

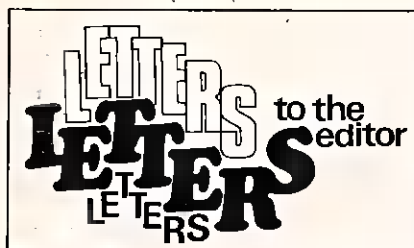
the scout leader

VOLUME 47 NO 6

FEBRUARY 1970



Scout-Guide Week
Feb. 15-22



A CUB SASH?

With the re-opening of activities for the 1969/70 season the matter of a practical solution for Cubs wearing their badges has once again been raised by our leaders and indeed several mothers.

We feel that Cubs should wear a band across the chest onto which their badges can be sewn, thus saving them the wear and fading resulting from frequent laundering of the shirt. During activities and games the band could be taken off, thus avoiding rips from shirts etc. As you are probably aware, such a badge band or sash is now available to Scouts and is proving both practical and attractive. We consider a shade of green similar to the present Cub uniform colour or charcoal grey would be appropriate.

The purpose of this letter is to request your co-operation by giving this matter some publicity in your magazine that we may share this idea with groups throughout the country and hear their views. In this way we may get some action taken to change the present style if it is generally wanted.

We thank you in anticipation of your assistance.

J. Groenewegen Secretary
Princeton Group Committee
P.O. Box 190
Princeton, B. C.

Ed: Any support for Mr. Groenewegen's suggestion?

CUB RECORD FORMS

R.G. Buchan of 31B Pack London has said exactly what I have been thinking since a recent order was returned from Supply Services with the notation that this form has been discontinued. I personally feel that it is a mistake. Time is valuable to many of us pack Scouters. We now have the alternative of transferring data each year or maintaining up to three or possibly four Annual Pack Record Books. Besides, I imagine that all, or at least most of us have the loose leaf binder.

Therefore, to answer your question. Yes! I miss the loose-leaf form especially a revised one as it is bad enough operating with two editions of "The Way To The Stars."

Also, there appears to be a lack of communication in some of these changes as I have talked to a number of pack Scouters who were not aware of the changes and even Eatons in London were not aware that these forms had been discontinued.

C.A. McKelvie,
C.M. 1st Kincardine A Pack
Kincardine, Ontario.

Ed: Our thanks to the many readers who wrote and gave us their views on the Cub Record Form. The form will be reintroduced in the near future in pads of 50. Watch Supply Services News for more information.

ORIENTEERING INFORMATION

I was very pleased to note the articles on Orienteering in "The Scout Leader."

I am quite sure you don't want your articles just read and forgotten, there should be some kind of follow-up which would allow your leaders and Scouts to put into practice the information they have obtained from the forementioned

articles. For instance would you be interested in publishing the dates and locations of upcoming Orienteering meets and map and compass training clinics? This information would point out that Orienteering is an active sport and that your readers are very welcome to take part. The Canadian Orienteering Association has bi-weekly meets throughout the latter spring, summer and fall seasons in both Ontario and Quebec, plus irregular meets in all other provinces in Canada. I would be very pleased to collect this information and forward it to you.

J.A. Geddes
Publicity
Ontario Orienteering Association

FRIENDSHIP EXCHANGE

I have been a Cub leader for quite a few years. Right now we have a young United Church minister coming to our pack meetings and explaining "Religion in Life." You might know that this year's mission theme of the United Church is: Reconciliation in a Broken World: Alienation and Reconciliation, Indian Canadians, French English Relations, etc.

The latter subject lends itself for fine action and friendship across the border lines of languages and religion, in Scouts and Cubs. Specifically: Exchange of photos and leader's letters, etc. We have no problems in translating from the French to the English, as one leader will gladly do this for us.

Also we are wondering if you could find some addresses of French Canadian Cub leaders who we could contact for friendship and possibly even exchange visits.

Mrs. John Saxer,
R.R. #1,
Wellington, B. C.



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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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THE SCOUT LEADER is published monthly, except for the combined issues of June-July and August-September by the National Council, Boy Scouts of Canada. Postage-paid-in-cash at third class rate Permit No. 3020. THE SCOUT LEADER is sent to Cubmasters, Troop Scouters, Venturer Advisors, and Rover Scout Leaders as part of their registration. They should direct address changes and inquiry on mail service to the Scout council office where they are registered.

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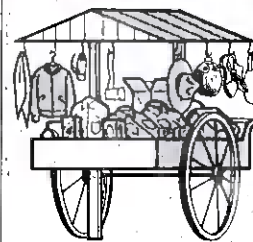
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Anyone receiving information or literature in conflict with these policies should immediately notify the director of Publication Service, P.O. Box 5151, Postal Station F, Ottawa 5, Ont.

SUPPLY SERVICES



Scouters in Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, will be pleased to hear that Morris Goldberg Men's and Boys' Wear Limited is now the official dealer for the area. This outlet succeeds Solomon's of Dartmouth whose store closed recently.

We apologize for keeping many customers waiting for sizes 13-13 1/2 and 15-15 1/2 **navy drill shirts**. Our suppliers have experienced difficulties in obtaining material. Delivery has been promised for early in February.

Several leaders have asked for replacements for lost or damaged **Centennial Flashes 01-917** - Supply Services still have a few available for this purpose at .15¢ each.

The book "**Games for the Handicapped**" has been discontinued.

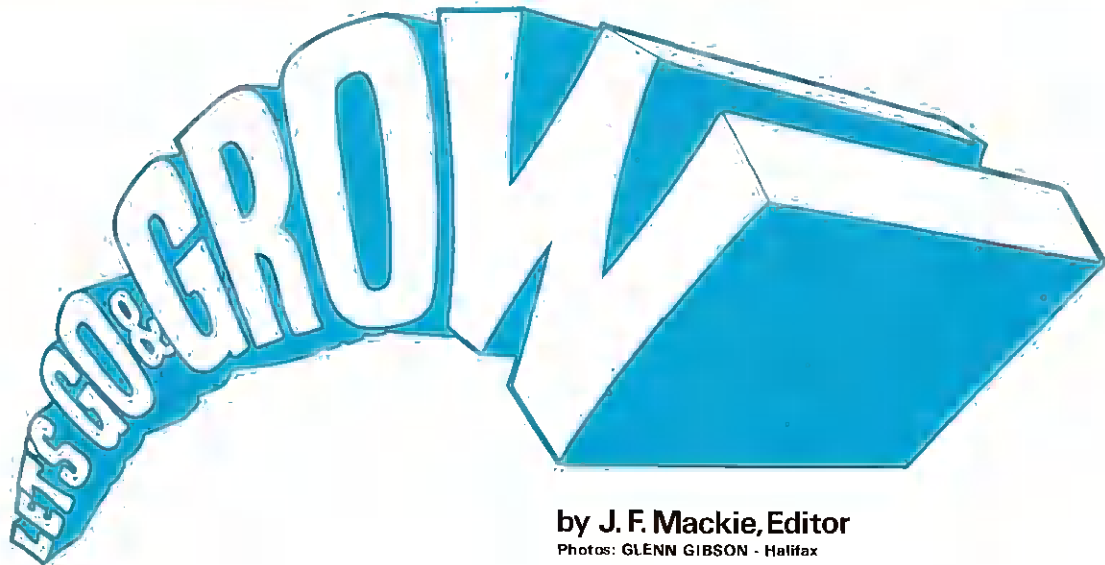
The following **neckerchiefs** have been discontinued and are no longer available:

- 39-242 Maroon and Lemon (half & half)
- 39-280 Red and Black (half & half)
- 39-348 Maroon with White border

Supply Services is still receiving orders for **Shoulder Flashes and Name Tags** - these were discontinued three years ago. They are still obtainable from Cash's Canada Labels Ltd., whose advertisement appears regularly in "The Scout Leader."

We repeat information regarding the **Gold and Silver neckerchief slides** for patrol leaders, assistant patrol leaders, sixers and seconds. As these are recognized as a badge (of rank) they can be obtained **only** through your Scout-office - they are **NOT** available through dealers.

Your **Scout dealers** are most anxious to help you whenever they can. If your group or district is planning an activity which might involve extra demands for Scout merchandise, why not **help your dealer to help you** by letting him know, well in advance, what is happening - he can then have your supplies waiting for you in plenty of time.



by J. F. Mackie, Editor

Photos: GLENN GIBSON - Halifax

We're told that Growth is Everybody's Business, from the youngest Cub right up to the council president. But what the heck is Growth anyway?

If you've asked this question, don't be afraid to admit it, because you're not alone my friend. Since October, 1968, when our National Council appointed their Task Group on Growth and word of its work filtered down to the various levels of Scouting, people have been asking, "What's it all about." "Is it just another recruitment campaign to build up census figures or does it have a bigger and more important task?"

In their pilot growth seminar held in North Bay, Ontario in December, the Task Group answered this question and answered it well. It came through loud and clear - Growth is *much more* than recruitment.

Early in its work, the Group recognized the fact, and what is more accepted, that there is a fine distinction between the two. Recruitment refers to "the act or process of recruiting" which in turn means "to add to or keep up members or to replenish." Growth on the other hand means, "*growing, increasing, flourishing, expanding,*" - a much broader concept, better suited to the purpose of Scouting. Growth includes recruiting but recruitment does not necessarily include growth.

