



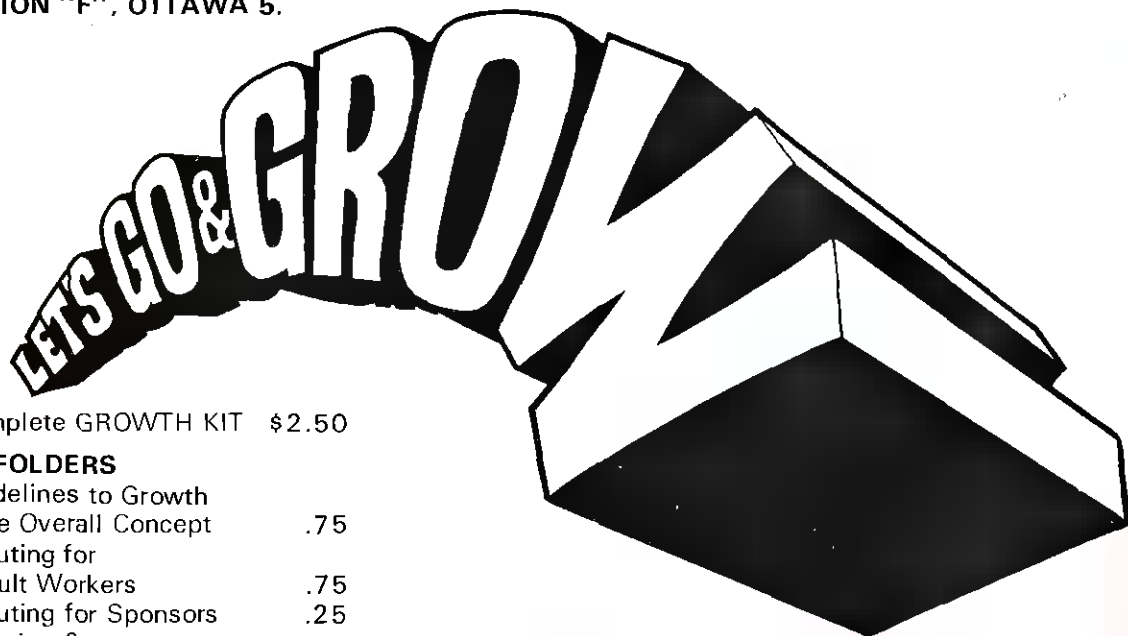
the scout leader

VOLUME 47 NO 8

APRIL 1970

WORDS WORDS
WORDS 26 DAYS IN A CANOE
WORDS WORDS S.TIMULUS
WORDS WORDS WORDS
WORDS WORDS WORDS
WORDS WORDS
WORDS MAKE EVERY SCOUT A CHIEF
WORDS WORDS SONGS & YELLS
WORDS WORDS LETTERS
WORDS WORDS PAKSAK
WORDS WORDS WORDS
WORDS WORDS
WORDS ABORIGINAL SCOUTING
WORDS WORDS WORDS WORDS
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The Scout Leader

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

- 2 Growth Material
- 3 Supply Services News
- 4 26 Days in a Canoe
- 6 Scouting with the Aborigines
- 8 Words, Words, Words
- 11 Make Every Scout a Chef...
- 14 The Deadly Demon
- 16 Projects for Boys
- 18 Yes s. timulus There is a
GSMOS
- 20 Paksak
- 21 Songs and Yells

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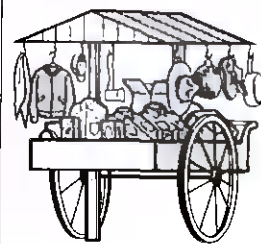
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SUPPLY SERVICES



Pack Scouters will be pleased to know that the **Cub Personal Record Sheet** (formerly form 4a) is now available at dealers and Scout offices. They are sold in pads of 50 forms for .60¢ under catalogue number 25-406 and are punched for six-hole binders.

A new and attractive item has been added to our gift line. It is an **Enamelled Key Holder**. It consists of a key ring attached to a pear-shaped black plastic pendent on which is mounted an enamelled disc with a gold Scout emblem on a red maple leaf with a white background. Catalogue number 60-220. Price \$1.25.

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Leaders are reminded not to request orders on a C.O.D. basis. It is an expensive method of shopping and involves unnecessary extra time. Please send remittance with each order.

We also remind you that Supply Services does not operate **charge accounts** due to the extra expense and time that would be involved.

It's Kub-Kar rally time - is your group involved? See the very popular Kub-Kar Kit on page 14-W of our current catalogue. Catalogue 71-105. Price .85¢.

You'll be interested to learn that nearly a quarter of a million **Scout Calendars** were sold during 1969. This resulted in a net income of about \$90,000 being shared at the group, district, regional, provincial and national levels of Scouting.

This is a good indication of the value of the Scout Calendar as a fund raising item. Did your group receive its share? ■



CANOE TRIPS

ALGONQUIN PARK

ONTARIO

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

In August, the 1st Penetanguishene Rover Crew undertook an ambitious 26 day canoe trip. The Rovers, aged 17 to 20 years, their leader, Robbert Hartog and Dr. E. Monkman paddled from Moosonee to Penetanguishene, a distance of 663 miles. The Ontario Northland Railway provided transportation to the jumping off point, and the trip was 'go' at 4 p.m., July 31.

The route followed the Moose and Mattagami Rivers, past the towns of Smooth Rock Falls and Timmins, then across Mattagami Lake and Mollie River to Gogama. From Gogama, passing over the height of land at 1200 feet above sea level, to the East Spanish and Spanish Rivers and the North Channel, Georgian Bay. From there, passing Little Current, the final trek took the crew across Georgian Bay. The "uphill" portion of approximately 300 miles took 14 days; the "downhill" part of 140 miles took five days, and the lake travel of approximately 223 miles was completed in seven days.

4 Nine or ten months of preparation had preceded this trip. One group laid out and investigated the route, assembled over 25 pounds of maps, consulted the Department of Lands and Forests and anyone else who could provide information. A second group looked after equipment and set strict limits on weight (individual packs had to be under 20 pounds). Tents and food preparation equipment was limited to 45 pounds. The group in charge of meals tested various camp foods and made up master lists. Freeze-dried food was used, supplemented by oatmeal, flour (for bread making), dehydrated soups, fruit crystals, juices, sugar and salt. Fresh food was purchased when available in towns along the way. Enough food was carried for the most pessimistic duration, plus one day. Each day's ration was sealed in plastic bags and put in a knapsack. Half the food supply was sent to Timmins to await the arrival of the group.

After some testing, it was decided to use lightweight (60 pounds) aluminum canoes, 17 feet in length. A repair kit (riveting gun, rivets, epoxy, sheets of metal and peening hammer) was put together and tests showed what should be done in case of emergency. All canoes were provided, bow and stern, with long lines for roping through rapids and eight extra paddles were tied to the canoes (only two were required). With the obtaining of the necessary fire permits and train reservations, the crew, at last, was ready for adventure.

On the evening of July 30, the group boarded the train at Washago for Cochrane, arriving in the early morning of July 31. The Ontario Northland Railway, having been advised beforehand, had an extra baggage car available. To make sure nothing was left behind, the car was loaded by the canoeists, who kept close count of the number of 'parcels' put on board. One missing food package would have meant a hungry crew.

At 3:30 p.m. the train, which had stopped at ev-

26 Days in a Canoe

ery station, (and once or twice in between), let the group off at the crossing of the Moose River and the canoe trip was officially under way.

The current of the Moose River is approximately one and one half knots and going upstream was hard work for the three man teams in each canoe.

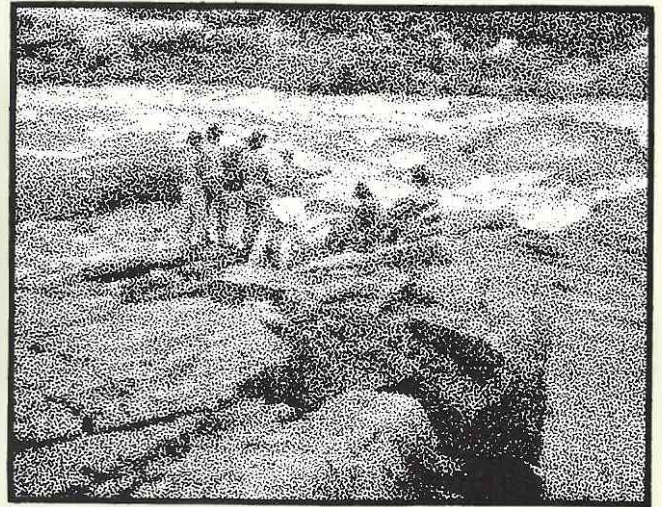
At one point the decreasing depth of the river forcefully stopped one or two canoes and the first lesson in 'reading the water' (guessing where to find a good depth) was learned. 'Clawing' up rapids is tough. Paddling starts normally, then hard and just before forward motion stops, all the paddlers must 'shift into overdrive'. With this extra effort the small rapids can be quite often overcome and the slower and deeper water at the river's edge reached.

