

THE CANADIAN

OCTOBER 1971

# leader



THE CANADIAN  
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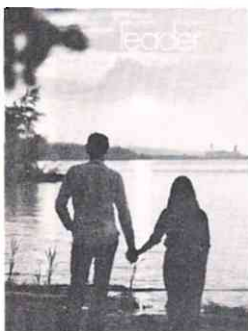
# THE CANADIAN leader

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**JAMES F. MACKIE**, Editor

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



## COVER

At the October 1970 meeting of National Council approval was given for an official assessment of the value, to the Scouting program, of permitting young women to be members of Rover crews. Recently, a co-ed group was formed in Arnprior, Ontario. Bob Milks of Information Services and photographer Andre Proulx went to see the crew in action and spent two days interviewing them and photographing them. Read *Rovering Is Doing* (page 4) for their story.

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## SUPPLY SERVICES



Sales of **SCOUT CALENDAR '72** are heading toward a record high — make sure of your supply of this popular, national fund-raiser by getting your order in TODAY.

We announce the appointment of four new **Scout dealers**:

Jack Fraser Stores, Sheridan Mall, Mississauga, Ontario

The Robert Simpson Company Limited, Sherway Gardens Shopping Centre, Toronto

Woodward Stores Limited, Market Mall, Calgary

Boy Scouts Provincial Headquarters, Winnipeg

The 1971/72 edition of **Supply Services Catalogue** has been sent to all registered boy members with the October Canyouth publication. Have you received your copy?

It includes a number of new items—among them the reintroduced ladies' green sports-type hats and blouses, men's green and navy shirts and leaders' two-strap belt.

One item, which will prove more popular than the one it replaces, is the **Pioneer Sheath Knife** (catalogue 50-117). It has a leather handle and is a product of the famous Hopkinson Company of Sheffield, England. The blade is of forged steel. As a gift item you will find the **Ladies' Costume Brooch** useful and acceptable — it is illustrated on page T. A "thank you" item might be the **Paperweight** shown on the same page. For the "do-it-yourselfers," we have added a **Basket Kit**, a **Coaster Kit** and a **Reed Basket Kit**. The young ladies in Rovers will see we have added a **red, cross-over-style tie** for their use.

Please ensure that each member of your group has a **Supply Services Catalogue**.

The following **Section Leader Badges**, for wear on the left pocket of the shirt, are now available through your Scout office — retail price is 25¢.

- 01-436 Pack Section (yellow)
- 01-437 Troop Section (green)
- 01-438 Venturer Section (light blue)
- 01-439 Rover Section (red)
- 01-440 Non-section (dark blue)

Because of small demand, the Cub and Scout-Crest **Letter Openers** are being discontinued.

We call your attention to the fact that **Cub Caps** are now available in the following sizes **ONLY**: extra-small, small, medium, large and extra-large; and **Cub Jerseys** in extra-small, small, medium and large.

The **Sport Boot** (39-600) has been discontinued.

# Rovering is doing

by R. E. Milks  
Relationships & Information Services

Take one enthusiastic Rover, move him to a small town, mix him in with other young people, add the new Rover program and you have an instant Rover crew. The proof of a recipe is in the eating. In Arnprior, it was visiting a Rover crew of 19 members and three advisors.

Jim Smith, formerly a Rover in Beaconsfield, Quebec, was transferred by the Royal Bank of Canada to its branch in Arnprior. Jim soon became active as an assistant in the 2nd Arnprior Cub Pack where he met other young people who were also assistants.

4 Enthusiastic about his former crew, Jim spoke of it to several of the Cub assistants — including Anne Mathisen. When Jim asked her if she would like to join a crew, she replied that she couldn't — being a girl. Jim quickly pointed out that crews could be co-educational.

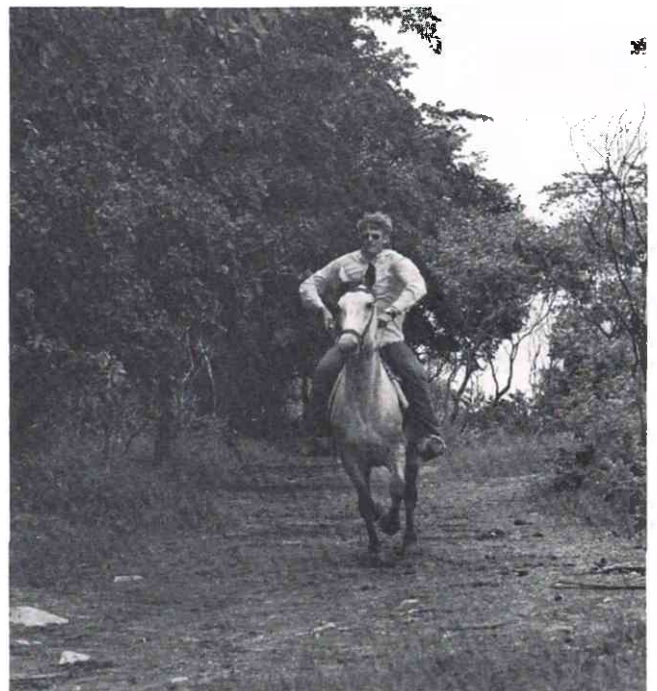
Within a week Jim and Anne had involved three other young people, recruited an advisor (acting) and held their first meeting. At this meeting they decided

to go ahead and each was charged with recruiting two friends. At the second meeting there were eight and, within six months, the crew had nineteen members — six of whom were girls.

The acting advisor became an advisor and the crew recruited a husband and wife team as additional advisors. Feeling it would be useful to have a sponsor, Jim, now mate, approached the local Optimist Club. Within a few weeks he had spoken to the club, they sent a committee to meet with the crew and jointly applied for a charter.

The crew is still growing. Prospective members are given up to five weeks to decide if they want to join. At present, they've set an upper limit of thirty members. But they might go higher if they feel that they can handle more. If not, they would start another crew under the same sponsor.

Their program is a mixture of social and service activities. Highlights of the last few months were a record hop, a car wash, a coffee house, a co-ed weekend camp, service corps at a Cub camp, bicycle rodeo, visits to senior citizens' home and a two-week trip to Naroco '71.



Uniform, at the start, was a scarlet, wet-look, nylon jacket with Rover insignia. Today all members wear their uniform and they are starting to wear various Rover badges, including the Rover Development Awards, Progress Thong and Religion in Life Award. While they say that the uniform is not necessary to Rovering, they feel that it adds a sense of belonging, creates an identity and the members find it attractive.

All members are eligible for all offices, and the members are quite emphatic that there would be no crew in Arnprior if it had not been coeducational.

To a visitor, who worked with them for two days, it was obvious that this crew had found the right recipe for their operation.

One enthusiastic Rover to start — now there are twenty-two (three more have joined since the visit!). Rovering would really flourish if every community had a Jim Smith!

About the time that we learned of the existence of the Arnprior Rover Crew, Information Services at National Headquarters decided to make a filmstrip to promote Rovering and to encourage young men and women to join existing crews or to start their own crew. The filmstrip was planned for youth of Rover age, but also to be of interest to Scouters, sponsors and community groups.

To photograph a coeducational crew, you must first find one. Second, you must find one that is close enough so that the producer and cameraman can get to it without excessive costs being involved.

Representatives of the Arnprior Rover Crew had dropped in to National Headquarters for supplies. They asked to talk to staff about Rovering. After hearing about their operation, it was simply a matter of asking them if they would help. Within a week we had a reply. Not only would they be glad to help, but they had begun to line up potential sites for shots.

In mid-June the producer went to Arnprior (about 40 miles from Ottawa) and arrangements were finalized, including checking uniforms. Two weeks later, the shooting began.

The whole town quickly became involved in the process: Optimists, senior citizens, officials, local



restaurants — the cooperation was terrific. Two days, thirty hours and five hundred shots later the crew, producer and cameraman were exhausted and glad to get back to their homes.

Those councils interested in promoting Rovering may obtain the following resource materials from Information Services, Boy Scouts of Canada, P.O. Box 5151, Station F, Ottawa K2C 3G7:

Rovers '71: mats, glossies, repro sheets } free of charge  
Rover posters

Photo kits containing 10 litho reprints, 8½" x 11",  
for mounting (\$1.25)

ROVERING IS DOING filmstrip (\$12.50 for filmstrip and script;  
\$15 for filmstrip, script and cassette or tape).



(Photos by Proulx Brothers, Ottawa)

# Forest Activities



6

Canada's forests can be enjoyed by everyone — young and old, rich and poor — and, if for this reason only, they should be conserved. But there are many other equally good reasons for their preservation: the maintenance of our valuable, commercial forest-products industry; for the thousands of tourists who come to Canada to experience the wonders of the wilderness and who, in the process, spend many dollars; and to provide a home for our wild animals, another valuable and diminishing part of our natural heritage, to name only a few.

When we look at the forest, we should see not only the trees, but also the many other forms of life it contains. The forest shelters a multitude of life — birds, mammals and fish. Many of these are also important sources of income for Canadians or are valuable for recreational purposes, as fishing and hunting. Many smaller animals and birds help control insects that harm trees.

By teaching your boys the value of preserving instead of destroying, as a Scouter you can do much to develop their interest in forest and wildlife conservation.