The gathering in North Bay, which included a good cross-section of uniform and non-uniform volunteers and executive staff members was actually the beginning of the second phase of the Task Group's work - the sharing of its knowledge with the field. The first phase of its work was the development of the Guidelines to Growth Kit, the main resource item for the seminars planned to take place across Canada.

The Guideline to Growth Kit contains six folders which cover in detail what are considered to be the major areas of Growth concern. Each folder contains from seven to twenty-nine papers or articles related to the topic covered.

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1. The National Growth Co-ordinator with his provincial counterparts (L to R) Wendell Phinney; Bob Varney, Newfoundland; Irwin Jenkins, Prince Edward Island; Cecil Hawkins, Nova Scotia and Eric Teed, New Brunswick.

2. Task Group member, Lionel Pye, Toronto and Cape Breton delegates, Jean and Matt Kanne. Matt, a coal miner who works three miles out under the Atlantic, drove all night with his wife Jean to be on hand for the 10:00 am opening.

3. The Growth Kit and its contents.

4. One of the seven work groups in action.

The first folder is titled Guidelines to Growth - the Overall Concept and covers in detail the involvement of council personnel such as Organization and Expansion Committee and others, the need for research and proper records plus many other areas of related interest.

Scouting For Adult Workers provides information on adult recruitment, orientation and motivation. Scouting For Sponsors details how to improve and build on present sponsorship areas and suggests potential areas of expansion.

Scouting and Service Teams outlines the role,

function and motivation of Service Teams. Scouting and Special Groups which suggests how to get to the handicapped, to ethnic groups, to the disadvantaged, to apartment dwellers and to other groups that Scouting should be, but is not serving and Scouting For Boys deals with the ultimate aim, which follows almost automatically the development of the areas covered in the first five folders.

The kit is unique in a number of ways:

- for the first time ideas and techniques relating to growth and recruitment have been brought together into one comprehensive, flexible package.
- the material is designed for implementation in whole or part on the action level - either council or Scout group.
- the material ranges all the way from a suggested long range council plan which includes growth, of course, to a simple "Bring a Buddy" technique.

- the kit contains some innovative ideas such as The Recruiter, the Door Opener, or Access Agent (getting the right person to make the right move towards the desired result), Roundup Night, The R's of Recruitment, The Growth Co-Ordinator, and other items.

- the arrangement of the kit allows for maximum flexibility. Councils and groups determine their individual needs and may or may not find ideas and techniques that will work for them. But councils must also be prepared to be flexible and adapt the material to suit their situation.

- material in the kit brings together support items already available such as pamphlets, films, PR aids and posters, as well as action ideas from councils across the country and Scout Associations around the world.

The cross-Canada seminars are outlining the most

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effective way to make use of the kit and its contents. Following these seminars the kits, folders and various papers and articles in the folders will be made available to all interested from council to group level.

The Task Group states that Growth is everybody's business but to be really effective it has to be somebody's responsibility. This responsibility is likely to be the council's Growth Co-ordinator. Almost all councils have already appointed such a person. In most cases, these men have already gathered a team about them to assist with the



project of making Growth an alive and integral part of their council's operations. All members of the council are expected to become involved and all will have a part to play. This ranges from the Cub bringing a "just turned eight" friend to his first pack meeting, to the president who plans with his executive committee and program staff, to make Growth, along with finance, camping, program and training, an integral function of council operation. A list of district, regional and provincial Growth Co-ordinators, who have been appointed by publication date (January 16) can be found at the conclusion of this article.

The North Bay Seminar was helpful in allowing the Task Group to try out the material they planned to use at other seminars across the country. A questionnaire circulated to participants at the conclusion, brought not only helpful suggestions but a positive reaction from those attending. The first of the regular seminars was held in

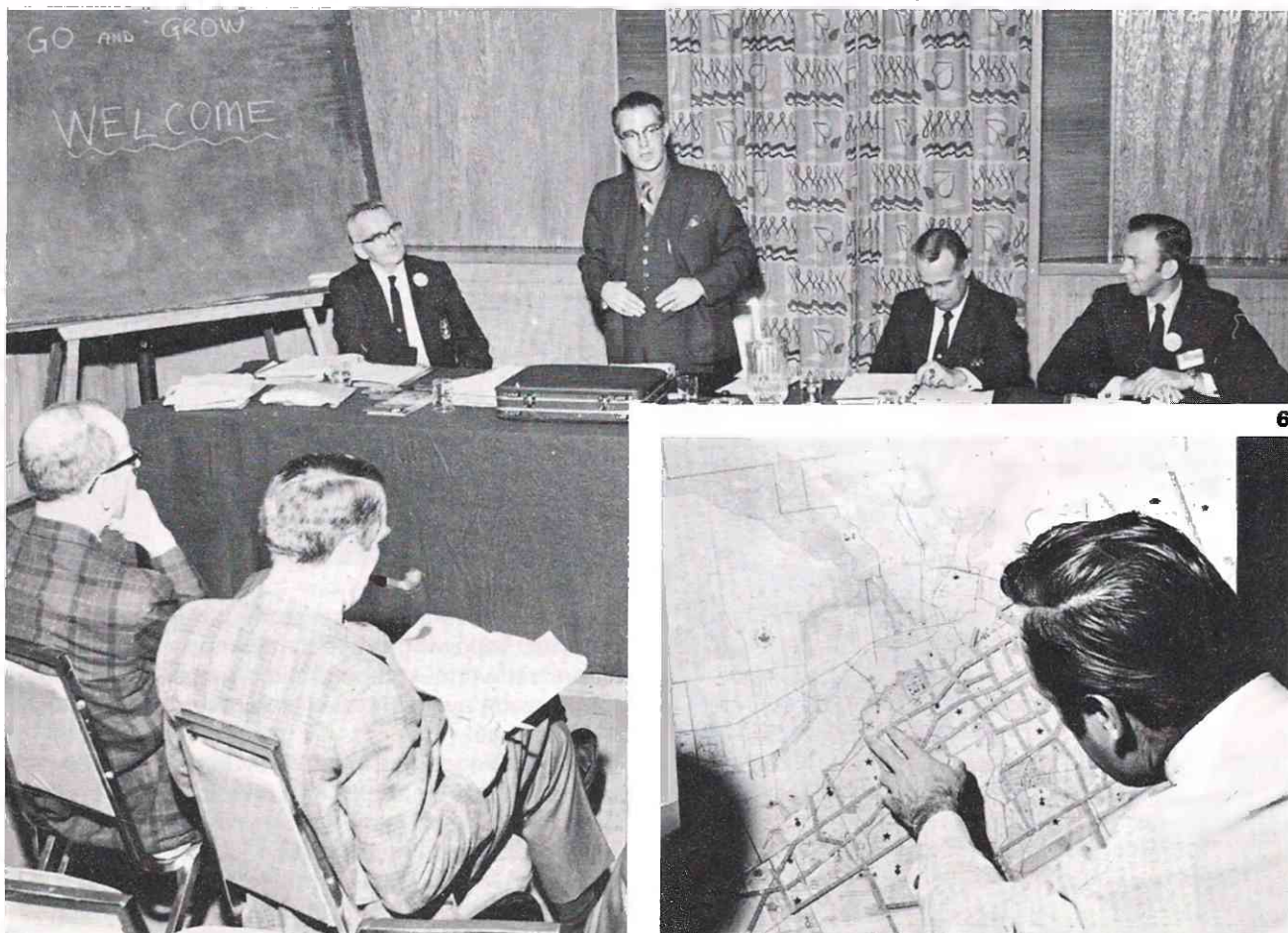
Toronto in December and in January, the Task Group, led by National Growth Co-ordinator, Wendell Phinney, travelled east to conduct a seminar for the Atlantic Provinces.

During the late afternoon of Saturday, January 10, sixty-six representatives from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland were introduced to the Growth Kit at the Fort Cumberland Hotel in Amherst, Nova Scotia. This was the highlight of the Atlantic Seminar which began the evening before when the work group leaders met with the Task Group to be briefed in preparation for the Seminar the following day. The history and background of the Task Group on Growth was reviewed and the seminar design outlined.

Using a task-oriented, small group technique, the group leaders were asked to take a specific approach with their groups and devise terms of reference for a *district* Growth plan, emphasizing the advantages of advance planning.

The Seminar began officially on Saturday morning with a welcome by Austin E. Hayes, president of the Nova Scotia Provincial Council. Delegates were then divided into work groups and for the rest of the day heard presentations by the Task Group and took part in group discussions and reporting.

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6

The focal point of the conference came at four o'clock in the afternoon when delegates received their Growth Kit by the *base* method. Still in small groups, they spent fifteen minutes at each of the six bases where the component folders of the kit were passed out, contents reviewed and possible uses explained. Reaction to the Kit was mainly positive although some appeared overwhelmed by the amount of background and resource material provided.

At the closing dinner, well known Maritime broadcaster and public relations expert, C. A. (Arnie) Patterson challenged those present to make Growth "GO" in their home situation. He emphasized the need for Scouting to make itself better known through the media available, "Everyone connected with the task of Growth now sees clearly that public relations has a total influence on everything and everyone in Scouting - the sponsor, the parents, the public, the community."