The crew members very quickly learned how to jump out of a canoe and hold it from going backward. As the bottom of the river was lined with sharp rocks and slime, sneakers were found to be the best footwear. During the first ten days, everyone was in and out of the water so often that being wet felt quite natural. Fortunately there was a fair amount of sunshine during the day, although it rained every night but one during the first ten days.

When coming to a set of rapids, there were three choices; find a portage, walk up or try to paddle up. A quick council settled the matter, sometimes wisely, sometimes not, but no one complained. The daily mileage averaged only 17 miles during these up-river days.

One day, when the average current was well over two knots, only 14 miles progress was made, even with long, hard paddling. Fortunately in early August there is lots of daylight and twilight up north. At 10 p.m. it was hardly dark and at 5 a.m. it was light again.

Very soon a routine set in: the two breakfast cooks got up at six-thirty to start the fire and prepare breakfast. After 20 minutes or so, they woke the other campers and 15 minutes later, breakfast was served. Well before eight-thirty, after a careful



inspection of the campsite, the teams were ready to shove off. By ten-thirty everyone was looking for a good swimming spot to take a quick, cooling dip.

Around twelve-thirty there was a stop of an hour and a half for lunch. On hot days, luncheon preparations were preceded by another swim. Sleeping bags and wet clothing were aired and dried. The rest of the afternoon was often broken by a half-hour stop for another swim.

The hunt for an acceptable camping spot began about six o'clock. When located, the firemaker lit a fire immediately and the cooks started preparations for dinner. Meanwhile, the others cut poles, erected tents and secured the canoes for the night. An hour later dinner was ready.

By dusk the 'little pests' (mosquitoes, blackflies and, worst of all, the noseems) began their invasion, forcing everyone into the tents. Sleep came almost at once.

The teams originally selected for each canoe soon became exclusive. Having become accustomed to and dependent on each other, they had little desire for change. Each canoe did, however, by unspoken rule, remain in view of another. If one slowed down, the rest waited. This consideration shown to others, often instinctively, is a most important part of survival in the wilderness.

The landscape up north was dull; scrub, marsh and very little rock. After a few days, the water in the river became unfit for human consumption (courtesy of the pulp and paper companies 120 miles upstream), and only the water from streams flowing into the river was used. Above the large hydro developments of the Harmon and Kipling dams on the Mattagami, the landscape was not improved, due to the thousands of trees cut away from the water's edge by construction crews. This was done to prevent them from falling into the water and floating into the dam's intake. The logbook entry for this period read, "Deadheads, drifting logs, tree stumps and polluted water became commonplace for the

next 100 miles."

The best fishing took place one morning just below the hydro dam. Some sturgeon had been marooned in a pool, formed by receding waters, and it took only five minutes to catch four, measuring from 33 to 40 inches. They made a memorable meal.

Black bears were quite often spotted ambling along the shores. Deer and moose tracks were also seen and overhead, Canada Geese and ducks were always in evidence. Loons became much more plentiful later on the trip.

On the tenth day, smoke from an industrial plant suddenly became visible (the smell had preceded it), and for two days the river was not only unfit for consumption but also for swimming.

The town of Smooth Rock Falls was reached just before the stores closed and some quick bulk buying of fresh fruit, vegetables, meat and gallons of milk took place. Everyone agreed that a day of rest was deserved. It didn't take long for the local teenagers to get acquainted with the canoeists, and for the next thirty hours, the campfires saw a continuous coming and going of young people. Two campfires, attended by sixty teenagers, lasted well into the night.

Shortly after Smooth Rock Falls the Canadian Shield started and the landscape changed. There were clean rocks and clear water, pine trees instead of scrubby poplars, even the air seemed clearer with the prevailing marshy feeling gone. There were white sandy beaches and many suitable camping spots. This entry into the shield country was a real tonic. It seemed that the current was easier to overcome. At any rate it was less and daily mileage increased.

After stocking up at Timmins with the second half of the prepared food, it did not take too long to get to Lake Kenogamissis and Lake Mattagami. There were a few more people in these places, although the area certainly was not overpopulated.

Coming to a height of land, a stretch of approxi-

(continued on page 23)

Scouting WITH THE Aborigines



6

"Two strangers have walked around outside," said the Scoutmaster. "Someone will take you out and show you where they started from. I want you to follow their tracks and then come back into the hall and tell us what you think they did."

The two Aboriginal Boy Scouts nodded and threaded their way out through the crowd of other Scouts and VIP's who packed the hall. While they were gone on their mission, their fellow Aboriginal Scouts entertained the visitors.

The host Scouts were all members of the 1st Maningrida Troop, Arnhem Land, Northern Territory, Australia. This day in October was a big one for them.

Their entertainment, and the speeches that preceded it, were part of the opening of their Scout hall. The Administrator of the Northern Territory, R. L. Dean, officiated, and told the visitors it was the first Scout hall built on a Government Aboriginal Settlement in Australia. The Maningrida Scouts, he said, had largely built the hall themselves, working after school and on weekends. This keenness had now made them part of Australian Scouting history.

The Scouts danced for their visitors, solo and in groups. Their background music was traditional - the ringing click of iron-wood "singing sticks" and the strange hollow roar of the didgeridoo.

Four of them mimed a hunting scene. In this, two acted the part of trees with arms upstretched, a third was the hunter who expertly "speared" and the fourth, a hopping, smiling kangaroo. With much licking of lips, the hunter then laid the kangaroo on an invisible fire to roast, succulently.

The Maningrida Scouts showed the visitors some

of their tribal hand signals. These were mainly in the form of silent directions to other hunters, and had come down through the generations. Unless you happened to come from Maningrida, they would probably form the unbreakable code - there is certainly nothing like them in the usual Scouting signals.

They sang Aboriginal songs for their visitors, teaming their stone age didgeridoo with a modern folk guitar. This was really a "new sound," but it would be unlikely that a pop group could reproduce it. Very few people who are not Aborigines (and this has included top orchestral woodwind players) have been able to get a note out of the didgeridoo, usually a hollow tree-branch about five feet long. To play a didgeridoo one has to blow into it with the mouth and at the same time inhale through the nose.

The Maningrida Scouts who entertained have 65 in their group, 36 are Cubs (eight to eleven years old), and 29 are Scouts. The senior boys are automatically made Sea Scouts. The sea is part of their life, Maningrida being on the coast at the estuary of the Liverpool River.

The senior Scouts have built two Australian "Heron" Class sailing skiffs. The federal government supplied one kit, and a Victorian Scout troop the other.

The Maningrida Scouters are teachers and welfare workers at the settlement. One of them said: "The members of our troop are very like any other Scouts. They do, however, have some trouble with the academic subjects - learning flag signalling is one. On the other hand they have wonderful natural skills, are gifted at bushcraft, and a number of them are expert trackers."

The Aborigines of the Northern Territory are among Australia's best at tracking. They acquired the skill through the ages as they hunted for their food. Aboriginal women are even better trackers than the men. This is because it was the men's job to track the larger game, which left the bigger, clearer tracks. The women's job was to provide the little delicacies, small creatures, which left very faint trails.

The visitors to the hall opening had a text book example of tracking when the two Maningrida Scout trackers returned to the hall, and one of the boys told the visitors what they had found:

"The strangers were people about twelve and fourteen years old," he said. "They walked side by side for about twenty yards. Then they turned around and sat on the ground. They got up and walked straight back to their starting point. Here they turned around again and walked back towards where they had sat down.

"About half way there on this trip we lost one of their tracks. A lot of people have been walking around out there and they probably wiped out that track. (This could have been very true because there were at least 300 people in that particular

area earlier, watching the ceremonies outside the hall).

"We followed the remaining track for about fifteen yards and then the stranger sat down."

The Scoutmaster then called from the audience the two "strangers" who had made the tracks. They were visiting Scouts. He cleared the centre of the hall and asked them to demonstrate exactly what they had done outside.

A growing murmur came from the audience as the two "strangers" moved precisely as the trackers believed they had moved.

Then they came to the point where the trackers had thought one set of tracks had been obliterated by the tracks of other people.

At that stage one of the "strangers" hopped up on the other's back.

The audience applauded the "strangers" for their ruse and the trackers for the very dramatic proof it gave to their demonstration.

The two trackers just grinned and shook their heads. They wouldn't get caught that way again.

Thanks to the Australian News and Information Bureau, Canberra and the office of the Australian High Commission, Ottawa for this interesting story.

Australian Information Service Photograph



Publication Services provides one of the major two-way communication links between Scouters and boys across Canada and the National Council. This communication has many values, one of the most important being that it provides a feedback from you, the leaders.

The history of Publications goes back to 1919, when it was the first department to be set up after the formation of Dominion Headquarters of The Boy Scouts Association. Prior to the establishment of Headquarters, a group of men, headed by Gerald H. Brown, then Deputy Minister of Labour and Honourary Secretary of the Canadian General Council, produced **Policy, Organization and Rules**, and the first handbook, **The Handbook for Canada**. A house organ, **Headquarters Gazette** was produced, but irregularly.

Frank E.L. Coombs, author of several books for boys and keenly interested in Scouting became the first Editor of Publications. A total of 110,000 copies of various publications pertaining to Scouting were produced in its first year of operation.

