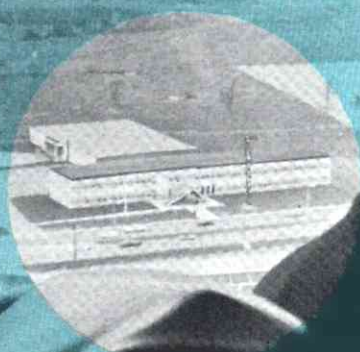


THE CANADIAN

JUNE/JULY 1971 VOLUME 1 NUMBER 10

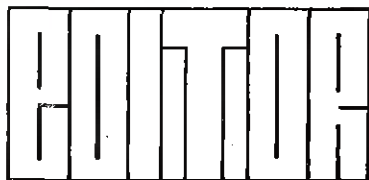
leader



# THE MAN AT THE CONTROLS

SAGOLIN

# LETTERS TO THE



## WHAT DO WE DO NOW?

The views expressed by Scouter Haigh in *Scouters' Forum* in the *Leader* may be right or wrong. But he is wrong when he says, "The crux of the matter is that a Scout patrol is **not** a peer group . . . Look at B.-P.'s original ideas on patrols. Nowhere will you find the concept of the peer group. All his writings and practices were based on the boy-led patrol with a patrol leader older (and usually bigger) than his fellows."

In Camp Fire Yarn No. 2 in the original *Scouting for Boys*, B.-P. says that to become a Boy Scout "you can raise a patrol yourself by getting five other boys to join. They should, if possible, be all about the same age. One boy is then chosen as Patrol Leader . . ." Later B.-P. was to describe the Patrol System as merely putting "gangs (of boys) under the leadership of one of their own number, which is their natural organisation whether bent on mischief or for amusement."

Scouter Haigh's judgments are, however, supported by the United Kingdom *Advance Party Report* which in Chapter IV identified as the "essence" of the success of the patrol system "interaction between adolescent and boy."

Congratulations on the new *Leader* — It's a terrific improvement.

—E. Bower Carty, Ottawa, Ont.

**Ed:** Mr. Carty is a member of the World Committee and former Chairman, Program Committee of National Council.

## VENTURER EXPLORERS

Thank you for your letter and the copy of *The Canadian Leader* for April which carried the account of the Taseko Lakes-Gun Creek trek made by the 3rd Arbutus Venturers of Victoria.

The magazine is now being passed around the group; to say the least they are thrilled that an account of their exploits has appeared in a national Scouting magazine. They also received high recognition last spring when, after submitting a log of their trip, they were advised they had placed second in the Amory Award Competition.

The boys, now a Rover crew, have asked me to extend their appreciation and thanks for printing the story of their adventures, to which I would like to add my own.

—H. A. Miller, Victoria, B.C.

## I AM A WOMAN

### WHY NOT A SCOUT MASTER?

This is a question which I have put to a number of Scout leaders, commissioners, etc. over the past two years and to which I have yet to receive ONE

logical answer. I invite Scout leaders, and indeed anyone with a definite opinion one way or the other, from across Canada to write me directly or through this magazine and give me your honest opinion; but I warn you, back them up with logic!

With the legislation presently on the books in Canada, I am sure that a very strong case could be made on the point of illegality. That is one way to approach it, but I would like your opinions strictly from a Scouting viewpoint.

Well, gentlemen — I AM CURIOUS (GREEN).

—C. A. Woodworth, ACM, 9th Toronto, 182 Jameson Avenue, Apt. 308, Toronto 146, Ont.

## A QUESTION OF FAITH

In reply to your question of faith in Scouting (*Scouters' Forum*, March '71), I do not see why this boy should be refused admission to the Scout Movement and possibly lose other boys over this dispute.

In the *Scout Handbook*, pages 17, 18: "Golden Rule — 'Whatever you wish that men would do to you, so do to them.'"

People belong to different faiths and serve their God in different ways. As a Scout, and in keeping with the Golden Rule, you should respect their right to practise their own religion, even though it differs from your own.

Since this boy has stated that his parents do not believe in God, he in turn has had no religious training. Without this upbringing he cannot promise to love and serve God. Then it is up to the Scouter and troop chaplain to introduce this training, bearing in mind that we are not here to convert this boy, but to show him the good foundations in our faith. Then possibly, with our help and the Scout training he will receive, and in keeping the Scout Law, this boy may see that God is always near us and that material things come second in life.

—Albert Gurinskas, Venturer Adviser, Montreal 390, Que.

**ED:** The following letter appeared in *THE TORONTO TELEGRAM*, and we consider it well worth sharing.

## LET'S HEAR THOSE SNICKERS

I would imagine you receive many letters from people who want to give their organization a free boost. I suppose that is what I want but I feel that I need not apologize because my organization has already proved its worth and because I am not a senior official but merely a junior leader and member who feels that my organization's public relations staff has let us down.

I am a Venturer. A what? This goes to show you how far down we've been let down.

I'll give you another clue. I'm part of the Boy Scouts (let's hear those snickers now). I have written to three different levels, local, provincial and national and they tell me that we, the members, do the selling of our organization.

So I would like to tell you what Scouting is all about as I see it.

Despite the somewhat gloomy picture I have shown, Scouting has immense value.

It has, of course, the old values attached to it by para-military leaders. It makes boys into men by training them in different actions, then exposing them to danger easy to overcome with the learned skills.

Besides this, it has immense social advantages. There is more emphasis on leadership — sharing so each person will feel he is a valuable and integral part of the team. There is slightly more cooperation between Scouts and Guides, thereby helping boys who think females bite. But Cubs and Scouts are really just preparation for the greatest part — Venturers.

In this section you don't have an adult leader but an advisor. You make your own by-laws and constitution and you have a small enough group that you grasp what brotherhood is. Everyone is able to trust everyone else because everyone is such an integral part. This comes out especially well on camps where everything jells just right and everyone does what needs to be done and what they can do.

I can see the beauty in a commune, for this is what Scouting works toward. Mature people who can trust each other because they know all the others will work to help with anything they can in the society which in Scouting is usually a camp. Everyone is taught to respect individualism because, since the members trust each other, they say what they feel.

Sometimes I think that even the top brass in Scouting don't recognize that this is what Scouts is really about.

Surely if they did they would tell the world as I have.

—Gary Glover, Sec. Treas., 4th Georgetown B Venturers

## A SURVEY OF CANADIAN YOUTH?

. . . Today the April issue arrived containing "What Is Youth Thing?" . . . naturally, it took my attention immediately, but I was also disappointed immediately to realize that the item was based on an American youth survey. (Please don't get me wrong; I am not anti-American; I am from a border city and have American family heritage.) Now it is true that our problems can be very similar in many cases, BUT has there never been a survey taken by a CANADIAN SCHOOL? I am sure that a Canadian leader, working with Canadian youth, would have found this article that *much more* interesting if it was regarding the Canadian youth. — (Mrs.) Pat Wise, Cubmaster, 4th Port Credit Pack, Ontario

**ED:** To our knowledge, the only similar survey of Canadian youth was made by one of the opinion-poll companies and the results were close to those of the Purdue survey. Purdue University News Service conducts its surveys nationally, on a regular basis. We would appreciate learning of any youth surveys carried on in Canada on a cross-country basis.



page 6



page 8



page 10



page 20

## SUPPLY SERVICES NEWS

The Royal Stores Limited, Grand Falls, Newfoundland, is the new Scout dealer for that area.

News for Rovers — the interim document, **ROVERS '71**, is now available through your dealer or Scout office. It retails for \$1, catalogue no. 20-710.

Parades, rallies and other gatherings of Cubs, Scouts, Venturers or Rovers provide wonderful opportunities for putting Scouting before the public. However, the public will not know the boys are members of Boy Scouts of Canada unless **they are wearing uniforms**. Please encourage all members to **wear the full uniform** whenever possible — it will instill a pride in being a member of Canadian Scouting. They are proud to wear uniforms at international jamborees — why not in Canada?

Announcing the availability of a new **Canadian Scouting buttonhole badge** — an attractive, gold Scout emblem on red maple leaf, centred on a white, diamond-shape background. It retails at 85¢ through your Scout office, catalogue no. 01-404.

Supply Services has also introduced a **1971 Year Bar** for use with camporee, Cuboree, activity and other crests. It has white lettering on a red background, is arc shaped, 2" long and 5/8" wide and sells for 20¢ through dealers or direct from Supply Services — catalogue no. 04-431.

Also available through your Scout office is the **world buttonhole badge** which can be worn by members of Canadian Scouting — catalogue no. 01-441, retail price 35¢.

Now available through dealers and Supply Services is a new book of **GAMES** by Jessi H. Bancroft — 685 pages of games for playground, home, school and meeting hall; catalogue no. 20-666, price \$11.95.

Please **DO NOT** forget to include our Post Code — K2C 3G7 — when you send your orders. It will speed delivery.

Announcing the availability of an interesting, new item — the **World Emblem** in cloth; authorized for wear on right breast pocket of your uniform (or as directed by your provincial council); catalogue number 01-442; retail price 20¢; through Scout offices **ONLY**.

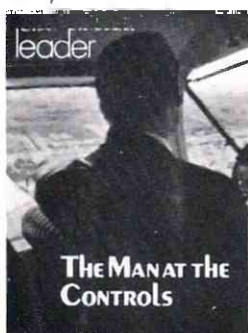
# THE CANADIAN leader

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JAMES F. MACKIE, Editor

BEATRICE LAMBIE, Assistant Editor MICHEL PLANT, Editorial and Advertising



## COVER

On June 1, 1971, A. Wallace Denny of Port Credit, Ontario, became our new Deputy Chief Scout. During a recent visit to Ottawa, Mr. Denny took time to meet with the Editor and photographer Andre Proulx to help provide material for our lead story, *The Man at the Controls* (page 4). The photo was taken as they flew over National Headquarters building on Baseline Road in Mr. Denny's Piper Aztec aircraft.

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# THE MAN AT THE CONTROLS



by Jim Mackie

Photos by Proulx Brothers, Ottawa

When Canada's new Deputy Chief Scout visits your section of the country, don't look for him to arrive by a conventional means of transportation such as commercial airline or railway. If you have an airport or a body of water in the vicinity, he probably will drop in, in his own aircraft. For long trips, he usually flies his Piper Aztec, a twin-engine, six-seater aircraft with a cruising range of 1,200 miles and the distinctive registration number CF-SKY. For water landings, he uses his Cessna 185 amphibian.

4 Already well known to many of the Scouting family in Canada, A. Wallace Denny is a past provincial commissioner and vice-president in Ontario, past president Greater Toronto Region, past chairman of the national finance committee and, until May of this year, a vice-president of the National Council, Boy Scouts of Canada.

Wally Denny's interest in Scouting goes back to his boyhood in Indianapolis, Indiana, where he was a member of the Boy Scouts of America. His adult association began in 1952 when he was invited to join the executive committee of the Greater Toronto Region. Since that time, he has devoted many hours to Scouting and travelled many thousands of miles on behalf of the Movement. Besides his service to Canadian Scouting, he is also president of the Operations Subcommittee of the Inter-American Scout Committee and a member of the World Operations Subcommittee of the Boy Scout World Bureau.

A mechanical engineering graduate of Purdue University, Mr. Denny retired in 1966 as vice-president

and director of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company of Canada Limited after a thirty-six-year association.

Wally Denny and his wife, Edith, share first pilot duties on their trips. Mrs. Denny has the distinction of having been the first (and probably the only) female pilot to fly the Chief Scout of the Commonwealth on one of his tours. It happened when Lord MacLean toured Ontario, following the American Jamboree in 1967. Wally, as provincial commissioner, acted as official host and flew the Chief Scout to various parts of the province. As Mrs. Denny tells the story, Lord MacLean was startled into silence when she took the controls on a rainy, night flight that required instrument flying. However, later in the tour when he visited National Headquarters, the then Sir Charles was high in praise of Mrs. Denny's ability at the controls of the aircraft. Both Mr. and Mrs. Denny hold multi-engine, land and sea, commercial flying licences with instrument ratings, and have visited most of Canada, the United States, Central America, the Caribbean and South America in their Piper Aztec.

A recent 22,000-mile trip south took them to twenty-two countries, including a 500-mile flight over the wilds of the Brazilian jungles. According to Mrs. Denny, the only problem on the whole trip came when they requested permission to land at a small South American airport, only to find that the controller in the tower had very little English. After futile attempts to communicate the controller said, in broken English, "Please to stay up, while I go get my friend who speaks English."

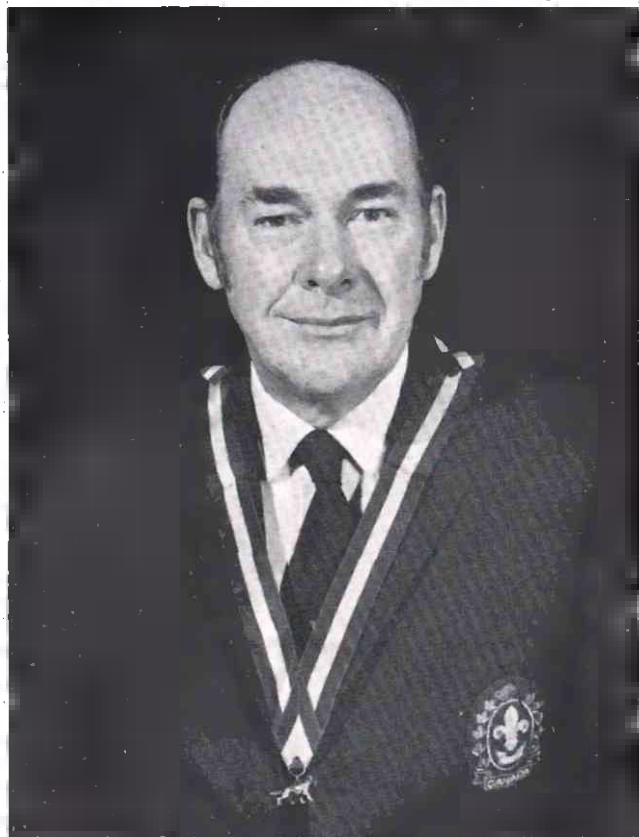


Fortunately, they had sufficient fuel to "stay up" and the friend with English arrived before problems developed.

Mr. and Mrs. Denny have three children, two daughters and a son, who has just recently graduated as a Unitarian minister.

Edith Denny's support of her husband's Scouting activities comes quite naturally as her father also was an active supporter of Scouting. His interest in the Movement was aroused on a trans-Atlantic crossing in 1911, when he travelled on the same ship with a group of Canadian Scouts from Calgary who were on their way to the coronation of King George V and Queen Mary. It seems that due to an engine breakdown the ship was forced to stop for repairs in mid-Atlantic, and it was the Scouts who stepped in and kept the passengers entertained and busy.

The new Deputy Chief Scout has expressed a wish to better the lines of communication within Scouting in



Canada during his term of office, and he intends to travel and meet as many members of the Movement as he can. Already included in his future plans are flights into our north country.

And speaking of travelling, Wally's engagement book already reads like a tour guide. In the very near future he flies off to Costa Rica for an Inter-American meeting; later this summer he'll be off to Japan, this time by commercial aircraft, to the World Jamboree; then he'll stay on in Tokyo for the World Conference meetings and then on to Hong Kong, Australia and New Zealand for meetings with other Commonwealth Scouting officials.

When he's at home in Port Credit and not Scouting, Wally likes to golf, do some photography, play his hi-fi and to quote him directly, "spoil our ten grandchildren."

# RETIRING DEPUTY CHIEF SCOUT'S MESSAGE —



Dear Scouter,

At the Annual Meeting on May 7, I presented my report to the corporation — my last as Deputy Chief Scout. Many of you probably will not see this document and I feel you would welcome some information on the views I expressed at that time.

