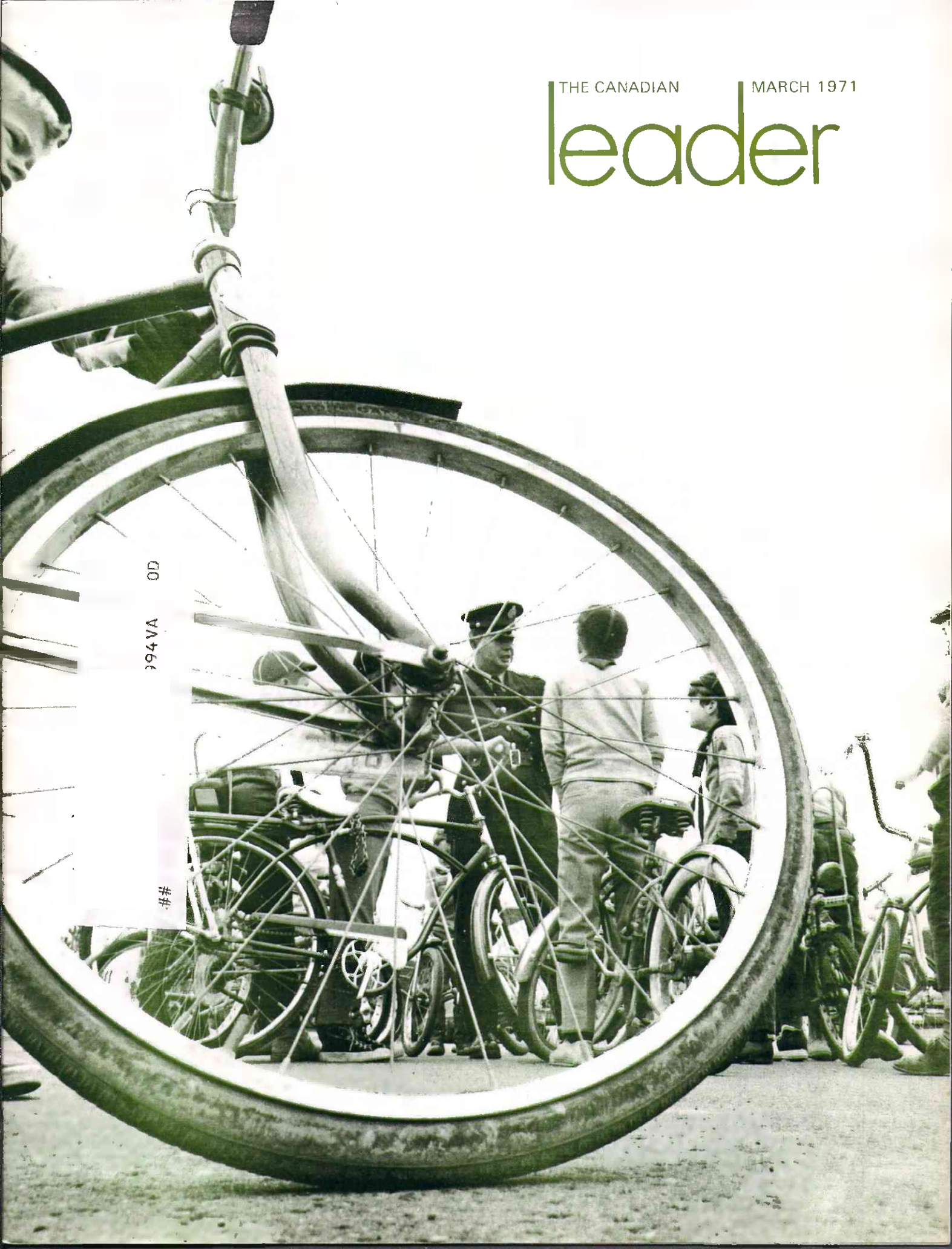


THE CANADIAN

MARCH 1971

leader



994VA OD

#

scouters' forum



A QUESTION OF FAITH

Hugh Simmons is one of our best Scouts in the troop. Not only is Hugh a hard worker and natural boy leader, he also has a great personality that gives the whole troop a lift in spirit. Now Scouting is in danger of losing Hugh.

He finally convinced his best friend, 12-year-old Reg Blackwood, to join Scouting because it was a real neat outfit. Well, Reg

joined the troop and everything went fine until we started discussing the Promise and Investiture.

Reg declared that he didn't believe in God and his parents didn't either. When it was explained to him that he might have to leave the troop if he didn't make his Promise, Hugh Simmons said he would leave also if Reg were kicked out.

Our minister is not a person who works well with this age group

and he never seems to have time to look in during meetings; he also puts a great deal of emphasis on church attendance and religious commitment.

It looks as though we will have to ask Reg to leave and we will probably lose Hugh and many other boys as well. What else can we do?

— Scouter W.D.

IN REPLY

BILL'S CONCERN

Bill should remind the crew that, when they joined Rovers, they agreed to abide by the aims of the Scout Movement... In most Rover investitures there is a line to the effect that "any imputation against your honour is to be sorely felt." The offending members must be made to realize that their use of drugs can reflect on their family, the Scouting Movement, their

crew and, most of all, on themselves as individuals... Perhaps Bill should consult authorities at a local drug help-centre... If the offending member definitely resists all attempts to aid him, it is the leader's duty to protect other members of the crew and ask for the individual's resignation. If several crew members are involved and they refuse to resign, then Bill might have no alternative but to resign himself and advise the sponsors of the problem... I be-

lieve that every young person appreciates discipline from those they respect, provided the discipline may be classed as firm but fair... Bill, as crew leader, must do all in his power to offer help in the situation presented... if he believes he has reached the help limit and the individual refuses to heed, then Bill's next move is clear: he must effect the individual's resignation from the Movement.

— ex-Rover leader N.T.C.

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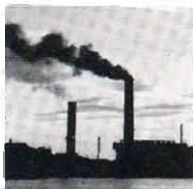
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THE CANADIAN leader

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JAMES F. MACKIE, Editor

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



COVER Each year, statistics from provincial departments of highways tell a tragic story of fatal accidents involving motor vehicles and cyclists. A small group of dedicated Canadian police officers have done much to educate our youth in bicycle and highway safety but these men, like Bill Taylor of the Nepean Police Department school safety patrol, need your help. Why not give them an opportunity to meet and work with your boys when **The Call of Spring** (page 4) sounds in your neighbourhood?

(Photo by Proulx Brothers, Ottawa)

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SUPPLY SERVICES NEWS

STOP PRESS On February 4, a disastrous fire in Ottawa completely destroyed the manufacturing facilities of our major supplier of flags, windbreakers, parkas, sashes, shorts, longs, and neckerchiefs. A good supply of most of these items is in stock but some were on back-order or in stock in marginal quantities. Supply Services is taking immediate steps to find alternate sources.

The tremendous response to our advertisement in the December **Canadian Leader**, offering discontinued items at give-away prices, resulted in our quickly running out of the popular sizes of many of them. We substituted sizes where feasible but still had to return some orders with a refund. Sorry to disappoint you but, please, watch for further advertisements. Better luck next time.

The price of the **Rover Shoulder Strap Kit**, announced in the February Supply Services News, is \$1. Please order through your provincial or district Scout office.

The sales of Scout **Calendar '71** resulted in a revenue of over \$98,000 to Canadian Scouting; participating Scout groups, district, regional, provincial and National offices all shared in this amount. The continued increase in popularity of this fund-raising item is proof of its value. Make a note now to get on the bandwagon for **Calendar '72** - watch for announcements in later editions of this magazine.

Our feathered friends are now making plans to return to Canada for the summer. Encourage your boys to welcome them with a comfortable house -- now is the time to assemble the **Birdhouse Kit** (71-106). A worthwhile project of this type will create an interest, and thus nurture this important aspect of nature.

It's the time of year for your boys to be thinking of Kub-Kar Carnivals, rallies and races. Are you considering such an event with your pack? Order your **Kub-Kar Kits** now and avoid disappointment. The boys would be interested, too, in the **Kub-Kar Carnival crest**, shown on page 18-x of the catalogue.



CANOE TRIPS
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by Beatrice Lambie

It is almost the season when uppermost in the minds of boys is the thought of taking bicycles out of storage.

Bicycling is great fun, and it is one of the healthiest of sports. Unfortunately, lack of care makes it also one of the most accident-prone activities. Scores of young people are killed or injured each year as a result of bicycle accidents:

- ... the majority of these are due to collision with a motor vehicle;
 - ... a high proportion of accidents happen when a cyclist breaks a traffic rule;
 - ... many accidents occur when a child's control of his cycle is reduced by carrying objects in hand.
- Make sure bicycles are equipped with a carrier.
- ... the risk of collision is five times as great for

(photo by Proulx Brothers, Ottawa)

youngsters who cannot reach their pedals comfortably when seated. A bicycle must fit. Minimum risk occurs among riders who can reach the ground from the seated position.

There would be many fewer accidents if cyclists were taught to realize that a bicycle is a vehicle and, as such, shares the streets and highways with other vehicles.

It is imperative that we teach our boys to develop the HABIT of safe driving. First step is to check a bicycle to make sure that it is in proper operating condition. A good time for this check is before the bicycle is used at the beginning of the season.

Plan a pack or troop meeting devoted to bicycle maintenance.

Plan another meeting devoted to safe cycling. Safe cycling films are available on loan through most motor

BICYCLING



the call of Spring!

vehicle departments or departments of transport. Write well in advance of your proposed meeting date. Many of the provincial departments of transport have developed safe cycling programs and will supply teaching aids and club materials free to those who will supply the manpower and the young cyclists.

A natural source of information is the school patrol safety officer. Our photo shows veteran police officer, Constable William A. Taylor of the Nepean Township police force, working with a group of Cub cyclists from Trend Village, a community in the suburbs of Ottawa. Constable Taylor is one of a team of safety officers across Canada whose daily business it is to contact school principals, visit classrooms, give safety lectures, instruct school patrols and drive around to encourage the volunteers on their posts. The school patrol system offers incentive programs to its young patrollers — several times a year there are feature films arranged for them at a central theatre on a Saturday morning; at Christmas the police chief gives them a party and, at the end of the school year, many towns and cities hold a parade of all the school patrols. In addition, Cubs serving as patrols can pass Requirement # 5 of the Blue Star.

