

leader

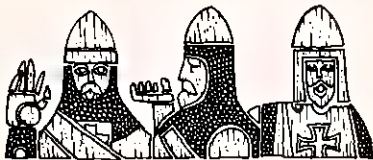


OD

Sir Baden-Powell



Olive-St. Clair Soames



scouters' forum

Each month we publish a Scouter's problem and/or answers from readers on problems published in previous issues. Helpful comments and views toward solutions are welcomed, as are problems you wish to have discussed.

IN REPLY

Pollution - Everybody's Concern:

I will start with what my (Venturer) company said regarding the article. They feel that the district commissioner should overrule the Venturer advisor...that the Venturer advisor should apologize to the company and say...that he misused his power of veto. They said that the company should go ahead with the picket line, but the Venturer advisor should be there to supervise it. They feel that the length of time that this picket line should be maintained will depend on how things are received by the people of the community. One point they do make is (that) the object of this is to embarrass the president of this pulp and paper company for ignoring their letter. They also say that if they have pictures of this pollution they should show them to the citizens of the community; they should also write a formal letter to the pollution control board of the province and, possibly, to their members of the legislature.

I feel that it is about time that Boy Scouts of Canada grew up enough to take some bad publicity; and it is also about time that leaders of youth sections within this Movement stopped hiding behind such simple things as, "Is what my section going to do in the best interests of Boy Scouts of Canada?" ... We must realize that our job is to try and help develop a well-rounded citizen of tomorrow who is growing up in the 20th Century, who will be in charge of the 21st. This is especially important when these young people look around them and see other groups protesting things, and some of these getting good results. We should try and remember that the young people of today are going to inherit the mess that this generation leaves behind...therefore, it is only natural that they want to have something to do with their inheritance, to try and see that it is received in half-decent condition.

— Jim Lanthier, Venturer Advisor
88th St. Jude, Vancouver, B.C.

Bill's Concern:

It's time for Bill to introduce some drug education into his crew for the sake of the well-being of the fellows and for himself. Once the standard of behavior is set by the leader, the norms will be set and an acceptable pattern regarding drugs will be accepted by the crew. Everybody today talks about drugs, but too few people leading our young do anything about it except try and see that the problem is not really there by avoiding setting the guide lines.

1. Educate the crew by making available plenty of reading material on drugs. This can be acquired through Addiction Research Foundation, Education Div., 344 Bloor St. W., Toronto 179, Ont.

2. Films on drugs; and the local police will come and conduct a discussion on same.

3. The most important: try and find out...why drugs are being used, and let the young men know you are interested enough in their mental as well as physical health to ask them to stop.

4. If all this fails, then the crew members should be

told they are breaking the law and asked to leave because the reputation of the crew is at stake.

From experience working with young people who have gone the drug route and have come back to acquire a job and do a piece of work and gain understanding of themselves and become accepted members of society, I know it works. But, first, the drug user must be made aware enough that he or she wants to quit on his own. There has got to be a lot of communicating between the adult leader and the drug user. Tell him like it is, how it will affect his generation to come, and the breakdown it is causing in him.

I would like to congratulate Bill for asking for help; this was the first step and best step to help his crew, and as a leader he has proved himself.

Drugs are going to be part of our society for a while, until we can show our young people there is another way to solve the problem they are struggling with at this particular time in their development.

— Mrs. Evelyn James
Child care worker and ex-Akela, Montreal



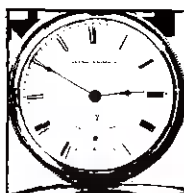
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SUPPLY SERVICES NEWS

Sales figures for the first few months indicate that the **Scout Badge Book** -- catalogue 20-553 -- is going to be a best seller. This .35¢ book contains information on requirements for Achievement and Challenge Badges, Achievement Awards, Patrol Emblems, Religion in Life Awards, where and how to wear all of them. All Scouts should have access to this book.

Judging from the response to our advertisement in December **Canadian Leader**, there are many shrewd leaders taking advantage of **give-away** prices for discontinued items. They are moving quickly.

We must discontinue any **neckerchiefs** in which **orange** or **brown** colours appear. We've explored every avenue in an attempt to obtain a supply but there is no textile supply house who will guarantee the correct shades -- all samples received here differed and none would have been acceptable to our customers. We are sorry about this.


The new style **Venturer loden berets** are available in X-small, small, medium, large and X-large sizes; price remains the same. The Venturer uniform items (beret, sash, tie and slacks) are now all made from the same material, resulting in a smart and attractive uniform.

The Robert Simpson Company in Sherway Gardens Shopping Centre, Highway 27 and Q.E.W., Etobicoke, has been appointed a **dealer**. The store will open during February.

The Electro Magnet Kit (71-111), shown on catalogue page 18-W, has been discontinued.

Rovers will be interested in the following new items: "ROVERS -- CANADA" shirt strip (yellow on red), catalogue 01-789, price .25¢; ROVER SHOULDER STRAP KIT (includes 2 redesigned red shoulder straps and 2 buttons) for attaching to shirts now being worn. Catalogue 01-786 (price unavailable at time of printing).

Both items are now available through provincial, regional or district Scout offices; we cannot send direct from Supply Services.



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

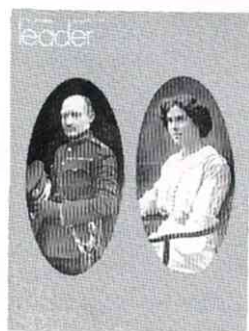
THE CANADIAN leader

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JAMES F. MACKIE, Editor

BEATRICE LAMBIE, Assistant Editor **MICHEL PLANT**, Editorial and Advertising



COVER The photos on the cover first appeared in the London society paper, *The Sphere*, September 28, 1912, and announced the engagement of "General, Sir Baden-Powell, Founder of the Boy Scouts, to Olave St. Clair Soames." They were married on October 30, 1912, and were to share, not only twenty-eight years and many wonderful experiences, but the same birthday, February 22, which is celebrated each year in every Scouting and Guiding country around the world. Last October the Editor visited **Scouting's First Lady** at her home in England and his story appears on page 4.

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By Jim Mackie

In 1912, Baden-Powell sent the following reply to a young Scout who had written to record his disapproval of the Founder's forthcoming marriage to Olave St. Clair Soames, "My future bride is as keen about Scouting as I am. She will help me in the work, so that my marriage instead of taking me from the Movement will bring in another assistant to it, and one who loves the Scouts as they, I am sure, will love her so soon as they get to know her."

The writings of B.-P. are known to be prophetic but never more so than when he wrote these lines. For nearly sixty years Olave, Lady Baden-Powell, has worked unceasingly on behalf of World Scouting and Guiding and, since the death of the Founder, has travelled well over a half-million miles, to every continent, on behalf of the Movements. She has recorded 654 air flights and, only in the last few years, with the gift of an all-inclusive airline credit card from the Boy Scouts of America, has she not gone at her own expense.

On a sunny fall day last October, I travelled by train from Waterloo Station in London to visit Scouting's First Lady in her apartment of "Grace and Favour" in Hampton Court Palace. The apartment was awarded to her in 1942 by King George VI following the death of the Founder and, since that time, has been her home when she is not travelling the world.

Hampton Court Palace was built by Thomas Wolsey, Archbishop of York, on a piece of prime Thames River land, leased from the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in 1514. In 1529, in an effort to regain the favour of King Henry VIII, the then-Cardinal Wolsey presented the Manor of Hampton Court and all its contents to the King. Henry enlarged the manor and made it one of the finest palaces in Britain. He lived there with five of his ill-fated wives; and his son, Edward VI, of "Prince and the Pauper" fame, was born there.

I was escorted by a commissioner from the main gate of the historic palace to the apartment of Lady Baden-Powell, which is located off the Base (first) Court, near Anne Boleyn's Gate.

As I climbed the short flight of steps to the apartment, I heard a school teacher telling her wide-eyed charges that the plaque on the wall which read "Lady Baden-Powell" was there *in memory* of the widow of the Founder of the Scout and Guide Movements. A minute or so later, I could have told the group that nothing was farther from the truth! The person who came forward to meet me, with her left hand extended was, despite a recent illness, the same exuberant, vibrant and charming lady that millions of members of the Movement have seen, met and loved, since her marriage to B.-P.

We sat in a comfortable and warm sitting room, that once had been part of the living quarters of William Shakespeare, surrounded by personal possessions of her husband that are especially dear to her. The walls contain many of his original water colours, and she told me that each Christmas she chooses one to be reproduced on her personal card.

SCOUTING'S FIRST LADY



Lady B.-P. in her sitting room at Hampton Court Palace.



At home at Pax Hill in Hampshire.

We talked for a time about the current political situation in Canada, of the plans of Canada's Scouts and Guides, once again, to have a joint celebration of her and her husband's birthday on February 22, of her family (and mine) and of her grandchildren and great-grandchildren. Then she noticed the tape recorder that I had hoped to use and asked if it would not be easier for me, if our conversation were recorded as she was "really very good on a recorder." And she was! So from this point I quote directly from the tape:

JFM: *What stands out in your memory as your most memorable Scouting occasion with your husband?*

Lady B.-P.: Well, I may say there were very many memorable occasions with him, very naturally; we travelled a great deal and when we went to different countries and saw those numbers of boys assembled for rallies to greet him, their chief, they were always memorable in their own way. But of course, to me, perhaps the greatest of all was when, in 1920, (it was a long time ago now) he was acclaimed as World Chief Scout at the first big jamboree in Olympia. That, of course, was the highlight, really, almost of his life, being chosen World Chief Scout. I think perhaps some of the smaller incidents were, in their own way, even more stirring, however; and I'll just tell you of one in Canada. This was a very sweet happening.