By 1923 the need for a magazine for Scouters became apparent. **The Scout Leader** was established in the same year to assist Scouters in their program planning and as a means of communicating ideas from one section of the country to another.

Until 1958 each service at Headquarters was responsible for procuring its own printing requirements. In that year a report was submitted by Publications, pointing out the waste time, confusion and inefficiency resulting from this practice. As a result it was decided that all printing should be channeled through one department and this became the responsibility of Publication Services. This service is now responsible for the editing and technical production of all printed matter going out from National

Headquarters. This includes a wide scope of material, ranging from letterheads to handbooks. At present each department decides what printing it requires and then places an order with Publication Services. Material is received, either as finished or unfinished copy.

"Printing, just as any other commodity or service, costs more annually, and it is our responsibility," says Assistant Director, Al Craig, "to obtain for the Movement the best quality at the most economical price. Everything that goes out from our office is on a quotation basis, with at least three firms quoting. After we assess the quotations, we write up a printing order and the job begins. We maintain a cost card system that allows us to keep track of costs over a period of years. Included on the cards is the name and catalogue number of the item, the printer's name, the date it was printed and a cost breakdown.

"The responsibility for planning and producing printed work of all kinds makes it essential that Publication Services' staff maintain a constant study of the latest methods of printing, editing, engraving, photography, commercial art and all the details that go into a publication. There is a constant challenge to improve the quality of every printed production going out of this office. We also have a direct contact, through the magazines, with Scouters and boys, and in this way, remain at the grass roots of the Movement at all times."

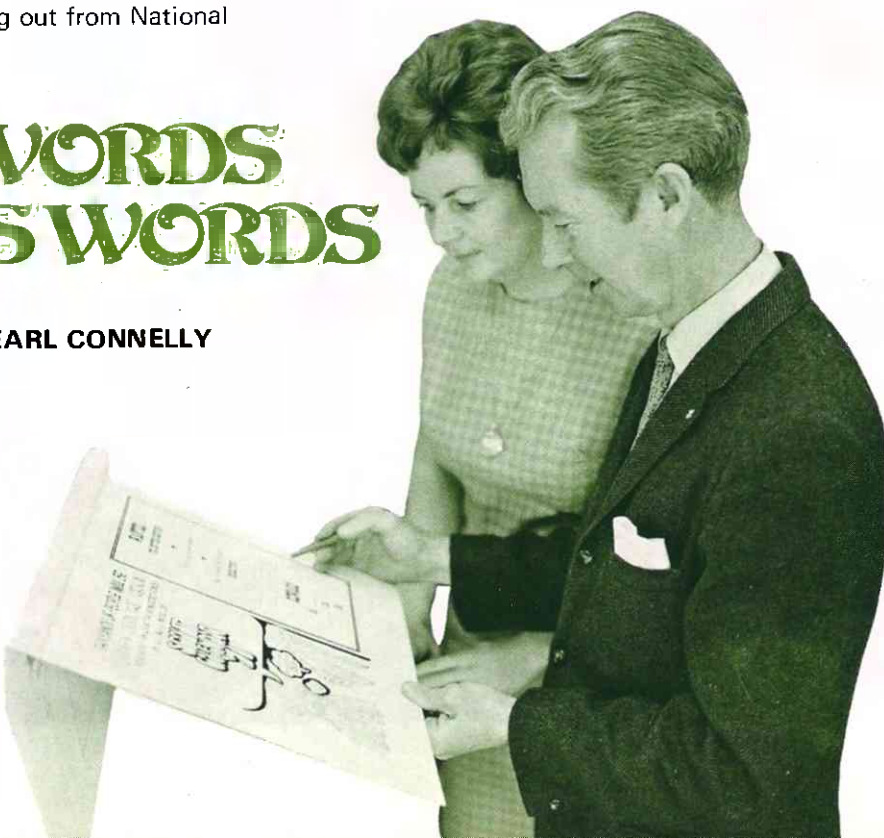
Director Syd Young showing promotional material for the 1971 calendar to his secretary, Petal Lang.

WORDS WORDS WORDS WORDS WORDS

PEARL CONNELLY



The sixth
in a series
on National
Headquarters
Services





Each month Michel Plant, Scout Leader subscription service, processes 25,000 magazine wrappers.



Kay Evans of duplicating operates a collator which puts a 16 page production together at the push of a button.



THE SCOUT LEADER team: Pearl Connelly, assistant editor, Jim Mackie, editor and Art Director, Bruce Rawlins discuss the layout of this issue.

Boy Scouts of Canada Photos by Proulx

The major areas of books, pamphlets, sale items, forms, bulletins, catalogue, NHQ services printing, annual report, calendar, duplicating services, internal staff committees, plus ad hoc assignments are shared among the services' Director, Syd Young and two Assistant Directors, Jim Mackie and Al Craig; each man having his definite assignments and responsibilities for a twelve to fourteen month period.

A fast efficient duplicating service is another operation provided by Publications for the national office. Here reports, briefs, minutes and all manner of duplicated material is run, collated, bound and distributed.

The major outgoing communication from Publication Services is **The Scout Leader** magazine which reaches 25,000 Cub, Scout, Venturer and Rover Scout leaders and Rovers across the country.

Jim Mackie, editor of **The Scout Leader** points out that the magazine, now in its 47th year of publication has grown from an eight page to a twenty-four page production. "With no budget to purchase material," he says, "we depend to a great extent on the Scouters of Canada to provide us with our content. Some areas of the country think of us immediately when something interesting is taking place, but they are few and far between. In most cases we get the news second hand, sometimes too late to use, because we work about two months ahead. If everyone would consider themselves a reporter, we would have fewer worries. The material is only required in a rough state. We can rewrite it to suit our space requirements.

"The value of the magazine as a training and communications tool," continued Mr. Mackie, "has been recognized by six provinces, plus a number of regions and districts where assistants are being provided with the magazine regularly through the **EVERY SCOUTER PLAN**. In 1969 a record 9,000 assistants received the magazine each month. Recent changes in postal regulations and rates required the page size and paper weight to be reduced. Through camera reduction, however, the reader continues to receive the same amount of written content.

"Changes are in store for our magazine," Jim predicts. "In the near future it will return to its original size, take on a new look and identity and be mailed by a computerized label system."

The Canadian Scout Executive magazine, also edited by Jim Mackie, is a monthly publication for the members of the executive staff in Canada. It keeps them up to date on what is going on at the national level and serves as a family data sheet by welcoming arrivals (both staff and family) and saying good-bye to others.

"Both **The Scout Leader** and **The Scout Executive**," Mr. Mackie commented, "serve as communication links between the services at National Headquarters and the executive staff and volunteers across Canada.

How are particular works created from blank sheets of paper through to finished copy? Let us follow through the production of two major handbooks. **The Canadian Scout Handbook** and **The Handbook for Troop Scouters and Counsellors**. (continued.)



Al Craig and duplicating supervisor Amy Noonan inspect a job, "hot off the press."

10

Knowing the introduction and implementation of the new program would be seriously hampered if these two books were not available on time, all the resources of the National Headquarters were pulled together and coordinated into one concentrated effort.

The myriad of decisions and mechanical operations made life at NHQ more hectic than usual for a while. What size should the book be? What quality paper should be used? What type size and style is most legible? What ink colours to use, and what kind of cover is most durable and still attractive in appearance to boys and leaders?

Writing assignments were decided upon, scheduling was set and production rolled. Printers bid for the printing contract, prices were agreed upon and a quality production was anticipated. Deadlines were met and the two publications made available on time and at popular prices.

Each year, in close co-operation with Supply Services and **Canadian Boy**, Publication Services design, develop and produce 360,000 catalogues for distribution to the membership. Co-ordination of design, size and scheduling are vital to ensure that the correct number of catalogues arrive at the printers of **Canadian Boy**. This year the catalogue will also be inserted in the October issue of **The Scout Leader**.

The catalogue is an ongoing task of Pubs and work starts on the next year's catalogue almost as

soon at this year's is printed.

Changes in design, colour, material and prices of articles in the catalogue necessitate constant review to keep it the most up-to-date listing of uniforms, accessories, books and supplies.

Calendar production starts in January of the year preceding the upcoming production. Design, copy, photography, quality control, promotion materials are the major items of concern. Publications work closely with Supply Services on the distribution of a quarter million calendars to councils.

Books produced by Publication Services enjoyed brisk sales in 1969 as shown by the following figures. **Canadian Scout Handbook** - 36,422; **Handbook for Troop Scouters and Counsellors** - 3,400; **The Pack Scouters Series** - 12,089; **The Way to the Stars** - 91,645; **By-Laws, Policies and Procedures** - 6,364; **Adult Training Record Book** - 10,644; **Troop Scouters Record Book** - 33,900; **Training Units** - 21,788; **Venturer Series** - 4,412.

Looking into the future, the staff of Publication Services is already working on the development of distinctive games and song books, the revision and updating of material for Venturers, production of four, full colour pamphlets (one for each program section), redesign of apple day posters and production of the annual report in a new style and format.