"Make programs a vital part of the community life," he continued, "Gain the attention and enlist the interest of the mass media in your community. Keep them informed about what has happened, what is happening and what is going to happen in Scouting. Make them aware that not only is Scouting taking from the community, but it is contributing to the



5. The Task Group on Growth team (L to R) Pat Horan, Ottawa; National Growth Co-ordinator R. Wendell Phinney, Kentville, N.S.; Don Buffam, Ottawa and Lionel Pye, Toronto.

6. Task Group member Denny Lewis, Ottawa, examining an overlay visual aid used to illustrate step-by-step growth planning in a district or region.

7. Bud McMurtry (3rd from right), Provincial Commissioner, P.E.I., and his work group.

community, to youth and their families."

The success of Growth in Canada rests with the Growth Co-ordinators and their teams along with everyone presently connected with the Scout Movement. Everyone must be made aware of Growth plans, must support them and be given a part in them. The importance of Growth can be summed up in the words of the Growth Co-ordinator of Red Deer, Alberta, Tom Hart, "I believe we are badly in need of a Growth program and the grass roots is where our best efforts must be placed. Little

emphasis has been made at this time with regard to boy recruitment. I don't think we are able to cope with major boy Growth at this time. Before we can attack this aspect we must substantially develop our internal adult organization, sponsors and groups actively pursuing their responsibilities. When we are successful in these areas, boy membership will increase substantially, for our program, when properly presented by competent personnel, has proven its appeal to boys of all ages."

So LET'S GO AND GROW from coast to coast.

Growth Co-ordinators

Major Robert Vardy, 610 Newfoundland Drive, St. John's, *Newfoundland*; Major Irwin Jenkins, 100 Upper Prince Street, Charlottetown, *P.E.I.*; C. G. Hawkins, 30 Digby Crescent, Dartmouth, *N.S.*; Eric Teed, 151 King St. E., Saint John, *New Brunswick*; D. E. Rodgers, Sté. 1003, 4840 Cote St. Luc Road, Montreal 248, *Quebec*; D. V. Snyder, 434 Carling Crescent, *Windsor* 16, Ont.; Barry W. Stranks, 2580 Homeland Drive, Mississauga, *Ontario*; Robert Sanders, 6 Crescent Place, *Galt*, Ontario; John Pettifer, 13 Gregory Street, *Port Hope*, Ontario; D. K. Russell, 113 Cassandra Blvd., Don Mills 400 *Toronto*, Ontario; Brian McKeown, 472 Banting Ave., *Chippawa*, Ont.; John Meechin, 75 Waverly Road, *Bowmanville*, Ont.; R. Ernest Jukes, P.O. Box 293, *Oshawa*, Ontario; Gordon Desclouds, 1755 Woodward Drive, *Ottawa* 5, Ont.; Dr. B. J. Bergman, 165 Chelford Crescent, *Waterloo*, Ont.; Don Barranger, R.R. #3, *Peterborough*, Ontario; W. S. Neal, 148 Colony St., *Winnipeg, Manitoba*; Charles Reid, 1009 Broadway Avenue, *Saskatoon*, Sask.; Dr. Austin Fennell, B2-2060 Broad Street, Regina, *Saskatchewan*; D. A. Dick, 10215 - 97th Ave., Edmonton 10, *Alberta*; Gerry Strickland, 6204 - 148 Avenue, *Edmonton* 32, Alberta; Denny R. May, 14205 - 109 Avenue, Edmonton 50, *Alberta*; Claude Leeks, Box 674, *Taber*, Alberta; Tom Hart, 4505 - 35 Street Crescent, *Red Deer*, Alberta; C. Gundry-White, P.O. Box 3247, Stn. B, *Calgary*, Alberta; T. G. Wright, 1755 Capilano Road, North Vancouver, *British Columbia*; W. T. Wilson, B.C. Hydro & Power Authority, *Prince George*, B.C.; Dr. H. McLarty, 271 Manor Park Ave., *Penticton*, B.C. Paul Odermatt, (*Fraser Valley Region*), 15039 - 104th Avenue, *Surrey* 804, B.C.; J. D. Forbes, Suite 5, 6344 Kingsway, *Burnaby*, B.C.; James H. R. Davis, 685 Wallinger Avenue, *Kimberley*, B.C.; Keith Busfield, 664 West Broadway, *Vancouver* 9, B.C. John E. Hanlon, P.O. Box 3247, Stn. B, *Calgary*, Alberta; W. J. Ripley, 1900 Millwood Cr., *Sudbury*, Ont.; M. J. Kitchen, 66 Lake St., *Sault Ste. Marie*, Ont.; J. A. (Bert) Campbell, 8 Bracken Pl., (*North Shore Dist.*), Elliot Lake.

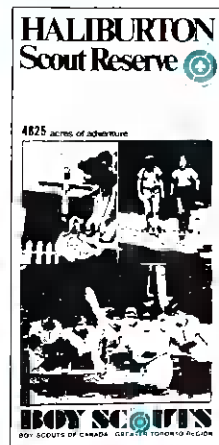
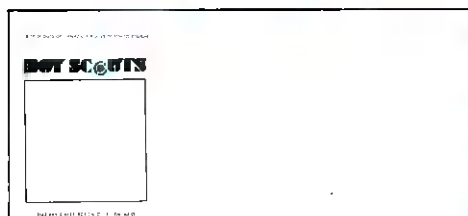
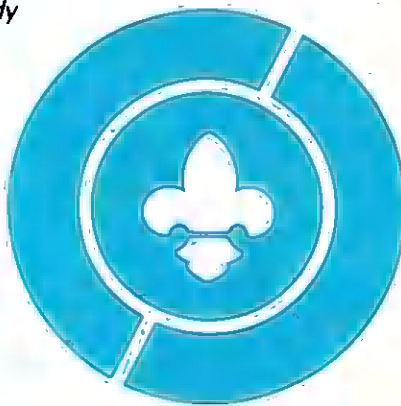
(Place names in italics, denote Co-ordinators' area of responsibility)■

In our efforts to communicate with the general public; how often have we asked, "Is anybody listening?"

There is another question we should ask --

Is Anybody Seeing?

by Harold Hird



Harold Hird is Director of Public Relations for the Greater Toronto Region. He is doing a follow-up article on the interesting results of the Elliott Research Corporation survey which will appear in a spring issue of "The Scout Leader."

about the organization, designed to put into short-hand form the corporate image the executive wishes to convey. It serves, if properly used, to rivet together all parts of an organization.

In 1968, Greater Toronto Region took a critical look at their public relations. "What sort of image are we presenting?" was the question asked.

How people think about Scouting is highly important if the Movement is to attract the manpower, sponsors and support needed to make Scouting available to more boys. The region had to know themselves as others see them.

In January, 1969 in co-operation with the Elliott Research Corporation they took the first step - to determine their current image. Elliott Research conducted a personal interview survey of adults and boys in the Metropolitan Toronto area, who were not now connected with Scouting. Out of their findings came the information required by another professional organization, the James Lovick Ltd. Advertising Agency, to plan for the desired corporate image. (Greater Toronto Region had been accepted as a client by this agency).

The Region Public Relations Committee of the Greater Toronto Region - a small group of professional public relations practitioners - worked closely with the advertising agency, the region executive and operating committee in the development of each element of the plan.

They knew a desirable image could not be imposed upon the public by shouting about their merit. It had to be built from the inside out, taking note of all the little things that are necessary to any constructive change. How, when and where would the public view Scouting? What are the bits and pieces that go to make up the corporate image? These and other questions were studied before pre-

In this communication conscious age the term "Image" is a commonly used - and often misused - expression.

Basically it is the public's reaction to a company or organization's products or services. Every company and organization, big or small, has a corporate image. It is the sum total of all the bits of information about the company or organization reaching the public.

Based on intensive research concerning consumer motivation, marketing studies, image ratings and so on, about 85% of a person's awareness of what is going on around him, comes to him through his eyes. This means that visual communication certainly plays a major role in establishing a favourable public image.

Therefore, a strong, memorable, corporate identity is an essential asset to any organization. The key, of course, to a well conceived corporate identity is a trademark or "logo." Correctly employed, it commands instant recognition, conveys a desirable, meaningful impression and becomes a distinctive and effective translation of what is good and unique about an organization and its services.

Successful corporate identity systems do not grow by chance. It is not something put together by magicians in a secret room. It is the outcome of careful consideration and planning in which a great many people are involved.

The "logo" is a selective, coherent statement

Judge C. O. Bick,
President, Greater Toronto Region
Council - 'Chief Image Builder'.



Presentation of flags bearing new Council Logo to all Borough Mayors, Mayor of the City of Toronto and Chairman of the Metropolitan Toronto Council.



liminary profiles of an image were put on paper.

The creative team at James Lovick Ltd., were challenged to develop an emblem or "logo" that would express the council's progressive programs, identify the council locally and maintain its identity as a member of the Boy Scouts of Canada. It had to be practical - something that could be used on stationery, office forms, business cards, pamphlets, bulletins, billboards and to identify equipment. It had to be available to the membership for use locally and therefore be simple in design and economical to reproduce.

These were the guidelines given to the agency's creative team. They met each and every one!

The basic symbol shape is of two circles, one within the other, with the outer bisected by a diagonal white bar. The design is a stylized adaptation of the basic shape as seen from above of the now famous Toronto City Hall.

There are two versions. The adorned (with the central fleur-de-lis) used when the symbol is exhibited by itself and the unadorned (without the central fleur-de-lis) which is used as a replacement for the letter "O" in the words "Scout", "Scouts", and "Scouting."

