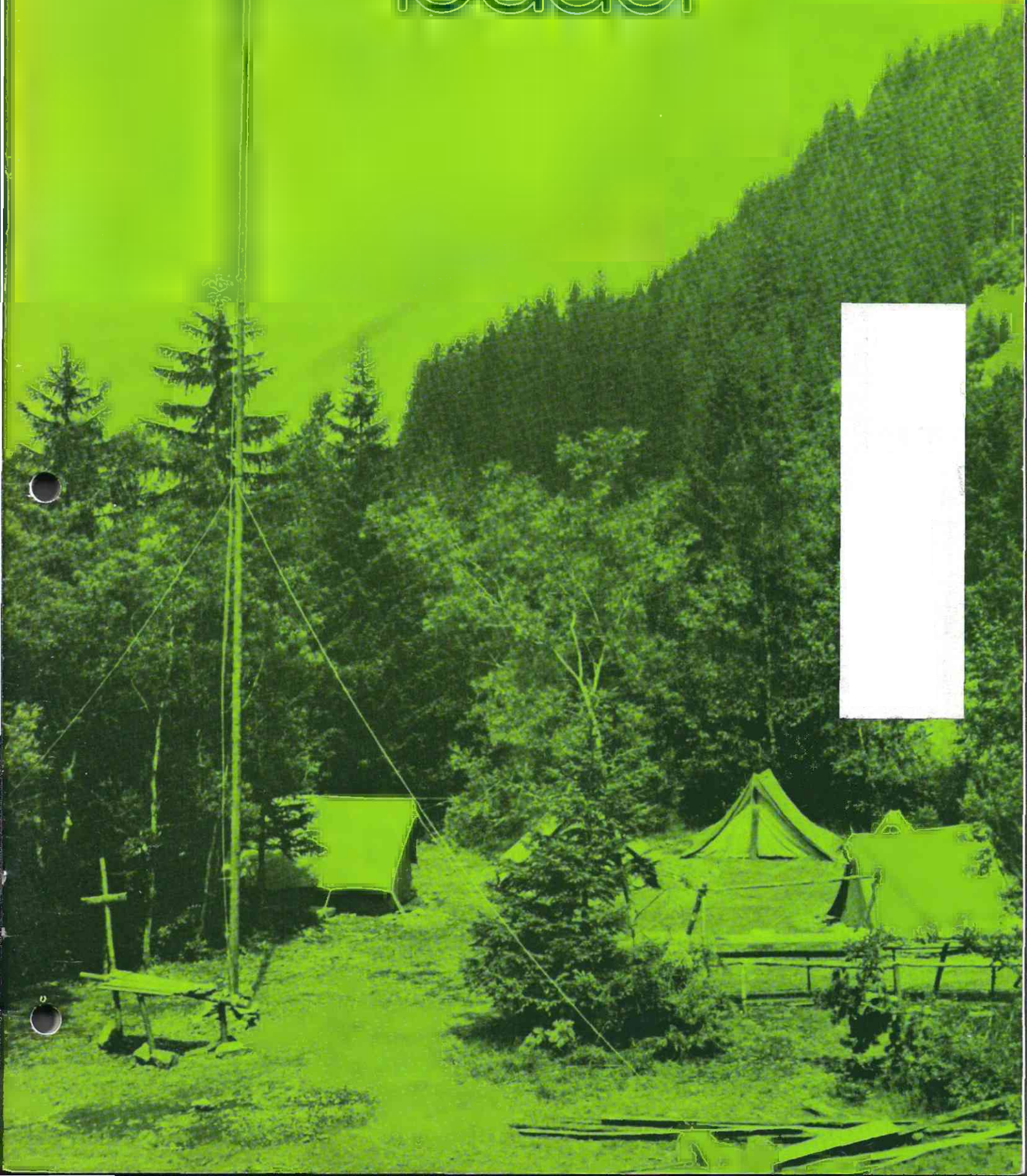


THE CANADIAN

NOVEMBER 1971

leader



A Message Regarding Boy Publications

At the regular meeting of your National Council held in Ottawa in May of this year, a comprehensive report was presented concerning the three boy publications. *CANADIAN BOY*, *NEW TRAILS* and *NOW*.

Budget projections for 1972 showed that a drop in revenue could be expected along with an increase in expenses, thus leaving the National Council with a sizeable deficit.

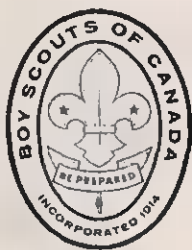
Rising costs in publishing, along with a decline in advertising, necessitated an early decision regarding the future of the magazines.

After discussion and careful consideration it was decided that, although all provinces were represented at the meeting, most by their provincial president and provincial commissioner, a paper on the situation should be prepared and sent to the presidents, outlining the possible alternatives, in order to get a consensus at the local level with respect to future publishing of the magazines.

Replies received to the paper were clear. Councils regretted the necessity of discontinuing publication but could not sanction suggested ways to increase revenue.

As a result of this mail vote, the three boy magazines will cease publication with the November-December issue.

We know that the publications will be missed but we regret that there is no way to continue with them.



John W. Sharp
John W. Sharp, President

A. W. Denny
A. W. Denny, Deputy Chief Scout



An eye for Design



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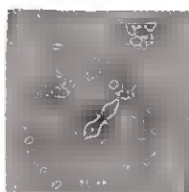
GRANT EMBLEMS

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SUPPLY SERVICES NEWS

THE CANADIAN leader

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JAMES F. MACKIE, Editor

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

COVER

While holidaying in Switzerland in 1923, B.-P. discovered a large, empty house in the village of Kandersteg that he felt would be ideal for an international Scout chalet. With the assistance of associations around the world, the house was purchased and furnished. Since that time, thousands of Scouting people have tasted the hospitality of Kandersteg. For the full story turn to page 4 and read **KANDERSTEG . . . Permanent Jamboree**.

(Photo by Kurt Metz, Berne)



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

We are pleased to announce the appointment of the following new Scout dealers:

Hudson's Bay Company—Kitimat, B.C.
Scout Service Centre—Calgary, Alta.

Here's news of importance to troop Scouters and counsellors. The following forms are now at your dealer or Scout office:

25-411 Scout Pocket Record Sheet 1

25-412 Scout Pocket Record Sheet 2

Used together, these forms constitute a complete record of a Scout's achievements and progress. They are available in pads of 50 for only 60¢.

25-413 Scout Record Sheet 3 — a single 8½ x 11 sheet for use with 2- or 3-hole binders — provision for same information as on 1 and 2 but all on one sheet — pad of 50 is 95¢.

The following reintroduced items are now available:

Leaders' green drill shirts — 34-300,

Leaders' navy drill shirts — 37-300,

both in sizes 15-15½, 16-16½, 17-17½, 18-18½, \$7.15

Ladies' green drill blouses — 37-500, in even sizes: 10 to 20, \$7.75

Leaders' two-strap belts — 34-220, in even sizes: 24-46, \$3.85

Scout belts in sizes: 36-38, 40-42, 44-46, \$2.75

A clarification for Rovers—the **Rover Leader Section Badge** (a red emblem on a grey background) is also worn by Rovers as their **membership badge**.

Because of the small demand, the **Sea Scout Windbreaker**, in size 46, has been discontinued, as has the **Leaders' Maroon Jacket** in size 46.

We are gradually introducing a new sizing for **Cub Jerseys** — extra small, small, medium and large — thus standardizing them with regular clothing-store sizes.

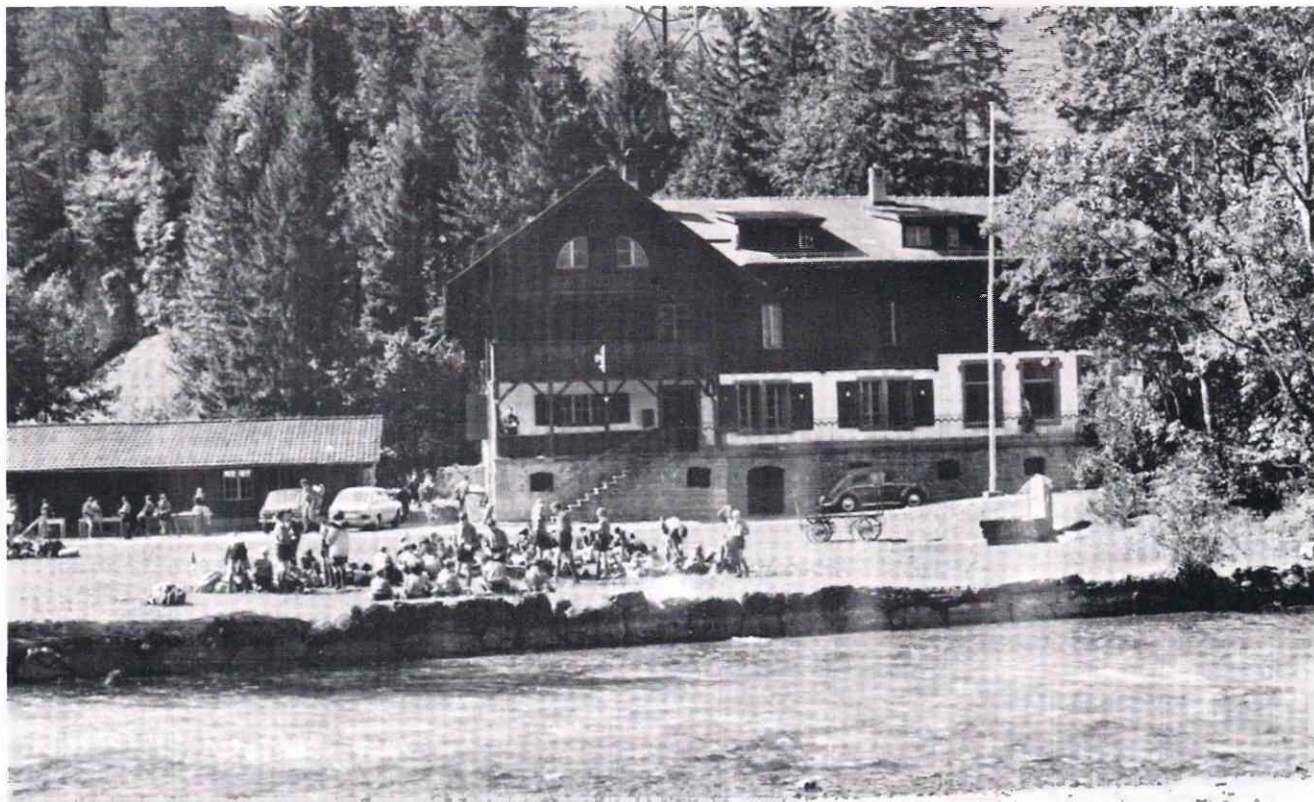
The all-new, **jean-style Action Pants** are now available in your size—shorts, even sizes 36 to 42 at \$6.75; and longs, even sizes 36 to 42 at \$7.95 — join the action with **ACTION PANTS**.

The **Scout Green Beret** now has a smarter style crest which will be phased in as stocks of berets with the present crest become exhausted. As both crests are "official" there will be no need for any exchanges.

CALENDARS! CALENDARS! CALENDARS! . . . are still selling like hot cakes — get yours while they're still available — your group can use the money for all those necessary "extras."

Kandersteg Permanent Jamboree

(Photos by Kurt Metz, Peter Spoerri, Bern)



The main building—the Chalet—near the river Kander

In the shadow of the Swiss Alps lies a chalet and camp that might consider itself a permanent world jamboree. Since 1923 thousands of young people from dozens of countries and different continents have been meeting yearly in Kandersteg, Switzerland. However, in the last few years, guests have been arriving from Latin America, Africa and Oceania in decreasing numbers. Has Kandersteg been forgotten?

During a holiday in the village of Kandersteg in the Bernese Oberland, Lord Baden-Powell found an empty house on the banks of the Kander River. Here he conceived the idea for an international Scout centre. In cooperation with the Swiss Boy Scouts and other Scout organizations, mostly European, the building was bought, that formerly had housed engineers working on the Loetschberg railway tunnel. A few years later, thanks to an American contribution, the camp grounds were bought. And so the International Scout Chalet and Camp in Kandersteg was born.

In the beginning the camp made do with only the bare necessities. But then things began to look up. The Netherlands financed the "Dutch Room." Poland, Belgium, France, Britain, Italy, Scandinavia, Australia, Canada, Latin America, South Cameroon, the United

States, Germany and Switzerland followed Holland's good example by building a dormitory or recreation room in their own particular styles. In the fall of 1970 Belgian Scouts renovated their room; the Germans set up theirs and several countries have now given contributions to have the older rooms renovated. The Chalet has over a hundred beds, a large and a small recreation room. A special Rovers' and leaders' room is in the planning stage.

The International Scout Alpine Club knows that this is not all that must be done. At the present time funds are lacking for sanitary installations, central heating and hot water. However, these projects are too heavy a load on the Swiss-managed International Scout Alpine Club and they would more than welcome the cooperation of all national groups.

One thousand, two hundred Scouts can find room on the grounds in 60 separate, tree-surrounded camping places. In bad weather the activities can be continued in "Uncle Sam's Hut," a present from Boy Scouts of America and a reminder of the 5th International Rover Moot in 1953. The Tower, an old transformer station, can hold 40 more Scouts during both summer and winter seasons.

The large auditorium with its cheerful fireplace has seen many international campfires. As well as the necessary sanitary installations, on the grounds proper are a Roman Catholic chapel (a present from Italy) and a Protestant church. Two open-air fireplaces and the BiPi Lake complete the picture. At the entrance to the camp is a large parking lot for guests who bring their cars.

The SAC has its own station on the Bern-Loetschberg-Simplon railway. Around a hundred trains a year roll into the station, Eggenschwand, in the middle of the camp grounds. Kandersteg can be reached by train from anywhere in Europe and, from the inter-continental airport at Kloten, in three hours by train, bus or car.

In July and August Kandersteg offers two climbing courses of ten days' duration each; three beginners' climbing weeks; two tour weeks. Two supervisors from Sweden take care of the cultural and social events during the busy season. The official staff is at everyone's disposal for advice or help.

There are a heated swimming pool, cable cars and a dry-ice skating rink, as well as other tourist attractions. From Kandersteg, Scouts can make excursions to the Jungfrauoch, Grindelwald, Bern, Montreux; or they can go on hikes or climb in perpetual snow and jagged cliffs.



The Scout-Station at the international Loetschberg line.

In March the SAC organizes ski weeks for beginners and advanced skiers. You can always be sure of enough snow in Kandersteg and the various ski lifts and cable cars are continually running.