With the arrival of autumn, there is no better time

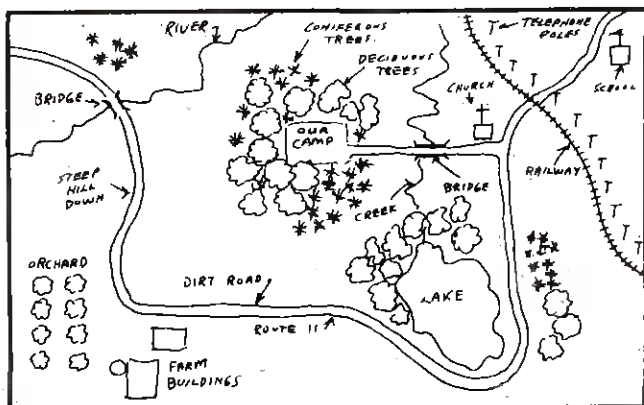
to take your pack or troop into the woods on a forestry field-trip or hike. Before undertaking the trip, obtain a large map of the area in which you intend to travel. With the help of the local forester (whose name is available from the office of your provincial Department of Lands and Forests), mark the map to show where timber is being cut, where reforestation is in progress, which parts of the forest are parklands, wildlife sanctuaries or being used for government research projects. The forester will also be able to mark which is Crown land and which is private. He can advise when and from whom permission to enter the forest may be obtained.

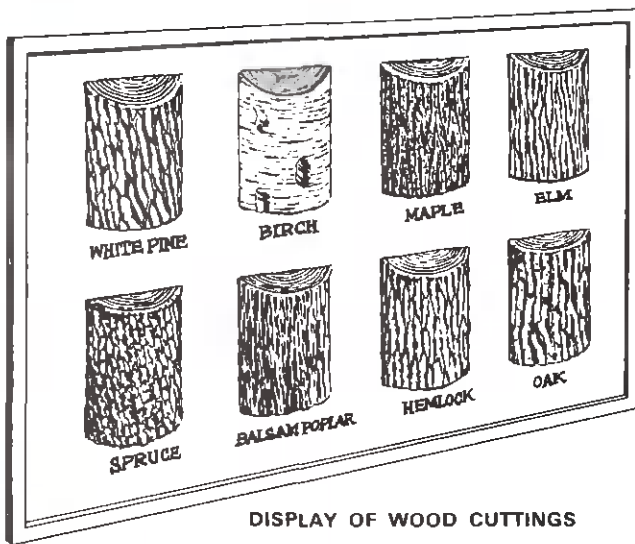
As part of a long-term, indoor project that may be carried on to sustain interest over the winter months, your group can construct a sand table of the forest area you visited, demonstrating by small-scale models the products and uses of the various tracts of land.

A visit to a logging operation can be of great interest to Scouts and Cubs. This should be conducted tour, for safety's sake, and the guide can identify the different types and species of trees being cut. At the same time the boys can find out what happens to decayed and defective trees and whether all sizes of trees are taken. During the tour have your guide discuss reforestation. Perhaps your boys can become involved in tree planting.

A natural sequel to the logging tour is a visit to a sawmill where the logs are brought by train, truck or water. Have the boys trace the passage of the logs through the sawmill until they end up as lumber. Find out what proportion of the log is made into lumber, how much of it ends in sawdust, bark, trim and edging, and how these "waste" products are often put to profitable use. Have them note where the various mill products and residue or "waste" will be shipped and for what ultimate purposes.

Samples of cuttings from different species of logs, preferably with the bark still on them, can be collected and brought back to the meeting hall to be





DISPLAY OF WOOD CUTTINGS

set up as a collection for indoor, tree or wood identification tests and games.

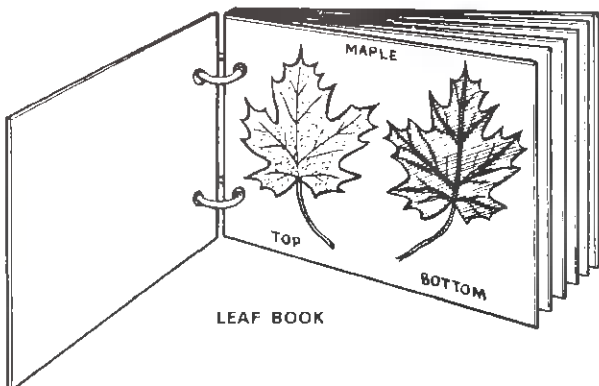
It is also useful to learn to know trees by their leaves and seeds. The best way to do this is to collect leaves in the late spring or summer when they are fully grown. A fall collection can also be made but at this season they are, of course, not in their normal colours. Have the boys gather two or three specimens from each species of tree, avoiding insect-eaten leaves or the over-sized ones growing around the stumps. As the leaves are collected, put them between newspapers or magazine pages, noting the names of the trees from which they were taken. Concentrate on the common, commercial species growing in the forest, rather than ornamental or nursery trees.

When the leaves are fully dried, mount two from each tree, one facing up and the other facing down, on cardboard and cover with cellophane, taping down the edges with cellulose tape.

The order of arrangement of the collection can be determined by the different features of the various species. The needle-like leaves such as fir, pine, hemlock, spruce and tamarack can be grouped together, while another series may have the broad leaves of the oak, maple, birch, poplar, elm and ash.

In turn, each group can be divided into sub-types, such as flat needles like balsam fir, or more than two-sides like spruce needles; broad leaves may be deeply lobed like oak or maple, or unlobed like birch and poplar. Length and width of leaves, margins, simple or compound arrangements of leaves as they grow out of the twig, are all further sub-headings under which the leaf collection can be set up.

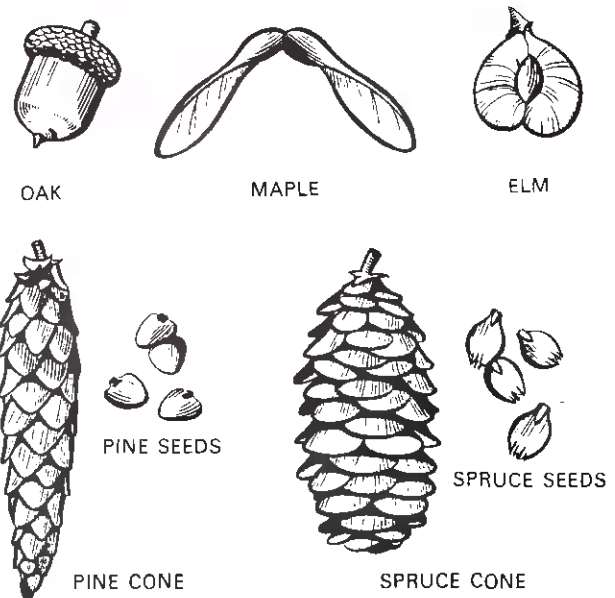
Practise in leaf identification may be gained by playing a game. Divide into teams and give each team



a list of species found within a reasonable distance of your meeting hall or campsite. On signal, each team tries to collect leaves from each of the trees on the list. Special care must be taken when gathering the leaves so that branches, saplings and shrubs are not harmed when picking the leaves. The first group to collect all the leaves on the list is the winner.

In the winter, leaf knowledge can be developed and maintained through the use of flash cards with either a picture of a leaf or the actual item on one side and the name on the other.

Another project that can be of interest to boys is the preparation of a seed collection. Seeds can also be exchanged with packs and troops in other provinces. Seeds can be collected from the ground and from living trees. The seeds can be glued to a display panel or placed in small glass vials and labelled. Seed collections can be grouped and subdivided in the same way as a leaf collection. Seed cones from conifer trees can be grouped separately from broad-leaved trees; a subdivision can show which seeds are equipped to be carried by the wind and which are not.

