

the scout leader

VOLUME 10 NUMBER 1

FALL 1981



LETTERS to the editor

GOT A WORD PROBLEM?

Use the ten words given in the test consecutively in a sentence or two. (March issue)

Solution: The BRAINSTORM technique works on the PRINCIPLE that the INTERDEPENDENCE and EMPATHY of each COUNSELLOR for the others in his peer group permits them to INTERACT during an AD HOC meeting. They may therefore act with COHESION when they EVALUATE the FLEXIBLE patterns of behaviour found in the group process.

Seriously, though, need we introduce jargon into Scouting?

Lorne J. Reesor,
District Commissioner,
Humber Seneca District, Ont.

BOXING IN B.C.

The May edition of your usually excellent magazine has just arrived and I must protest the advocacy of boxing as a healthy activity for Scouts, as evidenced by the cover picture and article. With the enormous variety of persons engaged in the Scout program across the country I realize that it is not possible nor even appropriate to attempt to control every aspect of programs provided for boys in the name of Scouting. My protest is with respect to your encour-

agement of such a questionable pursuit, on both medical and emotional grounds...

The human brain is the most precious instrument mankind possesses. There is an element of risk in any pursuit...but boxing is the only one in which the name of the game is to pound one's opponent's head...I don't object to the occasional fight breaking out at a hockey game, provided there is more hockey than fighting. Not much damage is going to be done with bare hands, it's too hard on the hands! Judo and Olympic style wrestling are other ways of teaching skills that require co-ordination and physical fitness. But not boxing, not for human beings.

D.M.G. Thomson,
Ottawa.

ED: The boxing article was intended as a straight news item and in no way endorsed the sport. However, on checking with those actively involved, we are told that contestants wearing helmet, belt and large gloves are safer than in many body-contact sports.

IN REPLY TO MR. SETAY

Egad Sir! Upon completion of my reading of the April Scout Leader I decided upon the urgent necessity of writing this letter. Mr. Setay expressed the opinion that Rovers were outdated and should be disbanded, leaving the members to be absorbed by the leader corps. Disaster! I agree the Rover program is a little behind the times, but so was the Scout program until it was renewed. Without Rovers a lot of men would not be what they are today, emotionally anyway.....I consider Rovers the highest

form of Scouting. It is beyond the shadow of a doubt, the most character building area to which boys and young men are introduced.....It seems to me rather a paradox that in the first few pages of April Scout Leader there is a story about Rovers taking a 26 day canoe trip and then a letter complaining about the right of Rovers to be around. I seriously doubt those young men would have gone on that trip without the idea and fellowship of Rover Scouts.

I agree with Mr. Setay that "a young man of 18 to 23 years-of-age is too old to be a 'boy' member of the Scout Movement." May I ask who is calling him a boy? With all due respect, I believe that the Rovers of today do not consider themselves as "boys" but as **young men**. Rovers are not a thing of the past, they are alive today and worthy of as much respect as any Venturer company you would like to name. If you do not believe me come to the 6th National Canadian Rover Moot in August this year.

Peter Henson,
Mate, Brandon Rover Crew,
Brandon, Manitoba.

ED: Thanks to the many Red Berets who wrote. We chose Peter's letter as representative of the majority.



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The Scout Leader

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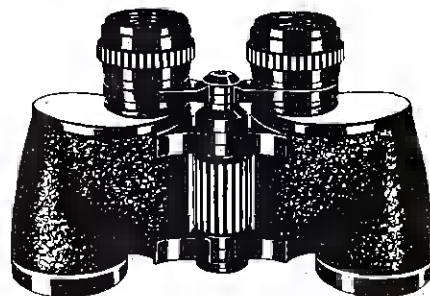
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should I have for...
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COVER PHOTO: Mathew Mathews, of the 18th Cub Pack, St. Vital, Manitoba, was among the more than 500 Cubs who took part in a recent sing song in the rotunda of the CN station in Winnipeg.

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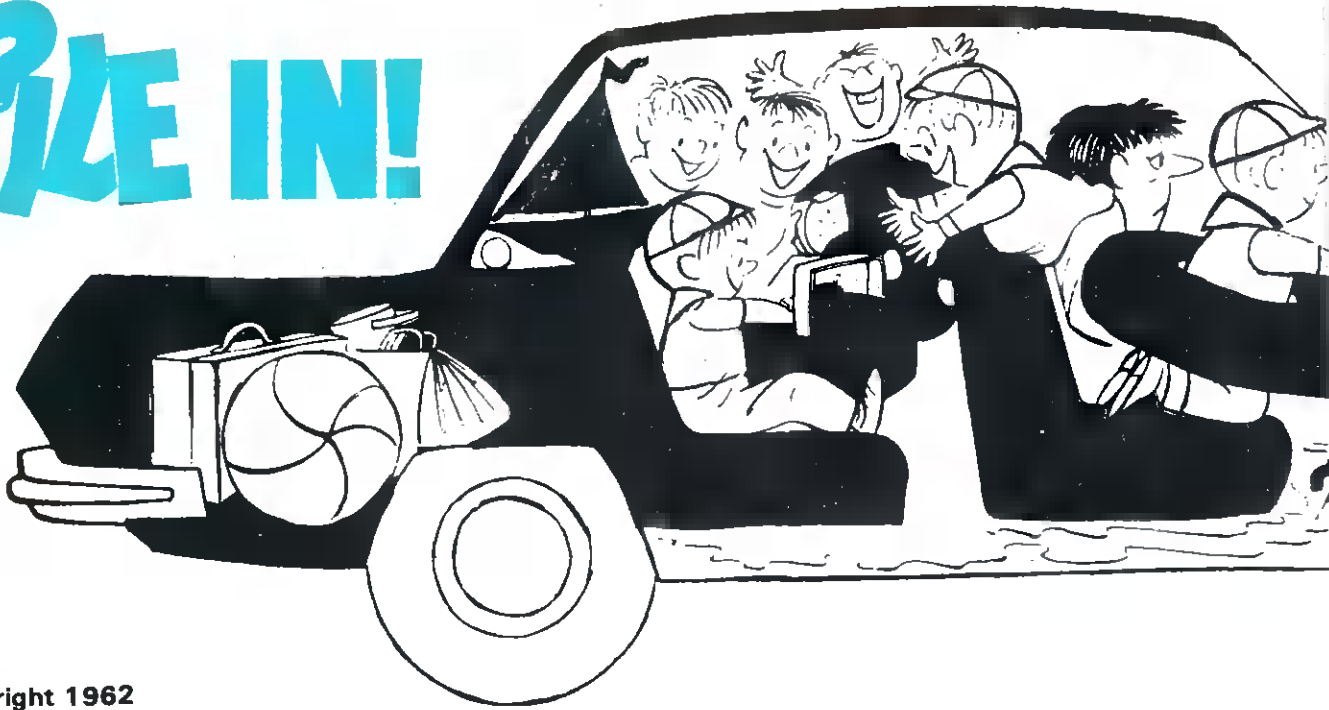
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PILE IN!



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Sure, why not "pile in?"

Perhaps the survivors of a birthday party need to be taken home. Or as a "Scout Dad" (or leader) you are asked to transport half a dozen boys - and their gear - to a campsite.

In any number of ways you may be asked to transport a small crowd of people in your car, either informally or under the auspices of an organization.

There's no reason you shouldn't do it. But there are things to be considered. For instance, how about the "old bus?" Of course you wouldn't at any time operate a vehicle you consider unsafe

But a car used to transport a precious cargo of humanity must, like Caesar's wife, be "above suspicion." Brakes, lights, windshield wipers, defrosters must be in good condition.

What about overloading?

Passenger cars can be overloaded. Tires, for example, have a specific capacity. While they are rated on the safe side, they can be damaged from prolonged or severe overloading - the damage is often of the dangerous, invisible sort. You may find it worthwhile to check your car's "theoretical load capacity" with your service station friends. In any case remember that under-inflated tires are most susceptible to overheating and the damage and danger that result from this and other consequences of overloading.

The suspension system also takes the brunt of a heavy load. Exhausted shock absorbers - many are just that - may force the springs to take the full load without assistance, and you'll sway on corners and "bottom" on bumps and dips. Unless your suspension components are in topnotch shape, slow

down, watch for road irregularities and ease around the corners.

Station wagons are designed to carry more weight than standard body cars. But don't let that abundance of cargo space fool you into thinking you are driving a truck. You can carry more - but find out just how much more and then use good judgment.

Your passengers

Get your passengers seated and keep them there. You should have seat belts - and USE them. But only one passenger per belt, please.

In a station wagon there are complications. Avoid having children loose on the deck behind the rear seat; at any quick stop they will be thrown helplessly into walls or seats. Seat them either against the rearmost seats - facing backward - or against the sides of the vehicle.