Plan a police safety inspection for pack or troop after the maintenance meeting. Cubs whose bicycles pass the police inspection for maintenance and safety also have passed Requirement # 12 of the Red Star.

MAINTENANCE CHECK

Keep a bicycle clean by wiping it with a dry cloth.

At least once a month:

- apply a good automobile wax on paint and chrome;
- oil the chain. First, wipe the chain lightly with a dry cloth. Mark one of the rollers with a red dot; then, using a light machine oil, put **one** drop on each roller from the inside. When you have gone all around, stop. Too much oil is as bad as too little.
- apply a thin coat of Vaseline to the spokes.

Prevent scratches: avoid leaning a bike against brick walls.

Hang a bicycle on hooks in the garage.

Wheel bearings and pedal bearings need occasional greasing.

INCLUDE IN A MAINTENANCE CHECK MEETING:

- How to take off a tire and repair a flat.
- How to change a tire and/or an inner tube.
- How to adjust a chain: proper slack should be $\frac{1}{2}$ - inch to $\frac{3}{4}$ - inch.

BICYCLE SAFETY LIST

Lights are required for night riding or when visibility is poor: white light on front; white reflective tape, 10 inches long and 1 inch wide, on the front forks; red reflector or light on the rear; red reflective tape, 10 inches long and 1 inch wide, on the back fender.

Handlebars and grips should be tight. Handlebars that are too high make steering difficult.

A horn, bell or gong is required by law in many provinces.

Spokes should be tight and straight.

Tires should have good tread.

Drive chain and sprocket should move easily.

Brakes must *always* be in good condition and fast acting.

Seat should be tight and at correct height for easy pedalling and steady control.

Wheels must be free of wobble.

Hand signals must be known and used. They are the only way to tell a driver behind, beside or in front what the rider intends to do. Signal in plenty of time before starting to change direction: **with the left arm**

- **out straight for a left turn**
- **out and up for a right turn**
- **out and down for a stop**



Ride on the right side of the road; move with traffic; stay close to the curb.

Look out for cars pulling into traffic.

Keep a sharp look-out for sudden opening of auto doors.

Don't weave in or out of traffic or swerve from side to side.

At busy intersections, stop at the curb, dismount and walk the bike across. At stop lights, walk the bike across only on the green signal.

Walk a bike when on a sidewalk. Only very small children with sidewalk bikes may use the walks for riding.

TYPES OF BICYCLES

There are various types of bicycles on the market today:

THE HIGH RISER is a natural for the younger set; it has 20-inch (or smaller) wheels; a small frame; small wheelbase; low centre of gravity; good maneuverability; groovy accessories.

THE MIDDLEWEIGHT, for youth and adults alike, is a durable bike for rough riders and city folk; has a wide saddle; sturdy tires; steel fenders; for the cyclist who uses his machine for shopping, errands and short trips. It is not the best model for long rides over hilly country.

THE MINI BIKE is portable and excellent for the city adult; it has small wheels and frame but is geared for storage handling ease; many come apart for easy storage.

Train your boys to protect their lives and the lives of others...to obey all traffic signs and signals...to learn what the road markings mean.

A natural follow-up for a spring meeting

is a **BICYCLE RODEO**.....

PREPARE FOR...A BICYCLE RODEO

Boys will have more zest and drive for absorbing safety rules, good riding habits, bicycle control and good maintenance IF they see a use for it all in plain sight. This is when a well-publicized bicycle rodeo can help to raise enthusiasm.

A district might consider a rodeo for an area project. There could be section run-offs for the right

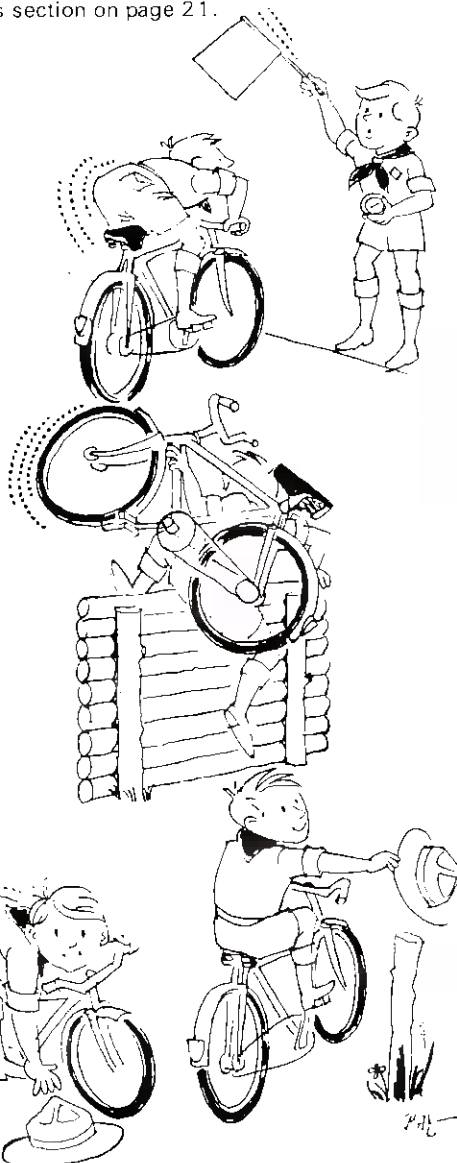
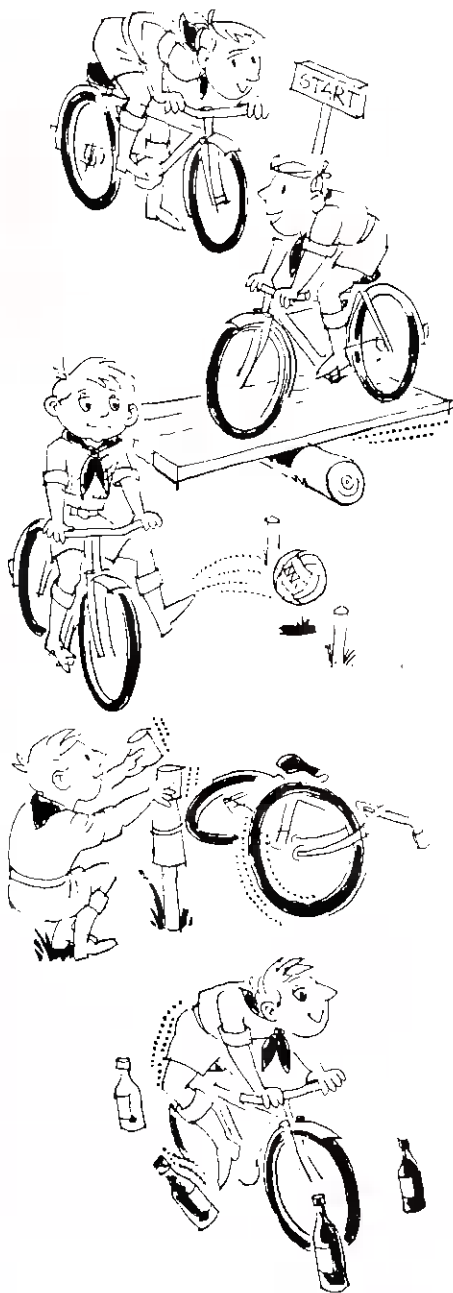
to go for the district championship; and logical prizes would be approved bicycle lights, bells, reflectors, reflective tape and, perhaps, carrier baskets.

A school parking lot is an excellent area for this purpose, offering space and facilities; and local police could be asked to be judges.

Boys should be divided into groups according to age or the size of the bike wheel.

Here are two bicycle rodeo suggestions. The one below has been adapted from the Norwegian Boy Scout publication, **Speideren** (1968), and for the one on the facing page we thank the Crusader Cycle Club of the Ontario Department of Transport.

More rodeo ideas will be found in this month's Games section on page 21.



Balance

Course: A lane marked by two 30-ft. lines 4 inches apart.

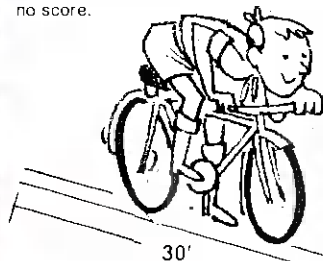
Method: Rider cycles along between the lines.

Scoring: Perfect ride scores 25 points.

If rider reaches 20-ft. mark before leaving course, 20 points.

If rider reaches 15-ft. mark before leaving course, 15 points.

If rider leaves course before reaching 15-ft. mark, no score.



Maneuvering

Course: Place seven tin cans 10 feet apart along a 60-ft. line.

Method: Rider weaves cycle to pass on alternate sides of markers.

Scoring: Perfect ride scores 25 points.

Deduct 5 points (to maximum of 25) for each time rider touches a can or puts foot on ground.

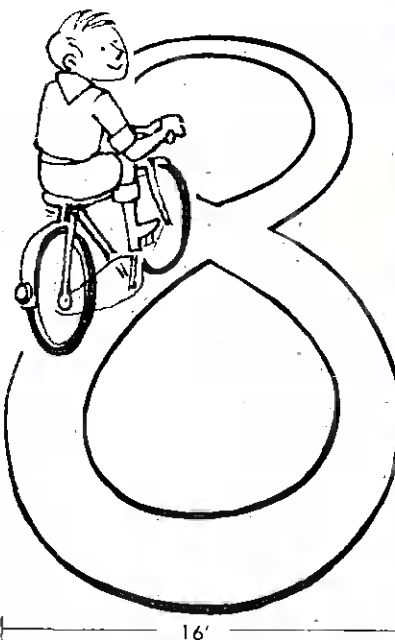
Change of Balance

Course: Path 2 feet wide around figure of eight made by two circles 16 feet in diameter.

Method: Rider cycles around course twice.

Scoring: Perfect ride scores 25 points.

