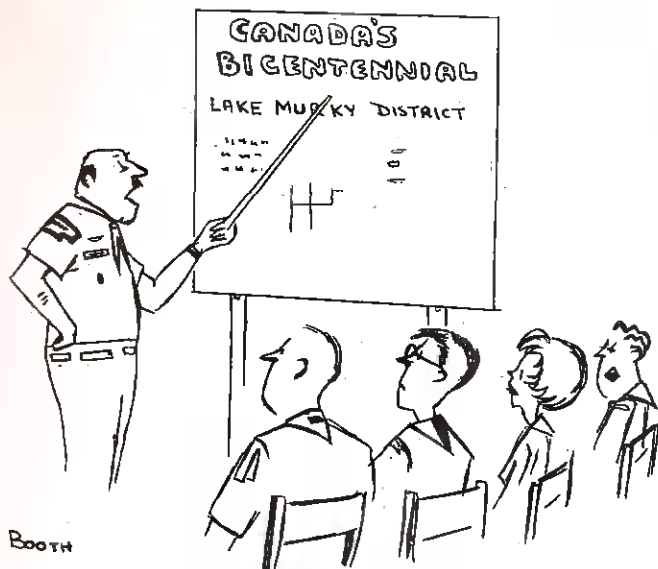
A Chase

Teams line up on each side of the ice. On the signal, one team skates slowly toward the other team which remains still. At a second signal, the skating team turns and races back toward its own goal while the other team chases and tries to tag them. Players who are tagged change sides.

The game is now reversed and the other team advances. The team with the most players at the end wins.

Centipede Race

Teams line up in single file at the starting line and each player puts his hands on the hips of the skater ahead. On a signal, both teams skate to the opposite end and return to the starting line. The first team to succeed without breaking the line wins.



"Old 'Plan-ahead' Harry's at it again!"

Chair Race

One player sits on a chair or box while his partner skates, pushing him to the finish line.

Snow Shovel Relay

This game helps clear the snow from the skating rink. Players form lines and the first person is given a snow shovel. He skates to the finish line pushing the shovel, then returns the shovel to the next man.

Broom Race

One player sits on a broom which his partner, on skates, pulls to the finish line.

Clean Sweep Relay

This helps get rid of remaining snow. The first person skates pushing a broom over the loose snow. He then returns to the starting line and gives the broom to the second man.

Obstacle Jump Relay

Objects such as shoes or pieces of wood are placed in the path of each team. The first players in each line race to the obstacles, jump them, skate to the finish line, skate back to the team, and touch off the next players.

One Skate Glide

Skaters line up twenty-five feet from the starting line. They skate off, building up as much speed as possible. As they cross the line, each one lifts one skate from the ice and glides. The winner glides the greatest distance.

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RIFLE COMPETITIONS

DRUMMOND TROPHY

(Individual Shooting)

1. Date: January 1 to June 30, 1967. No entries will be accepted after April 10, 1967. Targets and score sheets must be sent in ten days after completion of each shoot. Targets postmarked after July 10 will not be accepted for the competition.

2. Eligibility: This competition is open to any registered member (excluding adult leaders) of a Boy Scout Troop or Venturer Company who is at least 14 years of age at the time of shooting. Younger Scouts may participate only if they hold a permit issued by their local police department. Parental and Group approval must be obtained to enter the competition.

3. Entry Fees: Fifty cents per competitor payable to the Boy Scouts of Canada. (If paid by cheque, include the exchange.)

4. Entries: Send for entry forms from Boy Scouts of Canada, National Headquarters, Box 3520, Station "C", Ottawa 3, Ontario.

5. Range Officer: The range officer must be a responsible person, at least 21 years old, appointed by the group committee and acceptable to the officer commanding the range in use. He may be a member of the group.

6. Witness: In addition to the range officer, there shall be one witness who will be appointed by the group committee. He must be at least 21 years old and not a member of the group or the parent of a competitor.

7. Distance: The range officer and witness will personally measure the range (from the edge of the firing point closest to the targets to the face of the targets) to ensure that the distance is not less than sixty feet.