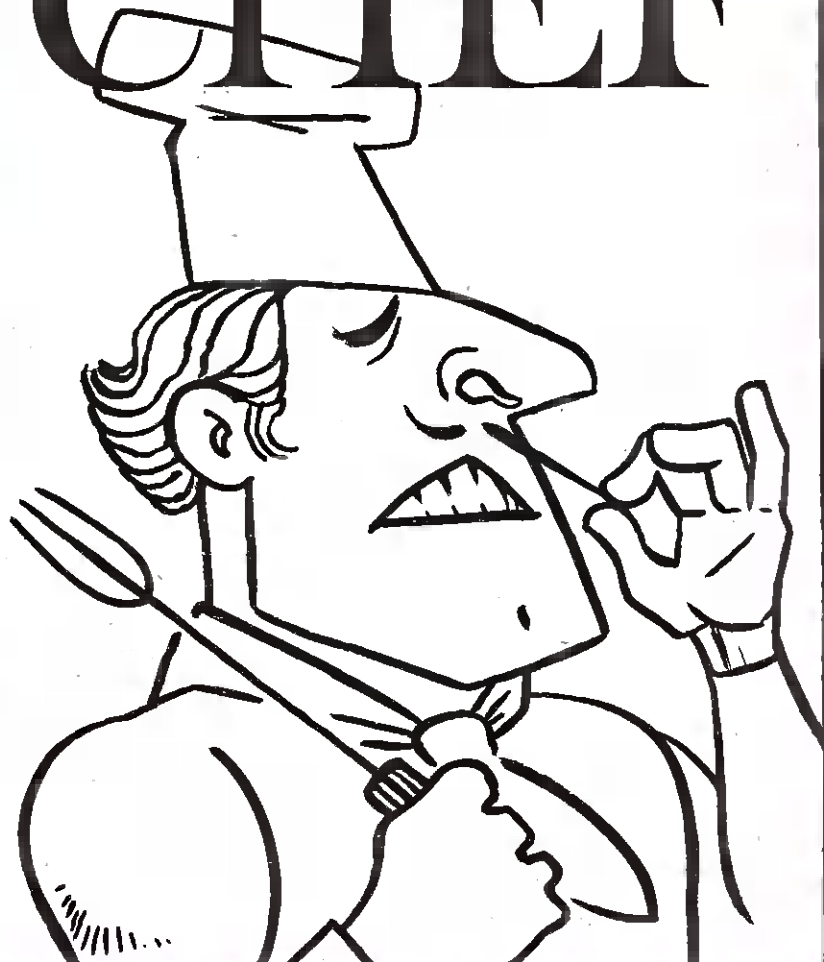
Mr. Young's look into the future includes plans for Publications which will assist the various program sections. "Our only limitations," he says, "are those of budget. Some of our future plans include a possible growth in format for **The Scout Leader** magazine and the utilization of more colour. We hope for an expanded production of skill booklets: rope work, axemanship, pioneering, nature lore, camping, sailing and other activities. A book for Cubs, similar to the **Canadian Scout Handbook**, containing a wide variety of things for boys to do is another item well along in the planning stage. We would eventually like to be able to go to full colour in all our publications from pamphlets through to major handbooks.

"We would like to see the annual calendar sales reach 500,000 in the near future. A Venturer handbook is another project we are working on with the subcommittee."

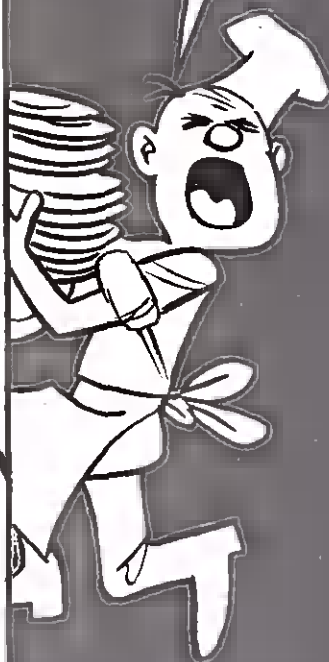
Mr. Young sums up the philosophy of the Service when he says, "We consider ourselves to be in the business of communication, with a wide range of publics which covers quite an age span. As you can see, we are not writing to one specific group or one age range, but must be diversified in our written material as well as our visual aspects.

"We thrive on comment," continues Mr. Young. "We need **YOU, OUR READERS**, to tell us if there's something you don't agree with; if, from your experience, there is a need for a certain printed item; if there is a design change required in a form; or you want to air your views. We rely on *you* to tell it the way it is, where *you* are."

Make Every Scout A
CHIEF



...WOULD YOU
BELIEVE
A COOK?



The mighty hunter preparing his game over a tiny fire as his admiring family hovers about was looked up to no less than today's backyard chef standing over his chrome-trimmed, charcoal ro-tisserie. How does the North American male turn out those delicious broils and shish kabobs? Practice, and as a Scout, he progressed from his mud-encrusted baked potato to proficiency cooking.

Here's how one troop went about teaching the boys how to cook. When the dearth of cooking skill was being hashed around at a meeting of patrol leaders one night, the meeting ended with the resolve that **they** would teach their patrols how to cook.

The best way to arouse interest in cooking, they decided, was to give every Scout a chance to eat a well-cooked meal outdoors. They didn't stop to realize that they would also cook up some side dishes of planning, teamwork, and patience.

How to do it? The patrol leaders would serve a meal to the troop. One small question: Did the patrol leaders know how to do it? More or less, but they could use a little brushing up and a few new pointers.

The troop Scouter agreed to head up a staff-training hike where the *pièce de résistance* would be a one-spot course in cooking. (If the troop Scouter doesn't feel up to it as a cooking instructor, don't despair. *There's likely a dad in your troop who'd be proud to share his culinary skill. Ask around.*)

Next question: What to cook? The patrol leaders wanted something simple — but not so easy that it wouldn't be a challenge to the Scouts. When the troop Scouter suggested Scout chowder, they bit down on it.

On the staff-training hike the troop Scouter reminded them that cooking is more than just preparing food and cooking it. *Firewood must be selected, gathered, and split, ready for burning. Then a fire had to be laid right and started. Then comes the cooking — and finally the cleanup.* Too, there are the occasional hazards of the trade, cuts and burns, that one must know how to handle.

These sideline skills would need some attention too, the staff soon realized. And their patrols must be just as rusty. So they asked the troop Scouter for some ideas to use in teaching Scouts.

What started out to be just a cooking hike turned into a demonstration of a number of camping skills. First, the troop Scouter showed the staff how to recognize good firewood and where to find it. There followed a session on axe sharpening and safe hand-

ling. Then came its use — chopping wood and splitting it. (See Canadian Scout Handbook, **Fires**, pages 131-140.)

A brushup on fire lays and fire lighting was next. *Then*, and only then, came their introduction to Scout chowder.

For eight, they used —

- 1/2 lb. sliced bacon, cut in small pieces
- 1 large onion, cut in small pieces
- 6-8 medium potatoes, cut in 1/2-inch cubes
- 1 standard-size tin of sweet corn
- 1 standard-size tin baked beans
- 1 small can of tomato purée (Note: if you can't get tinned purée, use tomato paste, thinned with a little water.)
- 1/2 teaspoon pepper
- 1 teaspoon of salt

Utensils:

- 1 large skillet
- 2 No. 10 cans with wire handles

The staff helped get the ingredients ready, but the troop Scouter was the cook. He placed the potatoes in a No. 10 can, partly filled with water, and hung the can over the fire to boil. Then he put the bacon into a skillet to fry out all the fat. The onions were added to fry to a dark brown. Doing it this way, the potatoes, bacon, and onions were all ready at about the same time.

Then the onions, bacon, and bacon grease were added to the potatoes, along with the corn, beans, purée of tomato, and the salt and pepper. The whole chowder was then brought to a boil. Meanwhile, the cook put 10 cups of water into the second No. 10 can and set it on the fire to boil. This was for making ready-mix cocoa.

Each boy had brought with him a paper bag containing a cupful of biscuit mix and tried his hand at *making bread on a stick* (a twist). He made a shallow hole in the flour in his bag and poured about 1/4 cup of water into the hole, then mixed the dough right in the bag, using a small stick to stir the mixture. He then flattened the dough to look like a long sausage, 1 inch wide, 1/2 inch thick,





and wrapped it around a peeled stick of dead sweet-wood, about 2 inches in diameter and 18 inches long. The stick was then stuck into the ground beside the fire and turned occasionally so the bread would bake and brown evenly.

After the meal, the troop Scouter showed how to wash dishes, burn garbage, and clean up the campsite.

Now the patrol leaders were not only filled with Scout chowder but with confidence in their ability to teach the cooking — and related skills — to the troop. They would now become the coaches and hold a cookout at a weekly troop meeting instead of on a hike.

On the night selected, the meeting started early — and each patrol was responsible for supplying enough ingredients for its own members. The fellows divided the food list among themselves. Each Scout brought enough biscuit mix to make bread on a stick, and he also brought the stick.

The patrol leaders — eager to prove themselves — arrived early at the lot behind the troop meeting place and started the fires, one for cooking the chowder and cocoa for the troop, and other fires for the Scouts to use in baking their bread on a stick.

When the troop arrived, the patrol leaders started the demonstration. First they showed which wood was best for fire making and how they had collected it. They demonstrated chopping and splitting, fire laying, fire making, and finally, first aid for cuts and burns.

