

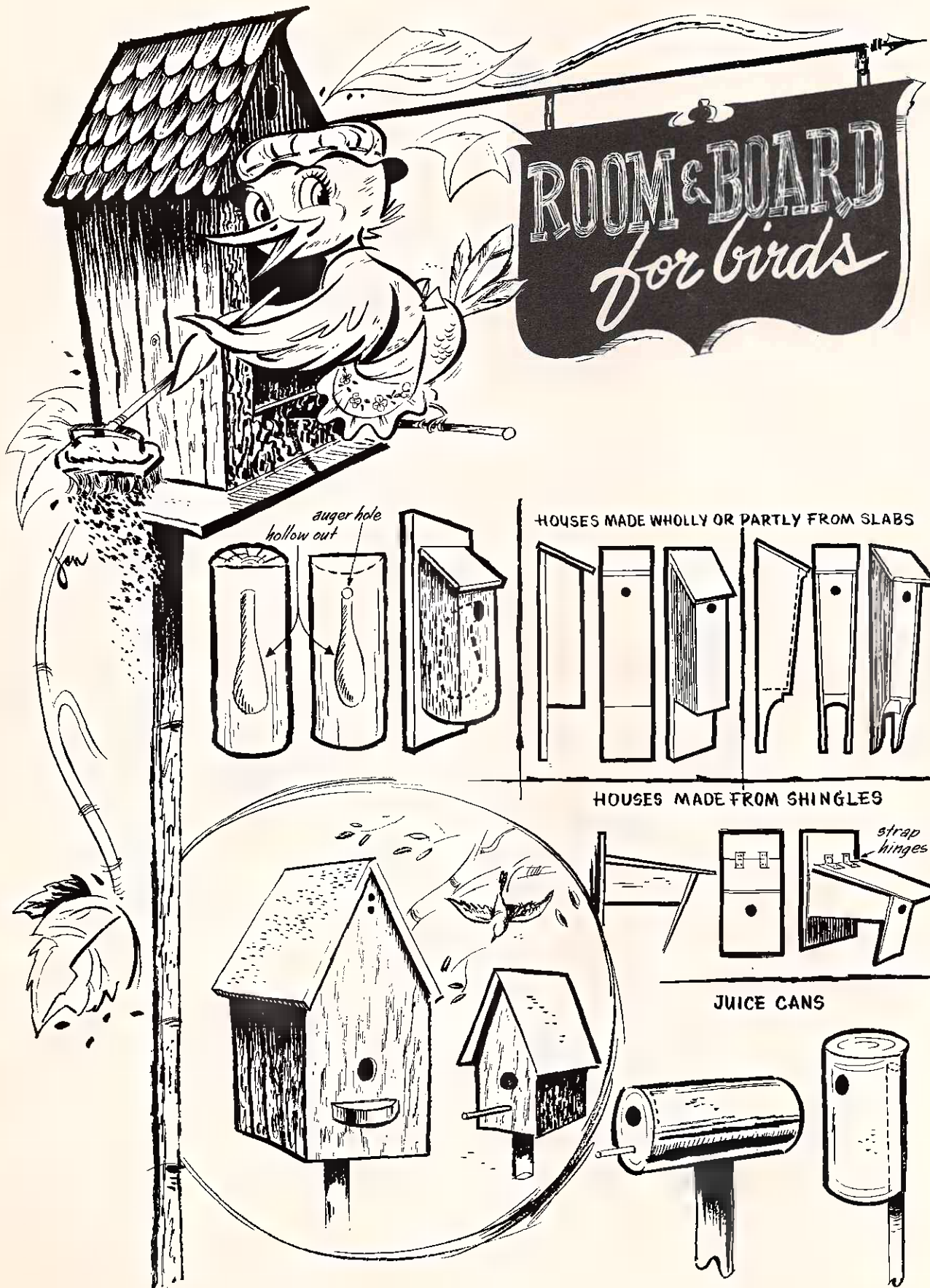
APRIL 1967 VOL 44 NO 8

the scout leader



CUB CAMPFIRE SONGS
PEGBOARD MUSCLE BUILDER
GAMES FOR SPRING
FOLLOWING SIMON FRASER
GROWTH OF A NATION
THE GREAT LONDON FLOOD
FATHERS CAN BE FUN

BIRD HOUSES
THE NATURE OF THE BEAST
THE SCOUT LAW VI
DISTRICT BADGES
BOOKSHELF
A CANADIAN VIEW OF
THE ADVANCE PARTY REPORT '66



For all adults affiliated with the Boy Scouts of Canada to inform, instruct, and inspire about the Cub, Scout, Venturer and Rover Scout Programs

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Contents for April 1967

Canada's Colourful District Badges	19
Canadian View of the Advance Part Report	66 4
Cub Camp Fire Songs	15
Fathers Can Be Fun	17
Following Simon Fraser	8
Games	9
Great London Flood, The	20
Nature of the Beast, The	9
Peg Board Muscle Builder	15
Program Centre: Growth of a Nation	11
Scout Law VI, The	18
Scouters Bookshelf	23
Supply Services News	23

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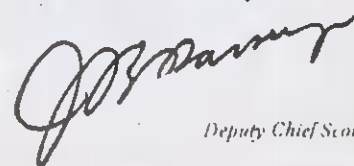
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Georges P. Vanier

Last month our Chief Scout, one of Canada's greatest citizens, went home. He was devoted to his country and dedicated to its youth. In him we saw the embodiment of all the ideals and values which we associate with greatness and humility, compassion and understanding, clear vision and a sense of destiny, in an individual or a country. While Canada mourned the passing of a man in whom reposed the trust and love of all Canadians of whatever background, Scouting suffered a particularly grievous loss. He was always available for consultation and took a lively interest in new program developments.

One of my most vivid recollections is the way he had with young people. At investitures when he presented awards for gallantry and meritorious conduct, we always found him surrounded by boys after the formal ceremony - a relaxed and happy group. Instinctively, they liked and trusted him as an adult and he reciprocated their feeling for he often spoke of his faith in Canadian youth. His charm and warm manner even overcame the shyness of Eskimo Scouts.

The last meeting he had with his Scouts was at the signing of the agreement on co-operation between the Boy Scouts of Canada and Les Scouts Catholiques du Canada. It was a very happy event with boys from both organizations at hand. The Chief Scout had looked forward to the accord for some time and his message reproduced in this column last month will be an inspiration for generations to come to work in harmony, going forward hand in hand into the great future. He was a true Scout who made the Promise and Law a cornerstone of his daily life.



Deputy Chief Scout



A CANADIAN VIEW OF

By Douglas M. McConney

It is often said that when an organization is uncertain about its activities it avoids fundamental issues by re-writing the rule book. Hopefully, the intensive work of the Boy Scouts of Canada, and that of the Boy Scouts Association in Britain, in examining their programs is more basic and fundamental than a re-writing of rules.

Much is already known of the work of the Canadian Program and Uniform Committee. This Committee worked over a period of years with a series of interim reports and recommendations. Several changes in program, in uniforms, and a new Venturer Section have already resulted. More important, however, in the view of the P. and U. Committee, is that a fundamental change in thinking about program, about organization, and even about boys, has been hopefully initiated. Some very basic issues were identified: the necessity for Scouting to be boy-oriented instead of program-oriented; the need to increase choice and become very much more flexible; and the need to strengthen natural boy relationships and leadership instead of the "training organization" concept.

It was natural that the news of a report proposing major changes in British Scouting would attract wide interest in Canada. (The March 1966 issue of *The Scout Leader* contained an article about the British study by the Chief Scout, Sir Charles Maclean.) The work of the "Chief Scout's Advance Party", the 522-page, 200,000 word report contains twenty chapters of detailed examination of British Scouting with 256 recommendations. The report begins with a look at "Fundamental Matters", and age ranges. Each program section is then examined in detail and a new section pro-

posed. Minimum standards are examined. Other chapters look at camping and adventure activities, Air, Sea and Handicapped Scouting. The role of adults is studied and uniform and insignia reviewed and changes proposed. The report also goes into considerable detail about relations, publicity, organization and finance. Finally, thirty appendices spell out the proposals of the report in extensive detail.

The Committee of the British Association has received the report and accepted most recommendations. Some are to be studied further or re-drafted. A plan of implementation has been published as a "Design for Scouting".*

Space permits only highlights of some of the major recommendations. Some, of course, are of interest only in the British scene, but many are of wider interest. There is considerable similarity in the British and Canadian associations, though there are some fundamental differences underlying the British and Canadian appraisals of the respective Scouting programs. FUNDAMENTAL MATTERS

The Advance Party proposes that something definite be done about the long-discussed problem of the word "Boy" in the name of the Association and in the "Boy Scout Section". Believing that the image of the organization is much more juvenile than it need be, action is to be taken to change to the "Scout Association" and "Scouts". Throughout the report, the word "Boy" has been dropped as it previously was used.

Simpler statements of Aim and of Method are proposed: "...to encourage the physical, mental and spiritual development of young people so that they may take a constructive place in society", "... by providing an enjoyable and attractive scheme of progressive training, based on the Scout Law and Promise and guided by adult leadership".

It is interesting to note that "social development" is not included as an objec-

tive in spite of the specific phrase "... place in society". Recent changes in Canadian Scouting's statement of Aim have included this obvious fourth dimension of development. The statement of method is also interesting for its similarity and yet basic difference to recent Canadian developments. Familiar is the emphasis on adult leadership as "guiding" rather than directing. The continued stress on "progressive training" however, marks a basic difference. The work of the Canadian Committee strongly favoured an approach which strengthens the small peer group of "friends" and provides maximum opportunity for all members to develop social skills as well as activity skills. The maturing of interpersonal relationships, in the long run, mean more than "program content" alone. The U.K. report heightens the emphasis on progressive training and stresses the continuity of successive training stages.

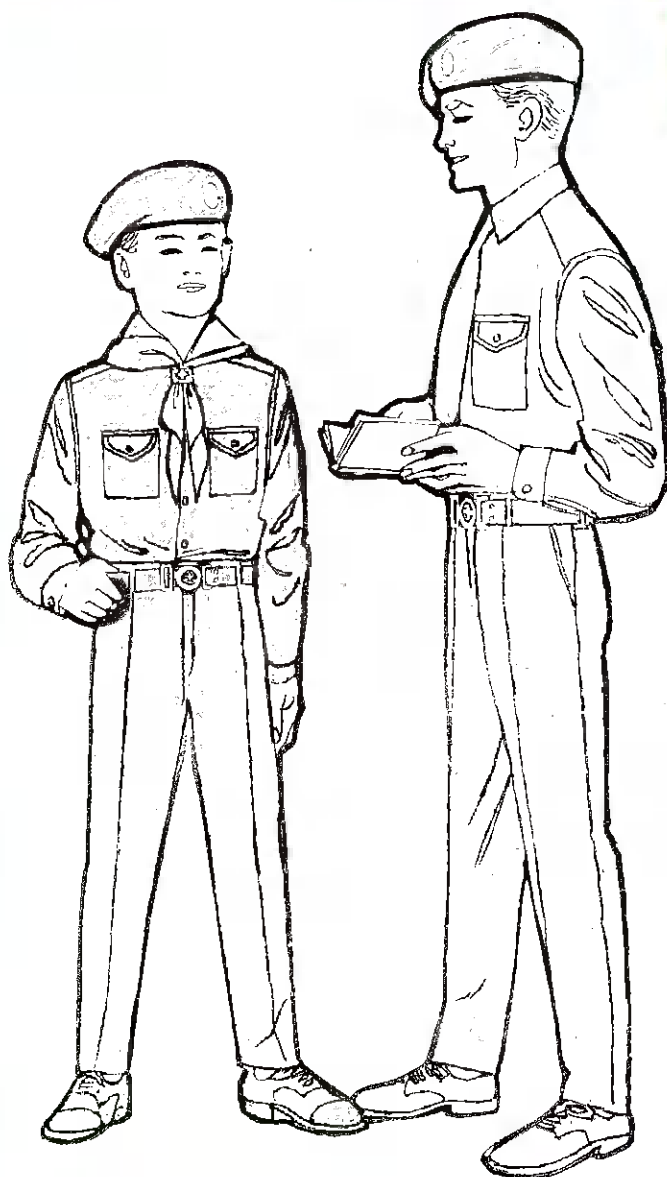
The Advance Party strongly supported the continuance of the Law and Promise as the "basis of the movement", though they did not amplify on what this really meant or in what way it was the basis. Changes are proposed however which it is felt would be welcomed and strongly supported. Unlike the Canadian Committee, which believed that codes and promises should reflect the distinct differences in boys and youth at various stages of development, the U.K. Advance Party recommended one promise for every member of the Movement, except for the use of the word "Cub". While this promise is essentially the familiar Scout Promise, the Advance Party did give consideration to the time-honoured phrase "on my honour" and concluded that it is very much out of date and of no deep significance. They dropped "at all times" as superfluous, and considered the word "keep" as more appropriate than the word "obey". The changes have been approved with, however, retention of "on my honour" for Scouts, Venture Scouts and Rover Scouts.