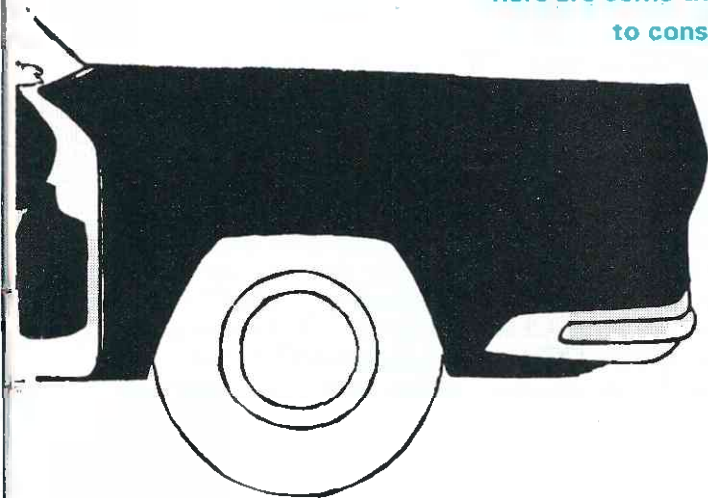
Arrange in advance for the care, feeding and amusement of children if the trip is to be long. Above all, avoid horseplay that is dangerous in itself and distracting to the driver. If it is necessary to "straighten things out" stop and pull off the road until order is restored.

You have to be protected from your passengers, you know. Obviously you would never drive with a child in your lap or with a child free in the front seat.

But you must also be sure that no passenger - child or adult - will jostle, push, jump on or in any other way distract or interfere with your driving performance.

How? You can keep the driving controls clear and yourself free to move by keeping passengers clear of you - a requirement that obviously limits the

Being Scouters, you've probably been asked
 - or will be asked
 - to haul boys somewhere or other.
 Before you do it again,
 here are some things
 to consider.



number of front seat passengers, if the law doesn't.

Noisy, multiple conversations are common among the best-bred people when piled into a car; to say nothing of the often entertaining, invariably loud conversation of children!

Keep things as quiet as possible; hearing does play a part in safe driving, and in any case noise is both distracting and fatiguing. And keep out of the conversations!

Seeing

Sight is always a crucial driving problem. You must have rear vision. If you don't have an operational outside rearview mirror, (properly aimed, not obscured by rain, dirty windows), be sure to clear a path so you can use the inside mirror. In station wagons outside mirrors are nearly universal and are the only practical answer.

Windows fog up rapidly with a closed car full of people in the wintertime - or, for that matter, on a cool rainy day in the summer. Use louvers, "cracked" windows, and your defroster (it's more effective with heat - comfortable or not) to avoid this problem.

In normal driving you probably check to your right and right rear by direct vision, a practice made convenient by modern, high-visibility auto bodies. But a car full of people may deprive you of such vision, so prepare to do without it, being doubly cautious about anything that may happen on your right. Don't be "coached" by a passenger!

Loading and unloading

Before loading or unloading, stop the car, get the transmission into "neutral" or "park" and apply the

hand brake. Load and unload with the car off the roadway if possible.

Position the car fully and stop it completely before any door is opened or anyone begins to board or alight. Load and unload passengers at the curb side of the car if it must remain in the roadway.

Never "stand" with a car in "drive," holding it with the foot brake. In the confusion of loading or unloading there is a dangerous possibility that a driver may forget that the car is under his direct control.

If you must leave the car with children in it - even only long enough to assist at the trunk - turn off the engine and remove the ignition keys.

If the trunk must be unloaded with the car standing at the curb, particular care is required. At night, parking lights should be kept visible. Day or night, people milling around the trunk present a confusing picture to oncoming motorists; anyone not needed for unloading should be kept on the curb and out of the road.

Before leaving a loading or unloading site, be sure everything and everyone is clear of the car - neither near it nor leaning on it. Try to suppress, but be prepared - where children are involved - for last minute "capers."

Sometimes you'll be distributing a load of people to their homes and have to depend on them for directions. Lack of familiarity with streets and routing can cause dangerous indecision on a driver's part, especially at night when attempting to watch traffic, read road signs, and check house numbers all at once.

People don't give directions very well; children are especially likely to be confusing. Make it clear to the "navigator" that you expect his undivided attention and very explicit instruction as to which house, driveway or light is the place to stop or turn.

If one person knows all the stops, seat him next to you and ignore everyone else. Otherwise, designate a "navigator" for each "leg" of the trip, listen to him only, and quiet or ignore all other chatter in the car.

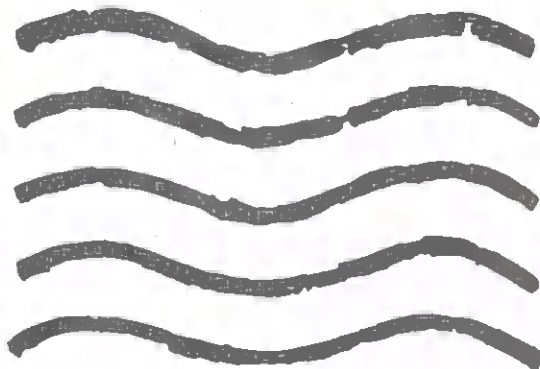
Windows and doors

Open or closed, windows are for looking through - period! No hats, heads, hands, feet, bats, hockey sticks or dolls should protrude from a car window. Remember that power windows can endanger hands or heads in their paths and may be attractive playthings to children.

While underway, doors should be closed, locked, and safety latched, if your car is equipped with these useful devices.

Doors are as dangerous to those outside the car as to those inside. "Pinch points" are created between the door and the exterior wall of the car body just as between the door and interior jambs. Never open or permit the opening of a door into a traffic lane.

(continued on page 23)



Dear Sir:

Parents of the 2nd Burnaby Southview Group Committee wish to make known their views on the new Scouting and Venturer program as it is presently operating in our area.

At a time when our group was already experiencing serious leadership difficulties the Scout '68 program came into effect. It seemed to us to be a highly unrealistic program since it required not fewer, but more leaders. Time has proven us to be correct. Although we have tried every method possible to obtain leaders, we still have leadership difficulties at the Cub and Scout level, and obtaining leaders for Venturers has proven impossible. We were told that the new program was intended to keep boys from 14-16 in the Scouting Movement; actually it has had the effect in our group of removing this age group altogether. In the 11-14 age group (Scouts), we are losing many boys both because of lack of leaders and because of the disorganization of the new program. It is our belief that boys of this age are far too young to plan a program that works. Perhaps they could assist in choosing parts of the program—but leadership is a necessity. The boys themselves are not happy with this disorganized program.

The camaraderie of the Scout Movement is lost when the troop meets only once a month, if then. The sense of belonging to a special group is lost when the uniform is seldom worn. (Parents object to the expense of uniforms that are seldom worn). Scouting becomes just another boys' group when meetings are attended in rough play clothes.

We believe that the "specialness" of being a Scout is important. We believe that three meetings a month, at least, should be with the whole troop, and in uniform. We believe that the camping and outdoor program is of paramount importance, especially to city Scouts. The independence, camping skills, the closeness to nature and friendships formed, are unique to Scouting and invaluable. Other aspects

of the Scout program, while interesting, may be obtained through many other groups. The ideals that Baden-Powell instilled in Scouting are as valuable and important today as they were when Scouting began. It saddens us to see many boys leaving Scouts altogether.

We respectfully suggest that group committees should be able to allow the leaders to adjust the program to suit their particular areas' needs. When leaders are not available for a full '68 program, we believe we should be able to modify the program to suit the situation. That is—have all meetings held as a troop and utilize what leaders we have. We further believe that boys over 14 should be allowed to stay with the troop when no Venturer group is available to them. Common activities (games, tours, films, etc.) could be held with the whole group. Separate patrols could be used when the program cannot be combined. It does not help to send them to another group in the same area. Boys of this age like to stay with their friends. It seems ridiculous to us to say that boys of 15 and 16 cannot relate to younger boys. When are they going to learn that they must mix with all ages in the community? How better can they learn leadership than in helping younger boys to become good Scouts? In any case, the new Scout program is leaving these boys completely out, unless leaders are available.

We realize that our suggestions would involve changing many parts of the new program, but we know that we are not the only parents who feel this way. Our main concern is to get our boys interested in Scouting again. It does not help us to tell us that the program works well in some parts of Canada. It is our boys we are concerned about and we believe there are many more like us.

Surely the program can be made flexible enough to include all the boys up to 16, where Venturering is not available, and to be planned by leaders where boys prove unable to plan on their own.

Group Committee,
2nd Burnaby Southview

We have received quite a few letters recently, concerning the operation and reception of the Boy Scout program.

Some of the letters are critical of certain aspects of the program and outline difficulties people are facing in trying to cope with change. Others are quite positive, show how they are coping and outline some of the things they have tried - **THAT WORK IN THEIR SITUATION.**

We are printing two recent letters that are rather typical of others received.

The letters indicate the need for Scouters to take advantage of training opportunities and to come to grips with the objectives of the Scout section. Once a fuller understanding of the main concepts and objectives have been accomplished, groups will obviously have to adapt according to their own situation, within the abilities of their leaders.

One of the main problems appears to be, working with small groups and believing that **MORE** boy-centred programs, means **TOTAL** boy-centred programs.