There was a very small boy who lived in a very isolated area and went to what, in Australia, would be called a "bush" school. His teacher had been a Girl Guide in Great Britain and had a picture of my husband up on the school wall and she started a little group of Scouts. One day she came into the school and there was the small boy looking up at the picture and he said, "There's my chief; one day I will shake him by the hand." Well, that was before there was any possible chance of him doing that. But, eventually, we came to Canada and went across by train, and at one of the wayside stations that we pulled into, there was the small boy who had hiked all those miles and miles, to be there on the platform to shake the Chief Scout by the hand.

There are many other stories that one has in one's mind of incidents and happenings which are very stirring; they come in almost every day. Some outstanding case of where Scouting and Guiding has helped an individual. And I think that is the thing that is so rewarding to us who are the leaders of the Movement, to see the results of our work. Because it is by these results of our efforts that we know the good we are doing.

JFM: *B.-P. was a very active and busy man; what did he do for relaxation?*

Lady B.-P.: Well, he painted when he had time, but he didn't have very much time for what you call relaxation; but his real joy was when we were living here in England; he loved fishing and he had fishing near at hand where we lived in Hampshire. He gardened a bit and he used to go tremendously for walking. We had our children at that time and they had their ponies so we used to go for what we called "ride-walks." He was a great walker and so was I; in fact, he did at least seven miles a day. We would walk two miles before breakfast, two miles before lunch and then we would walk another few miles in the afternoon and he would say that it was a great relaxation to him. And, of course, it kept him so fit.

JFM: *How many trips did you make to Canada together?*

Lady B.-P.: We came to Canada first of all in 1919 and travelled right across from east to west. Then,

in 1935, we did it the other way, from west to east, each time stopping off at the big cities and you all gave us most marvellous welcomes. Big rallies and little rallies and meetings, even by the wayside stations when our train went through. It was a most stirring and happy occasion. He loved Canada and had been there first in 1910, on a very brief visit. In fact, it was the first overseas visit of Scouts from Great Britain. He brought over a group of boys and they travelled right across your country.

JFM: *Did B.-P. miss the army after he retired to give his full time to Scouting?*

Lady B.-P.: He didn't miss it because, although he had retired from the active army, he remained honorary colonel of his old regiment, the 13th Hussars, to the end of his life. This was the regiment that he joined when he first went out to India as a very young man. But, of course, his second life was the one that really mattered to him. He always said that his achievements in the army, and he had many because he was a very good soldier, were only a sort of background and preparation for his ultimate destiny as World Chief Scout.

JFM: *B.-P. did so much for the cause of world peace and, in fact, was nominated in 1939 for the Nobel Peace Prize (no prize was awarded that year because of the war). It must have hurt him to see Scouting being outlawed in Germany and the Communist nations, and the coming of another world war.*

Lady B.-P.: Yes, it was a terribly sad time for every person in the whole world. It was a tragic time, wasn't it? But of course, when the Second World War began we were in Kenya and by that time he had actually given up being very active. We were living a very simple life but he was very happy there because a delightful little house had been built for us and we used to go out looking at the wild animals and tried to enjoy ourselves.

There, we were conscious of this terrible cloud, the war far away, but we were very out of touch because there was no mail and we could only listen in (on radio) to hear how things were going. But he always went on saying, "Well, wars happen and then you have a period of peace, or so-called peace, but Scouting will go on because it's there in the hearts of the gallant men and women who are leading it." Scouting is a thing that will survive, wars or no wars, and one can only hope that we are a factor for good will.

JFM: *Do you still have your home in Kenya?*

Lady B.-P.: Oh, it wasn't ours; it belonged to that delightful place called The Outspan. It was there that the Queen was visiting when she received news of her father's death and her ascension to the throne. The little house was near the village of Nyeri but, although it wasn't ours, I'm glad to say that it is now being decorated a little bit with pictures by my husband. People go there by the thousands because it is a famous big game centre; I

(continued on page 23)

In the course of my travels over the past five years, as your Deputy Chief Scout, I have had the opportunity to come to know many Scouters across the country and our conversations often turned to the rewards and frustrations, the successes and difficulties of guiding the development of groups of boys and young men. A recurring subject has been the problems associated with the translation of the basic principles and values, that are the foundation of Scouting, into action in a changing environment. Throughout this experience, the importance of effective, two-way communication and participation at all levels, from National Council member to section Scouter, and vice versa, has been impressed upon me most deeply. In the matter of programs, it is essential, since programs are the means whereby leaders bring Scouting to young people.

On the one hand, there should be a high degree of team spirit and common purpose between the Deputy Chief Scout, Chairman of the Program Committee, the Chief Executive, the provincial commissioners and Scout executives. On the other, they must respond to the needs of individual Scouters through the commissioners and executives at all intervening levels. It is self-evident that this means consultation and recognition of leaders' needs rather than assuming what those needs are. Carried one step further, one would hope that the leader reflects the needs of the boys and young men.

This is no easy task. We are continually looking for ways and means to improve communications and, while we have made some progress, much more remains to be done.



a report from the
Deputy Chief Scout,
J.B. Harvey

Substantial changes have taken place in section programs during the past three years. These changes forced upon us a re-shaping of our organizational structure to provide for implementation of the modified programs. It was necessary to ensure that the ideas behind the changes were understood and that Scouters were provided with *practical advice* on how to go about getting the best possible results with a back-up advisory service. How well this has been accomplished is open to debate, according to viewpoint and location. It has been complicated by the stance of some who do not want any change whatsoever and, at the other extreme, those who embrace change for its own sake, leading sometimes to a mode of operation that eliminates the element of adult guidance with predictable results and an outcry against "permissiveness."

In any event, I felt that after two years and some months, a *survey* should be made to try and assess our present position. Therefore, late last spring, the provincial commissioners were requested to carry out the survey, based upon a series of questions I gave them, to focus attention on the areas of greatest significance. The survey was confined to the Scout and Venturer sections, not that they are relatively more important to the future of Scouting than the Cub and Rover sections, but because it was here that the greatest changes had taken place.

I understand that there was extensive participation at all levels including Scouters and I wish to share the results with you. In so doing, hopefully, we are taking another small step in the betterment of communications and involvement which, of course, the survey itself brought about.

The report was discussed by the provincial commissioners and provincial Scout executives and Chairman of the Program Committee; and the following outlines the conclusions and the action intended to alleviate problems, both from a point of view of program content and implementation itself.

The great majority of Scouters agree that the age groupings for Scouts and Venturers and the ideas behind the two programs are sound and will succeed, given the right kind of leadership and encouragement from the adults involved; however, errors or omissions in implementation and program content have posed some difficulties for the troop Scouters, Scout counsellors and advisors.

In an endeavour to explain the concept upon which the programs are based, a highly sophisticated, academic type of language has been used which has had at least two adverse side-effects. First of all, this kind of language, which one might expect to hear in classrooms or seminars on the social sciences — sociology, psychology and so on — is likely to lead, and indeed has led in many cases, to intimidation and frustration of the Scouter. The simple truths and values that are easy to understand tend to be hidden under a barrage of technical terms and expressions.

Secondly, the *practice* of Scouting and Venturing, the former particularly, becomes a serious exercise with a diminished opportunity to experience that intangible but highly desirable feature of our lives —

having fun, often spontaneous fun; and this applies to the adult as well as the younger members of our Scouting family.

There may be a third side-effect, that of creating a situation where the *ideas and practical advice* are not transmitted easily to you, the Scouter, so that you can explain and apply them in your association with the Scouts and Venturers. There is ample evidence to indicate that there has been a misunderstanding of concepts and leadership techniques to get the best results with groups of young people. If not, why are so many leaders asking for more information on *how* to put across the programs? They want to hear about the success stories and the pitfalls, the situations and techniques that brought them about.

It should be kept in mind that I am referring at this point to language, written and spoken, as a means of communicating and, as one authority put it, "If you cannot communicate, the best laid plans and programs are sterile."

The next point that came through clearly in the survey has reference to *implementation* of the two programs. There was a forewarning that this would be difficult, prolonged and would require a great amount of organized effort. Those of you who attended the national workshop in January 1968 on the Scout program will recall that, even in that group of more than 150 well-qualified Scouters, the main interest centred on *how* to implement the program, not the concepts and ideas. Provinces have had varying degrees of success. There is every indication that where service teams and workshops, or their equivalents, have been well organized on a continuing basis and the members of the teams carefully selected, the success rate is very high even in the presence of resistance to change, which was to be expected. However, there remains much to be done in this respect.

The next area of concern is the *leaders* themselves. Some of you may already have read the article, "Time and the Volunteer," on page 16 of this issue. Well, in the communities in which the great majority of us live today, there is an abundance of activities in which we may engage outside of "bread-winning" and taking care of our own families. The demands on the individual's time, if he is engaged in Scouting, must compete with many other attractive pursuits and it is essential that he obtain as much support as possible. Here we must turn to the local sponsor, group committee, district commissioner and service team who are themselves, perhaps, hard-pressed to give sufficient time, effort and understanding to the Scouters' problems and needs. Many have mentioned that greater attention should be given to leader selection, recruiting procedures, initial orientation and basic training.

This is not a new problem—it has been around as long as I can remember—but where choice is limited and new programs are introduced, with a shift in the leader's role to one of guidance which is more demanding and time-consuming, it becomes more important. Scouters are asking for more and

better training, especially on an informal basis to exchange ideas.

Now, I would like to turn to the *programs* and the way in which they are organized. There was frequent comment in the survey of a need to examine the badge scheme for both programs. Criticism ranged all the way from "too complicated" and "not enough challenge" to "too flexible." There was, however, a very strong feeling that the new programs themselves are basically sound and attractive to the age groups for whom they are intended.

Venturer advisors are looking for a better definition of their role and clearer direction on how Venturer companies are expected to operate within the framework of Canadian Scouting. I am reminded of the technique used in teaching a young man to fly. As an instructor, it is necessary to let the would-be pilot commit errors, up to a point judged safe, before taking over the controls. Otherwise, he would never learn. This type of instruction or guidance is implicit in the Venturer program and, incidentally, the instructor who gets results never becomes just "one of the boys." Within the younger age group in Scouts, *guidance*, of course, becomes more directional in nature.