Of interest to those who feel there is magic in numbers, is the conclusion of the Advance Party that there is no significance in there being ten Scout Laws.

DOUGLAS M. MCCONNEY is Executive Director of the Social Planning Council of Metropolitan Toronto. He is a former District Scout Executive and Assistant Regional Scout Executive of the Greater Toronto Region. For several years he served as a member of the Program and Uniform Subcommittee of the National Program Committee.

*The booklet, DESIGN FOR SCOUTING, plus the popular edition of THE ADVANCE PARTY REPORT are available from Scout offices. Catalogue No. 83-515. Price \$1.50.

THE ADVANCE PARTY REPORT '66



They propose eight Laws which they feel follow a logical pattern and sequence about keeping the Promise, doing one's duty to others, and developing certain important personal qualities. The new Laws would state that a Scout: (1) does his best to honour his promise; (2) is to be trusted; (3) is loyal; (4) is friendly and considerate; (5) is a brother to all Scouts; (6) has courage in all difficulties; (7) makes good use of his time and is careful of possessions and property; and (8) has respect for himself and others. The first of these was rejected by the Committee of the Council

as redundant, so British Scouts have now seven laws.

AGE RANGES AND SECTIONS

While retaining the minimum age of eight years for entry into the Association, the Advance Party recommended a maximum age of twenty years. The argument appears to be based on a fusion of ideas, some related to the present voting age, but mostly based on a view that each training phase would be two to four years duration. As they propose that the upper Scout age be raised to sixteen years, the third and final stage would end at

twenty years.

The report then goes on to outline the Advance Party's proposals for three program sections which they refer to as Training Sections. These would be Cub Scouts (8th to 11th birthday), Scouts (11th to 16th birthday), and Venture Scouts (16th to 20th birthday).

In establishing the age ranges, average ages related to the school system were considered as was the relationship of divisions of the school organization to Scouting divisions. While the possibility of combining school grades and ages is not specifically mentioned, as has been done in Canadian Scouting, this may be due to differences in the school systems. The Committee did recognize the need for some flexibility, however, and proposed specific minimum and maximum ages with a six month overlap.

The proposals, which have been adopted, mean that Senior Scouts and Rover Scouts will be discontinued in Britain. The report reviews at length the background of both the Rover Scout and Senior Scout programs, and the uncertainties and wide fluctuations in success which have been the pattern for both these programs. After outlining various alternatives, the report recommends the creation of "an entirely new section and not merely a fusion of the two sections it replaces". The Advance Party emphasizes that the Section must be based on the past experience of both Senior and Rover Scouting, and that all the various sub-committees came to the same conclusion. It was also the clear majority view received from persons in the Movement.

CUB SCOUTS

Significant changes are proposed by the Advance Party affecting the Cub program and have been adopted. Emphasizing that the Cub Section is an integral part of the Scout Movement, and arguing that far less emphasis should be placed on the Jungle Story, the committee recommends that the name be changed to Cub Scouts (and a Cub Scout Pack). It is proposed that the Jungle Stories be retained for introducing Cub Scouting to the eight or nine year old, but that a new scheme be devised on the characteristics and needs of Cub age boys, and particularly the older boy.

The Report goes into great detail and new forms of ceremonies, badge requirements, uniforms, etc., are described which would be consistent with these changes. This is an interesting difference from the Canadian Committee which felt that there should be much less conformity than that which has developed, and that differences from Group to Group, and various parts of the country should not only be permitted but should be encouraged.

It is also interesting to note that the Advance Party strongly argues for uniformity and the development of strong links between sections while stressing the need

to develop a greater awareness of the nature of boys, their needs and interests, the needs of society, and the process of working with boys in small groups and developing group autonomy. The Canadian Committee reached a different conclusion when considering the same need and instead stressed the importance of greater diversity between sections. It would appear this is more than just a difference in words, and it is to be hoped that some research and objective evaluation might be done to assess the results of these differences.

SCOUTS

The simplest way to summarize the feelings of the Advance Party about the Scout section is to quote their argument for a new "training scheme" for this age group.

"Boys still join the Movement in large numbers, but too many leave disappointed and disillusioned without finding the challenge or excitement they seek... The loss between

which are to be implemented, will give a "new look" to the traditional Scout program, at least so far as badges and terminology are concerned. Gone will be the familiar Tenderfoot, Second and First Class, and Queen's Scout. The Advance Party has proposed a new Training Scheme (as distinct from the Proficiency Scheme). The "initial test" on entry into the Troop will be known as the Scout Badge. The requirements will be a "general knowledge of the Movement and world-wide Scouting; participation in an outdoor activity; and an understanding and acceptance of the Promise and Law."

The second stage will be the Scout Standard, which may be passed by the Patrol Leader and awarded on the recommendation of the Patrol Leaders' Council. The new "Standard" covers the basic Scouting drills, provides for service skills, and recognizes outside interests or pursuits. It would be achieved within a year. An Advanced Scout Standard would be passed by a Scouter, introduce an element of choice for the first time, and would normally be achieved by age fourteen years.

A new major award, "new and quite different from any previous Scout badge", would be the most advanced stage and awarded by the District Commissioner. This would be called "the Chief Scout's Award". It is intended to "put Scouts on their mettle and prove their worth by extending their qualities of responsibility and leadership". The Advance Party intend that its essential features be a self-programming approach, a wide choice of activities within certain defined fields, and a stress on service to others. For example, the "Achievement section" of the requirements includes four groups of activities of which three activities must be demonstrated: Challenge (canoeing, flying or sailing, mountain climbing, water skiing, snow skiing, or flying a glider); Practical (auto repairs, go-kart, radio, carpentry, photography); Endeavour (survival practice, camping, "drownproofing" techniques, gymnastics) and social activities.

The Proficiency Scheme would revamp the present proficiency badges to provide a wider range of interests and activities. Badges would be grouped into Interest Badges, Pursuit Badges, Service Badges and Instructor Badges.

Familiar names will change as the Court of Honour becomes the Patrol Leaders' Council; Seconds become Assistant P.L.'s; and the Scoutmaster becomes the Scout Leader.

The Report recommends that all troops be approximately thirty-six members. This is based on an investigation into "comparative leakage rates" between troops of varying sizes and which suggested a positive relationship between small troops and greater leakage. The Committee argues

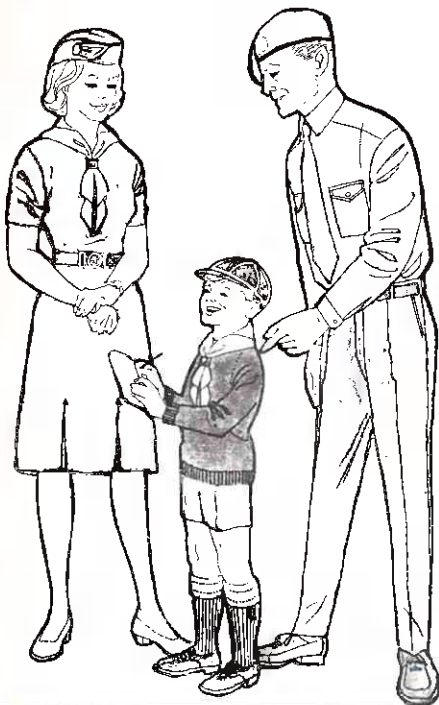
that larger troops have the strength of numbers, sufficient adult leaders, and finance to carry out ambitious and challenging programs and to be a recognized and respected organization in the community. It is intended that amalgamation and pooling of resources be carried out, in addition to building up existing troops. This approach may be more appropriate to the group system in the U.K. than the sponsorship system in Canada.

A major emphasis in the Report, which differs from the work of the Canadian Committee, is on the "Training Scheme" rather than on "program activities". Another significant difference is the concept of the Patrol System. The Advance Party Report presents a concept of the Patrol System, which whether or not there is any basis for historical argument, does present room for debate in terms of the "gang" or "peer group" approach. The Advance Party argues:

When first introduced, the Patrol System, with the concept of encouraging boys to plan and carry out activities on their own, as a method of training, was revolutionary. It is now widely accepted far beyond Scouting, but it remains one of the strongest features of the Scout method. In too many cases, however, the Scoutmaster fails to grasp the full implications, and treats the Patrol Leader as just another Scout in the Patrol. It is essential to the success of our proposals that the P.L. be seen once again as a senior and privileged member of the troop. The Patrol is not "a natural gang" of equals tackling a job together on a common footing. It is more akin to a family unit, with the older members taking responsibility, making policy decisions, protecting and training the younger, who, in turn, respect, learn from and try to emulate the older."

It is in this argument of the Advance Party that the difference in concept - of philosophy - about the relevance of Scouting for today's youth in the U.K. and in Canada finds its clearest expression. To the Canadian Committee, the Patrol system was a "natural gang", or at least a group of "equals" who have become friends in the Scout Troop. Training, the passing on of knowledge, and teaching the younger, is not the primary objective. The Patrol is a small group who make decisions, plan and do things together. They experience the "democratic process" of selecting formal leaders, and look to each other for natural leadership based on each situation. In the Patrol Leaders' Council their representatives' speak on their behalf in governing the affairs of the troop.

These differences are fundamental and



ages twelve and thirteen is particularly disquieting and the gross loss... is alarming... The worst condemnation of the current training scheme is the fact that more than half (who join) never progress beyond the Tenderfoot stage. It is absolutely vital that (all Scouts) make rapid progress in the early stages (and that) most of them aspire to a reasonable standard of Scouting... The proposed scheme preserves the freedom of action of the Scout Leader, lends itself to the Patrol System and offers a wide choice of activities".

The recommendations for a new Scheme,

should be discussed, argued about, and if possible compared in results. For the fundamental difference in concept is vital, and must be recognized in any continuing debate. The Canadian Study into the Patrol System completed in 1965 is a valuable contribution in this regard.

VENTURE SCOUTS

It is interesting that the U.K. Report proposes a new Venture Scout section, a name almost identical to the new Canadian Venturer section. This section is to be a new scheme, and replace both the Senior Scouts and Rover Scouts. Its main characteristics are to be: adult in concept, encourage individual development within a purposeful group; based on Scout Promise or Law; offer opportunities for responsibility, self reliance and adventure and exploration.

The new section is to be mainly self-programming and selfgoverning, with a progressive training program linked to an Award scheme. In its organization, each Venture Scout unit would decide its own internal organization, and its internal management would be vested in an Executive Committee of its members. The Training scheme would be composed of a Membership Award (outdoor activity, understanding of aims, accepting Promise and Law); Venture Award (attend leadership course, first aid and emergency training, service, physical efficiency, outdoor and indoor pursuits, and expeditions); and Queen's Scout Award (first aid and emergency training, service, personal initiative and reliability, activity pursuits and expeditions).