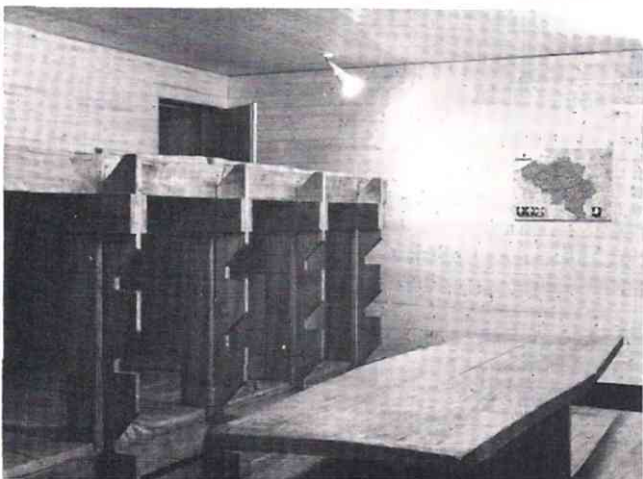
Kandersteg is more than just a camping place. Anyone who has ever spent time in the village has appreciated the atmosphere of friendship and solidarity. Language is no problem; physical comfort is not neglected; campfires, singsongs and the towering snow peaks fired by the setting sun all add to the atmosphere. A visit to Kandersteg is an adventure and a perpetual jamboree — thanks to the ingenious idea of a man who foresaw what would continue to please youth. Let us thank B.-P. for it today in paying our respects to Kandersteg.

In connection with European Friendship Year there will be many special attractions in Kandersteg in the summer of 1972. However, reservations for the summer cannot be accepted before December 15, 1971. All information about the International Scout Chalet and Camp in Kandersteg may be obtained by writing to: Sekretariat PAC, Munstergasse 42, 3011 Bern, Switzerland. Please enclose two international reply forms with your letter.

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The Tower in wintertime (40 places).

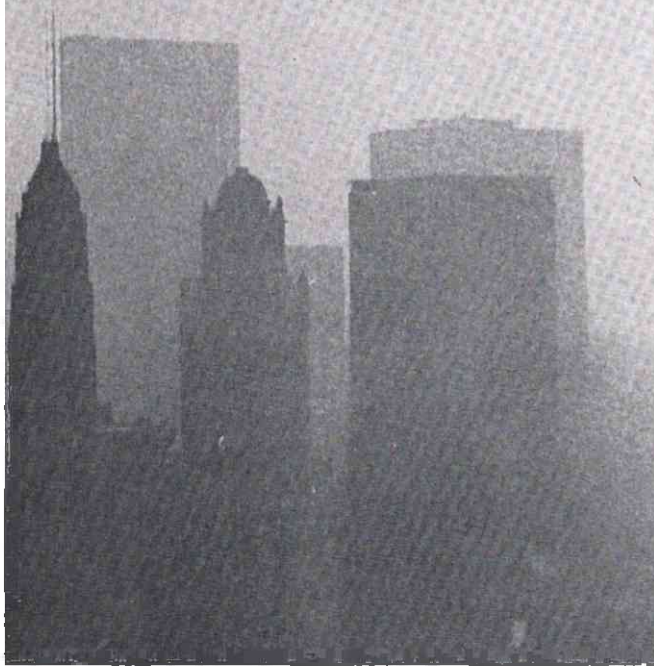


A sleeping-room in the Chalet (160 places).

A CHALLENGE FOR ROVERS

The Canadian Room in the Scout Chalet at Kandersteg was furnished through funds raised more than ten years ago by Canadian Rovers. The room is now in need of renovation and the cost will be approximately \$1,100 (which includes the refurbishing of the furniture, the provision of new sheets, blankets, pillows and other furnishings). It is felt that Canadian Rovers will want to retain their contact with Kandersteg by maintaining the Canadian Room. Already some \$400 has been donated by Canadian Rovers toward these renovations: \$200 of this has been donated by the Overseas Rover Crew attached to Canadian Forces in Europe. It is essential that the renovations get under way as quickly as possible and it is hoped that Canadian Rovers will accept the challenge and contribute the balance of \$700 required before the work can begin. Donations may be made to Boy Scouts of Canada, Kandersteg Fund, P.O. Box 5151, Station F, Ottawa K2C 3G7.

Apathy, Pollution and You



6

By Dennis W. Lewis

Aw, come on now, how serious is this pollution thing anyway. It's the same old story with everything nowadays, everyone jumps on the bandwagon — this year pollution, next year something else.

Anyway, what can a Scout or a Cub do that will make any significant difference? What can the ordinary guy do but pay his taxes and take his lumps? The little guy doesn't have any power anyway.

Sound familiar? Maybe you said it!

Well, around many important issues today, it's all too familiar by the great silent majority — some might call it apathy. We give in, give up by default. What is it going to take to shake us out of our lethargic state before we become aware of the REAL threat about anything?

The so-called, well-fed, silent majority sits back while people struggle in poverty; while our churches and values are attacked; our political and democratic way of life is challenged; while our kids are polluted and used by the drug peddlers; while the very air we

breathe, water we drink, food we eat is being fouled by chemicals and filth.

So you don't think it concerns you, eh?

Let us put it on an individual basis for a change. How does pollution affect you? Well, it's going to affect YOUR health, that's what! It concerns the planet earth YOU live on, and there's no other place you can escape to — no new, clean environment unless it's out in space somewhere. What is pollution? It may be defined as being artificially induced deterioration of the natural environment — AIR, WATER, SOIL. And you live in it, and with it, every day.

For example, the problem of water pollution in Canada and the U.S. is so vast that it's hardly comprehensible, and the problem is getting WORSE. Hundreds of thousands of tons of detergents, solvents, raw or partially raw human waste, food and industrial wastes, organic and inorganic acids, cyanides, oil, arsenic, garbage, fertilizers, pesticides, bathing waste and unpronounceable chemicals are poured into rivers and lakes.

When YOU throw that pop can, used oil can or greasy rag into the stream or river; when you wash your car down at the lake; pour gas and oil on the ground while cleaning out the car or lawn mower — YOU can honestly say you have added your little bit to pollution.

Canadians can be counted with some of the worst polluters in the world. Every day, each man, woman and child in this country accounts for five pounds of garbage, for a grand total of more than 100 million pounds a day.

Human and animal wastes, vegetable matter and the wastes from such industries as canneries, dairies, meat-packing houses and other food-packing activities reduce the oxygen content of the water.

When placed in a stream or river, these materials begin to be degraded by bacteriological action. In the process, they use large quantities of dissolved oxygen. Fish and other aquatic organisms require this oxygen, but it also kills harmful bacteria and purifies the water. The presence of infectious agents can cause typhoid, virus infections and intestinal disorders.

Never say or think this problem doesn't affect YOU. It's knocking on YOUR door right now because YOU share the air we all breathe, drink the water we all drink, eat the same food we all eat. The problem will take away YOUR recreation areas and eventually will stop YOU from enjoying some of the toys of materialism you have: that boat, that snowmobile, that automatic lawn-mower and snow-blower and, who knows, eventually a "law of survival" may have to be passed to stop you using your automobile. You had better believe it: YOU — along with the rest of us — are involved and share in the problem of pollution, whether you like it or not.

Well, what CAN you do as an individual?

For a start, don't sit around in your backyard, your park, your neighbourhood in a pile of garbage. Recently, a group of Rovers, camping away from home, helped clean up a city park. The local residents sat around on the park benches — some of them ankle deep in paper and pop cans — watching. One dear old lady did thank one of the Rovers but added, "It won't do any good, scunny, it will be just as bad tomorrow." She probably felt it wasn't her problem. Well, if local residents can sit around in their own garbage and not do anything about it, then there is no hope; but Scout groups can initiate action in many

areas; so can YOU as an individual. Don't wait for the other guy to start first!

- Stop washing your car at the beach.
- Stop dumping gasoline and oil in the back ditch behind your home when you work on the car.
- What kind of detergent do you use to wash your clothes? Why not change it?
- When at the park, place your pop cans and garbage in the proper containers. (Your children are watching.) Better still, don't buy nonreturnable containers.
- Don't let gas stations "top off" your gas tank — avoid spillage and waste.
- Don't pour the oil and gas from your lawn-mower in the drain or the ditch; use proper containers to dispose of them.
- If you own a summer cottage, is the sanitation adequate to dispose of waste materials or is it draining raw into that nice, clear, blue lake in which you're so fond of fishing and swimming?

FIRST: Clean up your own backyard and correct your personal pollution habits in the things you have control over.

SECOND: Remember, (children) Cubs, Scouts, Venturers, Rovers CAN do something in the community.

- Cleaning out ditches, streams and along river banks.
- Correcting their own habits of: dropping candy wrappers on the ground; throwing pop bottles and cans under trees, in bushes, ditches, streams and rivers.
- As a group, you can protest about conditions around vacant property and, where there is an obvious violation of the law, report the offender to the authorities.

EDUCATION is also an important part of any anti-pollution campaign. Children have a knack of picking up bad habits from their parents — such as dumping solvents down the drain, car oil in a ditch; throwing a beer bottle in a stream, gasoline down the toilet, cigarette packages out the car window, cigarette butts on the floor or in the park water fountain. This is part of their education, and YOU are the teacher.

Pollution is everybody's business, yours and mine.

ONE IDEA: CONSERVATION EXCHANGE VISITS

Chief Scout, Governor-General Roland Michener recently challenged Scouting's 300,000 members in Canada to do what they can to fight pollution. He asked:

"Will you be wise in the use of your resources? Will you find out all you can about the problems of pollution? Will you, as individuals and groups, engage in practical activities which will restrict, prevent and ultimately eliminate pollution?"

What is our answer going to be? What kind of PROGRAM can a leader design for his boys with limited resources? Well, why not try a Conservation Exchange Visit for a start? Scouting has always had an outdoor, nature and conservation approach.

TYPE: Rural Cubs, Scouts and Venturers invite their city counterparts; city Cubs, Scouts and Venturers invite their rural counterparts to spend a weekend or vacation time in each others' homes. Small group visits would be best. Rovers could help as leaders with the visiting Cubs and Scouts.

PURPOSE: To show city boys good examples of soil, water, woodlot and wildlife management on the farm.

City boys to show rural boys such things as water treatment or pollution control (or lack of it) in the city and visit natural history museums.

HOW TO DO IT: Through your council office or field executive, obtain addresses of other council or section leaders to whom an invitation can be sent for an exchange visit. The leaders and committee people will probably have to meet or correspond with each other over program items. Another good way to find an exchange group is to contact Scouters at a leaders' conference or camporee. Details to be worked out would cover items such as dates, length of stay, number of boys, costs (if any), types of clothing, billeting arrangements.

Rural Scouts might arrange a program to include:

- Participation or visit with a rural youth group such as the 4-H.
- Tour a farm with careful explanation of conservation practices (i.e., contour plowing, woodlot management, crop rotation).
- Visit a neighbourhood farm that may be using other practices not demonstrated on host's farm.
- Visit office of county agent or district soil conservationist or authority for explanation of such things as land capability and farm conservation planning.
- Visit a dairy, where milk is pasteurized and bottled; a lumber mill or other examples of natural resource use.
- Visit a well-managed woodlot or a watershed development project.
- Visit any examples of wildlife management for farm game.
- Visit a fish hatchery.

DISCUSSION THEME: What would happen to crops if there were no birds to control insects? (Or theme could relate directly to something seen on visits.)

City Scouts should be able to find many examples of pollution as well as good examples of conservation and pollution control.

- Visit water treatment plants; sewage treatment plants; industrial waste-treatment facilities that keep industrial wastes from polluting rivers, lakes and streams.
- Show examples of pollution and poor house-keeping and conservation practices in the city; discuss difficulty in dealing with things of this nature in a city — pro and con.
- Visit large milk-bottling and distribution centres to show how milk is distributed over a large area.
- Ice cream manufacturing plant.
- Paper mills or other factories that use raw materials such as wood to make useful products.
- Rural boys might like to see a large, wholesale market and a food packaging plant where farm produce goes from the farmer to the retail store.
- Visit a natural history museum, a large airport and weather station.
- Visit activities of a city Cub pack, Scout troop, Venturer company or Rover crew in action.

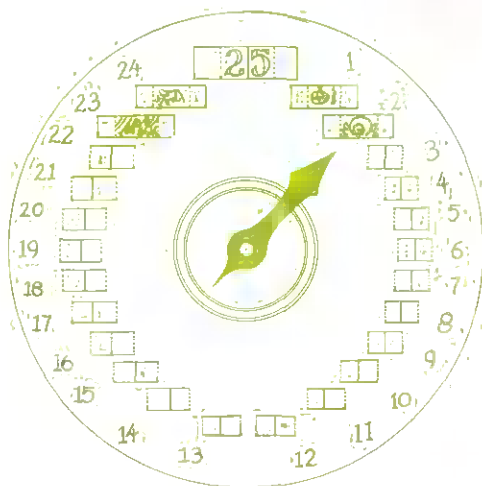
DISCUSSION THEME: Air pollution and noise in the city.

The Conservation Exchange Visit is only ONE idea leaders can use in Scouting to help them educate boys in problems of pollution. The effort required to practise good conservation habits and the wise use of resources starts with educational activities; boys learn best by DOING.

christmas crafts

by Beatrice Lambie

We know Christmas is eight weeks away — however, while last year we received many compliments about our Christmas crafts article, at the same time it was pointed out that, by appearing in our December issue, the material arrived too late to be used. Hence our early start this year. We have tried to include suggestions for all—those who are manually dextrous and those with fingers not so nimble. Fairly basic materials are needed, plus plenty of scissors, a compass for drawing circles and several rulers.



An Advent Calendar

Scandinavian children make calendars to mark the time from Advent Sunday, at the end of November, until Christmas Day. They open a window each day. Materials needed: black construction paper; white paste; old Christmas cards; stiff cardboard; brass paper-fastener; ribbon; white, gold or silver ink.

Cut two 8-inch circles of black paper. On one circle draw 25 windows around the edge, like the numbers on a clock: make 24 the same size and one larger for Christmas Day. Cut the windows carefully so they can be shut and opened (see diagram). Place over the second black circle and lightly trace window outlines.

From old Christmas cards cut tiny pictures to fit window spaces; use pictures connected with Christmas, if possible. Paste in position over traced outlines.

Turn circle with windows upside down; paste sparingly but evenly around the edge, taking care to keep paste from the backs of the windows. Place this circle on top of circle with pictures; adjust so that pictures are under windows; press under heavy weights until paste is dry.

Close all windows; under them write the date in white, gold or silver ink, starting with December 1 and finishing on the 25.

Cut a stiff cardboard hand; fasten to the middle of the calendar with a brass split paper-fastener. Turn the hand to a new window each day as it is opened. Make a hole on either side of the large top window and thread a ribbon through as a hanger.

8

Coloured Fruit Bowl

Materials needed: old newspaper; white paste; an old bowl; petroleum jelly; waxed paper; tempera paints; shellac.

