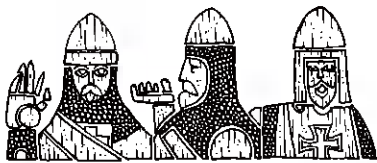


THE CANADIAN
leader

JANUARY 1971

1971
Winter
Autumn

Here it comes again!
Happy New Year



scouters' forum

Each month we publish a Scouter's problem, plus 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.

WHAT DO WE DO NOW?

We have run into a problem forming patrols in our troop. The troop has 21 boys in it and was formed in September by combining two troops. One troop was two years old and the other newly formed.

We have three Scouters. Two of us live in the neighbourhood and the third teaches grade six in the public school here but lives outside the area.

Troop activities got under way in the first week of October. We decided to use games which required the boys to choose buddies, form teams of three, relays, and just two large teams.

During the meeting in the fifth week, each boy was asked to write his name on a sheet of paper and list seven other boys he would like to be with in a patrol. At our Scouter meeting later we sorted out the lists. By cross-checking who selected whom, we ended up with three groups:

Group 1 - four boys in grade eight and two boys in grade six;

Group 2 - four boys in grade six and one boy in grade five;

Group 3 - five boys in grade six and one boy in grade seven;

- four boys who don't seem to fit into any groupings, with one boy standing out like a sore thumb.

As we listed the groups, we noted that the four grade-eight boys in Group 1 would likely want to tackle the gold level Achievement Badges; two boys in Group 2 are invested and have just about completed the bronze stage Winter Scouting Achievement Badge and all the boys in Group 3 are new Scouts.

We think we have done all the things suggested but still don't really have the troop in patrols. What do we do now?

- Scouter Don,
3rd Bell's Corners

IN REPLY

I found the Scouters' Forum most interesting in your November issue...Being a Scouter myself for 17 years, holding various ranks as DCM, akela, skipper, advisor, ACM and a tri-Gilwell holder, I can sympathize with all concerned...

Being in a car pool...I shared the article with others and an interesting discussion followed...at work I contacted the fellow worker who strongly supports pollution activities in our area.

The general feeling was the Scouts are bound by spiritual first and other things second...pollution being a moral feeling which is guided by a spiritual urge.

For the Venturers to mount a picket line around the company that is sponsoring them is like "biting the hand that feeds you." Being a large company and a major industry for Beaverville, this action of picketing or not picketing can be a public-image problem. One of my fellow workers didn't agree it would be a bad image.

There was a suggestion to write the council member in charge of water resources in the area and draw attention to this matter...

My thought is to invite all the city or town fathers

of Beaverville (mayor, etc.) and the president of the company and other dignitaries on a nice, comfortable trip up the river and then they could see for themselves how polluted the river is — include their wives.

If they won't come, invite their local press and other adults who might help give strength to the pollution problem on the trip.

Maybe a Scout event up the river that will draw people to exposure of the scene will draw attention.

How about an interview with the company's president and other dignitaries? How about a letter to council? And request a hearing at a public time with the town fathers and have a discussion period for this problem.

Could the member of parliament for the area not help some way?

Venturer advisor...failure for the company to follow: encourage a new source to sponsor you. This may show the company you do not wish to be hypocritical in the Scout Movement.

District commissioner...if the group is able to arrange these trips or do any of the suggestions, ask if you can attend as assistant to the advisor, acting like the anchor man.

- R. Ford, ACM, Orillia, Ont.



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THE CANADIAN leader

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JAMES F. MACKIE, Editor

BEATRICE LAMBIE, Assistant Editor MICHEL PLANT, Editorial and Advertising



COVER The January cover, designed by our art director, Bruce Rawlins, neatly ties up the new year in a pleasing package and reminds us that, just in case you don't like snow, the pleasant seasons of spring, summer and autumn are yet to come.

We hope that by this time you have done some planning for Scout - Guide Week '71, which isn't far off. Watch your February **Canadian Leader** for a special birthday interview with Lady Baden-Powell.

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ADVERTISING POLICY The selling of any product must be done on its own merits. The advertisement of any product or service does not indicate approval by the publishers unless so stated. Certain advertising in **THE CANADIAN LEADER** may contain offers of sales plans for individuals. The publishers do not assume any responsibility by warranty or otherwise with respect to the products offered in advertisements in the magazine. However, to the best of their knowledge, the value of such products is commensurate with the selling prices suggested. All advertisers in this magazine are familiar with the official policies of Canyouth Publications Ltd. and have indicated their willingness to abide by them. Anyone receiving information or literature in conflict with these policies should immediately notify the Editor, **THE CANADIAN LEADER**, Box 5112, Stn. "F", Ottawa 5, Ontario.

SUPPLY SERVICES NEWS

We regret any inconvenience caused by our back-ordering so many items late in 1970. In common with many other businesses, we found ourselves in a situation where, due to an upsurge in orders following a long period of reduced demand, we were unable to keep pace with the extra requests. We sincerely hope that we eventually satisfied all of your needs.

Venturers, your new **slacks** are proving popular. Complete your uniform with a pair of these multi-purpose, modern style, wash-and-wear slacks. These are an excellent buy at \$11.95.

Oh! Oh! A thoughtful customer has pointed out a "goof" on the back cover of the current catalogue: the price of the **Canadian Flag Emblem** (catalogue 01-916) should read .30¢, **NOT** .35¢. Sorry about that.

We commend the many shrewd customers who have taken advantage of the **bargains** listed in the December **Canadian Leader** -- this **discontinued Scout merchandise** is moving quickly, so get your order in today.

Scout Week will soon be here. You'll probably need to replenish your supplies of **banquet items** -- check with page 18-S of the catalogue to determine whether you can utilize any of the attractive items illustrated.

Scout Week is a popular time for **presentation awards** and "thank you's" -- pages 18-N, 18-T and 18-U are filled with illustrations of the many attractive and appropriate items which would please the heart of recipients. See your Scout dealer soon and avoid last-minute rush and disappointment.

Of interest to Scouts: the regular size **red sash** (catalogue 35-275) is 4-1/4" wide. The width of the **long sash** (catalogue 35-276), made for taller, older boys, has been increased to 5"; it is presumed that more space for badges will be required by this group and the new width allows for three in line across the sash.

We have discontinued the **Cub Scrap Book** (catalogue 20-262) because of the small demand.

CANOE TRIPS

ALGONQUIN PARK
ONTARIO

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

something for everyone

By Norman Brown, Publisher



Every boy in Canadian Scouting will start the new year with a brand new publication, designed especially for him and mailed to him at home.

Cubs will receive a new-look **Canadian Boy**, Scouts will get **New Trails**, and Venturers and Rovers can look forward to **Now**. All three will be printed and mailed for the first time early in January.

With the new publications, **Canadian Boy** magazine will disappear from the stage it has occupied for the past seven years, and join the ranks of other Scouting boy publications whose days ran out — the original **Canadian Boy**, printed in the 1920s, and the **Junior Leader** of the 1940s and '50s.

The decision to scrap the existing **Canadian Boy** and come out with three new publications was made by Canyouth Publications Ltd.'s board of directors after a year of intensive study of the publishing climate in Canada, the needs of Boy Scouts of Canada and the interests and changing attitudes of boys and young men.

Canadian Boy had been conceived in the early 1960s as a magazine for all boys, not just members of Scouting, and for its life was published as such. But it was evident with the passing of time that a boy publication aimed specifically at the interests of boy members of Scouting was probably equally viable. It was also evident that in an age of tremendous change, a publication covering such interests was badly needed as a source of information, inspiration and involvement for all boys in Scouting.

Another important fact had filtered through over the years — one publication could not hope to be all things to all boys. There was no way a magazine could hope to serve the needs of an age range from seven to twenty-three and maintain an identity. This dictated that more than one new publication be produced.

Adding up all these factors, it was decided to make the switch with the start of 1971, and to divide up the new publications along the logical lines of Cubs, Scouts and Venturers/Rovers, the last two combined because the small numbers involved would make separate publications an economic impossibility, and because of an overlap in the age groups involved.

There will be big changes in format and content from **Canadian Boy**. The three new publications will be printed in an 11½ by 16½-inch size, folded to 11½ by 8¼-inch size for mailing. Each will have a look and content all its own.

Although the great majority of the circulation of the three publications will go to members of Boy Scouts of Canada, the publishers will actively pursue subscriptions outside Scouting as well. In the past, almost 2,000 school and public libraries have subscribed annually to **Canadian Boy**, and it is hoped to maintain these and add to their numbers as well.

Canadian Boy for Cubs, hopefully, will reflect all the dynamism and curiosity of this age group. Heavy on art, puzzles, things to make and do, handicrafts, activities and Star work, the theme of the publication will be "fun on paper." Writing style will be simple and direct, and type will be large for easy reading. Some pages will be designed to be removed and hung as posters. The name of the publication was chosen from the hundreds of entries by Cubs in a contest in fall 1970. Winner was Cub John Fawcett, 10, of West Vancouver, B.C., who obviously liked the name we had been using. We liked it, too, and so kept it alive in a new form.