The idea of Scouts choosing their own patrol leader and changing leaders on a regular basis has not met with great success. It is natural for one leader to emerge and remain the leader while he is with that patrol, provided the membership does not change. However, there is ample opportunity to give responsibility to different members of the patrol for certain projects, and this kind of sharing can give the desired result without formally changing patrol leaders after a fixed period of time.

There were many other minor observations but what has been set out above covers the more important and, if you prefer, urgent considerations, with one exception. The message came through strongly "**let's consolidate — no more changes for the time being.**" With this in mind, I wish to acquaint you with the action that is under way to assist you in your task. The three groups directly involved are the provincial commissioners, the Program Committee and Program Services at National Headquarters.

Printed Materials

(a) A new Venturer Handbook is being written in simple, straightforward language. It will be available in the Fall of 1971 and will provide more ideas and clearer directions to advisors, including their roles.

(b) "A Guide to Trainers" is being written and will be available in the Spring of 1971. It is directed to those individuals, especially trainers and service team personnel, who undertake to help Scouters to develop their knowledge and skill.

(c) Printed material will be available early in 1971 to support the recruitment, use and training of activity leaders and Scouters-in-training.

(d) Consideration is being given to the introduction of a bulletin directed to trainers, service teams and/or district staff. It would ensure that they were kept up to date with the latest ideas and experiences.

(continued on page 19)

FOR SALE

JOYS & SORROWS

8

By Robbert Hartog

Scouting has a large investment in campsites. When estimated at present values, some councils may have an investment reaching nearly seven figures. Many councils are faced, sooner or later, with the question of whether to buy a campsite. The decision sometimes is made on sentimental grounds, and sometimes the decision is forced upon a council (when a "gift" of land is made).

What are the pros and cons of owning campsites, what questions should be answered before making a decision? The Camping Subcommittee of the National Program Committee has debated this question, and two of its members are outlining their thoughts in diametrically opposed articles. As they must generalize, it is safe to say that both are wrong — but it is also true that what each says has a lot of truth in it. What do you think?

A Great Investment

Involvement: to succeed in today's competitive social environment, a Scout group must offer every opportunity for involvement. Involvement cannot be casual or sporadic, because the competition for the boys' time is too great. Most communities offer a wide range of social, recreational and sport activities, not just for youngsters but for all ages, from pre-school to senior citizen.

To succeed, any group needs a strong foundation. Regular weekly meetings lay the beginnings of this foundation — but camping, special outings, field trips should be used to round out and bring new

meaning and greater opportunity for involvement in the unit program.

In our rapidly changing environment, well defined and accepted "stable" institutions are increasingly necessary: the home, church or synagogue for the family and the boy. Scouts can play a vital role.

Part of the Scout experience is camping and outings. With a unit or district-owned campsite, the opportunity for involvement is maximized. The boys become involved not only with the group, but with the camp itself. It becomes **their** camp. How well it is operated, how it is improved is **their** very personal responsibility. The camp becomes a unifying focal point and a real source of pride for everyone involved: the boys, leaders and parents.

There isn't a unit or district camp that doesn't reflect the long-term projects undertaken by boys long graduated to adulthood: the rough-hewn log gate that always squeaked; the swaying footbridge over the creek; the council ring and field-stone fireplace with the memories of skits, songs and fellowship.

The leaders, Scouts and parents know where it is: no lost carloads of Scouts because the father turned right rather than left at the gas station.

The rules, although carefully thought out, are simple and designed for the camp. And nature has provided lots of firewood, good drinking water and safe swimming.

Like an old shoe, the unit or district camp wears well.

ALL OF OWNERSHIP

Let's Unload Our Real Estate!!

How many hours of talk; how many hours of work; how much hard-to-come-by money did you spend on your group, district or regional campsite last year? And how much of the same did you spend on developing your Scouting programs, on qualified leadership, on public relations?

In my past experience, all too great a portion of our resources was spent on attempting to maintain a campsite. Often the demands of the site were so immediate as to push other considerations aside, the boy member and leader included.

As all this effort is expended year after year, have we stopped to measure the return in terms of our objectives? I suspect we have not, and now may be the time to reassess this situation.

I am not opposed to camping and outdoor activities; indeed, I am firmly convinced that they must play a major part in our program; and do, in fact, play a large part in our appeal to boys. As a member of the Camping Subcommittee, I am currently studying ways and means to increase our outdoor programs, and to document ways in which these activities almost uniquely encompass our program objectives.

What I am disturbed about is the waste of our resources on *campsites*, not **camping**. Many reasons are advanced for acquiring and maintaining a group or council site, and I propose to explore these briefly:

—Where can our boys camp, if not at a Scout-owned site?

What about conservation areas, the national and provincial parks, the sympathetic, private-property owner? I suspect more boys camp on these sites than on our own, even now. The cost of using the public sites is usually minimal and, in any event, is often negotiable.

—What about privacy to carry out our program?

Most publicly owned sites have group areas set aside for Scouting and, indeed, will generally go out of their way to provide special areas if asked to do so. In fact, our local conservation area and the National Parks Commission are interested in our suggestions to help them develop areas suitable for our purposes.

—What about all those regulations parks have?

Almost certainly, you will find that most Scout-owned sites have far more regulations than any public parks. Generally, I have found park superintendents very sympathetic when the program needs were explained.

—Many of these parks are too far away.

This used to be a major factor, but in these days of fast, efficient transportation, multiple-car families and rented school buses, it is no longer valid. Furthermore, experience has shown that Scouts like a change and stop using their local sites early in their career if left to their own devices.

—Our site was donated and cost us nothing!

Such a council appears to be very fortunate, but can it afford the maintenance costs? In some areas the benefactor even supplies maintenance grants, but there are real dangers in total reliance on a sole benefactor—a human being.

—We have always had camp "Whatsit" and have many traditions linked to it.

Doesn't our nostalgia stem from fellowship shared—people, not property? I have been disappointed, generally, on returning to a previous campsite.

—We need the special equipment, technical help and facilities available at our site.

This is probably the best argument for retaining a site, but it applies mainly to large and comparatively wealthy regional and provincial councils. Very few smaller councils are able to supply special facilities and staff.

The other major disadvantages pertain to the site itself which, by its very nature, may restrict the varieties of program possible.

As will, I hope, be apparent from this discussion, I feel the time is right for a hard look at our Scout-owned campsites. If it can be fairly shown that the site is well utilized, and its maintenance is not an untoward drain on the resources of the council concerned, then I am all in favour of its retention. If not, then I suggest that the council must exercise judgment, take steps to meet these conditions if practicable and desirable, or to dispose of the site before it sinks them as the proverbial millstone about the neck.

So much for my opinion! What do you think?

It started in Germany sixty years ago. Today it is happening in many countries all over the world, including Canada. The name of the game is youth hostelling.

In 1909 a young German schoolteacher, Richard Schirrmann, wanted to take his class on a school journey. It was to be a short trip, lasting several days only; but long enough, he hoped, for them to see and enjoy some of the beautiful wooded countryside bordering the vast industrialized area of the Ruhr. His biggest problem was to find somewhere suitable for them to sleep at night. Finally, he hit upon the idea of using schools, which were closed during the long summer vacation, as hostels. In fact, the first youth hostel opened in his own school at Altena and is still there, although it has been transferred from its original home to the historic Altena Castle.

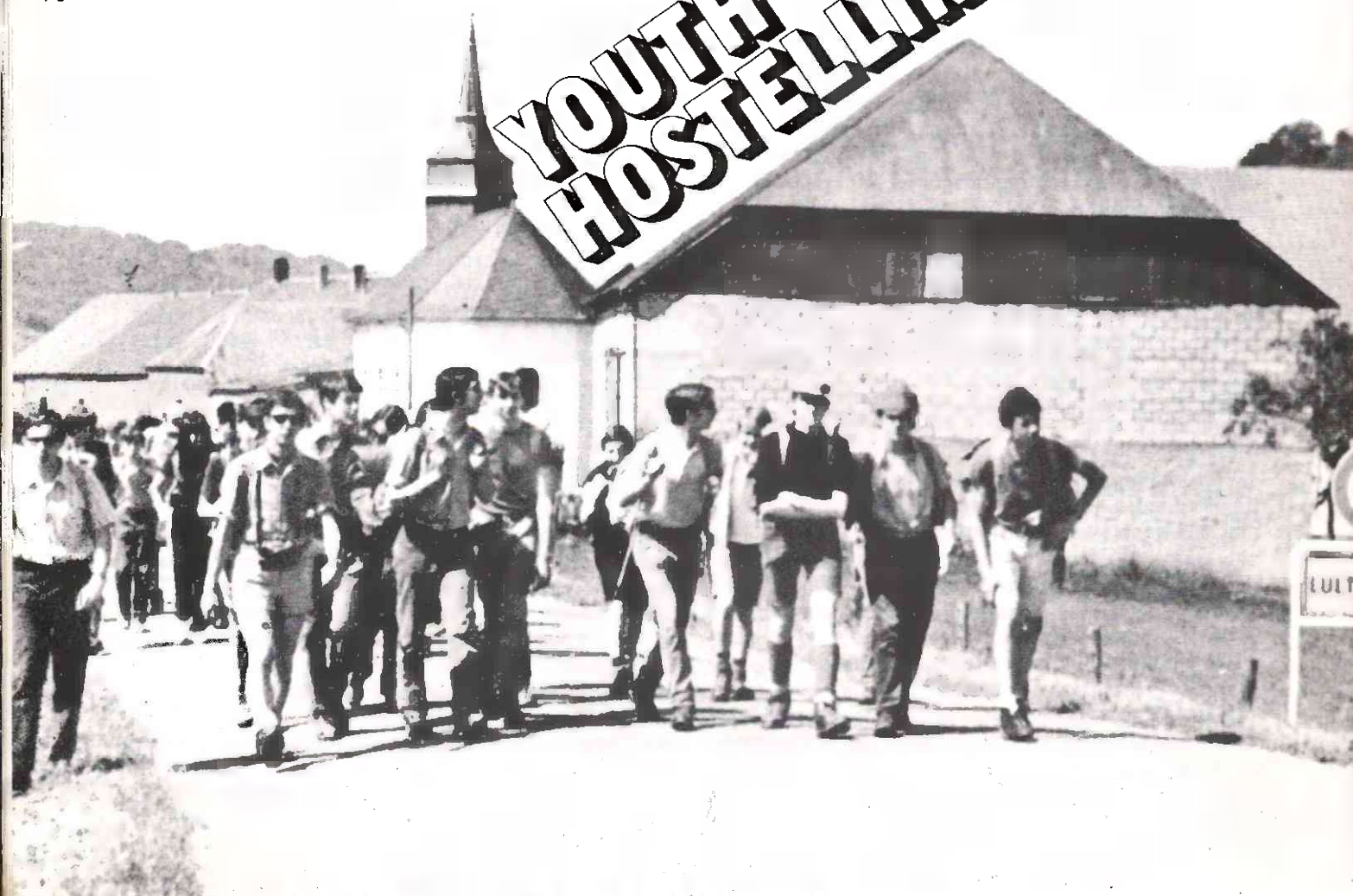
From the start the idea was successful. Gradually, it caught on in neighbouring countries. By 1933 it had crossed the Atlantic to North America and on July 1 the first Canadian Youth Hostel opened at Bragg Creek, Alberta. Youth hostels everywhere pro-