Tear several large sheets of newspaper into small bits; soak in warm water for several hours.

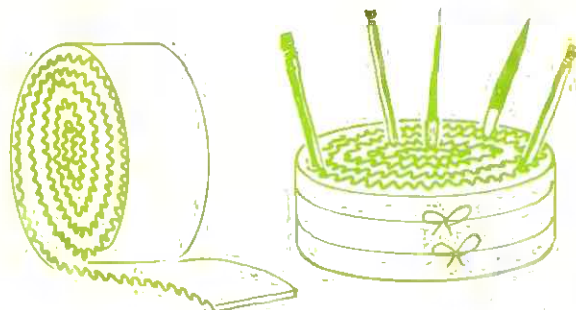
Mix some paste with the moist paper; work the mixture with your hands until it feels like soft clay. Use an old bowl for a model; cover the outside with petroleum jelly; put it upside down on a piece of waxed paper on a table. Put a half-inch layer of the paper mixture over the bowl. Shape it to fit the bowl smoothly. When the paper mixture is almost dry, remove the bowl underneath. Let the paper bowl dry for several hours.

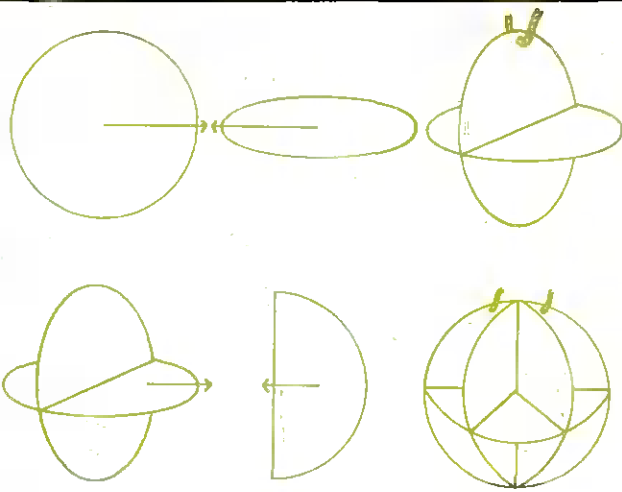
If not smooth enough, sandpaper it before painting. Use tempera paints inside and out: a dark shade is good on the outside, with a softer shade inside. When the paint dries, shellac the bowl inside and out. Allow to dry for several hours.

Pen and Pencil Holder

Materials needed: corrugated cardboard; tempera paints; strong string or braided Christmas cord.

Cut the cardboard into a very long strip about three inches wide. Roll it tightly; tie with two strings around it. Paint it; when dry add pencils and pens.





Paper Tree Balls

Materials needed: white typing bond, coloured construction paper or heavy aluminum foil; needle and heavy thread.

Cut two 3-inch circles of paper; slit each from the edge to the centre; hold one up straight and the other flat; slip one on the other (see diagram).

To make a bigger ball, cut another circle; cut in half. Cut halfway from the straight side of each half to the widest part of the round side. Cut the same distance on the first ball. Slip the new sections in place, as in the bottom row of illustrations. Add as many sections as you wish. Fasten to tree with heavy thread.

Birds on Your Tree

Materials needed: white typing bond or coloured construction paper; coloured tissue paper; needle and thread.

Make a simple pattern for a bird; cut it out; then cut two slits in it as in the diagram.

Cut a piece of tissue paper, 4 by 5 inches; make accordion folds in it; push this through the side slit of the bird. Cut another piece of tissue, 3 by 4 inches; accordion fold and push through the slit in the tail. Sew a thread hanger to the bird to swing from a Christmas tree.



Walnut Jump-Up

Materials needed: whole walnuts in the shell; adhesive tape; white paste; white typing paper; small pieces of coloured construction paper.

Open a walnut carefully to keep shell from breaking. Cut a tiny rectangle of adhesive tape; fasten to both shells as a hinge.

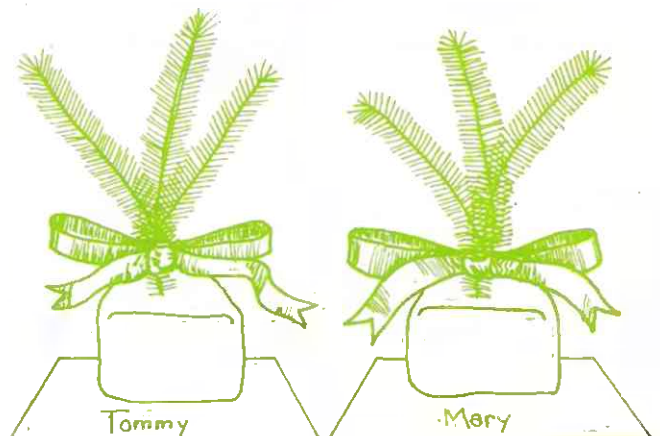
Draw a little jump-up figure on white paper; colour it and cut it out; fold it like an accordion. Paste the bottom of the figure inside the bottom shell (see illustration).

Fold the figure down carefully. Close the top shell. When you open it, the little jump-up will really jump! Close the shell and add a small dab of white paste to the bottom; sit on a small square of coloured paper, leaving enough space in front for a name to be added later. These are a fun item as place cards at Christmas dinner.

Tiny Tree Place Cards

Materials needed: marshmallows; tiny sprigs of Christmas tree; ribbon; small pieces of coloured construction paper.

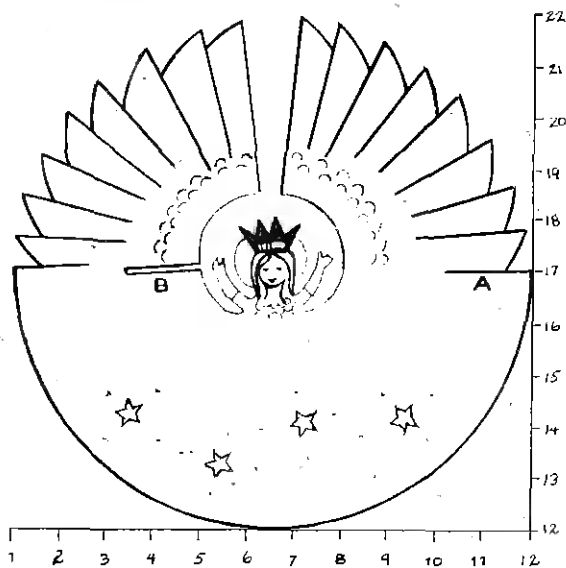
Stick a little sprig of fir tree into a plump marshmallow. Tie a perky ribbon bow around the sprig. Place the whole tree on a small piece of coloured paper. Names can be added when a tree is placed in front of each person's place at Christmas dinner.



(continued on page 10)

Christmas Angel

Materials needed: white typing paper; coloured drawing pens or crayons; ruler; scissors.



Our little angel could top a tiny tree and would make an attractive table decoration; or several might be grouped around candles; names could be printed on the skirts for use as place cards. The diagram must be enlarged, then traced and cut out.

To enlarge drawing, measure the angel at the widest part, upward and across. Draw a square of these dimensions; mark off every quarter-inch all around; join these marks. Mark off a square in half-inch squares; now copy the angel, using the positions of the lines in each square as your guide.

There is a fair amount of scope for originality in finishing these angels; each can have a different face and dress decorations. Cut carefully; cut slits as indicated and slip A into B so that angel will stand.

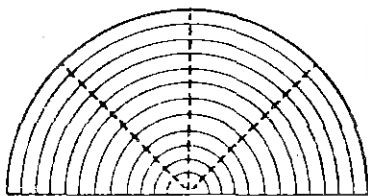


Candy Bags

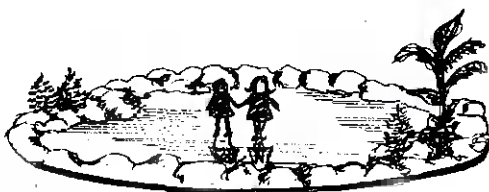
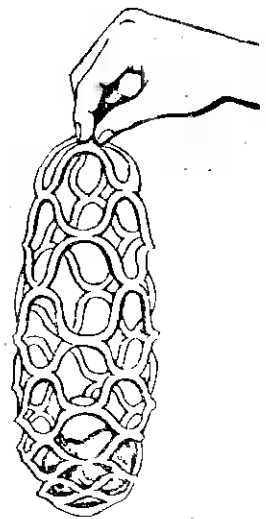
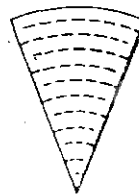
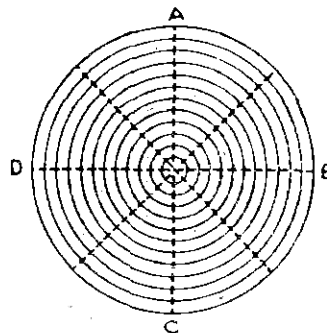
Materials needed: coloured construction paper or heavy Christmas wrapping paper; ribbon.

Cut out a five-inch circle; fold in half, three times, into a wedge; see diagram. Cut as shown on dotted lines: only alternate cuts go to edge of cone. Open carefully; grasp outer ring at A, C and B, D; fill centre with candy or Christmas balls; tie at top with ribbon.

10



OPEN HALF
OF IT,
FLAT,—
THEN
ALL OF
IT.



Frozen Pond

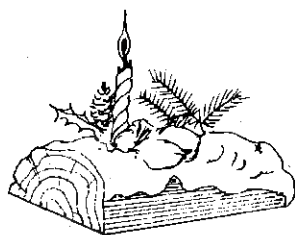
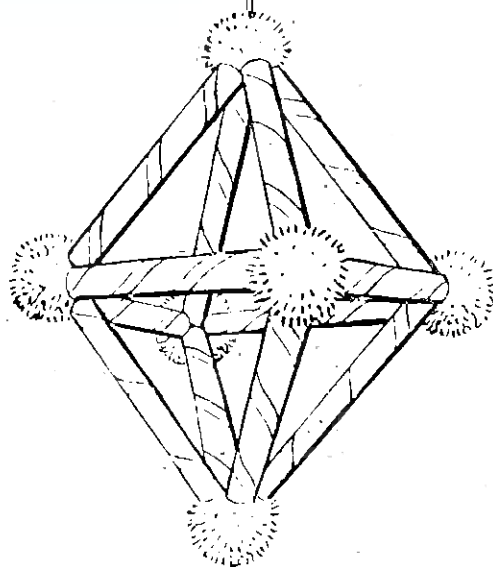
Materials needed: mirror, glue, cotton wool, fir cones, acorns, tiny sprigs of tree; tiny dolls and animals.

Place mirror on a large piece of newspaper on a table. Glue around the outer edge of the mirror; arrange cotton wool on this to hide the edge; fluff to make it uneven. Arrange tiny figures on the mirror: Santa Claus, a snowman, birds, dogs or rabbits. Stick cones, acorns and sprigs in and around the cotton wool for tiny trees. Dab trees and cones with white paint and sprinkle with artificial snow, if desired.

Ukrainian Lanterns

Materials needed: regular or jumbo-size soda straws; gumdrops or cotton ball-fringe tufts; darning needle; string; scissors.

Start by making a square of four pieces of straw and four balls; sew together. Then form a pyramid of four pieces of straw and a ball at the top; sew on top of square; sew together a similar pyramid on the bottom of the square. Add string to the top for a hanger.



Christmas Log

Materials needed: one small split log about 12 inches long; 6- or 8-inch candles; fir cones, acorns; plasticine; white paint; artificial snow.

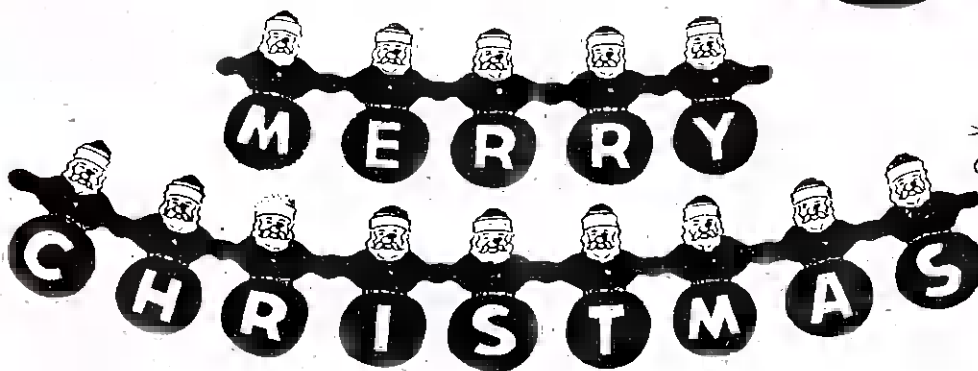
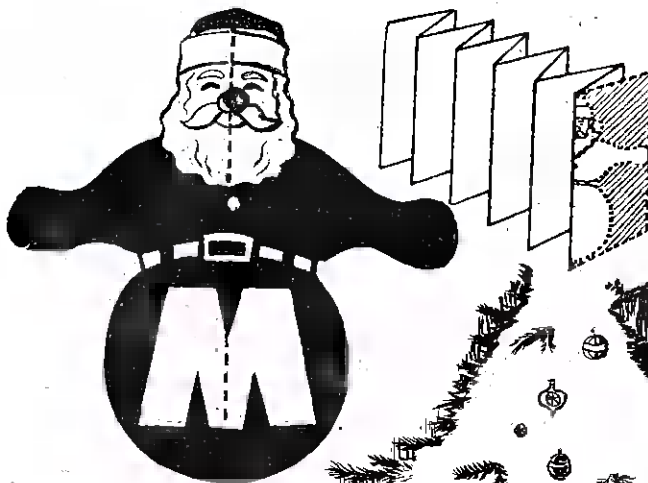
Cover table with newspaper; paint around the bark carefully with white paint; sprinkle with snow while paint still is wet; allow to dry.

Roll plasticine into a thick rope; press this along top of log; stick a candle, cones, acorns and other decorations into this; touch up cones and acorns with paint and snow.

Santa Strings

Materials needed: large sheets of plain newsprint; crayons or coloured pens.

Take a piece of paper $12\frac{5}{8}$ " long by 3" wide; make accordion folds $1\frac{1}{4}$ " wide, 9 folds back and forth; this will give the "Merry" string. Use a strip of paper $22\frac{3}{4}$ " long and 3" wide, accordion fold 17 times back and forth for the "Christmas" string. On each folded strip, draw half a Santa on the first fold. Hold the folded paper tightly and cut out Santa. Flatten carefully; draw in Santa's complete shape; draw the letters and colour with crayons or pens. These strings will catch on the tree needles for support.





"This conference is your conference, and in no way should any official of Scouting attempt to direct you as to the future and needs of Rovering in Canada." This keynote was struck by Mr. Wally Denny, Deputy Chief Scout of Canada, at the Second National Rover Conference in Saskatoon last August. What happens to Rovering now depends on the 107 delegates who came to NAROCO.