For Scouts, it will be **New Trails** — the name chosen by the judges and submitted by Scout Alexander MacKinnon, 12, of Halifax, N.S. The editors feel that this publication will be perhaps the toughest challenge of the three, in trying to write for boys at the age of puberty, when so many mental and physical changes are taking place. There will be a healthy portion of badge work, ideas for adventure schemes, camping and the outdoors, things to make, wide games, Scout news and idea exchanges. There will be less emphasis on art than in the Cub publication, and the writing style will be appropriate for the Scout-age boy.

Venturers and Rovers have been asking for a publication of their own for several years, and the emphasis in **Now** will be to make it truly their

own. Closer to a newspaper in look and content than the other publications, **Now** will throw its pages wide open to contributions from Venturers and Rovers. While definitely committed to publishing Venturer/Rover news and program aids, the publication will also attempt to act as a forum for the hopes, opinions and ideas of these young men as they search and examine many of the facets of adult life for the first time. The name **Now** was chosen by the judges from the entry of David Arsenault, a fifteen-year-old Venturer from Copetown, Ont.

What will the new publications mean to leaders? For one thing, the heavier emphasis on programs in the publications will assist leaders and boys in choosing appropriate activities. The boy publications' program content will be coordinated as far as possible with that of **The Canadian Leader** so that they complement one another and assist you in carrying out your work. For this reason, we'd like to urge that leaders who don't receive a boy publication subscribe now through their council office at fifty cents a year.

Non-uniformed adult members of Boy Scouts of Canada may subscribe to one of the new publications for \$1 a year, with a combined rate of \$1.75 for two of the publications and \$2.25 for all three.

Leaders can help us in the editorial end, too. With about three times as much to produce a year as in the past, the staff of the publications need all the help they can get! The emphasis on program and communications means that we'd like to get your ideas for publication — how-to-do-it projects, news items, upcoming events, unique approaches to activities and so on. Send your ideas and articles to the Editor of the boy publication concerned at Box 5112, Station F, Ottawa 5, Ont. Keep in mind that copy deadline for an issue is about six weeks in advance of the mailing date, and that the mailing dates for 1971 are the tenth of January, March, May, July, September and November.

We'd also like to have your opinions on the effectiveness of what we do run. Leaders can help us also by encouraging their boys to send their contributions to the publishers. The more active an interest the readers take, the better **Canadian Boy**, **New Trails** and **Now** will be. We can use their letters, jokes, penpals, stories and articles, photos and drawings. Over the course of seven years, **Canadian Boy** received more than 50,000 such communications from its readers, and we'd like to keep up the habit. And, of course, if you or your boys are missing copies you should be getting, write immediately to the Subscription Department at the above address. Please include all necessary information — the group, section, name, address and all numbers appearing on any labels.

And that's how you can help us. But, of course, the main aim is how we can help you and the other 300,000 members of Canadian Scouting who will receive one of the new publications. That's what we're here for and that's what we aim to do.

Publisher Norm Brown, with representatives of NOW's Ottawa printing house, examine the prototype issue, "hot off the press."



The Argonauts are a Scout group in Hilversum, Holland, who try to live up to their self-chosen name. Their Greek "ancestors" were a bunch of some fifty first-rate heroes who, according to legend, ventured aboard the "Argo" in quest of the Golden Fleece: a treasure hidden in the unknown East. Jason, their captain, and Hercules, their shipmate, led them through many adventures until they finally captured the fleece and brought it home...

A challenge for seafarers and even for land Scouts like the Dutch Rovers in Hilversum, who decided, some years ago, to travel to Greece, to hire a fisherman's boat and to try the story out.

It was a treasure hunt, historical track finding, practise in international understanding and meeting other cultures all at the same time. It was also a good story for the Dutch public -- and that is how the Argonauts managed to finance this trip and subsequent ones by themselves: by producing articles for newspapers and magazines, by writing books, by taking thousands of photographs and slides, by making recordings for radio programs, organizing photo exhibits and staging slides-and-music programs. The Argonauts went twice to Greece -- then they wanted to look beyond Europe and to discover some of the secrets of Asia. What better story could there be than the journey of Alexander the Great, the young Macedonian king who wanted to unite Europe and Asia under his sceptre? Thus the Argonauts travelled to the Middle East, following in the footsteps of the great king, visiting Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Iran as far as Teheran. The trip was made by ten Rover Scouts in two stationwagons, covering 22,000 kms. in the three hottest months of 1965 (student vacation!). It was a wonderful and unforgettable experience.

Then...and here begins the new story of the Argonauts.

Eva teaching an Afghan boy to play the flute.



(PHOTO BY ROBERT MAGNÉE)

When Alexander had conquered Persia, he continued to journey eastward, into the inner parts of Asia: the deserts of Seistan, the mountains of the Hindu Kush, the rivers of the Punjab, hitherto unknown to the Western world. Even today little is known of Central Asia, and as we Argonauts had become intrigued by this continent, we decided to follow the itinerary of Alexander as far as the Indus river. As soon as we had earned enough money to undertake the trip, we set off for Teheran.

This time there were fifteen of us, mostly students in various disciplines. A group of five made their way to Iran by car, a sturdy Peugeot station-wagon. Seven others, handicapped by shorter holidays, flew over by plane. Three more semi-hitchhiked with a Persian carpet dealer making a business trip to Iran. All of us were accommodated at the beautifully situated campsite of Manzarieh near Teheran and hosted by Dr. Hossein Banai and the Iranian Scout Movement.

The night before our departure, millions of city lights sparkled like the splendid crown jewels we had seen before in the National Bank of Iran. Behind it the horizon darkened and the desert began. What would come of this trip into Afghanistan, possibly Soviet Uzbekistan and Pakistan? Would we be able to grasp something more of the spirit of the Orient?

Let me tell you an experience we had in the steppes of eastern Iran, not far from the Soviet border. Arid land, bits of grass and stones, not a living soul to be seen but a lonely jeep struggling on its way over a sandy track. We were heading north by means of our compass.

From afar off we saw a black spot moving toward us. It was a big man on a fast-running donkey. He halted in front of the car and, holding a sharp knife in his fist, cast a fierce look upon us. Eva and Reina, the two girls in our group, and the boys, too, felt it difficult to hide their anxiety, but when nothing happened we relaxed. Rob took his camera while Reina presented the herdsman with some Dutch peppermint. He smiled and tried it. We muttered some Persian and Turkish, as our friend proved to be a Turkoman whose ancestors had been living for centuries in the steppes of Central Asia. Then he gave a loud cry -- and from an unseen spot a second young herdsman ran toward us, who on our request started singing Turkoman songs: about the loneliness of the plains, its dangers for the flocks, the struggle of man for life...

There is another desert before you reach the holy city of Meshed, where girls are supposed to wear a "chador," hiding everything but their eyes. Here we felt a heavy atmosphere around us, except at the Scout centre where we enjoyed an evening song party with boys from western Iran.

Then on to Herat, the main city of western Afghanistan, where we met many hippies on their way to Nepal. We wondered what moved them: just a desire for drugs? A real affection for the

INTO CENTRAL ASIA with...

Wide and mostly unpaved avenues with low houses in Herat. Modern roads and tall government buildings in Kabul, the capital of the kingdom of Afghanistan. Between these towns more than one thousand kilometres of concrete and asphalted roads in excellent state — a joint product of development aid by the Soviet Union and the U.S.A., which can easily be covered in two days. Ten Argonauts, however, preferred to follow the shorter but mountainous and deserted road along the Kuki-Baba, the western Hindu Kush range. They hired a Land Rover with an Afghan driver for a fortnight's ride and off they went into real adventure.

Our road was no more than a stony track, for trucks only. For the greater part of the year, no traffic was possible at all, the passes being blocked by heavy snowfalls and dangerous currents. Sometimes our road was crossed by deep river beds, at other moments it seemed to vanish completely. Khozim was an excellent driver who had made this trip several times before. "Foreigners never do it," he said, "and you will see why." Using all the gears, he managed to climb a steep hill — we were heavily bumped as we stood in the

A black and white photograph showing a dark-colored pickup truck in a desert environment. The truck's bed is filled with large, bulky items, possibly blankets or clothing, and several people are perched on top of this load. Two more people are visible inside the truck's cab area. On the ground around the truck, there are four other individuals: one stands near the front right, another further back to the right, and two others are partially visible on the far left. The ground is rocky and uneven, and the background shows a vast, open, arid landscape under a bright sky.