The "opposite sex" gets in the picture as Venture Scout units are to be encouraged to "organize a number of mixed activities, due care being exercised to ensure that the organization and supervision of such activities is effective and efficient." Considering the age of Venture Scouts (16 to 20 years) the Advance Party appears to be somewhat unrealistic. This is particularly so when the Report states:

If activities are to be shared with members of a Guide unit, the Venture Scout Leader and his opposite number should seek permission from their respective Commissioners; and approve the plans of each activity before consent is given.

The Scout Association in Britain, as in Canada, has presumably yet to come to terms with the "battle of the sexes" as program planners struggle with the problem of attracting and holding youth!

MINIMUM STANDARDS

The Advance Party express concern about the efficiency of various sections of the Movement, and believes that a general improvement in standards is long overdue. A scheme of minimum standards is recommended to show up deficiencies and prevent

prolonged inefficiency by any Group. District Commissioners are to be charged with the responsibility of annual reviews of the standard attained by each Pack, Troop and Venture Scout unit in his District.

The stress on minimum standards is of course consistent with the "training scheme" philosophy throughout the report. On the other hand, it is a recognition that it is at the Group level that Scouting is or is not effective. In the words of the advertising man "this is where the tire meets the road!" A national organization of the reputation and wide acceptance of Scouting must accept responsibility for Group actions. The difficulty is in achieving the delicate balance between demanding minimum standards within each group and on the part of each sponsor, while providing for group autonomy and maximum responsibility for its own affairs. The Advance Party Report may seem somewhat "mechanical" in its approach but the objective cannot be dismissed lightly.

UNIFORM

The reader of the Advance Party Report who looks for a discussion of "why" a uniform will be disappointed. There is no serious question of the uniform as such. However, a number of modifications in styles and specific items are recommended. That perennial subject of debate, shorts, will be worn as standard uniform only by Cubs. All other boys and men in the Movement will wear long trousers. (Do not rise up, for the kilt is to be permitted in Scotland and Northern Ireland - and elsewhere, please note, if entitled by descent!) The most striking features of the sketches of uniforms contained in the Report are the berets worn by all but Cubs, and ties worn by Venture Scouts and leaders. Sleeves are shown being worn long.

A common membership badge is proposed. This badge would have a different coloured background depending upon the section or branch. The need for regular review of uniform is recognized and it is proposed that this be done regularly every six to eight years.

SUMMARY

Many parts of the Report have been missed in this comparatively short review. The Advance Party did express some interesting views about International Scouting, believing that the Movement is confused about the aim of international Scouting. The Advance Party recommend that the purpose should be clearly defined and that personal contacts are the best means of promoting international understanding. The emphasis, they said, should be away from World Jamborees. This observation invites response from other countries, and certainly a greatly expanded program is possible in this age of jet flights and 'peace corps'.

The Advance Party also makes an interesting observation when it suggests that Annual General Meetings should be an opportunity to demonstrate the relevance of the Movement in the world today and to publicize future plans. Their observations on conferences might also have relevance outside the U.K. when they say that national conferences seem to be more 'reunions' and that "there is no evidence that national policy is ever affected by these conferences."

The Advance Party hoped that its proposals would be implemented within five years. It would appear that plans for action will see the major changes of the report carried out and a detailed time schedule has been prepared. Whether the Advance Party Report is seen as instituting fundamental changes probably depends on whether one is 'inside' or 'outside' the Association, and the extent to which one's own specific interests are affected. While the basic pattern of the organization and



program remains intact, many important changes are to be made.

Similarly, Canadian Scouting is undergoing significant changes and hopefully is in the process of evolution and development. Naturally there are significant differences between the Scout Associations in the two countries, just as there are major differences between the countries themselves. The value of a study such as the Advance Party Report 1966 for Scout organizations in countries outside the U.K. is in the stimulation and the ideas that the report produces. It provides the opportunity for comparison, and we frequently see ourselves more clearly when we look at others.

FOLLOWING

The pioneering spirit is not dead. Boys from the 1st Prince George Scout Troop proved that in July when they followed the path of explorer Simon Fraser.

They spent two weeks re-tracing one of Simon Fraser's exploratory routes for nearly 500 miles. Their trip took them over the Crooked, Pack and Parsnip River Systems.

The journey was a Centennial project for the Scouts and they registered their trip with the British Columbia-Yukon Commissioner of Boy Scouts to be eligible for the Commissioner's Adventure Award.

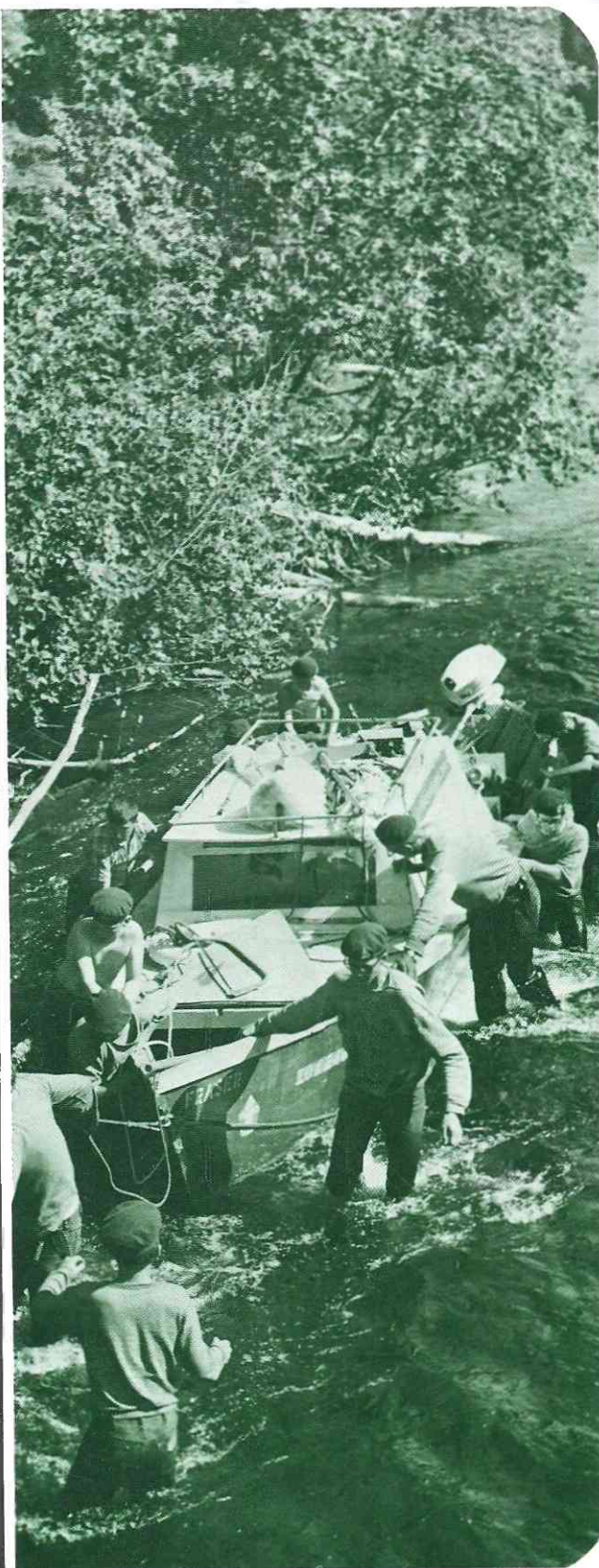
Setting off on July 2 from McLeod's Lake, they navigated their riverboats northward along the Pack River to the Parsnip River. From the junction they travelled upstream to Arctic and Pacific Lakes. Then they returned over the same route back to McLeod's Lake.

The next leg of the trip took them on the narrow, winding Crooked River, which runs from Summit Lake to McLeod's Lake. The current was so strong that for two days they had to push their four thirty-two-foot riverboats up the riffles.

The entire trip took fourteen days less than half the time taken by Simon Fraser and the tough voyageurs who accompanied him. The reason for their speed was eighteen horsepower outboards, which were used on the upstream parts of the journey.

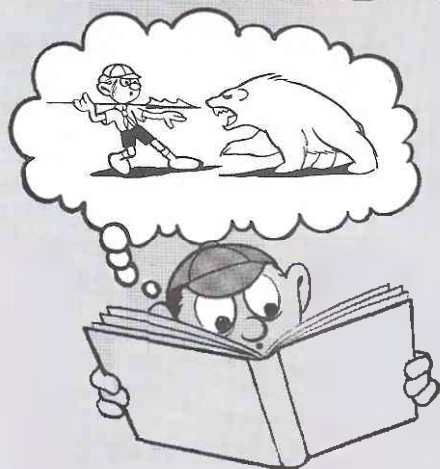
To cut down on weight, the gasoline (over 350 gallons were needed) and some food were cached along the route prior to the trip.

This year the Scouts plan an even longer trip following another of Simon Fraser's routes.



SIMON FRASER

the nature of the BEAST



*Cub programs must
meet the needs of
modern boys.*

By Jack Dowling

*National Cub Commissioner for the Boy Scouts
Association of New Zealand.*

Within little more than a decade, we have been precipitated into a new kind of world, a world of space capsules and astronauts, of independent nations that only yesterday were colonies, of minorities in determined quest of their constitutional rights, of increasingly mobile populations, of heroic projects aimed at providing adequate food, housing and health for all. How brief a time since such a world was either wholly unknown or considered purely visionary?

Of vital significance are the children of this new kind of world. They must adapt to more outside the school. They will face pressures and tensions that demand better training and greater adaptability than were required a few years ago. To guide the development of our Cubs wisely, we must seek new areas of understanding, rethink outmoded attitudes, and reach towards concepts and values appropriate to today's world. This is the task that faces us.

Because a Cub Leader works for boys rather than with them then, when planning a program, the Cub

Continued on page 10

Games for Spring

These games are all very active and can be played indoors or out. This makes them ideal for spring with its changing weather conditions. Most of them are suitable for Cubs.

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

Rooster Fight

Each contestant holds one leg by the ankle. The two players can move about by hopping. They face each other and on the signal, each tries to knock the other off balance by shoulder blocking. Elbows may not be used. The first Scout to knock his opponent off balance so that he touches the floor with both feet scores a point. Two points out of three tries wins the game.

Tractor Pull

The "tractor" kneels on hands and knees with a "driver" astride. The driver holds on with his legs. Two tractors back up to each other and the drivers reach back and grasp each others hands. On the signal each tractor starts pulling in an effort to pull each other over a line or unseat the driver. Success in either attempt scores one point for the winner. Two points out of three wins the game.

Chain Gang

A rope at least 14 feet long is needed for each Patrol. Patrols form a relay position. At the signal the first man ties a bowline around his right ankle, and hands end to next man who ties a clove hitch around his right ankle, and so on until the team is "all tied up". The Patrol then races to a finishing line. The first Patrol to reach the finishing line with all clove hitches and the one bowline tied correctly, wins.

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Izzy Dizzy

Patrols line up in relay formation. On the signal the first Scout in each Patrol runs up to a line, puts one finger on the floor, and circles around the floor seven times. Finger must not leave floor. When the Scout has made seven turns, he races back and touches off the second Scout, and so on until all have run:

Balloon Busting

Give each player a balloon, inflated to standard size. These are tied onto a rear belt loop of each player with a piece of string about 6" long. Each Scout has a newspaper which he rolls up tightly. The players pair off and on the signal, each Scout tries to burst his opponent's balloon by hitting it with his newspaper. When half of the original players have busted balloons, the winning players again pair off. This continues until only one player remains.

Touch Colours

Patrols form a single line. The leader calls out the name of a colour, such as green. The players then race to touch anything in the room that is green - neckerchief, window shade, wall etc., and then race back into Patrol line formation and stand at attention. The first patrol to have all its members touch designated colour and then stand in formation at attention earns one point.

Touch colours can be used to good advantage for signal training. The players cannot execute a command until the colour is completely signalled.