8. Match Targets: The standard D.C. R.A. 25-yard (1950) target. The target consists of five scoring diagrams and one sight diagram. Match targets are numbered and will be forwarded to teams on receipt of entry. These targets must not be used for practice and all competition targets must be accounted for on the score sheet for that particular shoot. Targets must be signed on the signature line by the com-

petitor before he begins his score. Targets have boxes marked 'first shoot', 'second shoot' and 'third shoot' and these boxes must be checked (v) when signed by the competitor.

9. Rifle: (a) The 'C' No. 7 .22 calibre rifle.

(b) Any .22 calibre sporting rifle. Magazine rifles may be used but must be loaded singly.

10. Sights: As issued with above rifles including apertures, with or without wind gauge, but not fitted with telescopes.

11. Slings: Slings may be used.

12. Trigger Pull: (a) Not less than five pounds for 'C' No. 7 .22 calibre.

(b) Not less than three pounds for sporting rifles.

13. Position: Prone. No artificial rest of any kind will be allowed.

14. Ammunition: Any .22 calibre long rifle ammunition may be used.

15. Nature of Firing: Deliberate.

16. Number of Rounds: Five sighting shots and ten scoring shots. Two shots will be fired at each of the scoring diagrams.

17. Coaching and Spotting: Coaching and spotting allowed. Competitors may also use their own binoculars or telescopes.

18. Scoring: Range officer will mark each target, estimating scores by visual means only.

The value of the shot will be determined by the edge of the hole nearest the centre of the target. When the shot touches a scoring ring, the higher value will be counted. Scores are to be entered in order of score on an accompanying sheet. Targets are to be arranged in the order entered on this sheet.

19. Returning Targets: Fill in the score sheet, front and back. Mail targets flat - do not roll, stick or seal. Targets and score sheets wrapped but not sealed will be accepted as 'printed matter' or parcel post. If the parcel is sealed, letter rate postage is charged.

20. Penalties: (a) No allowance can be made for a shot after it has left the rifle.

(b) If a competitor fires more than the prescribed number of shots on any one diagram, but not more than the prescribed number on the entire target, he will be penalized one point for each shot thus fired. A ten shot thus fired becomes a nine.

(c) If a competitor fires more than the prescribed number of shots on any one target he will be credited with the required number of shots of lowest value, less one penalty point for each excessive shot.

PEPSI-COLA TROPHY

(Team Shooting)

Conditions are the same as for the Drummond Trophy with the following amendments:

1. Entry Fees: \$2 per team payable to the Boy Scouts of Canada. (If paid by cheque, add the exchange.)

2. Strength of Teams: The strength of teams will be not less than four and not more than eight members. When teams consist of five or more members, the score will comprise the highest four scores fired by members of that team. All scores will be counted in the event of teams comprising four members.

3. Number of Teams: Any number of teams may be entered by each troop.

4. Spares: No spares are allowed.

5. If a competitor is taking part in the Pepsi-Cola Trophy competition his score will be included in the Drummond Trophy competition at no extra charge.

H.R.H. DUKE OF CONNAUGHT CHALLENGE SHIELD

Sponsored by Britain's National Small-bore Rifle Association, this competition is open to teams of four from any registered group of Boy Scouts in the British Commonwealth.

A group may enter any number of teams. Entry fee is about 35c per team.

Entries open on January 1 and cards must be returned to the N.S.R.A. not later than August 31.

Important

For full details, write to the National Small-bore Rifle Assoc. 113 Southwark St., London S.E.1, England.



Canada's colourful district badges

part 46

from left to right: The Halifax Region badge has a blue and white kingfisher and a fleur-de-lis against a blue and white background. The border and region name appear in gold.

Quebec's Kaniatario District badge shows a gold circle around the yellow, green and red design. The rent contains the light of welcome. A wavy blue line in the background represents the St. Lawrence River.