First of all, it is necessary to put together programs that are attractive to youth in terms of interest and challenge and give boys and young men an opportunity to enjoy themselves while building the foundation for a happy and useful life later on. These programs cannot remain static without risk of losing touch with our changing environment and creating boredom on the part of both the boy and the leader. Programs must also allow for adaptation to local conditions. We have tried to ensure that this is the case, although our recent survey indicates where improvements can and will be made.

Secondly, from the moment you indicate a willingness to help boys grow in Scouting, you must receive guidance and support. Some of you may require little assistance; others more but, whatever your individual experience and skills in this regard, it is essential that, should you need them, the printed material and personal contact make available practical advice and the benefit of the experience of others. This is a top-priority task now under way with the Program Committee.

But how shall those concerned at National and Provincial levels know how Scouting is faring in your community? How can the Deputy Chief Scout, the Chief Executive, the provincial commissioners and the provincial Scout executives be responsive to your needs and problems? I believe we have improved two-way communications in this respect, but further improvement must be achieved and plans to do so are in hand.

Finally, effective June 1, 1971, you will have a new Deputy Chief Scout, Mr. A. W. ("Wally") Denny. He comes to this post very well-qualified. He is a dedicated Scouter of long experience and a man whose personal qualities are such that Scouting is certain to prosper and grow as he works alongside you. I know you would wish me to give him a warm welcome and best wishes in carrying out his task as your No. 1 Scouter. And thank you all for your contribution to Canadian youth and giving me the five most exciting and rewarding years of my life. In return, I hope I have been able to make some small contribution.

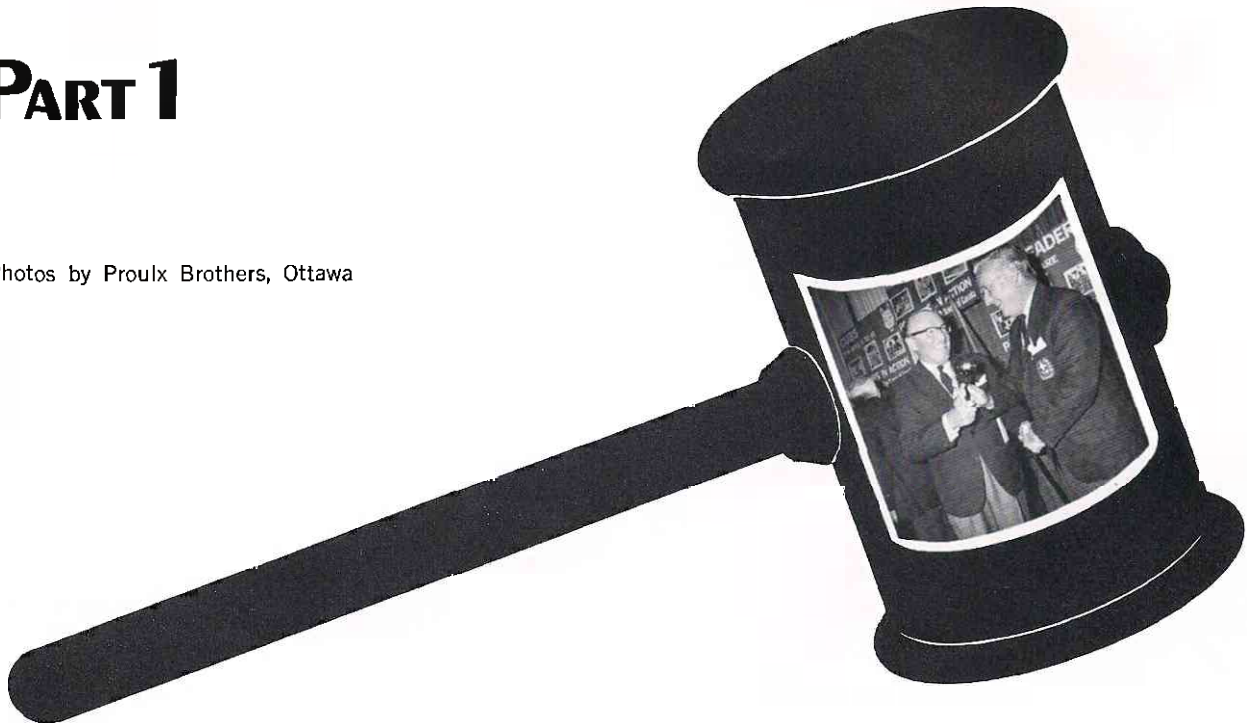
J. B. Harvey



# YOUR NATIONAL COUNCIL

## PART 1

Photos by Proulx Brothers, Ottawa



6

*The affairs of Boy Scouts of Canada are administered and managed by an executive committee called National Council. The Council now meets twice a year in Ottawa, in May and November, and, on each occasion, every section of the country is represented by voting members. This two-part story has been prepared to inform you in more detail of the actual operation of the National Council and the people who represent you on that Council.*

*This month we report on the recent annual meeting of the Council. Next month Les Houldsworth, Director of Administration at National Headquarters, will explain in detail how the Council actually operates.*

The 57th annual meeting of the National Council took place in the Chateau Laurier Hotel in Ottawa on May 7 and saw a number of important office changes.

J. Lawrence Dampier, president since 1968, left this post to become past-president. He was succeeded by John W. Sharp, first vice-president of the Council since 1969. Mr. Sharp is a noted member of the Montreal business community and president of Phillips Security Services Ltd., Unimed Pharmaceuticals Ltd. and Quebec Industrial Air Park Inc.

Educated in Montreal and Ottawa, he has been active in Scouting since he joined a Cub pack at the age of nine. He has served as assistant regional commissioner and regional commissioner, Montreal; assistant provincial commissioner and provincial commissioner, Quebec, and president of the Quebec provincial council.



In the Second World War, Mr. Sharp was wounded in action and mentioned in dispatches. He was invalided home and given command of the Officers' Reinforcement

Training School at Farnham, Quebec. Discharged at war's end with the rank of major, he immediately returned to Scouting as a group committee chairman and a district commissioner.

John Sharp is Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel of the 3rd Battalion, Black Watch, Royal Highland Regiment of Canada; a member of four hospital boards, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the Canadian Chamber of Commerce and the Young Presidents' Organization, Montreal Chapter. His hobbies include skeet shooting, salmon fishing and raising Labrador Retrievers. He is married, with two daughters, a son and two grandchildren.

The first vice-president of the National Council, Major-General W. K. Carr, is also Chairman of the Arctic and Northern Scouting Committee and, in this capacity, helped plan and acted as camp chief for the two jamborees held in the North. His association with Scouting goes back to his boyhood in Newfoundland; subsequently he served as an assistant Scoutmaster and Scoutmaster. Major-General Carr was appointed Commander of Canadian Forces Training Command in 1968 with headquarters in Winnipeg. In this capacity, he commands a network of training bases

from coast to coast, involving 18,000 men and women, in the sea, land and air components of the forces, including about 6,000 civilian employees of the Defence Department. Bill Carr is married with two sons and a daughter.



Between meetings of the National Council, the affairs of Scouting are carried on by an Administrative Board consisting of the President, Past-President, Vice-Presidents, Deputy Chief Scout and the International Commissioner. In this regard, because of the heavy work load on the Administrative Board, this year four vice-presidents were elected compared to three in previous years. In addition to General Carr, they are Ian Roberts, Montreal; J. Kenneth McKay, Toronto, and Rev. Donald W. Laing, Saskatoon.



Ian Roberts' association with Scouting goes back to boy mem-

bership in the 2nd Westmount troop. He has served as assistant, deputy and regional commissioner, Montreal, and assistant provincial commissioner and provincial commissioner, Quebec. Vice-president and director of one of Canada's largest advertising agencies, Cockfield, Brown & Co. Ltd., he is married and has two sons.



J. Kenneth McKay is another long-time supporter who has held a number of important offices in Ontario Scouting, including President of the Greater Toronto Region. He is presently President of the Ontario Provincial Council and, when not working for Scouting, is Dealer Contracts Co-ordinator for Ford Motor Company of Canada.



Rev. Donald W. Laing was a boy member in Weston, Ontario. After graduating from St. Andrew's College, Saskatoon, in 1958 with a Bachelor of Divinity degree, he

served in a number of churches throughout Saskatchewan. Until recently provincial commissioner for that province, he has just left Rosemount United Church in Regina for a new charge in Saskatoon. Don also is chairman of the National Organization and Expansion Committee. He is married with three children.

This year's meeting saw the retirement from active Scouting of our International Commissioner and former Deputy Chief Scout, Commissioner L. H. Nicholson. After serving for a number of years on the National Council, Commissioner Nicholson accepted the office of Deputy Chief Scout in 1960. He travelled extensively on behalf of Scouting throughout this country and led Canadian delegations to three World Conferences, in Portugal, Rhodes and Mexico City. He was camp chief of the Third Canadian Jamboree and in 1963 led the Canadian contingent to the World Jamboree in Greece. He retired as Deputy Chief Scout in 1965 and accepted the position of International Commissioner.

Commissioner Nicholson was the main speaker at the dinner following the Annual Meeting and shared with his audience memories of a most distinguished and interesting life. At the Annual Meeting he was elected an Honorary Vice-President of the National Council.

Commissioner Nicholson will be succeeded as International Commissioner by the retiring Deputy Chief Scout, Air Vice-Marshal James B. Harvey.

Jim Harvey became Deputy Chief Scout in 1965 and, since that time, through his extensive travels, has become known to members of the Scouting family from coast to coast. Especially interested in Northern Scouting because of his long association with Arctic and Northern Committees on provincial and national levels, both he and Mrs. Harvey are also well-known throughout the Northwest Territories and the Yukon. The new International Commissioner will lead our contingent to the World Jamboree in Japan this summer.

The National Council Annual Report was received and approved at the Annual Meeting and a limited supply is available to members on a first-come basis. If you wish a copy, direct your request to the Editor.

# PIONEERING Is FUN

One of the most enjoyable, and yet inexpensive, program items for the troop is pioneering. Pioneering takes the learning of knots, splices and lashings out of the sometimes routine, instructional period and into the practical, "doing it" situation. The Clove Hitch, that many boys have learned over the leg of a chair or the arm of their patrol leader, will mean much more when used as the first step in lashing two spars together. And it will be much more fun!

Your boys will soon come to realize that pioneering, whether it be a simple table model, camp gadget or large spar project, like a signal tower, requires good lashings, and the basis of good lashings is good knotting. And, that the Clove Hitch and other knots really do have a purpose and are important.

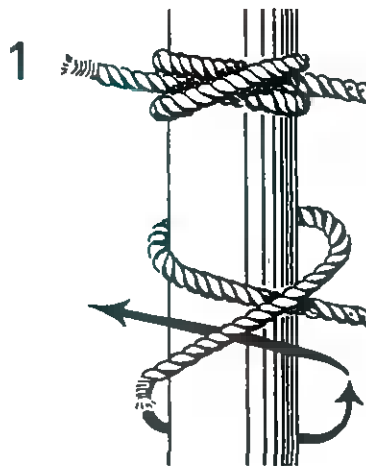
Summer camp is an ideal place to try a few simple pioneering projects and, if your camp is long enough, you may be able to progress to something more difficult. In any case, plan your program so that all may take part.

A pioneering program requires a modest, initial outlay of cash for such things as ropes and pulleys but, once purchased and properly cared for, your equipment should last for many years.

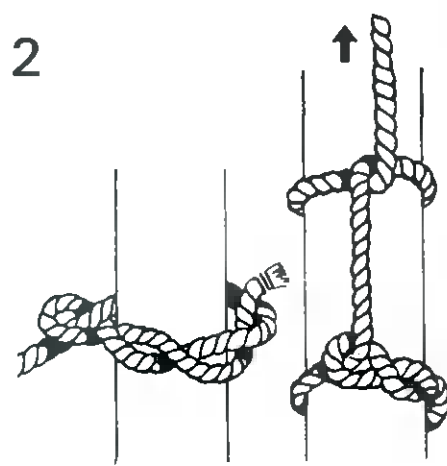
To start you out, here are a few simple projects that everyone can work on. For your basic frames, you will need small spars and strong binder twine. These items can be constructed at a camporee or summer camp and will help your boys to set up a more functional campsite.

Watch for more advanced projects in future issues of *The Canadian Leader*.

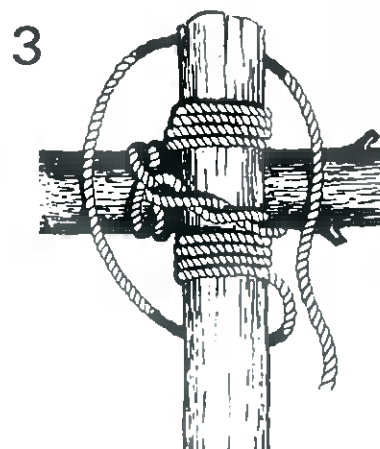
(For full information on knots and lashing, see pages 99 to 111, *Canadian Scout Handbook*.)



The **Clove Hitch** (1) is one of the most useful knots in pioneering. It is used to secure a rope to a spar. Make sure your boys know the two ways to tie it.



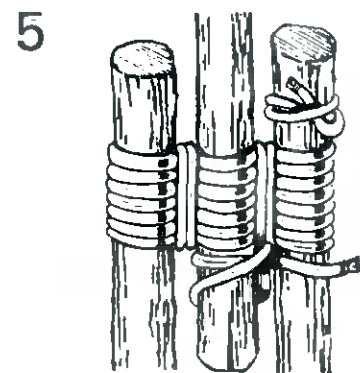
The **Timber Hitch** (2) is also used to secure a rope to a spar. The heavier the strain on this knot, the tighter it will become but it will never jam.



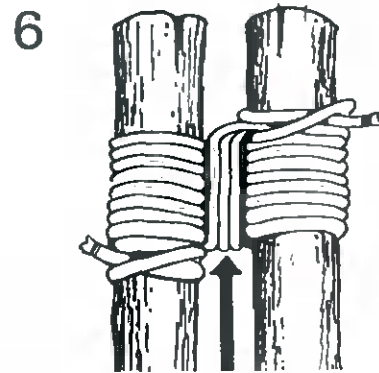
**Square Lashing** (3) is the most widely used lashing for securing one spar to another, when they cross at right angles, especially when the strain tends to pull them together.



**Diagonal Lashing** (4) is used to lash two spars together which tend to spring apart. Begin with a Timber Hitch around both spars, drawing them together and finish with a Clove Hitch.