It would be well to remember that it is easy to read things into a book that are not there, because of our personal conflict with change. Because of local situations, the ability of the leader, the support structure, available facilities, manpower and the expressed needs of a particular group of boys, a group can operate quite successfully at any number of levels beyond the so called "ideal" level. Flexibility of approach can only be determined at the local level and cannot be legislated at a national level by supplying pat answers. **DENNY LEWIS**

Dear Sir:

The 82nd Toronto Troop switched to the Scout '68 program in the fall of that year. We, like most groups, were short of leaders. To be exact, there was a troop Scouter and a counsellor. The first thing we did was let the boys who were already in the troop choose their program. We had done a "hard sell" on the new program so only six of the older boys chose to remain with the original program. I might add at this point that we had a very active Venturer company, (thanks to my former ASM) which looked after boys in the 14-16 year old range.

Stage two was to let the boys form their own patrols. You can imagine the chaos that ensued with eight patrols and two leaders. Somehow we survived that first year by each juggling four patrols. Often it was a six-two split rather than four-four, so this meant that some patrols met regularly without a counsellor. We had meetings in recreation rooms, living rooms, and one room in the church was set aside as a "Scout Den."

Camping has been, and still is, one of the bulwarks of our program. We have a minimum of three "annual camps" - fall, winter, spring. These are troop ventures. Patrols are encouraged to plan their own camps and hikes, between the annual outings.

The ratio of troop to patrol meetings was a real problem at first. The Court of Honour decided that we would have alternate troop and patrol meetings until Christmas of that first year. It didn't take us that long to be convinced that this was not satisfactory because the continuity of the program in each patrol was being broken up by troop meetings. We then tried two patrol meetings and a troop meeting and this was more successful. We now have three patrol meetings and a troop meeting each month.

We have further sophisticated our program by planning it to coincide with the school terms. In other words, we decide our **detailed program three or four months in advance**, and every member of the troop gets a copy of the plan.

During our second year of operation, we acquired

two additional counsellors. This was possible because of our flexibility when it came to choosing meeting nights. The counsellors are not tied to a fixed meeting night, so they can work with their patrols when it is convenient.

The "boy-centredness" aspect of the new program has led many Scouters to abdicate full responsibility to the boys. Any group, that I know of, that has tried **TOTAL** "boy-centredness" has disintegrated at a remarkable rate. Scouts obviously should be involved in serious decision making, but that requires considerable help from adults who aren't afraid to take the initiative when they see a patrol or troop floundering.

Many groups seem to be hamstrung because they don't have a Venturer company for their older boys. Unfortunately, the new Scout program wasn't designed for 14-16 year olds. I think it is a mistake to keep Venturer age boys in a troop. In all fairness to both age groups, when a boy is 14, he has to make a decision - leave Scouting or find other boys his age with enough enthusiasm and drive to form a Venturer company.

We have many problems that are yet unresolved but there are solutions to these problems. I need only think of our first Pathfinder - Gold Challenge Award Scout to see how worthwhile the new program is. He got there by doing "his own thing" rather than by marching lock-step through a series of prescribed exercises. None of B.P.'s ideals were sacrificed in his accomplishment.

Leaders often try to work with a troop or patrol with a singular lack of specific training. How long will they struggle to implement a program that they barely understand?

Industry, the professions, the trades, won't allow their members to remain in the dark about "latest trends." Why should Scouting? A comprehensive program of retraining is available and it's up to the local councils to implement it. ■

Kenneth Drope, troop Scouter,
82nd Toronto

National Council Boy Scouts of Canada Annual Report 1969

8



Where have we been? Where are we going? What have we accomplished this year?

These, in essence, are the questions an annual report answers.

The 1969 Annual Report of the National Council, Boy Scouts of Canada answered these questions and was formally adopted at the National Council Annual Meeting in Winnipeg, May 7-9, 1970.

Produced in a more PR oriented

ANALYSIS OF GROUPS

	Red Patch	Maple Leaf	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ontario	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C./Yukon	1969	1968
Groups	4	4	90	42	280	189	352	2,166	312	272	558	730	4,999	5,147
Packs	11	16	101	48	318	202	473	2,651	357	331	735	861	6,104	6,221
Troops	4	9	78	30	216	157	338	1,819	217	213	423	535	4,039	4,276
Companies	1	2	21	10	66	41	146	716	65	50	109	176	1,403	1,196
Crews	0	1	3	1	5	10	32	243	4	7	16	38	360	392

approach, the 1969 Annual Report emphasized these highlights:

- A new approach to Scouting in the inner city of Winnipeg.
- Increased and continuing support of Scouting in the Caribbean area.
- New accords and greater co-operation with L'Association des Scouts du Canada.
- A growing and healthy interest in Scouting in the Arctic.

- Greater involvement by Venturers in the design and conduct of their own affairs.
- Searching studies of Rovering, **Canadian Boy** and our overall organization.
- A nation-wide, co-ordinated plan to emphasize "Growth" as a vital function at all levels of Scouting.

The Statement of Membership and Analysis of Groups showed a substantial decrease in member-

STATEMENT OF MEMBERSHIP AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1969

PROVINCES	Wolf Cubs	Boy Scouts	Lone Scouts	Sea Scouts	Venturers	Rover Scouts	Rover Sea Scouts	Grand Total Boy Members	Adult Leaders	1969 Total	1968 Total	Percentage
Overseas, Red Patch	261	51		18	11			341	90	431	667	- 54.75
Overseas, Maple Leaf	411	170			18	12		611	104	715	872	- 21.96
Newfoundland	2,748	1,897			192	43		4,880	639	5,519	5,318	+ 3.78
P.E.I.	1,059	529			90	9		1,687	248	1,935	1,906	+ 1.52
New Brunswick	5,196	3,033		58	421	91		8,799	987	9,786	10,433	- 6.20
Nova Scotia	7,469	3,775			559	53		11,856	1,459	13,315	13,643	- 2.40
Quebec	14,684	7,249		271	1,253	267	13	23,737	2,521	26,258	26,251	+ .026
Ontario	70,961	31,997	8	924	5,478	2,154		111,522	14,224	125,746	132,510	- 5.10
Man. & N.W. O.	10,612	3,770			551	32		14,965	1,786	16,751	17,111	- 2.10
Saskatchewan	8,673	3,661			532	66		12,932	1,723	14,655	14,703	- .326
Alberta/Mackenzie	20,148	7,018		30	741	141		28,078	3,725	31,803	32,729	- 2.83
B.C./Yukon	22,122	8,789	1	87	1,405	352		32,756	4,540	37,296	38,495	- 3.11
Total 1969*	164,344	71,939	9	1,388	11,251	3,220	13	252,164	32,046	284,210		
Total 1968	169,189	78,677	44	1,883	9,593	3,454	23	262,863	31,775		294,638	
Increase					1,658				271			
Decrease	4,845	6,738	35	495		234	10	10,699		10,428		
Percentage	2.86	8.56	79.55	26.29	17.28	6.77	43.48	4.07	85	3.54		

* Not included in the above figures are the 530 boys and girls and 45 leaders in Operation Opportunity, an experimental program in Winnipeg's inner city.



ship and numbers of groups and sections. There were 148 fewer groups in action and a drop of 117 packs, 237 troops and 39 crews. This was offset, encouragingly, by an increase of 207 companies. Leader registration was up 271 over the previous year.

Over 1500 copies of the annual report are distributed to:

- all members of the National Council,

- including all members of national subcommittees,
- each lieutenant-governor and provincial premier, -
- the Prime Minister, his cabinet and leaders of all other parties,
- every Canadian consulate and embassy in the world,
- 114 libraries in various parts of Canada,
- kindred organizations and other Scout associations,

- selected friends of Scouting and government agencies,
- all active and retired members of the executive staff,
- the Salvation Army, L'Association des Scouts du Canada and our overseas regions.

Limited numbers of the 1969 Annual Report are available for Scouters, committeemen, council members and auxiliaries. For your copy, please write the Editor, **The Scout Leader.** ■

9

Tribute to Scouters and Other Volunteer Helpers by The National Council

"We have over a quarter of a million boys in our membership and serving those boys we depend on some 32,000 volunteer leaders who give much of their time, energy and themselves. To those 32,000 we can add another host of volunteers serving as group committee members, ladies auxiliaries, council and committee members who support and give confidence to those leaders.

On behalf of this Corporation, to all of these volunteers and per-

haps we should add the long-suffering wives, we extend our heartfelt thanks for their continued vigorous activity, for the work they have done and for the success they have achieved.

Our volunteers, often unsung, always unpaid, are the mainstay of Scouting. They would probably hasten to assure you however, that they have been richly rewarded by and for the work they do on our behalf."

Following the publication of Dr. T.R. Batten's article "The Non-Directive Approach" (The Scout Leader, May, 1970), THE SCOUTER magazine asked Harry Webb, president of the Youth Service Association, England, for his views on the relative merits of the directive and non-directive approaches. We thank THE SCOUTER for allowing us to reprint his reasoned plea for balance in leadership.

Harry Webb - President, The Youth
Service Association

Attacked as we are nowadays on every side, by a spate of words, I suppose only statements that challenge or anger us have much chance of making any impact. Is that perhaps why everyone seems to be going to extremes in their expressions of liberal-mindedness or their protest against permissiveness?

I used to be worried about seeing both sides of a question, being a middle-of-the-road man. I felt it was a bit neutral, wishy-washy and lifeless. Now I believe quite the opposite. Having had to think about diabetes brought it home to me. Sugar in balance is a source of energy; out of balance a cause of illness. It is true of so much else, too, in the realm of health, physical and mental, that balance IS health and vigour and life.