The Selby District badge from Regina, Saskatchewan

shows a black and white covered wagon, a reminder that Percy Selby was the first white baby born in that area. The background is green, the border black and the name is red.

The design of Ontario's Split Rock District badge includes the Niagara River, Peace Bridge, American eagle (black) and Canadian Maple leaf (green). At the centre is a gold lightning streak splitting a grey rock.

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.

SCOUTERS BOOKSHELF



Ask for these books at your favourite bookstore or library

The Complete Guide to Family Camping by Bill Riviere. 224 pages. Doubleday Canada Limited. \$5.00.

This book contains the vital facts on every type of camping - from the simplest tent to the plushiest trailer. There are chapters on cooking utensils, campsites and clothing. The author has even made a list of precautions to take before leaving home so that the "chronic worrier" can enjoy his trip.

If you need information on costs, maintenance, tent capacity or safety precautions, this is the book for you. The author even has tips for the squeamish housewife on ant-free cooking and food storage.

Scouters should find this book useful in planning camping trips that require use of cars or trailers.

Creative Hands by Doris Cox and Barbara Warren. 381 pages. General Publishing Co. Ltd. \$2.25.

This book introduces the reader to a va-

riety of craft techniques. It starts off by giving the basic theories of design so that the worker may be sure his products reveal good taste.

The authors have tried to find a craft for every temperament and the book covers everything from weaving to heavy metal work. This book could be a boon to any Scouter in charge of handicapped Scouts.

Hurry, Spring! by Sterling North. 58 pages. Clarke, Irwin & Co. Ltd. \$4.65

One of America's foremost nature writers tells of the magic, the promise, the love, and the refreshing spirit of renewal that people can discover with the annual return of Spring.

The personal experiences and little-known facts that he gives about plant, animal and bird life make the book a pure delight for readers young and old.

The tone of the black and white illustrations that accompany each story is of exceptional high quality.

The book would be a fine gift for youngsters of Cub age or for Pack Scouters who enjoy reading nature stories to their Cubs.

Toward a Distant Island: A Sailor's Odyssey by Leonard Wibberley. 215 pages. Musson Book Company. \$6.15

For those who sail small boats and for arm-chair travellers who like to read about the unique rewards of a sailor's life, this story of one man's adventures is an exciting part of modern nautical lore.

Wibberley is an experienced sailor of small craft as well as an accomplished author. He writes with a warm, friendly style and a delightful sense of humour.

Throughout this new book, whether he is telling about learning to sail, looking around for a boat to buy, salvaging a sunken boat, making repairs, or sailing from California to Hawaii and back, he displays a refreshing enthusiasm, healthy curiosity and a deep respect for the sea.

Sea Scouts and the growing number of other young people who are learning the joys of sailing will find the book a source of valuable information and thoroughly enjoyable reading.

Basic Techniques of Track and Field by D.G. Kingsmill Abbott. 92 pages. McGraw-Hill. \$1.95

D.G. Kingsmill Abbott, who is himself skilled in all areas of track and field, has compiled an excellent training manual. The book is well illustrated with photographs and line drawings. Besides giving weekly training programs for each of the track and field events, the author details the proper approach and body movements necessary. Any Scouter wishing to encourage outdoor competitions will find this book valuable.

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FOR ORDERS OF LESS THAN 576 CARDS:
Your cost only 60c per card. Send your order to Supply Services, Boy Scouts of Canada, Box 3520, Station C, Ottawa 3, Ontario. Wholesale price 60 cents per card; prepaid to destination.

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



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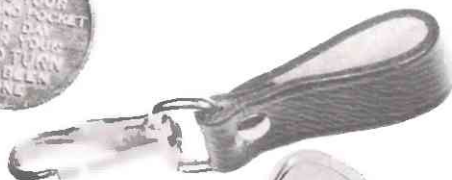
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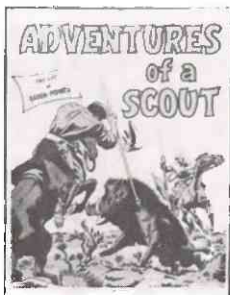


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