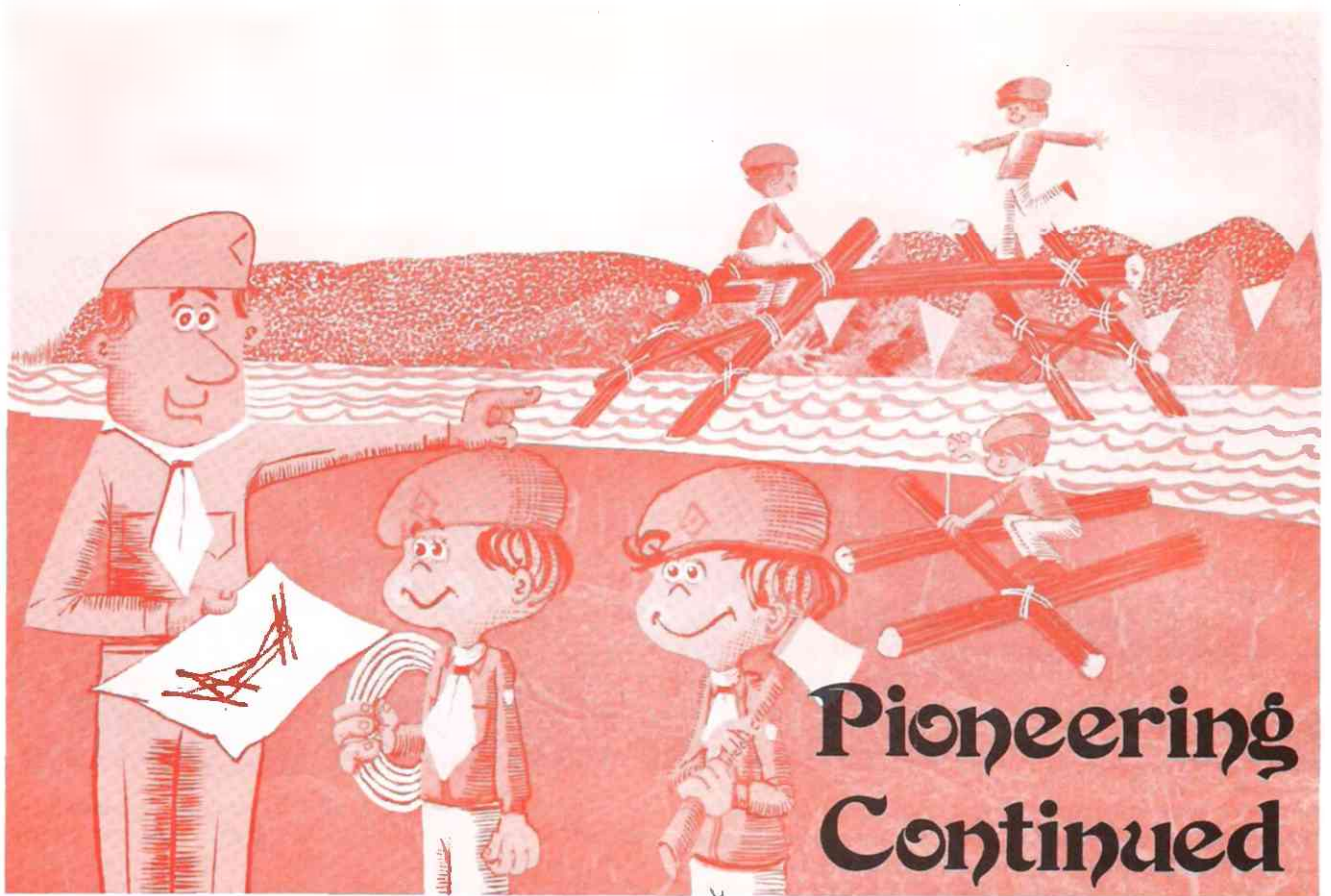


A seed-collecting activity is useful in illustrating how effective nature is in planting new forests by her own methods — which is still how most forests perpetuate themselves in Canada.

On your forest-field-trip have the boys pay special attention to evidences of nature at work; when you look under leaves for seeds see if you can find evidence of seeds which have germinated but not escaped from the leafy litter. Compare the amount of young seedlings in dense forests with those in openings or cleared areas. Note how the bark of young trees is very thin and how their foliage comes right to the ground. This is why fires which do not harm large trees frequently kill off many small ones.

The ability to identify trees will give your boys much satisfaction now and throughout their lives, and might lead some to a career in forestry. For more information on the subject, contact your provincial Department of Lands and Forests.

THE MATERIAL used to prepare this article was obtained from publications of the Department of the Environment, Ottawa. We are most grateful for their assistance and co-operation.



Pioneering brings the art of survival into focus and it's fun. In fact, it is one of the most satisfying outdoor (and indoor) program items you can provide for our Scouts and Venturers. It's fun because the boys are constructing something that has a purpose and they can help make it work. And what boy does not like to *build things*?

You should plan to start with something simple, possibly something designed by others, but in time your group can design their own projects to meet personal needs.

They can make elevators; swinging, draw, suspension and permanent bridges; commando ladders; wall climbs; signal towers and aerial runways, to name only a few. In fact, the list is almost endless.

In our first article on pioneering in the June/July issue, we talked about the common knots and lashings used in this fun activity and also provided a few *simple projects that could make life in camp a little easier*. This month we cover another important, basic aspect of pioneering — anchors and holdfasts.

In future we plan to provide directions for the construction of more complicated projects. Why not start now to develop a pioneering equipment kit for your group?

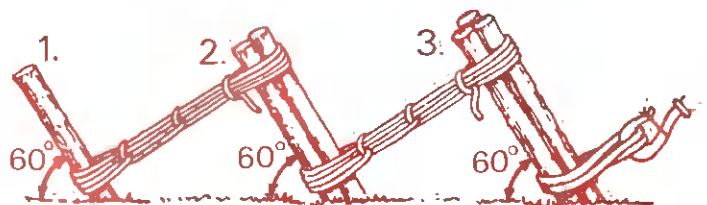
The ultimate success of certain pioneer projects will depend to a degree on what is hidden under the surface of sod or soil on which the project is built. Thus the first step, in building something like a signal tower or a bridge, is to drive a few test stakes into the site area and see what is hidden from view. Naturally, if you hit rock or a very sandy soil that refuses to take or hold your support lines, then you must continue the search for a more suitable area. Your test stake should be a piece of hollow piping that will collect a soil sample for you.

All too often, support stakes have been driven into the ground with the *hope* that they would hold and then, at a crucial time, *they let go*. In this event, there is not only the possibility of physical injury to workers but also an injury to the builders' pride.

Once you have determined the type of soil you are working with, the right kind of holdfast or anchorage can be chosen.

In his book, "*Pioneering Projects*," John Thurman writes that, when working on a project that requires holdfasts and/or anchors, care should be taken in choosing the proper aid and that a "sentry," in the person of a competent Scouter or junior leader, should "stand by and watch anchorages, hooks and mousings, and all the very important parts that are not very spectacular but are liable, under a strain, to give way . . . the moment he sees anything beginning to give, he gets everyone off the construction without panic, and refixes or renews as necessary."

One of the best-known anchors is the 3-2-1. Pickets in the 3-2-1 should be fairly new; old and dry wood will crack under the blows of the mallet. The pickets, which are an important part of your pioneering equipment, should be replaced regularly, re-sharpened often and be of a length that can get a good bite in the ground and yet have sufficient left over to grip when they need to be removed. The top of the picket can be bound with a metal band to help

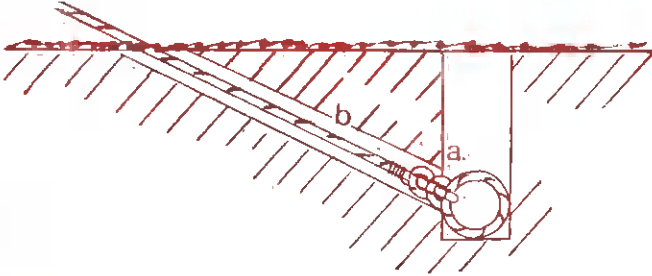




lengthen its life. When placing the picket in the ground, it is important that the angle be as shown in the drawing.

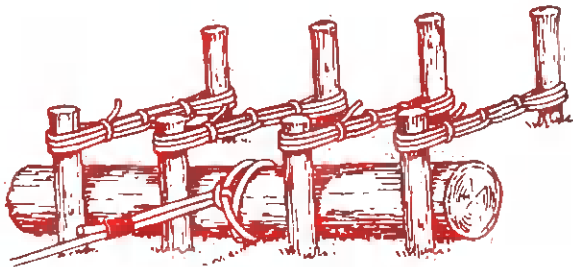
Note that the main rope from the project meets the #3 pickets at right angles, *at the ground*. This is absolutely necessary as any other angle will increase the strain and this must be avoided. The other two pickets help relieve the pressure from #3, with the ropes going from top to bottom, again forming right angles.

The *Deadman's Anchor* was developed to overcome the situation where gravel or loose sand or soil must be worked with because there are no alternate sites available.



A hole (a) must be dug, straight down from the surface, to the bottom, with a trench (b) leading out of it *at the same angle* as the rope coming from the project. The rope is fastened to a heavy object, preferably a log, with a timber hitch, round turn and two half hitches, or a similar knot that will not let go under strain. A rough log, with protruding branches, is ideal as it grips the earth and will not let go like a smooth one.

When building a bridge over a wet or swampy area, it is sometimes difficult to use the Deadman's Anchor because the hole you dig for the log may fill with water immediately. Because of this a third type of anchor was developed at Gilwell Park, using features of both the 3-2-1 and the Deadman's. A timber hitch, or round turn and two half hitches, is tied around a log which is placed *behind* a set of four (or more) pickets. In turn, these pickets are reinforced by another set of pickets set *behind* the log. Of course, if you are working in a very swampy area, you will require longer pickets than you would need on solid ground.

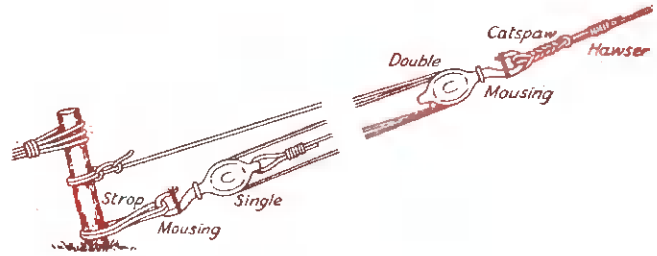


Another valuable, and most necessary, part of a group pioneering kit is the *block and tackle*. Used for many purposes, such as taking the strain or tightening a support, you will find that your boys will enjoy working with the "block" and seeing it work for them.

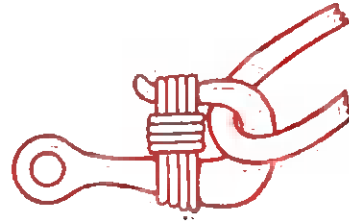
Blocks can be purchased in metal and wood and there are advantages and disadvantages to both. The wood is lighter than the metal but may crack and warp and will, of course, wear out faster. In any case, try to secure a variety for your group to work with. Often an ad in the classified section of your local

newspaper will help to locate a source, at a reasonable cost.

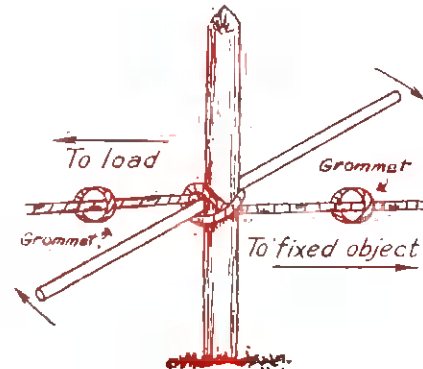
It pays to look after your block and tackle, not only because of the initial cost of the item but because this will add to its life span and safety element. The rope used with the block should be inspected regularly for breaks or flaws.