And I believe this is true of our approach to the leadership of youth groups, whether they be Venture Scouts or non-uniformed youngsters in a less structured situation.

I don't believe the only alternatives are to shove people around or leave them to flounder. To think and decide **for** young people is, of course, to put a brake on their maturity. To do the thinking **with** them, and the decision-making **with** them, seems to me a sane and natural process.

We have, I hope, said farewell to the leader who tried to play God and felt he always knew what was best for everybody, or who used a youth leadership role to satisfy his own needs. But, having seen some of the abuses of leadership, we have ignored the positive and stimulating contribution it has to make as **one** of the youth worker roles and, discarding it, we have often found ourselves with a Youth Service which has become a bore.

Youth workers, afraid to fill a leadership role, float around like disembodied spirits, waiting for young people to say what they want. And the youngsters, just knowing they are fed up, but usually having no idea of what they want, not only lose out on the tremendous opportunities that the teenage years offer, (and they are short and fleeting years), but rebel in negative criticism of a **society** that has failed to stimulate or challenge them.

This society of ours, largely a flummoxed one, has rejected, often rightly, some of the codes and attitudes of the past, but has pathetically failed to find what to put in their place. And the young are left to a journeying without maps, with the cul-de-sacs unmarked and the **halt** signs torn down at some very dangerous crossroads. We have only to think of our dependence on maps to realize how, in so many ways, we rely heavily on the work and experience of those who have gone before, and in whose good faith and competence we have trusted.

Similarly, too, the judgments we have arrived at and the code of behaviour and standards we have accepted, in almost every case, have evolved from either our rebellion against other people's judgments or a thinking-through process helped by other people's thinking, or a response, affirmative or rejective, to Christianity or some other widely held philosophy or code of ethics.

Never do our judgments or standards rise from a **nowhere** or a **nothing**. I recall Sir John Hunt, as he then was, writing to me to say how much he agreed with something I had written on the theme of exaggerated permissiveness, and saying "What young people are looking for, consciously or otherwise, is a lead, a challenge, and something definite to aim for - or even to rebel against."

It is the utter boring unreality of **nothingness** - nothing to guide, nothing to stimulate, nothing to argue about, nothing to learn, nothing to inspire, nothing to challenge - that is the tragedy of permissiveness and the non-directive approach carried to excess.

Too much leadership, an absence of leadership, are both **bad things**. In this, as in all else, balance is health. As I see it, the supreme need of balanced leadership is sensitivity to the differing needs of people at different times: When to give a lead, when to withdraw; when to be firm, when to be free; when to be permissive, when to control; when to speak, when to shut up.

What right, the permissives ask, have we to influence other people? Whether we like it or not, we influence other people all the time. We influence by what we don't say as much as by what we say. Most of all, we influence by what we are. More things are caught, (like measles), than are taught, (like mathematics.)

The depth and permanence of influence hinges mostly on relationships. One of the most useful nights we had in the Stonehouse Gang was one devoted to discussion by members, in small groups, as to what they thought were my main faults. It was a very full discussion, and a very useful one. They were right on the ball. But for the rest of that session, too, I was able, for my part to challenge them from time to time. "Do you remember," I asked, "that you were good enough to tell me what you thought my faults were? Do you mind if I say what I think of you at this moment?" And they grinned, and the relationship was strengthened, not ruined, by mutual frankness. I hope this doesn't sound too smug, but the answer as to what is right for a leader to attempt hinges, it seems to me, almost entirely on this question of relationships. This is why it is impossible to prepare a blueprint for it.

Without the relationship being right, I would never have dared to introduce the Gang members to "Music by Candlelight." Devotees of beat and worshippers of amplifiers turned to maximum output, they laughed and made a lot of snide remarks when I told them I should be in the club lounge for the last quarter of an hour of the evening, putting on some "end of day" mood music, by candlelight. I was quite prepared to sit there in splendid isolation if necessary. Maybe someone might drift in.

It wasn't like that at all. They came in large numbers. We had to put up "House Full" notices for months. They came out of curiosity. They stayed to value that session beyond all others. I am sure some of my professional colleagues of the permissive school would think me wrong to have made so individual a contribution to program, unasked for by a single member. If you had seen how those youngsters appreciated "Music by Candlelight" (and like other youngsters, they are not usually very obvious in expressing appreciation of our efforts), you would have had no doubt that it had been a very worthwhile thing to do.

The **leader** role, as I see it, includes the contribution of constructive ideas offered in lively fashion, but not imposed. It includes the stimulation of lively challenges, encouraging members to try new things which will stretch them, enlarge their personalities and add to their skills and interests - as long as we remember that to challenge is not to nag, and that there are times to relax as well as times to stimulate. It includes the setting of an example in initiative, the willingness to explore and to do lively and enterprising things **with**, not **for**, the members. To lead is not to shove.

But if the leadership in any of these roles is effective, it will, every time, depend on the right relationships in the group, a group in which the **leader** is involved and not one from which he is detached, a group in which he doesn't attempt to be "one of the boys" but is accepted by the young as their natural link with the adult world. An interpreter? A catalyst? A sounding board? The list of apt labels is a long one, but a valuable and valued part of the group, making a very important contribution to the growing-up and maturing process.

Everything we do in life, apart from a few very simple actions, has to be **learned**. In the learning process, success is a much more effective teacher than failure. To leave youngsters to flounder, to let them stew in their own juice, vaguely to hope that they will learn from their mistakes is, I believe, wrong.

But it's wrong, too, to smother them, to pressurize them, to nag them, to fence them in.

My plea is for balance. ■



Planning to take your boys camping this summer? If so, start now to prepare your water program. There can be something for every boy, regardless of his swimming proficiency, on a well-supervised, safety conscious waterfront.

In 1969 some 250 children under the age of twelve died by drowning and, already in 1970, reports of swimming and boating accidents have become common fare on the daily newscasts. The Red Cross reports that many of these water accidents could have been avoided by more parental and adult supervision, better safety precautions and training in swimming.

The time spent by your boys at the waterfront can be the most exciting and enjoyable of their camping experiences, if you and your helpers are prepared.

Permanent camps are required to have qualified lifesavers and instructors on their staff and usually employ the most up-to-date methods of water accident prevention. The weekend camp can inexpensively use many of the

same preventative methods to safeguard their campers. Here are a few tips that may help your planning:

Buddy System - The boys are paired off and when they hear three blasts on the waterfront director's whistle, they must find their buddy, join hands and raise them above their heads. Any failing to do so within a count of ten must leave the water until the next call. If swimmer leaves the water, his buddy is assigned to another partner.

Shoe Line - The "Shoe Line" requires each boy to wear shoes or sandals to the waterfront. When the swimmers are lined up for "Buddying" they stand behind their shoes. At a "Buddy" call, the number in the water should balance with the pairs of shoes.

When a boy leaves the water, he removes his shoes from the line.

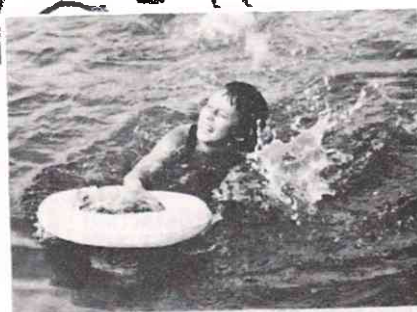
Tag Board - At the start of camp, each boy is given a plastic tag on a chain that can be worn around the neck. The tag contains his name and any other pertinent information you wish. When he arrives at the waterfront he removes the tag and places it on a tag board. When leaving the waterfront, he reclaims the tag. This idea will allow you to know at a glance how many and who are in the water or boating.

Swimmer Test - At the first swimming period, each camper should be tested individually to ascertain his water proficiency and then placed in an appropriate group; beginner, junior, intermediate or senior.

Safety Equipment - Every waterfront, regardless of size, should be properly equipped with tested, workable safety equipment. This can run from reaching assists, such as bamboo poles, to ring buoys,

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IN THE SWIM



SAV-A-LIFE Rescue Ball

life jackets, flutter boards and other standard items.

A recent addition to waterfront safety is the SAV-A-LIFE Rescue Ball. About the size of a softball, it can be thrown with accuracy and covers forty times the present effective rescue area. It inflates automatically in seconds on contact with water, to a full-size life ring that will support over 300 pounds. Already in use by the United States Army Corp of Engineers, U.S. Navy Pacific Cruiser-Destroyer forces and many branches of the United States government, it was recently introduced to Canada. Full information on price, as well as a list of government departments and agencies who have purchased the item, can be secured by writing: Specialized Sales Company, 5927 Yonge Street, Willowdale 442, Toronto Ontario. This company also has a reusable marker buoy that could be quite useful for non-permanent camps, in marking deep-water areas and hazards.

Water Safety Demonstration -

Following the swimmer tests on the first day of camp, have some of your better swimmers put on a competitive rescue display. It will be a lot of fun and will provide all campers with worthwhile knowledge.

Shirt Rescue - At "Go", contestants take off buttoned shirt, socks, low laced shoes and trousers, leap feet first, into the water with shirt in mouth. Approach subject and tow him with shirt to starting point. First pair back wins.