Used in the proper manner (a usage manual was prepared and distributed) it will stress the individuality of the region and its unity with Scouting in Canada. It is not considered to be a substitute for the historic Scout emblem but rather a complementary mark of their own efforts in the Scouting field.

The "new look" was introduced to "Key Personnel" in the region at a special meeting held at the new Ontario Science Centre on September 16. At this meeting the Public Relations Committee explained the use of the symbol and the supplies and resources available to the membership.

On September 23 at a regular meeting of Executive Committee of the Metropolitan Toronto Council they made their public introduction. Flags bearing the new symbol were presented to the Mayor of each Borough, the Mayor of the City of Toronto and the Chairman of the Metropolitan Toronto Council for use on special occasions.

Following public introduction, all office forms, stationery and supplies were replaced by the "new look." Gradually bulletins, pamphlets and other printed materials will also be replaced.

Introduction has started from the inside. Now they look to the future use of media to support the corporate image they are building. Professionals have been recruited in related fields to assist in the development of a communications program.

Display Services Co. Ltd., have designed and constructed a distinctive modular display for use in exhibitions, trade shows, and conferences. This has already been used with pleasing results.

Outdoor advertising personnel are currently working closely with the Public Relations Committee and agency to develop a billboard and car card campaign for 1970.

One by one the elements of the plan are falling into place. Evaluation is already underway to determine if any change in the plan is required.

Molding and shaping a corporate image and choosing an emblem are highly positive, constructive tasks which their council has approached with vigour, imagination and enthusiasm. They know a good image is not just a nice thing to have. It is an essential if they are to provide the opportunity for a Scouting experience, for all boys in Metropolitan Toronto.

What they are building is not just for 1970 but something that will last and serve Scouting powerfully for years ■

What is Canada doing about the World Jamboree in Japan? Who goes to the Jamborette in Scotland? How will our adult leaders be trained and what materials will be used? How is the new Growth Program implemented? Are we represented in government legislation concerning camping? What do boys really want to do in 1970?

These and hundreds more questions are dealt with through Program Services. Director of this service, Charles Stafford, with five Assistant Directors serve as Secretariat to the National Program Committee of the National Council in developing and maintaining the overall programs for Cubs, Scouts, Venturers, Rovers, Camping, Growth and Adult Education.

"Our Program Services," says Mr. Stafford, "is responsible for development, servicing and evaluation of Wolf Cub, Boy Scout, Venturer and Rover programs as well as the preparation of written material to support these programs. We work closely with the National Program Committee and its various subcommittees, which are made up entirely of volunteers. We also cooperate with the many youth and youth serving agencies at the National level as well as serving as a liaison with government agencies concerning the Movement."

"It is most important," says Mr. Stafford, "that Scouters know their 'people to contact' in the Scouting organization. Opportunities for personal contact are available through training experiences at the district level, formal and informal training events, conferences, Scouters' Clubs and contacts by district staff with leaders of packs, troops, companies and crews."

Mr. Stafford urged a greater involvement of Scouters in training events and exchanges of information at the district level. "It is hoped," he said, "that this involvement will enable more decision making to take place where the action is, where the boys are."

"At one time," said Charles Stafford, "the boys were moulded to a fixed program. Our present, more flexible, program provides greater opportunity for boys to express themselves."

"Boys," he concluded, "are the most important features in the Movement and the purpose of the organization is to help them grow and develop in a constantly changing society."

BOY SCOUTS - services over 80,000 Scouts in a swinging new boy centred program.

Assistant Director, Dennis W. Lewis.

This service is now at the end of a one year phase-in of the present Scout program.

"The updating of the program," says Mr. Lewis, "requires a close examination and review of support material."

Plans for 1970 are to review the new program in operation, find out how it is working at the Scouter-boy level, and make any modifications or adjustments necessary.

The ROVER subcommittee is also serviced through this office. There are over 3,000 Rover Scouts in Canada as well as a small number of Rover Sea Scouts. The Rover Scout objectives are an extension of the old Boy Scout program as interpreted for the older boy.

A study is now exploring the future potential of Rovering in Canada and a subcommittee is drafting recommendations to carry Rover Scouting through until definite policy changes can be implemented.

Commenting on the recent changes in Scouting in Canada, Denny Lewis said, "What is adventure to one boy can be a drag to another. 'Adventure' can mean different things to different people, and we have to understand this idea if we are going to get close to the meaning of the boy centred program. We must remember we are not out to make comandos of our boys but rather to inculcate a spirit that will

enable them to accept a challenge. Remove the challenge and you remove the boy."

VENTURERS - do their own thing.

Assistant Director, Reginald J. Roberts.

Membership in Venturers exceeds 15,000 with companies in every province engaging in numerous activities. These include camping as well as mountain climbing, building motor cycles and hunter safety, to name only a few.

"Our job," says Reg Roberts, "is to provide handbooks, training experiences and resource material for leaders. The Venturer Company is the basic unit and members have almost complete autonomy, functioning only with the guidance of adult advisors. The six basic experience areas in which they are involved include, exploration, competence, culture, fitness, service and vocation. Many Venturers are also working toward their Queens Venturer Award for service to the public."

The National Venturer Subcommittee has two Venturers appointed to it. These boys represent Venturing until they turn 18 when two others take their place.

"One of the signs of maturity of the Venturing program," says Reg Roberts, "is the setting-up and operating of numerous provincial and regional conferences. As a result of resolutions passed at the National Venturers Conference, recommendations to include female members will soon be sent to the National Program Committee."

programs unlimited

Larry Wilcox

Pat Horan

Denny Lewis



"Venturers," concluded Reg Roberts, "have the tremendous ability to do their own thing and do it well."

ADULT EDUCATION - helping adults to be effective leaders. Assistant Director, Larry Wilcox.

Nationally, the task of helping adults to be effective in working with youth rests with the Adult Leader Training Subcommittee. They develop educational programs, organize national training events and prepare the necessary resource materials to support the trainers and service team members of councils across the country.

"The changing boy programs," says Mr. Wilcox, "require new knowledge and skill on the part of the Scouters. Scouters receive these through a system of training designed to provide the Scouter with the specific knowledge he requires in working with boys. Recognition for training is provided through Initial and Wood Badge tie-tacks and the Wood Badge.

A National Training Institute is operated nationally to provide selected trainers and other key personnel with the training knowledge and skills required in working with adults. Approximately 100 persons will participate in the 1970 institute to be held at Carleton University, Ottawa, June 28-July 4.

Larry Wilcox is also actively involved in the training of Scouting's professional staff. He will serve as Director of a

six week course provided for new executives - just one of four growth opportunities provided in 1970.

CAMPING AND INTERNATIONAL EVENTS - to give the boy an awareness of the world around him and beyond. Assistant Director, Donald Swanson.

The Camping Subcommittee is responsible for developing and recommending camping policies. "Our present task," says Mr. Swanson, "is to identify and describe the values of camping. As leaders, we know the positive value of these outdoor experiences. A boy is taken into a less complicated mini-world, where he must accomplish real tasks in terms of daily survival, maintaining law and order and getting along with others. When he returns to his own environment after this camping experience he should be a more self-sufficient person."

"We would like to get across the idea that camping is flexible. Boys should take part in deciding on camp activities. These activities should not be regimented but they must aim the boys in the right direction."

Through Mr. Swanson's membership in the Canadian Camping Association, an attempt is made to ensure that any legislation concerning camping will take Scouting's interests into account.

One of the members of the Camping Subcommittee is an authority on conservation. He advises on approaches to present camp developments in Canada and on the development of future campsites which will reflect Boy Scout philosophy. A big question asked here is, "How do we get across a philosophy on laying out a campsite?" Mr. Swanson gave this example: "In the past boys were accustomed to fixed nature trails laid out near the campsite. Now boys are discovering more on their own and the nature trail is giving way to a greater challenge in learning. This might take the form of plant life identification over a much larger area which gives the boys a greater scope and freedom. This form of discovery learning is a challenge and takes real initiative on the part of the boy."

Don Swanson also works with the Special Events Committee which looks after invitations from foreign countries to jamborees and other activities. The committee reviews invitations and then decides if and how Canadian Scouting will be represented.

WOLF CUBS

Assistant Director, Patrick Horan.

The Wolf Cub Subcommittee services over 170,000 Wolf Cubs. They meet at least five times yearly and are responsible for developing and updating activities which appear in "The Way to the Stars" and the "Pack Scouters Series." These publications are the result of four to five years preparation by the subcommittee. "Paksak" in "The Scout Leader" also serves as a means of communication to leaders.

The Wolf Cub Subcommittee works closely with a number of people across Canada who act as a sounding board for their various areas.

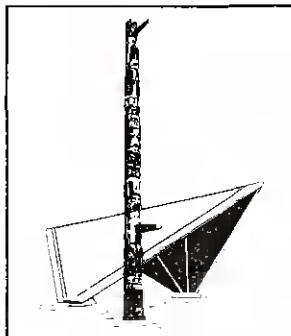
GROWTH - in all directions.

Pat Horan is also a member of the National Task Group on Growth. One aspect of growth is to develop Scouting with special groups which will incorporate Scouting with the physically and mentally handicapped, ethnic, inner city and apartment complex groups. Other aspects of growth include the recruitment and development of adult sponsors and service teams, all leading to better Scouting for more BOYS.