One of the smaller chores in a pioneering project, where a block and tackle is being used, is the *mousing* of the hook of the block. This is a very simple operation but, forgotten, can lead to all sorts of trouble. The hook is moused to ensure that the rope does not come adrift. Cod-line is used to close the end of the hook, as shown in the drawing.



Another method of taking up the strain and holding it is the *Spanish Windlass*. A simple method, it can also be dangerous if not handled with care. If the strain is once taken and then released carelessly, the stick takes on some of the aspects of a propeller. Grommets made of cod-line or rope (spliced into itself) should be slipped over the main rope and pushed over the end of the stick when the proper strain has been attained. The grommets will hold the stick in place, safely, until the strain is released or increased.



And finally, a word about rope. Because it plays such an important part in pioneering, the rope used should be of good quality and inspected regularly. Don't buy used rope unless you can truly satisfy yourself that it is *really* capable of doing the job. Remember that knots weaken rope considerably, possibly up to 55%, so, before storing, inspect it after each project for possible flaws.

Keep your rope in a dry place and never put it away wet.

# The Typhoon Jamboree



By J. F. (Jack) McCracken, Contingent Program and Public Relations Director

Early on Friday, July 30, two DC8 jets lifted from Vancouver International Airport, carrying nearly 400 Canadians to the 13th World Jamboree at Asagiri Heights, Japan. As the planes chased down up the B.C. coast, past Alaska and out over the Pacific, time seemed to stand still.

In flight, lazily looking out at a brilliant blue sky, one had time, at last, to recall some of the events of our pre-jamboree conference in Totem Park Residence at the University of British Columbia.

We had arrived Tuesday, to start a briefing and familiarization program Wednesday — and what a hectic two days! The boys must get to know one another for, on Wednesday night, they had to elect a company of officers, draw up a constitution, and a budget based on \$2 per person for use as seen fit at the jamboree. An accounting would be required afterward. Interest groups had to meet to help develop the Canadian item for the jamboree Arena Show. Those with high-school experience in lighting, sound and staging gathered here; another group met there to go over the song routines. (They developed a truly professional sound.) We heard about site and program; had two hours with the Japanese Consul General in Vancouver and the Dean of Asian Studies at UBC. Our Japanese hosts warned us of deep crevasses at the site and sudden, thick morning or evening fog; and they suggested each of us carry ten feet of rope so that a group could tie itself together to ensure safety in one of these emergencies.

Our reveries were halted when the loudspeaker announced Mt. Fuji was out the right hand side. The silence in the plane lasted all of 15 seconds as everyone absorbed that they were actually looking at famous Fuji. Then came the off-heard cry, "Hey, gimme m'camera." A wing over, glide, touch down — we had arrived.

After flying for nine hours, we landed in Tokyo with only two hours' difference on our watches. The day we had lost did not really register.

Buses took us directly to the Tokyo Olympics Memorial Youth Centre, a staging stop for many contingents on

their way to the jamboree and a chance to see Tokyo. Canadians embarked on exploration trips in short order, regardless of the heat and humidity. They rode the subway and the monorail, visited the shopping centre and, of course, made their way to the Ginza.

Tokyo streets vary. Many are more like lanes, just wide enough for a taxi to drive along with room for one pedestrian on each side; no sidewalks. One big step away from a cab takes a person into one of many little shops that crowd each other along the street. Some open their full length, often have wares on stands jutting out into the street. Others have a small centre door, flanked by painted-over windows. On entering, one's eyes take time to adjust to the subdued light. How both kinds manage to cram so much into such small spaces is a real Oriental puzzle.

Every shop had friendly, smiling, bowing Japanese people, just waiting to be surprised at our attempts to address them in their own language, and Canadians are nothing if not adventuresome.

"Konnichiwa — Konnichiwa" (good afternoon), and back would come their reply, with traces of a grin at our efforts. The cementing of international relations finished, down to business — "How much," in English.

Tokyo taxis, all piloted (not driven) by Kamikaze artists, barrel along these narrow lanes, practically mind-reading what a pedestrian will do. They are good at it, too; we never saw a dented taxi or pedestrian. We felt as insecure in a taxi as walking; neither was good for the nerves, but we survived.

Colourful advertising signs in Japanese characters, whether long lengths of cloth hanging into the street or painted on the walls, added to the exciting street scene. We had not expected to see so many attractive young ladies wearing the traditional long kimonos with the padded back in the streets. All bright and cheerful. They contrasted with the sombre, grey and black costumes worn by the older men and women. And after spending some time in the streets, we stopped thinking that the faces we saw were

Japanese. They were people — happy, friendly people.

It was a hot and humid, 90-mile ride to the jamboree site. As we settled in, Mt. Fuji's great hulk loomed over us, so big we could almost feel it, an unforgettable impression. The Japanese provided our tentage — brilliant reds, blues, oranges, yellows, greens; new tents and fly, sometimes in contrasting colours, were donated to the Boy Scouts of Nippon by the Lions Clubs of Japan.

Canadians were scattered in all nine sub-camps, over 800 acres of lava-crusted soil, dust, hills and gullies. Winding trails snaked all over the place (sometimes to conveniences) and were quickly augmented by ingenious shortcuts to reduce walking time.

There was an in-camp bus service, 30 yen (365 yen = \$1), to help tired feet, but most walked. We had two banks, one post office and one telephone centre for 23,000, but there were five trading posts strategically located. There was a morning Jamboree Journal, which arrived at breakfast time . . . just like home.

Tuesday morning every boy was caught up in a mammoth, wide game designed to get people mixed up and meeting others. By afternoon all camp activities were picking up steam and sites were taking on identification marks of the campers' nationality. Supplies of Canadian travel posters and promotional material, as well as flags, were distributed to dress gateways. Canadian maple-leaf pins were available as give-aways. Without any pre-arrangement, tall flagpoles bravely flying our flag became very evident. They were invariably the highest flags in camp. At Chuo, where all contingent headquarters were located, Canada's flag also flew higher and support halyards carried every provincial flag. From the distance it looked like a massive sailing ship stranded on land.

Their Royal Highnesses, the Crown Prince and Princess of Japan visited the jamboree and were greeted by Burt Deeter, Kelowna, B.C., on behalf of the Canadian boys, together with our contingent leader. It got a little cloudy late that day but a more pressing

problem was where the props were for our Arena Show event. They had missed our chartered plane departure and were to follow us by air. We could practise the songs and routines but we badly needed our props for timing and pacing. There was a rumour that a typhoon 500 miles off the coast of Japan might give us a little rain.

Due to the heat, humidity and lava dust, nobody seemed to worry. There was only ice water in the showers; if you scrubbed long enough most of it came off. In Vancouver we had been told not to worry if female visitors passed close to our showers; we were not to be embarrassed. The solution to our concern was to transfer the thought so that the people passing and looking at us were the ones to be embarrassed. Armed with this mighty weapon of mental telepathy, Canadians showered and hoped our visitors were not too concerned; we were not.

To us, visitors meant hundreds of Cubs and Brownies; in Japan they are Bluies. Cute as buttons, shy to begin with, they responded to a smile and "Konnichiwa" and burst forth asking for autographs and giving little tokens of friendship and welcome to surprised Venturers and Scouts. Fans, lanterns, good-luck charms, handmade paper wishing trees, all were showered on us by those enchanting visitors.

A Youth Forum was held, with representatives from every country, and Canada was represented by Murray Crosby, Vancouver, and Michel Morin of Les Scouts. They discussed a wide range of topics relevant to today's youth and were to make a report to the World Conference after the jamboree. As chairman they elected Yoichi Hara, a Japanese university student. He worked at Chuo sub-camp headquarters and was always seen wearing a Canadian jamboree neckerchief at the conference.

Heavy rain squalls and fog moved in at suppertime on Wednesday. Loudspeakers advised the "Evening of Nippon," scheduled that night for the arena, was to be delayed 24 hours. Thursday was a rainy, foggy day. As the lava dust settled it became mud. While camp activities were cancelled we could still move around and see friends. Wind became more evident Thursday night, so did the rain. Friday was more of the same, a lot more.

Our Japanese tent stood up well against the rain torrents. Those camped on slopes or near depressions or gullies learned that even a good tent cannot withstand water moving down hill. Campers on elevated, level ground did not suffer from any water that they themselves did not bring into their tents.

Everyone walked around in shoes that squished, and did so for three days. The mud got thicker and slipper, if that were possible. A cable was sent

to Ottawa, confirming all safe and well; spirits good.

In the midst of all this, our props arrived — but now the show was rained out!

Canadian contingent staff toured all sites each day. Oozing our way through the muck, with nature tugging at our shoes when we lifted them (as if to rob us even of them) we saw many amusing sights. One troop was digging a hole big enough for a swimming pool within their site. They were going to charge 30 yen for a dip. And they had lots of water to put in the pool.

In Heian, the Canadian night watch placed flies around their cooking fires and fried the fish rations, delivering them to the fellows in their tents.

Evacuation plans went into effect Friday night. Heavy rain and winds up to 80 mph moved around the site. Schools, auditoria, halls, temples and some homes were used for the evacuees. The medical officer toured all evacuated Canadians and reported *everything* as well as could be expected. Seven thousand remained in camp, of the 23,000, including three



Canadian units and our contingent headquarters. The heart of the jamboree program may have been rained out of the jamboree between Wednesday night and Sunday's sun but the adventures and stories that were born in the storm will live to a ripe old age — and likely improve in the process.

One incongruous sight was the parade of evacuation vehicles moving out of camp and mixing into the traffic lines of vehicles carrying visitors to see us. The visitors were immaculate because a short distance from camp the weather was sunny and warm.

Sunday saw the campers returning and rebuilding, drying out and getting back to normal activities as fast as

possible. The ground dried quickly and soon the "low pressure system with frequent strong gusts of wind," as the weatherman forecast, passed into memory. What was to be "The Green Jamboree" became for all of us "The Typhoon Jamboree."