vide simple and inexpensive overnight accommodation and the one at Bragg Creek, a tent, was probably the simplest and cheapest of its kind. It cost 25 cents to spend a night inside its canvas frame.

Despite these rather makeshift beginnings, youth hostelling continued to grow, not just in Europe and North America but throughout Australia, Asia and Africa as well. Today youth hostels are everywhere. You will find them in most major capital cities—London, Bangkok, Tokyo, Washington; and in some of the world's most famous recreation areas—the Swiss Alps, the Rhine valley and the Canadian Rockies. Altogether there are over 4,000 of them in 45 countries.

Large and small, old and new, they are all there for the same reason—so that you and I, whether we want to travel for a couple of days or several months, to explore our own country or go further afield, will have somewhere to stay each night and, more importantly, a place we can afford. Obviously, they are not luxury hotels but that doesn't mean they are not comfortable. Today's successors to the spartan facilities provided for the first group of youth hostellers do, in fact, have a number of amenities and services, while extras such as swimming pools and sauna baths are not unknown. Nor are youth hostels stereotyped. They differ immensely: a ship

YOUTH HOSTELLING





Outside the front entrance of the youth hostel at Burgos, Spain.

◀ Participants in the eighth annual walking tour for senior school pupils in Luxembourg. Thirty-five boys and 37 girls from the "examination classes" (aged 17 to 18) took part in this 10-day tour at the end of June 1969, making a circuit round the youth hostels of the Grand Duchy. In the photo, the new Lültzhausen youth hostel is on the right, beyond the barn.

Outside the youth hostel at Belfort, France.



in Stockholm, a fortress in Italy, historic castles in Germany and contemporary buildings in Japan.

Throughout the world, youth hostels are trying in a very practical way to meet a demand, a demand which has multiplied many times since Richard Schirrmann's time. Today everyone wants to travel and the number of people using youth hostels has grown and grown until now it is measured in millions every year. Many of these are Canadians exploring their own country or overseas. There are a variety of ways to do it: by travelling on foot, by bike, or by car; alone, with a friend or in a group; at all times of year and for all manner of reasons. But whenever, however, or wherever they go, one factor is constant — it would be a lot more difficult if there were no youth hostels along the way.

In Canada, conditions have, of course, improved since that first youth hostel was opened at Bragg Creek. There are now over forty youth hostels ranging from Nova Scotia to British Columbia. Most of them are in areas where there are plenty of opportunities to actively enjoy the outdoors — climbing, canoeing or skiing, for example. But for anyone who wants a change from life in the country, there are also a number of city hostels, including Canada's first floating hostel which was opened in Halifax last summer.

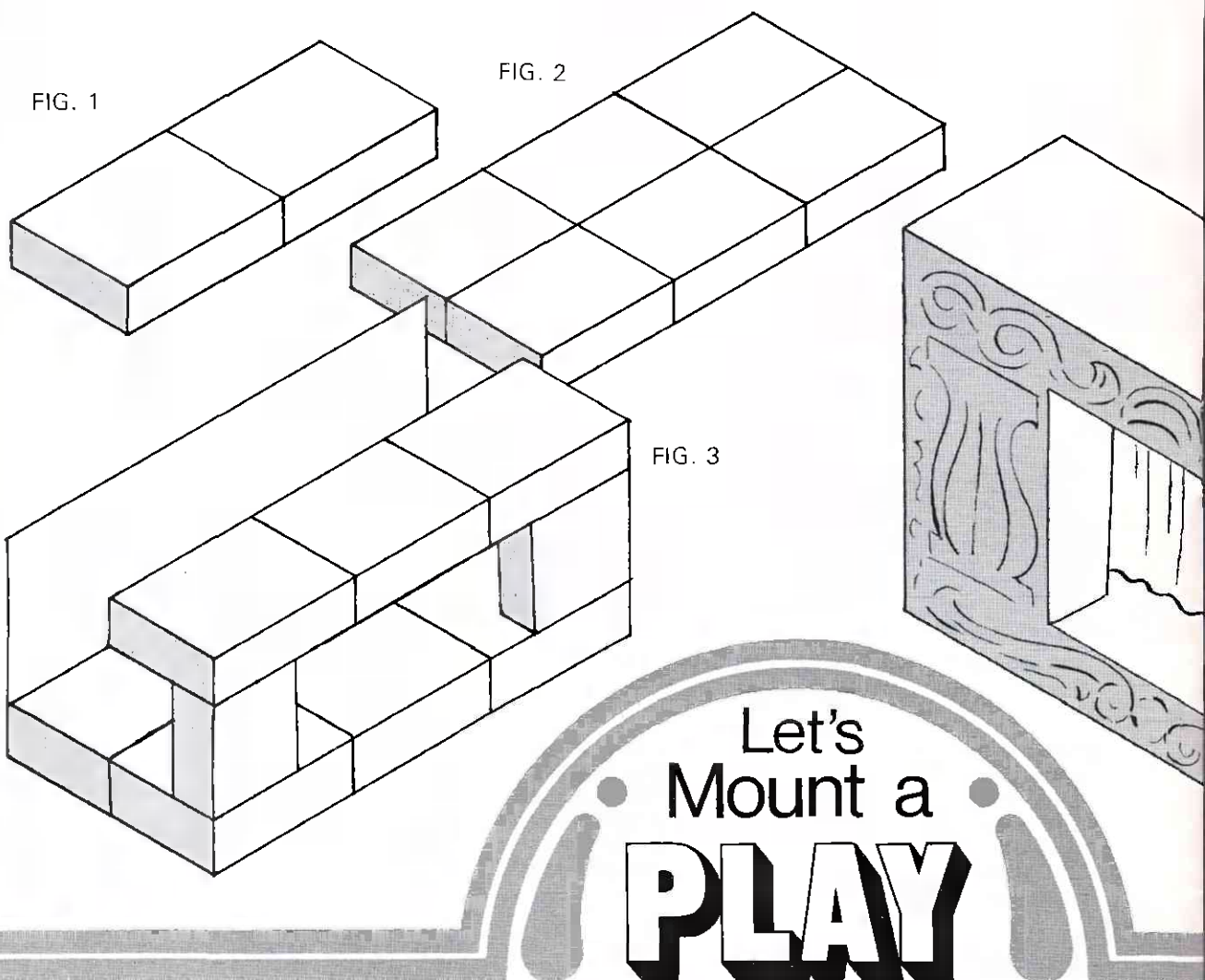
That's only part of the picture. A wide range of programs also are planned and provided all year round: from regular, local hiking and camping trips on week-ends, to special one- and two-week cycling tours each summer, and to professional instruction in such sports as skiing and climbing. Moreover, all the necessary gear can be rented or bought at reasonable prices from any of the five stores in Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Edmonton and Calgary which specialize in outdoor equipment for youth hostellers and anyone else who is interested.

Nor is the program limited to Canada. There are more and more opportunities, particularly if you want to go to, say, Europe or Japan, including special tours for groups and individuals. Through a number of the overseas, youth hostel offices you can obtain special rates for travel in many European countries, as well as reductions on entrance fees to museums and art galleries.

Youth hostelling is a service put out at a price everyone can afford. It is not intended to be a profitable business. It simply provides accommodation at, or more often below, cost. Because of this, youth hostel associations in each country have to charge an annual membership fee which varies according to age, with special rates for groups and families. However, once you have obtained your membership card there is no limit to the number of times you can go youth hostelling and the unusual and exciting experiences you can enjoy in the process.

If you would like to know more about any or all the many aspects of youth hostelling, please write to us. We shall always be glad to hear from you and to help make your next, perhaps your first, youth hostelling trip a success in every way:

Canadian Youth Hostels Association, 1406 West Broadway, Vancouver 9, B.C.



Let's Mount a PLAY

By Beatrice Lambie

Model theatre building can be great fun. This craft activity is good for a pack meeting because all the boys can work on various parts of the theatre and on making the actors, to have everything ready in one evening. We have used empty, individual cereal boxes as an easily acquired and suitable building medium. If the theatre idea took hold in the pack, a sturdier theatre could be made of hardboard and plywood.

Start with a simple story, one the boys know, to illustrate how the plays can be produced. A popular story would be *THE WIND IN THE WILLOWS* as most of the boys will be familiar with the characters in the story and could identify quite gleefully with their personalities. A dust jacket from this book might yield several pictures of the animals that could be cut out and mounted for the theatre, or animals cut from old Christmas cards or magazines would serve.