Deduct 5 points (to maximum of 25) each time rider leaves course.



Diminishing Clearance

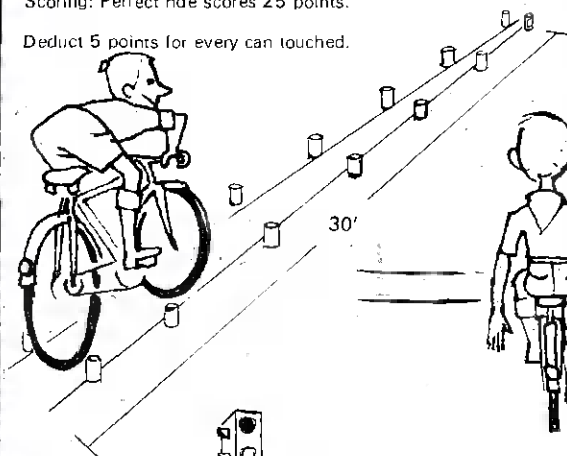
Course: Between two 30-ft. lines converging from 18" to 4"

Tin cans placed along outside edge of each line in pairs about 6 feet apart along lines.

Method: Rider cycles at normal speed down lane.

Scoring: Perfect ride scores 25 points.

Deduct 5 points for every can touched.



Stop Street

Course: Intersection of through street and stop street.

Method: Rider approaches on stop street.

Scoring: Perfect ride scores 25 points.

Deduct 5 points if he is not on right side of street.

Deduct 5 points if he does not make hand signal to stop.

Deduct 5 points if he does not stop behind crosswalk.

Deduct 5 points if he does not look both ways before proceeding.

Traffic Light

Course: Intersection with traffic lights.

Method: Rider approaches from any direction to make left turn.

Scoring: Perfect ride scores 25 points.

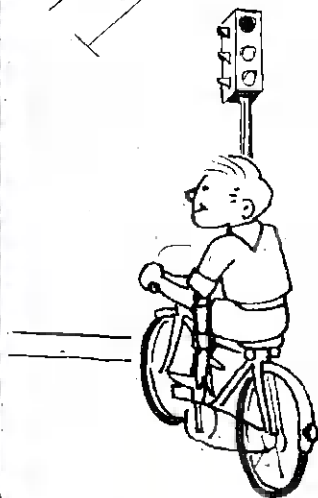
Deduct 5 points if rider does not stop on right side of street or does not signal intention to stop.

Deduct 5 points if he does not look both ways before proceeding.

Deduct 5 points if he does not signal before making left turn.

Deduct 5 points if he does not check traffic behind him before making left turn.

Deduct 5 points if he does not get into proper lane before making left turn.



A great deal is being said nowadays about pollution, how everyone should be concerned about this or that problem, but unless we turn our concern into action, nothing really gets done.

The four sections of the Scout Movement CAN help, right from the youngest Cub to the oldest Rover, and, while some suggestions have been made in the past, Venturers and Rovers can get help — fast help — from an organization called Pollution Probe.

If you really want to organize to fight pollution in your community, help is available from Pollution Probe at the University of Toronto.

Pollution Probe is about a year old now, and growing nationally, and its founder, Brian Kelly, has put together a handbook based on techniques that have worked and pitfalls that should be avoided.

Mr. Kelly said, "We don't want in any way to control other groups, and don't expect them to rely on us. But we would like to form a national image to give us strength if everyone makes a stand on some issue."

"We are also trying to form an information bank that would be available to all groups."

A number of Rover conferences have passed resolutions to get into the pollution fight, but most of the delegates seem to have been waiting for someone else to get started. Here is your chance.

But remember, it's what YOU can do in YOUR community that counts. YOU have to make the first move.

Here are nine points provided by *Pollution Probe* to guide any anti-pollution group:

1. EDUCATION

It has taken 10,000 years for man to perfect pollution, so how can you learn about it in one hour? In order to do something, you have to know what you are talking about.

This doesn't mean a degree in biology, but it does mean some careful reading. For a start, gather some pertinent material in connection with your local problem. Once you know what you are talking about, GET OUT AND SPEAK TO EVERY GROUP THAT WILL LISTEN.

To attack effectively the broader issues of environmental quality, you should have a grasp of what may seem to be completely revolutionary concepts — but which are just common sense:

Man's amazing dependence on his environment.

The realization that there are limits to what man can do to Nature before she fights back, and she can fight dirty.

The recycling or re-use of waste — instead of throwing it away.

Education comes first. Education of yourself, your friends, of those you are trying to win over to sounder ecological principles.

2. THE SITUATION

Where do things go? Find out who is polluting in your town or city. Have they shown any wil-

lingness to clean up? Do they have a program already underway?

Determine what the attitude of municipal leaders is toward these poor corporate citizens. If they are winking an eye to certain ecological sins, perhaps they need to be politely (or rudely) awakened. And how about municipal sewage treatment? You should also be familiar with municipal and provincial regulations that deal with pollution. Ask a lawyer. Are they being enforced? Probably not yet.

3. PARTICIPATION

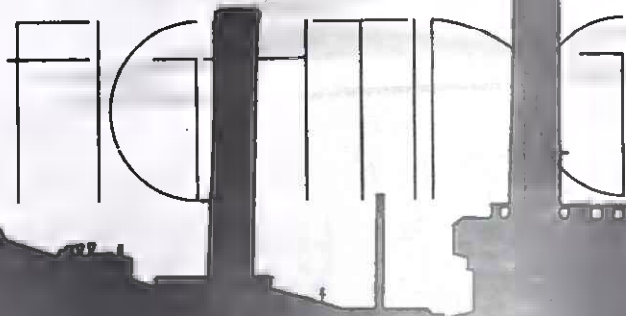
You can't do it alone. It takes more people like you, working on their own initiative, from their experience, with their own abilities. Each one can work out of his present situation. Teachers can stimulate interest among students. Housewives can pass on the word to neighbours and members of church or community groups. Businessmen can work through service clubs; Rovers and Venturers with Cubs and Scouts.

Many have already offered valuable services: printers, admen, newspapermen. Those with special professional knowledge — teachers and university professors, lawyers, doctors and engineers — provide essential backup resources.

Pollution is a COMMUNITY problem — a PEOPLE problem. Only people can solve it — by talking, by understanding, by pulling together. Every member of the community can and must play a role in environmental control.

Be aware of the fact that "includ-

by Dennis W. Lewis, Program Services



ing everyone concerned" does not mean the **END OF ACTION**. The one condition for participating in any group or movement must be a commitment to **DOING** something about the problem. There must be no occasion for vested interests to apply the brakes.

4. PROJECTS

Be **ACTION** oriented. A group will succeed when its members feel they are accomplishing something together. Nothing will come out of a predetermined structure or constitution. Let the organization grow out of the activities you undertake, out of real needs, not theoretical or traditional considerations.

Find some specific projects that people can sink their teeth into: sampling the effluent of a particular plant and following up with publicity; investigation of sewage treatment facilities; have a street closed to automobile traffic. Vague ideas must be translated into concrete action.

5. RESEARCH

Make sure of your facts. Nothing can destroy your credibility faster than false or unreasonable charges. Consult local professionals who are on your side, many are willing to help; other anti-pollution groups who may have done similar projects.

Assign people to various aspects of the problem. Use all the resources at your disposal. Speak from knowledge, not from ignorance.

6. PRESSURE

Communicate your beefs. If

government is moving too slowly in enforcing legislation (and most are), write to the department concerned.

If a company is polluting with no thought for the welfare of the community, write to its president.

Just look at the public relations people they both employ. They ARE concerned with what people think. An individual can have a tremendous effect by writing letters or making 'phone calls. Especially when that individual is not alone. Today he no longer is; and don't forget to compliment the leaders of industry and government who ARE moving in the right direction. They need your support.

Petitions, well-timed visits and boycotts are other ways of getting the message across. (Remember, though, that if you want people to do something, you are unlikely to achieve much success if you lambaste them or in other ways get their backs up.)

7. NEWS MEDIA

Accurate and sympathetic coverage of your activities is essential. Get to know the publisher, the editors, the reporters of your local papers. Try to interest them personally in the campaign. The same applies to radio and TV stations. Let them know what you are doing through personal phone calls, concise and punchy press releases. They aid you immeasurably in spreading the word.

8. FUNDS

Sooner or later you are going to need money—even for such simple things as postage and sta-

tionery, the production of a newsletter, information to hand out.

One obvious source is membership—set whatever you think the people in your group or area can afford. Eventually, you could also sell buttons, posters, bumper stickers and so on. This, however, requires an initial investment. Local businesses may be approached. Churches might hold a special collection on Environmental Sunday. How about a benefit performance?

9. DO IT

Be creative and imaginative. Put the emphasis on **ACTION** and, above all, **ENJOY IT**.

The threat is grave, but working together for the quality of life does not mean making it deadly serious and dull. If there is not something joyful in the fight for a better environment, then you have missed the point. What we are really talking about is minimizing death and destruction, and celebrating beauty and the complicated web of life.

There you have it, nine points to guide you. If you want to join Pollution Probe write to:

POLLUTION PROBE

Ramsey-Wright Building
Room 215

Zoology Department
University of Toronto
Toronto, Ont.

Theodore Roosevelt once said, "A ton of talk is worth less than nothing if it isn't backed up by action." This not only applies to the pollution program but also to Rover and Venturer programs—and the next move is up to YOU!

(photo by NFB - Jack Long)

POLLUTION



by JIM MACKIE

At the corner of Cromwell Road and Queen's Gate, in London's Royal Borough of Kensington, stands an imposing six-storey building, quite unlike the typical examples of Victorian architecture that surround it. Over the last ten years this building has become well known to many thousands of members of the world Scout Movement as their "home away from home" while in London.

Described recently as the "Kensington Hilton," Baden-Powell House is, as its attractive brochure states, "the realization of our Founder's often expressed hope that, one day, there would be a place in London where visiting Scouts from all over the world could stay, at a reasonable cost, in a happy Scout atmosphere."

To the lasting credit of those who planned, built and operate B.-P. House, the wishes of the Founder have been met to the letter.