There was no sign of life — only barren slopes and meandering valleys with a few patches of grass. That day we passed along a cluster of nomad tents where children cheered at us. They greedily accepted a watermelon; fruit is scarce in these regions. The tribe kindly offered us their hospitality: a glass of green tea and a loaf of bread, treating us as friends, though the presence of five girls in long trousers must have been rather embarrassing for the men. The women in their colourful dresses, wearing no veils, were kept aside.

(continued on page 23)



ALEXANDER the GREAT

In space or surgery, farming or finance, nursing or news reporting, teaching, selling — 'the future belongs to the fit.'

The future belongs to those vigorous enough to live it — and shape it.

Plato believed this when he wrote that a mathematician or anyone else whose thoughts are much absorbed in intellectual pursuits must allow his body to have due exercise and practice gymnastics. This great teacher told his classes that there was probably very, very little danger of over-thinking, but there might be a vast degree of damage to the body by over-sitting.

We live in a nuclear and space age, with new demands and tremendous new dimensions. All this tends to make our youth sedentary as the need for physical effort is pushed more and more to the sidelines. We all agree that we live in the day of automation; with all its by-products and all sorts of gadgetry, we could easily

slide into the "abyss of softness!"

To help counteract these trends and after the tremendous success of the Centennial Athletic Awards program, the Canada Fitness Award has been developed. Hopefully, it will be a healthy means of alerting youth to the importance of fitness — a state in which they will function most effectively while at home, work and play.

We cannot solve the problem by saying our youth will achieve fitness by throwing bricks into television receivers, puncturing all automobile tires and casting radios into trash cans. It is rather a case of them learning to live with our many inventions and, at the same time, making certain they do not neglect fitness now and during later life.

The Canada Fitness Award is an incentive award program reaching those 7 to 17 years of age. It is designed to create better attitudes as well as greater aptitudes and skills that will affect them now and through the formative years.

The Canada Fitness Award is based on six Fitness Performance Tests which give an overall picture of the boys' and girls' general physical fitness condition. The norms by sex of each chronological age 7 to 17 years have been established for each of the six tests. These norms were developed by the research committee of the Canadian Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation under a Fitness and Amateur Sport research grant.

The six tests and specific purposes of each are as follows:

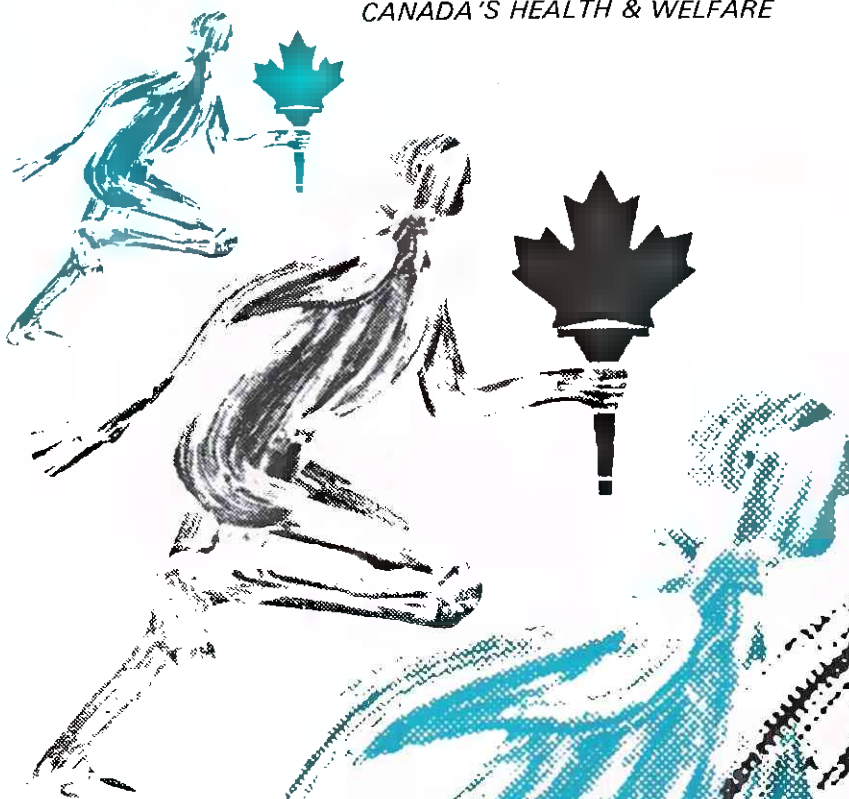
- One minute speed sit ups — strength and endurance of abdominal muscles;
- Standing broad jump — explosive muscle power of leg extensors;
- Shuttle run — speed and agility;
- Flexed arm hang — arm and shoulder girdle strength;
- 50-yard run — speed;
- 300-yard run — cardiovascular efficiency.

by S.E. Willette, Fitness and Amateur Sport Directorate

reprinted from

CANADA'S HEALTH & WELFARE

the future belongs to the fit



The program kit will contain a teacher's manual, instructional wall chart, large posters for half-way bulletin boards, small posters for classroom use and information flyers for the boys and girls to take home to their parents, giving details on the program.

Attractive crests will be awarded on the basis of the degree of achievement. The average of any four out of six test items can be used to determine the appropriate award.

A boy or girl must "average out" 95 to 100 percentile to earn the Gold Crest, the 80 to 94 percentile for the Silver Crest; and the 55 to 79 percentile for the Bronze Crest.

The Award of Excellence which is emblematic of superior achievement will be awarded to those boys and girls who reach the 95 to 100 percent level in all six tests.

The Canada Fitness Award Crest is derived from the Triskele, which is thought to be an ancient

symbol of the sun, and of the revival of life and prosperity. The symbol is found on monuments of Asia Minor that date as far back as 1300 B.C. A shield bearing this symbol appears on a vase designed as a prize in Athenian games during the sixth century B.C. The crest is very attractively done in metallic threads of gold, silver, bronze, red and white on a black background.

Each boy and girl will receive a "Personal Fitness Booklet" for his or her own individual yearly record. They will be able to keep track of their test scores and plot their percentile scores on a profile graph from year to year.

A lively and progressive promotional plan to advertise the Canada Fitness Award has been developed and will include a number of colourful TV and radio spot announcements, stimulating articles for newspapers and magazines and cartoon features to motivate the young fry and adult population

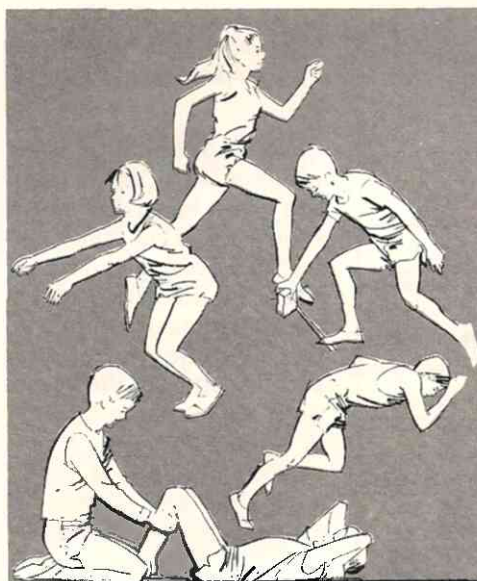
to the importance of fitness and the Award program.

The Canada Fitness Award is the first phase of an over-all Canadian scheme which is hoped will continue for many years. Succeeding phases are expected to include Sport Skill Tests for youth and an Adult Fitness Program.

Look at the Canada Fitness Award program with wide open eyes and give it your support so that our youth will have an action-plan which will help and encourage them to become living exponents of total fitness.

We hope that the program will thus help to improve the general quality of our nation's life. Remember, physical fitness is well established today as an essential quality for anyone desiring to make the most of himself and his life — "The Future Belongs to the Fit!"

THIS ACTIVITY could be used for a Troop Specialty Badge.



CAMPOREE IN THE SNOW

By Donald H. Swanson, Program Services

January is the month represented by Janus, the ancient Italian god with two faces - one looking ahead and one looking back. Probably a very appropriate figure as the wind blows the snow and the mercury shrinks back into its bulb at the bottom of the thermometer. It doesn't take much imagination to envision "Janus" as looking back at the warm summer days gone by and looking ahead to the coming of spring. While one shouldn't be faulted for doing a little dreaming of days gone by or yet to come, boys don't hibernate. **INTEREST IS WHERE THE ACTION IS.**

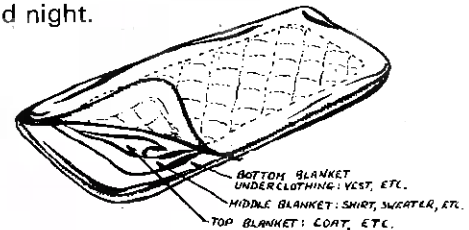
Want to involve your boys with another group? Looking for action, fun and a chance to learn and utilize new skills? Trying to find "adventure in the mud puddle," as B.-P. stated? Looking for a way to get your gang outdoors? I'd like to suggest that all of these questions and many more can be answered in two words - winter camporee.