This is just a start. Once the boys catch the idea they will be generating their own storylines and finding characters to mount from old magazines.

The scenic backdrop can be changed, or several different backdrops can be made and slid into place on wire holders, much as the actors are mounted and moved. For a start it is better to paste a basic scene in place.

Materials required: cellulose tape; 11 individual, "variety-type," empty cereal boxes; white glue; newspaper; 1/4-inch balsa wood; balsa glue; old photographs; magazines; cardboard; tempera paints; material for curtain; stiff wire.

With cellulose tape, close all the flaps on the cereal boxes; glue six boxes together, side by side, in pairs; allow to dry. (Fig. 1)

Now glue the three pairs together, end to end; you will have a platform of two boxes by three boxes; wrap as a parcel in newspaper; with tape, seal ends closed. This newspaper covering gives a smooth floor, for this is the stage.

Take two more cereal boxes and glue each, upright, one at either end of one side of the stage, as in Fig. 3.

Glue the three remaining boxes, end to end and,

FIG. 4

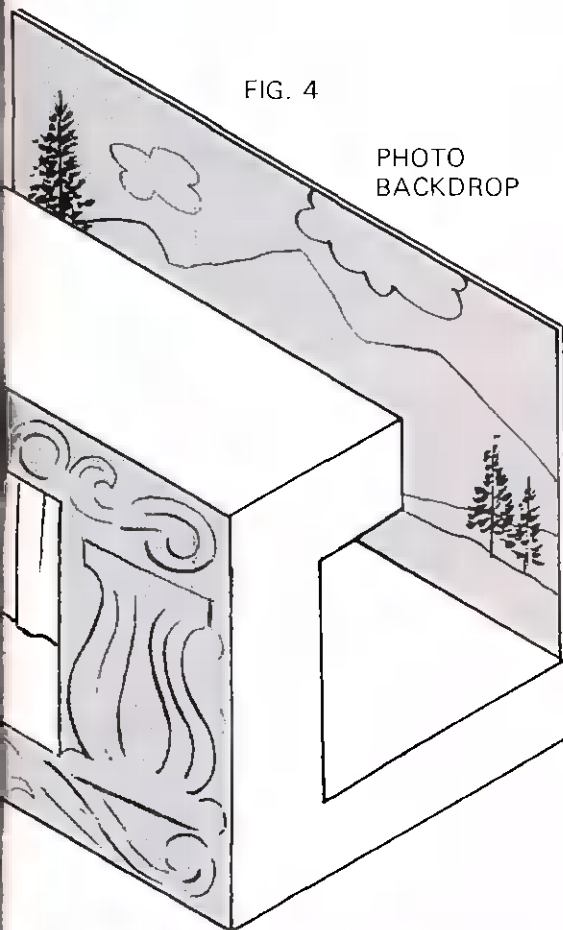
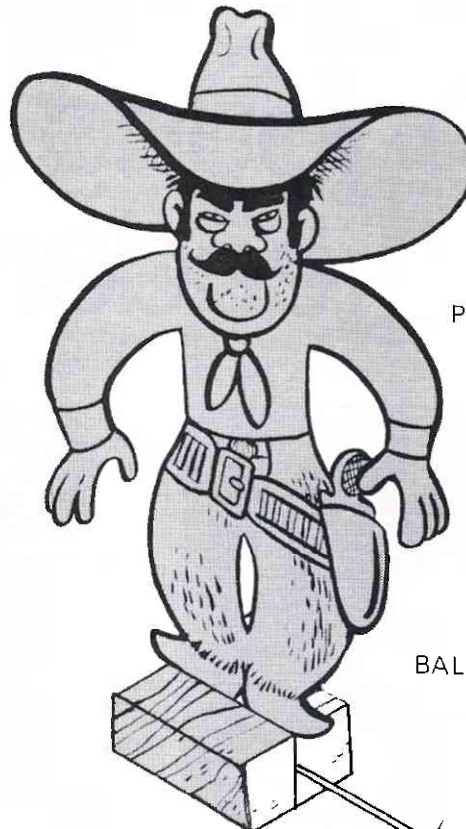


PHOTO
BACKDROP



PHOTOGRAPH

BALSAM BLOCKS

LENGTH OF
WIRE



13

when they have dried, glue them in place across the two upright boxes; this is the front of the stage.

Now paint the front of the boxes to resemble a stage front, with pillars or swags of material; here the imagination has free reign.

Cut a piece of cardboard to fit the overall measurements of the outside front; that is, three boxes long by the upright measurement. Glue to it a scenic picture from a magazine or large Christmas card to fit this cardboard. This will be the backdrop; glue it in place at the back of the stage.

Cut a piece of material for a curtain (velveteen preferred): the width of the entire stage construction (to allow some fullness) and about one inch longer than the stage opening; cut material with pinking shears and a hem won't be needed. Cut this curtain in half to give a centre opening. Fold over an inch at the top and stitch in place as a casing for the wire holder. Cut a piece of wire half an inch shorter than the complete stage front; run this through the curtain casing; turn in each end of the wire in a small loop to make a holder. With cellulose tape fasten wire curtain rod to back of stage opening.

The Actors

Cut pictures of people from old photographs, magazines or cards; the dustjacket of a book whose characters are portrayed will give the whole cast of the play. Leave $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch of paper on the bottom of each body. Pictures may need to be glued to light cardboard, before final trim, to give them enough body.

For each actor, cut two pieces, each about $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inches long, of $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch-square balsa wood. Glue one piece of wood to the front and one to the back of the piece of paper left at the bottom of the actor. Cut a piece of wire about 18 inches long; make a small loop handle at one end; push the other end into the end of the balsa wood base; glue in place.

Make as many actors as required for your first play. Put stage on a table. Draw curtains; prepare first scene. The actors are pushed back and forth by the wire handles; use one person to speak for and manipulate each character. As the operator behind the scenes speaks the lines, he makes the little figure tremble slightly to draw the audience's attention to it.



Training Young Leaders

By L.C. Wilcox, Program Services

In 1970 Boy Scouts of Canada introduced two new leadership categories known as Scouters-in-training and activity leaders. The following conditions apply:

Scouters-in-Training

1. May be either male or female, ages sixteen or seventeen.
2. Females work only with Wolf Cub packs. Males work with either Wolf Cub packs or Boy Scout troops.
3. Receive full recognition as leaders in Boy Scouts of Canada, including registration and insurance coverage and recognition for services rendered. They may wear the uniform of the section or youth organization to which they belong as a youth member, or the adult leader uniform, and may participate fully in the Adult Education Program as appropriate to their needs.
4. Assist with the operation of any aspect of program under the guidance of the section Scouter.
5. Are asked to state their preparedness to participate in a training program to equip them for their job.

Activity Leaders

1. May be either male or female, ages fourteen or fifteen.
2. Work only with Wolf Cub packs.
3. Receive recognition through registration and insurance coverage and recognition for services rendered. They may wear the uniform of the section or youth organization to which they belong as a boy or girl member.
4. Assist with the conduct of activities and serve as instructors or helpers under the direction of the pack Scouter.
5. Are asked to state their preparedness to participate in a training program to equip them for their job.

Most training opportunities for activity leaders and Scouters-in-training are likely to come about on the job, through leader planning meetings, running games and other activities. As a result, you, as the pack or troop Scouter, will find yourself in the position of helping the young person become oriented to the job and acquire the necessary skills and knowledge.

The following is to provide some basic ideas around this training:

First Contact

As soon as the young person has been recruited, some form of initial explanation should take place. Ideally, you would sit together and provide information about the newcomer's job. Some of the things to cover include: what you are trying to do in the pack or troop; an explanation of what the job entails; provide copies of the handbooks and suggest a reading program; explain the help available through the Scouters, through your council Scouters and training opportunities. Provide time for questions and discussion.

Meeting the Section

Some introductions should be planned and take place at the first pack or troop activity that the new activity leader or Scouter-in-training attends. If "left to chance," the newcomer may feel ill-at-ease or neglected. Include an introduction to fellow Scouters and to the boys; a tour of the section's facilities, including the meeting hall and equipment; an explanation of general meeting/activity arrangements; and some idea of forthcoming activities and his or her role in them. Arrange for immediate and simple assignments — running a game or showing how to do a craft. Provide the opportunity to observe an activity, then to have a part in running something similar.

The Next Weeks

The immediate goal of training activity leaders and Scouters-in-training should be to provide them with skills to help them in their first several weeks of working with boys. Depending on how you use their services, this probably will mean some knowledge of games and skill in games' leadership; how to help boys with badge work; how to tell stories; or assist with craft work; something about nature lore; or hike leadership.

Opportunity to learn about Scouting in a practical

way and to test one's skill should be provided. You might team the newcomer with an experienced Scouter who will serve as a mentor. Find out what the young person knows about and can do — then make use of this. Build on what he or she can do, progressing from less difficult to more difficult things.

Assign the newcomer a job, discuss how it might be tackled, then afterward sit down and discuss: How did it go? What other ways could it be done?

Some areas for assignments and learning about the job follow:

Six and pack operations	or	Patrol and troop operations
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Program Planning
Program Resources

Star and badge activities for Cubs	or
------------------------------------	----

Scout badges and awards

Creative activities for Cubs: story telling, acting, music, handicrafts	or
---	----

Patrol and troop activities, arts and crafts

Outdoor activities for Cubs	or
-----------------------------	----

Hiking, camping, travelling, water and winter activities for Scouts

Games
Health and Safety
Records, Finances, Reports

There are two concerns that face activity leaders and Scouters-in-training that one should keep in mind:

The first is the tendency of young people, when first working as leaders with younger-age boys, to be overly-authoritarian. This may result from their image of the way adults have behaved with them. It may stem from the newness of their situation and their need to establish themselves. In any event, early training experiences should emphasize the need to work **with** boys rather than dominate or bully.