The Canadian contingent expressed its gratitude to the Boy Scouts of Nippon as host of the jamboree when Clive Sheffield of Oshawa, Ont., in a special ceremony, presented an attractive, large, Eskimo carving, on a polished maple base, to Aaburo Matsukata, Chief Scout of Nippon and Camp Chief. Also presented to the Boy Scouts of Nippon by the contingent leader, on behalf of Les Scouts, was a snowmobile. At another ceremony, Michael Vipond of Vancouver assisted the contingent leader in the investiture of Charles Green, World Committee Chairman, with the Silver Fox.

Monday, Mt. Fuji stood out clearly, as immense as ever. Our 800 acres must have looked to Fuji like one massive laundry line as 23,000 people took advantage of the opportunity to air and dry things.

Tuesday, we started to break camp. At night we gathered at the arena for the closing ceremonies and watched with mixed emotions as the flags of the nations passed in review. Then came 1,000 Scouts of Nippon, each with a huge coloured flag with the Scout badge. They wheeled, formed and reformed and, in slow time, to the strains of "Till We Meet Again," moved out of the arena.

The background for all this was composed of tall poles carrying the flag of each previous jamboree, including the 8th at Niagara. We sang the catchy jamboree song; then, led by a small group including Venturer Graham Taylor of St. Lambert, Quebec, repeated our Promise. As the flags on all poles in the arena came down, everyone in his own tongue sang, "Auld Lang Syne," and when the loudspeakers said "Goodbye — Au Revoir — Sayonara," it was all over.

A 20-minute display of fireworks, such as no one had ever seen before, lit the sky. The floodlights came on, the band played the jamboree song and everyone roared into the arena. They joined hands, sang, danced, thousands shaking hands with newfound friends, saying, "See you at the next jamboree," "Sayonara," "Wonderful jamboree," "Thanks for everything." Someone would embrace you, a quick goodbye and he was off into the crowd again. Two Venturers stopped to thank the contingent leader and in a few minutes returned with Japan's Deputy International Commissioner on their shoulders and he enjoyed being caught up in the moment.

The fires burned late into the night as friendships with boys of other nations became part of the fabric of many a Canadian memory.

Sayonara.

# Camping -- To-day



**PETER GRANGER**

This interview with the Camping and Outdoor Activities Committee was conducted during the summer for *The Canadian Leader*. Its intent is to give the Scout Movement across Canada as complete a picture as possible of the Committee's thinking about the place of the outdoors in Scouting today.

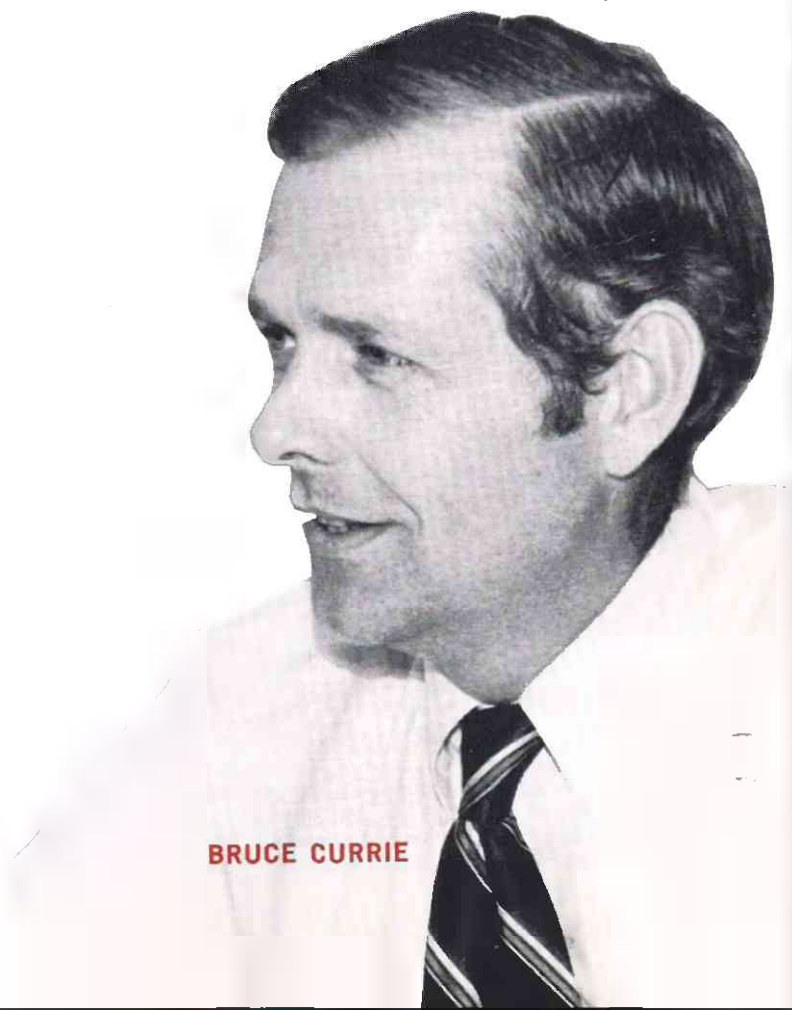
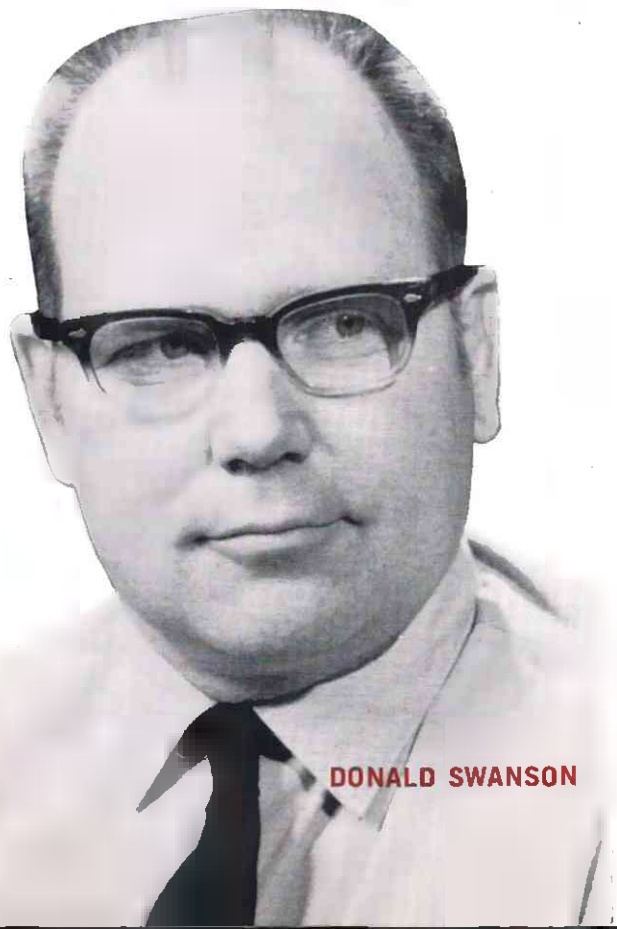
Present at the meeting were DR. PETER GRANGER, Chairman of the Committee; a resident of Kleinburg, Ontario; medical doctor; active in Scouting as a district commissioner and Venturér advisor;

... BRUCE CURRIE, Vice-President and Account Supervisor of Spitzer, Mills and Batés, Toronto; served on the Greater Toronto Region's Camping Committee;

... ROBERT HARTOG of Midland, Ontario; president of Arista Products; presently a Rover leader and holder of the Silver Wolf;

... DONALD H. SWANSON, Assistant Director, Program Services; Secretary of the Committee.

... STAN TALESNICK, the only member of the Committee unable to be present, is a student at the University of Waterloo.





**ROBERT HARTOG**

**DS:** Let's kick off with this question: what is the validity of camping — today? How do you feel about it, particularly in the light of the role we play in its guidance?

**PG:** We believe that the camping situation is the best environment in which our programs can meet their objectives.

**DS:** You don't think it is out of touch with the reality of today? . . . the world of plastic and television?

**PG:** Not at all. I think a human being is a human being, whether in front of a television set or on a campsite. We react to one another wherever we are.

**RH:** The camp is a mini-world where you have to work with your fellowmen and consequences are much more apparent than in the city or apartment.

**DS:** Can you enlarge on the term, mini-world, Robert?

**RH:** In the mini-world you're grappling with eating, drinking, clothing, shelter and relationships. You deal with these very basically as the mini-world strips away all the clutter.

**PG:** In a camp setting your comfort, and sometimes even your survival, depend a great deal on your ability to work with other people, and so it becomes a real thing to learn *how* to cope with people.

**BC:** Another advantage is that things happen very quickly. Because you are affected immediately by them, you quickly learn by your mistakes.

**DS:** You've used the term, mini-world, and girls are part of the world. Bruce, do you foresee the move

toward co-ed activities having an effect on camping?  
**BC:** I think that it certainly will, but I don't anticipate coeducational camping for the next few years.

**DS:** Are you saying we won't have co-ed camping?

**RH:** He is speaking of the reality and not what the ideal would be. But I feel that as the world is made of male and female, their ability to interact and know each other is an important part of growing up.

**BC:** Yes, when we talk about camping being an opportunity to help our boy members to grow, surely we want to hold them in a wholesome social complex and, obviously, that has to include boy-girl relationships. Where councils have had coeducational camping we have had some real success with it.

**PG:** I think we have to be somewhat careful. We have said camping, and we immediately inferred a fairly long-term situation. On a short-term situation, it's probably totally practical.