In the October issue of *The Canadian Leader*, the article entitled "Camporee Fun" discussed camporees in a broad context. This time let's focus on a camporee during cold weather - in fact, a winter camporee.

degrees Fahrenheit seems to be a nice range. (Don't overlook the wind chill factor.)

Concern regarding the need for special equipment or personal gear can create some real blocks to conducting a winter camporee. Because of this, let's take a quick look at this area.

Two sleeping bags and a blanket will usually provide a warm bed. Make sure there is sufficient insulation between you and the ground. An air mattress is not a good choice but foam mattresses are very effective. A waterproof ground sheet with several layers of newspaper can also be used. Do not, under any circumstances, wrap yourself in plastic. The body gives off approximately two pints of water during the night and this moisture will condense on the plastic. Result: a wet sleeping bag and a cold night.



Clothing should be warm, windproof and, while not necessary, water repellent. For those who don't own special winter camping footwear, overshoes - the kind that buckle or zipper - can serve just as effectively. Two pairs of heavy wool socks and a felt sole keep feet snug and warm. Two books can assist in this whole area. One is the **Canadian Scout Handbook**, pages 386 to 416, and the other is the **Winter Scouting Handbook**. Both are available through your Scout supply dealer or Supply Services, National Headquarters.

Now let's look at activities. A winter camporee is a time for fast, vigorous pursuits.

Snowshoes, toboggans, skis, skating and even snowball fights can and should play a part in a winter camporee.

Capture the Flag (with a winter twist)

Allow each patrol or company one hour to build a snow fort. Mount a pennant on each fort. At the end of the hour, each team will attack the opposing fort or forts and endeavour to capture the flag. At the same time, they must protect their own fort and flag. If there are more than two teams involved, the first team to lose its flag must join the team which has captured its flag and assist in the attack on the other forts.

Race for the North Pole

Each team is provided with a map showing the location of the north pole (how about a barber pole

10

TO READ THE WIND-CHILL TABLE: Locate wind speed in left-hand column and read right to column for thermometer reading or forecast temperature -- number will indicate effective equivalent temperature.

WIND CHILL ON DRY BARE SKIN (Read as equivalent temperature at 8 mph.)

Estimated Wind Speed (in mph)	Actual Thermometer Reading (°F.)									
	50	40	30	20	10	0	-10	-20	-30	-40
	EQUIVALENT TEMPERATURE (°F.)									
calm	50	40	30	20	10	0	-10	-20	-30	-40
5	48	37	27	16	6	-5	-15	-26	-36	-47
10	40	28	16	4	-9	-21	-33	-46	-58	-70
15	36	22	9	-5	-18	-32	-45	-58	-72	-85
20	32	18	4	-10	-25	-39	-53	-67	-82	-96
25	30	16	0	-15	-29	-44	-59	-74	-89	-104
30	28	13	-2	-18	-33	-48	-63	-79	-94	-109
35	27	11	-4	-20	-35	-51	-67	-82	-98	-113
40	26	10	-6	-21	-37	-53	-69	-85	-100	-116
Wind speeds greater than 40 mph have no additional effect.										
	Little Danger (to properly clad person)				Increasing Danger			Great Danger		
	Danger of Freezing Exposed Flesh									

Obviously, temperature is a key consideration. Research in the Arctic indicates that, as the temperature drops, the body uses increasing amounts of energy just to keep warm. Temperatures above freezing create the problem of keeping gear and clothing dry. As a rule of thumb, ten to twenty

as a marker) and a toboggan. Teams must race to the pole and back. One member of the team must be on the toboggan at all times. Fastest team wins. The map and the route to the pole can be as simple or as complicated as you wish to make them. Keep in mind, to be fun, the boys must find the north pole.

Reflector Fires

Have the boys build reflector fires using aluminum foil and award points for the most efficient fire. Fires must be restricted as to size. Use a thermometer and rate temperature at various distances from the fire.

Courier du Bois Race

The *courier du bois* were hardy men who sometimes carried packs ranging up to three or four hundred pounds. Their day was long — 12 to 14 hours — and their food minimal.

To stage this event, the following items are required:

- A supply of sand or similar weighty material;
- A scale and scoop or shovel;
- A number of large paper bags to put the sand in;
- A method of checking or determining each participant's weight;
- A pack for each participant;
- A pair of snowshoes for each participant;
- A small jam-can bucket for each participant;
- One tea bag and three lumps of sugar for each participant;
- A well-marked route over a course one mile in length. Ensure that the mile point is well marked;
- Score cards for each participant.

Participants are weighed at the beginning of the course. The weight of the pack each will carry shall be no more than 20% or $\frac{1}{5}$ of their body weight.

Sufficient sand is placed in a paper bag to equal one half of intended pack weight. The boy's weight, starting pack load and the judge's signature are entered on the score card.

Participants are then provided with the jam-can bucket, one tea bag and the sugar. These items are placed in their pack.

The start of the race can be done on an individual basis, with each participant starting down the trail as soon as he is ready. If this method is used, be sure to mark the starting time on the individual's score card.

Upon arrival at the one-mile marker, participants will build a small fire and prepare a cup of tea.

After preparing and consuming his hot beverage, the participant will report to the judge. The judge will mark the time on the score card carried by the individual.

The judge will then note the pack weight and add sufficient sand to bring the pack weight up to the full 20% of the individual's body weight.

The participant will report to the starter judge and begin the journey back to the starting point. Upon arrival, the time is noted on his card and the card is given to the score keeper.

The team or individual with the best time wins.

SAMPLE SCORE CARD

Boy Scouts of Canada
Any Place District/Region
Courier du Bois Race

NAME.....

TROOP.....

INDIVIDUAL'S WEIGHT.....

COMPUTED PACK WEIGHT.....

OFFICIAL'S SIGNATURE.....

	Detail	Individual's	Official's Signature
OUT TRIP	Pack weight	.....	.....
	Time out	.....	.....
RETURN TRIP	Time in (After preparation of beverage)	.....	.....
	Return Weight of Pack	.....	.....
	Time out	.....	.....
END	Final Time In	.....	.....

A number of people are required as officials. The actual number will vary according to the number of boys participating. Better too many officials than too few with the resultant slow-up of the event.

Tasks to be performed which will require people:

- 1) Chief Factor: responsible for the operation of the Courier du Bois Race. In the event of a dispute, his decision is final.
- 2) Pack checkers: weigh individuals, compute pack weights and enter on score cards.
- 3) Supply Clerk: places correct amount of sand in pack and provides beverage materials. Supply clerks are required at the starting point and at the mile marker.
- 4) Post Guard: starting judges and score keepers. This position is required at both the start and the mile marker.
- 5) Route Observers: primarily to assist any participants who encounter trouble they can't cope with.

Just a few final comments before we launch our camporee. Allow for several "beverage" breaks during the course of the day. Hot broth, either chicken or beef, provides nourishment and heat. It also replaces body fluids lost through perspiration. Try to avoid over heating as chilling is usually the result. Meals should be high on proteins and fats.

Winter's outside the window, the fellows are champing at the bit and high adventure beckons. See you at the camporee in the snow?

B-P is still alive in scouting

by Dennis W. Lewis,
Program Services

Over the past few years it seems that the "spirit" of Baden-Powell was placed quietly in a corner while all the changes were being made. The lack of emphasis or reference to his name, his writing and his works was taken by many who revered him as a bit of an insult.

This period of "quiet" followed an era where many people quoted his thoughts and his writings (both in and out of context) to prove a point in any argument or discussion.

Some people even expressed their feelings about B.-P. in somewhat emotional terms and often left the impression that he, B.-P., was god-like and should be revered as such. While others, who suggested he was, after all, a mere man, were viewed as unScout-like types who didn't "understand" or "feel" the true Scout Spirit. This was the "in" feeling at that time.

Then came a dramatic change. Suddenly, to quote B.-P. became a "NO-NO"; to honour the Founder of Scouting was out of date and old hat, and to be declared a "B.-P. Scouter" was like being branded a weirdo; this was the new "in" thing.

Like any change or swing in attitudes, the pendulum swings wide to extreme. It moved in Scouting from a rather rigid traditional position to one of free choice, thought and so-called intellectual logic.

While there are some people who felt (and still feel) that change of any sort wasn't really necessary in Scouting, few people who thought the problem through could deny the need for some change in the dynamic 20th century.

It was also quite apparent that we had, like many organizations, collected and created our share of "sacred cows." We were well overdue for a grease job and oil change to meet the demands of the rugged road of a new and rapidly changing society that stretched before us.

It was considered necessary by those who faced the tremendous task of studying Scouting to divorce themselves, if they could, from the emotional areas that tend to block objectivity.