Located only a few miles from such traditional tourist attractions as Buckingham Palace and Westminster Abbey, and within easy walking distance of Hyde Park, the Royal Albert Hall and London's famous museums of Science and of Natural History, it was built by The Scout Association, at a cost of half a million pounds, on a property bombed-out during the Second World War. Opened by the Queen in 1961, it boasts overnight accommodation for 135 (and last year 25,431 bed-nights were recorded), a restaurant that in 1969 served 102,735 meals, reading rooms, a television lounge, garage facilities, souvenir shop, assembly hall, a chapel and a comprehensive collection of memorabilia of the Founder, put together in an exciting exhibition called, "The Baden-Powell Story."

As you probably will have realized by this time, it takes a very capable staff to manage an operation of this size, and the ultimate responsibility for the day-to-day running rests with Reg Flower, a long-time member of the Movement, who moved from a position as a design engineer on atomic reactors to Warden of B.-P. House. The move seems a strange one; however, having spent ten very happy days at the House, I would say it takes a man with experience in handling atomic power to control the dozens of Cubs who invade B.-P. House each week-end on pack trips to London.

Reg took time out from a very busy schedule to meet with me in his apartment on the top floor of the House and tell me something of what it's like to manage Scouting's biggest hotel.

RF: Well, B.-P. House is essentially a hostel, a place where members of the Movement from all over the world can stay, while in London, and consider as **their** home while they are here. We're now able to accommodate 135 people a night. We have two single rooms, one of which, originally, was intended as a Chief Scout's suite and for visiting VIP's. It is furnished with the Founder's furniture from his Pax Hill home (this is the only historical touch we have on the residential side). However, with the permission of the Chief, we have always said that the room is available to everybody. We have ten double rooms, each furnished with

HOME FROM AWAY HOME



Reg Flower



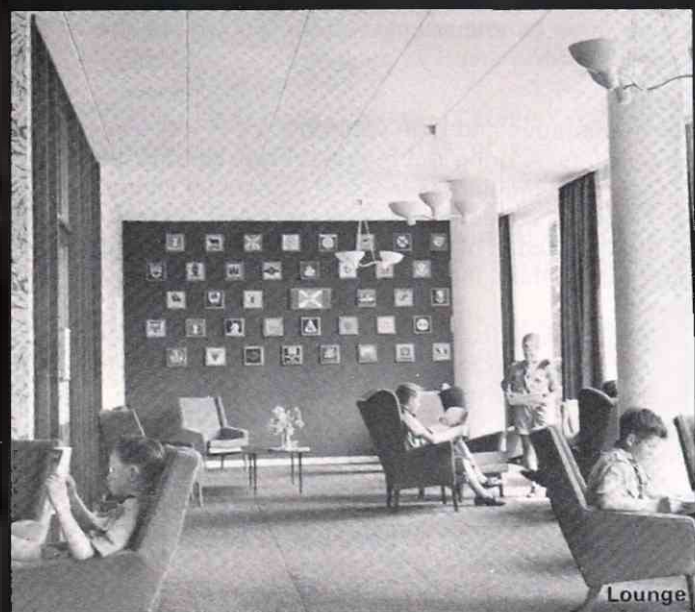
From Cromwell Road



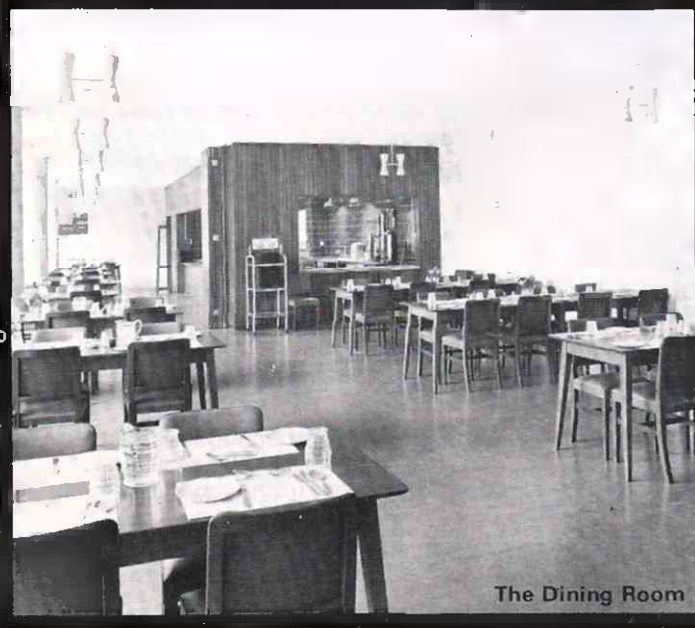
Dormitory



Queen's Gate Entrance



Lounge



The Dining Room

two divan-type beds. These rooms are intended primarily for married couples. On top of this, we have multiple-bedded rooms and these are ideally suited for families travelling together. We also have dormitory space for 80 boys in eight, 10- and 13-bed rooms. The dormitories have shower and wash-room facilities and the adult rooms have hot and cold water in every one and annexed to each one is either a toilet facility shared by four rooms, in which case it is a large one, or a small bathroom. In 1971, as a tenth birthday present, we hope to enlarge our facilities with the addition of another wing to the building.

JFM: *Do you now have the necessary property?*

RF: Yes, we have the properties adjacent to the present building and an architect is now looking into the proposed extension. Of course, increased accommodation must be coupled with catering because we provide *bed and breakfast* to all guests. Lunch and evening meals are also available to both residents and non-residents. Indeed, members of the Association can come in at any time and this, perhaps, is the only place in London where an eleven-year-old can bring his dad, as his guest. He can also bring his mother and dad to stay here. Our catering side is our main source of revenue. This makes it possible for us to run financially independent of the Association. We don't take any money from the capitation (registration) fees or have any grant aid sources. Our whole object is to cover our costs with our work.

JFM: *What do people pay for meals and accommodation?*

RF: Both lunch and the evening meal (with two course selections) are available at 36 newpence (about \$1) with coffee extra. So far as accommodation is concerned, Scouts and others up to the age of 18 pay 85p (about \$2.25) per night. Leaders and adults pay £1.35p (about \$3.55) per person per night for multi-bedded rooms and £1.76p (about \$4.65) per person per night for twin-bedded rooms. We also provide, at a very reasonable charge, a pack meal service for people touring London who do not wish to return to the House for lunch.

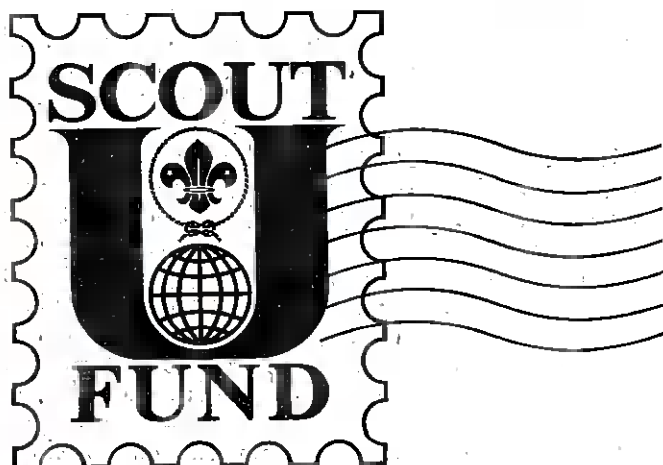
JFM: *Do you have other means of supplementing the income of the House?*

RF: Yes, the souvenir counters are a very serious source of income because most people who visit the House want to take something away as a reminder of their stay. The House is also a wonderful conference centre because of the variety of facilities we have to offer. Rental fees help to keep the prices down for our Scouting visitors and we have many educational conferences. In fact, a conference of European youth leaders begins here today and will carry on into next week. Incidentally, the facilities are also used by The Scout Association for many of their meetings and, as you attended the rehearsal of Ralph Reader's **Gang Show** the other night, you know their weekly, pre-show rehearsals are held here in the assembly hall.

JFM: *You have some pretty exciting plans for your basement area.*

(continued on page 23)

Scout Announcing Stamp Bank



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- A priest in Africa is trying to carry out a Scout program for crippled children but his Scouts have no orthopedic devices or aids to mobility.
- A deaf Scout group in the Far East needs hearing aids.
- A blind Scout group in Brasil needs a Braille typewriter to further their work in the group and to make contact with other groups.
- A home for mentally retarded children in Latin America is interested in starting a Scout group but has no fund for basic literature and craft materials.
- Two men were found in Cyprus who will organize Scout troops for handicapped boys, but funds are needed to send them to Europe for training.
- A Scout-run school for the blind in Pakistan needs a new source of salary for their blind teacher/Scoutmaster and tools to develop skills to earn their livelihood.

Scouts everywhere have the opportunity to help less fortunate brother Scouts due to the establishment of the Scout "U" Stamp Bank. The Stamp Bank is an extension of the World Scout Universal Fund, to which Scouts contribute money for self-help projects by and for brother Scouts in difficulty. The Scout "U" Stamp Bank, however, relies on the year-round collection of used postage stamps by Cubs, Scouts and older members. The stamps are forwarded to the Stamp Bank where they are sorted and sold; the resulting funds become part of the Scout "U" Fund.

In Canada, the internationally noted Scouter-philatelist, Mr. Phil Cowan, whose development of the former "Handicapped Scout Stamp Scheme" was recognized by the Bronze Wolf Award, will continue to accept and handle stamps from Scouts in the Americas.

Collecting

Commemorative and high value stamps — especially new issues — bring the highest return for the effort. Common, regular issues, and Christmas issues, should not be collected as they may sell for even less than the cost of mailing them in. All foreign stamps, other than those of the United States, are welcome.

Cut the stamps from envelopes carefully, leaving $\frac{1}{8}$ " to $\frac{1}{4}$ " envelope margin around the stamp. Never try to peel a dry stamp from an envelope.

Cleaning

It will greatly help the volunteer Scouters handling the stamps (and drastically reduce postage costs) if they are soaked off their paper and rinsed in plenty of clear, clean water. A bath tub is excellent for this.