**BC:** One of the key problems will be a level of reassurance that parents will demand before they will wholeheartedly endorse this kind of activity. If those assurances can be given, it will probably come.

**PG:** I don't think we should imply, either, that all camping in the future will become coeducational. There is no doubt that boys and girls have times when they want to be on their own.

**DS:** If we place this heavy emphasis on the belief in camping's place in the Scouting programs, have we any views in terms of councils owning campsites?

**RH:** I think it depends on the situation. In areas where there are no facilities, a council-owned site is a necessity. There are cities where you can only reach a camp after hours of travel. If close enough, council-owned camps meet a real need in this situation.

**PG:** One of the key advantages of the council-owned campsite is to provide a facility for training Scouts in how to camp. But as they progress beyond the opportunities available to them at the camp, they should be encouraged to go outside the council camp.

**RH:** Once you have a council-operated campsite, there is a tendency to force everybody to use the site, just to see full occupancy.

**DS:** Are we saying that, as a general principle, campsite ownership is something a council should enter into only after serious thought as to the intent and long-term implications of ownership and development of a piece of land?

**RH:** And a very good look at the financial burden.

**PG:** Periodically there should be a review so that if a campsite is not being utilized properly, or if the resources of a district are being drained, then maybe it should be disposed of.

**DS:** Many councils across the country run composite programs. Does the committee hold any views on council-run camp programs versus section-run programs? Is it more advantageous, in terms of section objectives, for a Scouter to take his boys out himself?

**PG:** All we are really concerned about is that our boys have a good camping experience. A section camp with a competent leader who knows his own boys is perhaps the best of all.

**BC:** Generally speaking, the section camp could conceivably offer the boy a greater reward because the program would be more suited to the particular capabilities of the boys in the section. The composite camp has to run a more general program because it must cater to boys from a variety of backgrounds.

**RH:** One more advantage of a section camp is that you create *esprit de corps* that will carry over during the non-camping season.

*(Continued on page 14)*

**DS:** Another advantage is that the boy who goes with his own leader and troop returns *with* his peers rather than *to* them. His leader knows what went on at camp and can *continue* to build on the experience. Does that seem to fit?

**BC:** Very much so because the camping situation is the best opportunity for a Scouter to get to know the boys and how they operate. That's invaluable back home.

**DS:** The Scout, Cub, Venturer and Rover programs have resulted in some age changes and peer groupings. Is this having any effect on the actual camping program?

**RH:** A peer group at camp is a real, positive factor. A change in boy leaders from activity to activity can be a most fascinating experience and a way in which we can *really* mature. We grow and learn from each other.

**DS:** One of the concerns expressed is that a group of eleven-year-old boys doesn't really know how to go about cooking meals and handling some of the chores in camp. Do you see this as a problem in camp?

**BC:** Obviously, certain age groups are going to require far more supervision or observation than was the case in the past. None the less, the purpose is for the boys to get as much out of the camping situation as they possibly can, up to the limit of their capabilities. The capabilities of the boys have to be *seriously evaluated and considered* at all times by the section leader, and it's going to create problems. But the benefits that can accrue are far greater than the problems created.

**RH:** Are you saying that the value of the camping situation is not how efficiently the camps are run or how well the meals are cooked or how closely the timetables are met, but what happens to the kids at camp and how they mature in the camp situation?

**PG:** A good camp is measured by the enjoyment of finding friends and working with them, much more than by how well your timetable is met.

**DS:** How are these kids coping with just the common, everyday chores that you referred to earlier around the mini-world? One of the concerns being expressed is around the eleven-to-twelve-year-olds who really can't cope with these.

**RH:** Don, one of the things we always do as adults is underestimate the capabilities of kids. Eleven-year-olds and twelve-year-olds are very much more capable than adults think they are.

**BC:** I think that the whole set of values used for measuring a camp has changed quite dramatically in the last few years. Is the complaint coming from the eleven- and twelve-year-old boys, or is it coming from the leaders? I think we would like to know that. Are the boys feeling that they have had an experience that was bad, and they want to forget? A few years ago, successful camps were measured by how well we kept to the program. At the end of the day we sat down and said, "They all did the things they were supposed to do, according to the timetable." I think we're saying those measurements are no longer valid in assessing success or failure in the camp.

**PG:** Obviously, there are considerations for the boys' safety and health and it seems perfectly clear that adults will not stand by and see the boys get into major difficulties. But groups thrive on challenge and I think that a group of eleven-year-olds facing, let's say, the challenge of preparing a meal is the best thing for it.

**RH:** If you have eleven-year-olds you find easier ways to prepare food; you take easier ways of camping. You make the necessary adjustments.

**DS:** Over the years there has been quite a change in Canadian Scouting in the way Cubs camp. At one time they had to sleep in cabins; later they had to have floors in their tents — wooden floors preferred; there had to be a building nearby. The present policy is less restricted for Cub camping. What is the feeling of the committee on the place of camping with the younger-age level of Cubs?

**RH:** Thousands of families take two-, three- and four-year-olds, and if the family can do that in all safety, then perhaps quite a few eight- and nine-year-olds are experienced campers before they become Cubs.

**DS:** Are we saying that there isn't any reason why Cubs shouldn't be very active in camping and outdoor activities?

**PG:** I think a blanket statement might be somewhat dangerous. We must recognize that the skill and ability of the leader are extremely important. If a Cub pack is going camping for the first time, and it's the leader's first time out, it would be very silly for them to try a camping situation that was too adventurous. But depending on the skill of the leader and of the group as a whole, anything an eleven-year-old can do, a ten-year-old should be almost as capable of doing.

**DS:** Robbert, you used the term, family camping. Do you see family camping having a place in Scouting and, if so, in what way?

**RH:** First, we miss a lot of opportunities by insisting that a leader cannot take his family to camp when he would like to take his troop or pack and also enjoy the limited holidays that he has with his family. A combination there could be beneficial and would give us much more leadership. Secondly, Scouting over the years has developed quite an expertise in camping and we should share that expertise with families who would like to camp.

**PG:** Where we have large campsites, I think we should seriously consider throwing them open to our membership to camp as families; not necessarily as Scouters who have boys in camp, but as members who would like to bring their families.

**BC:** I agree with what Peter says, that we open the campsites and redefine what we mean by family camping: that it is an outing for a family with no relation to a section camp.

**DS:** We have been using the terms camping and outdoor activities interchangeably; is there any significance in that?

**PG:** When we first started talking about camping we tried to define exactly what we meant. The committee at that time was called the Camping Committee and it seemed as though we were constrained by everyone's definition of camping as being backwoods, pioneer camping; and that's not what we had in mind. So we changed our name to Camping and Outdoor Activities to include the whole wide range of Scouting in the out of doors.

**DS:** So we see camping as one of the many facets of outdoor activities, rather than being *the* thing?

**PG:** Yes.

**DS:** I think it was you, Bruce, who mentioned the seeming decline in numbers of boys going to camp. Is it possible that there are units camping of which councils, and this committee certainly, are not aware?

**BC:** That could be the case, but there is a tailing off in camping in its broadest definition, from the private

summer camp to a camp run by the Y. We feel this is caused by a variety of factors: the expanded summer programs available through city recreation departments, to the very rapid and impressive growth of specialty camps.

DS: Do we see specialty camps having any place in Scouting?

PG: As you probably know, the United Kingdom has its Activity Centres and Boy Scouts of America have High Adventure Sites. Certainly, it's an area we're very interested in; we're looking at it now and hope to come back with some recommendations.

DS: Are there any specialty camps of any nature in Boy Scouts of Canada operating across Canada now?

BC: I guess Anderson Sports Camp in Quebec is the only one.

DS: Peter, back a bit you said that in the early life of the committee you had some trouble coming to grips with the definition of camping. You seemed to be locked in by everybody else's definition. Would you enlarge a little on that because it seems to me that camping is camping?

PG: It wasn't just the definition of camping, Don; it was the role camping played in an individual's life. We wrestled with this for some time and finally decided to call in outside agencies. We called in directors from all levels of camps, from social service camping all the way through to exclusive private camps. We held conferences where we sat around a table together and talked about their views on the role of camping for their boys; and we got some very interesting answers.

BC: It was interesting that when we got into the value of camping to youth, the director of family service camps was quite content that his campers were getting full benefit simply by being outside in the sunshine.

PG: What they are looking for primarily in their camp program is a change of environment, to get the youngsters off the city streets and into the fresh air. And he went on in great detail about the problems they have trying to put programs together. He readily admitted that he had to have pool tables at these camps because the pool table was a symbol to these boys that made them feel somewhat comfortable. Whereas if you go to the other end of the economic scale, the value of camping to the person who goes to a private camp is communion with nature, the moss on the north side of the tree; it's the rippling of waters under the canoe. The benefit is far more spiritual than in the case of those who are going to the fresh air camp, where the benefit is more physical.

DS: Earlier in our deliberations we met with some recreational authorities and they expressed views around the value of outdoor education.

PG: Primarily, we tried to wrestle with the problems of far more time being available to people. What role does an organization like the Scouts have to play in the increase in leisure time? What role does the board of education have to play? It became apparent in discussing this with educators that they, also, are very concerned with this problem. They see a major role in the next few years in providing a full program of leisure-time activities for people of all ages, including those who are in the Scout Movement. I think it was abundantly clear to all of us that, unless we cooperate in a good, positive spirit, we are going to have competition from these people such as we never knew existed. They are going to provide programs and have said to us, "We would like to cooperate with you. We

have the facilities and equipment; let's get together and see how we can exploit these great facilities that we have."