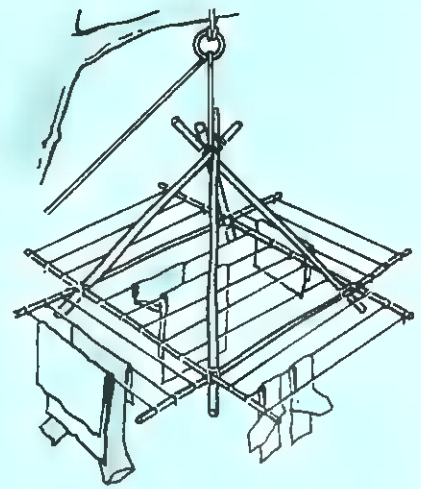
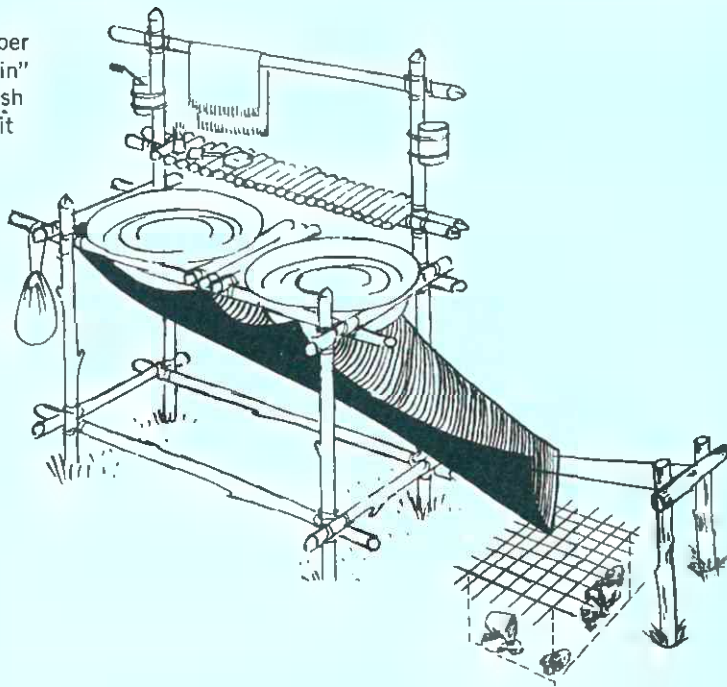
**Figure-of-Eight or Tripod Lashing** (5) is used to lash the tops of three spars together to make a tripod. Lay spars side by side, two outside spars running one way and the centre one, the opposite way. Start and finish with a Clove Hitch.



**Shear Lashing** (6) is used for lashing together two parallel spars, or two spars which will be opened slightly out of the parallel to form shear legs, or for lashing the ends of spars together. Start and finish with a Clove Hitch.

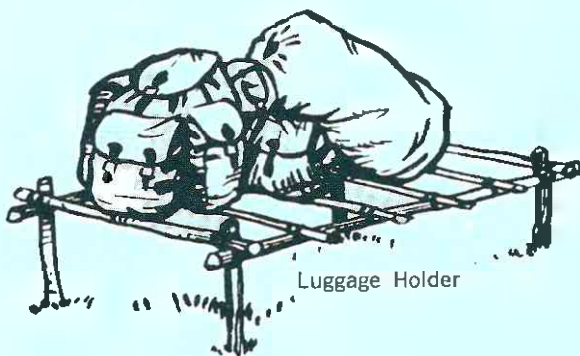


"Super  
Twin"  
Wash  
Unit

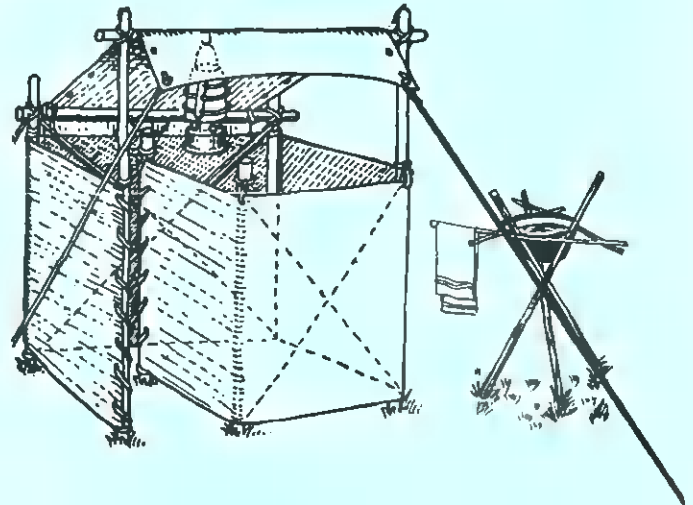


Hanger Tree

Camp Kybo, from the Austrian Scout magazine, *Jugend am Lagerfeuer*; you could make it of canvas or heavy plastic.

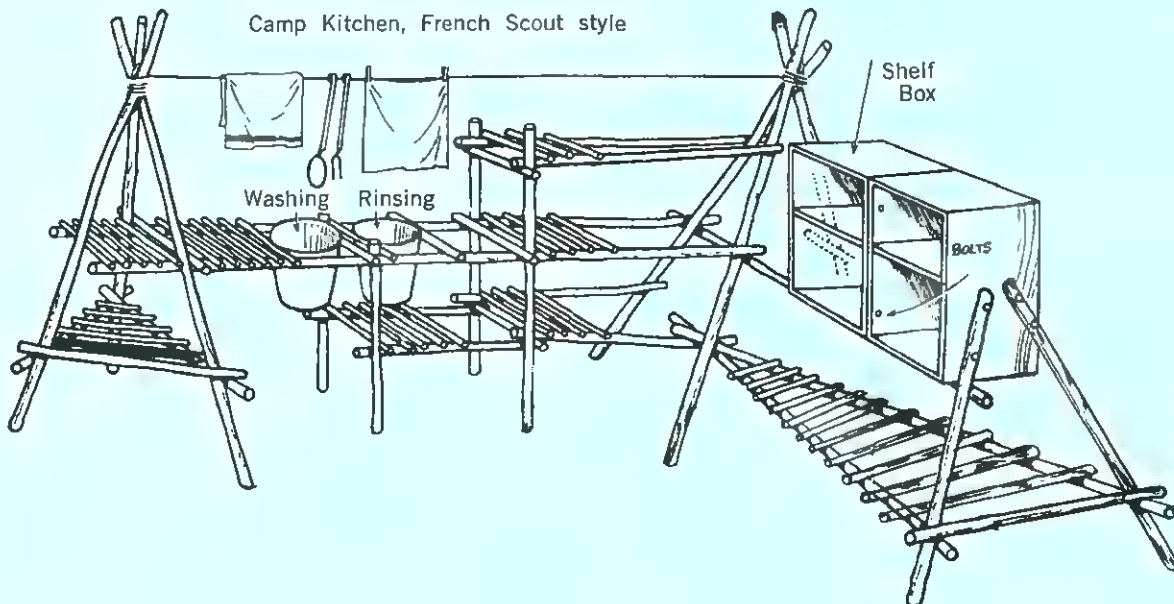


Luggage Holder



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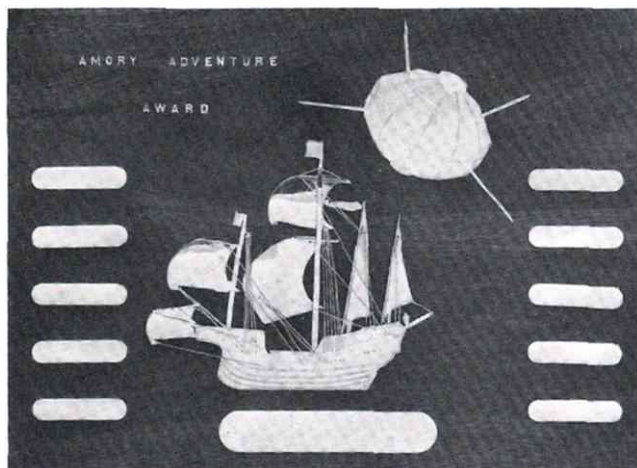
Camp Kitchen, French Scout style



# Nil Desperandum

by P. M. O. EVANS

Assistant Director, Administration Services



10

Under cover of darkest night, especially in time of war, expeditions, excursions and operations have got under way, expressly using the blanket of darkness to conceal the movement of men and equipment. Generally, the participants in such task forces have been well trained beforehand. Where possible, the terrain to be traversed has been studied in detail or, failing this, maps and aerial photographs have been studied in depth. In a number of cases it has been thought worthwhile for scale models to be constructed so that hazards, which increase manifold in the dark, could be studied under the full glare of light so that the real thing might be avoided or circumvented when encountered at night.

Many hours have been spent in training men and in men training themselves to move and operate in the dark. The army scout and the commando typify the type of training they have undergone in order to bring the nighttime operation to a successful conclusion and, furthermore, to stay alive.

Man normally is a creature who prefers to make his movements in daylight or to have good artificial light to help subdue the all-enveloping blackness of night. In one's own house, passing from room to room, from earliest times, people have lighted their way at night by carrying a lighted-taper or lamp, and more recently have pressed a switch, producing a welcome light to ease the way past known and unknown hazards. When one ventures abroad at night the street light beckons you on your way and when taking to wheels the headlight cuts the darkness ahead.

Who of us has not had the experience of walking over strange ground at night and, in mistaken confidence, expected that each step taken would meet with the resistance of firm ground, only to take that fatal step when solid earth was just not there.

All the foregoing is a preamble to a better understanding of the undertaking of the 1st Brantford Venturers, who are members of the Ontario School for the Blind, when they ventured, in the summer of 1970, to compete in the national competition for the Amory Adventure Award, presented to Canadian Scouting by the Right Honourable Viscount Amory, former British High Commissioner to Canada, to be awarded to the team displaying the most initiative in conceiving, planning and executing an out-of-doors activity.



In January 1970 a letter in Braille (fortunately, with a covering translation) was received at National Scout Headquarters from the secretary of the Brantford Venturers, asking for details of the competition and indicating that planning had already been started. In response, an outline of the requirements, along with best wishes, were forwarded. Nothing more was heard until, almost twelve months later, a large parcel arrived at HQ, containing the 1st Brantford Venturers' logbook. Packed at the bottom were a film and ten cassettes, plus three fair-sized samples of rock, each appropriately labelled.

In addition to the text, the log, in Braille, contained neatly mounted, coloured photographs and stuffed in pockets attached to odd pages were price lists, menus, copies of letters from the advisor to the parents of the Venturers, brochures and equipment lists.

Although not assessed as part of the logbook evidence, the film, projected in front of the judges and the entire executive staff of NHQ, very graphically indicated the manner in which these sightless and almost-sightless lads coped with the task they had undertaken, a 21-day-trek along the Bruce Trail for 106 miles.



Imagine yourself, with eyes covered by a blindfold, scrambling over rocks, pushing through brush and wooded areas, crossing a babbling brook over a single log, with only a spar as a handrail (an entry, on the actual map carried by the group, in the advisor's handwriting, reads, "Mitchell's Rock trail disappears into a rock cleft and reappears on the top of the bluff. A maze of rocks, crevasses and caves — camp among these rocks." Truly every step an adventure in itself. And at the end of the day's tramp, tired, hot and dusty — and still blindfolded — a jump into the river from a rock, with only the voice of a sighted person to tell one how far is "down," and later to set up tents, prepare bedrolls, cook and eat supper and then clean up afterward — and go on doing this for three weeks.

Notwithstanding the fact that the affliction of blindness, in time, is compensated in some measure by the fuller development of man's remaining senses, nevertheless, it takes a great deal of preparation and training to tackle more or less the unknown. Yes, to approach and bring to a satisfactory conclusion the task the 1st Brantford Venturers set themselves took more than planning and training, it took COURAGE.



The cassettes? Merely the recorded voices of young fellows enjoying themselves, the trivial chit-chat and banter indulged in by male participants on a jaunt away from home.

Perhaps no better bequeathment to this Venturer Company would be the motto NIL DESPERANDUM (despair never), the title of this article.

The only other team which came close to giving the 1st Brantford a hard time in the 1970 contest was the 5th Garry Oak Venturers from Victoria, B.C., the company which produced the team that won the award in 1969. What a superb log the present team submitted; it is everything a log of this nature should be, visible evidence of a challenge accepted, planned to the last detail and finally executed to the full — B.-P.'s dream of what adventurous Scouting should be. Here was a team of eight young men, close-knit from beginning to end, going into extended planning, testing their skills and their equipment in a "dry run" and then, thus prepared, tackling their undertaking with gusto — an eight-day hike camp in Strathcona Provincial Park, with the ultimate aim of climbing and conquering the "Red Pillar" (shades of Sir John Hunt's Mount Everest Expedition as a prelude to the Queen's Coronation).

It is to be hoped that Viscount Amory, the donor of the Award, will some day have the opportunity of perusing the 5th Garry Oak's log, from list of members through provision list, daily menus, coloured photos, samples of flora seen, to the day-by-day account of all that happened — indeed an illustrated adventure book.



One can imagine the task which faced the judges, handpicked by the Deputy Chief Scout, when the decision had to be reached between these two foremost contending teams. The judges were Dr. A. H. J. Lovink, former Netherlands Ambassador to Canada, well-known outdoorsman and lover of nature; Mr. Norman Brown, Canyouth publisher and long associated with *Canadian Boy*; and, as reserve, Dr. E. F. Roots, a keen woodsman and traveller in the Canadian wilds, now Coordinator of the Polar Continental Shelf Project. Perhaps the easier way out would have been to declare a "tie" but then neither team would have the satisfaction of being the "winner" — no, a winner had to be declared and, after long deliberation, the nod was given to the 1st Brantford Venturers. The peculiar thing about this "win" is that neither team were the losers, for both gained by giving of their utmost.

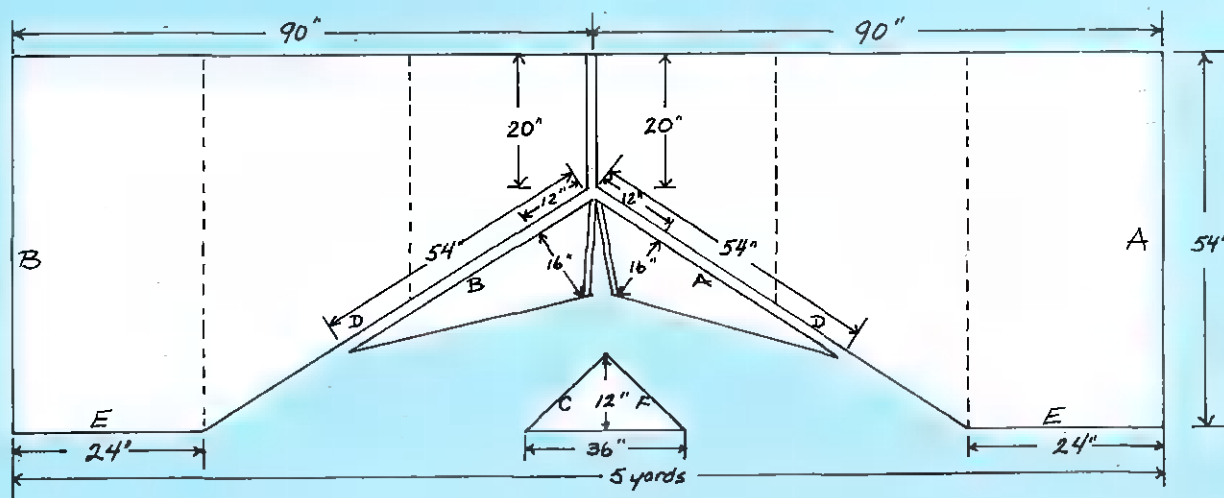
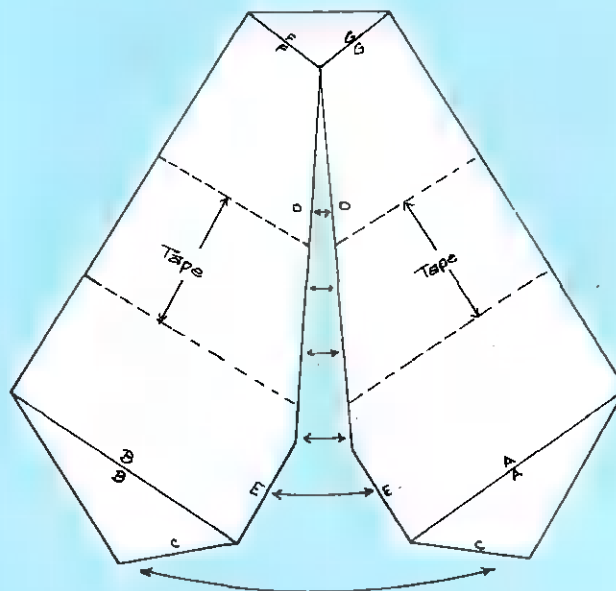


In this age of "doing your own thing" and in an era taken over by technological advances, it would seem a "natural" for a small group of red-blooded youths to get away "to do their own thing" together, beyond the fringe of urban environment in this beautiful land we call Canada. Will the challenge fall on deaf ears?