The young men and women at the conference proved to themselves, the Conference Planning Committee, the members of the National Council and the National Rover Subcommittee that they are capable of making their own decisions, want to be responsible for their own program and will be productive members of society. The delegates left NAROCO with a determined attitude to spread the word and make Rovering work.

Immediately following Mr. Denny's challenge, the delegates set to work. One of the basic reasons for the conference was for the Rovers to examine and ratify the concept and content of Rovering as contained in the new, interim program guide, *ROVERS '71*, which has recently been produced by the National Rover Subcommittee. The delegates' first task, therefore, was, through small group discussions, to examine *ROVERS '71*. The issues raised in those initial discussions were to remain the items of contention for the remainder of the conference. The delegates questioned, "What is Rovering? How does it work — by itself and in the context of the Scout Movement? How can we make it better? Who can help us do what we

want? Where do we get new members? What can we, as Rovers, do for our society?" The formal conference sessions provided raw materials which the conferees used to solve the problems at hand. They discussed and argued and planned, exchanged ideas and experiences until, three days later, they were able to present concrete proposals as answers.

While examining their own program document, the delegates considered alternate programs for their age group as provided by Boy Scouts of America, Les Scouts du Canada and the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides Association of Israel.

The latter organization was represented by two 17-year-old members, Mr. Duby Ofer and Miss Yael Tamir. These young Israelis had a profound effect on the spirit and direction of the conference. They told how their program emphasizes the importance of the development of leadership skills and demands a return contribution to their society at an early age. The older members are completely responsible for the program and leadership of the unit to which they belong. The younger members are trained so that at age 13 they can begin to assume leadership in training the others. At the age of 18 everyone enters the military. So Scouting in Israel is geared to develop men and women who are able to assume leadership and make sound decisions.

The social demands, which Duby and Yael related, challenged the delegates to examine their role in Canadian society. They were made extremely aware of their good fortune in Canada and considered more intently their obligation to make a contribution to its maintenance and improvement. A later session on social involvement conducted by Mr. Alan Clarke, a professor of community development, emphasized to the Rovers that the need exists for their participation, as concerned young people, in the problems of their communities. The delegates responded to the challenge of active participation in society by ratifying the objectives of the Rover program, one of which is "to actively aid in the development of a better community." They went on to further commit themselves by passing a recommendation that a section concerned with leader training be included in the Rover document and that Rovers become actively involved as leaders both in Scouting and in community activities.



A new image for Rovering — Carol Brooks and Syme Jago were two of the co-ed delegates to NAROCO.

Early in the conference the Rev. Donald Laing conducted a session on "organization" in Boy Scouts of Canada. Mr. Laing is a vice-president of the National Council and a member of a special task group studying organization. The session traced the development of Scouting's organizational structure from its beginning up to the present. Mr. Laing went on to share some of his task group's thinking on how Boy Scouts of Canada might better be organized in the future. In conjunction with Mr. Laing, Dr. L. C. Paul, a professor from the University of Saskatchewan, explained and discussed the steps in the process of structuring an organization. He emphasized the need to have clearly stated and understood objectives before planning or setting up program and organization. This session sent the Rovers back to considerations of the aim and objectives of Boy Scouts of Canada and Rovering as stated in *ROVERS '71*.

By the end of the second day the conference was experiencing healthy growing pains. Delegate frustration was high, with more and more issues and opinions constantly appearing to cloud the decision-making processes. The conference committee sensed the need for a change of direction and quietly altered the planned program to more readily meet the delegates' needs. It was at this point that the delegates proved their responsibility and sense of purpose. The final afternoon session had been scheduled to deal with the promotion of Rovering; however, the delegates felt that this time would be more usefully spent in topic-centred discussion groups. They purposefully, but not without emotion, narrowed the issues of contention into seven major areas: *ROVERS '71*, leadership, organization task group, communication, co-ed Rovering, resource centre, and recruitment and promotion. After four hours of serious and fruitful discussion, the conclusion of the conference had begun to take shape.

On the final morning of the conference, the task of the delegates was to examine all submitted recommendations and decide which they, as a body representative of the Rovers of Canada, would recommend to the National Council at its November meeting. The first recommendation concerned the Rover document. *ROVERS '71* was accepted with the realization that it is adaptable and flexible at the crew level. The

conference supported the proposed structure changes of the organization task group and suggested that, wherever possible in the Movement, a person be named to service specifically Rovers. The delegates agreed to begin the development of a complete Rover directory to facilitate Rover communications. They supported the concept of a resource centre, to be established initially in volunteer areas, as a means of making available resources (materials, people, agencies) to aid in carrying out the objectives set down in *ROVERS '71*. The delegates also expressed their concern about increasing Rover membership and proposed that each crew accept the responsibility for promotion and recruitment and further recommended that Rovers assist in the production of promotional material for their section.

Last January, National Council agreed to allow girls to be full members of Rover crews, so NAROCO '71 was the first official opportunity for Rovers of both sexes to openly discuss their views and activities. Many people, Rovers included, have been somewhat sceptical about this decision. Mr. Denny summed up his feelings on the subject in this way: "I was never against this decision . . . however, I had reservations about how it would work . . . after seeing these young people and how they relate, I'm convinced it's a good thing."

The delegates at NAROCO concurred and felt that where a council had sanctioned co-ed Rovering, all council Rover events be open to all crews in that council area, in order that the trial period of co-ed Rovering be a fair evaluation. The Rovers further recommended that the committee which evaluates co-ed Rovering in 1973 include Rovers, both male and female, with both pro and con views. Finally, it was decided that another National Rover Conference should be held in 1973 (location undecided) in conjunction with the evaluation of the co-ed Rover experiment.

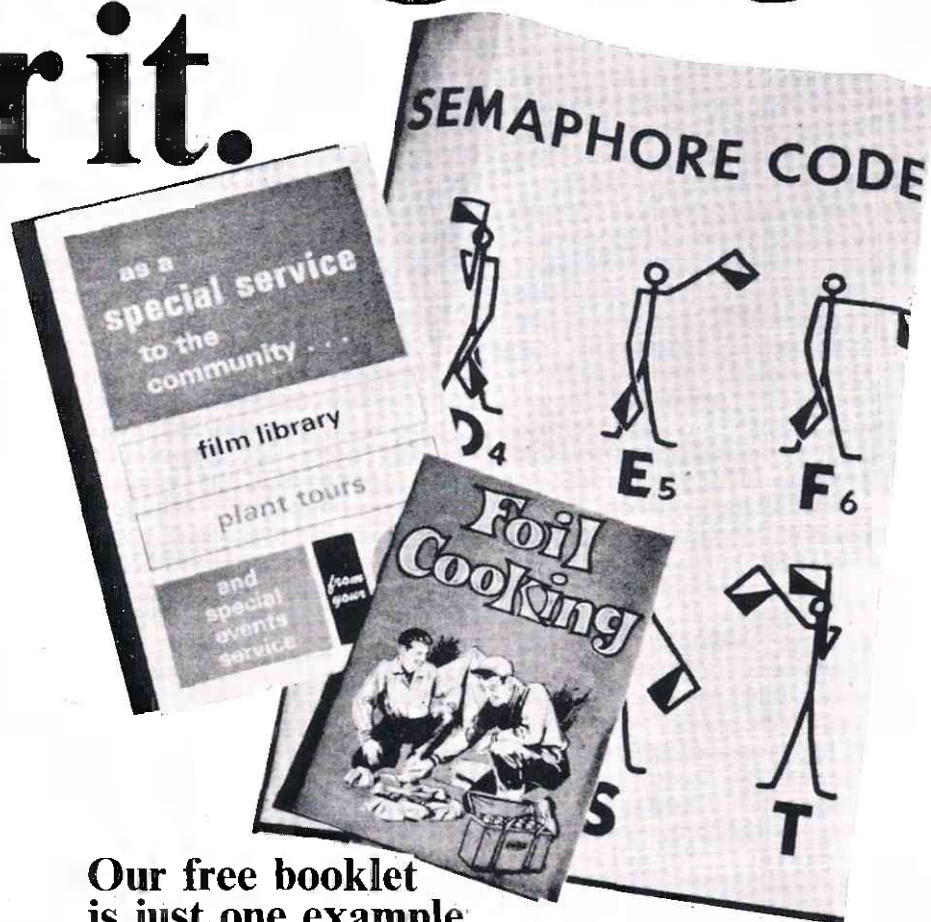
NAROCO '71 was a smashing success. Wally Denny, who attended the entire conference in order to "tune in" to the thinking of youth today, was impressed with the character of the conference, the diligence of the delegates and their enthusiasm for Rovering and Scouting as a whole to be relevant in today's society.

13



"I promise . . ." A highlight of the conference was the investiture of Yael Tamir and Doby Ofer.

Your group's got a lot going for it.



Our free booklet is just one example.

'Cooking in Foil' is a handy pocket size. Shows you how to be a cook-out whiz. And it's yours for the asking.

There's more. Free signalling charts with all the semaphore and morse signals. A film library you can borrow from, with interesting subjects like water-skiing, football, baseball, Africa's Big Game, etc.

It's easy to get these items. Just contact your bottler of Coca-Cola.

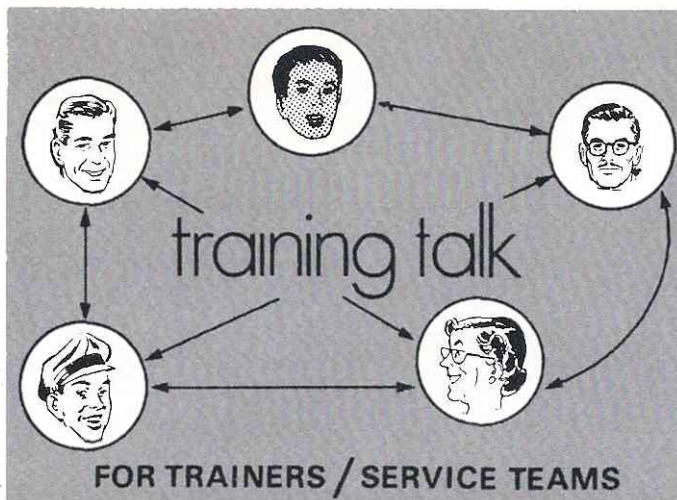
Ask him about his special events' service, too. His refreshment facilities. And how he'll arrange a bottling plant tour that's the ideal way to show you modern, hygienic automation today.

All it takes is a phone call or note to your local bottler of Coca-Cola.

**It's the
real thing.
Coke.**



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**Edited by Al Craig
for the Adult Training Subcommittee**

No. 3

NATIONAL TRAINING INSTITUTE '71

"FROM LOON BAY TO NARAMATA" may sound like a new line for the song, "This Land Is Our Land" — but it's really the story of National Training Institute '71.

It all got going last fall. Previously, NTI has been held in one location — with four different courses going on at one time. To involve more people and to better suit the training offered to the needs of local councils, it was decided to decentralize some parts of the institute in '71.

Five provincial councils responded to the idea and, working in cooperation with national trainers, designed and conducted four regional institutes. A United Church camp at Loon Bay was the site of the Newfoundland Institute, held August 13-18. Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick combined to hold an institute September 8-12 at Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B. The Quebec council used its own campsite, Tamaracouta, for their institute, held September 1-6. The Centre for Education at Naramata on beautiful Lake Okanagan was the site for the British Columbia Institute, August 29 - September 5.

To complete NTI '71, a Human Relations course and a Trainer Development course were held at Carleton University, Ottawa, June 26 - July 5.

All told, 177 participants and staff were involved in the institute this year. Collectively, the various events focused on:

- team development — learning to work more effectively in groups of a variety of kinds, such as training teams and service teams.
- the job of the service Scouter, particularly how to provide service to packs, troops, companies and crews.
- the job of the trainer, how to go about designing and conducting training events.
- the adult training program, what it is and how to implement it.

Plans are now underway for NTI '72 and the success of decentralizing in '71 means that this approach will again be part of the planning.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Three new exciting books that will be a great help to all Scouters are now available.

Designed as companion pieces, *Campfire Songbook* (Cat. No. 20-602) 45¢, and *Games Galore* (Cat. No. 20-667) 75¢, will be welcome additions to any library (personal or group), with their wealth of material and colourful design.

The songbook lists over 100 songs and campfire openings and closings and will prove a valued resource for any leader to put more "zip" into campfires.

Games Galore contains over 275 fun-tested games for all boys, categorized under the headings: Circle Games, Fun Games, Night Games, Pairs Games, Quiet Games, Relays and Races, Sense or Skill Training Games, Team Games, Water Games, Wide Games, Winter Games, Games for the Handicapped and Games for Small Groups.

The *Scout Program Planning Guide* (Cat. No. 20-476) 45¢, contains the complete resources for a troop to plan an exciting, well-balanced year of progress for the Scouts. Sections on Planning, Program Goals, Calendar Considerations, Program Flexibility, Emergency Skills, Scoutcraft Skills, Conservation Skills, Citizenship Skills, Map and Compass Skills, Scout/Guide Week, Special Events, Fund Raising and a Resource Mine make this book a "must" for all troops.



NTI participants, left to right, Vince McCabe, Delta, B.C.; Betty Forbes, Burnaby, B.C.; Bill Waller, Bathurst, N.B.; Frank Tinordi, Lethbridge, Alta., discuss with Bob Milks, Assistant Director, Relationships and Information Services, some of the interesting items in the NHQ Museum.

(Photo by Proulx Brothers, Ottawa)

PARTNERS IN ACTION

A 60-frame colour filmstrip has been produced in cooperation with the Wolf Cub Subcommittee to help pack Scouters develop a fuller understanding of the Cub program, including the acceptance of the use of community personnel and resources in the development and operation of pack programs.

ROVERING IS DOING

A 56-frame colour filmstrip has been produced in cooperation with the Rover Study Group to promote Rovering and encourage young men and women to join existing crews or start their own crew. Ideally, this would be shown by Rover personnel. It may also be of interest to Scouters, sponsors and community groups.

Both these filmstrips are useful tools for personnel of service teams and training teams, and are available from Relationships and Information Services.

PRICE:

\$12.50 — includes filmstrip and typed script;

\$15 — includes filmstrip, typed script and cassette or tape.

RESOURCEFUL TRAINERS USE RESOURCE PEOPLE

A unique training course on handicrafts recently held in Marathon, Ontario, was a great success and emphasized the benefits of using available resource people.

Involving twenty-three Scouters from Terrace Bay, Manitouwadge, Longlac, Caramat and Marathon, this course was beneficial, informative and very informal.