The Director and Assistant Directors of Program Services would like to have leader's views on their programs serviced through NHQ. Write: Program Services, Boy Scouts of Canada National Headquarters, 1345 Baseline Road, P. O. Box 5151, Station 'F', Ottawa 5, Ontario.

The fifth in a series on National Headquarters' Services

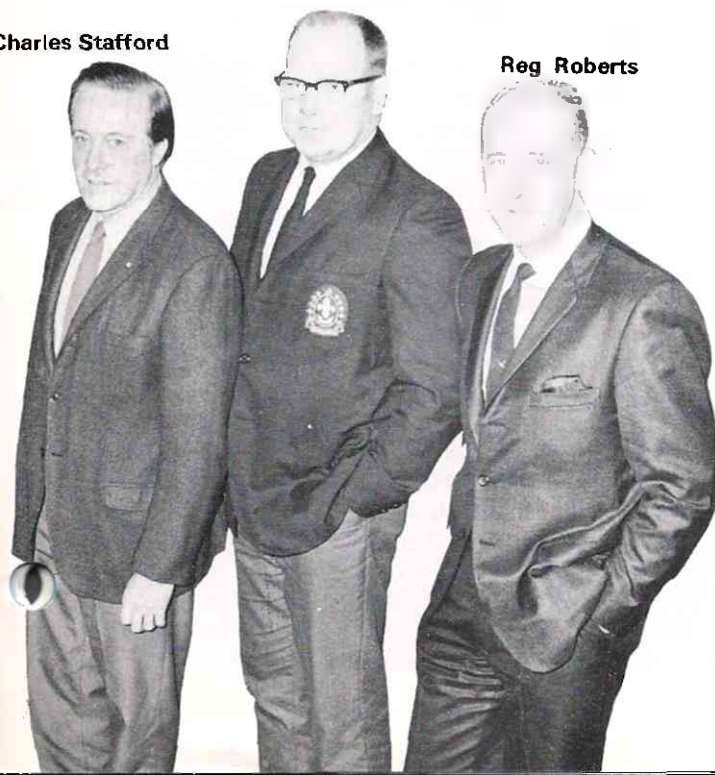
by Pearl Connelly



Don Swanson

Reg Roberts

Charles Stafford



TO BE PREPARED

by Pearl Connelly



PHOTOGRAPHS: BOY SCOUTS OF CANADA BY PROULX

12

Awards for gallantry and good service to Scouting are made each year to members of the Movement by the Chief Scout on behalf of the National Council. Here's why two young men were honoured.

During the late afternoon of June 6, 1968 Michael Ingles fourteen, and his friend Iain Poste twelve, were swimming at Tweed Feed Mill Dam, Ontario. While walking along a slippery edge of the dam, Iain lost his balance and fell into the turbulent pool below. As he tried to swim to the safety of nearby rocks, the water coming over the dam drew him back. Michael, from his high position on the top of the dam saw that his friend was in trouble and jumped in to assist him. Struggling in the rough current, Michael managed, after two attempts, to push Iain to the rocks. In the process, he struck a submerged rock and lost consciousness.

At this time his brother William Ingles came to call him home for supper. On arrival at the dam he saw Iain lying on the rocks and his brother, floating face down in the water below the dam. Jumping into the water, Bill applied mouth-to-mouth resuscitation on Michael and between breaths shouted for help, which was luckily forthcoming from the nearby mill. By this time Iain had regained consciousness and made his way to shore. The rescuers helped William bring the unconscious Michael to safety while he continued artificial respiration. A passing

cyclist called a doctor while another man phoned for the fire department to bring a resuscitator.

On October 27, 1969 at Government House the Chief Scout, Governor-General Roland Michener presented Michael with the Silver Cross and William with the Medal for Meritorious Conduct.

The stories of the other award recipients at the Investiture showed just as much courage and preparedness in the face of danger. Their stories have been told in their own communities and their names recorded here as follows:

THE BRONZE CROSS for gallantry, with special heroism and extraordinary risk: Cub Christopher Patrick Amos, 10; Second Keith Forsyth Duncan, 10; Scout Charles McLeod Duncan, 13.

THE SILVER CROSS for gallantry, with considerable risk: Cub Michael Gallie, 9; Patrol Leader Keith Robson Fleming, 12; Second John David Heartz, 12; Patrol Leader Randal Edward Annett, 13; Scout Robert Douglas Thompson, 12; Patrol Leader Daniel David Dupuis, 13; Patrol Leader Howard Thaw, 14.

THE GILT CROSS for gallantry, with moderate risk: Sixer Michael Bailie, 10; Second Donald Nyman, 10; Scout Donald Lindsay Bisset, 12; Scout Piers Martin Hazeldine, 12; Scout Randy Komhyr, 12; Sixer John Stelmach, 12; Patrol Leader Robert Gregory La Rosee, 14; Patrol Leader Daniel Louis Palumbo, 16; Queen's Scout Randall Bryant Zapp, 16; Venturer Bradley Potter, 16.



THE JACK CORNWALL DECORATION for having undergone great suffering in an heroic manner was awarded to Cub David Ramstad, 11, for his great courage and fortitude despite intense suffering from muscular dystrophy. David is devoted to Cubbing and has advanced well, achieving several badges. His industry and effort has always been an example to his fellow Cubs.

Left to right: Michael Ingles, the Chief Scout, William Ingles.



THE MEDAL FOR MERITORIOUS CONDUCT for especially meritorious acts not involving heroism or risk of life: Patrol Leader Jeffrey Spencer Biggs, 15; Venturer Wayne Chamberlain, 15; Venturer Derek Roy Lindsay, 15; Troop Leader Gordon William Spooner, 15; Sixer Steven Fletcher, 10.

THE SILVER FOX awarded for service of the most exceptional character to Scouting in the International field, performed by persons who are NOT members of Boy Scouts of Canada. The recipients for 1969 were Dr. Gustavo J. Vollmer of Caracas, Venezuela; Richard T. Lund retired Deputy Director, World Bureau, of Ottawa.

THE SILVER WOLF for service of the most exceptional character was awarded to: E. Bower Carty, Ottawa, Ontario; A. Wallace Denny, Port Credit, Ontario; Air Vice-Marshal J. B. Harvey, Granby, Quebec; Joseph C. Harwood, Winnipeg, Manitoba; Henry B. Holloway, Edmonton, Alberta; Ernest O. Kumm, Red Deer, Alberta; Thomas L. Robinson, Edmonton, Alberta; Jack Carter Stewart, East-Kildonan, Manitoba; Reginald St. John Terrett, Toronto, Ontario; Donald A. Thompson, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

The Chief Scout, His Excellency the Right Honourable Roland Michener talked to each boy about his experiences as he presented the awards. Later he and Mrs. Michener chatted informally with the boys at the reception which followed the Investiture.

Following the reception the boys were luncheon guests of the Deputy Chief Scout, Air Vice-Marshal James B. Harvey at the Chateau Laurier Hotel.

After lunch the boys were interviewed by Ron Wood, of the Canadian Association of Broadcasters, who made individual tapes to be sent to the boys' home towns across Canada.

"What has Scouting done for you?" was one of the questions Mr. Wood asked. Answers came quickly and with confidence.

"Scouting showed me how to take care of myself."

"It helped me to help others."

"Helped me to get along with other people."

"Taught me to enjoy camping."

"Showed me how to be prepared for emergencies."

"Scouting helps me remain honest, truthful and courteous, even when I don't feel like it."

One of the boys was asked, "Is there room in the Scouting Movement for hippies?"

He answered, "Sure if they don't horse around."

The answer to "What has Scouting done for you?" like the boys themselves made up a good cross section of the Scouting Movement across Canada. Only circumstances made these boys exceptional. They were brave - all Scouts are brave. They risked themselves without thought to personal safety - Scouts are taught to think of others first. They were level headed in an emergency as their leaders had taught them to be, but above all, they were "prepared" to help others.

caribbean jamboree



"The Land of Mud" is what they call Guyana. The country is flat, in fact much of it is below sea level, the temperature is in the 90's all year round, the annual rainfall is 80 inches and the people enjoy and deserve the reputation of being the most hospitable in the Caribbean.

From August 13-22, 1969, Guyana played host to the 3rd Caribbean Jamboree which was held in Queen Elizabeth Park, a one hundred acre public area located in the centre of the capital city of Georgetown.

Over 1,600 Scouts and their leaders came together from Trinidad, Barbados, Surinam, St. Vincent, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, Martinique, Jamaica, Dominica, Anguilla and Tortola, to form a miniature Caribbean and world community. Ethnic groups included Negro, Chinese, East Indian, Dutch, French and Creole, a mixture of Portuguese, Negro and Indian.

Canada was represented by a contingent of thirty-three which made an immediate impact when contingent leader Allan McKellar presented the Boy Scouts of Guyana with sixty tents and cooking gear on behalf of Boy Scouts of Canada.

Weather conditions dictated many jamboree activities and vigorous items had to be completed before the heat of the day really came on. Guyana is located only nine degrees north of the equator and the sun is up by 5:30 a.m., thus breakfast was usually over by 7:00 a.m. The boys prepared a native breakfast each morning of banana, roti, curry and cocoa. Lunch was the heavy meal of the day and consisted of rice, curried mutton, broiled plantain, green salad and lemonade.