Now came the main event — chowder making. They showed how to make the chowder and while the first part of it was cooking, the Scouts themselves made bread on a stick, using the fires made by the staff. The idea was to have the bread ready when the chowder was — and to eat them together. The cocoa making was a breeze.

The third step in teaching the patrols to cook was for the Scouts themselves to cook by patrols on a hike. They had their choice of cooking the chowder, bread, and cocoa or of selecting some other easily prepared hike meal. As an alternative, the patrol leaders suggested hike chow mein.

This appealed to most of the patrols, since they wanted to know how to cook two meals and they had a fairly good idea of how to cook the chowder. In addition, their patrol leader was there to help them. On the patrol hike he was the instructor — giving any help needed. This was the opportunity for the fellows to practice what they had seen demonstrated.

Hike chow mein

The ingredients for enough hike chow mein for a patrol of eight consists of —

- 3 cups instant rice
- 4 pieces of celery
- 1 small cabbage
- 2 medium-sized onions
- 1 green pepper
- 1 lb. lean pork shoulder

Soy sauce (small bottle)

2 tablespoons shortening

2 1/2 teaspoons of salt

1 tablespoon of sugar

Utensils:

2 No. 10 cans

Skillet

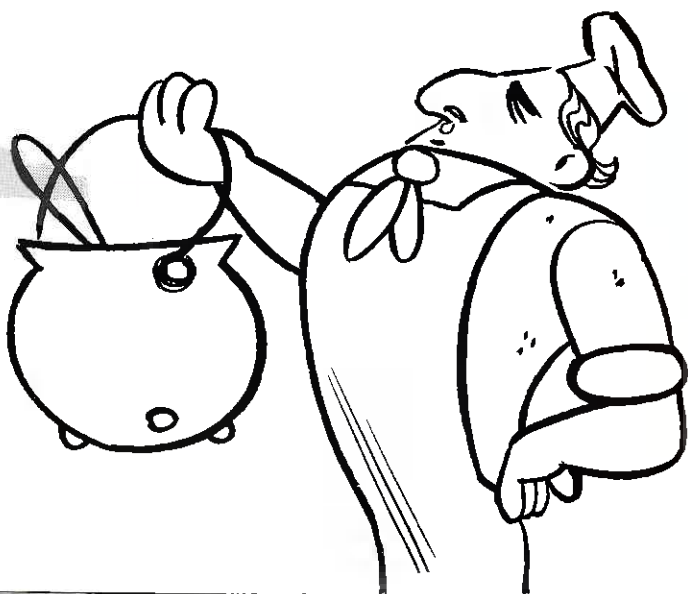
Here's how to make hike chow mein:

Put on six quarts of water to boil in two No. 10 cans — one-half in each can. Add a teaspoonful of salt to the water. When the water is boiling furiously, slowly pour 1 1/2 cups of instant rice into each can.

Hang the cans high over the fire to dry the rice without burning it.

Slice the onions into thin strips, wash and cut celery up into small pieces. Do the same with the pepper, removing the seeds. Slice the cabbage and cut the pork into small strips. Don't forget to keep an eye on the rice — and stir occasionally to keep it from sticking.

Now, melt the shortening in a skillet and add the pork, a little at a time, to brown. When the pork is browned, add the onion, celery, pepper, and cabbage; also, a half teaspoon of salt and a tablespoonful of sugar. Next, add 2 cups of water and 4 table-



spoons of soy sauce. Cook slowly over a very low fire. You may have to add water as the sauce cooks away. The chow mein is done when the meat is tender.

While the chow mein is cooking, the Scouts are preparing their bread on a stick and cocoa.

Serve the chow mein over generous mounds of rice.

Buddy cooking

As usual in patrol cooking, two or three patrol members took the lead and did most of the work. Since most of the fellows didn't get too much experience, the patrol leaders had a remedy for that. On the next hike the experienced Scouts would be teamed up with the inexperienced cooks and cook by buddies.

Cooking by buddies almost guaranteed that every Scout put into practice what he had learned if he wanted to eat — and most of them did.

Scout and dad hike

Comes the crucial test. Give the Scouts a chance to show off their skill. The patrol leaders' council decided on a Saturday afternoon father and son hike. It was to be a cookout with the cooking again on a buddy basis — father and son.

Each Scout brought the food for himself and his dad, and the utensils for cooking and eating. For this occasion, the boys decided on a one-pot meal — a coffee-can casserole. In this they were smart; fewer utensils to tote. Chocolate pudding, cocoa, and coffee rounded out the menu.

They took off right after lunch and by 2:30 were

at the site. They didn't lose much time in starting preparations, gathering firewood, and laying the fires.

Here's how to make the coffee-can casserole: Line a 1-pound coffee can with cabbage leaves. Add a sliced onion. The meat can be a piece of steak, a pork chop, a lamb chop, or a pat of hamburger. Add diced potatoes, carrots, and a pat of butter and season with salt and pepper.

When the fire has burned down to a bed of coals, place can in bed of coals and heap them around it. Cook for 30 minutes.

The chocolate pudding, which they started preparing as soon as the casserole was on the fire, was made of pudding mix, with milk added as called for by the recipe on the box. The pudding was almost brought to a boil and stirred constantly until done. It was set aside to cool and thicken. Then they began their bread on a stick.

Cooking can be taught

Well, that's how one troop went about making every Scout a chef — well, a cook, anyway. It took time; it wasn't rushed. The Scouts were led into it gradually — first cooking nothing but bread; then chowder and bread; then chow mein, bread, and cocoa; and finally, a complete meal.

In addition, they reviewed or were taught as necessary, other skills — collecting firewood, use of axe, fire building, and first aid. All these skills were combined in an interesting and natural way.

Adapted from an article in the Boy Scouts of America publication, "SCOUTING".

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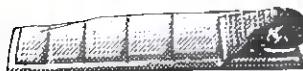
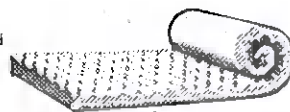
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THE DEADLY DEMON

by s. stimulus

With the emphasis on right personal relationships, the need to be knowledgeable in human relations, group techniques, management of one's self and one's resources, I wonder whether we overlook something pretty important in the life of a boy. Is he being too busy doing good, being a model citizen to remember what it was like to have fun? Is he being given so much "flexibility" and "freedom" that he is held captive by adults' good intentions?

When I was Peanut's age we had a swamp. Just a few blocks from home the swamp oozed, fringed by cedars, willows and a tangle of awesome stumps. It was our swamp. About six other kids and I claimed it for our special Everglades, our Everest, our darkest Africa, the headwaters of the Amazon or any other spot in the world that was fraught with danger and menace at the time.

Only the bravest risked the dangers of the interior. The tyros skirted the edges of the woods gathering jam jars full of swamp water, alive with flashing polliwogs. They ventured only as far as a good fast cowboy's horse could get them out quickly whenever "Things" started to move. They stalked down winding trails, just up to the point of no return. Blood-thirsty headhunters were there, eager for our

scalps - any danger that a young adventurer's imagination could create.

The centre of the swamp was the great unknown, deadly, sinister and madly inviting, like the songs of the Sirens. I was eight when I made my first expedition with my friends to the interior. Pythons were coiled overhead on branches, great sealy lizards slithered behind the rotted stumps, monsters skulked behind bushes. The path was crisscrossed with brown menacing pools of water which held no bottom.

Suddenly, we were there, confronted by the dead and deadly heart of the swamp. A few dragon flies skittered over the pond, a couple of old boards that may have once been a raft floated on the surface. What had happened to the crew? A gukky green scum hugged the edge which, we just knew, was quicksand of the deadliest type.

I was, we all were, scared. Never before had I been so careful. Never before had we all been as quiet for so long a time. It seemed as though we hadn't taken a breath for ten minutes. We stared, hypnotized at the swamp, for as long as we dared. Then, carefully, slowly and silently we retraced our steps to the safety of the outside world, marvelling at our courage, and congratulating ourselves (privately) on our ability to face up to the unknown.

We went back into the swamp more often after that. But it never lost its feeling of the forbidden or its aura of the unearthly to me.

I wonder if you can remember such experiences in your childhood? I wonder if the kids you know get the opportunity to feel the frightening meeting with the demon, the small personal battle that must be won. They should. The demon is tougher when they get older.