The course stressed that if Scouters themselves are not adept at handicrafts, there are always resource people in the community willing to demonstrate these skills and they generally need only be asked. Eleven of these resource people came out to demonstrate weaving, soap carving, papier mache, ceramics and campcraft skills.

Starting with a demonstration of audio-visual aids and their practical application, the course swung into a campfire (around a simulated campfire) incorporating action songs, skits and a singsong. A recreation coordinator spoke on the subject of the total recreation concept and leadership, which led to an animated discussion period. The practical demonstration of handicrafts, with everyone participating, followed. To wind things up, a "wrap up" session, complete with coloured slides on campcraft skills, was held, followed by a dinner prepared and served by the L.A.

PUT IT ACROSS

with *Putting It Across* as your resource booklet.

Dr. Carter B. Storr, one of Canada's leading exponents of modern methods of teaching (and a long-service Scouter) wrote this booklet in clear, concise terms for all to understand. It's well illustrated, too.

Supply Services and council offices stock this booklet — at 35 cents it's a good investment. Cat. No. 20-459

In an attempt to maintain a communications link with boy members, The Canadian Leader will, from time to time, produce a special, four-page section that can be removed and posted in an appropriate place for all to see and read. HERE'S NUMBER 1. PLEASE ENSURE YOUR BOYS SEE IT! (More in "The Editor's Notebook," page 24)

DON'T
KEEP
THIS
UNDER
YOUR
HAT



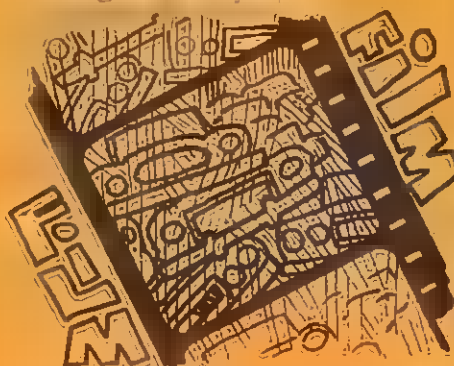


RECYCLING

Many people are now discovering what Scouts have known for years — that paper can be reused. This doesn't mean that we should stop our paper drives. But it does mean we should ensure that we can dispose of the paper before we collect it.

In some areas, aluminum cans and bottles can be collected for recycling. Find out if this is valid in your area.

Combat pollution and raise funds for your activities at the same time. It's a great combination.



PRODUCE A FILM

Got something you want to say on pollution to people? If so, say it with pictures. This can be an excellent company or patrol project. Use 8mm or Super 8. Prepare a script; then arrange to shoot and edit it. You might use it with just music, a talk or a tape recording. Another method is to do it with slides.

No camera? No projector? Cost? If you raise these questions you're just making excuses! There are many people, parents for example, with such equipment—people who are experienced, people who would be glad to assist you! Don't consider these as obstacles — consider them as stepping stones to a great production!

By the way, it's also an excellent method of earning your Communicator's Badge.

CONSERVATION — POLLUTION

Boy Scouts of Canada is no "Johnny-come-lately" in combating pollution. For over thirty years Scouting, through themes, badges, books and, most important of all, activities, has been involved in doing something constructive about it.

Conservation Corky — the symbol from an early theme—stressed clean-ups, reclamation, reforestation, paper drives and other practical projects. Hundreds of thousands of Canadian Scouts have been involved in such projects.

We are glad that all over Canada people are becoming concerned and involved in these vital areas. It is not a time to ease off. It is a time to increase our efforts, to continue to play a key role in helping keep Canada a country that is good to live in.



SCOUTS TACKLE POLLUTION

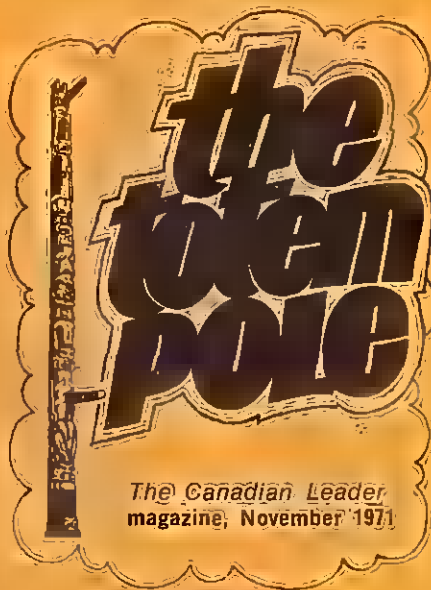
There are many ways in which Scouts can tackle pollution. This page offers you and your group some suggestions. Little is accomplished by pointing a finger at someone else. All of us are guilty in some degree.

The best way to tackle pollution is to be constructive, to do something positive, to take action or to change your practices which contribute to pollution.



LITTERBAGS

As a pack or troop project, make litterbags for your families, relatives and friends. Use a stencil and felt marking pens to imprint a Scout symbol and an anti-pollution message.



The Canadian Leader
magazine, November 1971

LITTERCHASE

Have you held a Litterchase in your community? If not, you're missing out on a lot of fun, as well as passing up an opportunity to do a worthwhile community good turn!



MINI-PARKS

From the *Girl Scout Leader*, official publication of Girl Scouts of America, comes the suggestion for a mini-park as an ideal community good turn for a group or section. It can be made on any available space, no matter how small. The first step required is a survey of the neighbourhood, to pinpoint possible sites and the 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, might be interested in co-sponsoring such a project; why not ask them?

COOLING





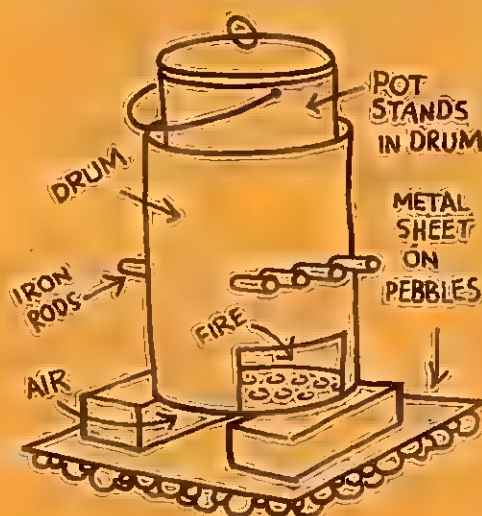
FIGHTS POLLUTION

SOME DO'S & DON'TS

DO

Use fires on hikes or at camp which contribute the least to pollution. How would you rate the following in terms of pollution? Wood fires? Charcoal? Propane? Liquid Fuel?

In the case of wood fires, try to design "conservation" cooking stoves. Stoves which provide maximum heat for least fuel and danger to surroundings. One such stove is the "conservation cooker" below.



DO

Work for your Collector's Badge by developing a scrapbook on various aspects of pollution: water, air, disposal of refuse, just to name a few.

Set up separate sections dealing with local coverage of major pollution problems in your community.

DON'T

Trench your tent. It's a sign to all who see it that you can't pick a good campsite!

Trenches are enthusiastically dug by many Scouts. But is there any troop who just as enthusiastically replaces the soil and sod afterward? Some campsites, soon resemble the battlefields of the First World War — trenches crisscrossing all over the place.

Pick a site which allows the water to drain away naturally — a slight hill on sandy soil is ideal. Come as close to this as you can and throw away those trenching tools!

DON'T

Practise with axes and knives on live trees. Provincial parks in Ontario have noted Scouts as a bad risk because of this. Perhaps Scouts would leave trees alone if they copied the practice of a Gurka soldier with his 'kukri' (knife). Tradition required him to nick his wrist when he used the knife as a tool. Why not try a camp where you leave knives and axes at home? If this is not feasible, have one axe for the camp that is restricted for use on firewood that is supplied. Use charcoal and/or pressure stoves, but leave the trees alone!

DON'T

Burn, bash and bury! Today's modern technology has produced aluminum cans and foil which will not rust as would the cans when this phrase was coined. Indestructible materials such as aluminum, plastic and glass should not be burned. Pollution-conscious groups take large plastic bags to camp

and tote their garbage away for proper disposal. The same applies to hikers.



RECYCLED DE-INKED FIBRE

A large Canadian paper company, Abitibi Provincial Paper Limited's Thorold plant, is the only Canadian fine paper mill which de-inks and recycles printed paper that would otherwise be burned or buried. Their symbol guarantees that any paper bearing this mark contains de-inked, recycled fibre.

BOTTLE RECYCLING

The Glass Container Council of Canada, Suite 501, 67 Yonge Street, Toronto, has recently inaugurated an expanded program to take back used glass containers.

Effective immediately, bottle recycling depots in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Alberta and British Columbia will pay one-half cent for each empty glass container, or \$15 a ton for bulk amounts. All types of bottles will be accepted for recycling into new containers and other test products such as glassphalt road paving material, building bricks, glass insulating wool, aerated concrete, acoustic tiles and other items. For more information, write directly to the council or see the following representatives in your own province.

Alberta:

Dominion Glass Company Ltd.
1st Ave. & 1st St. N.E.
Redcliff

British Columbia:

Consumers Glass Co. Ltd.
Lavington

Dominion Glass Co. Ltd.
6850-20th Ave.
Burnaby

Ontario:

Consumers Glass Co. Ltd.
777 Kipling Ave.
Etobicoke

Dominion Glass Co. Ltd.
Chapple Street
Hamilton

Dominion Glass Co. Ltd.
100 West Drive
Bramalea

Dominion Glass Co. Ltd.
1250 James Street
Wallaceburg

Quebec:

Consumers Glass Co. Ltd.
85 Montcalm Street N.
Candiac

Dominion Glass Company Ltd.
2376 Wellington Street
Montreal

Consumers Glass Company Ltd.
258-2nd Avenue
Ville St. Pierre

New Brunswick:

Ahlstrom Canada Limited
Moncton

Our thanks to Veld Lore, Boy Scouts of South Africa, for some of the materials in this issue of *The Totem Pole*.

ISCOUTERS: please post in meeting halls — both the poster and *The Totem Pole*.

Prepared by Information Services for *The Canadian Leader* magazine.

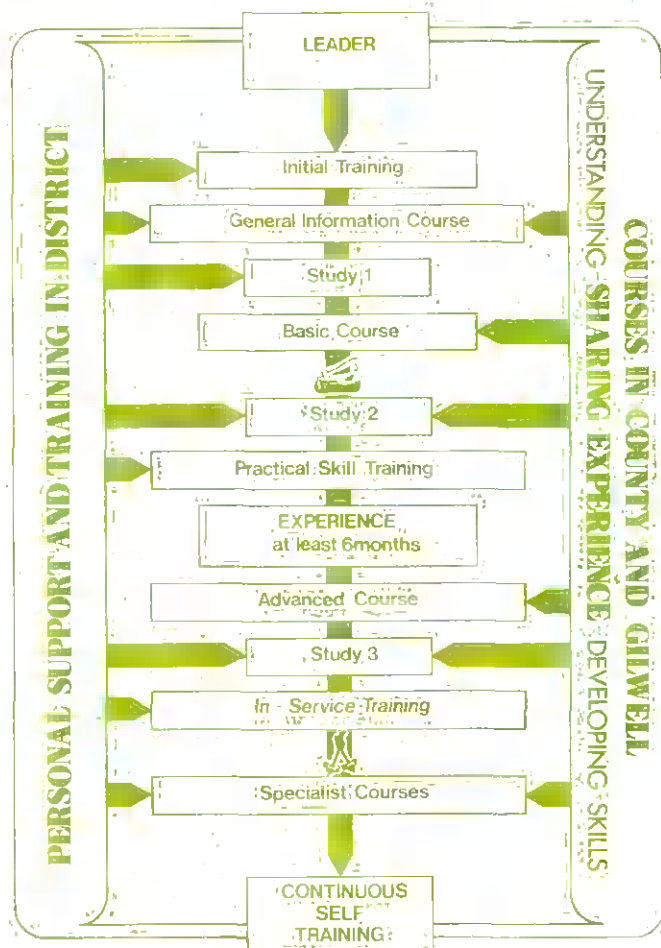
TRAINING CHANGES IN GREAT BRITAIN

The Conference of Assistant County Commissioners for Leader Training recently made a number of recommendations for improving the service provided by training. Some of these recommendations have been approved and will be implemented as soon as possible. The relevant implications of these changes follow:

"One of the main conclusions of the Conference was the need to improve the provision of training within the District, interpreting training in the broadest sense in terms of initial training, personal support, a sharing of experience, the provision of skill training and a continuance of the more formal training provided on courses. To encourage closer links between training courses and this support within the District, the present Correspondence Studies are being changed to three Training Studies, each linked to the stages of training.

"The first study, issued at the end of the General Information Course, will contain general questions of direct relevance to a leader's role, particularly within the District. Though not 'read' in any formal sense, this study is intended to encourage discussion with the A.D.C.(LT.) or sectional A.D.C. — to enable the new leader to appreciate the help and support available to him within the District.

The Pattern of Adult Leader Training



"The second study will be issued at the end of the Basic Course and is designed to help a leader apply the principles dealt with in that course to his own situation. Though the responsibility of the A.C.C.(L.T.), this study will usually be read by the leader of the Basic Course or by someone within the District — again with the emphasis on providing help, preferably face to face rather than impersonally through correspondence. This study must be completed before attendance at an Advanced Course.

"The third study, issued at the Advanced Course, will refer specifically to the application of the principles dealt with on the course to the leader's own pack, troop or unit. It will be read as, at present, by arrangement through Gilwell, but the leader is encouraged to make use of the support of the local District team. When this has been completed the 'in-service' period will begin.

"This may sound complicated, but it is much simpler than the present system! The main point is that the District and County teams are being brought in to play a more significant part in this aspect of training which should lead to the increased personal support referred to previously. The new system will be phased in gradually, starting in July.

"Regarding the Training Manual and handouts, in future these will be charged for separately at the time of issue, rather than all together when the Manual is purchased. This should prove more satisfactory to both leaders and the Training Team.

"The A.C.C.'s (L.T.) Conference stressed the need for more training and support for the Training Team and, in future, training will be obligatory for the Team prior to appointment. The National Trainers' Course will be a requirement for Assistant Leader Trainers and further training and experience prior to an International Training the Team Course for a full Leader Trainer. This should lead, in time, to a more highly trained team, one equipped to provide the standard of training demanded today. In addition, we are producing *Guidelines for Training* and a regular *Training Bulletin*, to keep the Team up-to-date with developments — part of the increased support available from Gilwell.

"Other developments are also envisaged, but these three in particular will enable us to provide a more personal, relevant and effective training service for leaders in the future.

"The resulting pattern of training is shown on the accompanying diagram, where the relationship between the training provided on courses and personal support within the District is emphasised. We are trying to ensure an integrated training service to give real help directly relevant to a leader's needs in his own pack, troop or unit situation.