Cont'd from page 9

Leader must appreciate the stages through which a Cub is passing in his development towards adulthood and attempt to provide for him the environment experiences (Adventurous Activities) and guidance which will stimulate his progress along natural lines.

Planning of the program is an essential to the success of the cub section.

It is only through the program that we will cope with the "Nature of the Beast".

More often than not, a discipline problem is a program problem.

Some Principles of Program Development.

1. Programs must be "boy-centred" and based on the needs and interests of Cubs.

They are full of energy and exuberance.

They are full of curiosity.

They like clever stunts:

They are creative.

They like collecting things.

They are unselfconscious.

They like to form gangs.

2. Programs must use all the elements considered necessary for the Cub Section, i.e. Games, Playacting, Storytelling, Handicraft, Outdoors, Singing, Star Tests and Proficiency Badges.

3. Programs must be purposeful. Otherwise: Lack of Purpose = Inattention = Lack of Interest.

4. Programs must have flexibility and variety with the use of many methods and forms of organization.

5. Programs must be constantly evaluated.

Has each Cub Leader a part in the program?

What additional help is required from Instructors, parents and experts?

Who is responsible for the equipment?

Are the records up to date?

Is every Cub going to make progress?

Which part of the program is outdoors?

Has the program a surprise item?

Do we try out new games and activities?

Is the program enjoyable and good fun?

6. Program planning must be shared. Suggestions should be acceptable from both boys and adults. It is important that we should get sixty minutes out of every hour when planning the program.

7. Programs must satisfy the needs of each individual Cub and secondly it must meet the requirements of society.

We must use all our skill, understanding and imagination in applying the program to each individual boy. This is the essence of the training we offer. We must not regard the test structure as the essence of boy training. We would hope that the boys will gain through their Scouting life the attainments, qualities and attitudes which society will expect of them in later life.



VISIT THE INTERNATIONAL
 SCOUT CENTRE AT EXPO 67

GROWTH OF A NATION



Canada is made up of citizens. Just as the ancient Roman was a member or citizen of his city so we are members or citizens of our community, town, county, province and country.

As citizens we have joined hands with others to help and protect one another. In



return for the rights and privileges of citizenship, we have certain duties and responsibilities to perform - to obey the law, to vote, to pay taxes, to fight if required.

Rights and responsibilities of citizenship go hand in hand. Our emerging citizens have the right to free education but also have the responsibility to make the fullest possible use of their innate abilities in order to prepare themselves for a full useful life.

The growth of our nation is due to the work of citizens of the past and present. Further growth will depend on the citizens of tomorrow - who are the youth of today.

As mature citizens and leaders, how can we help these emerging citizens (and potential leaders) to make the best use of their abilities? It may help, if we work with others, in providing opportunities for them to look back, to look about and to look ahead.

LOOKING BACK

As we encourage them to look back let's do it with interest and awe - let them retain their curiosity and hope they learn what helped to bring about the growth of our nation.

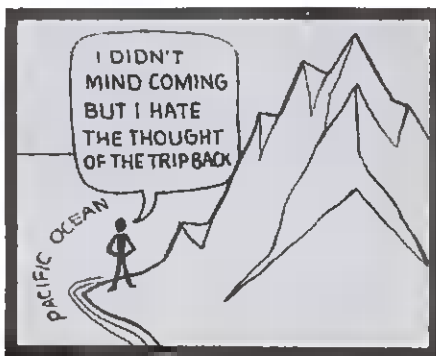
Joseph Howe - ironically an opponent of Confederation - said, "A wise nation preserves its records, gathers up its muniments, decorates the tombs of its illustrious dead, repairs its great public structures, and fosters national pride and love of country by perpetual reference to the sacrifices and glories of its past."

The Royal Bank Newsletter of January 1966 said, "Our past was not drab. It was exciting in its happening and diversified enough to suit the most exacting story teller. It was full of sharp contrasts both in motive of exploration and method of settlement. Study of that past concerns us as children of our fathers: what we do at the time of our centenary concerns us as fathers of our children."

SOME FACTS

The first farmer in Canada, and actually the first settler, was Louis Hebert, an apothecary, who first tried farming at Port Acadia, around 1606. Later he settled in Quebec with his family and received a grant of land in 1623.

The first person to reach the Pacific Ocean by overland route across the mountains was Alexander Mackenzie in 1793.



The first vessel to cross the Atlantic entirely under steam was the Royal William, built at Quebec in 1831.

The people (in 1867) numbered about three and a half million. 80 per cent of whom lived in the two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, now Ontario and Quebec. Four-fifths of the population was rural; Montreal had about 100,000 people, and it was by far the largest city.

The first touch of industrialization was brought to the wilderness by the proprietors of watermills - some of which are still around today.

SOME FILMS - ALL AVAILABLE FROM NATIONAL FILM BOARD

The History-Makers Series

Eleven half-hour black and white film

profiles of Lord Durham, Lord Elgin, William Lyon Mackenzie, Robert Baldwin, Joseph Howe, Louis-Joseph Papineau, John A. Macdonald, Alexander Galt, Georges-Etienne Cartier, Charles Tupper, Louis-Hippolyte Lafontaine.

Family Tree - Colour or b & w, 15 mins. An animated cartoon that tells the story of the settlement of Canada from the arrival of Jacques Cartier, through the French and British colonial periods and up to recent times.

Klee Wyck - 15 mins. colour. Emily Carr as she appears in her canvases.



Lismer - 19 mins. colour. One of the Group of Seven artists who still teaches the young.

West Wind - 20 mins. colour. Tribute to Tom Thomson, woodsman and painter.

Between Two Wars - a three-part series - each 29 mins. b & w. Shows events as the newsreels pictured them.

A Quiz To Test Historical Knowledge

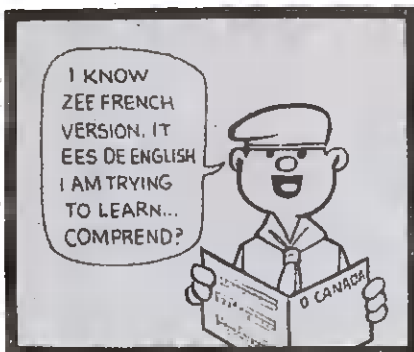
1. When were white and red, the colours of the flag, officially declared the colours of Canada and by whom - on July 1, 1867 by Queen Victoria? November 21, 1921, by King George V? February 15, 1965 by Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson?
2. Ottawa was chosen by Queen Victoria as the capital of the Province of Canada - in 1857? 1867? 1897?
3. Four other cities had previously served as capital. Can you name them?
4. Which of the provinces were united in Confederation in 1867?
5. When did Prince Edward Island join the union?
6. Two provinces joined Confederation in 1905. Which were they?
7. Which of the following have been Governors-General of Canada - The Right Honourable Vincent Massey? The Earl of Besborough? Lord Stanley? Earl Mountbatten? General the Right Honourable Georges P. Vanier?
8. The oldest part of the Centre Block of the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa is - the Peace Tower? Senate? Library of Parliament?
9. Which of Canada's provinces leads in the production of - (a) wheat? (b) oil? (c) hydro-electric power?
10. What are Canada's five largest cities according to population figures?

Answers to Quiz

1. By King George V on November 21, 1921, in a proclamation of Canada's Coat of Arms recommended to His Majesty by the Canadian Government.
2. December 31, 1857. It became capital by Proclamation on October 20, 1865.
3. Kingston (1841-43), Montreal (1843-49), Toronto and Quebec, alternating every four years (1849-1865).
4. Canada (which became Quebec and Ontario), New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.
5. July 1, 1873.
6. Alberta and Saskatchewan.
7. All but Earl Mountbatten.
8. The Library of Parliament. It was the only part of the original building which was not destroyed by fire in 1916.
9. (a) Saskatchewan, (b) Alberta, (c) Quebec.
10. Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver, Winnipeg, Ottawa.

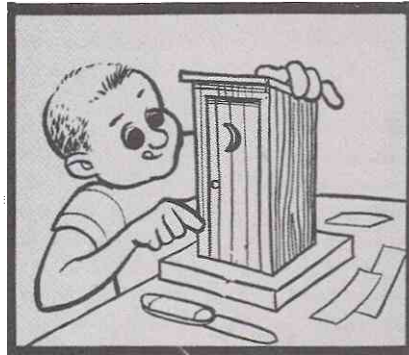
SOME THINGS TO DO

- develop and present an historical pageant or short one-act play on the meeting at Charlottetown
- learn early folk songs and give a concert
- find out and write or tell about history of community
- prepare a scrapbook on Fathers of Confederation or explorers, early inventors, missionaries, etc.
- discuss the reasons for Confederation
- hold a debate on Confederation issues of 1867
- find out and write or tell the history of the flags of Canada - their symbolism, colors, heraldry of Coats of Arms, etc.
- have an old time evening featuring square dances and Canadian folk songs
- visit an art gallery and make a critical review of early Canadian paintings
- trace the source of 'O Canada' and learn the French version



- preview a film on early Canadian artists
- make a list of local resources that have been exploited
- organize visits to farms. Compare with today's farming operations
- discuss meaning of Remembrance Day, two minutes of silence, Last Post and Réveille
- draw a map of Canada 1867
- visit historic sites - mark historic trails

- display Canadian stamps, coins
- hold a sugaring-off party
- visit re-established historic sites such as Upper Canada Village on the St. Lawrence in Ontario
- make murals or posters concerning the Confederation train, Caravan and other Centennial events
- build models of famous Canadian fortresses.



- make scrapbooks of events connected with Centennial using illustrations and interesting facts dealing with Canadians. Check newspapers for items.
- locate and interview people born in last century



- have a contest on knowledge of interesting Canadian facts
- have groups make scrapbook on the community featuring its accomplishments, backed by photos and local histories
- develop a history of local companies and organizations

LOOKING ABOUT

Having looked back, let's look about and see what is happening in the growth of our nation.

CANADA by the Right Hon. Vincent Massey -

"It is Canada's strength that she is the only nation where Latin and Anglo-Celtic peoples live in an equal partnership, and where also millions of men and women from other countries have received the privileges and accepted the duties of a citizen. We have two national languages, two national cultures and this enriches our life as we learn to use each other's speech. But this

is not enough. Canada has two languages, she has two minds and two hearts. We must know each other, we must feel with each other. This task to which we are called is not easy. No man of good will dare neglect it."

SOME FILMS - AVAILABLE FROM NATIONAL FILM BOARD

Four Seasons - colour or b & w, 33 mins. A variety of scenes picturing the colourful pageantry of the months, build up a cumulative impression of the beautiful Gatineau Park region of the Laurentian Mountains.

The Sceptre and the Mace - 29 mins. colour
First film to show the Queen officiating at the opening of Canada's Parliament.

The Stratford Adventure - 39 mins. colour. Shakespeare finds a stage in Ontario.

The Quality of a Nation - 30 mins. colour. Produced by Crawley Films, sponsored by E.B. Eddy Co., for the Canadian Centenary Council. Distributed by the Canadian Film Institute, 1726 Carling Avenue, Ottawa 1962.

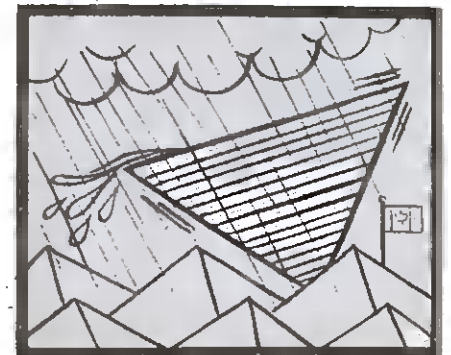
Very special events are planned for Centennial year. All are linked in one way or more to our theme, growth of a nation. Let's review each:

UNIVERSAL AND INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1967 - better known as Expo 67

This extraordinary event will be held in Montreal from April 28 to October 27.

It will cover the full range of activity of contemporary man and stress education and entertainment. The main theme is "Man and His World" with five sub-themes of Man the Creator, Man the Explorer, Man the Producer, Man in the Community and Man the Provider.