What are we doing to help boys prepare themselves for these battles? ■

15



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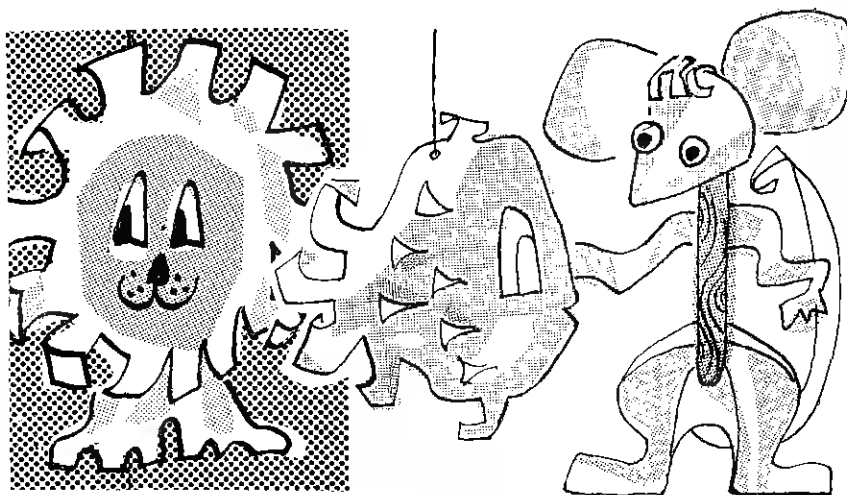
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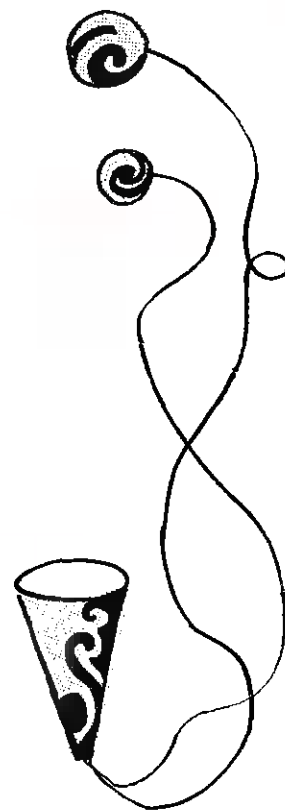
COPPER SCULPTURE

This versatile material can provide your boys with hours of creative activity. Finished objects are durable and impressive-looking...worthwhile projects from which boys can derive a real sense of satisfaction and accomplishment.

Lightweight sheet copper is easy to work with...even very young boys can cut imaginative designs from copper and antique them. Small objects (simple fish and animal shapes) can be hung on Christmas trees or combined into an eye-catching mobile. Larger 3-dimensional figures can be mounted on a wood-stained or burlap-covered panel. Once a familiarity with copper has been established, older boys may enjoy working on larger 3-dimensional sculptures.

Lightweight copper (40 gauge) can be cut and fringed with household scissors, hammered and tooled to produce a raised, 3-dimensional design or texture...place copper on a pad of newspapers and emboss a design with a large nail or flat stick. To antique copper pieces, brush on a solution of Liver of Sulphur...then, in areas that you want to remain bright and shiny, burnish with steel wool. Transparent glass paints and opaque "background paint" will add colour and dimension to copper projects. Use Epoxy Glue to attach pieces of copper together. Copper projects will not deteriorate or fade...your boys will have made something from which they'll get a lasting sense of accomplishment.

MATERIALS: 40 gauge copper is available in 3 ft., 10 ft., 25 ft. and 50 lb. rolls; Liver of Sulphur in 1-1/4 oz. and 1-lb. packages. Projects would vary in cost from 15 cents to 50 cents depending on size.



CRAZY BALL TOSS-UP GAME

With bright poster colours, paint a lively design on a cardboard cone and two styrofoam balls. (Note: when painting styrofoam, mix a little liquid detergent with the poster paint for a better finish).

Tie a large knot in 2 lengths of string or wool (18" long for the small ball and 24" for the larger one). Thread them through the hole in the cone so that the knot is on the inside. To attach the string to the balls, thread it through a large-eyed darning needle. Poke the needle through the centre of the ball, and then tie a knot in the end of the string.

Now to play, hold the cone in your hand and try to toss the balls into the cone at the same time (using one hand only). Score 3 points for the small ball and 5 points for the large. Winning score is 25.

MATERIALS: Cardboard cone, 2" styrofoam ball and a 1 1/4" ball. Balls are available in package of 12 at your hobby shop.

crazy creatures

These funny-looking fellows are lots of fun to make!

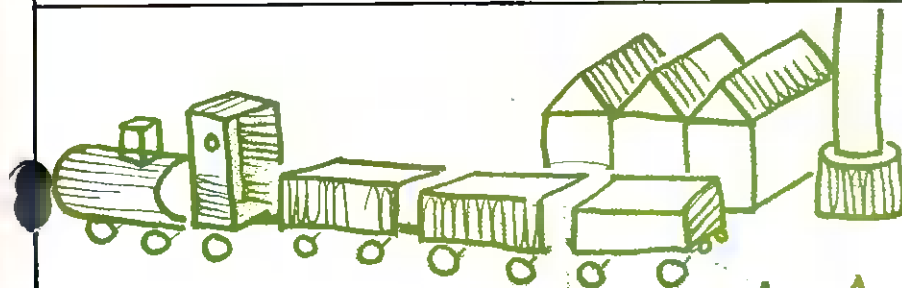
1. Crumple a newspaper into a ball 2" - 3" in diameter. (Actually you can make it any size you want) Wrap the ball with string or masking tape so that it will hold its shape.

2. Insert chenille stems into the newspaper ball to form arms, legs and any other appendages your creature may have. Anchor them with a bit of glue or tape.

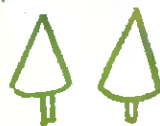
3. Cover the ball completely with Celluclay and allow it to dry. For fast-drying, suspend the objects on a string (just poke a large darning needle through the centre of the ball). In this way your project will air-dry on all sides quickly and evenly. You'll also have a ready-made string if you want to hang your finished projects. Otherwise, cut the string off when the Celluclay is dry.

4. To decorate, paint a goofy face with bright tempera colours, and seal with a coat of clear shellac.

MATERIALS: A 1-lb. package of Celluclay (C60190) and a package of 100 Chenille Stems (pipe cleaners) (C47002) will make 25 Crazy Creatures 2" - 3" in diameter. Paint, shellac and other accessory materials should be available from your basic craft cupboard.



Craft Sticks



All boys love to build things! Craft sticks are an ideal low-cost material for constructing all sorts of projects...houses, boats, rockets, relief maps, sculptures and other imaginative creations. Boys can work on individual projects or combine their efforts into building a model village or cavalry fort. Craft sticks can be used in conjunction with other craft materials: corrugated and construction paper, paint, toothpicks, plastic straws and other odds and ends.

This is one craft activity where the project idea can come from the boys themselves. Instead of making a project that says, "This is what it is and this is how to do it," let your boys explore and develop their own method of construction. Mistakes will be made, but something will have been learned in the process. Crafts can either be a pass-the-time activity or a learning and developing process... it's all up to you!

MATERIALS: Craft sticks are available in an economical box of 5000. Smaller quantities are also available. Projects can range anywhere from 10 cents to 50 cents each, depending of course on the amount of materials used. Glue, paint and other accessory materials should be stocked in your basic craft cupboard.

Thanks to Lewiscraft of Toronto for this interesting article. For more information or their latest craft catalogue, write them at 284 King Street West, Toronto 2B, Ontario.



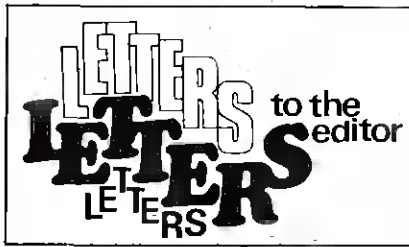
Special Box!

Here's a very simple project, just using basic craft cupboard materials. Every boy has a favourite collection of rocks, bugs or arrowheads that needs a special box for safe-keeping.

Any sturdy box can be used, but an empty cigar box with a lift-up lid is the best! To reinforce the box and to cover any design printed on it, apply a coat of acrylic Gesso. When this is dry, decorate with paint, paper cut-outs, string designs or whatever you wish. Finish with a coat of clear shellac.

A similar project could be a cuff-link box for dad or a recipe box for mother.

YES S. TIMULUS, T



The short item, "GSMOS Are Too Silent" by s. timulus (January, 1970) persuaded a segment of the Great Silent Majority of Scouters to doff their cloaks of silence and let us know just what they really think. Most of the letters received voiced real concerns, and hopefully, some of these have been answered directly by the various services at National Headquarters. It would be impossible to publish all the letters received (some requested their letters not be used) but here are three which we consider representative of the total.

After reading the GSMOS challenge in the January issue, we, the Pack Scouters of Cypress District, have decided to make ourselves heard.

We are all attending a training course at the present time and have a couple of beefs and one request to make to the powers that be.

First of all, we would like to complain about the change of numbers for the same test in the list of Cub star tests in the latest edition of **The Way to the Stars**. For example, in the first edition, Black Star requirement #4, helping with the planting of a tree or shrub. In the new book this requirement has not been changed but the number is now 7. We cannot see any reason for this except that it leads to much confusion in the keeping of records. In future editions, PLEASE leave tests the same number, even if this means a number being missed.

Our second beef is; the quality of the book is not good. The pages fall out very easily and many books come out with the pages uncut.

Now for our request. For the last few years **The Scout Leader** has published a page of songs and games that leaders can add to their loose leaf books. We were wondering if you would publish all past pages of both songs and games in a loose leaf form that leaders could purchase.

Mrs. Gladys Bussey for
29 Scouters of Saskatchewan.

The article entitled "GSMOS Are Too Silent" by s. timulus has prompted me, as you suggest, to leave the Great Silent Majority.