"The real quality of training depends on the personality of the Trainers and Commissioners concerned, and their own competence, but it also requires an effective administrative structure. We hope that we are now developing both the structure and the team needed to enable all training opportunities to be used properly — please make full use of them!"

—John Huskins in *SCOUTING*, April 1971.

SCOUTING WITH SENSITIVITY

In the past few years so much confusion has arisen about Sensitivity Training that a great deal of concern exists for many people. In response to a

TRAINING TALK

(continued from page 17)

rapidly growing interest in Scouting about sensitivity training, here are brief answers to the most frequently asked questions about this subject.

What Is Sensitivity Training?

It is the currently popular name for a method of experience-based learning of which there are many forms and names for them, such as T-Groups, Marathons, Mini- or Micro-Labs, Encounter groups and Personal Growth groups.

Scouting is using the Human Relations Training Laboratory, or H.R. Training, which largely centres on a T-Group experience (T for Training), with theory and skill-practice sessions related to back-home application. From this training, a participant learns the skills of communication and leadership, and improves his ability to relate with others. Under the guidance of a "trainer," and from experience in the group, a participant learns by observing and reacting to the behaviour of group members, including his or her own.

What Is a T-Group?

Composed usually of ten to 15 people, who come together with no agenda other than to use their own experience in this group, members of the group learn from each other through analysing their own feelings, reactions, perceptions and behaviour. This is called experience-based learning.

The trainers help the group to discover what is going on, to understand how individual behaviour affects others and how groups develop. Trainers do not act as group leaders. This lack of leadership from "authority figures" is one of the major forces with which participants have to come to grips.

What Does Human Relations Training Accomplish?

H.R. Training aims to provide experience, knowledge, skills, awareness and understanding to support individual differences. A clear understanding is established that the individual is responsible for his or her own behaviour and that no one shall impose on the individual. It arms the individual against group pressures, and it teaches individuals how to help groups respect and support individual differences. It promotes the value of free and open collaboration.

H.R. Training develops understanding of one's own actions and motives and gives insights into the actions of fellow workers. As a person comes to know his strengths and weaknesses better and has them confirmed by others in a helpful manner, he gains in self-assurance and feels less threatened by others. As a person begins to feel more "real" (authentic), his behaviour becomes more positive. His relations with others become more honest or open. As his self-respect grows, he is able to express more concern for others and to help them feel worthy individuals. Participants increase their ability to listen and feel freer to explore the viewpoints of others. As a person learns in this way, he may wish to try new ways of behaving to see what kind of responses they bring. For most, it is a rewarding, personal growth experience.

Depending on the specific focus of the experience, they may also learn the characteristics of groups,

group development, group decision-making and problem-solving, and various factors in organizational relationship and leadership processes.

How Long Does H.R. Training Take?

Programs vary in length from a few hours (mini-labs) to two weeks. The length of a program must be considered in relation to its goals. Longer programs naturally offer broader, deeper and more detailed study sessions and practices.

What Are Some of the Requirements of a Trainer?

A thorough understanding of group behaviour, and of individual behaviour, is essential to a trainer. At least as much depends on personal characteristics as on academic knowledge. He must be cognizant of his own feelings, aware of his own motivations and limitations, capable of drawing people out and of dealing with strangers in open fashion. He must be able to recognize symptoms of severe stress. Other requirements include a minimum of 80 hours of participation in H.R. Lab Training, a recommendation of suitability from an H.R. Trainer of one of his labs, participation in a Trainer Development Lab and an apprenticeship under guidance of an H.R. Trainer.

Who May Participate in H.R. Training?

Anyone who is free of severe emotional problems and relatively open to learning can participate. But nobody should be persuaded to take part against his will. The program and methods must reflect the age and special needs of the particular participants. Vitally important considerations are the nature and goals of the program, and the training and competence of those who are conducting it.

How Does H.R. Training Fit into Scouter Training?

Scouting is concerned with individuals, trying to help each to develop his own unique and full potential as a human being. It tries to do this by working with small groups. Scouting is people-centred — it sets human worth above material things or programs.

H.R. Training helps Scouters to get these ideas in perspective. It helps them to experience and feel the kind of relationships they should try to develop with and among those with whom they work. It helps them to model appropriate behaviour to encourage this kind of personal relationship and to exemplify true brotherhood. It helps them to be better listeners, to be sure of their own values but better prepared to discuss and tolerate those of others, to understand discipline from within and to help others become responsible for their actions. It helps those who are dominant to be less authoritarian in dealing with others.

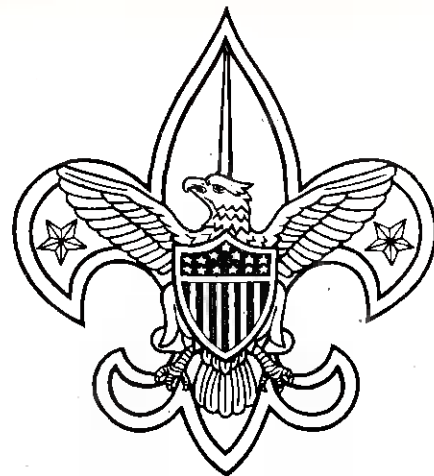
Human Relations Training is only one of the many ways in which Scouters can be helped to develop and grow. H.R. Training does not replace the need for training in other skills, such as camping, hiking, knot tying and star work.

Wherever one is or whatever one does in Scouting, one always is working with other people. H.R. Training develops an understanding of the total processes and improves one's ability to get along with other people, to lead more effectively, and to gain more real enjoyment from the experience.

This month's contributors:

J. A. Craig
C. B. Stafford
L. C. Wilcox

Scouting ... American Style



To sell a product successfully, you have to really believe in it and Boy Scouts of America's Chief Scout Executive, Alden G. Barber, is a successful salesman. Over the last 31 years he has made professional Scouting his life and, wherever he has served, Scouting has grown. From his office near New Brunswick, New Jersey, he directs a staff of over 4,500 other professionals and through them America's largest youth-serving organization.

He left a successful newspaper career in 1940 to join Scouting's professional staff and, with the exception of a period of time during World War II when he was a B29 bombardier officer with the 19th American Air Force in the Asiatic theatre, he has served Scouting.

In May, Mr. Barber visited Ottawa to attend our annual meeting and took time out from a busy schedule to meet with the Editor and talk candidly about some of the major problems facing American Scouting and youth today.



JFM: What can you tell us about BSA's efforts to combat pollution through your Operation SOAR?

AGB: Well, SOAR stands for *Save Our American Resources* but, when this program was envisioned two or three years ago, we didn't realize at the time quite how timely it would be against the concern that we

have today about and for our environment. SOAR has three essential elements. Everyone of the 57,000 Cub packs, Scout troops and Explorer posts in America has been asked to undertake a year-long project in conservation and the improvement of the environment in their own neighbourhood or community. They work out their projects with conservation authorities and experts in this field in their own areas. And we have been astounded and pleased with the degree of participation. Secondly, there's an educational component in connection with SOAR. In cooperation with business firms, slides, filmstrips and records about the environment and ecology have been produced and used to train boys and adults in a positive way to show them what they can do to help. Probably the most dramatic element of the program is "Keep America Beautiful" day, Saturday, June 5. (*Editor's note: TIME magazine reported on the huge success of this effort.*) On that day, we hope that everyone of the six million boys and adults in Scouting will, on a unit basis, pick a section of their community — perhaps a park, playground, river or stream, or any public area — and clean it up. Two things are very important about this project: the government is cooperating by providing every military vehicle that is not on emergency use that day to help pull away what is collected; and secondly, we've found, in at least two studies, that where boys and adults, in uniform, get out and are obviously cleaning up the landscape, other people come out of their homes and cars and get involved in the clean-up.

JFM: Have you had any cases where boys have become so involved in the anti-pollution cause that they have picketed plants causing this pollution?

AGB: No, we haven't, but I would be less than honest if I didn't say there have been some indications in one or two places that this might happen. We have clearly indicated that this is *not* the aim of SOAR and not the role of Boy Scouts of America.

JFM: Drugs are a major problem in today's society.

What is Boy Scouts of America doing about it?

AGB: We've devised a program we call *Operation Reach* that has been under a test situation in four communities: Los Angeles, Rhode Island, Philadelphia and Des Moines, Iowa. Indications are now that we projected some things incorrectly and that we made some mistakes, but the results are positive enough that a recommendation will be made to our annual meeting at the end of this month that we go nationwide with the Operation. *Operation Reach* is simple in concept — it involves Boy Scouts and Explorers; it does not involve Cubs because the experts in this field clearly indicated to us that it would be wrong to take the program to this age group. *Operation Reach* stands for "reach for the real highs in life, reach for your friends and reach for your family." Through their leaders, the boys receive a simple booklet — it does not use scare tactics — it tells it like it is, as young people say today. The leader discusses the book with the young men and asks them to take it home and read it. He also says to them, and this is a very important element, "If anybody's going to do anything about the drug problem, it is *you!* We, as adults, are standing by to help you if you decide you do want to know something about it." At the next week's meeting, the leader will discuss the booklet with the boys and will say, "Now if you want to take a positive stand against drugs and stay clean, here's a little pin; it just says REACH — wear it. Here's an extra pin; if you find that others in your peer group need it, give them a pin and, as others can be persuaded, give them a pin, too." It's the visible sign, the use of that pin, that makes the program a little different.

JFM: Where does the money come from to support such a major program?

AGB: The test program was financed by the Ampex Foundation of California. If we decide to go nationwide, the federal government has expressed a strong interest in our program and is presently providing the booklets through the government printing office. The funding of the balance of the cost, which is between one-half and a million dollars, will come from private sources and foundations.

JFM: Has there been any pressure exerted on Boy Scouts of America to take a stand on the Viet Nam war?

AGB: Yes, from time to time I am aware of moves in this direction. There have been moves, not only in the direction of the question of the war, but there have been moves to have Scouting, on a unit basis or local basis, become a part of the social action movement. And again, we have made it clear that this is not the role of Boy Scouts of America or any of its elements — it never has been. If Scouting were to move into this posture, this relationship, it would diminish our effectiveness simply because we're not cut out to do this, we're not organized to do this, we're not structured to do this. And we think that, against some of the needs of our country today, the basic objective of Scouting is character development, citizenship training, which means involvement and participation.

JFM: Earlier this year *TIME* magazine ran a story on a rather unique Scout unit operating in Brooklyn, New York. An accompanying picture showed a group of black Scouts wearing "Castro"-type uniforms and giving the "clenched-fist" salute. Can you tell us something about this group, and are they actually recognized by BSA? The story and photo indicated more latitude in program and uniform than, I felt, Boy Scouts of America would allow.

AGB: I think that many people had the same reaction to the article and photo. To answer your question, Boy Scouts of America has *not* changed its policy regarding the Scout Oath, the Law, Duty to God. It is true the boy in *TIME* was wearing what looked like an army fatigue uniform. Also, other boys in the troop, black and Puerto Rican, were wearing bits and pieces of army uniform, in most cases cast-offs from older brothers who had served in Viet Nam. In some cases, the uniform parts were purchased from an army surplus store. However, the troop is actually moving to get the boys into Boy Scout uniforms. Scouting did not condone this; it was based on economics rather than any other particular thing.

Interestingly, the boys of Troop 503 have written an oath of their own, not as a substitution because they still use the official oath, that goes something like this: On my honour, I'll do my best for my brothers and sisters, resist the needle high (which, of course, relates to the drug scene, which plays an important part in that particular neighbourhood), and to help my community and my nation." And there is nothing essentially wrong with that; I think I could commit myself to that oath. The clenched fist in Troop 503 relates more to the name of the troop — they call themselves "The Stoners" and when we asked the boys what the name, "Stoner," meant, they said that, in order to survive in that part of Brooklyn, you have to be solid and hard as rock. The clenched fist used in saluting the flag did not have all the connotations of violence and militancy usually associated with the clenched fist; rather, their own symbol of unity within their own particular group. I'm not saying that some of the things they were doing were beyond what we normally conceive as acceptable in Boy Scouts of America, but it's our feeling that we're not sacrificing one bit of principle. We sometimes have to reach out, to be flexible, in order to have these fellows come in. It doesn't mean that we're going to lessen the requirements, in any way. It does mean, and this is an important part of some of the changes we're consider-



ing, that we don't sacrifice any bit of principle but that we do have to have some flexibility and technique in program approach that will make Scouting a little more meaningful to the boys who live in some of these areas.

JFM: BSA has moved into co-ed membership recently. Can you tell us about initial reaction from your membership?

AGB: Yes, in cooperation with the Girl Scouts of America and the Campfire Girls, we engaged in a two-year study of coeducational Exploring (BSA section serving young men from 14-20), particularly of the special-interest Explorer Posts which are pointed to vocational exploring. As a result of this two-year study period, it was determined that, as of April of this year, we would provide the opportunity for young ladies to be full members of special-interest Explorer Posts. Because the official count of that membership is just beginning, it would be difficult to give you a hard figure, but our estimates are that some 10 to 20 thousand young ladies are now active members of Explorers. We found, in the early results, that this provided additional dimensions to our program which have been helpful and productive — both from the standpoint of membership growth and from the standpoint of industrial, professional and business sponsors, who are just as interested in telling their story to young women as to young men. Therefore, there is a great sponsor interest in this coeducational program. Frankly, everything we see, as a result of this change, is positive.



JFM: Your national leader magazine, *SCOUTING*, recently ran a feature story of an Explorer Post that specializes in police work. I noticed the members (male and female) were wearing special uniforms.

AGB: Yes. As a matter of fact, that's a provision of our Explorer program. We have, actually, two segments of Exploring: what we would call the "traditional" wears a green uniform which has been accepted for that program; while in special Exploring, by intent, there is a de-emphasis in the uniform as it has been traditionally known. In this segment, boys are

encouraged, in cooperation with their sponsors, to develop a distinctive jacket that has a particular meaning or relationship to the sponsor, as in the case of the police group.

JFM: Have you had any demands from Women's Lib for the right to lead a Scout troop or Explorer post?

AGB: No, but we did take a step about a year ago to provide the opportunity for women to be involved on committees in Scouting. Women, of course, have had a role in our Cub Scout program for many years. But it's now possible for women to be on unit committees, regional and national committees and planning relating to Cub Scouting and Inner City Scouting. This kind of involvement on the part of women, we think, is very important.

JFM: Is there female leadership in co-ed Posts?

AGB: It's provided for in our special-interest Explorer programs. Women can be associate advisors and assistant advisors. There have been some rumours that BSA has made it possible for women to be Scoutmasters but this is not true. And there is no intent to do this.

JFM: Is BSA making use of educational and cable television and video-tape recording for the training of its leaders and promotion of its programs?