Swimming Rescue - Contestants make feet first entry, swim to subject, make surface approach and use a cross-chest carry. First pair back wins.

Tired-Swimmer Carry - Contestants make feet first entry, swim with head above water, turn victim in tired-swimmer carry, use modified conventional breast stroke. First pair back wins.

Flutter-Board Rescue - Contestants hold flutter board in front of them and use their feet to paddle out to victim, who paddles the board back in the same manner. First victim back wins for his team.

Ring-Tossing Rescue - Line up at starting point with ring buoys. Toss buoys to victims, pull them to starting point. Rescuer who pulls victim ashore first is winner. Non-swimmers can participate in this game.

Boat Rescue - Two participants take a boat, one at the oars and one at the stern, with a third man in the water about 25 yards out. Start on shore, row to the man in the water, pick him up at the stern of the boat and tow ashore. First boat ashore, with victim, wins.

Water Games -

In planning your camp, use games that call for plenty of swimming. Here are four popular ones.

Ping-Pong Ball Relay - Patrols line up, single file, in water that is at least 4 feet deep. Each patrol floats a Ping-Pong ball in front of its first Scout. On signal, he swims, blowing the ball to a designated point and back to the starting place. He touches off the next Scout who follows the same procedure. The patrol finishing

first wins. The ball must not be touched, only blown by the swimmers. For endurance, the course should be at least 30 feet long.

Underwater Tag - Same as regular tag except that "It" may tag another Scout only when he is completely under water.

Kick Race Relay - Give each patrol a beach ball or kick board. In relay fashion, Scouts race around a designated point, using only a leg kick for propulsion. Each contestant holds the ball or kick board in front of him to keep his head up. First patrol finishing is the winner.

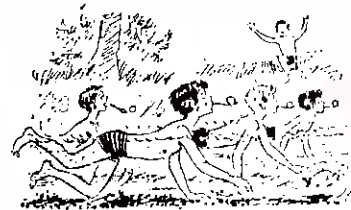
Obstacle Race - This may be run with patrols or with individuals. Scouts must surface dive through an inflated inner tube, slither over a floating log, and surface dive under another log before reaching the finish line.

Non-Swimmer Water Games -

Here are five quick ideas for the non-swimmer to take part in. The games are self-explanatory from the illustrations. ■



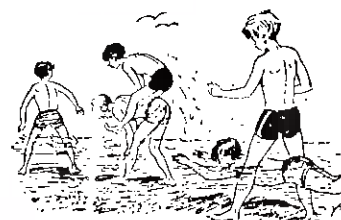
Water Volleyball



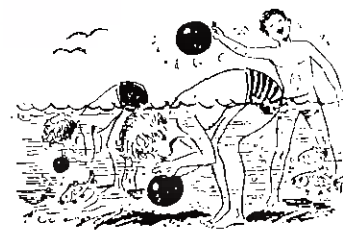
Egg & Spoon Relay



Tug-O-War



Dive and Leapfrog



Balloon Blowing

Cubs and summer go together like a bat and ball. Pow! School's out. Freedom, fun and exploration time is here.

Let's go leaders! You'll never catch boys at a more creative time. Here are some suggestions for summer activities for pack, six, interest group and Cub family.

PLACES TO EXPLORE

Animals: Pet shops - farms - kennels - animal shelters - zoos.

Transportation Centres: Railway stations - freight yards - airports - harbours - foreign ships - automobile and motorcycle repair shops.

PLACES WHERE THINGS ARE SOLD OR MADE

Farmers' market - cider mill - sporting goods store - ice cream plant - lumber yard - fish market - manufacturing plants, such as aircraft, automotive, appliance, electronics, chemical, paper, plastic, paint, furniture, toys and small industries.

PLACES TO VISIT

Police and fire stations - historical sites - museums - parks - civic buildings - bridges - canals - water works - reservoirs - falls - lighthouse - ocean - races, (car, motorcycle, sailing and go-cart).

Previous arrangements should be made for some of your visits. This preparation is twofold; to arrange a mutually convenient time and, as just might happen, the owner or operator of, say, an ice cream

factory or repair shop will want to put on a special demonstration for your boys. Don't forget to have the boys send a thank-you note. That's the sort of courtesy that's long remembered, talked about and brings more boys into Scouting. Also, don't forget the possibility of future sponsorship from the business community. When the people who work in the places your boys explore see you doing such a fine job, they will want their sons to join Scouting - some of them might even become leaders.

NATURE ACTIVITIES

How many shapes of leaves in your area? Press some in wax paper or spatter-paint them.

How many different house plants can be seen in the community?

How many kinds of wings do insects have - hard case, gauzy, scaly, others?

Visit a greenhouse. Plant a garden. Distinguish weeds from vegetables.

Visit a local forestry station. Plant a tree. Who can identify the greatest number of trees in the community?

Visit a quarry. Who can identify the greatest number of rocks?

Visit a planetarium or local astronomers group.

Visit a fish hatchery - start an aquarium.

Talk to a weatherman about wind, rain, thunderstorms. Make a weather chart.



Doreen Lockerbie

SUMMER

ACTION ACTIVITIES

Swimming races - build model airplanes - build and race go-carts. Take apart an old motor and reassemble (without any leftover pieces). Have a local mechanic supervise and check assembly job.

Become a "weather watcher" for a radio station (sponsored by SHELL).

Learn to paddle a canoe, row a boat, sail.

Visit a local photographer's studio. Set up a dark room. Learn to develop pictures, following instructions on developing kit. Take pictures of trees, animals, people in your area. Hold a contest with each boy submitting a picture.

Make up a team (game of the boys' choice). Challenge another team.

Visit a ham radio station - make a simple crystal set. Learn horseback riding.

Make kites and have a flying contest.

Learn how to make ice cream in a hand turned freezer (found in department or hardware stores).

Engaging the boys in just a few of these activities will ensure a successful summer program. Success means more Cubs in the fall. With more Cubs, (because your summer program was a big hit), you will need to keep a sharp lookout for sponsors. Heads of business and industry are civic minded and many are connected with organizations sponsoring community youth groups. You may not be sponsored

THIS TIME, but the seed of interest has been planted. It will GROW.

FAMILY AND HOME ACTIVITIES

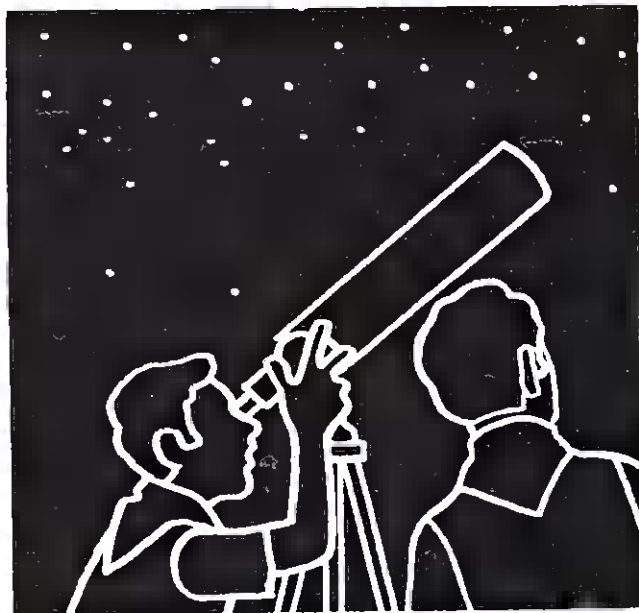
No matter where he may roam, home should still be the centre of a Cub's life. How home-centred a boy is will depend on shared activities with his family. The whole list of activities given here could and, in many cases, should include parents. It might be a good idea to send a list off to as many parents as possible. You have little to lose and helpers, leaders, sponsors and new Cub members to gain.

Home activities include backyard cookouts - overnight camping and star observation - family picnic - train ride - weather check. Spend some time on a farm, if possible. Take a flight over your area.

Remember, just about anything done with a leader can be done with a parent. Remember too that, when a boy is eleven, time to spend with father is getting short. Soon it will be gang time. How about a father and son camping trip this summer?

LEADERS

Each community has its own resources and is unique in many ways. Explore the area with your boys. Enlist the help of parents and pass along your ideas of activities that boys can grow by. ■



WOLF CUB SUBCOMMITTEE

CHALLENGE

BROTHERHOOD FUND

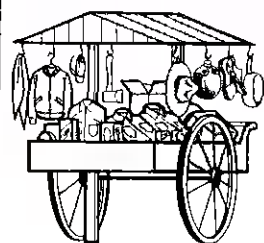
The Canadian Scout Brotherhood Fund assists packs, troops, companies and crews in Canada which sustain serious loss of property or equipment. It also provides equipment and literature for needy Scouts in underdeveloped countries. Donations may be sent to The Canadian Boy Scout Brotherhood Fund, Boy Scouts of Canada, P.O. Box 5151, Station "F", Ottawa 5, Ontario. Thank you!