A popular program item was the Ayangana Award earned by carrying out successfully a number of assignments which included, cooking a native meal of corn coo coo dumplings, preparing a meal for a guest, singing the jamboree song "Forward Together", beating a tune on a steel drum and composing a calypso.

Excursions were made to a bauxite mining works, a sugar factory and a rice plantation.

The 3rd Caribbean Jamboree boasted several unique program features. The government of Guyana flew out forty Wai Wai Indian boys, none of whom spoke English, from Kenashen and Rupununi to display some of their native crafts and talents. They constructed a carat palm shed and slung up sleeping hammocks, displayed beads, precious stones, bows and arrows, straw baskets and some fearsome looking fifteen foot macaque and coral snake skins. The boys wore their hair long and plaited and though they are normally accustomed to going about naked, wore Scout shorts for the occasion.

The Jamboree program also included a one day boy's conference which was opened by the minister of Youth of Guyana and a four day Indaba for leaders.

Scouting in the Caribbean does not receive adequate financial support despite its long history. The Guyana Association as an example operates on an annual budget of \$2,500. To raise funds to help pay for the Jamboree, evening shows were held to which the public was admitted at 50 cents each. Four shows were presented and visiting contingents and dignitaries contributed their talents. Sir David Rose (since deceased) Governor General of Guyana and Chief Scout sang two numbers; the 324 boys from Trinidad put on a miniature carnival with authentic costumes and steel bands; the Jamaicans were popular for their banana folk songs and Surinam women Scouters did native dances.

A supermarket was set up on the Jamboree grounds from which contingents could purchase their food needs. Profits from the store operation were also used for Jamboree expenses.

Much of the success of the Jamboree was made possible by the firm support accorded it by the government and the business community. In fact the sub camps were named after the main economic products of the country and in each case sponsored by a related industrial organization.

The citizens of Georgetown, true to their reputation, opened their homes to the visiting contingents on Hospitality Day and entertained in the best tradition of the Island.

The Jamboree closed with an inter-faith church service in which Christians, Moslems, and Hindus joined. It was a moving sight on the final night to see the boys as they marched past with arms linked singing their theme song - "Forward Together, in fair or stormy weather."

The weather, oh yes, it rained for two solid days to guarantee Guyana's name "Land of Mud" but who cared anyway...and so on to the 4th Caribbean Jamboree, Barbados, in August, 1972.

A CAN-CARIB GOOD TURN

In 1968 Canadian Scouting undertook the CAN-CARIB PROJECT for a period of four years. This will involve an expenditure on the part of Canadian Scouting and its friends in excess of \$40,000 over that period of time. The project will assist Scouting in 18 Caribbean Islands and countries. Contributions will assist in providing a full-time Scout Executive to carry on a program of leadership training, organization and Caribbean Scouting events, together with books, uniforms and equipment and other aids for the development of a meaningful Scout program for Caribbean youth. In addition to the \$10,000 given by Canadian Scouting to this project in the past year, over \$50,000 worth of books and equipment were also donated. If every Cub, Scout, Venturer, Rover Scout and Adult Leader would give only 10¢ to this project the needs would be adequately met, and even more aid provided. Send donations from individuals, sections, parents nights, father and son banquets or church parades to: CAN-CARIB PROJECT, National Headquarters, Boy Scouts of Canada, P.O. Box 5151, Station "F", Ottawa 5, Ontario.



Philately Anyone?

by Bill Turney

...The answer would appear to be a resounding "Yes" in Vancouver where Scouts gather yearly at Scout House for a stamp show. Stamp collecting has become increasingly popular with Scouts and Cubs across the country and the show, staged by the Vancouver-Coast Region Public Relations Committee, has become a much looked forward to event. The show is designed to give all members of the Movement an opportunity to get together and improve their hobby techniques, swap stamps with other collectors and donate used stamps to the World Bureau's stamp scheme to help handicapped Scouting.

Several top collections are on display each year and the show particularly encourages display with Scouting themes. Probably the feature item in last year's show was a single mint copy of the siege of Mafeking, 1900, on which the portrait of the founder, Lord Baden-Powell appears. Only 6,072 copies of this rare stamp were issued.

To publicize the Stamp Show, a member of the Public Relations Committee designs an attractive souvenir cover with the words "Scout Stamp Show" on the envelope. In 1968 a gold Scout badge appears on a scarlet background, which was perforated to simulate a postage stamp. On the upper portion of this "stamp" was the wording "Oct. 68." The black outline of a magnifying glass covered the left portion of the stamp, and the outline of stamp tongs was shown directly below. The Vancouver post office applied a special postal cancellation to mail in the area with the wording "ATTEND THE SCOUT STAMP SHOW OCT. 1968." A special meter cancellation was used at Scout House for about half of the 1,000 souvenir covers issued at the show.

Scouting stamps represent only a small fraction of the world's stamps printed to date. The Canadian

government printed Canada's only tribute to Scouts on stamps in August 1955 when the Eighth World Jamboree was held at Niagara-on-the-Lake — it was a five cent green and orange issue.

The first three stamps of direct interest to Scouts appeared in South Africa in 1900, seven years before Scouting was organized. Two of them bore Baden-Powell's likeness. The stamps were used at the siege of Mafeking for local mail, when Baden-Powell organized boys there into a Cadet Corps led by Warner Goodyear. Years later, Baden-Powell referred to Goodyear as his first Boy Scout, and one of the Mafeking siege stamps featured Goodyear riding a bicycle.

Today, more than 500 Scouts on stamps issued by 78 countries are sought by avid collectors (philatelists) around the world, especially among Boy Scouts and their leaders. In recent years, through promotion by the World Scout Bureau and the United States, stamps bearing Scout themes have grown in popularity. And last year, the fourth edition of Scouts on Stamps of the World was published by The Scouts on Stamps Society International.

Co-authored by Harry D. Thorsen, Jr., one of the society's founders and W. Arthur McKinney, a former society president, the 60-page catalogue illustrates numerous Scout stamps and reports on the origin and details of publication of all of them. Retailing for \$2.00, the book is available from John J. Juhasz, P. O. Box 412, Bound Brook, N. J. 08805.

Membership in the 20 year-old society is open to any interested parties in the world, by application to secretary Jay L. Rogers, 37 Spindle Road, Hicksville, N. Y. 11801. The annual \$3.00 fee entitles a person to membership, the annual society journal, sales service and Scout stamp checklists.

2nd Arctic & Northern Jamboree

by B. H. Mortlock



CANADIAN FORCES PHOTOGRAPH

When twelve hundred Scouts and Venturers, from every province of Canada, The Yukon and Northwest Territories, Alaska and Greenland gather in Churchill, Manitoba, for the 2nd Arctic and Northern Jamboree next July, they will in all probability have the privilege of welcoming Her Majesty the Queen, Prince Philip, Charles, Prince of Wales and Princess Anne. The Royal Family is expected to visit Churchill during the period of the jamboree.

This 2nd Arctic and Northern Jamboree does not conform to the usual four year cycle for jamborees, but is a special event held at the suggestion of the Northwest Territories Government as part of the celebrations of both the Northwest Territories and Manitoba centennials.

Site for the jamboree is at Camp Nanook (Polar Bear), the campsite of the Churchill District Boy Scouts, which is located about five miles east of Fort Churchill. Here in a landscape studded with small lakes and stunted arctic trees, Eskimo and Indian, English and French speaking Scouts, with special contingents from Alaska and Greenland will camp together from July 8 to July 16.

Major General W. K. Carr, Chairman of the National Committee on Arctic and Northern Scouting, and officer commanding Training Command of the Canadian Armed Forces, will serve as Jamboree Camp Chief. His Deputy Camp Chief will be John Parkin, Area Administrator at Eskimo Point and Scout Commissioner for the Keewatin District.

The jamboree will be divided into four sub-camps

of approximately 300 boys each, and will be named for four famous explorers whose names are legendary in Canada's Arctic:

Sir Alexander Mackenzie (after whom the Mackenzie River is named);

Sir Henry Hudson (after whom Hudson Bay is named);

Sir Martin Frobisher (after whom Frobisher Bay, Baffin Land is named);

Sir John Franklin (after whom the Eastern Arctic Territory is named);

Sub-camp chiefs will represent the four major groups participating, English, French, Indian and Eskimo. It will take a staff of approximately 100 to operate the jamboree.

A local committee has been set up in Churchill and overall planning is being carried out by the National Committee on Arctic and Northern Scouting under the direction of General Carr.

In addition to the typical jamboree program and competitions, it is expected that the boys will have the opportunity to visit the whaling station, the huge grain elevators, the National Research Rocket Range and Churchill's famous Arctic Museum, considered the leading museum of its type in Canada.

Expected to visit the jamboree are top officials from the Federal, Manitoba and Northwest Territories Governments, in addition to the Deputy Chief Scout and top officials of the Boy Scouts of Canada.

Applications for the jamboree are obtainable from provincial offices■

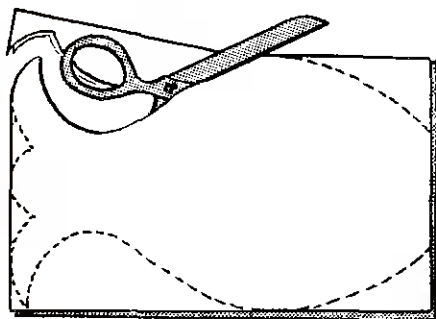
Fun with ART TISSUE

As a part of your pack's Scout-Guide Week celebrations why not invite the local Brownie pack to share a meeting with your Cubs. A combined crafts night is a lot of fun and art tissue is one craft form that will interest both girls and boys.