AGB: In several local councils, one of which I am very familiar with, having served as a Scout executive there, Den Mother training was developed for and made available on educational television. We're now working nationally on the development of a pilot program that, hopefully, can be adapted for use locally on ETV. This has not moved as fast as we hoped it would, cost factor being one of the problems, but we certainly haven't given it up. In our country, and I'm sure in yours, video-tape cassette technique is in the development stage and we think that this has some important implications for development of training in the future. We are working with people in this field, hopefully early enough, so that we can make use of it for our training in the future.

JFM: Have the new integration laws of your country affected Scouting in any way?

AGB: Yes, they've affected us. Happily, I think we are a little bit ahead of the game because we recognized that Scouting needs to be for all boys. This has meant to us an equal opportunity for all boys, the more balanced involvement at the adult level, of all races; and it has meant, in some cases, especially with councils in the South, the elimination of the two-camp system, a camp for white boys and a camp for black boys. Several years ago there were upwards of 25 of these, all of which have been eliminated except one. And there are now plans to eliminate this one. We made a move several years ago, and are continuing to have minority groups represented on our national council, committees and at the local council level. I would be less than honest if I said that we had achieved any kind of balance from our standpoint, or any other standpoint, but we're certainly moving in that direction, and will continue to do so. We have a number of examples of integrated Scout troops in our country, boys of different races and colours involved in the same troop and we have cases, for example, where we have a black district executive, serving as a professional in districts which have always been white. I guess I would have to sum it up by saying we're pleased with the progress in this but are a long way from satisfied.

Organizing a Venturer Company

By R. J. Roberts, Program Services

In the last issue of *The Canadian Leader* we spoke at some length on the extremely responsible role of the Venturer advisor.

The advisor is seen as the key member of the company, probably the one continuing factor and certainly the person responsible for making the Venturer company operation go.

If the company is to prosper, to build in strength and to provide the members with a worthwhile experience, it needs to have other responsible people working for it.

What better group, then, than the members themselves playing specialized roles within the company?

Most successful businesses get that way because they have a strong and efficient group of officers running their affairs. These officers, known as the company executives, are a most important part of Venturing and, as the advisor, you should be familiar with the role each member has to carry out.

COMPANY OFFICERS

Each company will have a number of officers who will be elected by the members and recommended to the advisor for appointment.

The term of office should not exceed one year, although an officer may be reelected for a further term.

The size of the company will determine the number of officers elected; a minimum of three can be expected.

It is the duty of the officers to run the program of the company with the advice and guidance of the advisor.

The success of the company, its smooth operation and the interest shown in its program depend largely on the enthusiasm and ability of the officers; therefore, it is important that careful selection be made to fill these positions.

THE COMPANY PRESIDENT

The president holds the most important elective office in the company. Elected annually by the members and recommended to the advisor for appointment, the president presides over all company meetings and meetings of the company executive.

The president is responsible for the smooth operation of the company and, together with the advisor, works to provide a satisfying program of activities for the members.

The president should have a working knowledge of the basic rules of order and conduct of a meeting but, at all times, should exercise the duties of his office in a way that will create an atmosphere of friendliness and good relations.

In addition, he should represent his company at all meetings of the district/region Venturer council.

VICE-PRESIDENT

Each company should elect a vice-president and recommend his appointment to the advisor.



The vice-president should have the same qualifications as the president and be prepared to fill in for the president during his absence.

In addition to the above, the vice-president should undertake to prepare each prospective member for enrollment into the company.

SECRETARY

The job of the company secretary is important and must be done well.

The secretary is elected by the members and recommended to the president for appointment.

He handles all the necessary paper work for the company: minutes and correspondence; keeps the company log of activities; records the progress of the members and attends to the company publicity as required.

He phones members to remind them of meetings and activities.

TREASURER

The treasurer is elected by the members and recommended to the president for appointment.

The treasurer's job is to attend to the accurate accounting of all the company funds. Detailed information of all income and expenses must be recorded and an annual statement of the company's financial situation must be prepared and audited by the group or section committee.

The treasurer will receive advice and guidance from the advisor as required.

OTHER OFFICERS

While each company can be expected to have an executive committee made up of a president, secretary and treasurer, larger companies can, if they wish, have additional officers elected to specific positions.

In such companies a vice-president can be elected to share some of the responsibilities of the president, to fill in for him in his absence and to be in a position to take over should the president resign or move away until such time as an election is called.

You may also wish to have a quartermaster who would look after the company equipment or a public relations man to spread the word of company activities.

Activity committee chairmen would not form part of the executive committee but would be appointed to chair a small group of members in the planning and operation of a particular activity.

It is a good idea to spread these chairmanships around the members; that way each one has a chance to look after an activity and to learn to see it through from beginning to end.

Don't, however, just hand out such an assignment without adequate briefing and do be sure to give these activity chairmen lots of help, encouragement and support in putting over the activity successfully.

Mistakes will be made, and we can learn from them. Just be certain that the mistakes do not affect the activity chairmen in such a way that they are reluctant to take on the responsibility another time.

Having set out the duties of the officers in a general way, the next thing is to let the members know just what is expected of them. The following is set in so that you can talk from it or have it copied to pass along to each member so that each one may fully realize his obligations to the Venturer company.

COMPANY MEMBERS

Being a member of a Venturer company is a serious business but it's also a lot of fun.

No matter whether the activity is a business meeting or an out trip by canoe or a visit to a local plant, it deserves your full support and your wholehearted efforts to make it worthwhile and enjoyable for yourself and the other members.

1) As a Venturer, attend all the meetings you can and, if you know you will not be there, let your secretary know in good time.

2) The Venturer company depends on the ideas and suggestions of the members: make sure you contribute your fair share. You can probably think of all kinds of things you would like to do as a Venturer: let the others know about them. It's likely that the members will want to try your ideas: be prepared to talk about them. Sometimes your ideas will be passed over in favour of someone else's: in that case, be ready and willing to support those that are accepted with as much enthusiasm as if they were your own.

3) You have elected the officers of your executive and, therefore, they deserve your support.

Make sure when it comes to election time for the executive that you are there to cast your vote, that you know a little about what each job entails and about the people who are up for election.

Good officers make a good company and can be strongly supported; weak officers lead to a poor company and one in which the members quickly lose interest.

Don't expect the officers to do all the work of the company; they have specific duties to do and will likely do them well.

You, as a member, will be involved in the general activities of the company; be sure you do your best to be involved in their successful completion.

4) Committees will be formed to do many different things in the company and, as a member, you could be asked to chair a committee or simply be a member for a particular task. Make sure you do all you can to have your committee do a great job. It might be planning a trip, organizing a dance or locating a guest speaker. Whatever it is, if you're involved, do a good job.

5) Many decisions will be reached in the company by a majority decision of the members. Be sure you have all the facts, consider them carefully, ask any questions and give your opinion before the vote; then vote as you feel you should. Don't beef after the vote; support the decision, even if you don't like it and do what you can to make a go of the situation.

6) Money isn't everything, but it is something that every company will find hard to manage without.

Many of the projects in which you will be involved will require financing and, of course, the day-to-day expenses of the company, such as registration fees, badges, awards and company books, need to be paid for.

Any suggestions you may have on the financial affairs of the company will always be welcome; ideas for raising funds, or simply for spending what the company has, should be presented for consideration.

Pay your registration fees on time, bring your dues regularly and support any fund-raising projects in which your company is involved.

Remember, it's your company; keep it financially fit.

7) Your advisor is a man of many qualities, not the least of which is being a part of a strong and healthy company. He will offer much good counsel to the officers and members during the life of the company, but he can only help with a problem if he knows there is one.

If you have doubts about how to do your job, tackle a project, get a guest speaker, or resolve a personality clash within the company, seek his advice and guidance. He may not know all the answers, but he will probably know where to go to get them. Use his help all you can.

In up-coming editions of *The Canadian Leader* we will deal with other aspects of the Venturer program. However, if you can get your officers elected and the members fully acquainted with their duties as members, then the company operation will begin to proceed smoothly with everyone knowing clearly what he has to do.



PROVINCIAL
BADGES
DISTRICT
BADGES
CAMPOREE
CRESTS
UNIFORM
BADGES
EVENT
BADGES
FREE
DESIGNS
AND
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SAMPLES

FIRST QUALITY WORKMANSHIP

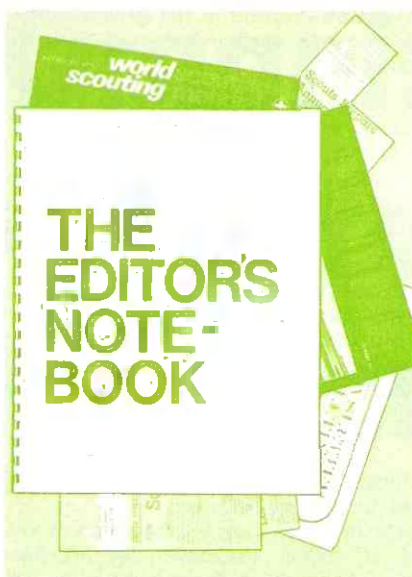
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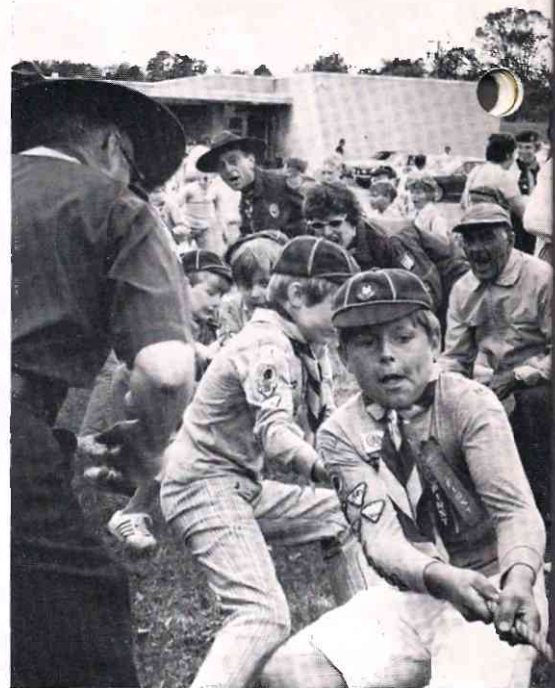
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you should have them write: Mr. W. R. Gold, National Pen Pal Secretary, Box 5151, Stn. "F", Ottawa, Ont., K2C 3G7. When writing, boys should provide the following information: the name of the country in which they would like a pen pal (with two alternate choices), their name, address, age, school grade, hobbies, languages spoken and any other pertinent information.

When they have the tug-of-war event at the annual South Frontenac District Cub-o-ree, everybody gets into the act. The sideline advice shown in this *Don Boswell* photo is indicative of the desire for a win. Sad to say, the team shown in the picture lost, the first time in four years.



By this time you will have discovered that your November issue contains 36 pages...The four centre pages, which bear the title, *The Totem Pole*, are directed to the boys and young men in your section who will no longer be receiving their own publications — *Canadian Boy*, *New Trails* and *Now*.

This is an experiment in maintaining a communications link with this important segment of our Movement.

From time to time, when budget allows, we will include these few pages with the hope that you will pull them out and post them where the boys can see them.

This *Totem Pole* was prepared by, and is presented with the compliments of, Relationships and Information Services and maintains one theme, pollution fighting. In the future, the section may cover a number of subject areas, possibly listing dates of jamborees in this country and around the world, jamboree-on-the-air news, program changes and information, camping tips, and so on. We would also be prepared to list special events from individual councils that have a national appeal, such as the annual Ontario Rover car rally.

We would appreciate hearing if the idea has merit and, if so, what you would like to see the section contain.

With the phasing-out of the boy publications, increasing difficulty is expected in maintaining contact with boys wishing to become pen pals with Scouts in other countries. If you know of any boys wishing to correspond with foreign Scouts,

Our recital of computer troubles in the May issue brought forward a letter in defence of this much-maligned piece of machinery from Venturer Coordinator John F. Pinel of the National Capital Region. We quote: "I, too, have had many humorous experiences with computers, including watching one of my program decks go up in smoke in the card reader. However, experience shows that the computer seldom errs for it is a 'stupid idiot' that does exactly as instructed, no more and no less. It is not the superhuman brain that some think it to be. The computer is too easily blamed for our shortcomings (scapegoat). We often use the phrase, 'garbage input — garbage output,' when laughing off the temporary mental constipation of some programmer or operator. Perhaps your 2500 extra labels could be attributed to the opposite mental process!"

You're probably right, John, but just to keep our record intact, in May our particular garbage collector came up with the names of half the Cubs from a large western city on our list instead of the boy publication, *Canadian Boy*. In June/July it very efficiently removed the boy names as per instruction and, in the process, cleaned off all the adult names as well!

A few interesting excerpts from the World Scouting NEWSLETTER BULLETIN . . . in Afghanistan the Rovers operated vaccination centres during a recent cholera outbreak . . . in the Cumberland

area of New South Wales, Australia, over 10,000 members of Scouting participated in a sponsored "Litterthon." The one-day clean-up effort saw participants sponsored for each bag of litter collected . . . in Brazil a recently established "Baden-Powell Foundation" raised \$100,000 to develop Scouting in that country . . . in Denmark, a Cub Scout group "adopted" a family of wolves at the Copenhagen zoo. They will support the family financially, thus helping the zoo and will have the privilege of naming all newly born wolf cubs . . . two new Venture Scout mobile emergency-aid teams in England successfully met their first challenge recently, unpleasant though it was. Called upon by local police when the bank of a sewage lagoon collapsed and flooded nearby streets with two-and-a-half million gallons of treated sewage, the two teams were on the scene within twenty minutes and spent the next three hours filling and placing sandbags to seal the breach and protect homes . . . the Scouts of Kandy district, Ceylon, organized a blood-and-eye-bank donation campaign to celebrate B.-P.'s birthday. The result was 28 pints of blood and over 300 persons signed agreements to donate their eyes after death . . . Bharat Scouts and Guides in India set up hygiene and recreation programs for East Pakistani refugees at the request of govern-

ment officials... the 1st Tauranga group, New Zealand, have converted an old car chassis, an unmatched motor, and odd parts into a novel "bush buggy," complete with mobile radio, four reverse speeds and 32 possible forward speeds. Used for group activities and driver training program, it doubles as a tractor to handle the tons of rubbish left behind by spectators on horse-racing day at the local race track. The group has the contract for cleaning up after each racing meet!

Cubs of the 92nd Hamilton Pack have been on the move recently, visiting various businesses around their city. On a tour of their local bakery, they really got into the act (and the flour and dough, too). Photo courtesy of *The Spectator*, Hamilton.

Girl Guides of Canada have a new Chief Commissioner, Mrs. W. P. Gurd of Toronto. Mrs. Gurd was a Brownie, an All Round Cord Guide and a Cadet. She has held a number of important posts on the Guide National Council, including Deputy Chief Commissioner.