Mailing

Putting the collected stamps in a plastic bag seems to help protect them. The outer container should be a strong envelope or box. Mark on the outside "Used Postage Stamps," send by the cheapest postal rate, and register the packet **only** if it is felt to have a high value.

Send to:

Scout "U" Stamp Bank
Box 4204, Station E
Ottawa 1, Ont.

Reports

It is impossible to report on the sale of individual shipments since all stamps are pooled and re-sorted before being sold, but every shipment helps; and projects will be described in this magazine and through other media.

Whether your group collects used stamps regularly or ties in the collecting with a Scout show, display or camp, the Scout "U" Stamp Bank is an immediate and "no-cost" way for every member to help strengthen and broaden the worldwide brotherhood of Scouting.

START YOUR GROUP COLLECTING NOW!

Women in Rover Crews

GUIDELINES FOR MIXED CREWS

At the October meeting of National Council, approval was given for an official assessment of the value (to the Scouting program) of permitting young women to be members of Rover crews. That approval was subject:-

- (a) to clarification of the "status" of the women members under the terms of the Charter of Boy Scouts of Canada, and
- (b) to the preparation for distribution of appropriate guidelines for local and provincial councils to use in deciding when and under what circumstances a mixed crew might be sponsored.

The policy as approved by National Council is:-

- (a) for a trial period ending not later than December 31, 1973, Rover crews may, as individual units and subject to approval by the responsible council, admit young women in the ages 17-23 as "associate Rovers";
- (b) associate Rovers will be entitled to the privileges and carry the responsibilities of full crew membership in the affairs of the crew;
- (c) associate Rovers are entitled to wear shirt or blouse, skirt, stockings and shoes (as for female Scouters), the Rover beret and Rover tie or group neckerchief. (Activity dress may be appropriate to the occasion.)
- (d) For the purpose of registration **during the trial period**, female Rovers will be identified as "associate Rovers." The existing registration card can be amended.

Implementation of this policy is a matter for decision: first, by the provincial and, second, by the local council. The following guidelines are suggested as a basis for such decisions and consequential actions:

- (a) The admission of young women to a crew is **A CREW OPTION** available to members and it should be clearly established that the crew as such has exercised that option.
- (b) Since the purpose of a mixed crew is to provide a healthy association of young male and female adults, this must be a major criterion for assessing the value of a mixed crew. While an all male crew is acceptable, an all female crew is not. Where, for

any reason, an imbalance heavily in favour of females occurs in a mixed crew, appropriate action should be taken to restore a balance, or the crew should be dissolved. It is suggested that a crew faced with this dilemma be allowed approximately six months to remedy the situation.

(NOTE: The young women might, alternatively, offer their services as pack Scouters if they wish to retain active membership in Scouting.)

(c) A crew operating under a "group charter" must have the approval of the group or section committee before being authorized by a local council to form a mixed crew. Due consideration should be given to determining the Rover advisor's competence to work with co-ed membership.

It is recommended that an adult woman be appointed as "co-advisor" in a mixed crew and, as such, have qualifications equivalent to those for the male crew advisor.

A mixed crew is subject to all policies, rules and regulations of Boy Scouts of Canada in exactly the same way as a male crew.

(d) All mixed crew activities should be governed by accepted behavioural standards and social practices of the community in which the crew is located and of Boy Scouts of Canada.

(e) The camping activities of a mixed crew shall be subject to the rule governing "coeducational camps," namely, "permission to hold coeducational camps must be obtained from the next senior council who shall ensure that adequate supervision is provided and that every consideration is given to propriety." (By-Laws, Policies and Procedures of Boy Scouts of Canada, Section V, Page 24, item 10.)

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(photo by Proulx Brothers, Ottawa)



SCOUT ADVENTURE SCHEMES

Take a small group of Scouts outdoors, add a few wooden spars and some rope, mix in a good measure of imagination, add a dash of enthusiasm and you are on your way to a great Scout adventure.

by **DENNIS W. LEWIS, PROGRAM SERVICES**

An adventure scheme can be the main purpose of a hike where Scouts are presented with a number of adventure bases en route. It could extend over a weekend at a camp designed for the purpose of introducing a number of obstacles or adventure bases. In fact, one obstacle per month — outdoors — on a regular meeting night is also possible, so it's really up to each patrol or troop.

Some preparation, of course, is necessary. It may involve teaching boys a few basic skills: knots, lashings, use of wooden structures, hitches and a good idea of staking and tightening ropes.

Scouters, too, will need to sharpen up their imaginations as well as their skills with ropes and spars. Scouts will learn better if there is some purpose to the lashing or knot during preparation. A Scout who learns his knots by using a chair leg and then goes into a live situation outdoors, where he must rely on the knot to carry his weight, is at a disadvantage when in competition with a Scout who has tested various size ropes and weights under operational conditions. Sometimes the "training" can be as much fun as the actual scheme if one works things the right way.

Start the Scouts off slowly and, as they gain experience, increase the challenge.

OK; now let's consider a few simple obstacle problems and observe the change in challenge and technique.

1. **THE RAVINE** (Instructions to patrol)

Here before you is a ravine stretching for miles in each direction. Your patrol must get across within twenty minutes, using whatever material and gear you can find.

The "ravine" can be anything, from a marked-off spot on flat ground, from one tree to another, one small hill to another, across a small creek to an actual height above ground (as long as the boys' skills are adequate to handle the situation).

Scouters can observe leadership skills at work during this type of activity.

2. **SUN BLIND**

You have been overcome by sun blindness. Blindfold your patrol and report when ready. You will be placed upon a trail which you must follow wherever it leads you.

The trail has already been "fixed" by the Scouters or another patrol. Each Scout follows the trail by running his hand over a rope tied from tree to tree winding through the woods. An assortment of wet burlap sacks hanging down over the trail, or walking through old tires and climbing through a maze of

various obstacles, can create all kinds of fun, thoughts and action.

3. THE RUINED BRIDGE

Pursued by natives, you arrive at an ancient Inca ruin. You must get your patrol safely across the moat using whatever materials can be found. The Incas left the moat full of man-eating fish, so you can't wade or swim across.

Tough luck, you also have an injured man in your patrol—he just broke his right arm and needs immediate attention.

You have only twenty minutes to get across the moat as the natives are not far behind.

Obviously, this challenge calls for initiative, ingenuity and the need for leadership, as well as first aid skills. Leave a few logs, lashing rope and some canvas in the immediate area and see what happens. The "moat," of course, should be a shallow stream, deep enough to float on but not too deep that boys can't wade out if they fall in.

LEADERSHIP AND IMAGINATION

Adventure schemes are great events where Scouts can try out their skills under "operational" conditions. Following each event, or after lunch, Scouters can—very briefly—discuss their observations on how the patrol worked together and comment on the leadership skills displayed during the project.

Another pioneering project, the "Scout Transporter" for example, has been used in many pioneering events in Scouting. (Bosun's chair hooked on a single-track block running over a rope, tied on a grade from one level to another.) These can be upgraded in challenge by a simple change in instructions or location.

4. THE SCOUT TRANSPORTER

Here is a stream you must cross using the gear you will find on the bank. (Material: one flat board (seat); a rope block; heavy grade rope, long enough to reach both levels; and some light rope for use as a guide and for the chair sling.)

This would be a simple Scout Transporter operation.

Now add:

Tough luck that number 3 in your patrol has become unconscious and totally helpless.

One can readily see the difference this addition makes in the project and the extra skill and leadership required by the Scouts to handle the challenge. Other challenges can be offered with very little space and material. A couple of trees, poles and ropes and it is amazing what Scouts can do—example:

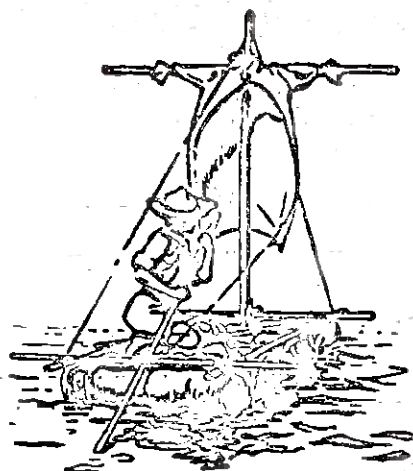
5. THE PRISON CAMP

You are prisoners in a walled camp, and the only possible escape is over the wall in front of you. The wall is six feet high and, unfortunately, it is wired with high voltage and has an elaborate alarm system. All the materials you have just happen to conduct electricity or will set off the alarm, so under no circumstances must you touch the wall. Get your patrol out of prison within twenty minutes.

More elaborate schemes can be developed as Scouts gain in experience and skills. Basic technique in climbing a rope, lashing and using simple materials are training operations but can be taught under operational conditions and, as such, can also be fun.

Soon your Scouts will be able to build a small boat as part of a weekend scheme. Sounds complicated? Why not try the plan shown in **Scouting for Boys** (earlier edition). (See item, "How to Make a Boat.") An example of a Scout raft is also in Pioneering section (Camp Life section in some editions) of **Scouting for Boys**.

The boat and raft shown in **Scouting for Boys**, of course, aren't meant for deep or rough-water sailing, but they are great projects for Scouts engaged in adventure schemes under somewhat controlled conditions. Knots, hitches and lashings can be found in the **Canadian Scout Handbook**, pages 98 to 110.



A simple raft made from "sausages" of waterproof covers, filled with straw or dry leaves. Lash them to a frame of Scout staves.



This basic structure should be square-lashed. Tight, wet lashings are hard to take off, so if you want to undo them without cutting, the final knots should be 'bows.' Ensure that the framework fits snugly over the drums and that the drums are firmly lashed into position.