The following donations are acknowledged with thanks:

Algonkin Dist. Scouters Club, Montreal	\$ 5.00
Seonee Pack, Medley, Alta.	5.00
14th Robertson Group Committee, Vancouver	5.00
Okanagan South Dist. Penticton, B.C.	71.38
1st Lacombe Cubs, Scouts, Venturers, Lacombe, Alta.	32.75
Port Hope District, Port Hope, Ont.	38.50
Seneca Dist. Council, Beaconsfield, Que.	31.91
Beaconsfield Que. West Scout Group	6.00
Cubs & Scouts CFB Shilo, Man.	14.55
51st Winnipeg, Cubs, Scouts & Venturers	22.60
Greater Winnipeg Region Training Inst.	18.50
1st Powell River, B.C. Group Ctee	10.15
Ont. May Pack W.B. Course	4.00
Didsbury Alta. Boy Scouts	8.00
Lucky Lake Cub & Scout Group Ctee	10.60
1st Foremost Alta Cub Pack	21.00

18th Scout Group, Army, Navy & Air-force Veterans Own Calgary	50.00
West Hants Unit, Windsor, N.S.	26.41
Mr. K. Siple, Edmonton	1.00
6th Galt Sea Scouts	3.00
Ont. Prov. Ladies Aux. Toronto	17.15
Fredericton North Council, Marysville, N.B.	9.90
31st Hamilton Pack, Hamilton, Ont.	25.00
Shilo Venturers, Scouts & Cubs, Shilo, Man.	11.74
1st Lacombe Cubs & 1st Lacombe Scouts, Alta.	27.43
First Clarkson Scout Group, Mississauga, Ont.	37.00
Lucky Lake, Sask. Wolf Cubs	13.07
29th Hamilton Group, Mohawk District Okanagan South District Council, Penticton, B.C.	31.10
Port Hope District, Port Hope, Ont.	81.74
95th Hamilton, Ont. Cubs	50.00
1st Bradford Scout Group	18.64
4th Brandon Scout Group, Brandon, Man.	20.00
Mrs. M. Holmes, Ottawa	15.75
1st Aldershot Troop, Hamilton, Ont.	5.00
1st Simcoe St. James Cub Pack, Simcoe, Ont.	10.00
N.B. Prov. Council	4.30
	73.25
	\$836.42 ■

SUPPLY SERVICES



The new **maroon jacket for leaders**, advertised in the April edition of **The Scout Leader**, is proving to be a hot seller. This smart utility garment will be an added asset for your summer activities. Order early through your nearest Scout dealer.

We again call attention to the fact

that Supply Services no longer handle any kind of **dried or concentrated foods**. Customers wishing to obtain these should write: **FREEZE-DRY FOODS LIMITED**, 579 Speers Road, Oakville, Ontario.

We still have a quantity of **Queen's Scout rings, tie bars and cuff links** available - these will soon be collectors items only.

As a means of economizing in the carrying of stock, **Scout Belts** will in future be obtainable in the following sizes: 35-221 sizes 24-26; 35-222 sizes 28-30 and 35-223 sizes 32-34.

It has become necessary to discontinue, (at lease temporarily), **the World Flag**.

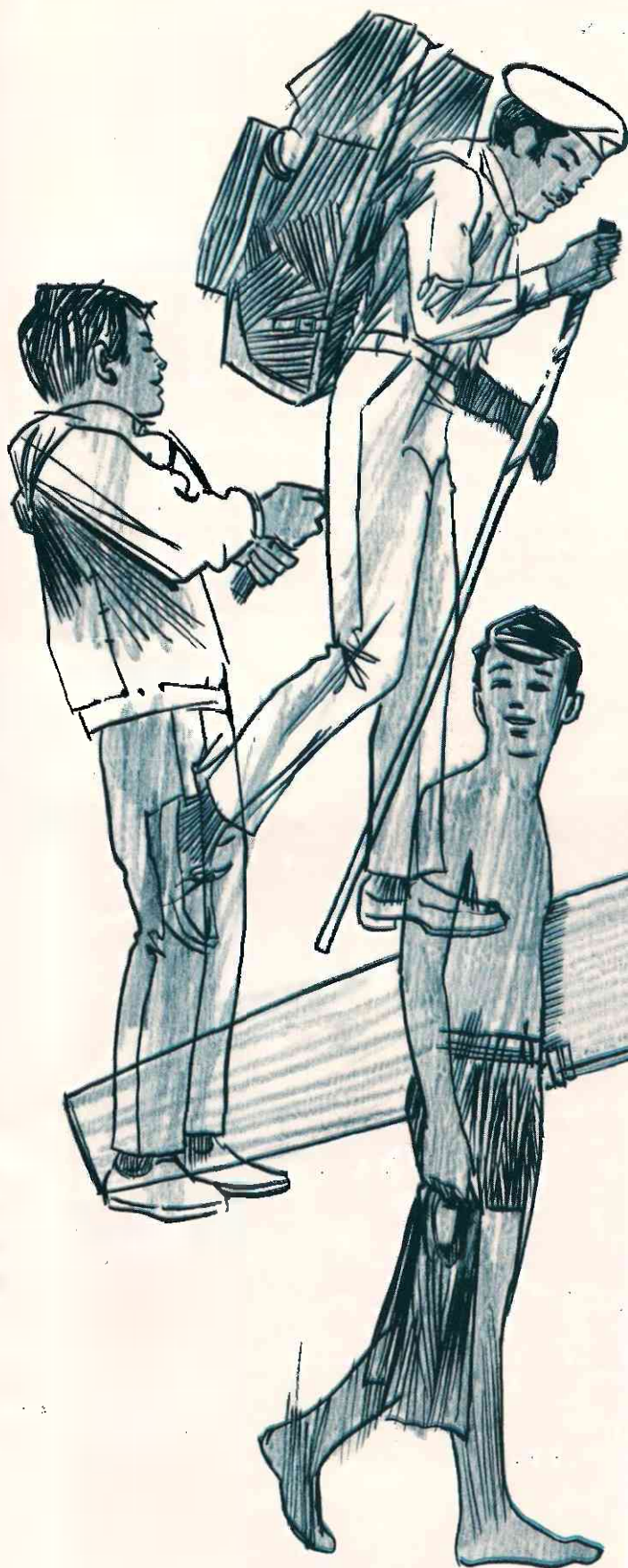
Here's news of an interesting item. **The Skean Dhu knife**, (replacing the Rover knife), is a genuine civilian coun-

terpart of its regimental namesake. It is crafted in fine ground, polished Sheffield steel and is supplied in a leather sheath. Catalogue number is 50-121. Price \$3.50.

And for those seafaring types - a **Seaman's Knife & Spike**, (replacing Sea-Scout Knife), with a 5" Sheffield steel, mirror-polished blade and stainless steel Marlin Spike, both in a leather sheath, will be a must for boatmen. Catalogue 50-108. Price \$5.75.

Because of small demand we have discontinued the **Cub First Aid Kit**, 70-106.

How about a **Bosun's Sailing Kit**? This new kit includes a 5" heavy mirror-polished blade knife, a stainless steel Marlin Spike and a pair of chrome-plated combination pliers, all tucked in a leather sheath. Catalogue 50-120. Price \$7.95. ■



Meet your guide to summer FUN!

There's a guide to summer camp fun waiting to meet you. It appears at the bottom of this page in the form of a checklist of necessary camp items. It will tell you what your boys should take along to make their camping experience this summer a comfortable and exciting one.

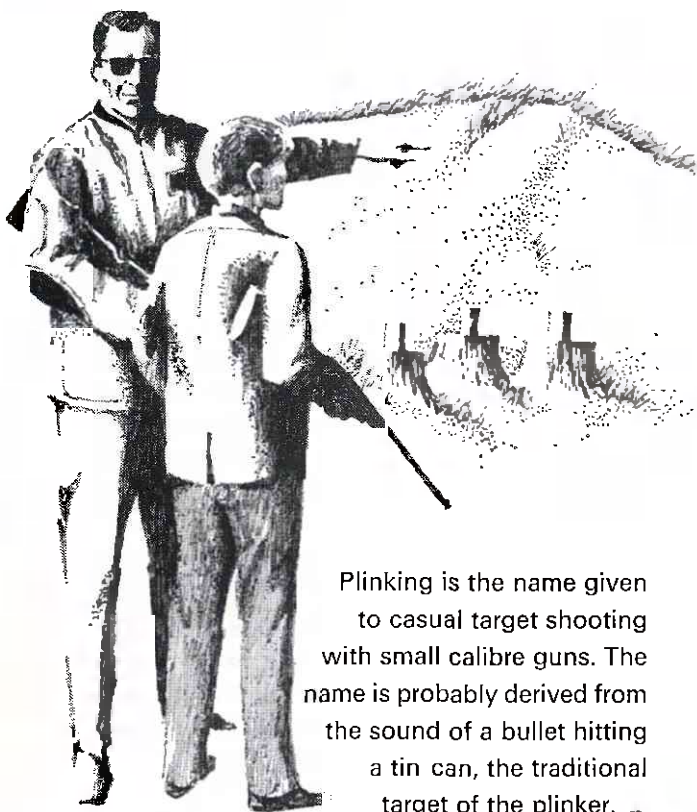
Why not prepare copies of the checklist to send home to parents for their information? Your Scout dealer handles many of the items listed and will be able to suggest where items not sold in his Scout department can be purchased. If you don't have a dealer near you, write directly to **Supply Services**.
Have a good, safe summer!