RH: I think we could couple with this the new awareness of the importance of nature in our whole lives — ecology and the anti-pollution campaigns. People — especially the kids these days — are much more aware of the importance of nature. This really is a challenge to us. Also, we should remember people mentioning that, in the old days, Scouting was really the only agency that provided real skills in camping and that most of the councillors for private camps or for agency camps probably were former Scouts. Nowadays there seem to be many people with skills equal to ours; sometimes superior to Scouting. To them at least, not only have we lost our reality but also our expertise in camping and outdoor activities. This concerns us. We have always prided ourselves on being real experts in the out of doors and, if we are not any more, perhaps we should take a good look at our activities and programs because this is a real advantage that we seem, according to those people, to be losing.

BC: That's right — they came around and we talked to 10 or maybe 15 people who are regarded as experts in their field, and a couple of things were interesting to note: every one of them had been a Scout at some point. The other thing that kept emerging, again and again, as they got to know us better, was that they looked us in the eye and said, "What's the Boy Scouts all about today?"

RH: They seemed to be asking us, "If you're no longer an outdoor specialist and you don't use the outdoors to its fullest extent, why go?"

BC: I disagree with you, Robbert. I think that they still want experts in camping, and they're not getting experts and they are not sure where to look. In fact, they look to us to provide experts in camping. As I recall, the challenge was thrown to us that we should think about our organization and perhaps we *could* be experts on camping in Canada.

DS: Is our prime focus to produce papers around the value of camping? What about the Scouter who's working with a group of kids? Where do we see ourselves fitting in there?

PG: We started earlier trying to redefine camping and its place in the growth of our members. Having decided to our satisfaction that camping in its broadest sense is perhaps the best setting in which to carry out our programs, then we tackled, and are still tackling, ways and means of bringing camping skills to our Scouters. We will be producing a large number of papers and audio-visual aids devoted just to that: to helping a new leader learn the basic skills and feel comfortable taking his boys off to camp. We feel that these are the media through which the section Scouter is put in a position where he can help the boys develop to their full potential. We don't feel that we can lose sight of physical skills in Scouting. The physical skill in itself is not the end; it should be nothing more than the means to the end . . . the end being a better balanced, more proficient youngster.

We regard conquering a skill as a level of accomplishment for the boy and, because it's an accomplishment, it's obviously a reward for the boy.

DS: Dr. Granger, if you had to sum up in ten words or less the discussion we have had so far, what do you think you would say?

PG: As a Movement, I believe we either get outdoors or die.

# Strictly for the Birds

By Bob Denison

Kootenay Boundary Region

Reprinted from *The Centennial Talking Stick*

A few years ago we purchased a modest summer home on 3.98 acres at 9-Mile on the West Arm, east of Nelson, B.C. It is available only by boat. Each weekend afternoon my wife and I would take a breather around 4 p.m. and have a cup of coffee. Since we were far away from people, we soon learned to appreciate birds for entertainment.

Each summer we feel that the bird population is declining. That's why, today, we have two bird feeders on the go and several bird houses erected on the property. We are trying to do "our bit" as man explores, farms more and more forests each year, tears up the ground, and pollutes creeks and lakes in search of wealth. Today we feel wildlife needs our help more than ever before.

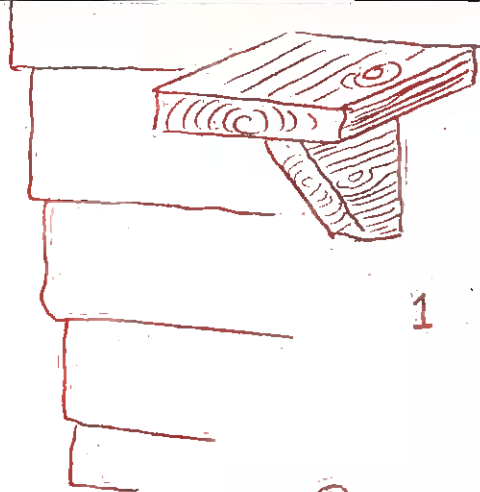
Scout groups can be of great assistance in assuring that there may always be a cheery bird song or whistle in the spring. Birdhouse and feeder projects can be started. Group leaders should keep this in mind: teach a boy sensitivity toward nature, kindness toward animals and, in turn, he will grow into a man of understanding character, which reflects in good habits in home and business. Groups could have a slogan, **HELP NATURE**. Make bird houses and/or feeders; place them properly; watch them; keep track of the results.

Our feathered guests can be fed a mixture of seed and melted suet or peanut butter. Sunflower seeds, cranberries, raisins, crushed corn, chicken feed, peanuts and millet seed can be used. Avoid treated fat in bird feed mix.

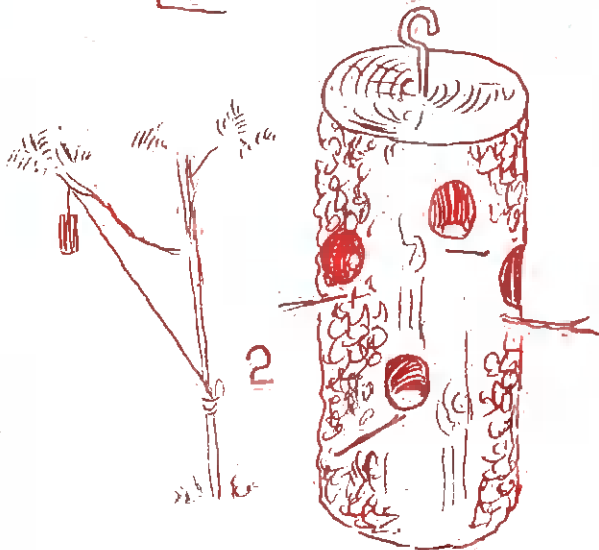
Suet, in cakes or just chunks from the butcher, should always be in a container of some sort. If placed where it will run down the bark of a tree when melted by the sun, it can cause damage to the tree.

**FIG. 1** A simple block of wood, not less than six-inches square, placed under the eave of a house, shed or barn is ideal for robins. Allow six to eight inches' clearance above the platform. Place on south or west side of building.

**FIG. 2** Simple bird feeder made out of log. Drill holes 1-1½ inches in diameter at a downward angle. Use sticks for perches. Stuff holes with a mixture of suet and seed, cornmeal or oatmeal. Note method of hanging using a small pulley. Hang fairly high; you can lower it to load.



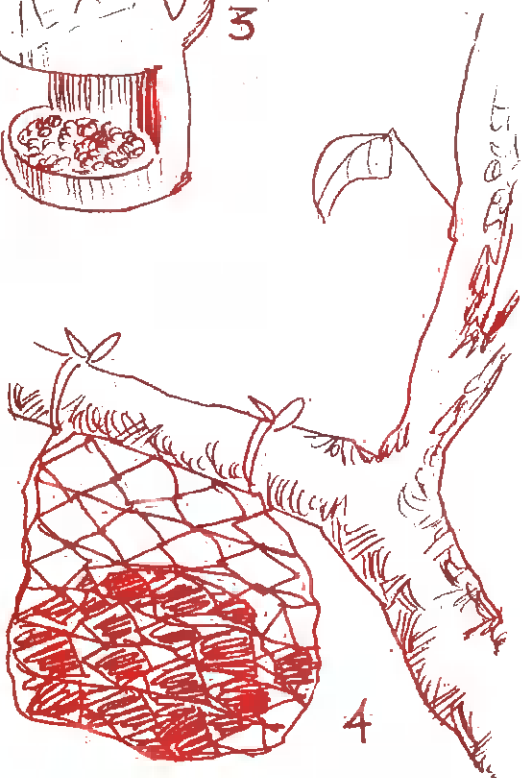
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Dr



FIG. 3 Look what can be done with a large plastic bottle. Allow about 1-inch depth in the bottom. Hang bottle as in Fig. 2. Keep feeder well supplied with food, but not filled to the brim.

FIG. 4 A large piece of suet is placed in the centre of a piece of chicken wire about 16 inches by 18 inches; the sides of the wire are pinched together; hang high in a tree. Chickadees, Jays and Flickers cling to the wire and peck at the suet.

FIG. 5 Squirrels and cats are the main enemies of birds but it is a simple matter to keep a bird feeder or bird house protected. We use thin metal (see illustration) tacked to a tree, high enough that a cat can't jump over it. The top piece overlaps the bottom and the seams are on opposite sides so that squirrels and chipmunks can't get their claws in for a hold. Bird houses are better on separate poles, protected with metal. A robin's nest can be protected easily using the metal method. Check the metal wrapping in spring and reset as the tree grows. Use fairly short tacks so the tree won't bleed sap.