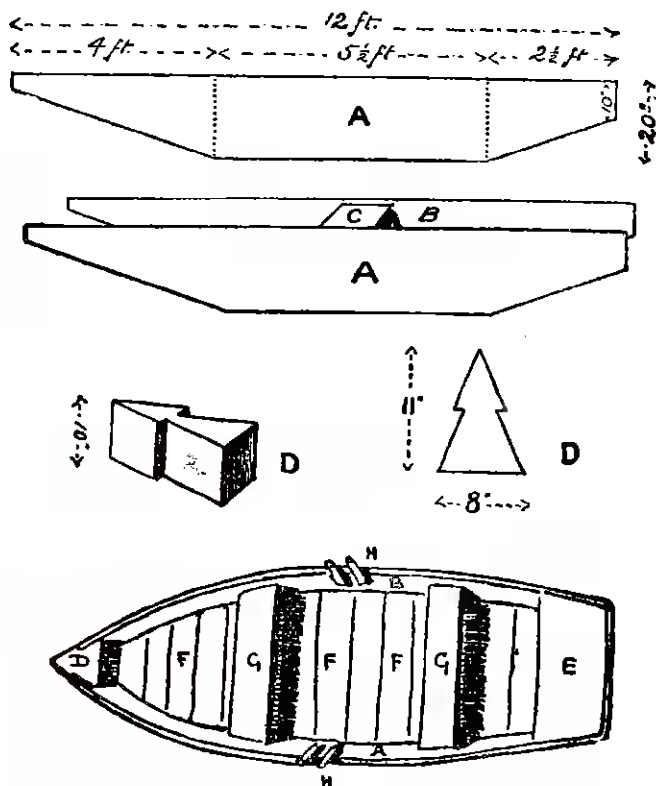
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SCOUT ADVENTURE SCHEMES

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Instead of oil drums, logs can be used. Open-ended drums or tubs are alternates to drums; they can be kept in position between poles with a third pole above.



Get two boards, A and B, 12 feet long, 20 inches wide and 3/4-inch thick. Cut them both as in Fig. 1.

Nail a plank (C) between them at the centre to hold them in position, and a second similar plank below it. Cut solid block of wood (D) to form the stem or bow-piece, and a stern board about 2 feet long, 10 inches deep.

Join the two bow ends of A and B by screwing them into the block D.

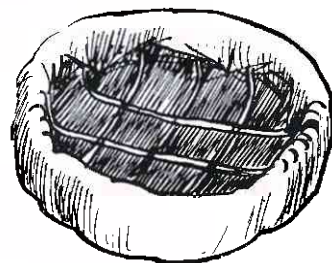
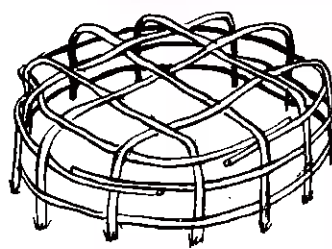
Join the two stern ends by screwing them to each end of the stern board, and strengthen by screwing stern seat (E) on to both sides and stern piece.

Turn the boat upside down and screw on planks FF to form the bottom. Caulk the seams between these by driving in tow

with a blunt chisel and mallet, and paint them with pitch to make them watertight.

Mark where the seats GG are to come, and nail pieces of plank to the sides of the boat, reaching to a height of six inches from the floor, to act as supports for the seats. Rest the seats on these supports and screw them to the sides.

Screw a pair of strong wooden pins (3/4-inch dowel) to each side of the boat (HH) to form oarlocks. Knock out plank C and your boat is ready.



Number One Coracle

Cut some lengths of willow about 3/4-inch thick; soak them in water for about a day until they become pliable. Stick the ends of the framework in the ground; bend over opposite pairs and lash overlaps; interweave the crossings. Make sure the centre part is flat by putting stones on the top and pulling the centre down to a tent peg.

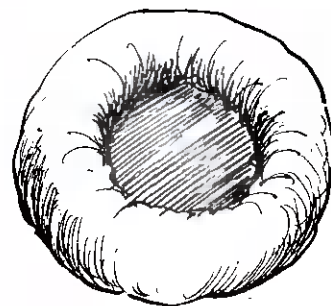
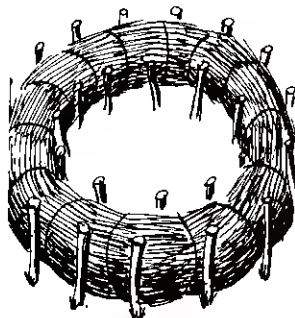
Weave other, thinner pieces around the sides; these should be as long as possible but they don't have to go all the way round.

Temporarily lash the pieces near the ground so the coracle won't spring into fragments when you pull the main stakes out of the ground.

Lift it, turn it over and bend down the stakes, lashing them to their neighbours.

Stretch an old groundsheet or tarpaulin over the framework and the top edge and tie to the framework.

Put a mat in the bottom and make a paddle.



Number Two Coracle

Knock two concentric circles of stakes into the ground, the outer ring with a radius of 2 ft. 6 in. (this will give a circumference of about 20 feet).

Pack in brush and bind with sisal cord.

Place on an old groundsheet or tarpaulin; tie in position; put a mat in the bottom and make a paddle.

Sometimes, the ordinary things in life tend to grow a little boring and become a bit of a drag, but with a dash of imagination and enthusiasm, plus a touch of adventure here and there in a new setting, the ordinary things can turn into a *Scout adventure scheme* — and that's where you come in, Scouter! To add that dash of imagination and enthusiasm. It's YOUR move.

caught in the (copy)right act!

"But, your Honour, we didn't know this material was copyright! We only produced a part of it and sold the copies at a slight profit to raise some funds!"

"My dear sir, you are obviously unaware of the law and its application in cases such as these," intoned the Judge.

"Let me clarify for you some of the interpretations and applications of the law for your benefit and for all who, through ignorance, break the law.

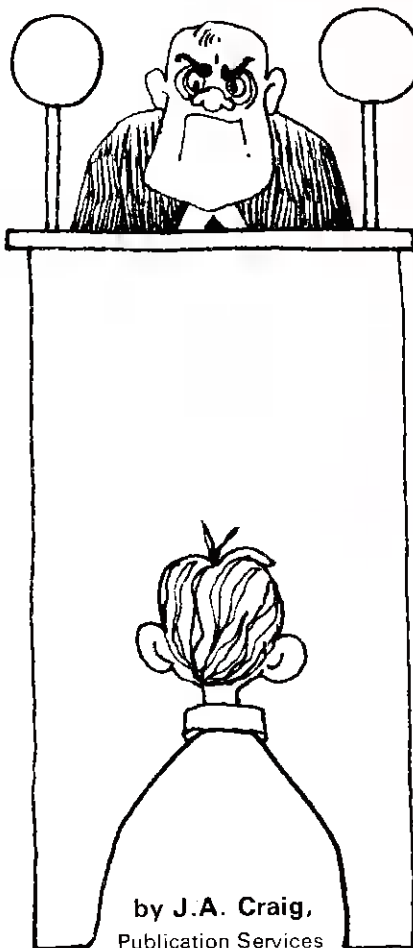
"Under Canadian law, copyright is recognized as the sole right of the proprietor of a copyright to make copies of a published work, or the right to make the work public and still retain the beneficial interest therein. It is based on the theory that the results of the original labour of an author should, on both the grounds of justice and public policy, be protected against piracy. Now, copyright applies to literary, artistic, dramatic or musical work, and Section 2 (n) of the Act defines 'literary work' as including maps, charts, plans, tables or compilations. You should also be made aware that copyright can be applied only to literary work in which there is some evidence that its composition required time, labour and the exercise of skill and judgment in its composition and arrangement. However, copyright only protects the actual words used; in other words, the 'mode of expression' and not the ideas expressed. They are free to be used by anyone.

"Do you understand all I have said so far?" asked the Judge.

"Yes, your Honour," replied the defendant.

"You stated you did not know the material was copyrighted but I believe you had reasonable ground for suspecting that copyright subsisted in it. In order to enjoy copyright protection in Canada, the material does not have to have the word 'copyright' imprinted on it.

"You also stated you only produced a part of it. In the Copyright Act the term 'substantial part' is used. This term is not clearly defined in the Act but Courts have laid down certain rules which define this term. Both the original and copy must be examined and also the economic impact of copying in determining whether a 'substantial part' has been used. If a small part of an original work makes up a major part of a second work, the copyright has been infringed. If you use a small part of an original work which contains a summary of the original work, and even although this part so copied is only a minor part of the copy, you have broken the copyright law. Illustrations, including graphs, technical drawings and other illustrations are usually considered



separate works in themselves, and copying of these items would infringe the copyright.

"Can you now honestly say you did not use a 'substantial part' of the original work?"

"No, your Honour," was the meek reply.

"You can, however, copy a 'substantial part' of an original work," said the Judge, "but only if you make use of the copy for private study or research and only if you do so on your own behalf and not on behalf of anyone else. You also can copy a 'substantial part' if it is dealt with fairly for the purpose of criticism. For example, a teacher could make copies of a song for each member of her class if these copies were used by the students to discuss the merits of the song in furthering their knowledge of music. This is known as 'fair dealing' with the work. You cannot, however, produce a song book, even if you give it away, without first obtaining the reproduction rights for each and every song from the owner of the copyright.

"Did you obtain permission to repro-

duce each and every item in your publication?" asked the Judge.

"No, your Honour," was the barely audible reply.

"You must also remember the making of photo positives, slides or other transparent copy of graphs, charts, technical drawings or other illustrated matter, is an infringement of copyright. In these cases you could use an epidiascope which does not necessitate the physical reproduction of the work and, therefore, cannot infringe a copyright.

"Some organizations have reached special agreements on the use of each other's material. Take Boy Scouts, for instance. Canadian Scouting proposed at the World Scout Conference at Rhodes in 1963 that they: make available to the World Bureau the publication rights of their books, etc., outside the territorial limits of Canada, for the benefit of all Members of the Conference. This gesture was the start of an idea that has spread to all Scout associations and now Scouting freely reproduces the material from other Scouting associations. This would seem a carte blanche, but I understand this is not always so. While reading a copy of a Scouting publication, I noticed an article in which the copyright was acknowledged to be owned by American Insurance Association. Now, no other association or person could use this article as permission to reprint was given only to the specific publication in which the article appeared. Other associations or persons would have to get permission themselves from American Insurance Association.

"I'm sure you are a wiser man after this explanation," remarked the Judge. "Now you are going to become a poorer man.