## 12

Ventilation is most important. From scraps of plastic, cut a flap 24 inches square; fold in half; tape at fold line to ridge of roof. Under flap make a series of holes, one inch in diameter, on both sides of roof.



SCOOP OUT A COUPLE OF SHALLOW HOLES IN THE SAND; PLACE PLASTIC IN HOLES; SECURE AT EDGES WITH A FEW LARGE STONES.



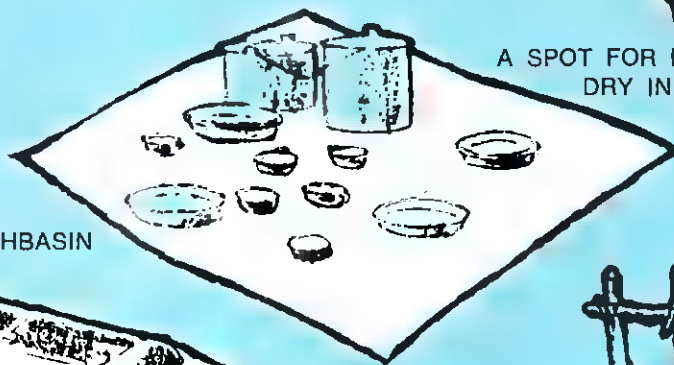
FOOD CACHE, AWAY FROM INSECTS AND ANIMALS.



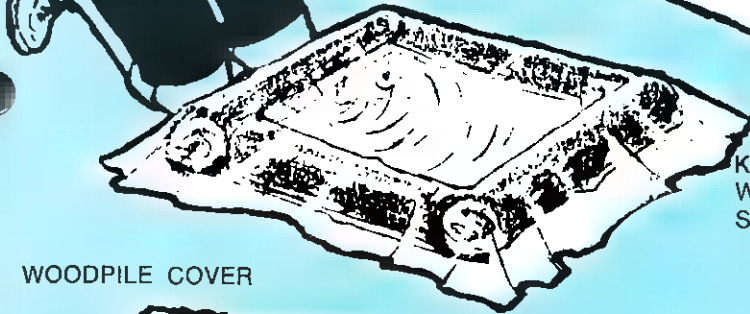
TABLECLOTH



A SPOT FOR DISHES TO DRY IN THE SUN.



HANDY WASHBASIN

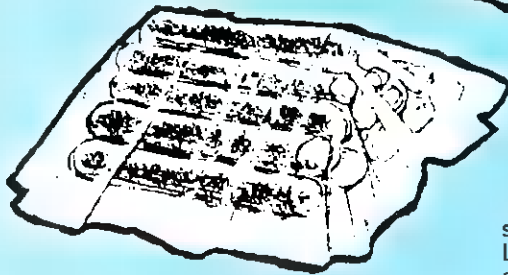


KEEPS FOOD CLEAN AND WITHIN EASY REACH WHEN SPREAD NEAR THE FIRE.



13

WOODPILE COVER



A few four-foot squares of plastic sheeting are useful items for camping. Light in weight, they cost under \$1 each, are easy to clean and take little space in a pack. Their uses are legion.



RINSE



WASH



GROUP SEVERAL ROCKS, 4 TO 6 INCHES IN DIAMETER, AS ILLUSTRATED. PLACE PLASTIC OVER ROCKS FOR WASHING AND RINSING DISHES.

# An Ally AND FRIEND



14

The man required for this job is unusual. He's something of a diplomat, yet he doesn't beat around the bush. He's got to like people, yet he must remain objective. He must have a comprehensive, practical, up-to-date knowledge of all aspects of Scouting and relate it to the needs of various communities. He needs the constitution of a horse, the wakefulness of an owl, the sagacity of Solomon and the patience of Job. Sounds like a real split-up personality but, combined with all these attributes, he's got to believe in Scouting and kids, and this is probably one of the things that keeps him sane and on the go.

The above is a fairly comprehensive description of your average field executive — a man whose job in Scouting is possibly the least understood by the general public and, sometimes, by volunteers as well.

Ask a field executive what he does, as I did recently, and he'll probably gasp hopelessly like a stranded guppie. Not because he doesn't know but, more likely, because he doesn't know where to start. That's the problem and the challenge with his job; it touches on almost everything in Scouting.

A colleague of mine writes, "In the past year I have received anonymous love notes; had rocks thrown at my car; been besieged à la Trudeau, by guys wanting to join; been into a beer hall in my old uniform to get a kid's father; been phoned at 3 a.m.; been awakened by a rock thrown in my tent at 7.30 in the morning; been spat upon and been bitten by a kid 'till the bite has drawn blood. I think I'll quit and

join a peaceful profession, like Ku Klux Klan President in Harlem."

Most of the field executives in the Movement across Canada have been successful in Scouting as volunteers and this accrued experience stands them in good stead. They must also serve a demanding, on-the-job apprenticeship, including the successful completion of a six-week Scout Executives' Development Course within a year of joining the national staff.

Depending on his employing council's location, the field executive may find himself working in the inner city, in rural areas, the North, or combinations of all of these. One field executive's area includes ten city districts, two districts 1,000 miles distant, six unattached groups in remote sections of the province, plus responsibility for Scouting in an Arctic area.

Visiting Indian and Eskimo members in remote points in Canada's North or bucking freeway traffic to get to a district meeting in a large city; flying into isolated mining communities to convince officials to start Scouting; organizing and running courses for all types of people — some strictly by sign language; talking to prospective sponsors; planning with volunteers for various events; working with other community agencies; writing reports; attending meetings are all part of a day's work.

One executive reported the following as one of his most interesting field trips. "Scouting had died out in this area and I had made arrangements with a local member to fly into the town and try to revive it. On my arrival at the airport, the gentleman I had made contact with introduced himself and explained that he had to rush out to work and that he was not interested in taking on Scouting responsibilities but wished me luck. At this point my plane had left, with the next flight out scheduled the following day. I also learned at this time that there was a hotel strike on in the area and no arrangements for accommodation had been made for me. Thanks to the minister of the local Presbyterian church, all was not lost. He delivered me to the Chief of Police, who then introduced me to the local RCMP officer, who happened to have a friend whose wife was in charge of local billeting arrangements. Following up on several leads for potential hosts, I eventually found accommodation for the four nights of my stay in the town. Later, I was introduced to many more individuals in the community, which all led, eventually, to a most active group committee, with many boys being registered in the Cub and Scout sections. My last visit found the committee attempting to start a Venturer company as well as bring Scouting to the two Indian tribes on the Reservation."

Obviously, a field man must be flexible, adaptable and grasp an opportunity when it presents itself. He must be ready at the drop of a chairman's introduction to be guest speaker at a father-and-son banquet. Up to a minute before, he may have been just an invited guest taking in a load of cold ham and scalloped potatoes but, because the local hockey or football star forgot the date, he's on, for better or for worse.

He must be prepared to drop plans for a family outing in order to attend an emergency meeting and then (if married) explain things to a ruffled wife. He's got to be able to settle disputes and grievances diplomatically. Because of his neutrality, he must step in and help clear up the problem. At times like these he becomes a trouble shooter. By keeping his ears and



eyes open and his mouth shut, he can frequently sense where his special, and sometimes lonely, position can be helpful.

In the past few years the number of activities and the volume of work performed by the field executive have increased. Responsibilities have broadened and are subject to increasing outside influences.

The field executive serves the organization and he also serves the volunteers of the organization, the citizens in the community.

Basically, the field executive's job can be classified into six categories.

- **PLANNING** which requires recommending policies and courses of action, programing, setting up budgets.
- **INVESTIGATING**, collecting and preparing information in the form of reports and briefs.
- **COORDINATING** through advising and consulting others and exchanging information.
- **EVALUATING** the activities and operations of the organization through field trips, visits.
- **STAFFING** by constantly recruiting, selecting volunteers.
- **REPRESENTING** by advancing the general interests of Boy Scouts of Canada through many contacts with individuals and groups within and outside the Movement.

As an example of how these skills are put to practical use, one field executive outlines his areas of concern:

"Our Extension Service is a plan, financed by a local foundation which intends to bring Scouting's influence to bear in the less-chance neighbourhoods of our city, referring particularly, of course, to areas where no such programs exist. Much of the effort also goes into aiding and encouraging existing Scouting groups in providing the best possible experiences for their charges.

"This job has, among others, the aspects of social and missionary work. It begins with the assumption that there is a great need for what Scouting has to offer and then proceeds to offer it.

"From my research and, particularly, from roving in the communities, I track down areas of need. Then, with all the resources of Scouting on display, I 'sell' the program to a sponsor who is concerned for his community. The involvement is intense and extensive. After overcoming any existing barriers to my proposals, I must become deeply involved in establishing the new group. Then follows involvement with the leaders and boys as I help them to find their way into Scouting. Having established a new group, I must maintain a continuous contact with them as they encounter all kinds of problems with program and personnel. Often the involvement is very personal, always it is rewarding.

"We're trying to bring these opportunities into the lives of kids who would otherwise be leading a pretty shallow existence. While the work is greatly appreciated, it's sometimes difficult to justify the extra share of attention being given to these groups when speaking to the more fortunate Scouting people in other areas.

"This is seen to be a very diverse operation when one reviews the circumstances. We have the full spec-

trum of personalities and characters in our kids and leaders. Some of the boys are as keen and cooperative as kids from the suburbs, some of them even more so; while others, who are sometimes on probation, have to be given special attention and encouragement. We have leaders from the communities we serve, who have an excellent rapport with the kids, and we also have leaders from outside, who have a great deal of empathy and relate to their charges very well."

Because he is a full-time professional, in touch with all aspects of Scouting, and well informed, the field executive is a mine of resources, ideas and experiences. Because of his grass roots contact, the field executive, used fully, is in a better position than most to help the volunteer leader in many ways.

He wears many hats in the course of his duties and relates to many people. As an example, here is one executive's itinerary for a ten-day period. "I leave on Wednesday for town A, 200 miles from home. On Thursday I catch a meeting in town B, 150 miles away; Friday I'm taking the day off to spend with my wife. On Saturday I head to a district 300 miles away on a four-day field trip, arriving home at 6 a.m. That same day, I leave the office for town C, 400 air miles north, getting back five days later, just in time for our executive meeting. This allows me two days in the office before I head off for a ten-day training session, arriving back to staff a training session at our council office."

Perhaps two features of a field executive's life stand out. He is moderately paid and vigorously employed. His territory is either far flung or consists of areas in large cities and towns. In the course of his duties, he may cover thousands of miles every year. Car driving can be fun, but not when snowdrifts close around one's car on the prairies, or when the car breaks down in a tough neighbourhood in a large city. Travel can be great but not when you get socked in by snow or fog, knowing you've got three or four other locations to make and meetings to attend.

One field executive writes, "Weather can really affect our plans — I assumed the responsibility for initiating a meeting of all Scouters in a certain council for the purpose of their proposed camporee this summer. The plans were for the five communities to meet at a central location (some driving as much as 120 miles) and I was flying out from the council office to be with them for the weekend seminar. Due to weather, flights were cancelled on the Friday night but this didn't stop the other representatives from the five communities reaching their destination. The meeting was postponed, to start on the Saturday noon so that I could take an early flight the next morning but, again, the flights were cancelled and my contribution to this meeting was done through three or four long-distance calls to the parties concerned."

Field executives talk about their work and go about doing it with great enthusiasm and dedication. Their role is to help boys, groups, sponsors, leaders, the organization at large to grow and to fulfil the aim and principles of the Scouting Movement.

It is a demanding, sometimes thankless job but these men spend many hours, travel many miles, to further these aims. Make sure that you get to know your field executive, ask for his advice, turn to him for help; he's your ally and friend.

# FUN WITH ESTIMATIONS

by Dennis W. Lewis, Program Services

One way for a Scout, Venturer or Rover to use his maths to good advantage in program activities is by exposing other, younger members to the fun of estimation.

Judging distances and developing a visual perspective will be useful when driving a car, golfing or hiking across open country. The general tendency is to underestimate the distance of an object seen distinctly and overestimate those seen indistinctly. Especially deceptive is the distance of an object seen across a stretch of water, snow or level ground; when viewed uphill or downhill. (Many golfers are faced with these problems.)

There are a number of exercises one can do from simple to slightly more complex, with the use of angles and trigonometry tables.

Start off by outlining a few simple facts and known short measurements.

- Objects appear farther off when: in the shade; across a valley; the background is of the same colour as the object; you are lying down or kneeling; there is a heat haze.
- Objects appear nearer when: the sun is behind the observer; the air is especially clear, as on a bright, sunny day after a rain; object and background are of different colours; the ground is level or covered with snow; looking over water or across a deep chasm; looking upward or downward; the object is large when compared with its surroundings, as in the case of a tall monument, church or a mountain.

## CHECK YOUR ESTIMATES

Learn the length of your pace and heel-to-heel step. If you play sports, try to guess space in terms of the size of a football field, basketball court, hockey rink, baseball diamond; visualize areas in blocks of space that are already familiar to you — for example, a tennis court size.

Short measurements can be obtained from your hand span, breadth of thumb, length of thumb joint, span of thumb and forefinger, wrist to elbow, elbow to tip of forefinger. Your reach, arms outstretched, will nearly equal your height.

So you see, you carry a great number of measuring devices along with you that can be called personal measurements.

## SOME FURTHER POINTS

At 800 yards a man looks like a post. At 700 yards the head is not yet visible. At 600 yards the head is visible as a dot. At 500 yards the shoulders appear bottle shaped. At 400 yards movement of the legs can be seen. At 300 yards the face can be seen. At 200 yards buttons and details of clothing are recognizable. At 100 yards eyes and mouth can be seen clearly.

1) *Height by shadow:* The easiest way out, of course, is to measure the shadow of a tree on the ground and guess, but to practise estimations try it another way and get closer. How high is the tree by using shadow?

Get a stick of known length and notch it in feet and inches. Stand the stick upright in the sun and measure the length of the shadow. Then measure the length of the shadow cast by the tree. Multiply the stick length by the length of the tree's shadow. Divide by the length of the shadow cast by the stick. The result is the height of the tree. In other words, by ratio.

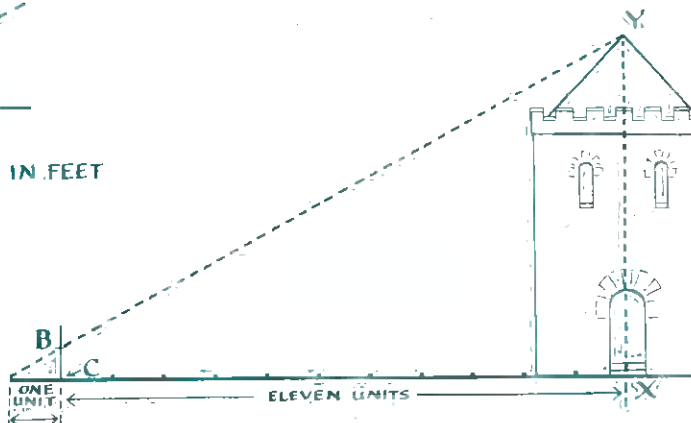
$$\text{Tree height} = \frac{\text{Stick length} \times \text{tree shadow}}{\text{stick shadow}}$$

( $T = \frac{S \times T's}{S's}$ ) If the stick length is 5 feet 6 inches, the tree's shadow is 40 feet long and the stick's shadow 10 feet long:  $\frac{5.5 \times 40}{10} = 22 = 22 \text{ ft.}$

2) *Now try height measurement* of a building by line of sight and a measured stick; sometimes known as inch-to-foot method or one-in-twelve.