The division that I am associated with has a distinct dislike of the new leader's uniform. Some reasons given for this are: it looks like a bus driver's outfit; that it is suited too much for an office

type; and that it does not distinguish the wearer as a member of Boy Scouts of Canada as does the green and blue uniform that is being phased out. Others resent that group flashes, service stars, etc. are not on the new shirt.

Because of this controversy, I would like to know how this new style of leader's uniform was adopted and whether it was put to a vote of all uniformed adult members across Canada. I must admit that I have been a leader for five years and do not know how the new uniform was adopted.

Do not misinterpret this question and think that I dislike the new uniform. I received parts of it for Christmas and recently wore it to my pack meeting. I find it a nice change, especially during the cold weather, to wear both a long sleeve shirt and longs. I personally intend to alternate between the old and new, depending on weather conditions.

However, as far as the real issue over uniform goes, we are in the Movement to help our boys grow to maturity and it does not really matter what type of uniform we do our work in.

My other comments are mainly concerned with **The Scout Leader**. I find the cut-out songs and games of immense assistance, as well as the craft articles. It has also been interesting to read about the new presidents and provincial commissioners. It is an excellent magazine and all leaders, not just section leaders, should receive it.

The only question I would ask is, do you plan to continue the series on district emblems in the future? I found this very interesting.

Finally, I wish to support the suggestion that a sash become part of the Cub uniform. I have found that boys run out of space on their sleeves for badges.

Les Jarrett,
District Cubmaster,
Hamilton.

Congratulations to you, Mr. s. timulus, you are indeed the one that was the straw. I have been intending writing to Ottawa for quite some time and have the encouragement of our local regional man. Allow me to introduce myself, I am a Cubmaster, have taken my basic, have worked for and obtained my "beads" and been in the Movement for almost eight years.

I am very concerned at what seems to be happening to the Movement. I have survived the plunge into the Five Star program and my pack is healthy and happy. To maintain what we feel is the spirit of Scouting, we have made one or two items in each Star mandatory, otherwise, a boy could conceivably go through Cubbing and never experience Baden-Powell or knotting ropes.

I must confess that I do not like and never use the six books which replaced the Scouters "Bible." After I had finished reading the first one, I felt I had no place in the Movement, that I was not prepared to be a sociologist or a psychiatrist. The six books with their slithery covers are unwieldy, over-wordy and in part - Greek and I don't count myself poorly educated. I do not agree that a boy of Cub age should be left to decide his course in Cubbing anymore than he would decide his course in elementary school. Youngsters have too many things to decide on these days and they can't take it. They want to be led and guided, they will have enough decisions of their own to make when their minds are mature enough to make the right decisions. As a result, my leaders and I still call the tune for programing and I have an extremely negligible record of drop-outs. I have been emphasizing "good turns" as a daily affair lately and believe the boys are considerably more conscious of this virtually forgotten facet of their promise.

Secondly, if the new Scouters' uniform was put to a vote, I would be ex-

HERE IS A GSMOS!

tremely surprised if the decision reached would have ever been implemented. When I started helping with our pack it was gently suggested by Akela that I obtain a Scouters' hat and shirt, because boys in uniform respond to and are one with Scouters in uniform. What relation a maroon jacket and a grey shirt has to Cubs and Scouts is beyond me. The shirt has long sleeves and is worn that way - a Scout wears his rolled up - ready for action. Furthermore, by looking at a Scouter in the new outfit, you can't tell where he is from, what training he has done, what service he has seen, what rank he is or who his pack or troop are. He doesn't look like a Scouter, why should he be involved with Scouts? He doesn't wear his headgear half the time, but still salutes, when the occasion demands. Only in the American Army does an uncovered man salute.

As far as training a new leader is concerned, the same wishy-washy demands as seem to dominate the Movement lately are true here, too. Conducting seminars must rank as one of the worst ways to tell a new leader what the Grand Howl stands for, how to handle boys for instructions or games or any of the other necessary mechanics of a meeting. Our group are planning an "old fashioned" basic training weekend at which time our new leaders will be taught the aforementioned and by the time they are invested they will **know** what is expected of them.

I won't dwell on the new Scout program, as I don't pretend to know too much about it. But I do know that experienced troop Scouters are just as concerned about "boy-oriented" choice of programs as we in Cub work are. The ghastly toll of drop-outs in Scouts is epitaph enough. I've heard many ex-Scouts complain of being tired of doing nothing constructive and thus have left.

I don't suppose I'll hear any more of this letter and I imagine it will be conveniently filed away into "file 13" as a letter from a grouchy old west who isn't with it; however, it did allow me the opportunity to put my thoughts on paper, thoughts that have been troubling me for quite some time.

Fred Austin,
48th 'C' Pack,
Winnipeg 15, Manitoba.

Ed: Sorry Fred, we couldn't find a "file 13", hope this will do.

NAROCO '69

I compared the NAROCO article in the January issue to a similar article on the First National Venturer Conference held in Ottawa last summer. It appears that the Venturers discussed objectives and themes very much as the Rovers did and on an equally mature level. This makes one question the necessity of a Rover program in Boy Scouts of Canada.

With the rapid rise of Venturing and the early maturity of our youth today, it appears that Venturers are filling the role of Rovers.

In my opinion, a young man of 18 to 23 years of age is too old to be a "boy" member of the Scout Movement. I would far rather see him as a leader in a troop or company than trying to justify his existence in a program which is centring itself on a younger age level.

The Rovers shown in the picture can not be called boys. Are we missing an opportunity by not using them as leaders? Boys look to the next age bracket for guidance and there are many companies across the country who would welcome a co-advisor or advisor in the Rover age group.

Rovers could give far more service to the Movement and themselves by becoming leaders at a time when young leadership is required. Think of the wealth of experience that could be utilized.

E. R. Setay,
Cornway, Ontario.

Ed: Hey, you in the red beret, what do you think?

A SUGGESTION

I hereby submit a suggestion, which I hope will be given every consideration and support.

The title "Father and Son" should be amended to read "Parent and Son."

We all realize that many boys are without fathers and many mothers hesitate to attend a Father and Son Banquet for the reason that the word **Father** is so designated. Also many boys do not have an uncle or male friend to fill the father's place and, therefore, do not attend this special function.

Mrs. L. Elstow,
Vancouver, B.C.

SASH SUPPORT

It is a well established fact that the badges and emblems tend to shrink after a number of launderings. With a sash, these badges would retain their original colours and shapes for a far greater period of time.

It is felt that the colour green would be in keeping with true Scouting colours. The sash could be divided into three sections; one for the stars, another for the service badges, Religion-in-Life and the Interpreter badge, and the last area for the remainder of the proficiency badges. Some means would have to be looked into for the height variance of boys between 8 and 11. This could possibly be the inclusion of "Velcro" tabs located on the back part of the sash. The tabs would allow for the individual to adjust the sash for a positive fit.

David Nash, CM
1st Petawawa Garrison.

My son is a Scout and has the red sash for badges. He feels it looks very smart, and the youngster who is making a collection of badges does not want them ruined by repeated washing during his service in the pack or troop.

I support this recommendation as do many mothers with whom I have spoken. I think a green sash on the grey jersey would be very smart looking and practical.

Mrs. Georgette Anderson,
1st Ferris Cub Pack,
North Bay, Ontario.

We, the Ladies Auxillary of the 1st Caledonia Scout group heartily agree with Mr. Groenewegen's letter regarding the need for a sash for the Cub uniform, similar to that of the Scouts.

This would save mothers a lot of trouble sewing on badges every time the sweater is washed.

We recommend a green shade to match the hat.

Mrs. M. R. Brennan,
Secretary,

Ed: Thanks to all who wrote in support of the sash. Your letters will be forwarded to the Wolf Cub Subcommittee.

the paksak

This month's Paksak has been compiled by Jim MacLatchie, a member of the Wolf Cub Subcommittee, who is Director of Social Service at Algonquin Community College in Ottawa. Prior to this appointment, Jim was Director of the Adult Workshop of the Mental Health Association in Ottawa.

It seems to me that what is going on in our Canadian society is a blossoming development of the worth of the individual, not through the accumulation of relationships. The articulation of this change from the young, (of which we hear so much these days), is not so much a denial of adults, as it is a plea for recognition and a wish for some small piece of the action. The question is, how do we as adults respond to it? It has been pointed out to us time and again by pack Scouters that one does not contribute to the growth of a child by leaving him entirely on his own. Also, we have said, (one way or another), please do not squash the kids in rigid, dictatorial pack meetings. As I read it, the Wolf Cub Subcommittee has opted for a road between these two extremes. The majority of pack Scouters are indeed in this group and a number have become aware of some difficult prob-

lems resulting from this "middle-road" choice. The underlying questions amount to something like this,

"How can I plan a program if the Cubs are to choose their own?"

"If I cannot count badges earned by the Cubs, how else can I evaluate and demonstrate progress?"