What appeared to be lack of reverence for B.-P. was likely a lack of emphasis of his early work. This was viewed by many as a move to dump all the principles and ideals that Scouting stood for over the years. Well, this simply isn't so.

It is true that more emphasis has been placed on the more intellectual approach over that of practical skills; that the pendulum has moved way out past a "balanced centre" so typical of any change process that picks up momentum. But don't think for one moment that you can't sing about or quote B.-P. or

that you are not supposed to have fun in Scouting any more; that camping is out or that practical skills are not supposed to be learned or used.

Don't let anyone kid you that campfire programs are out and **must** be replaced by a discussion group. Remember, there IS a place for **both**—work for a “balance” and don't overdo one thing to the detriment of the other.

It also isn't true that God has left Scouting. It may be true there is more “elbow room” for a boy to come in and explore, discuss and sort out his feelings, test values and check us out a little closer. But there is still the area of personal commitment expressed in the Principles of Scouting that is left with every member to face.

We may very well have become so loose in our “elbow room” that we have forgotten that every member of Scouting inevitably reaches the point of decision where he must decide whether he can accept the Principles of Scouting.

Every organization has SOME requirement for membership and subscribing to the Aim and Principles (after a reasonable period of exploration and probation) is Scouting's requirement.

At the risk of being declared “out of date” let us look at something Baden-Powell wrote entitled FUNDAMENTAL ETHICS (B.-P.'s Outlook, page 111):

“In the Scout and Guide Movements we merely lay before the boys and girls the simplest fundamental ethics of religion, and then get them to put these into practise. So simple and fundamental are these that, to the superficial critic, Scouting appears to be ‘without religion.’ Yet the student and the user of Scouting know otherwise.

“I have said we adhere to simple and fundamental ethics; this is partly because these can be more readily digested by the children (and digestion is essential if food is to do any good), and partly because being at the base of all denominational forms these ethics offend none of the various beliefs with whose members we have to deal.

“We put them as Christ taught them in their two simple forms:

- Love thy God with all thy heart, — and second is like unto it —
- Love thy neighbour as thy self.

On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets.”

Certainly, many things have changed, but don't blind yourself to the opportunities that are still open to you. Just consider the NEW wording of the Principles of Scouting—you know, many things have a habit of changing to remain the same.

“Scouting is founded on the principles that man must, to the best of his ability:

- Love and serve God.
- Respect and act in accordance with the human dignity and rights of individuals.
- Recognize the obligations on himself to develop and maintain his potential.”

So, if you are tired of hearing CHANGE and little things bother you, stop stewing and get moving:

- go out on a camping trip
- hit the hiking trail
- have a bash at the old skills
- have a rousing campfire program and sing “B.-P. Spirit” as loud as you can
- have fun with your boys

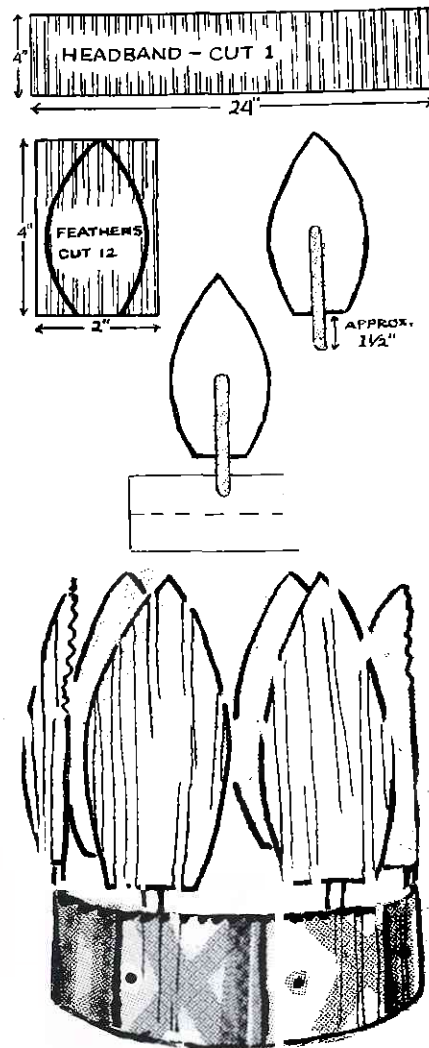
There isn't a policy passed that says you can't — because, you see, God and B.-P. are still very much alive in Scouting. It's that elusive thing called “Scouting Spirit” we have to search for still — reach out and grasp it before you lose it forever.



(from the painting by David Jagger)

Cub

Here are a number of simple and inexpensive crafts that can be included in your regular pack program. They take very little time to make and will give each boy something to take home, to proud-



MASKS

These masks can be made for about five cents each and can be the focal point of the entire costume.

How to

Outline a face on the back of a paper plate; cut holes for eyes; then paint in nose, mouth, hair, or whatever you wish, with poster paints.

The masks can be trimmed with all sorts of odds and ends such as pieces of ribbon, wool and cord. Buttons, fabric, crepe and tissue paper can also be used.

Now attach a stick handle on the inside of the mask. In this way the boy can act out his role in the ancient Greek theatre custom, simply by holding the mask up to his face.

To complete the costume, just drape a blanket, sheet or coat over the performer's shoulders. By merely "suggesting" a costume it is then through his imagination and skill that the boy presents his character to the audience. This can be much more exciting and challenging for a young player than just hiding behind an elaborate costume.

INDIAN HEADDRESS

All boys are fascinated by Indian lore. Here is a simple headdress that is easy to make from a coloured corrugated paper that is available in bright colours and that will stand up to lots of rough treatment. More economical than the usual "felt and feathers," these headbands can be made for about sixteen cents each.

How to

Cut out the band and twelve feathers as shown in the diagram but be sure, when cutting, that the corrugated "ribbing" runs up and down.

Then glue craft sticks to the back of six feathers and attach the six feathers to the headband, also by gluing.

Score the band through the centre, fold wrong sides together and glue. The remaining six feathers are then glued to the backs of those already in place. Then, with poster or tempera paint, decorate the band with bright Indian designs.

Finally, overlap the ends of the headband to fit the actor's head and secure with glue.

PICTURES TO PAINT AND PASTE

Pictures (and scenery) can be painted using all sorts of material; there is no need to use just paper and paint. For variety, and fun, try introducing a different material; three suggestions are illustrated here: string, wood tiles and cardboard cutouts. The introduction of a new material provides the Cubs with a new challenge, and a new mode of expression. These pictures take on a third dimension and the project becomes a type of collage.

STAGE SCENERY

The Cubs will enjoy constructing their own stage scenery and, remember, it need not be restricted to flat-painted surfaces. Large, three-dimensional structures can be fashioned easily and inexpensively from Plaster Strip, which is available from your local hobby shop in ten-pound packages. This is a plaster bandage material, saturated with plaster of Paris. When dipped in water, it can be draped and molded over cardboard, styrofoam, wire and, for that matter, just about any surface. It will air-dry in ten to fifteen minutes to a hard, durable surface that can be decorated with any type of paint from tempera to latex. Seal the surface first with a coat of clear shellac to prevent the paint from sinking into the plaster.

Cardboard cartons, crumpled newspapers, wire, bits of wood, all can be easily turned into "instant scenery," with the boys getting a great sense of satisfaction from constructing large, colourful projects that have a strong visual impact. Finished products are strong and durable, yet lightweight and easy to move around.

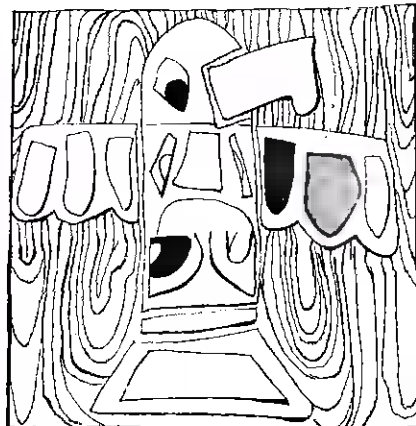
crafts

ly display to brothers and sisters, mother and dad.

The mask project can be followed by an impromptu acting session, with the Cubs acting out their favourite story book or television

cartoon characters or making up their own **original** plays or skits.

For more information on all aspects of acting, see section nine of **The Cub Book**.



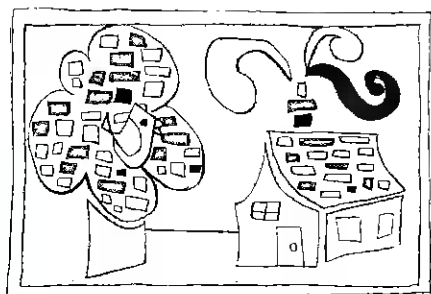
CARDBOARD WALL PLAQUE

This project requires a piece of scrap wood, any reasonable size, any shape, and don't worry about any imperfections in the wood, often a knothole can become an important part of the picture. The wood can be stained with wood stain or shoe polish or left its natural colour.