BC INCHES = XY IN FEET

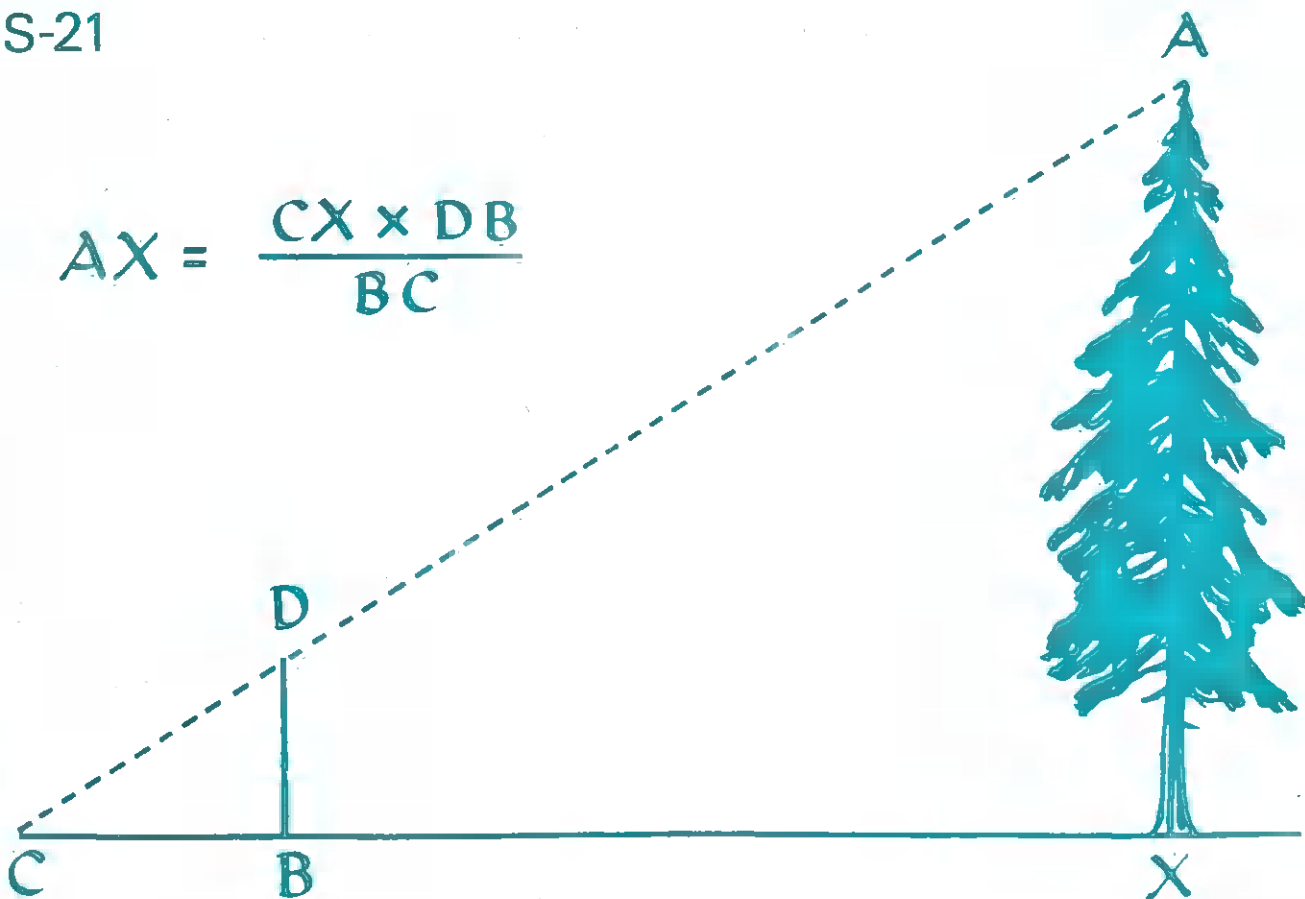


Measure along the ground from the base of the building out far enough so you can sight the top of the building from ground level at a comfortable angle. Measure this distance and mark it off in *eleven units* of any length — say, eleven measured stick lengths. At this point, stand your stick upright and have a companion hold it. Measure off one more unit beyond the

stick and, getting your eye as close to the ground as possible, sight the top of the building. Where the sighting line cuts the stick, have your companion make a mark, then measure the number of INCHES from that mark to the ground; this will closely equal the height of the building in FEET. (See drawing s-23.)

## S-21

$$AX = \frac{CX \times DB}{BC}$$



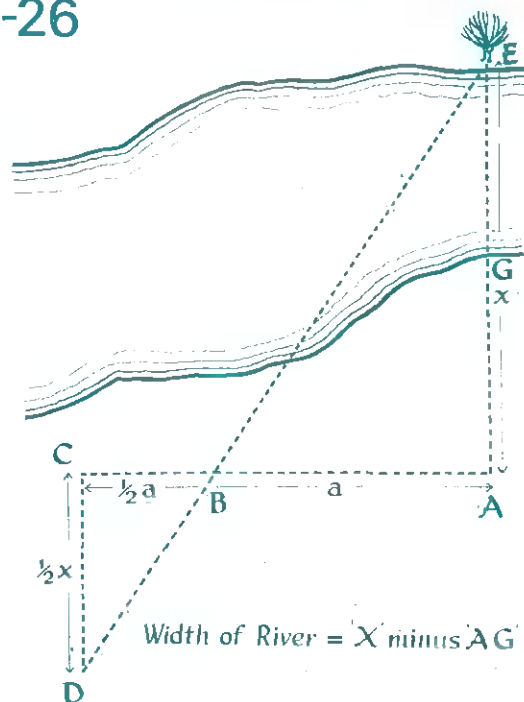
Another method is using the formula  $AX = \frac{CX \times DB}{BC}$  (See drawing s-21.)

3) *Estimating the width of a river* would be handy for golfers and groups setting out to erect pioneering structures.

Pick out a point across the river, such as a tree; drive a stake into the ground on your side of the river, in line across from the tree. Walk at right angles to the stake, along the river bank, to make a base line, any convenient length, say 40 yards; drive a stake ("B") into the ground. Continue along the bank in the same direction for *half* the first distance you measured (20 yards); mark the spot "C." Turn at right angles (your back to the river) and walk inland until you can sight your first stake (40 yards "B") in a line with the tree across the river; mark the spot ("D"). Measure the distance between the two stakes C and D, and this will represent half the width of the river — double it and you will come close to the actual width. (Providing, of course, the sighting, measurements and turns are correct; these are most important.) (See drawing s-26.)

Venturers and Rovers also can show Scouts how to double-check some of their estimations by determining, where possible, the angle of the line of sight from the ground and the top of a building or tree.

## S-26





One way to check this is with a piece of cardboard or two or three sticks. The angle is measured at the point of sight close to the ground, across the mark on the measured stick, where the line of sight lines up with the height of the object; a protractor will also help determine the angle in degrees once it is fixed or drawn on the cardboard.

For example: some Scouts are estimating the height of a tree using the method described in example 2; their estimate is 25 feet.

To double-check, you determine the angle to be 30 degrees — that's the line-of-sight (from the ground some distance away from the base of the tree) to the top of the tree. The distance from the base of the tree to point of sight is measured along the ground and found to be 40 feet.

To double-check mathematically:

Use  $\tan \angle 30^\circ = \frac{\text{side opposite}}{\text{side adjacent}} = \frac{\text{height of tree}}{\text{ground distance}}$

$\tan \angle 30^\circ = .57735$  (found in any trig. table)

$\tan .57735 = \frac{\text{height}}{40}$

height of tree =  $.57735 \times 40 = 23.1$  feet

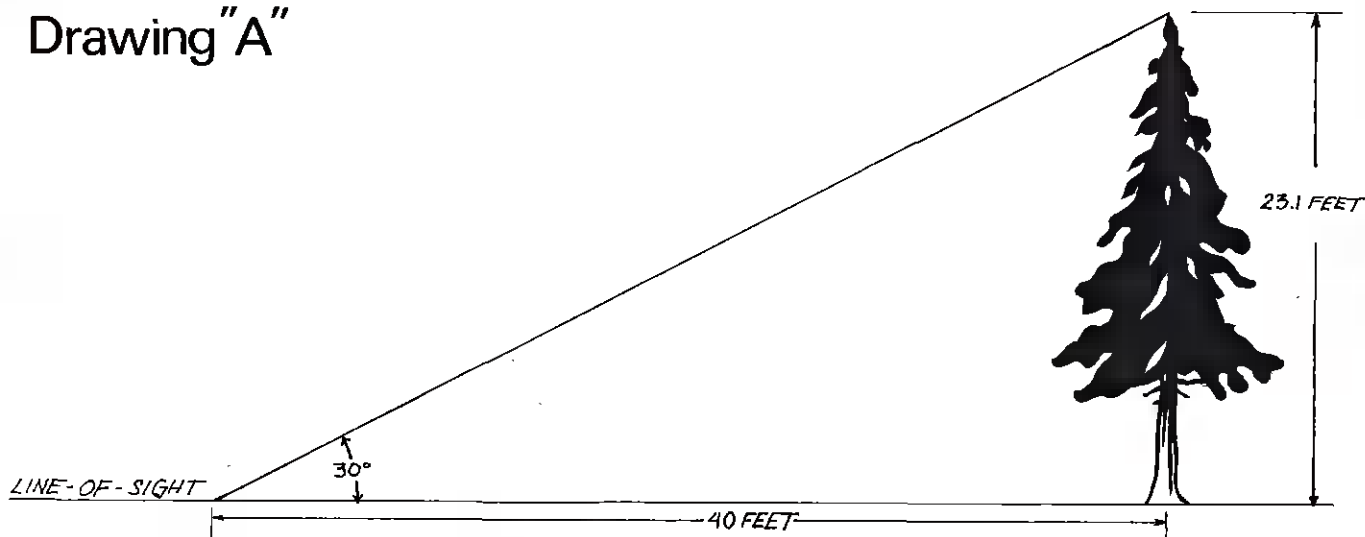
So the estimate by the Scouts (25 feet) is pretty close.

If there is a wide difference in answers then something is wrong; either the Scouts are poor estimators or your angle check is way out. In this situation, without instruments to give you correct readings, it is easy to be several degrees or several feet out in estimating. Some groups might even try making a few simple instruments to help them calculate or double-check their estimations. (See drawing "A.")

The examples shown are only a few of the methods Scouts can use in estimating; others involve a number of line-of-sight and map and compass methods. Estimations can be fun. This activity can be part of an evening troop or patrol scheme, or a weekend camp or pioneering project. It can also be built in as a theme for a hike or even used when playing golf.

Why not ask a Venturer company or Rover crew to prepare a session or two on estimations? Better still, Venturers and Rovers could offer their services by demonstrating some of these techniques to patrols of Scouts (start "boning up," fellers).

## Drawing "A"



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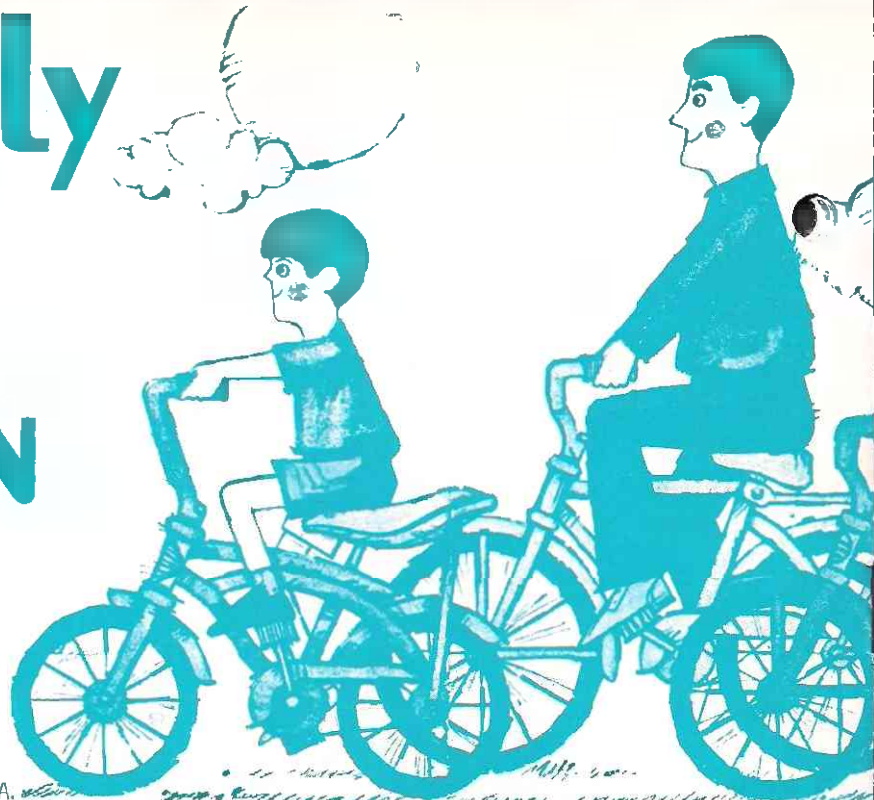


# Our Family Fights Pollution

Jack and Dessie-Ellen Coggins

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20

About eight years ago, when our son Eric was seven, we set out for a picnic one fine spring afternoon — our destination a beautiful wooded area a few miles from our home in Escondido, California.

The day was warm and smelled of the fresh clean odor of pine; the trees and plants were varying shades of green with splashes of yellow, white or pink. From the road we could see a stream winding in and out of the trees and — surprisingly, in such mild weather — we saw huge drifts of white (could it be snow?) along the banks of the stream.

At last we reached our picnic site — a grassy meadow near the stream — and, piling out of the car, we headed over to see the "snow." Yes, the billows of white were detergent suds. Drifts of suds, some as high as two to three feet, were caught in the bushes growing along the water's edge, while the current carried the main bulk of the foamy stuff downstream. We had heard that detergents didn't disintegrate but remained to pollute the soil and water, but this was the first time we had seen it. It was truly a shocking sight.

Since then all of us have become increasingly aware of environmental pollution. The air we breathe often feels heavy and smells bad; parks are littered with trash; beaches are dirty; the lakes and rivers have been so fouled with waste that many of them are too dangerous to swim in. And there probably isn't anyone today who hasn't been saddened to discover that the birds and flowers have disappeared from some place remembered as being wild and beautiful, leaving it barren and ugly.

Many of us assume that pollution is caused by industry and big business and that there's little we can do, as individuals, to stop the destruction of our natural resources. But a great deal of pollution is caused by individuals and can be eliminated by individuals. This doesn't mean that industry is guiltless or shouldn't do its part in reestablishing the purity of our environment. It does mean that families should also work toward cleaning up their surroundings.

Our family developed seven ways to fight pollution soon after that trip we took eight years ago. And since we've begun our campaign, we've met many other families who are doing what they can to protect and restore the natural beauty of our surroundings.

Our first project was to stop using household products that contribute to environmental pollution, and to use our natural resources more frugally. We gave up using high-phosphate household detergents which, when discharged through sewage systems into our rivers and lakes, stimulate

the growth of algae and small water plants. These plants use a great deal of the oxygen in the water, depleting the supply available for other living organisms. The fish die, leaving a "dead" lake like Lake Erie.

We stopped buying "no deposit, no return" containers. And we try not to use more paper than we need, for the less paper used, the fewer trees will be cut down. We also try not to waste water; we don't leave faucets running while we're brushing our teeth or washing the dishes. Instead, we turn the tap on and off, or fill the sink once or twice and thus use less water to accomplish the same thing.