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CLIP THIS HANDY SUGGESTED EQUIPMENT CHECKLIST

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☐ Uniform | ☐ Pocketknife |
| ☐ Hiking Shoes | ☐ Sweat Shirt |
| ☐ Sweater or Jacket | ☐ T-Shirts |
| ☐ Poncho or Raincoat | ☐ Eating Utensils |
| ☐ Moccasins or Sneakers | ☐ Compass |
| ☐ Pajamas | ☐ Camera, film |
| ☐ Extra Socks | ☐ Notebook, pencil |
| ☐ Change of Underwear | ☐ Handbook |
| ☐ Handkerchiefs | ☐ Air Mattress |
| ☐ Toilet Kit | ☐ Ground Sheet |
| ☐ (Comb, Toothbrush, etc.) | ☐ Canteen |
| ☐ Sleeping Bag or | ☐ Individual First Aid Kit |
| ☐ 2-3 Warm Blankets | ☐ Pack and Frame |
| ☐ Extra Shirt | ☐ Duffel Bag |
| ☐ Extra Pants | ☐ Laundry Bag |
| ☐ Swim Trunks | ☐ Sewing Kit |
| ☐ Bath Towels | ☐ Mosquito Dope |
| ☐ Flashlight | |

Plinking for pleasure.



Plinking is the name given to casual target shooting with small calibre guns. The name is probably derived from the sound of a bullet hitting a tin can, the traditional target of the plinker.

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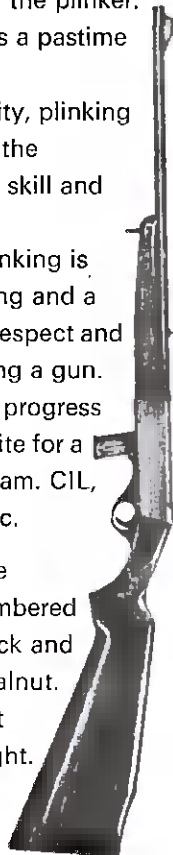
Plinking offers many pleasures as a pastime for the individual or group.

Besides being a year round activity, plinking is inexpensive, relaxing, and offers the personal satisfaction of developing skill and accuracy with a gun.

But probably more important, plinking is an excellent introduction to shooting and a way of teaching new shooters the respect and responsibility needed when handling a gun.

For information on how you can progress from plinking to target shooting, write for a copy of CIL Shooting Sports Program. CIL, P.O. Box 10, Montreal 101, Quebec.

The CIL Model 470. A handsome automatic with clip magazine, chambered for 22 long rifle. Its chequered stock and fore-end is finished in dark, rich walnut. It also has a hooded ramp foresight and a fold down adjustable rear sight. An ideal rifle for small game, pests and plinking.



Sporting Arms & Ammunition.

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DELIVERY: 5 - 10 DAYS

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ONTARIO RESIDENTS ONLY
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ACCEPTED

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Box 116, Belleville, Ont.

(These are not sold through stores)



SEE PAGE 24



The Jamboree Interview

by Denny Lewis

Long before any jamboree takes place, hundreds of Scouts and Venturers are subjected to a series of meetings that are loosely referred to as "jamboree interviews."

This is a process where the adults confront the kids with a series of questions and squint-eyed scrutiny that is apparently designed to separate the Scouts from the boys - or whatever.

Once through this level, a Scout is often shuttled off, clutching papers in hand, to the next level where similar probes take place.

While it may be true that we adults have seen quite a few unusual kids pass through these interviews, it is also probably true that the kids have met a few unusual adults as well - a two-way street and all that!

As a past member and observer of a number of these "interviews," as well as a two-time jamboree leader who had to work with a number of the final selections, I've naturally formed a few impressions. With the 13th World Jamboree in Japan looming on the horizon, all these come to mind.

One hardly needs to show surprise that the old double standard, (and a few other choice attitudes), rears its head in Scouting from time to time. After all, these attitudes do exist in society and nothing really magical happens just because certain people dress up in a uniform - things merely get transferred to the Scout scene - that's all.

If it was suggested, for instance, that one Scout had "pull" over another, obviously superior lad, just because he was a council officer's son, we would all get very upset indeed. Whether this has or has not happened in your experience is perhaps of little importance, until we establish some pretty good guidelines at the local level where selections are made.

Many former fellow jamboree leaders have agreed that, while most of the Scouts are pretty top notch kids, there are always the few you wonder about; how did THEY get selected?

On the other side of the coin, of course, there are the Scouts who won-

der how certain leaders were selected, and that is sometimes a better story. However, in typical arrogant adult fashion, we will assume this doesn't apply to you or me. Armed with this refreshing knowledge, we will carry on the attack from the "other" side.

What is the criteria for identifying a good and worthy Scout?

The number of badges a boy has? The number of times he agrees with YOUR answer to a question? The Queen's Scout badge or award? The number of camps he has attended? How he looks or how long or short his hair is? What?

Whatever your measurement of "worthy" Scout is, when was the last time you tested the validity of your approach, if ever?

What ARE you really looking for in a Scout who is to represent his country overseas?

Are you looking for initiative or for one who can mumble the party line?

Are you looking for a lad who LOOKS GOOD in uniform, even though he might be a lazy oaf in a camping situation, or one who needs dressing up a little, but works hard and is on the ball?

While many of the questions asked at interviews are useful in determining the Scout's background, sometimes the wrong reasons are used in determining the final choice.

We have seen Queen's Scouts at Jamborees, for instance, who were selected over First Class Scouts. Some of these were nothing more than queen bees, that is, loafers who expected others to do the work in camp, while they did the touring. Certainly you can't blame the kids - somewhere there is a leader in his background - but what were the selectors looking for?

Other boys, who supposedly had long camping records, not only couldn't cook

a meal but had great difficulty pitching a tent - and so on.

As for some of those guys with an armful of badges - wow! But that's another story.

Then we get into the area of information giving, personality and personal manners.

For those who have travelled overseas, it can be appreciated that many of the questions asked about Canada are pretty general. A World Jamboree is no exception.

One of the Canadian Scouts interviewed on radio explained that the main fruit grown in his area was oranges, (he lives in a peach growing area). Others were stumped over home town population, main industry, where the water came from that went over Niagara Falls; (this Scout lived only five miles from the area).

The old question - general though it may be - "What is Canada like?" received a number of stoney stares as an answer. Further probing failed to bring out any real facts or information. Many Scouts were vague and, through their answers, obviously left the wrong impression.

Local people living near a jamboree site ask similar questions. As an example, "Do cowboys and Indians still roam the country taking potshots at each other?" It only takes a few jovial types



Here are some answers to frequently asked questions about the **Pack Scouters Series** and the reaction of the Wolf Cub Subcommittee to the suggestion of a sash for Wolf Cubs.

Why do the books cost so much?

The books are 65 cents each or \$3.95 for the set. A check of equivalent outside books suggests that this is a fair price for such material. It is suggested that the group/section committee be responsible for the purchase of one or more sets for their leaders.

Why wasn't one book produced?

Providing the set in a case (the sort of thing used for **Reader's Digest** Condensed Books) might help, but it would add over 20 cents per set to the total cost. The idea was to provide some flexibility and produce books geared to the needs and interests of leaders, parents and resource personnel. The latter, for example, may have little interest in **Pack Operations**, but great interest in an aspect of **Creative Activities**.

In addition, the biennial review of the star and badge schemes means that only one book of the six, No. 6 is likely

to be dated within a short period of time.

It's sometimes hard to locate a specific item or idea, how is this problem overcome?

In addition to an index in each book, Book No. 6 contains a complete cross-index of the Series which may help to relieve this problem.

Why is Book No. 1, Cubbing, so concerned with the home and community?

Cubbing is part of the community and what happens there and in the home is bound to affect the boys concerned. Having a knowledge of these conditions may help a Scouter to do a more effective job with the Cubs.

Now it's our turn to ask a few questions:

Is the material in the Series of use to you?

How can it be improved?

Would one book be more acceptable to you and your colleagues than the Series? Why?

Do you buy the books yourself or are

they provided by the group/section committee?

Which do you prefer?

Address all replies to the editor.

What about a Wolf Cub badge sash?

Several letters expressing interest in a badge sash for Wolf Cubs were received by the Editor of **The Scout Leader** and passed on to the Wolf Cub Subcommittee for review and action.

It appears that the main reason for the idea is that the jersey with badges attached is difficult to wash. But it also appears, according to a further letter in the May issue of **The Scout Leader**, that, "when a jersey is properly washed and ironed, the badges will hold up with a minimum of fading and shrinking..."

Washing instructions are provided with the jersey and should be followed.

There are at least three main reasons why the provision of a sash requires careful consideration:

- It takes away from the principle of differentiation in uniform between section programs as established by the Uniform Subcommittee.
- It would tend to place even more importance on the star and badge aspects of Cubbing, which is not advisable at this time when emphasis needs to be given to other aspects of the program, such as games, acting, music, stories, crafts and outdoors.
- It would add unnecessarily to the cost per boy at a time when funds may be better used to purchase the greatly enlarged and updated **The Way to the Stars**, which is expected to be available in the fall.