You can, I am sure, add your own questions to the list. Most people simply ask, "To be a pack Scouter, shouldn't one also be a psychiatrist?" It is my conviction that your task does not call for psychological or medical training. What it does call for, however, is a genuine feeling for kids. You must like kids. If you don't, and not everyone does, admit it and quit. Leadership calls for a great degree of self-confidence which results from one's own self-awareness. By self-awareness, I refer to a sense of security that allows us to trust that we can make a mistake and say, "I am a human being; I get mad; I get hurt; I laugh; I get scared. So does everyone else, and if other people see me in the process, so much the better, because I cannot be a human being in a vacuum."

In a sense, it used to be easier to "lead" children, because the significant roles of mother, teacher and father were

framed within authoritarian values. We did not ask kids to respond to us, but to our authority. Remember, "Don't do as I do, do as I say." Whether we deserved this power or whether we used it in the best interests of the kids was secondary. As pack Scouters we tended to depend upon the handbook (which incidentally is an "authority"), and some people even called it "The Scouters' Bible."

While we were busy planning the program, it did not occur to us that the kids might not be getting the best out of it. Make no mistake about what I am saying here; we believed that we were doing the proper thing. And, you can contribute to a child's growth by having a five mile hike every Cub evening. But we have recognized in the past several years that we were not contributing as much to individual growth this way as we could if the kids were involved in the planning and execution of the program. No, they cannot do it all by themselves. But they can, if given the opportunity, learn to identify the kinds of help they need, and learn to express their need. Let them ask for it (they will) and be prepared (no pun intended) to give it to them.

Let me make one last comment. If the stuff you get from National Headquarters is no good (this assumes you have read it, discussed it and made a legitimate effort to understand it), throw it away and tell us what you really need.

The skills required of young people today are related to individual self-growth at one's own speed. It is a matter of mapping out a slice of knowledge and coping with it, motivated by the desire "to know", and secure in the belief that, discovery is their right, and that adults will help them in the process.

20



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SONGS & YELLS

LOST AND FOUND BOX

(Tune: In the Shade of the Old Apple Tree)

Out at camp in the lost and found box,
There is always a stiff pair of socks,
A comic or two,
A toothbrush of blue
And a fine old collection of rocks.
There's a cub belt, three hats and a tie
And an apple that's getting quite dry.
There's some pants without knees
And Ah-Deeks BVD's,
Out at camp in the lost and found box.

Out at camp in the lost and found box,
There's a padlock that no longer locks,
A cracked porridge bowl,
And a boot with a hole,
And three thistles without any stalks.
There's a spoon that is almost decayed
From the coffee Bagheera had made.
There's a roll-on of Ban
That belongs to Shere Khan,
Out at camp in the lost and found box.

Out at camp in the lost and found box,
There are many surprises and shocks.
There's a sheet from a bed,
And a snake that's not dead,
And a couple of alphabet blocks.
There's a mitten without any thumb,
And some cub shorts all stuck up with gum.
On the flagpole we'll raise
Akela's P-J's,
That were there in the lost and found box.

Scouter Paul B. Shelling of Squamish, B.C. wrote recently to ask if we would publish some campfire yells. For those Scouters unfamiliar with campfire routine, good and bad efforts around the fire are not recognized with the conventional applause but by an appropriate yell. Here are a few of the better known ones to start your group off with, in time you will find the boys are creating their own.

The "Lost and Found Box" song was composed by Mrs. Ruth McLaren when she was Cubmaster of the 20th. Oshawa. Our thanks to Cubmaster Ed Stonebridge for sending it along.

And a reminder that we are always on the lookout for songs, games, campfire openings and closings and yells. If you have a few favourites, why not pass them on to the editor■

SKYROCKET

In pantomime, the group, following the yell leader, plant imaginary rockets in the ground, light a match (on the seat of their pants) and apply it to the rocket fuse. As the rocket rises, the group begins to whistle (softly at first and then louder) and after a short pause, all shout BANG!

G-R-E-A-T

The yell leader goes once around the circle, at first slowly, but with increasing speed, pointing to each camper in turn as he goes. The first person begins by saying G-R-R-R-R and each camper in turn, as he is pointed at, picks it up. When the leader returns to the first man, with the voices volume at "full," he throws up his arms and all shout "ATE."

ZIG-A-MALA

In this yell, the leader shouts ZIG-A-MALA three times, each time increasing the volume and each time the campers answer Z-E-E-E. After the third Z-E-E-E, the leader throws up his hands and all shout together, WHA.

THE WATERMELON

Following the leader, the campers pick up a large (imaginary) slice of watermelon in both hands and eat from right to left, using appropriate sound effects. They then proceed to spit out the mouthful of seeds. This yell can be used to acknowledge a less than perfect performance.

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A SAFETY TIP

When wearing plastic outer clothing such as raincoats, jackets or ponchos, keep away from open fires or high heat. This applies to plastics that are flame retardant as well as those that are flammable. Some ponchos of thin vinyl plastic are so highly flammable, they should not be worn when camping.

PH-E-E-E - NOMINAL

After a good effort, the group, led by the yell leader can say GOOD, VERY GOOD, PH-E-E-E - NOMINAL.

THE MOSQUITO YELL

22

The campers trace the flight of the mosquito with their fingers in the shape of the letter "S". The mosquito lands and bites (a click of the tongue) and the swat is made by a single hand clap. Then all yell in unison - Got I'm.

HOW HOW!

This old Indian expression meaning "Good! Good!" can be shouted by any boy or in unison on a signal by the yell leader, when a program item has been enjoyed.

GIVE THEM STRAW

This little verse can be used if a song has fallen flat:

Give them straw, give them hay,
Give them something to stop that Bray.

THE CADENCE CLAP

A camp or group often have their own cadence clap, used to recognize a superior effort. The leader usually starts the cadence which can be almost any sequence of claps. A simple one is:

1-2-3-4, 1-2, 1-2, 1-2-3-4, 1-2, 1-2, 1-2-3-4, 1-2-3-4, 1. The last clap is loud and when done together, most effective.

THE SANDWICH SONG

(Tune: Battle Hymn of the Republic)

I walk into a restaurant,
And this is what I cry,
I want a chicken sandwich,
Cup of coffee, piece of pie;
Oh, you will surely hear me
Sing this song until I die,
I want a chicken sandwich,
Cup of coffee, piece of pie.

THE QUEEN'S NAVY

(Tune: The Old Grey Mare)

I'm in the Queen's Navy,
I'm in the Queen's Navy,
Oh, I don't want to march with the infantry,
Ride with the cavalry,
Shoot the artillery,
I don't want to fly with the v.i.p.'s
I'm in the Queen's Navy.

(Repeat)

N.B. This is an action song, sung with the boys standing. At the appropriate time have them march, ride, shoot and fly. When "Queen's Navy" is sung they should salute.

26 DAYS IN A CANOE

(continued from page 5)

mately 40 miles was encountered, where ducks abounded and the winding river required three miles of paddling to cover one mile as the crow flies.

The river was choked up a few times, requiring some portaging, but there was usually a path, even if it had not been used for many years. This was an improvement on our earlier experiences. After a short stop at Gogama to do some trading at the Hudson Bay Post and check with the local Lands and Forests office, the group was on its way again.

Then came the summit. After a four mile overland trip, the current flowed the way the canoes were travelling. The unsettled weather of the past two weeks changed to cloudless days and nights and the sunbans darkened. It was quite a sensation to travel through the first downhill swift water. The following four days, roaring down the East Spanish and Spanish Rivers, was a delightful experience. The first rapids were taken with great respect and care, and after each one, confidence increased. Unless the group could see the entire set of rapids from the canoe, a good look was taken from the shore. At one set, aptly called the Graveyard Rapids, this precaution proved wise. A rather gentle set of rapids, after a sharp bend, ended in a six foot fall. A portage was obviously indicated.

One fisherman told the group of 17 persons who had disappeared there in the last six years. However, except for four portages around the various Graveyards and the Agnes Rapids, all others were shot without a mishap.

On one day 25 miles of river were run without any strenuous paddling. The six miles of lake traversed the next day, against a twenty mile wind,

made up for the laziness of the day before.

After a few portages, to cut off some large loops in the Spanish River, the group reached the North Channel about 5 p.m.

Following the shore line, the trip proceeded smoothly to Killarney and Britt, where a few hours delay was caused by a storm. This time was put to good use in drying wet clothing.

During the first day on the Channel, the group lashed two canoes together and, using a tent as a sail, sailed the 17 miles to Little Current without paddling.

Now, past Pointe au Baril, the familiar waters seemed to spur everyone on. One day a distance of 38 miles was covered.

The last day might have been an anti-climax, except for a good stiff breeze, which blew up in the 'gap' before reaching Penetanguishene Bay, requiring an hour and a half of good co-ordination and plenty of bailing.

What were the most lasting impressions of the trip? It's fun to do something daring if one is with a group of considerate, tough people who have a sense of humour at all times. Living in close quarters, each person was dependent on the others for survival, while all created a climate of real friendship and understanding.

Another less pleasant impression was the shame and anger of seeing the natural environment spoiled to such an incredible extent by industry, campers and hydro developments.

Perhaps, for a short time after the trip ended, a sense of achievement dominated the feelings of those who had participated.

The trip, as one of the campers said, provided fifty thousand dollars worth of education on the conditions of Ontario's north.

Our thanks to the Rovers of the 1st Penetanguishene Crew for sharing their canoe adventure with us.

23



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