Our second project was to combat litter. My husband and I taught our children never to throw refuse anywhere except in a proper receptacle, and to pick up trash and dispose of it whenever they find any in a public recreation area. Our aim is to leave the places we visit looking better than they did when we arrived.

Our third project was to help combat air pollution. We discovered the horrors of air pollution when we moved to Southern California some years ago, after having lived in Arizona. Arizona has some of the most beautiful sunrises and sunsets anyone has ever seen. In our new community the smog was so bad that on many days it was impossible to see the sun at all, let alone a beautiful sunrise or sunset.

We live in Nebraska now, out in the country, but because cars are a primary source of air pollution, we decided to restrict the use of our car, and to avoid buying leaded gasoline which adds extra pollutants to automobile exhaust.

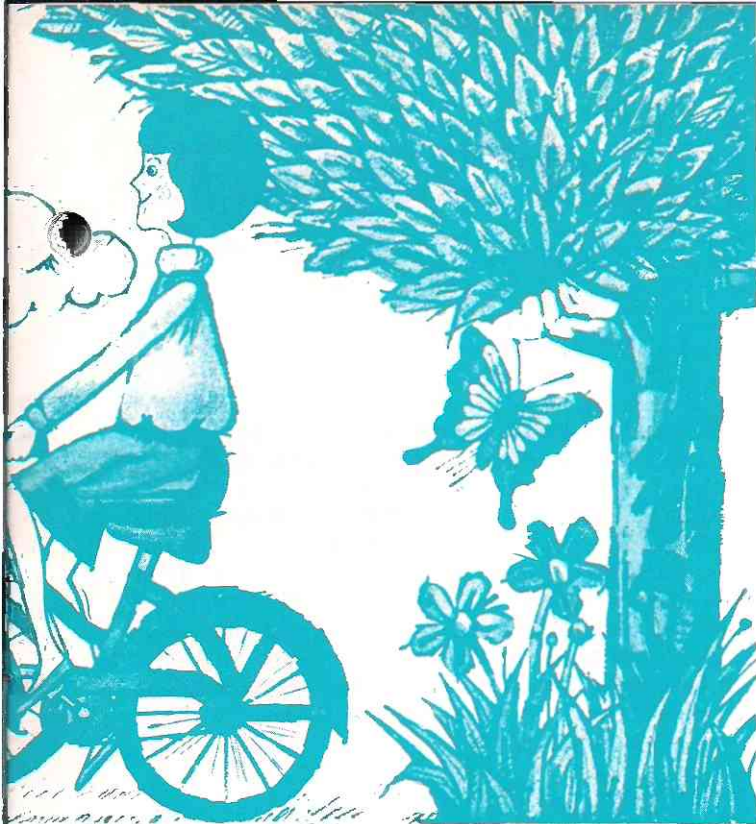
We carefully plan to include as many activities as we can in each trip. For instance, we arrange to drop the children at the dentist, stop for clothes or anything else we need, and maybe even go to a movie on the day I drive to town to do my major food shopping. And every time I go to town to buy food, I stock up enough to last several weeks. That way, I save time, money and effort, as well as car trips. We always walk or bike when we go anywhere nearby, which cuts down on pollutants in the air, and also is good for our health.

Eliminating three or four hours of driving a week may not seem much, but if every family with a car did the same, it would reduce the amount of driving in this country by about three million hours a week. And that would mean a great deal less air pollution.

Our fourth step was to stop using dangerous pesticides and weed killers, and to learn to distinguish between insects which are harmless or helpful, and those that are pests.

Last summer we visited relatives who are city-dwellers. Suddenly, without notice, city trucks came around, spraying





a fog of insect-killer into the air — to eliminate mosquitoes, we later learned. We rushed around closing windows and getting the children and dogs inside the house and away from the fumes. The spray killed some vegetation and caused the dogs who had been exposed to it to choke. What's more, it didn't eliminate the mosquitoes; they were just as troublesome a few days later.

A controversy over the hazards versus the advantages of DDT and similar chemicals has been going on for two decades, but only during the last two years have these pesticides been widely conceded to be directly and indirectly destructive to our whole environment. Now, though governmental action in many places has curbed the use of these deadly chemicals, in many other places DDT and its relatives are still heavily used. Responsibility rests, therefore, with individuals to restrict their use of these chemicals.

While educating ourselves about which insects were useful and which were harmful, we learned a great deal. We found out, for example, that ladybugs released in a swarm over farm crop areas which are being attacked by crop-destroying bugs such as aphids are an effective means of eliminating these pests. Moreover, the ladybugs cause no dangerous side effects that would need to be coped with afterward. We learned that without bees and other pollinating insects, many favourite foods — strawberries, apples, plums, pears and tomatoes, for example — would cease to exist. Some creatures that many people kill at the slightest provocation — spiders, bumble bees and certain varieties of wasps and flies — are necessary because they eat harmful insects and so keep them from proliferating. And since many birds and fish depend on insects for their food supply, if these insects are destroyed by chemicals, the birds and fish die off, too.

All of this learning was extremely important to us in setting up our fifth project — growing plants by the organic or natural method. We have a big garden now, and grow much of our own food, and we're continuously experimenting to find new ways of producing healthy, high-yield plants without using pesticides, weed killers or chemical fertilizers. Over the years we've found that growing plants organically is not only non-polluting but relatively simple and inexpensive.

We started by planting a small backyard vegetable garden. As we increased our garden space, we grew more fruits and vegetables than we could use right away, so we bought a freezer to store the extras. This has reduced our food bills, and keeps us supplied with a wide selection of fruits and vegetables year round.

Everyone in the family enjoys working in the garden. The children help gather mulch — dead leaves and grass — to spread around the plants and thus deter weeds from growing. Of course, some weeding still must be done, especially while the plants are young. We all take part in this, as well as in planting and watering.

We use our organic garbage — coffee grounds, eggshells, fruit and vegetable peelings — to fertilize growing plants. This enriches the soil, doesn't cost anything and means less refuse to take to the dump.

We keep eggshells, peelings and such in empty milk cartons in the kitchen until we're ready to take them to the garden. We also use milk cartons, cut in half, to grow seedlings until they're ready to be put into the ground. By then, the cartons are usually soft and pulpy and can be buried with the plants, to return to the earth. We use most of our tin cans to hold seedlings, too; but the big, gallon-size ones we imbed alongside the crops raised in the hills — squash, pumpkins and watermelons, for example — to hold needed water in the ground for these plants.

Organic gardening, we've found, helps plants grow healthy and strong by adding necessary elements to the soil, and it also permits helpful bacteria and insects (which combat the harmful ones) to exist.

The sixth project in our campaign was to rehabilitate a lot next door that was overgrown with weeds and covered with litter. The owner agreed to let our children play there and permit us to use a small portion of the lot for garden space, in return for which we would weed and keep the lot clean. Last summer Eric produced a good crop of tomatoes and earned some money by selling them.

Our seventh step involves planting trees and replacing undesirable weeds with other plants. Trees and plants are a primary source of oxygen and help purify the air we breathe. We feel it's important to do what we can to keep all areas planted and to replace dead or dying trees with healthy ones.

Our experiences have convinced us that everyone can contribute to the fight against pollution. Families can make an all-out effort to change those habits which result in unnecessary waste. Young people, working through youth organizations such as the Y's and the Scouts, have helped clean up many city streets and rural areas, and they should be encouraged to continue these projects. All of us should insist that manufacturers who contribute to pollution change their methods of production, and that government on every level becomes totally committed to protecting environment.

Disposing of the vast amounts of waste we produce daily has become an enormous and increasingly difficult problem, but many scientists have proposed ways of using garbage and sewage constructively. Dr. Herbert Cole, Jr., a Penn State University plant pathologist, tested the value, over a period of five years, of discharging effluents (water run off from sewage processing tanks) over forest and crop lands. The effluents contain phosphorous and nitrogen which the soil needs to remain fertile. Dr. Cole's experiment points to a practical method of combating two pollution problems at the same time — getting rid of sewage and replacing essential minerals in our depleted farmlands.

Scientists have come up with a number of natural ways to combat pests that cause crop damage. Drs. W. R. Jenkins and R. H. Rhode of the University of Maryland discovered that plain asparagus juice sprayed on tomato plant leaves killed nematodes (a class of worms that harm the plants' roots). Dr. Louis Anzalone, Jr., a plant pathologist at Louisiana State University, found that whole, cows milk, sprayed directly on sugar cane and sorghum plants, prevented the growth of a plant virus called sugar cane mosaic. And a German drug firm, which grows its own herbs in hothouses, discovered that the smoke from burning oak leaves killed ants, aphids and mites, without polluting the soil or leaving a poisonous residue.

Some experts think that if we concentrate our efforts against the pollution problems that exist at present, we may be able to bring them to controllable levels within five to ten years. The tasks of revitalizing our land, learning to reuse our waste, cleaning our water and our air, are enormous. But if each person and each family works at the job, results will add up fast. In our family, we believe that the fight against pollution begins at home.

# SPECIALTY BADGE PROJECTS

by Dennis W. Lewis, Program Services

Scout troops looking for an outdoor Specialty Badge program might consider the old First Class Journey as one possibility.

The First Class Journey offered a challenge and adventure to many Scouts in the past, and there is no reason why the requirements couldn't be used for a Troop Specialty.

The purpose of the Specialty Badge is to provide a suitable form of recognition for those troops that may have a special interest or desire recognition for a specific subject. Each troop may, at its own discretion, develop a Troop Specialty Badge program. Requirements for the badge are the responsibility of the troop.

If a troop selects the old First Class Journey as a specialty, it should be recognized that there was a great deal of preparation connected with the Journey *before* the actual hike took place. Scouts will, therefore, require some assistance in preparing for the challenge.

Training in hiking, packing, basic camping skills, reading a map and compass, camp menus, cooking, backwoods camping and training in keeping a log is quite a program in itself. Troops using the Journey as a specialty may have to consider adding some training in these skills or accept equivalent qualifications gained through other badges; example: Campcraft, Anchor, Exploring, Winter Scouting, Adventuring and Scoutcraft badges.

As soon as a Scout is a reasonably good camper and hiker he should be encouraged to accompany a more experienced Scout on his journey. In this way a Scout can gain useful experience and build confidence in himself and his ability to face the backwoods alone and fend for himself.

The journey should not be a Commando assault course. It should, however, provide a challenge and test a Scout's skill and imagination.

Assuming a Scout has had the necessary training and preparation for the specialty, the following outline covers the old Journey requirements. Troops may, of course, adapt the requirements to fit their own situation.

## PURPOSE:

The purpose of the requirement is to prove whether a Scout has "First Class ability" to take care of himself on the trail, as would a frontiersman, trapper or prospector. The ideal test would be by canoe up some strange river, or through the woods along an old Indian trail, fishing and hunting on the way, sleeping in a lean-to, making his meals of flapjacks and bacon, hunter's stew or rabbit, partridge or fresh-caught trout (in season).

## REQUIREMENTS

Go on foot, preferably with another Scout, for a 24-hour journey of at least 14 miles outside a city,

town or built-up area. In the course of the journey, the Scout must cook his own meals, one of which must include meat, over a wood fire in the open; find his campsite and camp for the night.

He must carry out the instructions given by his counsellor or troop Scouter as to things to be observed en route. On his return, he must hand in a log of the journey, including a sketch-map of his route. A Scout may choose to make his journey partly by water and partly by land.

A number of troops have used various adaptations of the Journey or outdoor challenges for their Specialty Badge program.





### EXAMPLE #1 : CAMPING

13th Halifax (Nova Scotia) Troop

#### TROOP SPECIALTY BADGE

1. Explain: A) What are the basic needs for survival?  
B) How would you obtain these needs?  
C) What is the greatest hazard to one who is lost?  
D) How would you avoid this hazard?
2. Explain: What would you do if you realized you were lost?
3. What would you consider suitable clothing for an overnight hike?  
A) Summer: B) Winter:
4. Demonstrate ability to tie the following knots and explain their uses:  
A) Reef B) Sheet Bend C) Fisherman's Knot  
D) Clove Hitch E) Taut Line Hitch  
F) Round Turn and Two Half Hitches
5. Demonstrate ability to use a compass in the woods.
6. Demonstrate ability to light a fire, using only two matches; and, without utensils, cook at least two potatoes and 1/4 lb. of meat on this fire.



7. Make a survival or lost kit, approved by your patrol counsellor.
8. With at least two other Scouts, and all having obtained the consent of their parent or legal guardian, camp out in an improvised shelter (that is of plastic, boughs, brush, ponchos) at least two nights, consecutively or otherwise, one of which must be in the winter (or winter conditions).

### EXAMPLE #2 : CANOEING

1st Glen Cairn (Ottawa) "B" Troop

#### TROOP SPECIALTY BADGE

*Requirements established by the Scouts*

1. With patrol or troop have canoed on two separate occasions a total of 40 miles.
2. With patrol or troop have camped a total of eight nights in the wilderness, carrying all equipment with them.
3. Hold the Canoeer's Badge.

NOTE: Since the leaders in "A" and "B" Troops are selective about who canoes, few of the younger Scouts are able to earn the badge; but when they are 12½ years of age and graduate to the "senior troop," their opportunity arrives. (Must be physically fit, capable and have the right attitude.)

### EXAMPLE #3 : POLLUTION

53rd St. Annes (Regina, Sask.) Troop

#### TROOP SPECIALTY BADGE

1. By means of visual aids, photos, recording equipment, posters, models (working or static) or any other means available, display how pollution is affecting your immediate habitat.
2. The following patrols are to concentrate on the different types of pollution, as follows:

PATROLS TYPE

Apache	noise
Eagle	land
U.F.O.	water
Wolf	air

3. The displays are to be set up for the Father & Son Banquet. The patrols are to be present to explain and/or operate their exhibits.

4. The troop Scouter will ensure that:

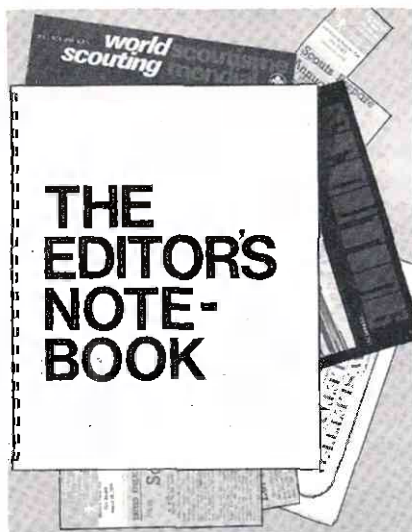
- A) If any Scout is experiencing difficulty in obtaining information from government departments or agencies, or service organizations, he will contact contributors personally to indicate that the Scout is acting on behalf of the 53rd Troop, providing the Scout has approached the contributor in a gentlemanly manner.
- B) The names of companies who may be adding to the pollution factor do not appear on any display or exhibit in any way that would make the troop or organization liable.

5. The patrols may recruit the services only of adults approved by the troop.

A further example has come from the 33rd Calgary Troop where the KLONDIKE DERBY (see *The Canadian Leader*, December 1970) was used for the TROOP SPECIALTY BADGE. Successful completion of this project resulted in the awarding of 21 Specialty Badges in this troop.

These are five ideas of how the Troop Specialty Badge is being earned, or can be earned, by Scouts. If you would like to share your Troop Specialty Badge program with others, please mail your letter c/o the Editor of this magazine.





Do you remember when the most important part of a Saturday at the movies was the screening of the latest installment of that "guaranteed to keep you on the edge of your seat and curious until next week" production called the *Serial*? Well, an item in a recent issue of Quebec's monthly NEWSLETTER reminded me of one of those cliff-hanger dramas called *Boy Scouts to the Rescue*. The star, Jackie Cooper, who played the senior patrol leader of a troop of super-boys, each week led his charges into and out of impossible and completely fictional situations. The one big difference between the serial and the Quebec story is that, in Montreal, it really happened.