As always, reaction to the above and other ideas will be welcomed by the Wolf Cub Subcommittee. ■



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GRANT EMBLEMS

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In this issue we offer a song of war and a song of peace, both dating from the last century.

Poor Hungry Soldiers was composed during the Riel Rebellion of 1885 when several thousand volunteers were recruited in Eastern Canada and sent west on the newly built Canadian Pacific Railway to fight the rebels. This song, sometimes called **Pork & Beans & Hard Tack** describes the plight of many of these volunteers.

If I Had a Hammer, written in the southern United States, expresses the longing of the Negro slave for freedom, peace and brotherhood and shows the indomitable spirit of these people as expressed in song.

Games for June/July are rough, tumble and meant for the outdoors. **Frisby Hockey** is a reader contribution by T.C. Steele, 4th Burnaby Heights, B.C.

Songs and Games



POOR HUNGRY SOLDIERS

(Tune: Battle Hymn of the Republic)

- Our volunteers are soldiers bold, so say the people all.
When duty calls they spring to arms,
responsive to the call.
- With outfits old and rotten clothes
ill-fitted for the strife,
They leave their homes on starving pay
to take the nitchies' life.
In rags we march the prairie, most eager
for the fray,
- But when we near the enemy they always
run away.
As Corporation laborers with fatigue each
day,
We dig and scrape and hoe and rake for
fifty cents a day.
- Faint, cold and weary, we're packed on an
open car,
Cursing our fate and grumbling, as soldiers
ever are.
Hungry and thirsty, over the C.P.R. we go,
Instead of by the all-rail route -
- Detroit and Chicago.
- On half-cooked beans and fat pork we're fed
without relief,
Save when we get a change of grub on hard-
tack and corn beef.
- On fatigue and guards all day, patrols and
pickets by night,
It's thus we while our time away, our duty
seems ne'er to fight.
- Down the wild Saskatchewan in river boats
we go;
At last we reach Lake Winnipeg where a tug
takes us in tow.

RIDERS AND HORSES

Equipment: None

- Method: Scouts in double line formation,
boys teamed up in pairs. Front line is
horses, rear line, riders. On command
"Mount," riders mount horses. They are
then given simple commands, such as "Sit
on ground," "Do somersault," and so on.
Riders immediately jump off horses, execute
command and remount. Last rider to com-
plete drops out of game with his horse.
- Scoring: Last rider and horse left are declared
winners.

VARIATION - HORSE AND RIDER TOUCH

The command is "Touch ... floor (red, Bill, south wall, etc.)" Horse gallops into position, rider touches, horse runs back in line.

PONY EXPRESS

- One of the Scouters tells the story of the
Pony Express, and how the messenger-
riders had so little time that they never
touched the ground when changing horses
but jumped from one horse to the other.
"Horses" are spaced out over the course,
the smallest Cub in each six is the mess-
enger. Any messenger touching the ground
on the change-over from one Cub to another
in each six must start over. First six finished
is the winner! ■

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**A CHANGE
IS COMING**

in August/September

VARIATION - CHANGE HORSES

Pair off the horse and rider teams. On command, all riders change horses without touching the ground.

POISON

Equipment:

Chalk to draw circle on floor or stick to scratch circle on ground.

Method: draw 10' circle on ground. Scouts, on outside of circle facing inward, join hands. Scouts alternate so no two from one patrol are together. Then on signal, circle rotates. Ground inside circle is poison. Object is to force others to touch poison without touching it yourself. Those who touch poison are out. Game continues until Scouts are unable to reach around the circle.

Scoring: A patrol scores a point for each of their members remaining in the game.

VARIATION - POISON INDIAN CLUB

As above but without circle drawn on ground. In centre, place plastic bottles or other easily knocked over objects. Object of the game is to force others to knock over one of the bottles while avoiding doing so yourself.

JACK'S ALIVE

Push a dry stick into the fire until the tip glows. Leader picks up stick, blows ember, gives stick to boy, saying "Jack's alive." Boy blows on ember, sends stick on, and so on. Boy holding stick when ember goes out ("Jack's dead") gets charcoal mark on face or performs a solo stunt.

On board a barge two regiments are shoved
into the hold,
*Like sardines in a box we're packed, six
hundred men all told.*

Down the length of Winnipeg Lake we roll
throughout the night,
And on we're towed along the Lake till
Selkirk is in sight.

We disembark in double-quick time, we
once more board a train;
We're on our way for Winnipeg, we're
getting near home again.

IF I HAD A HAMMER

If I had a hammer I'd hammer in the morning,
I'd hammer in the ev'ning all over this land;
I'd hammer out danger, I'd hammer out
a warning,
I'd hammer out love between all of
my brothers
All over this land.

If I had a bell, I'd ring it in the morning,
I'd ring it in the ev'ning all over this land;
I'd ring out danger, I'd sing out a warning,
I'd ring out love between all of my brothers,
All over this land.

If I had a song, I'd sing it in the morning,
I'd sing it in the ev'ning all over this land;
I'd sing out danger, I'd sing out a warning,
I'd sing out love between all of my brothers,
All over this land.

Well I've got a hammer, and I've got a bell,
And I've got a song to sing all over
this land;
It's the hammer of justice, it's the bell
of freedom,
It's the song about love between all
of my brothers,
72 All over this land.



use him. Otherwise, tactfully decline volunteered help. With a full car you can't afford to experiment.

What about insurance?

You do not expect to have an accident? No one does, but they happen. If you have a standard "family" automobile policy, ensure that it will assume legal responsibilities for injuries sustained by passengers carried in the course of any voluntary undertaking.

If, on the other hand, you transport children to a day camp where you work, the problem is a different one and you should see your insurance agent.

Talk to your agent about "limits" in any case. Damage awards made by courts these days are large, particularly where injured children are involved. Increased policy "limits" represents the cheapest insurance coverage you can buy, and it could be the most important. And be sure you have "Medical Payments" coverage.

You are assuming a heavy responsibility and accepting a difficult driving task. More than ever, you must be rested, patient, objective, and alert in getting your vehicle from one point to another smoothly and safely. The safety of the actual operating will depend on you. YOU are the most important safety factor.

Go ahead - be a good "Dad," a good neighbor, a good Scouter or a good sport, but when it involves operating your automobile under unusual conditions, check it and double check yourself before you tell 'em to "Pile in..." ■

Cargo stowage

There is no great stowage problem in packing the trunk of a passenger car, except that great weight in the extreme rear of a long-overhang trunk can do awesome things to the balance of the vehicle.

Articles distributed inside the car are another matter, particularly any on the rear window deck. They are at least a distraction to the driver and an impediment to his vision and, at worst, can become lethal missiles. Keep the deck clear.

Cargo in station wagons requires care to avoid its shifting in sudden stop situations. On long trips, lash some of it down to provide a barrier against which the rest can be stored. Regardless of trip length it is imperative to arrange cargo in a way that will prevent the driver becoming the kingpin of an improvised bowling alley.

Loaded cars navigate better than loaded drivers, but they have some similar difficulties. You may be astonished, for instance, at how slowly your car responds to the accelerator. The distance and effort required to stop the car - especially without power brakes -

may come as a shock.

Changed weight distribution will seriously alter the "cornering" and other characteristics of the car. In short, a heavy load drastically changes the road behaviour of a car, so take it easy until you get used to the new "feel" of the vehicle.

The long haul

Mostly you will be transporting "groups" for short distances. But occasionally you may become involved in a "spectacular." If so, everything already said goes - double!

Plan to travel a reasonable distance and no more. What the limits are will depend on the highways and your own experience - use your good judgment when planning the trip, and make it stick.

Don't be trapped by timing. The best of safaris often get underway late, so if you must make a campsite by nightfall, schedule the trip so you won't be "pushing" in those last, fatigued twilight hours.

Schedule enough stops to stay alert - usually every two hours. If you have an alternate driver, who you consider reliable, (can you relax completely with him driving?)

have done very well in our representation and, thank goodness, the selectors are sending through some great Scouts. But let us face a few facts of life about a World Jamboree or international event.

If there is a problem guy in a troop, the other kids end up having to handle the problem. They are the ones who have to double up on the work and take their lumps as a group because of one poor selection. If it's more than one Scout, then a whole series of complications emerge.

Not only does a Scout have to be willing to work and pull his load in a camping situation with his friends, he also

has to meet the public while travelling. He is, in all respects, a representative of Canada. He really does not represent "self" or his troop any longer. People in another land can't make a distinction; he is a Canadian representing Canada! His personality and personal manners are quite often viewed as the Canadian personality and the Canadian attitude.

So give the jamboree leader a break and Canada a boost by overhauling your selection procedures, so that you focus on Scouts with an all-round proven ability. It may take a little longer to get the information you require, but then nothing worthwhile is ever easy, is it? ■

The Jamboree Interview

(continued from page 19)

to seize the opportunity to tell a few "large ones" and the whole story gets out of joint.

Then came the coup-de-grâce. A Canadian Scout not only insulted his host and hostess by refusing to try some special food when invited to the city for dinner but added that he didn't like the look of it and then threw in a few choice remarks for good measure.

Now, let's not get the impression that the majority of the kids are this tactless, because they are not. In the main, we

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