Art tissue is an inexpensive, versatile craft material and the projects shown on these two pages will allow for a maximum of creativity, free expression and fun!

Art tissue is available in 30 vivid colours; sheets measure 20" x 30". There are two packages to choose from: a solid colour pack of 10 sheets and an assorted pack of 20 colours.

flying fish

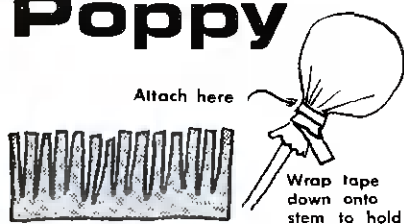


Fold a sheet of art tissue in half to measure 15" x 20". Outline a fish on the tissue with pencil and cut around this design carefully, through both thicknesses of paper. Decorate the fish with scraps of coloured paper, felt marking pens, crayons, etc. Glue the two halves together along the

edges; leave the mouth and tail open.

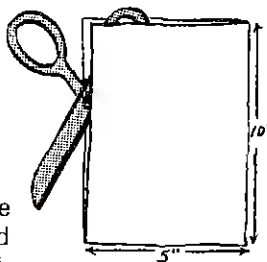
Form a loop of wire to fit into the fish's mouth and secure it with scotch tape or glue. Fasten two short strings to the fish's mouth, attach them to a lightweight stick. Material required is one sheet of art tissue, string, a stick handle and odds and ends for decorating. Cost per fish - .5¢.

Poppy



To make the centre, crumple scrap paper into a 2" ball and cover with an 8" square of black art tissue. Attach to a heavy stem wire with masking tape. Fringe a 3" x 10" strip of black tissue; wrap and glue it around the centre.

To make the petals, cut two sheets of art tissue in half so that you have four strips 15" x 20". For a two-toned poppy, try using two complementary colours of art tissue, like red and orange or orange and yellow. Take one strip



of each colour, placing one on top of the other; fold in half and then in thirds so that the final folded piece is 10" x 5". Cut down the folded sides to within 2" of the bottom. Open the two strips of petals and glue them together as shown. Squeeze a line of glue along the bottom edge; gather the petals together around the flower stem and attach with masking tape.

Repeat this procedure with the other two strips of tissue to form a second row of petals. Secure the petals to the stem with lots of masking tape. To cover the tape wrap with green Floratape or strips of crepe paper; or paint with poster paint.

Materials: Two sheets of art tissue, masking tape, a heavy stem wire or coat hanger and glue. Cost per poppy about .10¢.



Decorating Bottles & Jars

Empty bottles and jars of all shapes and sizes can be transformed into bright and unique vases, piggy banks, pencil holders and useful pots to keep things in.

Tear art tissue into different shaped pieces, the size depending on the size of the bottle to be decorated. In a small bowl mix a half-and-half solution of Elmer's Glue and water. Brush this watery

mixture onto the surface of the bottle. Apply pieces of art tissue to the bottle, coating each piece with the glue-water solution as you attach it. Apply several layers of tissue, overlapping different colours for shaded effects. As the glue dries, the art tissue will tend to fade. To restore the original colours of the paper and to seal the surface, apply a liberal coat of plastic spray or clear varnish.

Materials: Bits and pieces of art tissue, Elmer's Glue and varnish. One sheet of tissue will cover three medium-sized bottles.

COLLAGES are fun!

Making a tissue collage is like painting a picture using bits of cut or torn paper instead of paint. This is a project that Brownies and Cubs will enjoy doing because no two collages ever look the same. Even mistakes create interesting effects.

For best effects, you should work on a white background-canvas panels, illustration board, heavy cardboard, bristol board, etc. The frequent application of glue can cause lightweight papers like bristol board to warp. To prevent this, glue two pieces of board together with the paper grain running in opposite directions.

Art tissue is the most popular collage paper because of its transparency and vivid colour range. Opaque papers can be combined with tissue for special effects. Cut paper shapes "free-hand"...to

"suggest" rather than "be" an object. Think of the object to be illustrated in its simplest form - in terms of modified squares, circles and triangles.

Any adhesive that will stick to paper can be used. A white glue such as Elmer's Glue-All is the easiest and most economical. Squeeze the glue, a little at a time into a small saucer. Stir with a "well-watered" brush to thin it and spread it over the background. Drop paper cut-outs into position and brush over the pieces lightly with more glue to smooth out the paper and ensure contact. Overlap different shapes and colours while the glue is still wet. Use plenty of glue "over and under" each piece of paper throughout the process. Keep a jar of water close by and dip your brush constantly as you work to control the consistency of the glue. Apply pale colours of paper first, overlapping them for colour variation. Gradually add darker stronger colours, building up texture and depth.

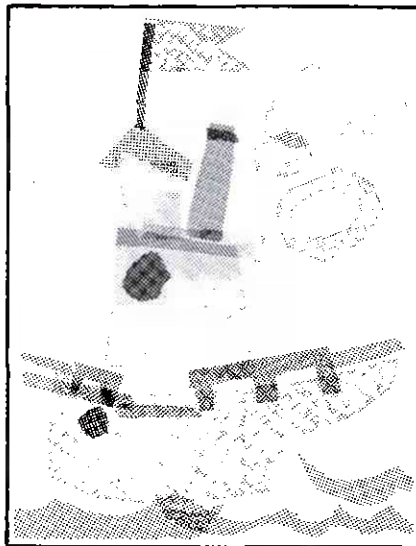
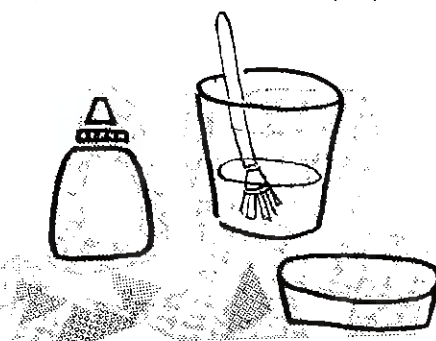
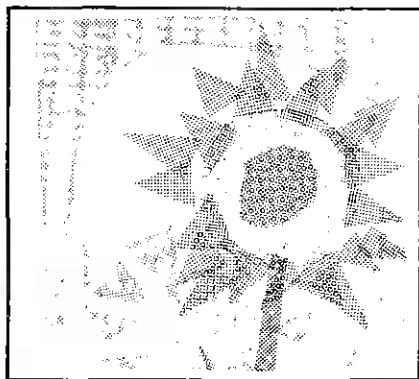
When your collage is completely dry, seal with a plastic spray or

clear varnish. This will protect the surface and prevent it from fading.

Fine line details can be added with felt pens or drawing ink when the collage is dry. You can also sketch part of the picture with charcoal or oil pastels; seal with fixative and then apply the tissue over the top.

Your 1969-70 Supply Services Catalogue contains many inexpensive craft items that can be easily made by boys of all ages. With Easter not far off, these "do it yourself" items will make ideal gifts for every member of the family. Turn to the back page for more information.

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



the pack sak

Our thanks to the Ontario Provincial Headquarters for allowing us to re-print the following article which appeared in their provincial bulletin.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES IN THE PACK

Carol put down her teacup and turned towards me. "Well," she queried, "What are Program Objectives, and of what use are they?"

Carol was one of Jim Porter's assistants, and she, Jim, and Jim's other assistant Bob, had been talking about Jim's recent visit with me during which we had discussed the pack program. This discussion had led to the mention of the Program Objectives.

"We are all familiar with the aim of Scouting," I began, "but this aim is of no use on a Monday night when you are faced with thirty active, energetic young boys! At this point you need a program; you need planned, meaningful activities. But whilst you need a program that will reflect and work towards the aim, since the aim is rather nebulous and idealistic, you also need some rather more concrete goals towards which you can direct your efforts. This is where the Program Objectives come in.

"The stated objectives give helpful

guidance on the kind of program that will lead towards meeting the aim; they indicate acceptable methods; and they also provide the means by which the effectiveness of the program can be evaluated and assessed."

A few minutes passed as the leaders read and studied the objectives.

"Do you mean", said Carol, breaking the silence, "that if an activity or program meets some or all of these statements, then it is working towards meeting the aim, but that if it does not, then it is not working towards this end?"

"Yes, that's the main idea," I said, "and this idea can be used either to assess the possible use of a planned activity or to evaluate a past one."

"This will certainly make our program more meaningful," added Bob. "If we plan next month's programs with these objectives in mind, we would know for certain that we are achieving something. Sometimes I do wonder just what we are trying to do each week."

"Perhaps we should take a look at that ramble we have planned and see just how it fits these objectives," Jim said.

"That is one way to use the objectives," I began, after the ramble had

been examined, "but to examine every single activity in depth would take far too long. Just try to keep the objectives in mind and perhaps sit down every month or so to take a closer look."

"Another use, that you might like to explore now, is to review your program over the past couple of months - or maybe your camp last summer - and, in the light of the objectives, see how well you have been doing. For instance, what leadership opportunities were there for the boys? Or, what new experiences have they encountered...?"