It seems that during the February snowstorm which paralyzed the city, the *Voyageur Venturer Company* of Pointe Claire District strapped on their snowshoes and really did "go to the rescue." The gratitude of one group they helped was acknowledged by J. S. Murray, district manager of Canada Ohio Brass Company, Ltd., which has a plant in Pointe Claire. "During the height of last week's blizzard, in which we had 31 employees trapped in our plant, a group of your young men arrived on snowshoes, bringing in much-needed food. No words can adequately express the appreciation of our staff to the boys for their tremendous assistance during the crisis. Please confer upon the boys our heartfelt thanks and appreciation. If there is anything our company can do in return, please do not hesitate to call upon us." How's that for good pr?

The anti-pollution / conservation idea of the month comes from the *Girl Scout Leader*, official publication of Girl Scouts of America. A *mini-park* is an ideal community good turn for a group or section in that it can be made on any available space, no matter how small. The first step required is a survey of the neighbourhood, not only to pinpoint possible sites but specific needs of people, such as a place to sit, screening for a dump, a bright spot in a dull area, tables and benches for family outings or just a temporary mini-park in a vacant lot. Factors to consider would include: who owns the land and is the site available? Is the project within realistic limits of the group's skill, budget, time and energy? Do civic ordinances allow planting and development, and is a permit necessary? Does the plan fit into the community's plan for development? Who will plan the park and be responsible for development and maintenance?

Other community groups, such as service clubs, may be interested in co-sponsoring such a project; why not ask them?

And it would seem that the Scouts of the 2nd Fort Erie troop are ahead of us in the mini-park idea. With the permission of local authorities they have undertaken a program to clean up the old town dump and restock it with trees as a conservation project. They are working in cooperation with the Sportsman's Club of Fort Erie. Money for the work has been raised by the showing of wildlife films.

A very interesting report on Scouting's participation in the 1971 Canada Winter Games held in Saskatoon from February 11 to 22 was received recently from Scout Executive Ken Moore. Some 769 Scouting personnel were involved in tent pitching, and later striking, in the Games' Village, acted as media messengers, escorted athletes to the Village, handled car parking and did other odd jobs. In appreciation of the many hours of service provided by Scouting, Games' officials presented the Saskatoon Area with 10 Roommaster, high-wall tents with floors at the conclusion of the big event.

The Boy Scout World Bureau has recently given its approval and support for the formation of a non-profit hobby club for tape recording enthusiasts around the world. The purpose of the club is to enable members of the Scouting and Guiding Movements to exchange information about their home countries via tapes, 35 mm. slides and photographs with Scouts and Guides in other lands. More information is available by writing Ross V. Smith, director, International Scouting & Guiding Tape Club, Box 51, Lively, Ontario. (See *The Canadian Leader*, November '70, *Correspondence by Tape*.)



The 39th Brantford, Ontario, Cub Pack held an open house recently and, as part of the evening's entertainment, presented an hour-long, visual-effect play, "A Story from Newfoundland." Our photograph from the Brantford Expositor shows three members of the cast with items they made for use in the "really big shew!"

Premier Gerald Regan of Nova Scotia announced, on April 15, the appointment of Dr. Harry Smith as the province's first Ombudsman. Dr. Smith is a former president of King's College in Halifax and a member and past president of the Nova Scotia Provincial Council, Boy Scouts of Canada.

In her New Year Honours list, the Queen elevated Sir Charles MacLean to the Peerage. Lord MacLean, who is 27th Chief of the Clan MacLean, was appointed Chief Scout of the Commonwealth in 1959 at the Commonwealth Conference in New Delhi.



The *First Pangnirtung Scout Troop*, located on Baffin Island, 1,500 miles north of Montreal, is the first Eskimo troop to have its flag inscribed in syllabics. The flag was presented by the *32nd Ottawa Troop* to *Jim Harding*, Assistant Settlement Manager at Pangnirtung, who serves as a troop counsellor and is a former assistant with the 32nd. Incidentally, the first four symbols of the flag stand for "first" and the last three for "Pangnirtung."



"In loving memory of the many birds of North America which are now extinct. We sadly miss their absence in this now nearly silent spring." These words were written on the roof of each bird house built by the *60th Calgary Pack* this past winter. Because the boys and their leader, *Gordon Kunz*, wanted to remind prominent political figures in Canada of the dangers of pesticides and pollution to wild-

life, they sent houses to leading Alberta office holders as well as to the Prime Minister and Leader of the Opposition. Also written on each house is a prayer: "Help man to find the error in his ways, and give us our life to keep your world a beautiful place to live." Photograph courtesy of the *Calgary Herald*.

Information Services has received a request from a *Mr. J. D. Perry*, Scoutmaster, Troop 31, P.O. Box 564, Newark, Ohio, who would like to correspond and exchange ideas with a Canadian troop on the subject of conservation. Anyone interested can contact *Mr. Perry* direct.

Because of a lack of interest, it has been decided to discontinue *Scouters' Forum*. It is hoped to run a series in the future that will not only pose problems such as those that appeared in *Forum* but also will provide solutions to the problems, at the same time, from *Scouters* across the country.

I recently received a review copy of the new *Grosset Road Atlas* from the Canadian publisher, *George J. McLeod, Limited*, Toronto. This comprehensive publication contains maps of every state in the United States and every province in Canada, as well as 175 maps of major cities in both countries. Also included in this edition is a listing of national parks, populations and map coordinates. A bargain at \$2.50.

According to the *Hamilton Spectator*, *Norwin McDonnaugh* didn't meet the polar bears he expected to find in Canada but, as a result of a week-long visit to Hamilton with fellow Jamaican Scout, *Paul Mason*, he decided he wants to come back when he's older.

*Norwin* and *Paul* were brought to Canada through a "penny-a-day" collection from the Hamilton membership as a part of their Scout-Guide Week '71 celebrations and had a very busy time while they were here. The highlight of their trip, according to the boys, was a visit to Niagara Falls but they also saw a hockey game at Maple Leaf

Gardens in Toronto, visited the Ontario Science Museum, a newspaper plant, a police station, the Life Saver, Dominion Steel and Foundry and Westinghouse plants, a television station, McMaster University, a secondary school, a curling club, city hall to meet the



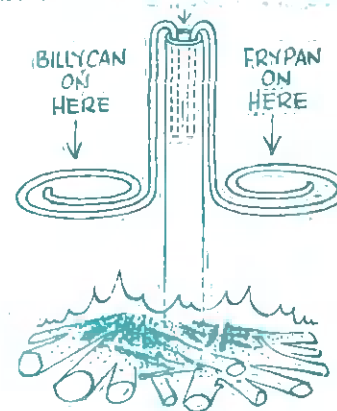
mayor and a number of father-and-son events. Photo by courtesy, *The Spectator*, Hamilton.

The unique cooking device shown below, called *The Pioneer's Grubstake*, appeared in a recent issue of *VELD LORE*, official publication of South African Scouting. The main post is a hollow iron pipe, which is driven securely into the ground. The two pot holders are made of  $\frac{3}{8}$ " iron rods, bent to hold utensils and hooked into the top of the pipe.

When using the Grubstake the fire is not usually built completely around the post. Thus pots can be swung off the fire to cool.

## THE PIONEER'S GRUBSTAKE

HOLLOW IRON PIPE DRIVEN INTO GROUND





# Registration Round-up

By P. J. Horan, Program Services

The following ideas are from the **Guidelines to Growth Kit** and are provided to assist leaders, service team and council personnel to plan to conserve membership in sections, districts and councils.

## 1. CONSERVING MEMBERSHIP

Recognize the necessity of conserving boy members and leaders. Success in these areas reflects progress in sponsor relationships and the degree to which Scouting has been accepted by sponsors.

### a) Section Registration

One way to conserve boy members and leaders is to maintain the section by careful, planned reregistration. The process must be carefully conducted, and a sincere contact with the sponsor representative concerned is essential in the maintenance and growth of Scouting in the institution.

Keep the sponsor happy and this will influence his committee and leaders. A satisfied sponsor representative can be a positive influence on other sponsors.

### b) Boy Registration

Reregistration is equally important and allows a boy to officially continue his Scouting. This also includes systematic plans to —

- go after boys who have not registered and boys who have been missing meetings.
- pass along names of boys of Scout and Venturer age to a Scouter or advisor.
- issue transfer forms to boys who are moving or have moved.

### c) Leader Registration

Reregistration of leaders takes place at the same time as section registration. Prompt registration of new leaders will enable them to receive **The Canadian Leader**, bulletins and other helps, and gives them a feeling of belonging to a progressive organization.

## 2. CONSERVATION OF SECTIONS

A council exists primarily to help sponsors use the programs of Scouting with their boys. Councils must maintain strong, effective relationships with sponsoring institutions. This requires close team work by the council and district.

- a) Follow-up of unregistered sections should be handled by a special team

making personal contact with the sponsor representative and the committee. Involve as many people as necessary to rehabilitate and reregister an unregistered section.

b) Use the same approach for a dissolved partnership. All the big guns in the council should be involved to try to reestablish that partnership. Every available resource and avenue should be used to reestablish and reorganize a section.

Prevent dissolved partnerships through initial sound organization of new sections, providing adequate training for leaders and an effective service team, and a thorough registration review process.

## 3. SURVEYS

Surveys will help obtain "boy facts" in councils and institutions. The co-operation of schools is required, with the information shared with the sponsoring institutions in the school district.

Details on conducting boy-fact and institutional surveys (with sample cards) are in the **Guidelines to Growth Kit**.

## 4. CHECKING ABSENTEEISM

Irregular attendance is a warning of lagging interest and should be the immediate concern of leaders and the committee.

Sections should have a definite plan for investigating irregular attendance. Boy leaders of the section can check the causes and, in many cases, remedy the situation.

After a short period of absence the boy's parents should be visited by a leader and committee members to ascertain and, if possible, correct cause and reclaim the boy.

## 5. TRANSFER FORM

Fundamental to conserving boy members is the effective use of the transfer form. In most cases the transfer from one section to another is initiated by the section which the boy is leaving and approved by the council office. The boy takes the form with him and presents it to his new leader. The effective use of transfer forms should be discussed at Scouters' meetings and training courses.

## 6. KEEPING ADULT LEADERS

Keeping leaders depends on a strong working relationship between leaders and the leaders of the institution. The leader should understand the purpose of the institution and the place that Scouting has in its program. Once this relationship has been firmly established, the leader becomes a recognized youth leader of the institution. Leadership obtained from within the institution itself generally is most satisfactory. Close integration of Scouting programs into the program of the institution develops a keener sense of responsibility on the part of the institution for its Scouting program and the retention of its leaders.

Adequate leadership for a section is enhanced by developing two-deep leadership. Continued leadership is assured when an assistant leader is being

adequately trained and understands the purposes of the institution and Scouting's place in it.

## 7. RECOGNITION OF LEADERS

Leader recognition for successful and/or long-term service contributes greatly to the tenure of service. The institution should provide opportunities for continued recognition, accomplished through bulletins, participation in and acknowledgment of institutional activities, membership of leaders on youth committees of the institution and in other ways.

It is most important to establish whether "incapable or ineffective" leaders are merely misinformed or uninformed. The lack of basic training or poor working relationships with the institution and the committee, plus many other factors, may contribute to this seeming failure. Where changes are desirable, the committee must take the responsibility.

## 8. SUCCESSFUL METHODS OF INCREASING TENURE

Securing and training good leaders, regular, well-planned activities and strong, appealing programs are aspects of increasing tenure. Programs, camps, conferences, two-deep leadership, formal and informal recognition, active programs and good service team work (see item 11) all increase tenure.

## 9. LIMITED TENURE OF WORKERS

Much of the tension and partial performance observed in adult workers may come from a feeling of being "trapped" in their position and "betrayed" by those who recruited them. Leaders must be allowed to leave the Movement gracefully and without guilt, if they wish. A specified tenure of office may help to obtain commitment from the person who is hesitant but sufficiently capable and well qualified.

## 10. MOBILITY OF LEADERS

Many valuable leaders are lost when Scouters (and other adult workers) move from an area, without being followed up. Location of leaders moving into new territory is assisted through organizations such as the Welcome Wagon or by the leader making himself known on arrival. Also the Mobile Memo Form sent direct to new council or through Central Registry of National Headquarters, Ottawa, is a valuable aid.

## 11. ROLE OF THE SERVICE TEAM

The service team plays a major role in helping to extend tenure. Personal, sincere contact and close follow-up and guidance to leaders during visits to meetings is what the service team does best and most. Good service teams mean good sections, and good sections have good programs. All provide good experiences, thus longer tenure for boys/leaders.

## 12. INVOLVE THE FAMILY

Scouting can be an all-family affair. Teenagers can be activity leaders in pack or troop, mother can be a pack Scouter or a member of the ladies auxiliary and dad can be on the group committee or act as a Scout counsellor or Scouter.



# UP, UP AND AWAY

See Page 32



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GUEST EDITORIAL —

## IN WILDNESS IS THE PRESERVATION of THE World

Gratifying as it is to see Scouting in Canada encouraging its members to actively participate in the fight against pollution, there is one area which seems to have been overlooked by the Movement.

Tying in with our fight against pollution and concern for the environment is the issue of conservation. It is difficult to separate one from the other.

As time goes on, it is becoming quite evident that we in Scouting will soon be unable to take boys to places where they can enjoy nature; thus becomes conservation for the Movement a question of survival. Some of us have had the sad experience of having a favourite nature haunt closed to us by urban sprawl, land speculators, gravel pits. Those of us who have been more fortunate can, none the less, see the situation rapidly deteriorating.

There is much talk but very little action among the public with the exception of a small group of dedicated people who have banded together in such organizations as the Federation of Ontario Naturalists, the Bruce Trail Association and others. Although small in numbers, the achievements of its members have been rather impressive and they deserve our fullest support, not only moral support but a very active support in seeking the preservation of wildlife sanctuaries, nature preserves, marshes, woods, dunes, lake shores.

With the full support of a nationwide Scout Movement, the conservation agencies and organizations will be able to bring much greater pressures to bear on local, provincial and federal governments. Consequently, many areas, which otherwise would be lost forever, might be saved, thus benefiting not only the present generation but those to follow.

It can safely be assumed that if our Founder, Baden-Powell, were still with us he would have endorsed such support wholeheartedly as ours is or ought to be an outdoor movement.

Granted, pollution and conservation were a non-issue in Baden-Powell's day but, if Scouting is to move with the times, we shall have to shed our public image as an organization of do-gooders and enter into areas where we most definitely belong, without having to apologize to anyone; to wit, our natural environment. By active participation, not only will we save many natural areas for generations to enjoy, but the goodwill we shall create among the public will be tremendous, to say nothing of what it may do to a sagging membership. Here is a challenge for our youth and, if we show them the way, they will live up to this challenge with an enthusiasm typical of young people.

A good deal will be up to us in Scouting that those coming after us will be able to listen like Rachel Carson "to the song of a whitethroat, pure and ethereal, with the dreamy quality of remembered joy . . ."

Simon J. Dewit

# packsack

By Lyle E. McManus, Extension Member, Wolf Cub Subcommittee

"There's more to Cubbing than the Grand Howl, a noisy game, star work, campfire and closing," says Mrs. Rhoda Rothwell, Akela of the 20th Hamilton Pack. There certainly is — let's check it out!

What would you do if your meeting facility undertook an extensive renovation campaign and you had to vacate the premises? Suspend your meetings until further notice? Tell your boys to start on their hiker's badge and you'd meet them at the church three or four months from now? No way — expand the program; think wide!