Cut different-shaped articles from bristol board or lightweight cardboard and glue them to the board panel to form your picture. Cut each object separately and overlap them to give a three-dimensional effect.

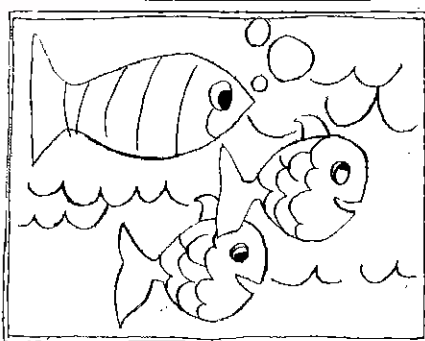
When the glue is dry, paint the cardboard objects with poster or tempera colours. Apply at least two coats of shellac or varnish to the entire project. Attach wall hanger to the back and your wall plaque is complete.

We thank Lewiscraft of Toronto for the basic information for this easy-to-do crafts article. All supplies mentioned in the article are available from your local hobby shop or you can write, Lewiscraft, 284 King Street West, Toronto 2B, for their craft catalogue.



WOOD TILE MOSAICS

Wood tiles are 3/8" squares of painted wood that your boys can use in painting three-dimensional pictures. Paint the background with poster or tempera colours and then glue colourful wood tiles to various areas of the picture. About fifteen projects can be made for around twelve cents each from one package of 1,000 assorted wood tiles.



STRING PICTURES

These pictures can be made using just odds and ends from home and some basic craft-cupboard supplies: heavy paper, poster paint, bits of string or coloured wool and glue.

Begin by painting a picture on a large sheet of paper with poster or tempera colours. Then, decide what parts of the picture you want to emphasize with string. Notice the different effects you can get by gluing the string in swirls and circles, in straight or zig-zag lines. To apply the coloured wool, squeeze a thin coat of Elmer's Glue in the "string-painting" areas and press the string or coloured wool in place.

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INTRODUCTION

We have the pleasure of sending the Bienial Report of the Can-Carib Project for 1968-70.

Credit for this work should be given to our Travelling Commissioner for the Caribbean Area, Mr. Sherman K. Ramsingh. We take the opportunity to present to the Canadian Boy Scout Association, the Can-Carib Project 1971, with the certainty that the Committee for Relations of that organization will take this matter under consideration.

At the same time, we wish to express our appreciation, in the name of hundreds of thousands of boys of the Caribbean Islands, for the contribution to the Caribbean area made through the unselfish work of the Canadian Scouts.

Thanks!
 "Yours in Scouting"
 Humberto Pasos Marciacq
 Regional Executive Commissioner

The Can-Carib project's time is half gone, with excellent results.

Immediately upon his appointment, the Travelling Commissioner for the Caribbean travelled through the area and compiled a list of the main needs of each association.

He introduced and fostered the Caribbean concept in Scouting circles, and this has helped to minimize insular and parochial attitudes. The associations resolved to plan and operate together in a large number of common experiences. Nine associations were present in January 1969 at the Caribbean Chief Commissioners Conference in Barbados, at which a number of decisions resulted in firm plans for joint events.

Because of the dominating Latin American membership in the Inter-American region there has been a feeling of lack of cultural identity between the Commonwealth Caribbean and the regional organization. Committees have brought closer relationships between both organizations.

The associations have adopted a more business-like approach to Scouting, goal oriented and operating with greater security and confidence. Reorganization of the associations has given them a base from which to go forward.

...Training of adult leaders, both lay and uniformed, should guarantee the quality of Caribbean Scouting.

...Finance training through a highly successful seminar, held in mid-March 1970 in Barbados, is now to be implemented through individual finance campaigns. This will provide the necessary support for expansion and proper organization.

...Events at both boy and adult level have enhanced the public image of the Movement, and won community support.

...The progressive decline in Scouting over the previous seven years has been arrested and there has been an overall Caribbean increase of 10%. There are seven national Scout associations and ten British branches in the Caribbean, a total of 17 units in this area. Officially, there are 26,703 registered members; still less than 1% of the 15 million population.

...Spirit and unity have been promoted through area gatherings.

...Barbados was assisted in preparing its constitution for acceptance as a member of the World Conference in Helsinki.

...Guyana was assisted in putting its national association in order.

...The Association in Trinidad and Tobago, and its executive committee, were strengthened. Rural Scouting has been revived through re-activation of three of its district associations that had been dormant for the past ten years.

...Haiti's national association and executive committee were revived.

The Can-Carib project is a four-year program of assistance to 17 Caribbean countries and territories, hopefully leading to the self-sufficiency of each of the territories supported by the project. At the request of the Inter-American Committee, Canadian Scouting undertook this four-year program in the interest of progress and development of Scouting in the Caribbean area.

CAN-CARIB

BIENNIAL REPORT

...Surinam's two separate associations have been assisted to unite as a single national association, the Baden-Powell Raad.

...A survey and report on Jamaica by Cyril Dendy of Canada is currently being studied.

...Barbados and Guyana are being actively assisted by the Inter-American Scout Committee to hire a full-time executive commissioner.

GOALS FOR 1971

- The 1st Caribbean Sea Scout Regatta and the 1st Caribbean Sea Scout Leaders' Conference are scheduled for March in Grenada. A conference of Caribbean chief commissioners, with the theme "Expansion," also is set for March in Grenada. The 1st Caribbean Training Team Course and a Caribbean Training Conference are scheduled for April in Guyana.
- The eventual appointment of a full-time Scout executive is planned for Barbados, Guyana and Trinidad.
- Scout vocational centres will be tried out in Trinidad and Barbados.
- Tobago Scouting will receive concerted attention to development.
- An increase of at least 10% is anticipated in each of the national associations of Jamaica, Haiti, Barbados, Trinidad, Guyana and Surinam.
- In cooperation with the regional office and the U.K., a similar 10% growth, hopefully, is to be induced in the British overseas branches in Anguilla, Antigua, the Bahamas, Bermuda, British Honduras, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Virgin Islands.

Numerous training courses are planned for 1971. These will be Advanced Practical Courses for Cubs, Scouts and leaders; general information courses; Gilwell Wood Badge preliminary training courses for Cub and Scout leaders; Sea Scouts' courses; and seminars on various themes. These courses are planned for Trinidad, Jamaica, Barbados, Guyana, Surinam and British branches in the Caribbean.

The first stage in bringing the 1971 program to fruition is to ensure the services of the Travelling Commissioner. Total annual cost of this position is

US\$10,080. The Inter-American Scout Committee provides US\$1,480 of this amount, reducing the contribution required from Canada to US\$8,600 annually. Canada has given additional financial assistance to the Travelling Commissioner in the provision of secretarial help and travel support.

Monies for the Can-Carib project have come from these sources: Boy Scouts of Canada membership 25%; Canadian corporations operating in the Caribbean 42%; and the Canadian International Development Agency (federal government) 33%.

The proposed second stage toward achieving the 1971 goals is the publication of an English edition of the "Review of Scouting in the Americas," currently published in Spanish. The Scout associations in the Caribbean are not covered yet by the "R.S.A." Magazine. Although it publishes some articles in English, these are infrequent. The Caribbean proposal is to start with a quarterly publication of eight pages. Five hundred copies have been estimated at a total production cost of US\$1,160.

The third and final stage in achievement is the printing of basic Scout literature in English, specifically for the Caribbean area. The Caribbean programs differ from those in Canada, England and the U.S.A. There are around 100 titles available for the Spanish associations but there is a serious lack of suitable literature in English. Required are books, leaflets and handbooks. Material and translators are available, as are people to review the texts. But there is no money for printing.

The initial proposal is to print in Canada 10,000 copies each of the **Scout Handbook** and **The Cub Book**. Estimated printing cost is US\$11,500. These handbooks could be delivered without cost to Scout associations in the Caribbean through the Canadian Overseas Books Centre.

Continued Canadian support for these projects is greatly needed if Caribbean Scouting is to continue its programs. Living standards in the islands are low. With unemployment well over 60%, the area is a fertile breeding ground for frustration and subversive ideologies. Much has been accomplished through the dedicated work of Sherman K. Ramsingh, the Caribbean Travelling Commissioner. This work must continue. The most important need is to continue the Scout program that is specifically designed for the Caribbean boy.

If each of Canada's Scouting members were to donate, say 10 cents, we would raise \$30,000 for the Can-Carib operation and other worthy projects in underdeveloped Scouting countries throughout the world. *Get your group to support Operation Can-Carib. Organize a walkathon...a district show...an auction sale...a job week. Make donations payable to: Boy Scouts of Canada and mark cheques or money orders "Scout Brotherhood Fund." Mail to Boy Scouts of Canada, National Council, Box 5151, Station F, Ottawa 5, Ont.