"You have been found guilty of breaking the copyright law and, for every copy dealt with in this transaction you are fined ten dollars. You dealt with fifty copies, but since the fine for each transaction cannot exceed two hundred dollars, you are hereby fined two hundred dollars. I also warn you that a second or subsequent offence can result in a fine or imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding two months. In addition, it should be realized that if action had been taken for this infringement of copyright in another court dealing with it from a civil point of view, the financial consequences to you might have been much more serious.

"Next case."

P.S. (Anyone who wishes to make use of this article is free to do so. A credit line would be appreciated.)

You Name It!



by Sandy MacIver

On May 9, 1970, National Council of Boy Scouts of Canada adopted a policy statement declaring that "Boy Scouts of Canada believes coeducational experiences to be an important factor in growth to adulthood. It encourages Rover crews and Venturer companies to include coeducational activities in their programs."

In his book, *Understanding Boys*, Clarence G. Moser writes that the youth in middle adolescence "needs to know many girls...to participate in many co-ed activities." Long an important part of many companies' programs, coeducational (mixed) activities have now been officially sanctioned and are encouraged. Where does this leave the average Venturer? Probably stopping at planning an annual Christmas dance. However, girl participation can be much more meaningful and rewarding within the limits of the Venturer experience areas.

First, let us define the intention of co-ed activities: to provide opportunities for males and females together to work toward adult activities, to participate in a variety of cultural and social activities, to meet new people and make new friends, to increase understanding and ability to work with others, and to help youth mature.

Lofty objectives you might say, but exactly what can you do besides get together for a party? First, examine the activities your company has benefited from the most and enjoyed the most. That might provide some ideas but there are lots more.

Service is an important aspect. And service within Venturing is an important part of the program. Females have long been recognized as Cub leaders. Venturers and girls (not necessarily Rangers) can com-

bine to sponsor swim meets, bicycle rallies, carnivals, picnics or any number of competitive activities for Scouts, Cubs, Brownies or Guides. The girls will probably show special talent for baking, decorating, shopping and often in dreaming up new ideas. The guys will be expected to provide leadership and do the heavy work (be it building booths or moving tables). However, the girls may show a desire to lead the activities or move tables and some of the guys may have the urge to exercise their own creativity in some baking or decorating of the hall. This should not be discouraged.

Hospitals and old folks homes always welcome visitors with open arms. Both sexes are to be found in these places, so it is only sensible to have visitors of both sexes as well.

The handicapped are also in need of outsiders to come in and brighten their day. Here are opportunities to teach basic skills such as painting, drawing and clay modelling. Card games, chess and checkers or simply reading books to them serve a valuable purpose and can be enjoyable for both parties.

Emotionally disturbed people usually are shunned by society. One enterprising Montreal-area company got together with Rangers and practised until they were experts in square dancing. Then they visited psychiatric patients who had shown little interest in anything and invited them to join in, thus not only teaching them the basic steps but also showing that some people care for them and are interested in their well-being.

Coat checking is a possibility at anything from a Scout banquet to a department store. It is also a way of raising funds.

There are many things Venturers and girls can do to help the underprivileged. At Christmas, food baskets can be gathered. During the summer, excursions to the country for children can be undertaken. In any season, males and females can help with household chores that need doing: cleaning house, doing repairs, even painting inside and out.

Women liberationists stress the fact that men and women are capable of doing many jobs equally well. Thus, vocational investigation of such fields as teaching, salesmanship, medicine, scientific research and management should be considered a co-ed activity. The Venturers could invite speakers or show films, or both, and the girls could take care of "eats" for afterward. Or, as a switch, have the girls invite the speaker and let the fellows take care of the food.

Industrial tours are also lots of fun for mixed groups (stay away from candy and chip factories — the girls have to watch their complexions, you know).

The Venture experience areas are loaded with possibilities. Courses in driver education, St. John Ambulance, Royal Lifesaving, ham radio operation and even airplane piloting are open to males and females. One definite advantage to bringing in girls is that the Venturers will have someone to share costs with.

Learning ballroom dancing is the cultural pursuit which most obviously demands female counterparts. (I have yet to meet a person who has regretted learning formal dancing.) Collecting and learning the history of stamps is a hobby common to both males

and females, and Venturers could get together with girls for trading and pooling knowledge. If one looks hard enough, there are cultural centres to be found in any locality, be they theatres, art galleries, museums or rock concerts.

In Shakespeare's day the ladies were prohibited from acting on the stage and boys, whose voices had not yet deepened, had to play the female roles. With the lifting of that regulation, the production of a play is another cultural activity which would be valuable for all concerned. Folk singing also can be practised to perform before audiences, or simply for pleasure.

At the mention of joint physical fitness activities Venturers are very liable to suggest tackle football. (I once saw a top-flight boys' basketball team embarrassed by an older-girls' squad, before a large audience of parents, because they were afraid of contact with their opposition.) Mixed badminton and tennis probably are the best-known coeducational sports. There are many more athletic activities in which girls can take part: curling, tobogganing, snowmobiling, horseback riding, boating, swimming, skiing, hiking and volleyball.

The youth of today is travelling more and farther than ever before. Teenagers are constantly meeting new people and making new friends, thus increasing their understanding of others, where they live and what they do. Such new understanding can be developed in a camp environment, in other people's homes, at community centres or the local town hall.

The Canadian Guider published a report of a Venturer-Ranger camping weekend. The slogan for the day outing was "Play the field, not the woods!" Those in charge had wisely organized plenty of activities. Each company decided on two challenges for the others which occupied most of Saturday afternoon. The girls rode a boy's sun's chair and climbed fences, while the boys baked cakes over open fires and skipped double-dutch. Other program items were nature walks along the beach, baseball, capture the flag, snipe hunting and kite flying. Hauling wood and pitching tents were tasks performed mostly by the Venturers. Cooking was done in groups of five: two boys, two girls and an adult.

Exchange trips can be extremely rewarding. A Saskatchewan Rover crew included girls and took a train excursion to Expo '67. Everyone had a wonderful time, with the adults reporting how well everyone behaved. When the time arrives for you to host a visiting group, remember that their visit **should** include a social affair with girls present. Whatever the project, it will help you become acquainted and feel comfortable with new female friends, which is something you will be doing quite often as you move into the world of adults.

It is recommended that each company really try to have one coeducational activity in each of the six experience areas every year. And if that is not enough, try a few of the special projects listed below.

Fund raising is very necessary to any company. Whether your company is promoting a movie, a dance, or selling Scout calendars (or Guide cookies), a joint effort with a girls' group can be profitable for everyone concerned. In the former two cases, there are

posters and handbills to be made and distributed, publicity notices to be written for radio and newspapers, a hall to be rented and prepared, refreshments to be purchased, either a movie or a group brought in and a multitude of smaller things. Girls can prove adept at handling many of these tasks.

Scout-Guide Week is an annual affair in many Canadian municipalities. Venturers can do their bit in promoting the Movement in cooperation with the Rangers.

Venturers across the country are getting together for regional and provincial conferences. Why not try a coeducational one? Quebec did in 1970 and it was most successful. It was a discussion conference, rather than one for resolutions, and covered such topics as pollution, the co-ed crisis, service projects and youth involvement. Movies were shown, a dance was held, and a combined religious service featured a discussion on duty to God. In discussion groups, Venturers and Rangers alternated as Chairman. Quebec's Provincial Council also organized Saturday seminars. Drug and alcohol addiction, music and driver education were discussed at the last one. Another regional or provincial project could be producing a Ranger-Venturer newsletter to bring members up to date on what other companies are doing.

One last important note: Venturer companies are encouraged to participate in social affairs, but should attempt to be different. Have an evening of inventing yarns: choose six apparently unrelated objects and devise a yarn bringing them all in. Or try an updated version of Kim's Game, say with a number of articles on current affairs which, after a brief look, the guys and girls could list, and then discuss the key issues.

Charades, play acting, with subjects such as correct dating behaviour or some social issue, could make for any number of interesting joint activities and the possibilities are endless.

Yes, Venturing has come a long way. With the encouragement of coeducational experiences, Venturing is moving into the mainstream of activities for the 14 — 18-year age group at this time in Canada. Perhaps a British Ranger best summed up what this article is trying to say: "These projects (she was referring to working in a hospital) showed the need for Venturers and Rangers (or any girls and boys for that matter) to work together, both offering aid which the other could not do alone."

Sandy MacIver is a Venturer from Pointe Claire, Que. He was nominated by the Venturers at the 1st National Venturer Delegate Conference to serve as a member of the National Venturer Subcommittee, which he has done for a year and a half.



Apart from serving as the president of his company, he has been a key organizer and chairman of a number of Quebec Provincial Venturer Conferences.

This article is intended to provide some ideas for coeducational activities for Venturer companies. If you have experiences to share in this area, drop a note to National Council, Boy Scouts of Canada, P.O. Box 5151, Station "F," Ottawa, Ont., K2C 3G7.

by ROBERT HARTOG
PROGRAM COMMITTEE,
NATIONAL COUNCIL

Faith in Youth: Yes Permissiveness: No

Quite frequently, these last years, when I express the importance of letting certain groups of young people make decisions themselves, for themselves (self-determination), someone comes back at me saying: "so you believe in permissiveness, letting everyone do 'their thing'"; while others feel that I have stated I am for 'drugs,' 'loose morals,' and so on. It reminds me a bit of the times, not so long ago, when, if one stated he was in favour of hospital insurance, one was accused (especially among business associates in the U.S.A.) of being a 'fellow traveller' or a 'communist.' There is a great difference between being for 'more self-determination' and belonging to the 'total permissiveness' school.

There are two basic reasons why I feel that more self-determination is desirable, which one can call 'the decision making' and the 'educational' reason.