"Well," said Jim, an hour or so later, "I can certainly see how our previous concentration on the stars met some of the objectives, but left several hardly touched at all...There's certainly more to that question of balance than I thought."

"I agree," added Carol, "working with these boys is becoming more and more interesting all the time. I wonder what difference it would make if all leaders sat down and used these objectives...I wonder???...more tea Jim?"

WOLF CUB PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

To assist boys of Cub age to develop their potential and adjust to their environment by providing opportunities for enjoyable activities that enable them:

- To interact in small groups
- To develop feelings of belonging and achievement
- To practice leadership skills
- To develop a sense of fair play and justice
- To satisfy their curiosity and need for adventure
- To have new experiences
- To develop fitness and creative skills
- To make choices and decisions
- To learn by doing

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An eye for Design

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GRANT EMBLEMS

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SONGS & GAMES

SONG OF CANADA

(Tune: Wabash Cannon Ball)

Have you ever been to Canada,
It's a wondrous sight to see,
From the broad Atlantic Ocean
To the wide Pacific Sea.

One coast it is rugged
And the other it is grand,
From Vancouver Island
To the shores of Newfoundland.

In Newfoundland the shores are rugged,
The fishing sure is swell;
Their favourite meals are
Flippers, seals and halibut as well.

On P.E.I. you'll find red clay,
Confederation too,
And there you'll eat the largest 'taters
Any province ever grew.

Across to Nova Scotia,
The apples sure are grand;
There's only one worm in a barrel,
It's guaranteed throughout the land.

Next we have New Brunswick,
The fishing sure is great;
They have the largest salmon
You'll find in any lake.

Quebec, a bilingual province,
Which is good to be,
For it harbours many a foreign boat
From across the stormy sea.

This is an ideal time to instruct your boys on points of the compass, stressing the importance of compass knowledge to Canadian explorers. When the boys have mastered **Sixteen Points** your local library should be able to supply you with more compass games.

Remember that play was one Indian way of learning. Education was a game and every game had its set of rules. **Bird or animal** is an example.

Rope Rescue games are fun to learn on dry land and the proficiency gained from this one may save somebody's life next summer.

Song of Canada was composed by a former Lone Scout from New Brunswick while on a train trip across the country.

SIXTEEN POINT COMPASS GAME - Sixteen Players take part in this game.

A circle is marked on the floor and sixteen cards are prepared each giving one of the sixteen compass points. These cards are placed face down on a table. Each player takes one of the cards at random. The Umpire finds the player who has picked up the North card and places him anywhere on the circle. On the words, "This is North-Fall in," the others take up their appropriate places in the circle. After the players have become thoroughly proficient the Umpire should take any player (say ESE) place him anywhere in the circle and say, "This is ESE - Fall in."

BIRD OR ANIMAL

The chief imitates the sound of a bird or animal and the players, standing in a circle, try to guess what the sound is. The brave who guesses correctly is praised by the chief and given the chance to make the next bird or animal sound.

ROPE RESCUE

You need one large cardboard box and one 40 - foot length of 3/8 - inch rope for each patrol.

Patrols line up in a relay formation at starting line. Place cardboard boxes 30 feet away and directly opposite each patrol. One patrol member is seated in the box. On signal, Scout No. 1 coils the rope and throws it to the Scout seated in the box, who grabs hold. Then all patrol members proceed to pull him and the box across the starting line. He then runs back with the box and gets in it again. This process is repeated until all patrol members (except the Scout being rescued in the box) have successfully thrown the rope.

The patrol finishing first wins.

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COMING!!

....In the March issue, a special eight page
supplement on SCOUTING IN THE '70s.

NORTH, SOUTH, EAST AND WEST - Scouts
are formed up in open formation.

The four sides of the room are named
North, East, South and West respectively.
Whenever the Umpire names a direction the
players immediately jump to face in the
direction. Scouts who make a mistake or
who move too late sit down in their places
until only one remains standing.

When the players have become thoroughly
proficient the game should be stopped sud-
denly and another direction indicated as
North.

EIGHT POINT COMPASS GAME - Scout are
formed up in open formation.

The four sides of the room are named
North, East, South and West respectively.
The corners of the room are named to cor-
respond with the intermediate compass dir-
ections. Whenever the Umpire names a dir-
ection the players jump to face in that direc-
tion. Scouts who make a mistake, or who
move too late, sit down in their places and
remain seated until only one player remains
standing. To add variety and to increase
alertness when the Umpire calls S.W. no
one may move. Any player moving sits down.

When the players have become thoroughly
proficient the Umpire should stop the game
suddenly and indicate another direction as
North.

Next its to Ontario,
Where all Canadians go:
To see the Parliament Buildings
And shake hands with Trudeau.

Then to Manitoba,
Where hockey sure is great;
You'll find that any six year old
Owns a pair of skates.

Saskatchewan is famous
For its fields of golden wheat;
With it Canadians
Make the finest bread you'll ever eat.

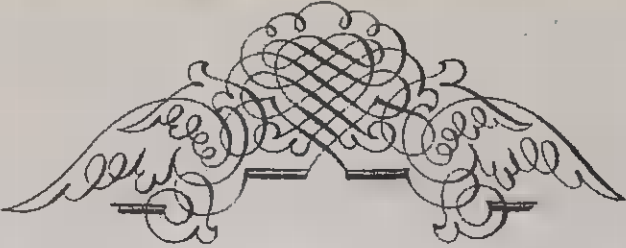
Next is rich Alberta
With black oil in its land
Makes our cars run smoother
Across this lovely land.

Last we come to B.C.
Where wild life does abound
In its mountains, streams and forests
And the Ocean's rushing sound:

This is the story of Canada,
We sing it clear and loud,
It is our glorious homeland
And of it we are proud.

- Ricky Gray

Which is your province? Have the boys make up
some verses and send them along to: Assistant
Editor, **The Scout Leader**, Boy Scouts of Canada
National Headquarters, 1345 Baseline Road, P. O.
Box 5151, Station 'F', Ottawa 5, Ontario.



THE GALLANTRY CROSSES OF BOY SCOUTS OF CANADA

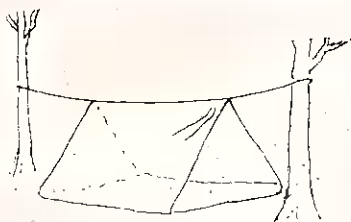


The recognition of acts of gallantry performed by members of the Movement is the granting by the Chief Scout of one of the three grades of gallantry crosses, BRONZE, SILVER or GILT, or a Certificate for Gallantry. The grade of award granted is related to the degree of risk to the rescuer, coupled with his age, size and training in life-saving. The highest grade has been the Bronze Cross, followed by the Silver Cross, with the Gilt Cross being the lowest.

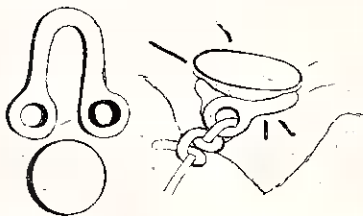
As of January 1, 1970 the "value" of the highest and lowest grades of gallantry crosses has been interchanged. That is, the topmost grade will be GOLD (the old Gilt), the next SILVER and the least BRONZE.

The above change in policy is not retroactive. Gallantry crosses awarded prior to January 1, 1970 will retain the "value" of the decoration at the time when it was granted.

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Versaties - for attaching ropes to plastic sheeting. Won't pull out. Re-useable. 15c ea.

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(These are not sold through stores)

IT'S CRAFT TIME!

Boys are ready to make things at anytime of the year but cold February is an especially good time. Here's a selection of inexpensive craft items that make up into worthwhile and appreciated gifts. How about a special craft night at your pack or troop?

Supply Services

available through
Scout Distributors Boy Scouts of Canada
Supply Services

P.O. Box 5151 Postal Station F Ottawa 5, Ontario

Cub Beanie Kit 71-108 - .85

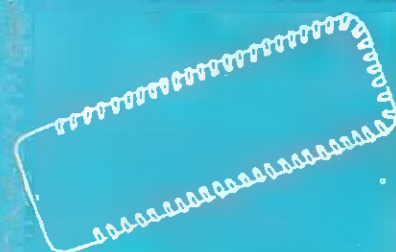


Key Case Kit Cub 71-256 - .95
Scout 71-257 - .95



Comb & Case Kit

Cub 71-254 - .35
Scout 71-255 - .35



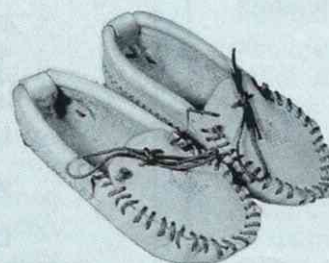
Money-Moc Purse

Cub 71-252 - .85
Scout 71-253 - .85



Moccasin Kit - soft sole

Sizes 1 - 12 71-230 - 4.25



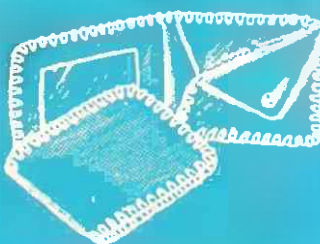
Link Belt Kit 71-101 - 1.35



Bird House Kit 71-106 - 1.25



Billfold Kit Cub 71-258 - 1.85
Scout 71-259 - 1.85



Kub-Kar Kit 71-105 - .85