The Canadian Pavilion consists of a huge inverted pyramid called "Katimavik" (Es-



kimo for "gathering place"). Among other items, it has a section dealing with different aspects of Canadian life, cultural adaptation, ethnic diversity, urban growth and work patterns.

Habitat 67 is probably the most ambitious single exhibit at Expo. It is an experimental building complex designed and aimed at solving some of the problems of modern urban development.

YOUTH TRAVEL

Get your boys to take part, if possible, in the Centennial youth travel scheme. This aims to provide young Canadians with the opportunity to meet and develop a closer understanding of Canadians living in other provinces.

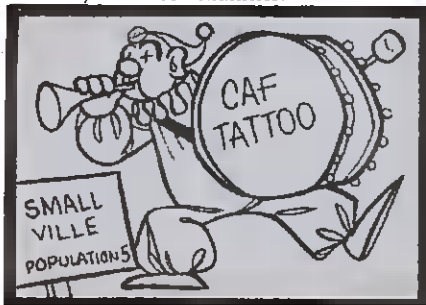
CENTENNIAL ATHLETIC PROGRAM

This fine program was mentioned in the December issue of THE SCOUT LEADER and is highly recommended to all Scouters. It is a school-centred program and leaders should encourage their boys to participate and perhaps arrange some trials and practices.

CAF TATOO 1967

The Centennial Tattoo will feature military music, pageantry, history, comedy, fantasy and variety. It is derived from the French and British military traditions of early Canada.

The major affair will be seen in Victoria, Vancouver, Ottawa, Hamilton, Toronto and Montreal. Smaller groups will perform in many other communities.



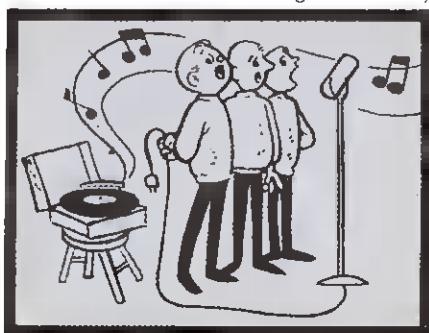
CONFEDERATION TRAIN AND CARAVAN

The railroad followed the rivers as our main early means of transportation. The Centennial train will remind all Canadians of this historical fact. The train provides a moving panorama of Canada from pre-historic times through Confederation to the present.

The train will make stops in most major centres. Other centres will be visited by Confederation Caravans.

MAKE USE OF CREATIVE ACTIVITIES

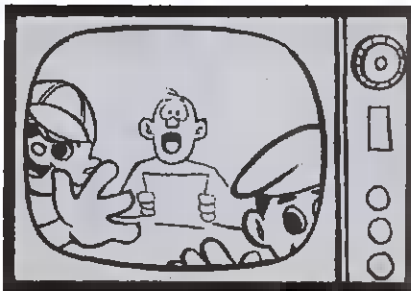
Boys like to act - let them prepare a pageant. The pageant could be a re-enactment of some historic episode, of some adventure experienced by an explorer, or incidents in the life of a national hero. Boys like to sing - let them practice choruses for a concert. The songs chosen may



be folk songs or popular airs that have some significance for Canadians. Boys also like to dance - so why not teach them to perform some typical early Canadian square dances, in pioneer costume? How about a band?

OTHER ACTIVITIES

- plan a visit to Expo 67 in Montreal
- discuss the theme of Expo 67
- visit the local art gallery and discuss contemporary Canadian paintings
- have a film on a Canadian artist - critically review the work
- tell stories or get boys to tell stories of Canadian writers
- examine Canadian handicrafts
- visit local industries to see what they are producing and selling
- visit the national or provincial capital. Arrange if possible to meet local M.P.P. or M.P.
- make a scrapbook - local history, industry, key men
- visit a factory. Enquire about markets, actual and potential



- visit a newspaper, radio/TV station. Enquire about impact and influence of USA. Discuss role of press in a free country.
- meet with local authorities to work together on community improvements
- participate in a "mixed bag" of athletic activities
- discuss Canada's contributions in the field of communications and transportation
- organize an inter-provincial exchange of records or tape recordings
- exchange post cards or letters with youth in other provinces and countries
- get involved in a radio/TV program
- visit an orphanage, children's hospital, old folk's home
- take part in Remembrance Day observances
- discuss Canada's contribution to the cause of freedom
- preview the film "On Fields of Honour"
- draw a map of Canada 1967
- have a UNICEF Christmas card sale
- do a mural or poster on some incident from Canadian history
- devise crossword puzzles on geographic subjects such as names of rivers, lakes, historic places, etc.
- work on rehabilitating graves of Fathers of Confederation and other famous Canadians
- build models
- conduct a model Parliament



- encourage boys to play "Last Post", "Reveille" and "O Canada" on a musical instrument of their own choice

QUIZ QUOTES FOR YOUR NOTICE BOARD

Canada is the largest country in the world. Answer: 2nd - 3,851,809 sq. miles

Canada is miles wide. Answer: 5,780

The Canada-United States boundary is miles long. Answer: 3,989

How many provinces border on salt water? Answer: eight - Alberta and Saskatchewan do not

What percentage of Canada is under development? Answer: 33%

What is the longest Canadian navigable waterway? Answer: Mackenzie, 2,600 miles

Great Lakes - St. Lawrence, 2,000 miles

What is the prevailing wind in Canada? Answer: Westerly

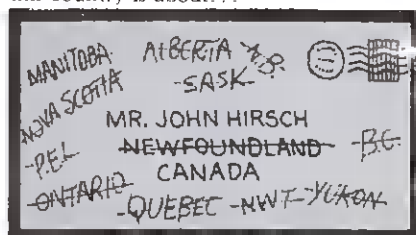
Where is the windiest section? Answer: Gulf of St. Lawrence

LOOKING AHEAD

The grandeur of the past and the excitement of the present may help to focus on the future. What can we do to show the way to continuing growth?

The 34th Couchiching Conference was addressed by John Hirsch, former artistic director of the Manitoba Theatre Centre, and now artistic director of the Stratford Shakespearean Festival, and a member of Expo's advisory committee on the performing arts. John Hirsch is a New Canadian from Hungary, who came here after the Second World War. To the conference he said:

"Now may I just say a few things about how I became as much of a Canadian as I am. I made a point of going across the country as soon as possible after I had arrived; and it seems to me that seeing the land, seeing the country, travelling across the Rockies... gave me my first, strongest and most deeply felt impression of what this country is about..."



"I was going to live in it; not Manitoba, not the prairies, but the whole of it. To me, it was the most wonderful, the most momentous experience of my life.

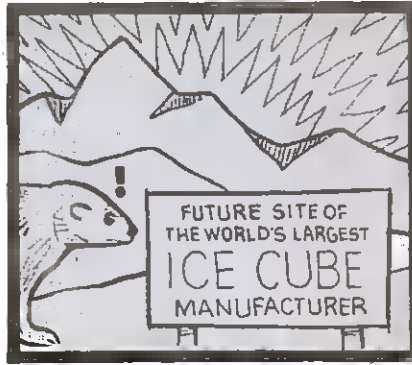
"I was born in a handkerchief of a country, where you could travel from one place to another, one border to another, in one day. To me, all this bigness was here, and it was overwhelming; and there were two ways to cope with it as a human being: either to run away, because it was simply too great to do anything in it; or to try to stretch oneself. And I wanted to stretch... and this is where I began to be a Canadian."

THINGS TO DO

- visit a research centre of an industry or university to find out what is likely to happen in some aspects of Canadian life
- visit Chamber of Commerce - enquire about potential growth of industry in local community
- make a list of local resources that have yet to be used



- have members work on a scientific and/or technical exhibit
- encourage members to participate in science fairs
- hold a debate and/or a seminar on subjects such as "Canada - Tomorrow", "Automation" or "Job Opportunities - Tomorrow"
- list natural resources of community
- list requirement for a citizen of tomorrow
- have a discussion, debate, seminar on importance of physical culture
- organize an inter-faith service
- adopt a child in an under developed country
- organize an annual campaign for UNICEF
- draw and colour flags of U.N.
- study the role of International Co-operation
- have a brainstorming session to list new markets and new products
- discuss future of Canada's North country



- have individual or groups discuss, debate a theme of "Canada in 2067"
 - discuss the future or place of Habitat 67
 - encourage correspondence between English and French
 - discuss "After Alouette II - what?"
 - discuss or debate the "impact of leisure on Canadians of the future"
 - preview films "The Universe" and "The Child of the Future"
 - pursue creative activities such as music, arts, crafts, painting, drama, writing, singing, etc. What can we do to encourage such activities?
 - keep up to date with Canadians such as Marshall McLuhan, Mark Slade, Norman McLaren, Hans Selye, Humphrey Carver; scientists at the National Research Council; other research workers; church men involved in the ecumenical movement; school people involved in new techniques; "change agents" in business world
 - try to identify the impact of Expo: of the Canada Council; of the NFB and CBC, Fitness and Amateur Sports Directorate, the Department of Manpower, etc.
 - what is happening in the North, in our large metropolitan areas, in rural areas. What is ARDA?
 - what about McGill's HARP program - what is it doing?
- Canada has passed through many ages
- the stone age
 - the agricultural age
 - the industrial age
 - the nuclear power age



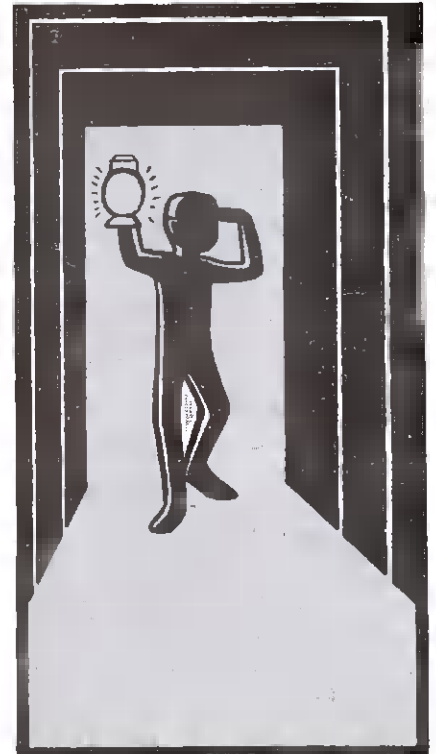
"This is not a time to dote or dream, but a time for obtaining knowledge and taking action; for a sense of purpose plus enthusiasm..."

"We need to brush aside artificial grievances, throw away scarecrows, spurn glossy bait and exorcise divisive influences..."

"Let thy past convince thy future". Royal Bank Newsletter, January, 1966.

Hugh MacLennan, in his book "Seven Rivers of Canada", asks:

"Is it possible for so few people to meet the challenge of this vastness and mystery, of this variety of the land where we live because the network of its rivers enabled a handful of explorers to claim it for us? Are their successors staunch and bold enough, intelligent, inventive and creative enough, to merit survival between the two giants - the warm human, beckoning United States and the cold, unhuman, enigmatic North? Is it unreal to believe that people can love an eternal question-mark? Or does the question-mark, perhaps, answer that latter query? For surely is it true that so long as the fate of a person or a nation is still in doubt, that person is alive and real. It is only of the dead that no questions are asked."



SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Art Galleries, Provincial Government Archives, Atlas or Maps, Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, Encyclopedia Canadiana (for history of almost every subject related to Canada); historians; local history teachers; education centres of universities; colleges; schools; libraries; museums; newspapers - their libraries; back files; editors and feature writers; Provincial Department of Publicity; School text books and other standard works. Two recommended books are: "Centennial Guide for Teachers" and "Canada 1967".



pegboard muscle builder

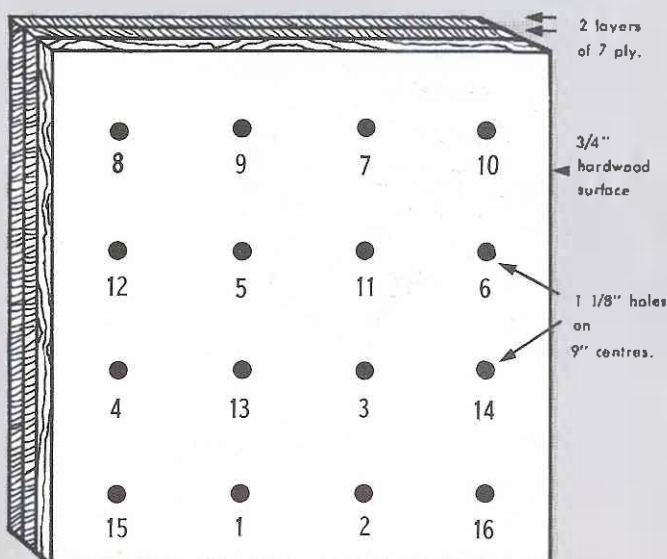
One of the challenges that Scouts met at the British Columbia-Yukon Jamboree in 1966 was the popular peg board shown above. The object of the exercise is to leap up a foot or two and take hold of the pegs in holes 1 and 2. Then you move the pegs to the other holes in numerical order, i.e. from 1 to 3 and from 2 to 4.

While the back of the board may be built up with almost anything (it doesn't have to be the 7-ply layers as in the one above) the front of the board must be made of thick hardwood. The pegs will break down a surface of softwood or plywood.

Hardwood pegs may be cut from old broom or mop handles or dowelling.

While the peg board probably won't replace sky diving as an aerial sport, it will give a fellow a good workout requiring co-ordination of mind and muscle, perseverance and a sense of humour. And where else could you see a guy going up the wall with such crazy dance steps?

How about making one of these for your camp this year? You will be surprised at the fun that campers will have with it.



CUB CAMP FIRE SONGS

This series is one of the most popular we have had in recent years. Many Pack Scouters, and even some Brownie leaders, are using the songs.

We are running short of songs, so if you have some that your boys especially enjoy please send them along to the Editor.

Important: Words or music of copyrighted songs cannot be published in this series, however, we believe that there are many others that can be shared.

Like its neighbour, the popular cut-out page of games, the page of songs may be inserted in your record book.

ARE YOU SLEEPING ?

Are you sleeping, are you sleeping,
Brother John, Brother John?
Morning bells are ringing, morning bells
are ringing:

Ding, ding, dong; ding, ding, dong.

Frere Jacques, Frere Jacques,
Dormez-vous? Dormez-vous?
Sonnez la matine, sonnez la matine,
Ding dong do, ding dong do.

Dutch: Vader Jacob, Vader Jacob
Slaapjy noq? Slaapjy noq?
Alle Klokken luiden
Alle klokken luiden
Bim, Bam, Bom.

Maltese: Hija Ganni, Hija Ganni,
Mhix se tqum? Mhix se tqum?
Daqqet il-qanpiena.
Daqqet il-qanpiena,
Tlinn, tlamm, Blomm.

Spanish: Companero, companero,
Duerme ya? Duerme ya?
Toca la campana,
Toca la campana,
Din, dam, dom.

Polish: Panje Janie, Panje Janje,
Rano wstaj? Rano wstaj?
Wszystkie dzwony dzonia
Wszystkie dzwony dzonia
Ding, dang, dong.

German: Vater Jacob, Vater Jacob,
Schlafs du jets? Schlafs du jets?
Alle glocken klingen
Alle glocken klingen
Bim, Bom, Bim.

15

6

CUT ALONG DOTTED LINE

GET RICH QUICK

Just fill out the form below and mail it to Canadian Boy. We'll send you complete instructions on how your group can become rich beyond dreams by selling Canadian Boy subscriptions. One dollar per sale goes into your group treasury! Act now by writing Subscription Department, Canadian Boy, P.O. Box 5151, Station F, Ottawa 5, Ont.

Yes We Want Money!

Name _____

Address _____

Scout Group _____

Other Versions

I see lightning, I see lightning
(cupped hands over eyes looking first
in one direction, then another)
Look, don't you? Look don't you?
Pitter patter raindrops, (slapping
knees and thighs)
Pitter patter raindrops,
I'm wet through (pass hands over self as
if dripping water)
So are you (pass hands over neighbour)

I hear thunder, I hear thunder
(cupped hands behind ears)
Hark don't you, Hark don't you?
Pitter patter raindrops (as above)
Pitter patter raindrops
I'm wet through,
So are you.

LET'S ALL SIP SALLY'S CELERY SOUP

Tune: Let's All Sing Like the Birdies Sing

Let's all sip Sally's celery soup
Sip, sip, sip, sip, sip,
Sally's still selling celery soup,
Sip, sip, sip, sip, sip,
See how loud you can sip Sal's soup,
Sip, sip, sip, sip, sip,
Sally's soup she should sell,
Sally's soup sure sips swell,
Sip, sip, sip, sip, sip.

Watch for Wrigley's 'HAPPY-GO-LIVELY' Things to Do

This new series is starting in the May issue of Canadian Boy magazine and an article of interest will be included in every issue thereafter. Themes will cover projects for boys of Cub and Scout age, including handicrafts, neighbourhood fun and helpful hints.

Wrigley's also plan to tie-in with editorials in certain issues to provide Cubs and Scouts with meaningful projects that compliment the editorial. The May issue will be an example where Wrigley's tell how to make plaster casts of animal tracks. This ties-in with a wild-life article by Ron Lawrence in the same issue.

Watch for these projects and remind your boys to try them. Many can be adapted to Cub and Scout badge requirements.

Look for Wrigley's "HAPPY-GO-LIVELY Things to Do".



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A success formula for weekend Cub camping

One of the most successful camps we have heard about was a father and son outing.

Members of the 3rd Penticton Cub Pack got together with their fathers and Service Scouts to put on one of the first B.C. camps with an African theme. They pitched camp near Keremeds for a weekend last June.

Because it was a father and son camp there was no problem in finding enough volunteers, transport, food, cooks or equipment.

As with any other camp, the Scouters had to be prepared for dry and wet weather. Suitable activities were necessary to keep everyone interested when outdoor interests such as fishing became impossible but this time the activities had to interest adults as well as boys.

Luckily, the campers had good weather and everyone spent a great deal of time fishing. Nevertheless, Scouters were prepared with other activities and there was no reason for anyone to be bored.

The Scouters assigned periods when the boys could choose any activity they liked. Cubs took part

in the usual camp projects such as rambles, star work and games but many spent as much as two hours painting on plywood and making pictures from different shades of bark.

In keeping with the African theme, Cubs and their fathers wore African dress at the campfire. An African

dance put on by the Cubs was a major part of the entertainment.

Each family was responsible for its own food, transport and camping equipment. Leaders took charge of any boys who had come alone.

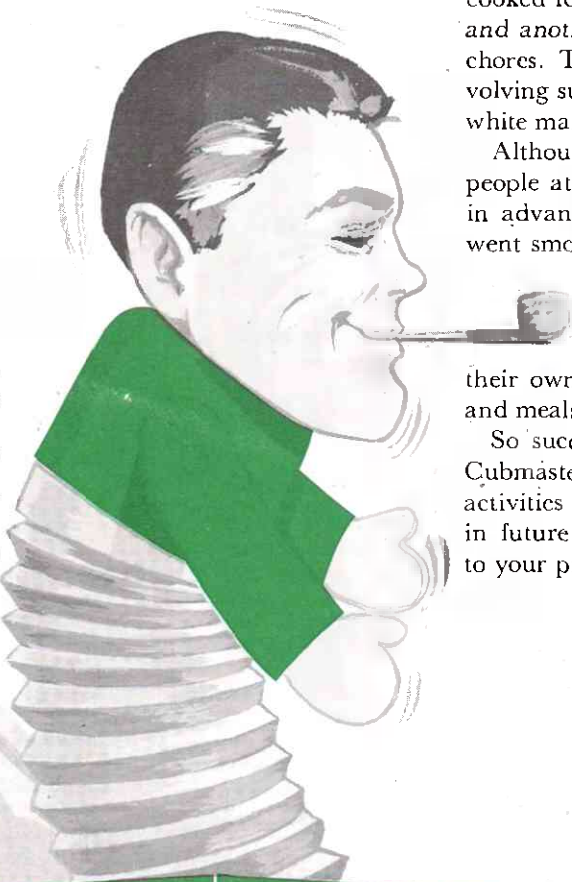
In the best interests of all, fathers did the cooking for their sons. The Scouters relaxed while three Scouts working for their Cub Instructor Badge planned, bought and cooked meals for them. A Service Scout cooked for the boys without fathers and another four Scouts did all the chores. The menu was unusual, involving such rare delicacies as boiled white man and alligator soup.

Although there were forty-six people at the camp, good planning in advance ensured that everything went smoothly. Finances were kept

at a minimum because the only expenses were food for the boys on their own (a \$3.00 fee was charged) and meals for the Scouters.

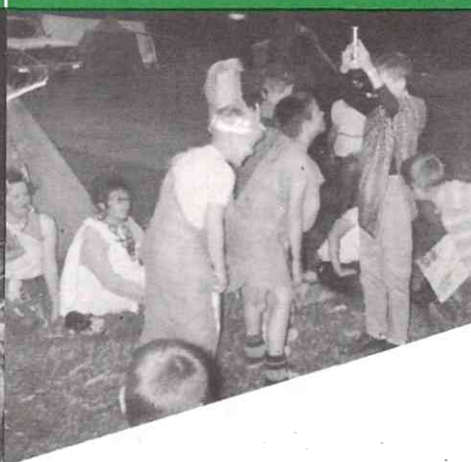
So successful was the camp that Cubmaster Jack Sworder says more activities of this type will be held in future. It could be the answer to your problems, too.

By Wendy Havard



FATHERS CAN BE

FUN



THE SCOUT LAW VI

By John Peterson

8. A Scout Smiles and Whistles under all circumstances

Wouldn't that be maddening! Perhaps the Law never meant what it says. It carries the longest commentary of all—some five more lines than for "A Scout's honour is to be trusted."

The commentary is of singular interest, for it is the only one to speak of the Scout's relationship with his group. Scout meeting Scout is mentioned in the fourth Law, but twice in the commentary on the eighth Law the Scout appears in the plural: "Scouts never grouse at hardships, nor whine at each other, nor swear when put out." And, "The punishment for swearing or using bad language is for each offence a mug of cold water to be poured down the offender's sleeve by the other Scouts."

The commentary applies the Law first to obedience, and second to behaviour in the group. Then it is applied to the Scout in personal difficulty which leads to the effect of his individual example on others. The punishment for swearing is an addendum. A slow and hangdog obedience, grouching at hardships, whining, are not punished.

The Law has been (mercifully) changed to "A Scout Smiles and Whistles under all difficulties." Perhaps it is unkind to mock; but are Scouts never irked into asking awkward questions about this? Smiler in *Chips with Everything* was in trouble for this very thing during his initial training in the R.A.F. I don't suppose many Scouts think the Law of obvious application to difficulties in the Headmaster's Study, or the Dentist's Chair. Anyway, few boys whistle today.

A second change is from "swear when put out" to "grumble when put out"—and there is added, for no obvious reason, "but go on whistling and smiling." Isn't it very difficult to smile and whistle (or is this unkind)? The last change is to add "It was a punishment invented by the old British scout, Captain John Smith, three hundred years ago." I suppose it can be safely assumed that Scouts ask who he was—and Scouters can reply.

This Law and its commentary seem rather clumsy. The French version "Le Scout sourit et chante dans ses difficultés" provides some solution to "all difficulties." The sense of the commentary is quite different, moving to "If at first you don't succeed . . ." "Trop de gens, surtout parmi les jeunes, sont portés à penser qu'il suffit, pour obtenir le succès de tendre la main et, quand ils se trouvent devant la pic de la difficulté, ils se laisseraient facilement décourager."