Barriere, British Columbia, isn't a very big place but when it comes to Scouting, they go all the way. Barriere is proud of its mounted Scout troop and takes every opportunity to show it off in public. In July the troop took part in Kamloops' "Kami-Days" celebration, as shown in this Kamloops News Advertiser photo.



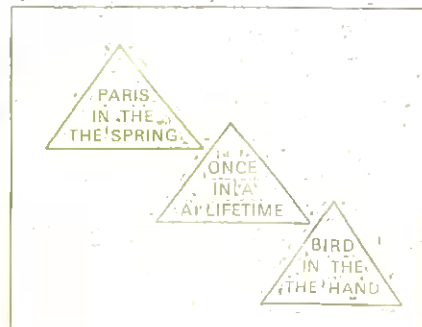
Last spring the Windsor (Ontario) District campsite, Cedarwin, was turned into an outdoor classroom for 58 students and teachers of the J. E. Benson School, when they spent 48 hours learning about nature and history, first hand. The group of 31 boys and 27 girls enjoyed this experiment in teaching that was sponsored by the Windsor Board of Education.

The Glass Container Council of Canada announced recently an expanded program to "buy back" all used glass containers. Bottle recycling depots have been located, so far, in New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia. For more information see *The Totein Pole*, centre pages of this issue, or contact your local Scout office.

If they were passing out awards for devotion to Scouting, Dwight Jekel would undoubtedly be somewhere near the top of the list. David Day, in his "Scouting Trails" column in the *St. John's Evening Telegram*, reports that Jekel, a young Scouter, arrived at the Huntsville, Texas, leader training grounds on a recent Friday evening in time for the course opening. The next morning at 11 he drove with four other leaders to Cameron, Texas, arriving at 1 p.m. An hour later he was married and, with bride Marilyn in tow, headed back to resume activities at the training course. According to Jekel, he never missed a session of the camp program which he described as "a highlight experience." A number of bright comments could be made at this point but they are better left unsaid.

"When they're hot, they're hot" could well describe a group of English Girl Guides who appeared recently on the British Broadcasting Corporation's popular youth show, "Blue Peter." It seems they were on the show to promote their new record, *Singing Along with the Girl Guides*, and were gathered around a typical artificial campfire made of crepe paper and logs. The girls were just warming up to the job when the phoney fire became a real one. In typical British fashion the girls got on with the job and never missed a note, while three firemen appeared on the scene and put out the fire.

And here's a simple test of your powers of observation from SCOUTING (U.K.) magazine. All you have to do is read out loud, correctly, the three familiar phrases contained in the triangles.



We're told that only one in forty gets it right the first time. How did you do?



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Order one kit (25 pens and gift folders) per worker and average \$10.00 PROFIT PER WORKER! A typical group will complete their campaign in one or two days. Start your fund raising campaign TODAY with The Golden Praying Hands Pen or THE CANADIAN FLAG PEN or THE ECOLOGY FLAG PEN shown on the opposite page.

Sell each pen (which includes the gift folder, six different greeting cards, and

SEND NO MONEY!

Take TWO months to pay!
Everything shipped PREPAID.

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SHOWN ACTUAL SIZE

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CANADIAN FLAG PEN ECOLOGY FLAG PEN

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Glorious and free!
We stand on guard,
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O Canada!
We stand on guard for thee.

Once the air was clean, the
water clear. We could enjoy
the beauty of the earth. We
could walk the land. It is incredible
what we have done to America in 200
years. Too much of it is now messy,
cluttered, ugly and dirty. Pollution
won't stop unless each of us makes a
commitment to stop the environmen-
tal destruction going on all around us.
IF YOU'RE NOT PART OF THE
SOLUTION
YOU'RE PART OF THE POLLUTION!
Those of us who care, can show this
symbol as our commitment and pledge
to act!

THE CANADIAN FLAG PEN has a brushed gold finish cap with the Canadian Flag Emblem in vivid bakenamel colors of red and white. Rich looking white plastic barrel of pen has "O CANADA" imprinted in gold ink. Gift folder has Flag and "O CANADA" on front. 25 pens and folders to a kit.

THE ECOLOGY FLAG features the Greek letter, Theta, which symbolizes death and destruction. Green stripes in the flag signify UNSPOILED land, white stripes denote PURE AIR. Colors are permanent bakenamel white and green with theta symbol and flag staff in gold finish. The pen barrel is green with appropriate "POLLUTION SOLUTION" imprinted in white ink. Gift folder, with explanation of Ecology flag symbolism, is included free. 25 pens and folders to a kit.

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KITS

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KITS

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YOU KEEP \$80.00**

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Church or Sponsor
Address
City Province Zone
Phone (if none, write none) Active workers

ORDER WILL BE SHIPPED ONLY TO PERSON AUTHORIZED TO ORDER

Name of Person
Authorized to order Title
Home Address Phone
City Province Zone
Phone (if none, write none) Age if Under 21

NAME OF ANOTHER OFFICER IN GROUP (PRES./TREAS./PASTOR, ETC.)

Name Title
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(if under 21, Parent or Officer of group must sign)

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60-117	SCOUT COMB-IN-CASE	25¢	20-305	ADVENTURES OF A SCOUT	20¢
60-102	CUB GOOD TURN KEY CHAIN	25¢	60-108	CUB PENCIL	15¢
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stories & games

We are finding it difficult to continue our song column as we have run out of songs. Therefore, with the new songbook out, we have decided to fill this space with stories that might be used for the Scouter's Five Minutes or for telling around the campfire.

This month's games might be classified as sense-training types, and they are fun. They can be played indoors or out, and would be excellent for using during a craft session when bodies and minds need a change of atmosphere and activity.



SANTA AROUND THE WORLD

Santa Claus is a wanted man. But he won't be easy to track down—he has too many aliases!

In one part of the world he pops up under the name of Julenissen; in another, the Abbot of Unreason; and, in a third, as Saint Nicholas.

Santa's arrival date depends strongly on local customs.

In Holland, the custom of leaving secret gifts for children on St. Nicholas's birthday became popular centuries ago. Even today, presents are exchanged on this day, December 6, rather than on December 25. A bale of hay is often laid out for Santa's horse, not his reindeer.

In Spain and Italy, Santa arrives a whole month later, on January 6, Epiphany. This is the day on which the Three Wise Men delivered the first Christmas presents, in Bethlehem. In Italy, incidentally, Santa is a she.

In France and Scotland, Santa arrives on January 1, New Year's Day. In England, where gifts were once distributed exclusively on the day after Christmas, Santa is seen more and more often on Christmas Eve, as he is here.

Here is a "rogues' gallery" of Santa's aliases around the world:

Saint Nicholas: In the 4th century he was modeled after the original St. Nicholas who lived in Turkey and whose deeds of courage and kindness earned him the title of patron saint of children. The legend of the good saint as a gift-giver later spread to Russia, Scandinavia, Holland, Belgium and Germany.

The Abbot of Unreason: In the Middle Ages, the gift-giver became an officer who directed the festivities of the holiday season. Dubbed the Abbot of Unreason by the Scots, and the Lord of Misrule, he held office from Christmas till January 6, and his word was law. Either elected or appointed, he ruled over holiday activities in royal households, cottages and inns. The English called him King of the Bean, and to the French he was the Boy Bishop.

WHO SAID THAT?

Cubs are seated on the floor in a circle. One Cub is IT, seated in the centre, blindfolded. IT points anywhere in the circle and the Cub indicated must shout IT's name, disguising his voice as much as possible.

IT gets one chance to state the name of the Cub who spoke. If he succeeds, they change places. If IT fails he points again, and so on.

BUZZ

Arrange players in a circle on the floor. Starting with No. 1, they count in turn but whenever the number 7 comes around, or a multiple of 7, or a figure with 7 in it — such as 14, 21, 27, 28 — the player whose turn it is must say, "Buzz." A player must drop out after two mistakes.

Seventy-one is "buzz one," and 77 is "buzz-buzz."

After each mistake, the count starts again at 1.

GRAB THE BALL

Cubs form circle in Sixes. Each Six numbered. Football in centre of circle. When a number is called, all Cubs of that number run round outside of circle, and when they reach their place again, run into centre. The first one picks up the football and tries to get it out of the circle through his own space. The others are allowed to tackle and try and get the ball away from him.

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don't do it,
it won't
get done.**

GIVE THE UNITED WAY

WHICH WHISTLE?

Divide boys into two teams. The Sixer or leader of each team must have a whistle with a distinctive note, different from the other whistle.

Blindfold the boys on each team. The leader of each team goes to a point some distance from his team, but both leaders must be the same distance from their boys.

Each leader whistles at intervals — not constantly — and the first team to reach its leader is the winner.

Any boys reaching the wrong leader must return to the starting point and begin again.

SHEPHERD, SHEEP AND WOLVES

One boy is selected as the wolf and he is blindfolded.

The sixes line up in single file; they are the sheep and are blindfolded, except for the Sixers. They are shepherds and go to the opposite end of the room and stand on marked spots. They must not leave their posts throughout the game.

The blindfolded wolf goes to the same end of the room as the Sixers. When Akela gives the signal to begin, the wolf must attempt to find any of the flocks of sheep. The Sixers are allowed to speak and direct only their own six. They must try to guide their sheep away from the wolf. Sheep should be holding each other's waist.

False orders can be thrown out by the Sixers to other sixes. The sheep must try to distinguish the voice of their Sixer to avoid moving in the wrong direction.

Winners are the last flock of sheep to be caught.

Christkindlein: In Germany during the 15th century, Martin Luther, a religious leader, substituted Christkindlein, or the Christ Child, for St. Nicholas as the bearer of gifts. He wanted to make the act of giving gifts a symbol of the Wise Men's visit to Bethlehem bringing gold, frankincense and myrrh. So the Christ Child came secretly to German homes on the Eve of Christmas.

Kris Kringle: In the 16th century a German colony settled in Pennsylvania, and the settlers brought the Christkindlein with them, but somehow the name changed to Kris Kringle.

Santa, himself! The Dutch nicknamed St. Nicholas "Santa Claus" for short, but his image as a fat little man with rosy cheeks and white beard comes down to us from a poem written in 1822 by Dr. Clement C. Moore, an American minister. Dr. Moore based the poem on a colourful old Dutchman he had once met, and named it "The Night Before Christmas." He recited it to his children, who were delighted. Then he threw it away. A lady visitor rescued it from the wastebasket and had it published in the *Troy Sentinel*. It has become a literary classic and now almost every North American child knows what goes on when Santa comes on Christmas Eve.

Julenissen: This is what the Norwegians call him, and he works overtime in the land of the Fjords. He brings gifts to good kids (only) before they go to bed on Christmas Eve, and in the week between Christmas and New Year's he totes his sack to the *Jultrefest*, a community party for all the children.

La Befana: In Italy, Santa is a lady and a tough one! Kids who have been bad are apt to find coals in their shoes instead of presents.

Customs may change but one thing remains the same — Santa Claus is a much-wanted spirit around this time of year!



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**UP,
UP
AND
AWAY**

See Page 32



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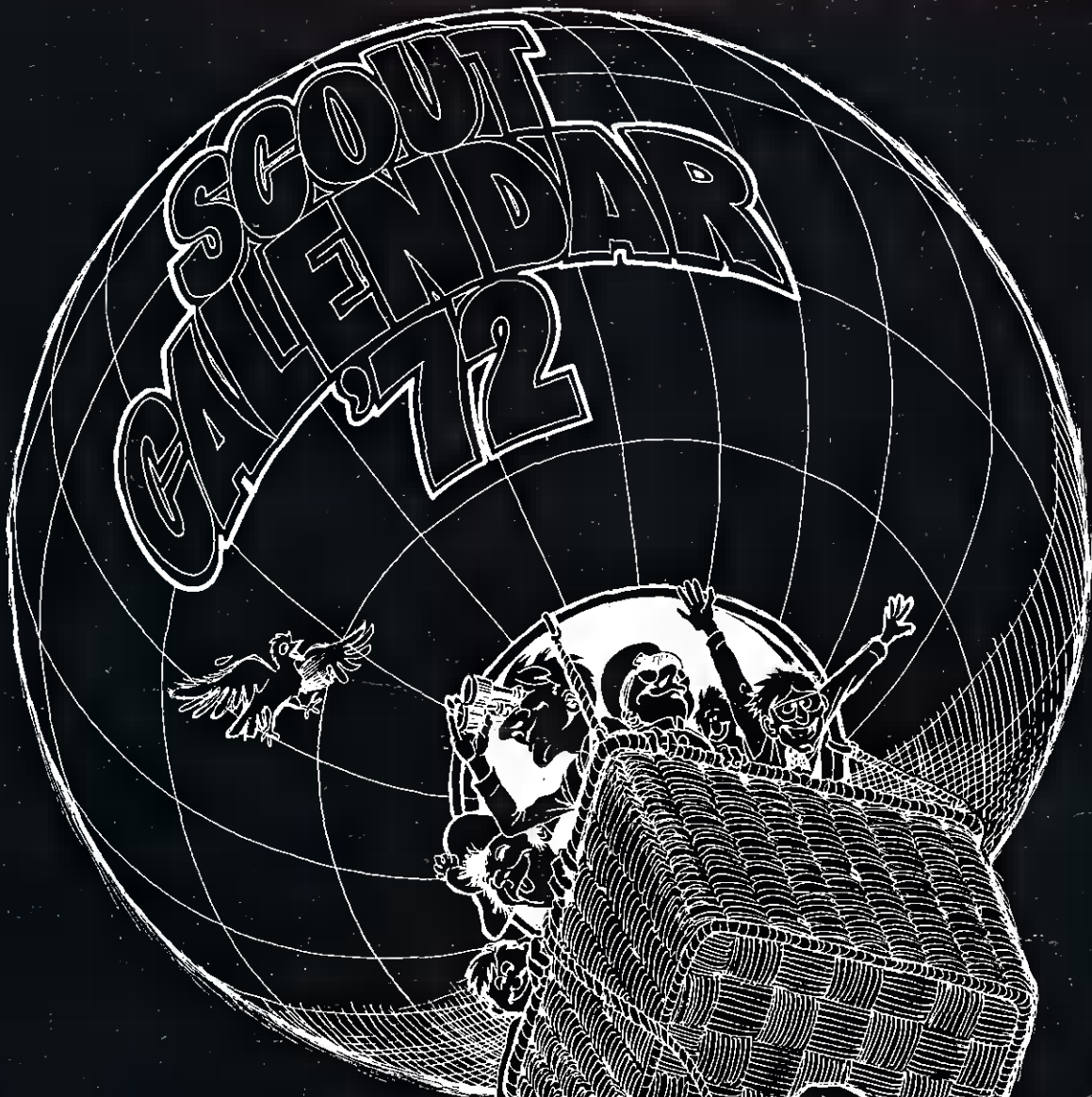
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