The second is the position of the young person — somewhere between the boys and the adult leaders. The young leader is no longer a boy or girl, but a young man or woman who has put much of childhood behind. Yet he or she is not an adult. You have the difficult task of helping the young person to feel accepted by the adult leaders while relating well to the boys.

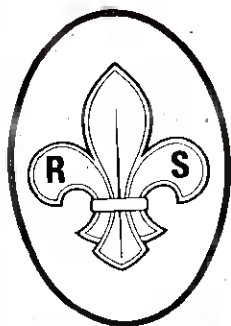
Further Learning

Some other things that might be worked into discussions with activity leaders and Scouters-in-training are:

- Understanding boys, how they grow, and working **with** boys.
- Relationships with others - parents, peers, Scouters
- Leadership
- How to make decisions
- Community leadership courses available through other agencies and institutions (church, school, teacher training)
- Adult Education Program of Boy Scouts of Canada

ROVER LOGO CONTEST

The National Rover Subcommittee is sponsoring a contest open to all Rovers across Canada. First prize (if there is a change from the present symbol) will be a Wood's Arctic Voyageur sleeping bag, valued at \$59.95 and donated by the Supply Services of National Headquarters.



SHOULD WE KEEP WHAT WE HAVE NOW?

- YES ☐ If yes, please cut out and return this.
- NO ☐ If no, please submit your ideas.

All entries should be sent direct to:

BOY SCOUTS OF CANADA
National Headquarters
Mr. Dennis W. Lewis
P.O. Box 5151, Postal Station "F"
Ottawa 5, Ont.



The contest guidelines are as follows:

- Any Rover entering the contest must be a registered member of a Rover crew.
- The design must be suitable for wear on the left shirt pocket of the Rover shirt and on the red Rover beret.
- Design must be submitted in colour and must be no larger than 2" x 2" in diameter.
- The contest closing date will be May 1, 1971; any entries received after that date will not be accepted.
- Selection will be made at the 2nd National Rover Conference in Saskatoon, August 24-27, 1971.

A few years ago a paper was written entitled, "Scoutmaster -- Man or Myth?" This paper dealt with the question of the demands placed on a volunteer leader -- specifically a Scoutmaster -- and covered the expectation he would also discharge all his obligations to home, family and church in the remaining time available outside of work.

We have decided to resurrect this paper (as well as the subject) and pose these questions to you for comment.

- 1) Does Scouting demand, or tend to expect, too much time from a section leader?
- 2) What are the IMMEDIATE needs or priorities a section leader has that require help from the organization?

Before answering, consider the following:

We know, of course, that the section Scouter has been in Scouting since its inception. The leader's objective was to help boys obtain what was the AIM of the Movement through selection objectives. So it is today.

Originally, the section Scouter was a person with time to spare to do just such a job and, often, the means to carry it out without financial consideration. His job was singular and straightforward: to guide a group of boys in **Scouting for Boys**; and they had one book as a common source of information.

Over the years the leader's job -- like Topsy -- has just grown. The leader now has a library of books and many other sources of information, many of them conflicting.

Social conditions also have changed. The Movement has grown tremendously

and become an organization. Where there are people who will make time and money available, they tend to fill positions in the higher echelons of the organization. Today the demand is so great for leaders in all walks of life that one can no longer select just-the-best, or even leave it just to those who volunteer.

Competition is high for a boy's time, and even schools are branching out in areas of activities that were reserved in the past for "after-school groups." The demand for competitive and challenging types of programs also has placed a strain on a leader's time, available finances and resources.

The questions these facts pose, of course, are very real:

With the changed conditions and increased demands, is it practical, or indeed possible, for a section Scouter to discharge satisfactorily ALL THE RESPONSIBILITIES the Movement has placed upon him?

Consider the following DESIRED REQUIREMENTS of a leader:

- a) be happily married and preferably have children of his own;
- b) remain happily married;
- c) discharge all his obligations to home, family and church;
- d) maintain an interest outside Scouting;
- e) improve his professional status;
- f) take all the training in Scouting required of him;
- g) meet the demands of his Scout section and leadership role.

As a rough calculation, a man has:
 4 hours' free time per week night = 20 hours
 12 hours' free time per Saturday = 12 hours
 8 hours' free time per Sunday = 8 hours

This totals 40 hours per week or approximately 175 hours per month. A man

who has reasonably high commitment to Scouting might give 71 hours or more a month to Scouting activities. This covers time in preparation for section meetings:

- group committee meetings
- patrol, troop or section meetings,
- camp, hikes and outdoor activities
- boy training and badge work
- district or regional meetings
- sponsor meetings

The time demand does not take into consideration:

- a) summer camp
- b) training -- either "taking" or "giving"
- c) visiting parents of boys
- d) reading Scout literature, magazines, bulletins
- e) monthly meetings for short-range planning

Other considerations would cover:

- a) district functions
- b) father and son banquets
- c) waste paper drives or other fund-raising projects
- d) community good turns

Remember, too, there are many little demands made on a leader at home:

- a) phone calls for the leader from boys, parents, Scout officials
- b) equipment kept at home
- c) demands made on family budget by purchase of personal Scout equipment, attending camps and functions, use (or misuse) of leader's car

No doubt, many leaders could add to the list and, when one thinks the whole thing through, there are many valid reasons why available time is getting tighter even with a so-called, shorter work week. There are many valid reasons, too, why Scouting engaged in change has somewhat increased the work load.

We could all argue long and loud on both sides about these reasons; however, we now are directly concerned with the REALITY of time available and whether, in your opinion, Scouting places too many demands on you as a section Scouter.

Write to us and tell us:

- 1) In what way are these demands placed on you? Is the organization being realistic?
- 2) What can the organization do to help you with your most immediate needs and priorities at the section level where you work with the boys?

Be brief and to the point. If you do not wish to add your name and address -- fine. However, individual returns in any case will not be published. If we should want to publish any at a later date, we first would obtain written permission from the writer.

Think things out carefully and express the way you feel about the questions posed. Help us to help you. Write to Boy Scouts of Canada, National Council, Program Services, Box 5151, Station "F," Ottawa 5, Ont.

TIME

and
the
Volunteer



By Dennis W. Lewis, Program Services

SCOUT ACHIEVEMENT AWARDS

Due to the way the requirements are worded in the **Canadian Scout Handbook** for achievement awards — Pioneer, Voyageur and Pathfinder — many Scouts, counsellors and leaders have made different interpretations of the way a Scout qualifies for an award.

The achievement awards are all based on achievement badges at that stage: BRONZE, SILVER or GOLD. The gold stage (Pathfinder), of course, is based on gold stage badges only.

To clarify the requirements a little more, the following outline has been prepared for your information and use. Scouts should cut out the list and place it in their handbooks.

IMPORTANT: Unless your troop has decided otherwise, it isn't intended that a Scout work through all the bronze stage badges first before moving on to the next level. If a Scout has the necessary ability and skill, he may try for, earn and wear a silver stage or gold stage without ever going through a lower stage.

THE BRONZE STAGE — PIONEER

- Bronze Citizen (or higher); plus three achievement badges at the bronze stage (or higher: silver or gold).
- One of the achievement badges must be either Anchor, Campcraft or Exploring at the **bronze stage** (or higher).

THE SILVER STAGE — VOYAGEUR

- Silver Citizen (or higher); plus four achievement badges at the **silver stage** (or higher: gold).
- One of the achievement badges must be either Anchor, Campcraft or Exploring at the **silver stage** (or higher).

THE GOLD STAGE — PATHFINDER

- Gold Citizen — plus four achievement badges at the **gold stage**.
- One of the achievement badges must be either Anchor, Campcraft or Exploring at the **gold stage**.

To qualify for an award at any level, a Scout must meet the requirements by having the **award stage** badges (or **higher**), even though he may have two or three other achievement badges at a lower level.

The wording in the **Canadian Scout Handbook** and the **Scout Badge Book** seems to leave many Scouts and leaders with the impression that some of the **qualifying badges** for awards — at any level — can be at the lower level or bronze stage. The wording in the Handbook and Badge Book will be corrected when they come up for reprint.

SPECIALTY BADGE PROGRAMS

We would still like to hear from any Scouts, patrols and troops about the program they use for the **Specialty Badge**.

If your patrol or troop has a special program for the Specialty Badge and you would like to share it with other Scouts, write in and let us know.

Don't forget to add your name, troop number, town and province.

17

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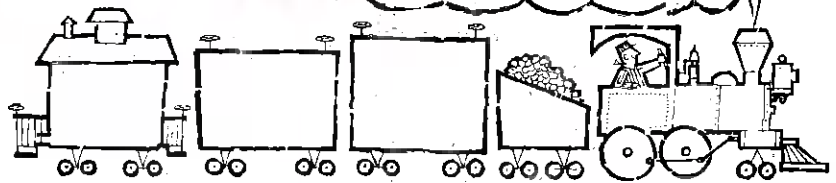


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GOING PLACES - MEETING PEOPLE

TRAVEL AND EXCHANGE



Have you ever wanted to explore other parts of Canada with your friends? Do you believe it would be a good idea if other Canadians could see how your community really lives and feels?

These things are possible through Travel and Exchange. Since 1965 over six hundred members of Boy Scouts of Canada have travelled, visited and hosted other Canadian Scouts. This was made possible through the assistance of the Department of the Secretary of State.

Now it is possible for any Venturer company or Rover crew which wishes to undertake a travel and exchange project to apply for financial assistance directly to the Travel and Exchange Division of the Secretary of State.

Travel and exchange projects must involve inter-provincial travel and participants must be involved in the planning and execution of the project.

Companies or crews which wish to undertake an exchange project must obtain a travel permit from their local Scout council.

Full details of the financial assistance are available from:

The Voluntary Agencies Program
Travel and Exchange Division
Department of the Secretary of State
130 Slater Street
Ottawa, Ont.