*Countries assisted during the past year through the Scout Brotherhood Fund were Nigeria, Peru, Ceylon, Korea and others, in addition to special Canadian needs.



we said, "sock it to us..."

and they did

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In the October 1969 issue of this magazine the Organization Task Group (appointed by the National Council in 1968) asked Scouters all over Canada what Scouting needed to make it tick... and they told us, man!

For instance:

"I am opposed to offering any information to a nameless, faceless committee. I am opposed to the **appointment** of task groups. Even if this task group had been elected, and even if it supplied me with the names and qualifications of its members, I would be reluctant to make a serious attempt to put down some useful ideas without the promise of discussion and exchange.

"I offer you (gratis) the thought: that this appointed group itself in many ways may exemplify what is wrong with organization in the Boy Scouts of Canada."

This respondent may have offered the most impor-

tant advice the task group has received. His suggestion has been heeded, as he will see. Similarly, the advice that all 63 Scouter respondents offered has been carefully considered.

People from all provinces but one, from all sections of the Movement, from large cities and from rural communities, young and old, new to Scouting and veterans, took up the challenge and gave us the what-for.

The OTG, as members of the Organization Task Group call themselves, were requested:

"to carry out a comprehensive study of the total needs of Boy Scouts of Canada, in order to recommend effective organization and methods of operation."

They soon centred on the boy level as the key organizational element of Boy Scouts of Canada. Accordingly, they set out to determine what the sections need in order to be able to fashion the most appropriate organization to satisfy those needs.

Scouters were asked to list the needs they believed had to be met for a section to operate effectively. They were asked for those needs that were "essential" and those that were "desirable

but not essential." With only this limited guidance, the items that were suggested as section needs apparently were genuinely unprompted responses. Accordingly, the relative frequency of any item being mentioned in the replies gave a measure of the importance of that item, as our respondents saw it.

On this basis, it was possible to count the mentions given to various kinds of items of need, and to assign a related importance figure to each.

RESULTS OF OTG SURVEY OF SECTION NEEDS

	All Returns	Pack Scouters	Troop Scouters	Venturer Advisors	Rover Skippers	District Staff
Number of Responses	63	19	19	13	7	5
The Section Need ITS IMPORTANCE FIGURE						
Leaders	20	19	14	20	12	22
Meeting Places	20	15	14	13	30	15
Programs	18	18	16	13	8	4
Adult Training	17	10	10	11	1	13
Sponsors & Group Committees	17	12	12	10	7	4
Equipment	13	10	6	6	5	9
Unique Scout Supplies	11	6	6	2	6	11
Parent Involvement	9	7	8	4	0	9
Program Servicing	8	3	6	8	2	2
Money	8	3	7	5	5	2
Special Events	8	2	5	8	5	2
Program Aids	8	6	5	4	7	2
Recognition	6	7	3	1	1	2
Resource Persons	5	3	4	3	0	2
Section Independence	2	0	1	1	6	0
Public Relations	2	1	2	3	2	0

The replies mentioned "Leaders" most often, and they included "Sponsors and Group Committees" more than twice as often as they did "Money." Thus we have a relative significance indicated by the importance figure.

However, this overall type of examination masks some important differences between sections. We all know the needs of a Cub pack are different from those of a Rover crew. And yet in many matters we have rolled them all up in one ball — perhaps merely for convenience of administration or organization...and splat!...all the sections are the same. The returns on this survey, utilizing the importance figure on a section-by-section basis, enable one to separate a few important differences.

Program is a good example. Pack Scouters saw this as considerably more important than Meeting Places. Troop Scouters saw it as the most important need of the troop. Its importance clearly dropped progressively from the younger to the older boy sections (18-16-13-8), and District Staff attached least importance to it (4).

Sponsors and Group Committees received a somewhat similar assessment (12-12-10-7) and, again, the District Staff attached least importance (4).

The importance of Meeting Places dropped slightly

from Cubs to Scouts to Venturers (15-14-13), but rose dramatically for Rovers. Every crew emphasized the importance of a **suitable** meeting place. One skipper's total return consisted of only one statement: "Essential — an adequate place to meet; the rest the Rovers are to get themselves."

Adult Leaders were seen by Cub, Venturer and District Staff respondents as the most important need of the sections. Troop Scouters dropped the importance of Leaders to second place after Programs, and Skippers considered Leaders in second place after Meeting Places.

Adult Training was given considerable emphasis by District Staff, Venturer Advisors, Troop Scouters and Cubmasters, and it was shunned by Skippers.

Equipment apparently was judged to be slightly more important by Cubmasters and District Staff than by leaders of the other three sections.

It should be emphasized that these were the results received by the Task Group. There are insufficient returns from some sections to conclude that they are representative of the results which would be obtained if a very large return had been received. Nevertheless, these are what the OTG has as a field opinion in this instance.

The Organization Task Group is still engaged in carrying out its task. Your views on this article, or any aspect of Scouting's organization, will be most welcome.

Through this magazine the Organization Task Group wishes to thank all those who participated in this part of the Task Group's work.

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pataskat

"WHAT WILL HE BE IF HE GROWS UP?"

By M.J. Norman, BA, BEd, BD, Principal, Kingswood College, Australia. From a report of his address in THE VICTORIAN SCOUT.

A question which boys are being asked frequently is, "What are you going to be when you grow up?" A more appropriate question could be, "...if you grow up," for far too many young people have no time, no chance and no space in which to grow.

Mr. Norman likened a boy's progress from childhood to manhood to walking along a track, and whilst proceeding along this track it was essential for his development that he feel he has made achievements.

His first task is to gain an identity of self, and the second is to clarify the horizon which surrounds him. He is like a person looking down many corridors, two vitally important ones of which are the questions of self and of the world.

Unless he can answer these inner questions, he will not fill out the inner man to really grow, and although he may grow physically he will still be immature. Arresting the growth of children between the ages of four and seven has a disastrous effect on their development.

Mr. Norman then seriated the three major problems which inhibit the growing-up of a boy.

He commended to those present Edgar Friedenberg's book, "The Vanishing Adolescent," in which, inter alia, the author wrote that we sustain young people in childhood too long and then pull them into adulthood too soon.

There is the increasing danger created by the data explosion: there is now such a tremendous volume of material produced as a result of specialized subjects, and this has led to the publication of a vast range of books which young folks must read in order to have a chance of passing their examinations.

Knowledge is exploding in our face. Mr. Norman gave as an example Australian History, which years ago was covered by about 12 books. Now, due to research and specialization, there are numerous books dealing with the gold rush period alone.

There is an intolerable demand by employers for qualifications which they themselves do not even understand.

Boys are becoming adults sooner, but we still keep them as children. We confuse, confirm and compound this problem ourselves by continuing to do for youngsters the things they should be doing for themselves, and thus we keep them as children.

Mr. Norman then referred to the advertisements on television and radio which are aimed at youth and hastened them into adulthood.

Although boys become adults sooner these days, the demand for higher education keeps them at school longer, and they are humiliated by having to rely on financial hand-outs from parents.

We prevent children from doing things

on the grounds that they are dangerous or risky, and we thereby deprive them of experiences which would help them to grow.

Failure can be a nourishing experience and is part of the dynamics of growth. Without adventures or jungles, boys will find other avenues for giving vent to this inherent human need to express themselves, and this can take the form of anti-social practices.

Mr. Norman gave examples of young folk who had stolen - not because they needed the articles, but to satisfy the need to do things and prove to themselves their capabilities.

Mr. Norman asked where there is the children's world, a real one where they can enjoy adventure. He gave an instance of the boys at his own school who, under the only natural piece of ground left in one corner of the school property, had constructed a most marvelous system of tunnels, using forks and spoons which had kept disappearing from the school dining room.

By making everything so nice and tidy, adults were depriving young people of the space in which to grow.

Mr. Norman summed up by saying that if adults avoid creating the three problems which he described as inhibiting the growing-up of a boy, then their questions about self and the world can be answered.

It is important to realize that children are people and we must take care to ensure that our relationship with them is careful and studied.

We must have respect for children and we must realize their need of struggle in order to grow - and this includes crises and mistakes. Finally, we must try to understand their mistakes.



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Singing is a great way to complete a meeting, end an outing or finish a special activity. Songs that have a chorus often help to encourage the reluctant to sing with some vigour. *Ho, for the Slum!* is a jolly song for any season - around a fire, indoors or out.

Three of this month's games can be played outside or indoors, excellent for good fun, keeping warm and training the senses.

HO, FOR THE SLUM!

(Tune: Solomon Levi)

When you've hiked a half a hundred miles
and your legs begin to shake,
When your stomach caves together with an
awful ache,
When you pull up by the campfire in the
evening with your chum,
There's nothing does the business like
a pot of steaming slum.