Mais s'ils ont bien compris que rien n'est impossible et que rien de ce qui vaut la peine ne s'obtient sans combat, ils peuvent aborder la vie et son aventure avec plus d'espoir et de confiance. Un optimisme joyeux, voilà l'esprit qu'il faut."

The United States version is short: "He smiles whenever he can. His obedience to orders is prompt and cheery. He never shirks nor grumbles at hardships."

The matter of going "about with a smile on and whistling" disappears; but perhaps it is echoed in the commentary on the ninth (A Scout is thrifty) Law, where it says he works faithfully and makes the best of his opportunities. The reference to danger has gone; but the Americans have a (tenth) Law dealing with this:—

"He has the courage to face danger in spite of fear and to stand up for the right against the coaxing of friends or the jeers or threats of enemies, and defeat does not down him."

9. A Scout is thrifty

The Law, and its commentary, has not changed, and it stands today pre-Keynes and out-dated. "He saves every penny he can, and puts it into the bank, so that he may have money to keep himself when out of work, and thus not make himself a burden to others; or that he may have money to give away to others when they need it."

At the beginning of the century, proportionally more Scouts must have been at work than today. For many, work was not far ahead, and for all there was the threat of unemployment—a menace to working life until 1939. The ordinary boy could never hope to save enough to make himself independent; but the sense and urgency of the words must have been self-evident to most.

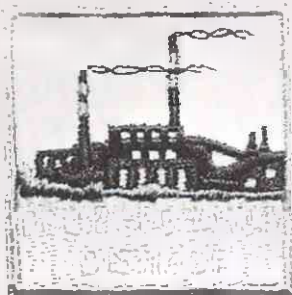
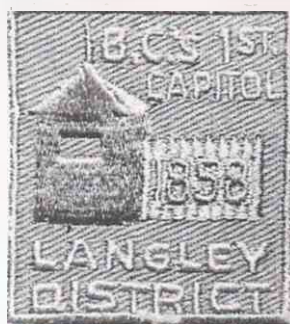
Fifty years ago, thrift was a basic requirement at millions of kitchen tables. When food was short, fair shares was the order of the day and an authoritarian mother administered her own domestic rationing system. She was thrifty. Today, when food is plentiful, mothers are concerned—and genuinely so—that their children eat "enough"—in a quite different sense. She is bountiful.

The rise in the standard of living has so stimulated a traditional desire to give one's child a good start in life that this desire has now become a wish to see children enjoy a higher standard of living than one's own. It is thoroughly approved that parents give the best to their children—and rear them in lush pastures.

Educators had very similar wishes for the Scouts' parents. The Hadow Report (1926) had some famous sentences (p. XXIII) "But there are three great ends of human life and activity which we trust that our scheme will help to promote. One is the forming and strengthening of character—individual and national character—through the placing of youth, in the hour of its growth, 'as it were in the fair meadow' of a congenial and inspiring environment. Another is the training of boys and girls to delight in pursuits and rejoice in accomplishments—work in music and art; . . ."

—That crummy old school! And too many still survive; but the past twenty years has seen big changes. Schooling for many men's sons is anyway in a fairer meadow than that of their own—and men are more and more determined to keep their boys there, and for them to benefit from further education, as of right.

When boys and girls leave school, they begin a period of



Canada's colourful district badges

part 48

left to right: The Langley District Badge depicts Fort Langley, the first settlement on the mainland of British Columbia. In 1858 Langley became the first capital of the new province. The green background depicts the Redwood Trees in the northern portion of the municipality. The fort and border are brown, the writing red and the date '1858' green.

The badge of Rouyn-Noranda District Council in

Western Quebec shows the twin smoke stacks of Noranda Mines. The smelter buildings are black on a gold background with Rouyn-Noranda District in gold letters on light blue.

The area taken in by Fruit Belt District is the heart of the Niagara Fruitbelt. The cornucopia in Brown pours forth fruits, vegetables and flowers in purple, green, red and yellow. The badge is yellow with red name and brown border.

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.

spending. Full employment and increased mechanisation have made greatest changes in the amount paid to youngsters, greater than to any other age group. The earlier the child leaves school, the more obviously adolescent is this period of spending. With something of the order of five pounds per head a week for consumer spending the age group is commercially enormously powerful. Some adults find this hard to bear. Their own youth was pinched and thin, and in middle-age they find their own comparative prosperity overshadowed by their golden children. There are the middle-aged in youth work who say that young people stay away because they have "too much money," and imply some moral indictment of youngsters. It is possible that they stay away because youth workers have not moved with the times, that the way they go about things drives away youngsters with time and money. Clean, gay, efficient and orderly are not bad attributes. They are notably present in commercial entertainment for the young; but are not necessarily apparent in the provision of youth workers.

Not that it is particularly easy to keep up with the times. The deeply instilled "saving every penny," contributed to the economic deadlock of the Thirties. The current economy with controlled inflation, and inbuilt obsolescence in durable goods call for different social virtues. Saving is not one of them. Except, of course, in the sense that half a century of welfare legislation and taxation policy, direct and indirect, compel us all to make provision against sickness, accident, unemployment and old-age; and for child welfare, education and housing. One forgotten consequence (except when it is sometimes remembered in contempt) is that youngsters will often enquire after pension schemes of the personnel officer, when seeking work. On his compulsorily insured Lambretta, the transistorised youth will consider the prudence of covering his insurable risks—and will act upon his decision. He needs to know the ins and outs of hire purchase, to know that a subscription to *Which?* is better than a pound in the bank. Not the Post Office, of course, but the Joint Stock Bank. Unless it's in Premium Bonds.

Does the teaching of thrill now include approval of Premium Bonds? The public attitude to gambling has undergone a radical

Continued on page 22

CRESTS



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BOY SCOUT DEPARTMENT

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This story is from a chapter reprinted with permission from the new book KEEN FOR ADVENTURE by William Corfield, published by the London District Council of the Boy Scouts of Canada. The book, which is an inspiring factual account of London Scouting from 1908 to 1966, is available for \$2.00 from the publishers at Spencer Park, London, Ontario.

The Thames River has dominated Western Ontario since earliest days. The Indians accepted it as a dividing line between the people of Huron and the tribes of the Eries. The pioneer fur traders and explorers found it a ready highway into the rich, wooded interior. Settlers rafted their household goods on its current to their new homes in Canada West and watched enemy troops pole their way up the Thames to invade their lands during the War of 1812.

In 1937 this usually placid Thames River, in one of its angriest moods, gave London Scouts and Cubs an opportunity to do the biggest 'good turn' of their history.

The ice had broken up all along the river in mid-April that year. Deep snow covered the entire watershed but the run-off appeared no different than any other spring. Then on Thursday, April 22, the weather turned mild and wet. Rain fell hard and continuously for three days, soaking the snowladen fields, filling ice-clogged tributaries, turning the streets of London into rivers of ice and slush, overflowing the sewers. Three inches poured down in thirty-six hours over the entire area drained by the Thames River.

And the Thames River couldn't take it.

By Sunday the cold, murky torrent was spilling over into its natural flood plains and the possibility of some flooding in low-lying residential areas became more apparent. By darkness the situation ap-

peared more serious than most spring-time run-offs, and the rain continued. The city engineer's department started sandbagging several low spots on the north branch above the forks, 'just in case'.

That night the Thames rose about a foot an hour and by midday Monday, April 26, 1937, the two branches were in full flood simultaneously so that the waters roared through London at the forks thirty feet above normal. The city was experiencing a major disaster, but even at that time no one expected it to reach such unprecedented, terrifying and violent proportions.

Londoners, engrossed in their problems, did not realize that the dam near St. Marys was holding back more water than it could handle and early in the afternoon it broke. A wave several feet high raced down the basin of the north branch and smashed into the low-lying residential areas of north-west and west London.

Houses were washed from their foundations and dashed to pieces. Hundred-year-old trees were uprooted and swept along to batter against buildings and bridges. Families, who had optimistically remained, watched their basements fill, then their living rooms and finally they had to be rescued by boat from their rooftops. In all, some six thousand Londoners were driven from their homes, the majority with little chance to rescue anything, even their pets.

At noon Assistant District Commissioner R.F.D. Bourne, on his way to lunch, noticed the river was high but felt that his own house was well above the danger level. At two p.m. he was called home because water was mounting in the basement. Later that afternoon it was lapping against the ceiling of his living room.

W.D. Sutton, another Assistant District Commissioner, was wrestling with his own problems. He was a teacher at Empress Avenue Public School which stood on one of the lowest streets in west London. It was decided to cancel afternoon classes for three reasons: water was threatening the basement furnace room and the weather was too chilly to continue classes in an

unheated school; the parents lived mostly on the threatened streets and would prefer to have their children home; and finally, the school would become the area emergency centre if evacuation were ordered. The decision proved right - for all three reasons.

The city rapidly was abandoning its normal business and social activities and organizing to tackle the disaster. Into this emergency, to help a city reeling under a major blow, came the Scouts and Cubs of London. Field Secretary W.A. Speed telephoned Chief Constable W.H. Down at four p.m. to offer the organization's help. The chief hesitated at that time, still assessing the magnitude of the need. At 6:30 he called back, requesting all the assistance that the Boy Scouts could provide. Within minutes the radio station broadcast an appeal for all Scouts to report in uniform to police headquarters; half an hour later 250 Scouts were there, massed around their leaders eagerly awaiting instructions and duties. There was lots for them to do. They toiled at dozens of different assignments during that wet, terrifying Monday night and on into Tuesday...

They manned boats with other volunteers and calmly helped with rescue operations. Jack Coleman, 14-year-old Scout of the Third Troop was rowing along a flooded street in the dim light when he heard a cat meowing. Jack located it on a roof top, clambered up to the peak and rescued the bedraggled animal. He continued his search and was able to save several more pets, including caged birds.

A team of Scouts was on duty within police headquarters, answering the telephones, giving instructions, and running messages, relieving policemen for more urgent outside duties. Another team stuck with Fire Chief Charlie Scott who despatched one Scout on each call. Telephone service was slow and uncertain and the Scout often formed the only means of communication with the fire hall. The immediate need, that black Monday, was to find shelter for the hundreds of families streaming out of the flooded section - be-

How Scouts meet the challenge of disaster 30 years ago this month in

THE GREAT LONDON

wildered, distressed, worried, confused, cold and shocked into numbness by the magnitude of their losses. The armory on Dundas Street became a haven for refugees and through its sombre, bolt-studded doorways straggled forlorn Londoners who now bore this dreadful group identification. Wires and army blankets were strung across the huge parade floor to provide some privacy for the tired, wet citizens who sank in groups onto the hard floor and rested.

Scouts sent to the armoury toiled throughout Monday night. They set up cots, registered families as they arrived, located and entertained children, carried messages, served meals. The official report tells this story of the flood very graphically:

"By Tuesday afternoon it seemed as if the worst was over and the Scouts could return to school. But a call came for help to continue at the refugee centre and for the balance of the week Scouts were on duty from morning until late at night. The scene at the armouries was unforgettable! It was divided into three sections with blankets strung up to make the divisions - in the middle section the dining tables, at either end the refugees, women and young children at one end and men and boys at the other. A tragic picture for London!

"No job was too menial for the Scouts. They swept floors, ran messages, restored lost children to their parents. Their smiles and courteousness, their willingness and quiet discipline earned appreciation and commendation on all sides. They boiled water for the children to drink, helped to prepare meals. After three days, starting on Monday, it seemed as though difficulties might arise with the school authorities. The inspector came to the armouries, saw what the boys were doing, and was quite sympathetic. He made up his mind quickly when one of the volunteer cooks in the soup kitchen said bluntly: "If the Scouts are withdrawn, I quit. They are the only ones around here I can depend on!"