Additionally, the services of the department's regional offices are available to you. The following is a list of their locations and addresses:

REGIONAL OFFICES — DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE

Eastern Canada

St. John's, Nfld.
P.O. Box E5368
Humphrey Gilbert Federal Building
Duckworth St., East End Station
Regional Liaison Officer: Mr. L. Hyslop

Halifax, N.S.
1521 Dresden Row
Regional Liaison Officer: Mr. J.F. Glasgow

Moncton, N.B.
Citizenship Branch
General Delivery
Dominion Public Building
Main Street
Regional Liaison Officers: Mr. L. Siros
Mr. McKerville

Quebec

Montreal
305 Dorchester St. W.,
Suite 824, Montreal 128
Regional Liaison Officers: Mr. A. Daigle
Mr. Serre
Mr. Gray

Quebec City
Palais Montcalm, Room 24B
St. Jean Street
Regional Liaison Officers: Mrs. L. Savard
Mr. Margen

Rouyn-Noranda
P.O. Box 395
243 Murdock Street
Noranda
Regional Liaison Officer: Mr. R. Bernier

Ontario

Toronto
55 St. Clair Avenue E.
Regional Liaison Officers: Mr. G.P. Allen
Miss Krish

London
395 Dundas Street
London 14
Regional Liaison Officers: Mr. E.B. Sexsmith
Mr. J.M. Morin

Thunder Bay
Room 213, 33 Court South
Postal Station "P"
Regional Liaison Officer: Mr. J. McGuire

Sudbury
Room 346, Federal Building
19 Lisgar Street S.
Regional Liaison Officer: Mr. K.C. Alexander

Hamilton
Room 523, 150 Main Street W.
Hamilton 10
Regional Liaison Officer: Mr. E.E. Smee

Ottawa
130 Slater Street
Regional Liaison Officer: Mr. Guy Voisan

Western Canada

Edmonton
10534 - 100 Street
Regional Liaison Officers: Mr. B. Ray
Mr. B. Yamashita
Mr. J.M. Olivier

Regina
850 Avord Tower
Regional Liaison Officers: Mr. B. Mitchell
Mr. R. Marcotte

Winnipeg
401 Federal Building
Regional Liaison Officers: Mr. Walter Hlady
Mr. L. Ferguson

Vancouver
325 Granville Street, Room 614
Regional Liaison Officers: Mr. B.D. Marshall
Mr. K. Ip

WE HEARD YOU!!

(continued from page 7)

(e) There will be planned program input to both the boy and adult magazines (this commenced in January 1971). The material will concentrate on relating program concepts to activities. A form will be provided in which readers can express their views about various issues.

(f) A document—"Involvement in Boy Scouts of Canada"—has been produced and circulated to provincial commissioners and Scout executives. It contains a number of case histories and should provide valuable background for both trainers and leaders.

(g) A badge book for the Boy Scout section is NOW available. This is directed to boys but also will be a handy reference book for Scouters.

Leaders and Leader Training

(a) Provincial commissioners have been requested to express their needs for 1971 in respect to attendance at a National Training Institute. This training will be decentralized to provide for greater exposure and more specific attention to local needs. Attendance at sessions of the N.T.I. provides an excellent opportunity for informal discussion and skill development through carefully designed exercises.

(b) The National Council has approved the establishment of positions known as Scouters-in-training and activity leaders. This should provide an excellent source of assistance to troop Scouters, Scout counsellors and advisors.

(c) The Adult Leader section Subcommittee of the Program Committee is conducting an extensive review of the role of section Scouters to aid in the selection, recruitment and training of Scouters and, at the same time, taking a close look at the needs of trainers and service teams so that they, in turn, can better satisfy the needs of section Scouters.

(d) Use will be made of the magazines to discuss

the use of flexibility, the reasons for choices and the importance of decision-making in the growth of young people.

(e) The Program and Organization Committees are seeking to clarify, as quickly as possible, the kind of support required by program sections from councils, and should be helpful in determining the best method of operation for service teams and trainers. They are also seeking ways to develop better communications with Scouters so that your views form part of the background for making decisions in program.

Program Committee

(a) The Program Committee itself has undertaken to give greater emphasis to camping and other outdoor activities within the framework of program. This will help to provide direction to programs developed locally.

(b) The Scout Subcommittee of the Program Committee has given a high priority to a review of the badge scheme and content based upon observations received in the field.

(c) A similar priority has been given by the Venturer Subcommittee of the Program Committee to a study of the use and value of the badge scheme. In addition, articles will appear in both boy and adult magazines for young men in this age group.

Well, there it is. I feel that we should be encouraged by the advance over the past three years, but we do have a distance to go. I hope you will feel, having read this message, that those of us at the national, provincial, district and section group committee levels, who are directly concerned with programs and leaders, are determined to have a better understanding of your needs and to give you the best possible support. Meanwhile, your contributions to the survey have been deeply appreciated, as is your involvement with our future citizens and leaders. A sincere "thank you."

May I add how grateful I am to those who made the survey possible, the provincial commissioners, provincial Scout executives, National Headquarters and a host of unnamed others who assisted them.

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By Richard B. Tucker, Cubmaster, Pack 8, Needham, Mass.
Reprinted from Scouting, Magazine of the Boy Scouts of America

"How to Succeed as Cubmaster Without Really Trying"

If you're Cub Scouting more now and enjoying it less, don't switch to flying-saucer gazing. Goof off a little. Stick with the blue and gold -- but have fun doing it. Don't work at it so hard. Share the wealth.

There's only one catch to this. You've got to keep up appearances and goof off without people, especially other leaders, realizing it. Otherwise your pack will go to pot. But this behind-the-scenes goofing off isn't hard to manage. Some people have to learn the fine art. To others, like myself, it comes naturally. You see, I'm lazy. It's like a disease. No matter how good my intentions, my actions are few and far between.

If you're as bad as I am, the mere thought of having to dream up ways of getting out of work is appalling. That's why I was quite concerned when I finally said I'd be Cubmaster -- after two pack committeemen had forced me into a corner of my living room. Even the joy of seeing my arm untwist to a natural position didn't ease the apprehension I felt at knowing I'd have to do extra work.

After I'd hastily ushered the committeemen out the door, shock set in. By habit I stretched out on the sofa, from which position I felt I could best consider my problem.

Suddenly I remembered the old business executive axiom, "Delegate responsibility." Here I was at the top of the pack. Nobody could dump any work on me and I could dump it all on someone else. I started to make my plans.

For the next few weeks I devoured all the Cub Scouting literature I could find. I went to a couple of leaders' round-tables and sat in the back row at a series of training sessions. Then I got together with the pack committee and my assistant Cubmaster and passed out the details. Things were looking up. I ended up with nothing. Just had to show up and act official at the pack meetings. After that meeting I knew I could go back to the sofa again.

I did. And the next night my wife traipsed in and asked if I could help her plan her first den meeting. I was really "shook." If my wife wanted to be a Den Mother, why couldn't she plan her own meetings? I decided to plan a couple of sample meetings for her and tell her to take it from there. Then an awful thought hit me. There were eight dens. My wife's questions were only the beginning.

Again I got crafty. I retired to my study for a few evenings with some old and new program quarterlies and the **How Book of Cub Scouting**. Next I invited the Den Mothers and the committee to my house.

As they arrived I got them into a relaxed frame of mind with a simple icebreaking game. Then the surprise. I outlined, in detail and minute by minute, a month of sample den meetings. I showed how all my wonderful ideas on the theme were actually taken from Scouting literature.

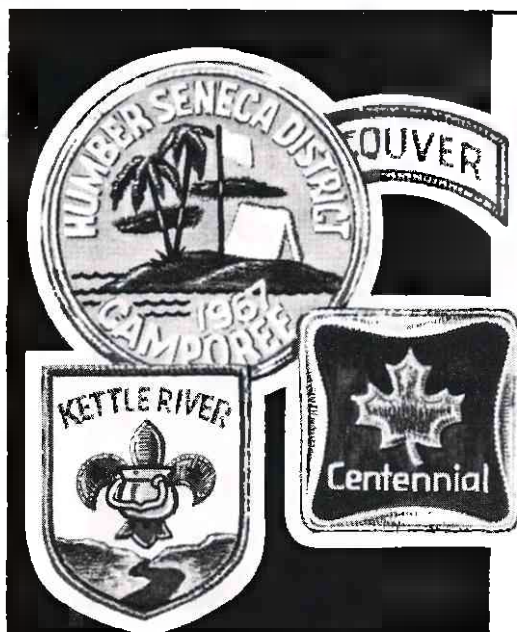
There was plenty of excitement and eager chitchat from the Den Mothers from then on. While they were in such a grateful mood, I explained how easy it would be to have almost all their den meeting planning handed to them on a silver platter. If each of them would give one monthly presentation of planned den meetings, the remainder of the year would be taken care of. I didn't have to do any selling on the idea. By the time the meeting broke up we had the whole year lined up, including a schedule of *monthly meetings in the homes of members*.

I went back to my sofa and played it cosy. Before summer rolled around I took care of one other detail. Some of the Den Mothers felt that they'd worked pretty hard during the year and were not anxious to continue. I could just see myself in September, ringing doorbells in search of new Den Mothers. Not for me.

I suggested that each Den Mother have a mothers' "coffee" and discuss who was going to take the den leadership the next year. With eight mothers in each den I recommended that each mother be given a fair chance at the job. The Den Mothers got the message. Came September and I had a full complement of Den Mothers.

I'm now heading into my sixth year as Cubmaster. Each year it seems that I latch onto some new gimmick that allows me to goof off a little more. When parents commiserate with me and wonder how I can do all the work, year after year, I just smile. I don't dare tell them how soft my sofa is.

20



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An outdoor winter meeting has tremendous appeal. Some of the suggestions below are based on a skating rink that can be taken over by the Cubs or Scouts for an hour or so.

Snow sculpture usually requires little more than good, damp snow AND warm, dry, waterproof clothing.

Sometimes an indoor game or two help to settle and revive the gang if the meeting finishes inside with a warm drink and a song or two.