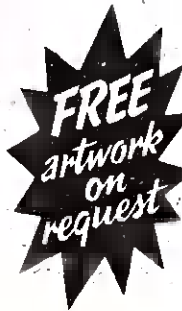
It is true that, as many other adults, I have great faith in myself, but I also have a strong faith in the ability of youth, in the proper moral environment

(and Scouting is, according to one, an excellent moral environment) to make at least equally good decisions. In my more honest moments I even admit that, under these conditions, a group of young people will, more often than I alone, make the right decisions (even if they can be somewhat different from the ones I would have made). As an adult who has worked with Scouts for a long period, and is still doing so, I have come to the conclusion that, in the right climate, a small group of young people make excellent decisions - and my faith in this has grown over the years, with experience after experience.

A group decision is very different from 'total permissiveness' - it does not allow every individual to follow his or her whims or desires; a group decision in the right moral climate is not a 'loosening of standards' - it simply means that my faith in the ability of a group of Scouts to make the right decision (and impose it on the group) is at least as great as my own ability to make this decision.

The 'educational' value of more self-determination by a group of Scouts has been recognized in our new programs. If we wish to see our members better prepared to develop as useful citizens, it is obvious that they have to learn to make decisions. There are in our society too many people who seem anxious only to 'protest' or be 'against' decisions others make, and too few who will involve themselves and are willing to help shape decisions. Having learned the responsibilities that go hand-in-hand with making decisions, we can provide youth with some real, worthwhile experiences. I can still remember that first Venturer meeting when the two co-advisors told a group of fourteen boys that they could decide what the program would be. After a long silence ('we are not used to thinking about these matters,' one said, "so it takes time"), Ted G. asked if we really meant that they (the Venturers) could make this decision. We said, "Yes, of course we mean it." "Boy, oh boy," said Ted (and the two adults were a bit worried....) and then after another short silence he went on: "but if we can make those decisions, then we are also responsible for them, so we better think hard and figure out the consequences." That reaction, of a very average 14-year-old boy, was to me, once again, proof that giving a group more determination in their own affairs had great value; and it was obvious that group was not going to recommend silly things nor allow individual excesses.

Faith in a group of young people, in the right moral environment, I have in great doses - but that does not mean I necessarily subscribe to 'total permissiveness.'



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HELP!

HELP...From time to time people have contributed songs to this column. We can use originals, of course, or only those in the public domain, where the copyright has lapsed with time...or songs adapted from old familiar tunes. And we need your contributions.

In our travels across the country we are reminded that this feature is helpful and anticipated. Thus would you contribute to make this a participatory venture?

The games suggested are further ideas for the bicycle rodeo, detailed on page 6.

VIVE L'AMOUR

- Let ev'ry good fellow now join in a song,
Vive la compagne!
 - Success to each other and pass it along,
Vive la compagne!
- Vive la, vive la, vive l'amour,
Vive la, vive la, vive l'amour,
- Vive l'amour, vive l'amour,
Vive la compagne.
- A friend on your left, and a friend on
your right,
- Vive la compagne!
In love and good fellowship let us unite,
Vive la compagne!
- Repeat chorus*
Now wider and wider our circle expands,
Vive la compagne!
We sing to our comrades in faraway lands,
Vive la compagne!
Repeat chorus

WE'RE GLAD TO SEE YOU HERE

(Tune: The Farmer in the Dell)

- We're glad to see you here;
We wish you joy and cheer.
Sure it's true, we say to you,
We're glad to see you here.
- The worst is yet to come,
The worst is yet to come.
Wait until the speeches, boys,
The worst is yet to come.
- For it's a terrible death to die,
It's a terrible death to die,
It's a terrible death to be talked to death,
It's a terrible death to die.

ZIG ZAG RACE

- Set out a course of obstacles: chairs, benches, garbage cans. Boys must weave their way around these on their bicycles, to a turning line and then return to starting line.

- It is best to have each boy tackle the event individually, while a leader times him with a second-hand watch. Best time trial wins.

SLOW RACE

- This is the reverse of a speed race. Plan a course the length of the area; with chalk, draw lanes about three feet wide.

Several boys compete at the same time. They must ride as slowly as possible, without touching a foot to the ground or crossing the chalk lines or stopping. Winner is the last to reach the finish line.

- If a boy commits any of the fouls described, he is eliminated from the race. If nobody can reach the finish line, the one who travels the greatest distance is declared the winner.

JUMP THE NET RACE

- Establish starting and turning lines. Stretch a length of clothesline across the course at mid-point and about two feet high. The boys race toward this on their bicycles; stop when they reach the barrier; lift their bicycles over it to the other side; jump over it; and then remount their bikes and ride to the turning line. On the return trip they repeat the procedure. Best time trial wins.

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NEWSBOY CONTEST

Arrange five large, clean garbage cans or institutional waste baskets in line, each about 25 feet apart. Draw a chalk line on the pavement, parallel to and 15 feet from the cans. Each boy in turn is given ten rolled-up newspapers, which he may carry in a bag or in a bicycle basket. He must ride his bicycle along the line, on the far side of it, and toss one newspaper into each can. When he reaches the last can he turns and rides back, tossing the remaining newspapers into the cans. He must not stop or dismount.

Five points will be deducted each time a boy stops or gets off his bike. Two points are awarded for each newspaper thrown successfully into a can; one point is awarded for each paper that only hits a can. The high score wins. In case of a tie, the boys go through the contest again.

BICYCLE RELAY

Divide boys into teams. Establish a turning line. Play as a regular relay: boys ride across line, returning to team to touch off next rider.

BICYCLE POLO

Use croquet mallets and balls. If on paved area, use chair legs as hoops; set up course. Divide boys into groups of four to six for this game so there is not too much waiting for a turn.

NOAH'S ARK

Old Noah, he built himself an ark,
There's one more river to cross;
He built it all of hick'ry bark,
There's one more river to cross;

There's one more river and
that wide river is Jordan;
There's one more river
There's one more river to cross.

2. The animals went in one by one —
The elephant chewing a caraway bun —

3. The animals went in two by two —
The rhinoceros and the kangaroo —

4. The animals went in three by three —
The bear and the bug and the bumblebee —

THE WIND IT BLEW UP THE RAILROAD TRACK

(Tune: When Johnny Comes Marching Home)

The wind it blew up the railroad track;
It blew, it blew;
The wind it blew up the railroad track;
It blew, it blew;
The wind it blew up the railroad track;
It blew way up, and half way back;
And the wind it blew,

Jumping Jiminy how it blew!
"Owoo-oo-oo."

(While half the group sing, "It blew, it blew," the other half cup hands over mouths and imitate sound of wind.)

HOME AWAY FROM HOME



(continued from page 11)

RF: Yes, work will start in the next few months on a basement discotheque. There will also be a very sophisticated coffee lounge which will do sandwiches and light meals and will be open from six in the evening until quite late at night. The coffee bar will be for everyone, the discotheque for the under-twenties.

JFM: Do you have permanent residents?

RF: No. The House is intended primarily to provide short term housing. We could fill up tonight with permanent residents but then, of course, this would totally defeat our purpose. We hesitate to take people longer than a three-week period. We don't, however, close our doors and if, at the end of three weeks, space is available a person can stay, but with the understanding that he must take second place if there is another man asking to come for the first time.

JFM: How would a Canadian group or a member of the Movement in Canada go about making a reservation?

RF: Well, first of all he would write to The Warden (not to Reg Flower personally), Baden-Powell House, Queen's Gate, London, SW 7, England. The letter would receive immediate attention. It would help considerably if the writer would state, first of all, what rank he is and the number of males and females in his party. If a person is just writing for information but gives a possible date, a provisional booking is made. We then send out a proper application form which, when completed, gives us a complete analysis of the writer's needs. When this is returned with a nominal deposit, a firm booking is made. The deposit is, incidentally, returnable if

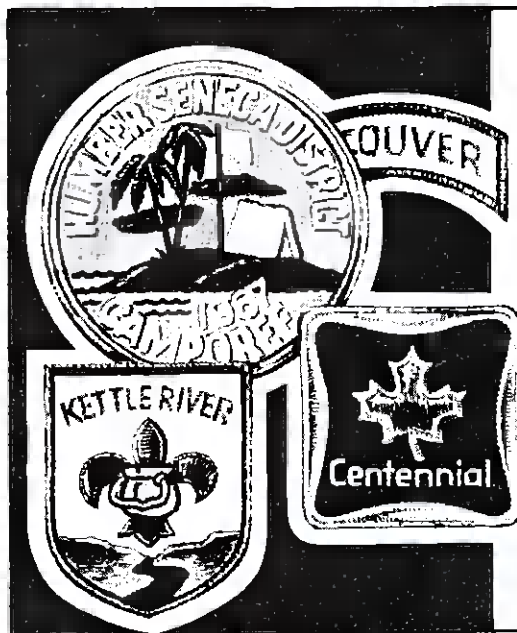
the booking is cancelled in time for us to re-let the space to someone else. If the form is not returned in six weeks, the booking is cancelled but it is unlikely we would do this without first writing the person. We do get a lot of groups from Canada, as well as individuals, and they are made most welcome.

JFM: I can vouch for that. What size staff do you have at B.-P. House?

RF: At the moment (October) we have a staff of thirty, of which seventeen are part-time people. These are local women who come in to cook, clean and make beds. Our permanent staff numbers about thirteen. The thirteen are all residents of the House and active members of The Scout Association. We also have volunteers who come in to give time over weekends and holidays on the reception desk.

During my stay at the House, I met a variety of Scouting people from the world over, making use of the excellent facilities provided at the very reasonable prices. There was a group of pack Scouters from Berkshire, in for their annual fall conference; a vacationing district commissioner and his wife from Montreal; an Australian school teacher studying European methods of working with disabled children; the Vienna Boys Choir, who always stay at B.-P. House when in London; and a New Zealand journalist, who chairs that country's national Scout publication-editorial board, over to study the Common Market. The feelings of all who stay at B.-P. House were best summed up by a Scottish publisher and printer who told me: "I come to London every few months on business and could well afford to stay at one of Mayfair's 'posh' hotels, but I come to Baden-Powell House because I meet people I like and receive excellent and willing service, not given for an expected tip but for the joy of helping. Baden-Powell House is the true brotherhood of Scouting in action." To which I can only add, "Amen," and suggest, the next time you go to London, why not find out for yourself?

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