Chorus:

Ho, for the slum, boy; Mulligan, tra la la,
It sticks to your ribs, boys, tra lala la la la

Throw in a hunk of bacon and the laces
from your shoe,

A bottle of sarsaparilla and a pound or so
of glue;

Rice and bread and breakfast food, a cherry
and a plum,

Season it with castor oil and you'll have
a bully slum.

I stepped into a restaurant, it was a
stylish place,

A pompous waiter came to me with whiskers
on his face.

Said he, "What will you have, Sir?" Said I,
"You keep it mum,

And tell your cook to stir up a barrel or
two of slum."

LIGHTHOUSE

This game comes from the "Scout Leader," publication of the Catholic Boy Scouts of Ireland.

One of the Scouters is the lighthouse, parked at one end of the hall. Half the pack are rocks and they are spaced around the floor, with a gap between each of them. The rest of the pack are ships who have to make their way, blindfolded, through the rocks to the lighthouse.

On "Go," the lighthouse goes "Woo-Woo" to guide the ships. The rocks go "Swish-Swish," very gently, to warn the approaching ships of danger, and the ships are supposed to sail between the rocks to the lighthouse beyond. If a ship hits a rock, it sinks and stays where it is. When all the ships arrive at the lighthouse, the two halves of the pack swap sides: the rocks become ships and the ships become rocks and they have a replay.

GRAB BALL

Divide pack into two or three teams. Line up all teams at a starting line. Assign a number to each team member.

About 20 feet away, place balls or stones, one less than the number of teams. Call a number and the team member with that number from each team races out and returns with a ball or stone. The player failing to get a ball or stone scores a point. Repeat until all have had a chance to run, but do not call numbers in order. Play for about 10 minutes. Winner is the team with the lowest score when the play ceases.

FOR AN ADVENTURE IN EATING, WHY NOT TRY:

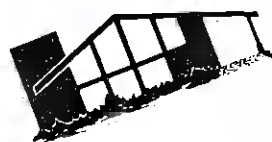
FREEZE-DRIED MEATS
FREEZE-DRIED VEGETABLES
FREEZE-DRIED FRUITS
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Canada Safety Council
30 Driveway,
Ottawa 4.

CAPTURE THE FORT

Divide players into two sides: Attackers and Defenders.

Defenders form a circle, holding hands and facing outward, with their captain in the centre.

Attackers surround the fort at about 8 or 10 paces distant. They try to kick a soccer ball into the fort; it may go through the legs of the defenders or over their heads. If it goes over their heads, the captain may catch it and throw it out. But if it touches the ground inside the circle, the fort is captured and the players change sides.

ADJECTIVES

Teams of equal numbers squat in circles about the room.

The Scouter chooses a letter of the alphabet and asks one of the circles to state an adjective, beginning with that letter, before ten is counted; which could describe a Cub.

The same problem is given the next circle, and so on, turn about, until one circle is stumped by that letter. The unfortunate team scores a minus point, and the Scouter starts a new letter.

Once it has been accepted, no adjective can be given again.

This is a good game for a short period when one needs to have the boys sit, quieten and think.

Throw in a chunk of meat, boys, potatoes
cold or hot,
Grab a piece of switzer cheese and chuck
it in the pot,
Jelly, beans and pie crust, prunes and
spearmint gum,
Any old thing that's handy, boys, and you'll
have a bully slum.

Some day I will be old, boys, my hair'll
be falling out,
My joints will all be squeaking with the
rheumatiz and gout,
However that may be, boys, the day will
never come
When I fail to do my duty by a pot of
boiling slum.

Throw in a string of fish, boys, and never
mind the scales,
Cabbages, bananas and a keg of
shingle nails,
Flapjacks left from breakfast, and an
egg that's on the bum,
Stir it with a crowbar and you'll have
a bully slum.

CUB SMILE

(Tune: John Brown's Body)

I've something in my pocket
That belongs across my face
I keep it close beside me
In a most convenient place.
You'd never, never guess it
Tho' you'd try for quite a while
So I'll take it out and put it on
It's a great big WOLF CUB SMILE.

That night we were accommodated in a guest room of a village house. It was no more than a hollow under the ground, covered with kelims. We bought what we could get for dinner — there was nothing more than tea and bread. It was tea and bread the next day and the day after; in fact all twelve days long we spent in the Hazarajat, one of the poorest regions of Afghanistan. Only once Khozim got hold of a chicken; vegetables were out of the question. No wonder that many of the people we met were ill fed and needed medical care. We felt tired and hungry, too, and several of us had severe stomach problems. And then...

In the darkness of an early night we entered into a rich and fertile valley. We smelt the freshness of the vegetation. Steep rocks, patched with black holes, surged near our narrow road. We felt as if somebody was staring at us: a being from another world.

The following morning we realized where we were: in the valley of Bamiyan, an ancient centre of Buddhist worship; the statue of the Great Buddha rose 53 metres high. It had been hewn out of the rocks by the monks who had lived here many centuries ago, thousands of them together, praying in their self-made caves. The heavy lines of his stone dress revealed the Greek-Hellenistic influence on Oriental culture: Alexander the Great had left his mark here. The head of the statue had been mutilated by the Moslems who could not bear to see a human representation.

Several flights of steps led to the top of the statue, where we were struck by the eternal smile which was still visible on the face of the Buddha...

We will not forget Kabul, its busy bazar, its splendid museum. We enjoyed an international sing-song with Afghan Scouts, arranged by Mr. Mohamad Nasim, their Chief Commissioner. We were invited by UNESCO and FAO experts to see how progress is made in education and irrigation. We realized that Afghanistan would have to go a long way

Standing in awe in front of the great Buddha.



(PHOTO BY ROBERT MAGNÉE)

to develop its human and material resources, and that its youth would play a decisive role here. In a classroom we were struck by the open atmosphere in which discussions between pupils and their teacher took place, and also by their independence and self-respect. We feel confident about the future of this country.

We travelled north, hoping to be able to cross the Soviet border. This proved, however, to be terribly expensive and as no "private explorations" would be allowed, we, therefore, decided to leave this part out of our program.

Still following the itinerary of Alexander the Great, the Peugeot group travelled eastward to Nuristan, near the Pakistan border, a province to which the light (Nur) of Islam had been brought only nine decades ago. Here we received an invitation to one of the mountain villages. A group of little boys of Cub Scout age performed their local dances, pushing their elbows into their breasts and happily pumping all available air out of their lungs. Seated on the floor of the verandah, we were served a gastronomic meal of chicken, rice, spinach and other delicacies — all to be eaten with the fingertips, of course. Then the music makers played their sitar and tambourines for hours, while all the male villagers sat around them. Maybe the women of the village enjoyed the music, too, though they were safely kept behind the high walls of the women's section.

Crossing the Khyber Pass and driving into Pakistan was like entering a new world. All road signs readable again, most people speaking English, happy Scout smiles greeting us at the frontier post and pots of strong black tea with milk awaiting us in Peshawar. Monsoon rains and buffalos standing in muddy pools accompanied us on our way to the Indus river and to Lahore, city of the Moghul emperors and of millions of faithful Moslems. Here we met Provincial Scout Secretary Mr. Mian Rauf, who showed us Scouting at its best: in its program activities for handicapped boys. We wish them many more happy games!

Alexander finally had to return, as the world proved to be too wide for him. So we, too, had to end in Lahore, though we felt that we had just started to taste something of this part of the world. Most of us flew home from Kabul, whereas the Peugeot car with the others arrived a month later, in excellent shape. The adventure was over, but we knew that its memory would stay forever. And more than one Argonaut hopes to meet the East again!

The Argonauts are considering the possibility of creating an international club of people of senior Scout and Rover age who would like to develop the idea of "international track finding" with a historical and cultural background. Those interested in this idea are kindly invited to write to: The Argonauts, c/o Mr. P. L. Muller, 26, Eikenlaan, Hilversum, Holland.

Mr. Muller is Rover Scout leader of "The Argonauts," Hilversum, Holland.

Scout Week REMINDERS

Church Parade

- Flags
- Scout camp hymn
- sheets
- Check uniforms for smartness
- Program folders



THANK YOU'S

- LEADER'S HELPERS
- CARETAKERS
- CLERGY
- LADIES AUXILIARY

B-P. Supper.

- Serviettes
- Place mats
- Stickers for place cards.
- Program folders.

CHECK CATALOGUE FOR IDEAS !

- ORDER EARLY
- P.S. HAS EVERY BOY A CATALOGUE?

PARENTS' NIGHT

- PRIZES
- AWARDS
- NAME TAG
- STICKERS FOR PARENTS' NAMES

AND THEY'RE ALL AVAILABLE THROUGH YOUR LOCAL SCOUT DEALER OR SUPPLY SERVICES