Our Japanese song has been written for the 13th World Jamboree, to be held in Japan in August.

13th WORLD JAMBOREE SONG

第13回世界ジャンボリーの歌

(明るい道を)

AKARUI MICHIO

作詞 山崎 啓子
作曲 山崎 啓子

元気に力強く (早くならぬよう) A=拍子 (clapping)



1. あ る い み ち を ひ ら け ひ ら け
A. ka-ru-i Mi-chi o Hi-ra-ke Hi-ra-ke
2. た の し く ふ じ を あ お ぞ あ お ぞ
Ta-no-shi-ku Fu-ji o A-o-zo A-o-zo



ジャンボリー ジャンボリー あしたをのびして
Jam-bo-ree (clap thrice) Jam-bo-ree A-shi-ta, o Me-za-shi-te
ジャンボリー ジャンボリー かきくみらいを
Jam-bo-ree (clap thrice) Jam-bo-ree Ka-ka-ku Mi-rai o



す す ん す す ん ジャンボリー ジャンボリー
Su-su-n Su-su-n Jam-bo-ree Jam-bo-ree
う た ろ う た ろ う ジャンボリー ジャンボリー
U-ta-o U-ta-o Jam-bo-ree Jam-bo-ree



た か な る む ね に い る も え た つ き ぼ う Oh
Ta-ka-na-ru Mu-ne ni-wa Mo-e-ta-tsu Ki-bo-o Oh
わ か さ が あ る け る ほ か ら の ひ と ら ね Oh
Wa-ka-sa-ga A-ru-ru-ru Ho-ka-ra no Hi-to-ra-ne Oh



ジャンボリー ジャンボリー Oh, oh ジャンボリー
Jam-bo-ree Jam-bo-ree Oh, oh Jam-bo-ree
ジャンボリー ジャンボリー Oh, oh ジャンボリー
Jam-bo-ree Jam-bo-ree Oh, oh Jam-bo-ree

HERE FOR FUN

(Tune: Auld Lang Syne)

We're here for fun right from the start,
So drop your dignity,
Just laugh and sing with all your heart,
And show your loyalty.
May all your troubles be forgot,
May this night be the best,
Join in the songs we sing tonight,
Be happy with the rest.

SKATING RELAYS

Obstacle Course: Set out objects that players must go over, under, around, and even open and close.

Single Skate Race: Players wear only one skate.

Push or Pull Race: Players move in pairs with one pushing or pulling the other.

WINTER BASEBALL

Play by regular rules, but have players on skates.

RED LIGHT, GREEN LIGHT

Cubs on skates line up along one end of rink. One Cub at centre ice is the Caller. He turns his back and calls either "Red light," which means skaters must stop moving; or "Green light," which means skaters may move toward the opposite end of the rink. As soon as the Caller gives the instruction, he turns around. If he sees anyone moving on "Red light," that person must return to the starting line.

Winner is the first Cub to pass the Caller (or other finish line); he becomes the new Caller.

FOR AN ADVENTURE IN EATING, WHY NOT TRY:

**FREEZE-DRIED MEATS
FREEZE-DRIED VEGETABLES
FREEZE-DRIED FRUITS
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SNOW SCULPTURE

Have each small group make a rough framework over which snow slush is packed and then shaped. Good subjects are animals, buildings, human figures, ships, cars, natural scenery.

If you want to make this a contest, divide prizes between small sculpture and larger statues. Points to be considered are originality, appearance, balance, solidarity and artistry of carving.

FARMYARD FROLICS

Each boy is handed a slip of paper bearing the name of a domestic animal or bird.

On the signal to start, each begins to act the creature in dumb show, at the same time looking out for others of the same species. When three or more have been collected, they may begin to give voice.

The first herd, covey or flock in full chorus is declared the winner.

SMILE TAG

A quickie, for a break; allow about five minutes. Players form two equal lines facing each other and about three feet apart. One is "Heads," the other "Tails." The Scouter tosses a coin and calls out the side turned up. If it is "Heads," the Heads laugh and smile while the Tails must remain solemn. The Heads try to make the Tails laugh. Those who laugh have to join the Heads' side. The coin is tossed again and, if it comes up Tails, the Tails have to try to make the Heads smile. In five to seven minutes the line with the greatest number of players is the winner.

THERE WAS A BEE

(Tune: How Dry I Am)

There was a bee-i-e-i-e
Sat on a wall-i-al-i-al,
And it did buzz-i-uz-i-uz,
And that's not all-i-al-i-al.

There came a boy-i-oy-i-oy
With a big stick-i-ick-i-ick,
He gave that bee-i-e-i-e
An awful lick-i-ick-i-ick.

And then that bee-i-e-i-e
That boy did sting-i-ing-i-ing,
And it did hurt-i-urt-i-urt
Like everything-i-ing-i-ing.

And then that boy-i-oy-i-oy
Let out a yell-i-ell-i-ell,
He lit for home-i-ome-i-ome,
He's running still-i-ill-i-ill.

SISTER MARY

(Tune: Comin' Thro' the Rye)

Sister Mary bought a canary
From the butcher's boy;
She hung it within the dairy,
Where it was her joy.
But the bird would never whistle
And she wondered why —
Until she saw the sparrow's feathers
Comin' through the dye!

SCOUTING'S FIRST LADY



(continued from page 5)

still go there now and then. My husband is buried there and I shall be buried there when the time comes. It is a delightful part of the world but, of course, it is very much changed in recent years, you know. The whole world is changing and Africa, perhaps, is changing more than any place.

JFM: *You were telling me that your doctor has curtailed future travels.*

Lady B.-P.: Well, I have travelled, as you know, very considerably. I have gone on travelling whilst I could be of use to those organizations who invited me to visit them. I have been around the world several times. Earlier this year I toured all over South Africa; I also toured England this year and, in July, flew to the United States to attend a wonderful jamboree. When I came back from this trip, I was a little smitten with a thing called diabetes; not really an illness, only a way of life, as you might say. You have to be careful with your diet and that is a thing I have never dreamt of doing because I have been able to eat anything. Now I am being kept severely under control, because I've got to keep the diabetes under control to go on living, and being of use on my typewriter, and to be able to visit friends and welcome them here in my home. But they say I shouldn't undertake any more of those exacting tours overseas. So, if anybody wants to talk to me, they must come and see me in my home.

JFM: *Do you get many visitors here at your home?*

Lady B.-P.: Well, here you are from Canada today. I had America yesterday. I've got the Chief Guide from the Philippines tomorrow. In between there are people who come into England for a short time, who go to the offices in London, and they ring me up and say that so-and-so is in town from somewhere and would like to see me. Well, of course, I do like to welcome them but I can't have too many because time runs by very quickly and it is very exacting to be on duty, as you might say, all the time. I don't like to be caught unawares. I don't like people to be in England and want to see me but leave it to the last minute to ring me up on the telephone, because my days do get very well filled up.

Then, at the end of this month, we are going to have the christening of my great-grandson here and I have sixty people coming for lunch, and then a good number coming along to the actual christening in the Chapel Royal. My house is almost like a hotel, with people coming and going all the time. It's a very great joy to have a home and all my children congregating here, and I'm very fortunate in my two daughters who are very happily married; they are

both in this country now, as is my grandson who has inherited the title. He is married to a charming wife who is doing a lot of Guides—he is doing Scouts—and it's very nice that they are carrying on the tradition.

JFM: *What would the Founder think of today's permissive society, with our hippies, cults and so on?*

Lady B.-P.: Well, as you know, he was ahead of his time, as was his father; and he was always very patient and understanding. I think he would have been very distressed at some of the happenings of today, but I don't think that he would have been unduly worried because he would have believed that sanity would come in the end. These young people today, who are a little bit out of hand, it's as if they are seeking something. I wish they could find what they want through our program for body, mind and soul. It's just a phase they are going through and I think that, in the end, right and sense will prevail.

JFM: *The world now celebrates your birthday and the Founder's. How was it celebrated at home, with your family?*

Lady B.-P.: Well, really, there weren't many special family celebrations because we were usually travelling on behalf of the Movement at birthday time. Our first joint birthday celebration was aboard a ship on the way back to England from our 1912 honeymoon trip in North Africa. But do you know where our birthday celebration now begins each year? Thinking Day (Girl Guides) begins on Mt. Eden, near Auckland, New Zealand. There, in the darkness just before dawn, Guides assemble in a large circle and each girl, representing a particular country of the world and kneeling in the direction of that country, thanks God for our world-wide Movements, as the sun rises on the new day. Isn't that a wonderful way to begin a birthday celebration?

JFM: *It is our intention to use this interview in the February issue of The Canadian Leader magazine. Do you have a birthday message for members of the Scouting family in Canada?*

Lady B.-P.: Well, I'm delighted to feel that you in Canada, Boy Scouts and the Guides, are cooperating in celebrating our birthday. It was a wonderful, happy thing that my husband and I shared that day which, all over the world, has now become this very special day when we re-dedicate ourselves through service in Scouting to the community in which we live. Service to God, service to our fellow men and women. Scouting and Guiding in Canada is so strong and vigorous, and so well thought of, that I feel sure the present generation of boys and girls, who are sharing this great program that my husband invented, will show that they are as fine today as when we first started in England and made it a big thing in Canada, in years gone by. So, look forward and work for the future. And to you who are in the Movement today as members of this great family, may I offer you my best wishes for good Scouting, good Guiding and success in all that you are doing to help to promote the ideals for which we stand.

HAVE ALL YOUR BOYS MADE THE TEAM?



In any sports activity, the sign of really making the team is the wearing of a uniform. To make your boys really feel part of your Scouting team, encourage the wearing of the official uniform. Make sure they're ready for all the action and excitement of this, the greatest game of all. A properly uniformed Cub, Scout, Venturer or Rover is a walking advertisement for Scouting and smartly uniformed members will encourage others to join. Let's Go and Grow!



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