At the disaster centre in City Hall Scouts carried out a variety of duties: answering

the telephones, registering refugees, running messages and locating missing persons. Others worked at the clothing depot in the old Post Office on the south-west corner of Richmond Street and Queens Avenue; holding children, checking records, keeping the piles of clothing in order and controlling the lines of persons waiting to receive assistance. While Scouts from all over the city were pitching in to help their fellow citizens, the boys of the 6th Troop were fighting a more personal battle with the flood. Their headquarters were in St. George's Anglican Church, close to Empress Avenue School where the water was flowing at its deepest. They rescued as much of their troop property and records as they could, then turned to help each other. The majority lived in the neighbourhood and their own homes were endangered.

Bridges were closed to all but essential traffic. The university bridge was the only automobile link West London had with the rest of the city. Even residents who were evacuated had to obtain permits from the police station before they could return to their homes. These strict regulations kept looting to a minimum.

The crest roared through London sometime during the black, cold, wet, early morning of Tuesday, and the Thames settled back almost as rapidly as it had risen. By Tuesday night portions of the city began to appear above the swollen, brown current. The heart-breaking part of the ordeal was to begin!

During Wednesday residents began filtering back towards their homes, to stand

aghast at the damage the waters had created. Debris rested everywhere - trees, clothing, furniture, parts of buildings and fences. Over everything, inside the houses and out, lay a goocy, soaking layer of brown silt and scum carried down river for miles by the current and deposited slowly as the force slackened and the water eddied away.

A coal shed floated out of one backyard, down the driveway, along the street and around the corner. Half way up the next block it jammed against a tree. As the water receded, it retraced its route and when the owners returned, they were surprised to find their coal shed resting upright, exactly in the middle of its home driveway!

The dining room table was set with white cloth, china and silver when one family hurriedly evacuated to higher ground. When they pushed their way into their sodden, slime-filled house, they found that the water had risen to the top of the pictures on the living room wall. Yet the table was sitting clean and orderly in its usual place in the dining room. It had floated upright with the rise and fall of the water and nothing was disturbed. Except the butter dish. And it was stuck to the ceiling!

Furniture that was glued together looked as if it had survived intact - until you went to sit on it. Then it fell apart!

One man was surprised to find a strange bookcase in his kitchen. Many families opened windows and doors when they left to prevent the weight of water breaking



FLOOD

by William E. Corfield

them. The bookcase had floated out of one home, down the street, and come to rest in another.

A west London motorist was puzzled by a wavy cut the length of his canvas roof, when he returned to salvage his convertible. Finally he realized it was made by the propeller of a boat which had passed over his submerged vehicle during the height of the flood.

The job of cleaning up obviously was much greater than anyone had imagined.

On Wednesday it became urgent that health instructions be placed directly into the hands of every homeowner in the disaster area. There was no mail delivery. Pushing bulletins through the letter boxes was useless since many homes were empty. The Red Cross called upon the Scouts, and although they were tired and dirty, they tackled their new assignment and had them distributed by Thursday afternoon. A quotation from the first bulletin shows just how important the information was to the health of the flood victims:

"No house may be occupied for sleeping or preparing meals until it has been thoroughly cleaned, sterilized and finally inspected by the Health Department, when a special placard will be placed on the house. When ready for inspection apply at your nearest Red Cross depot.

"All cuts and scratches must be dressed at once at the nearest Red Cross depot.

Three times the Scouts delivered Red Cross Bulletins. The last one (on May 7) contained a long list of furniture, appliance and equipment manufacturers who offered to repair or replace their goods damaged by water, either free or at cost.

Thursday morning, April 29, as if to make amends for the trouble it had caused, the weather turned mild and the sun shone. This helped to dry up the area but the heat caused the slime and debris to start to smell. The good weather also brought out the curious and the following Saturday and Sunday, after a full week of heavy, tiring effort, police called on the Scouts once again to help them control traffic and prevent the idly curious from entering the devastated areas. They went off duty that Sunday night, but by 10 a.m. the depots again called for Scouts to help them with the crowds requesting emergency clothing. This service continued for another week.

Slowly the city recovered from its ordeal. In some areas it was six weeks before families could live in their damaged homes. There were many who never recovered from the losses they suffered. The Scouts, independently and by troops, continued to help where they were able, but by the middle of May their 'mighty good turn' was mostly complete.

The boys, their leaders, and the citizens of London felt mighty proud when The London Free Press carried a copy of the

letter Mayor Kingsmill wrote to Commissioner R.L. Stratton:

"It gives me a great deal of pleasure to express to you the thanks of the City Council and of the citizens of London for the splendid work which the London Boy Scouts Association has done and is continuing to do on the occasion of the disastrous flood on April 26.

"It has been a matter of great satisfaction to see the splendid way in which our citizens have rallied to the support of those who were so unfortunate as to suffer loss or to be endangered by reason of the flooding of the Thames, and to note the unselfish spirit with which so many have devoted themselves to work on behalf of those in the flooded areas.

"Permit me also to add my personal thanks for the very commendable work which the London Boy Scouts Association has done."

The Humane Society presented Jack Coleman with a medal for his bravery while rescuing pets from evacuated homes.

Letters and calls of gratitude by the dozens flowed into Scout headquarters, but the greatest honour of all was given the boys and leaders of London when Frank C. Irwin, Executive Secretary of the Provincial Boy Scout Council, presented them with a Certificate of Merit.

The 'good turn' of last spring had received the highest of Boy Scout honours!

MEET THE SCOUTS OF THE WORLD AT



April 28 to October 27, 1967

The Scout Law VI *— cont'd from page 19*

change in a very few years. Now publicly functioning within the law of the land, what can Scouting teach? Do boys ask questions about the Spastics Society? Can they be persuaded that the Society—and the Scandinavian governments—are wrong to finance so much good work by gambling? Are the young thrifty—today?

The French version, in its generalities, is not enmeshed in these problems. "Le Scout est econome et prend soin du bien d'autrui." The first comment is agricultural: "Un grain de blé est sacre, il porte en lui la moisson." The second mediaeval: "Les lois des chevaliers de l'ancien temps leur ordonnaient de pratiquer l'economie, c'est-à-dire d'epargner autant d'argent que possible, afin d'être capables de subvenir à leurs besoins sans rien demander à personne, et d'avoir si possible un peu plus pour pouvoir faire la charité. S'ils étaient pauvres, ils ne devaient pas demander l'aumône, mais devaient travailler pour vivre. L'economie est une vertu virile, car elle exige beaucoup de travail et d'oubli de soi-même."

The United States version is much broader than the English one, too. It is more specific than the French one but escapes from the mere consideration of money: "He does not wantonly destroy property. He works faithfully, wastes nothing, and makes the best of his opportunities. He saves his money so that he may pay his own way, be generous to those in need, and helpful to worthy objects. He may work for pay, but must not receive tips for courtesies or Good Turns."

The last sentence seems to be for schoolboys and states the obvious in the first part and repeats in the second what has been said elsewhere.

The Americans see the sixth Law (kindness to animals) as containing wider significance than the English do. In the ninth the conservation notion is extended to property. Unemployment—as in the French version—finds no mention. Work here, is something one does, and the commentary tells the Scout how he does it. This, like the American tenth Law, has no equivalent in the English one.

SCOUTERS BOOKSHELF

Ask for these books at your favourite bookstore or library



SUPERSONIC FLIGHT by Basil Clarke. 224 pages. Saunders of Toronto. \$7.75

Supersonic airliners, those that will fly faster than the speed of sound, are now being built and in a few years they will enter service.

This well-told story of man's progress in the speed of flight during the past fifty years is presented in a clear, interesting style that reflects the author's keen understanding of his subject. While it is a very technical subject, the reader is not overwhelmed with technical terms.

The author describes the part played by World War II planes, the early jets and other subsonic aircraft in enabling men to finally build and fly the supersonic craft or SSTs as they are called.

The second half of the book discusses the power plants and design of the planes, and the economics and special environmental problems of supersonic flight.

An exciting appendix has a description of a hypothetical SST flight of 3100 miles in 176 minutes. Various stages of the flight are described in detail by experienced pilots from several countries.

The book is a fine tribute to the aircraft industry and a helpful key to understanding the marvellous new age of flight that will soon be a reality.

FROM EARTH TO HEAVEN Seventeen Essays on Science by Isaac Asimov. 208 pages. Doubleday Canada Limited. \$5.00

Science-minded Venturers and Rover Scouts who enjoy the challenge of mental gymnastics and who like to look into matters of time and space will find these essays stimulating fare.

Dr. Asimov is an award winning author of more than sixty books of fact and fiction. He believes "there is poetry everywhere and in everything, and it is most clearly present in the world that scientists have at their brain-tips."

Among the subjects in this volume are the distribution of the world's water supply, the depth of the ocean and the height of the mountains, subatomic particles, ocean tides, the relationship between the planets and the sun, and the size of the universe.

With a sense of humour and with a style that will appeal to modern readers, Dr. Asimov reveals some of the poetry that too often is overlooked by other writers.

THE IN SPORTS by D.S. Halacy, Jr. 187 pages. The Ryerson Press. \$5.75

This is a book about the spectacular, exhilarating and sometimes dangerous sports of the new generation: water skiing, skin and scuba diving, surfing, skydiving, white-water boating, mountaineering, soaring, spelinking, ice-boating and free ballooning.

Illustrating each section with action photographs, the author gives a brief history, describes the requirements, discusses the rewards and provides a glossary of terms for each of the activities.

It is a good resource book for Venturers and Rovers who are eager to enlarge the variety of their experience and test their minds and muscles.

PICTURE STORY OF WORLD EXPLORATION by Francis Odle. 157 pages. Clarke, Irwin & Co. Ltd. \$3.25

From the ancient times of the Phoenicians, Alexander the Great and Marco Polo to the 20th century explorers Robert Peary and Robert Scott, this book tells the fascinating story of man's historic voyages into the unknown parts of the world - Africa, North and South America, Australia and New Zealand, and the vast areas of the Pacific, Arctic and Antarctic.

The large 8½" x 11" pages are profusely illustrated with contemporary drawings, maps and photographs that give the reader an idea of how the explorers of any age saw the world of their time.

Many quotations from diaries, letters and other reports of the explorers add greatly to the interest and authenticity of the book.

READ THE WILD WATER by Robert Franklin Leslie. 192 pages. Clarke, Irwin and Co. Ltd. \$5.65

Robert Franklin Leslie and seven young companions canoed down the Green River through Colorado, Wyoming and Utah for six weeks covering 780 miles of rough water. On their travels they saw the remains of Indian civilizations and early pioneers. They shot rapids like Disaster Falls, Gate of Lodore and Flaming Gorge. Passing through bear country, they had a few surprises. All of the thrills, danger, hardship and excitement of a long, hard, primitive journey are recorded in this book. Scouters would find it useful to interest older teenagers in a similar trip. Venturers, too, would find it an inspiration.



Because of changes in program and training **The Handbook for the Commissioner and His Staff** has been discontinued.

All Scout shirts whether green, tan or navy are now produced with sports collars. You will find that one neck size in a sports collar fits more than one size of neck. They are sized 12-12½, 13-13½, 14-14½, etc.

You can buy a **Centennial Flag** from Supply Services. Only one colour combination is available - white emblem on a royal blue background, retailing at \$6.95 for the 4½ ft. by 2¼ ft. size flag.

Due to prohibitive cost, signalling flag sticks have been discontinued as a catalogue item. If you cannot cut your own from the bush, a few feet of dowelling from your local lumber merchant will do the job.

Please send no orders for neckerchiefs which include the colour purple. It is not possible to get the correct shade of material.

If you are looking for help with your camp fire programs this summer, the **Handbook of Skits and Stunts** (No. 20-610. Price \$3.75) is just what you need.

23



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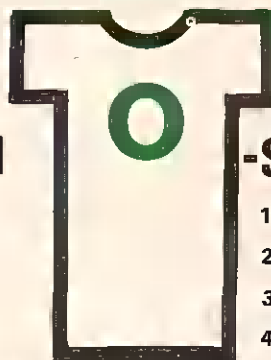
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