The church had offered to find the 20th Group a suitable, temporary facility but, since Scouts are supposed to be resourceful, Mrs. Rothwell and Troop Scouter Gordon Nash consolidated their talent and initiative and embarked on a series of tours around Hamilton.

The main incentive behind the tours was somehow to coordinate knowledge of the community with the themes of the star and badge work. The **St. John Ambulance** was very willing to help. The boys were given some initial training and practical experience on realistic mannequins (Blue Star #6).

Scouters Gordon Nash and Rhoda Rothwell have found that, by combining troop and pack for these adventures, it seems easier to get drivers because there are more parents to ask — makes sense, doesn't it?

A tour of the **fire station** (arranged by phoning city hall) was big on thrills for the boys. They visited the local station on the mountain and each boy was given individual attention.

The **Board of Education** and the **main library** were extremely interesting,

youth-oriented tours (Blue Star #8). **McMaster University Planetarium** gave the Cubs, Scouts and adults a look at the stars and moon. And the boys were given a short test to see how much they had remembered (Green Star #11 and Blue Star #13).

The **City Police Station** tour included a visit to the cells, an explanation of "booking" procedure, a ride in the "paddy wagon," and a lesson on the terrible dangers of discarded detonator caps. The boys were also fingerprinted and shown the "line-up" procedure (Blue Star #8).

Another practical tour was through the **city water works** and **water filtration plant**. Next week a tour through a **hydro plant** is planned. This community investigation is designed to inject fun and adventure into the Cub program. It is meant to increase the awareness and understanding of boys in an urban area. And these facilities are there to be seen, touched and experienced — just by picking up your phone!

All this is "for the benefit of the boys" — but the parents who go find it worthwhile, too. Each place they visit is different; next week's trip may be on a different day, and it is a surprise until the Scouter phones and informs the parents where their boys will be going. With this sort of excitement the boys are keen, and so are the parents. Sure, Akela has weekly phone calls to make to 28 boys, but this has also enabled the Scouters to get to know the parents better. And every Scouter can use this sort of contact.

Mrs. Rothwell finds the new program much broader in its purpose than the old one was. Since it is nearly impos-

sible for the average Scouter to teach the boys properly everything they need to know for star work, she takes her Cubs to resources where they can learn it properly.

As this active Akela points out: "there's more to Cubbing than putting four fingers on the ground and howling in the air." Tom Caton (in Scouting for 17 years) and Mrs. Deborah Nash, her assistants, can back this with enthusiastic testimony. The group committee now has a new and "involved" look on things, too.

Of course, the parents are right in there all the way — without their help it wouldn't be possible to carry through with this "new" program. And "if you can't interest and enthuse the boys, then for sure you can't enthuse their parents." It's a two-way street in any pack or troop.

Mr. Rothwell is an understanding, patient husband. Instead of dinner some night, he's liable to be taken on a tour somewhere. That's dedication — dinner comes later, we imagine.

## WHAT DOES LEADERSHIP MEAN?

- L** Liking boys (and understanding that they will be testing you).
- E** Ease with boys (dealing with them without pushing the 'panic' button).
- A** Adaptability (meeting needs when they arise).
- D** Determination to know each boy individually and the group as a group.
- E** Eagerness to learn (what the boys want and how to go about it).
- R** Rapport with, and responsibility to, the boy, his parents, the sponsor and Boy Scouts of Canada.
- S** Skill in listening and guidance.
- H** Help where and when needed (for yourself as well as the boy) to develop to meet his potential.
- I** Instinct to know **when**: to give an order, make a request, suggest, question, or leave the matter completely alone.
- P** Partnership in learning (with the boys and/or leaders).

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# songs & games



Our plea in March for help with songs has resulted in a thin trickle of contributions, for which we are grateful, but hope there will be more. Our thanks this month goes to Martin F. Reeve, Q.S., A.S.M., 22nd Kitsilano Scout Group, Vancouver 9, B.C., for sending us his group's "Canadian Memorial Cub and Scout Song Book." We also thank the 1st Georgetown Scout Group, Georgetown, Ont., for their publication, "Songs We Sing."

This month's games are planned for the outdoors, although some could be played inside. Three games are from the *Scout Leader*, publication of the Catholic Boy Scouts of Ireland, and the lashing contest, from the Philippines, is suggested to further the pioneering skills on pages 8 and 9.

## THE GOOD OLD OPEN TRAIL

(Tune: Jingle Bells)

Skies are warm and bright,  
Our hearts are light and gay;  
Ev'rything's alright,  
And bright the world today;  
Let's be on the march  
Over hill and dale,  
On a happy hike we go once more  
On the good old open trail!

Chorus:

March along! March along!  
Singing all the while,  
Shouting out a rousing song  
As we reel off mile on mile.  
March along! March along!  
Spirits never fail  
When again we're on our way  
On the good old open trail!

When the campfire's lit,  
And we're many miles from town,  
Singing ringing songs,  
Of the trails we've hiked along;  
Of happy days we've known  
On the good old open trail!  
Round the fire we sit and sing  
While the stars are looking down.

## ALL THE BOY SCOUTS

(Tune: All the Nice Girls Love a Sailor)

All the Boy Scouts love a camp fire,  
All the Boy Scouts love a hike,  
For there's something about a campfire  
That is just what all boys like.  
Hiking along with good companions,  
Cooking supper in the open air,  
Where they park their staff and rod,  
And they gather close to God,  
You will find the Boy Scouts there.

## TRIPOD LASHING CONTEST

Equipment: for each patrol, three Scout staves or saplings about the same size; one 8-foot length of lashing rope; one 6-foot length of rope for suspension.

On signal, patrol members lash the three staves or saplings into a tripod, using the tripod lashing. When finished, they set up the tripod, tie a bowline on one end of the short rope and place the bowline loop over the top of the tripod so the free end is suspended down the centre of the tripod. Tie a bowline in the free end high enough so the loop cannot touch the ground. One Scout stands on the bowline loop and holds his balance by hanging onto the line coming down from the top of the tripod.

Winner is the first patrol with a Scout standing in the bowline loop with the tripod supporting his weight.

This game is from *Philippine Scouting*.

## ANGLEWORM RELAY

This is a muscle stretcher as well as teamwork activity.

Divide the boys into two teams and line up in relay formation. Players on each team sit on the floor and bend their knees so that their feet are close to the buttocks. Each player then reaches back and grasps the ankles of the player behind him. On signal, the players raise their buttocks from the floor and move forward, keeping hold of the other players' ankles. Any team breaking the formation is eliminated.

Winner is the first team completely across the finish line.



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**BALANCE THE MARBLES**

Equipment: one pie plate; six or more marbles.

This is one of those riotous games that gets funnier as it goes on. Any number of players can take part. Players take turns and compete for high score.

Place all marbles on the floor in front of a Cub. Have him balance the pie plate on his head. Then he places his hands on his hips and does a full, deep knee bend. Now he begins to pick up the marbles, one at a time and put them in the pie plate.

His score is the number of marbles in the plate before it falls off his head.

Each marble increases the difficulty of balancing the plate. A metal pie plate is noisier, hence a bit more fun than a paper or foil plate.

**HOT SPOT**

Two sixes join hands in a single circle. Inside the circle are several "hot spots." These can be empty tin cans, tires, waste baskets or similar markers.

On signal, the players, with hands joined, pull each other in an effort to eliminate the others from the game by forcing them to step on or knock over one of the hot spots. At the same time, they are trying to avoid the hot spots themselves.

The circle becomes smaller as players are forced out, but the number and position of the hot spots do not change. After a while some of the hot spots are inside the circle and some outside. Toward the end, the game requires great strength and agility as the players duck and jump and twist to avoid the hot spots.

Winner is the last Cub to avoid a hot spot.

**THE CUB WAY**

(Tune: Peggy O'Neill)

If you're feeling very blue,  
That's not the Cub way,  
Getting in an awful stew,  
That's not the Cub way.

Smile and whistle and never complain,  
If you're knocked down  
Why jump up again,  
Look on the bright side,  
For that is the right side,  
And show that's the Cub way.

**HOW PECULIAR**

(Tune: Battle Hymn of the Republic)

When one red rooster ran up the road  
When one red rooster ran up the road  
When one red rooster ran up the road  
The other red rooster ran down.

**Chorus:**

Glory, glory, how peculiar,  
Glory, glory, how peculiar,  
Glory, glory, how peculiar,  
The other red rooster ran down.

When one hedgehog edged up the hedge  
The other hedgehog edged down.

When one pink porpoise popped up the pole  
The other pink porpoise popped down.

When one warm worm wriggled up the walk  
The other warm worm wriggled down.

# ROVERS XL

**ROVERS '71** is available to all members of the Movement as well as the Rover membership. If you have already read **ROVERS '71**, you may be aware that this is an INTERIM PROGRAM. Rovers and Rover leaders should read the Foreword by the Deputy Chief Scout which explains this position.

One or two points should be considered very carefully by all councils and Rovers. While the document is subject to comment and approval by the Rover membership, the policy items contained in **ROVERS '71**, and any further recommendations arising out of the 2nd National Rover Delegates Conference, must go back to the National Council for approval and adoption.

The National Council moved on Rover Program Policy contained in Submission 24 as follows:

"It was moved and carried that the Rover Program and Policy, as outlined in Submission No. 24 plus the addendum regarding Rover Promise, be adopted as an interim policy to give direction to the Program Committee in producing material and be

under continuous review by the Program Committee, with the following changes: — that there be no change in the present motto — 'Service'; — that Rover crew advisers will normally be not less than 30 years of age — instead of 25 shown in the submission."

The Rover Subcommittee (which is a subcommittee of the Program Committee) was given permission to produce material in accordance with the interim policy established in connection with Submission 24.

## IMPORTANT:

It should be noted that Submission 24 did NOT include the co-ed membership policy (female members in Rover crews); this is a separate item that is now under a three-year trial period and will be evaluated separately from the other policy items.

**ROVERS '71** contains both the policy changes under the interim program and the co-ed guidelines — three-year trial period — on (mixed) crews. More important, perhaps, is that **ROVERS '71** is a GUIDE, or a series of guidelines and options, to assist young adults in the operation of Rover crews in Canada.

The mode of operation will depend largely on theme selected, activities and the meeting of desires and needs of a particular group of Rovers in a particular situation. Rovers should, therefore, adapt the program to meet their own situation.

The guidelines, suggestions and resources are based on a number of policy statements that ONLY the National Council can change or pass as policy.

The Rovers of Canada are, however, being given an opportunity to react to an INTERIM program — one that is not yet policy, one that can be adjusted.

One of the major activities open to Rovers and Scout councils is to select Rover delegates for the 2nd National

Rover Delegates Conference to be held in Saskatoon, August 24-27.

This conference will be one major source of feedback the National Council will use to consider the reaction to the items contained in **ROVERS '71**.

In summary then:

— **ROVERS '71** is an INTERIM program subject to approval by the National Council, following a review and some acceptance by the Rover membership; other recommendations to be considered. Only National Council can make policy changes.

— The 2nd National Rover Delegate Conference will be a major event in Canadian Rovering as recommendations and reactions by Rovers, THROUGH their delegations, will be viewed very carefully before a firm Rover policy is established.

— The interim program does NOT include the co-ed (mixed) crew policy which has already been established and passed as a three-year trial policy and will be evaluated separately (by December 1973).

So Rovers will have an opportunity to react to an interim program before it becomes policy. It is IMPORTANT that Rovers read **ROVERS '71** very carefully and not read things into it that are not there; explore the options open to them and react positively through their delegates attending the conference. If Rovers want the ear of the National Council, this is the way to do it — through the system.

While the Subcommittee will be pleased to hear further comments on mixed crews, REMEMBER, this is already policy and under separate guidelines for a three-year trial period. The issues right now are covered under purpose, objectives, age, options, insignia, uniform, activity dress, chartering, name, awards and adult leadership.

Make sure your views are carried forward to the 2nd National Rover Conference by your delegation.

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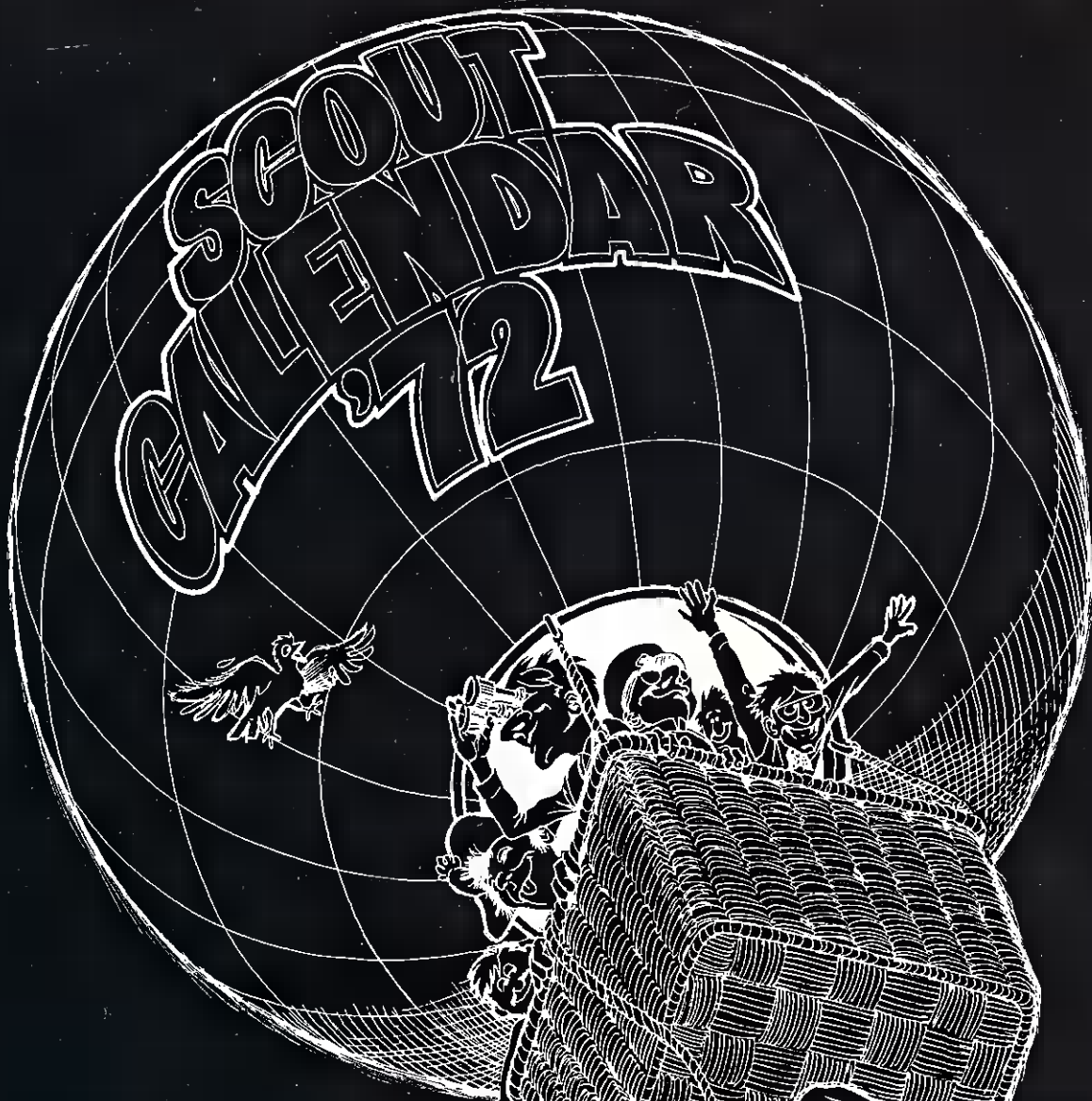
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