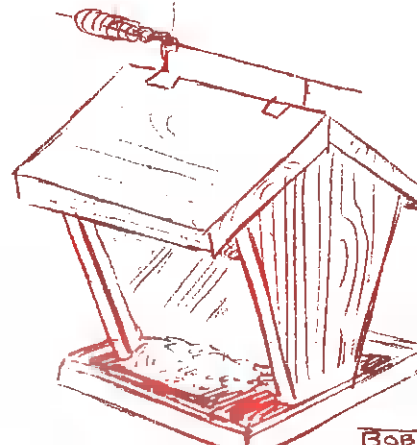
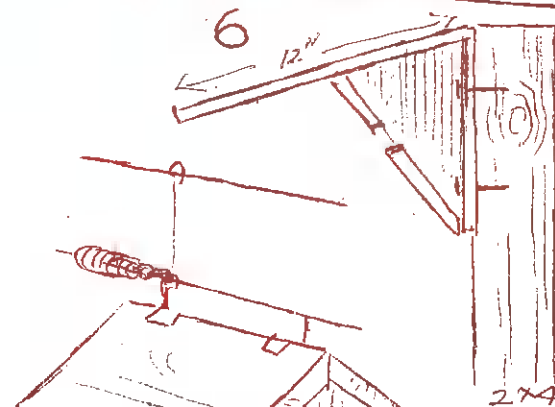
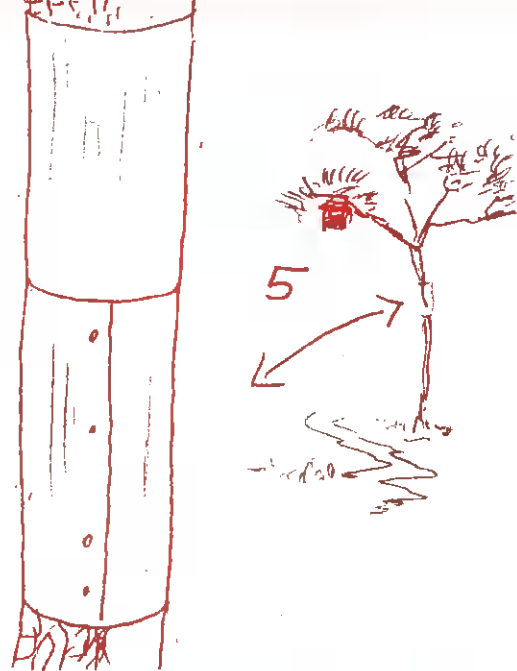
Paint bird feeders and nest boxes a dull, outside latex paint to avoid paint odour. Stick close to nature when choosing a colour.

Cat owners should remember that pussy likes to eat often, but not much at a time. Keep food available always so the cats won't be very interested in hunting birds.

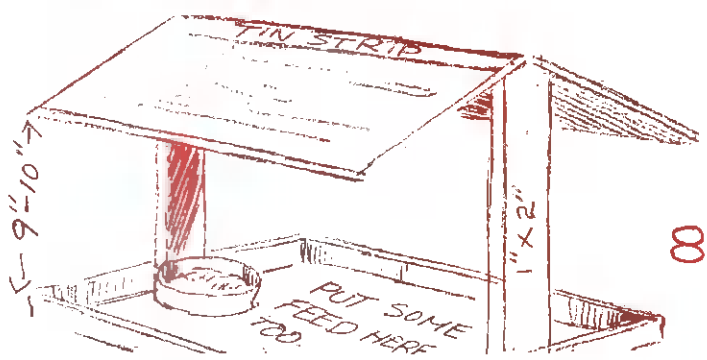
FIG. 6 Swallows of all varieties are messy little things, especially in boathouses. But, remember, they eat quantities of mosquitoes. Why not build them a simple home? This home (designed by the writer) can have as many compartments as you like. Holes should be at least 1½ inches in diameter. Dotted lines show separation of compartments. Make the eave with lots of overhang. We suggest nailing to a tall pole — eight feet or over. Or place it over the doors on your boat-house. Note end-view sketch.

FIG. 7 This is a dandy little self-feeding feeder on the market that sells for under \$3 in Nelson. Note how you attach it to your clothesline. Make another platform under it so feed won't spill too much.

FIG. 8 This feeder is our own design. The pan is the bottom of a plastic cheese container. Edging shouldn't be very high as birds like to see. This feeder is working well at our home.



BOB DENISON



# “It’s Turned Out. Rice Again”

... POW Saga of the Changi Rovers

Photos by Lindsay Harris

Reprinted from THE VICTORIAN SCOUT

Following the surrender of Singapore to the Japanese in February 1942, after days and nights of bitter fighting, many AIF survivors were held in Changi POW camp. Among them was ‘Lofty’ Shelton, who went to Australia in the early 1920’s under the Big Brother scheme. Lofty, who had been a Scout in England, soon found his way to the headquarters of the Victoria Branch. Except for his war service he continued in the Movement until 1965 when he resigned as DC Mount Hope District. This is his story of the clandestine formation of Rover crews in the camp.

An old Scout, Dick McDonald of Preston, contacted me and asked me to go with him to Padre McNeil. We had discussions on Scouting generally and decided to gather one or two old Scouts from our own section and form a discussion group.

Membership grew, and Padre and I, having received an enquiry from the British section, went down to their lines under an escort flag and met two English Rover Scouts — Tug Wilson and Alex Brown. A general meeting was then arranged, and it was decided to form a Rover crew.

Next problem was to obtain books. As can naturally be expected, every matter had to be handled with the utmost secrecy, but we soon had quite a library: two *Rovering to Success*, one *Scouting for Boys*, two leather-bound copies of *The Jungle Tales*, one *Scout Tests and How to Pass Them*, and an American handbook of Scouting, plus two copies of Jack Blount’s early publications on stunts, etc.

More and more restrictions were being placed on prisoners but, nevertheless, more men became interested and it was found necessary to form two crews.

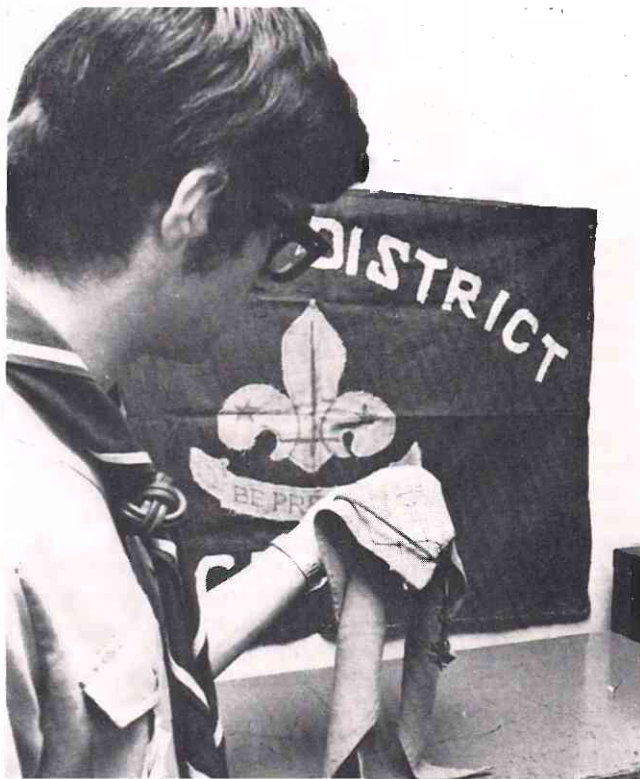
Some form of uniform was then considered. By begging, borrowing and scrounging, each Rover made a khaki drill scarf, and Smoky Dawson embroidered a crew badge. This was done on scraps of khaki material in threads pulled from a piece of ducking, and soaked in acriflavine.

The symbol chosen was the Japanese characters for ‘Prisoner of War.’ We did this so that if we were picked up by guards, we would show them the symbol and hope for the best. Shoulder knots were made in similar manner.

The arrowhead badge was my job — this also was hand-embroidered and rubbed over with red and yellow wax crayons, a gift from a Dutch POW. This same man was teaching me hand-engraving on metal. Another scrounge — this time by members working on the Changi ‘Drome’ — and I was able to cut metal wrist bands in this design from aluminum.

I found it difficult, owing to eye trouble — a Jap guard having broken my spectacles — to do the

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Changi relics—left: enrollment certificate; centre: aluminum Scout badge, Wood Badge and scarf; right: Rover shoulder knot, tenderfoot badge and investiture certificate.

smaller letters but, again, a scrounge produced a jeweller's eyeglass. That, coupled with the red wax crayon, produced a very neat badge.

Incidentally, Lord Rowallan was presented with the only one I had left when Changi Rovers met at the Yarra Brae Jamboree.

Our next thought was a flag. A piece of blue cloth from the back of an old bamboo blind, soaked in acriflavine (one of the very few antiseptics of which we had a quantity), produced a reasonable green. A yellow bunting towel, missing from the Jap guard's clotheslines, produced the centrepiece and letters cut from ducking were stitched on the flag — each Rover being responsible for making and stitching on a letter.

During this time, regular meetings were held, and re-imbuing and training new Scouts occupied our time. Four men took up Rover Scout training and one I know of — 'Our Albert,' now the Rev. Albert Freeman — completed his Wood Badge course on his return to Australia and was, until sickness interfered, a district commissioner.

We held investitures in all sorts of places, but carried out to the full in the proper manner.

Meeting places became tougher as the guards tightened up, and when the camp was again broken up — some to Krangi, and the fitter men to the accursed Changi Gaol — regular crew meetings were difficult.

At first, part of both crews met in an old coolie house which had been allotted to me for mental patients. This was 'safe' as the guards never visited the mental section. Unfortunately, as mental cases increased, this had to be abandoned, and we were then given the use of our CO's room for special meetings — which also was rarely raided.

During all this time, the 'Old Padre,' as he was affectionately known — although a sick man — was continually keeping contact with all members where possible.

With Padre acting as reader, several members tackled and completed a very tough, theory Wood

Badge section. Quite a number were successful and were presented with *pro forma* certificates — the work of another enthusiastic worker, John Lardner.

One evening we even assayed a campfire concert (without fire) and not too loud. It was grand to run through a mass of our old camp songs, and supper was provided. We each saved a bit of our rice.

To see us on "parade" would have been to you amusing but, to us, a very serious matter. Very much patched shorts in all sorts of coloured patches. The Scout scarf with a homemade woggle. Shirt, if you had one — colours and badge pinned to the waistband of shorts — shoes, again of the homemade variety in all sorts of styles — and you were ready for inspection.

Projects of various natures were tackled and, especially, assisting with the making of toys and novelties out of scraps for Christmas gifts to kiddies interned in Singapore.

Burial grounds became difficult and, eventually, a Scout training area, complete with totem poles, was used. The first burial there was an ex-Scout leader from a Singapore troop. He had only just contacted us for membership when he died.

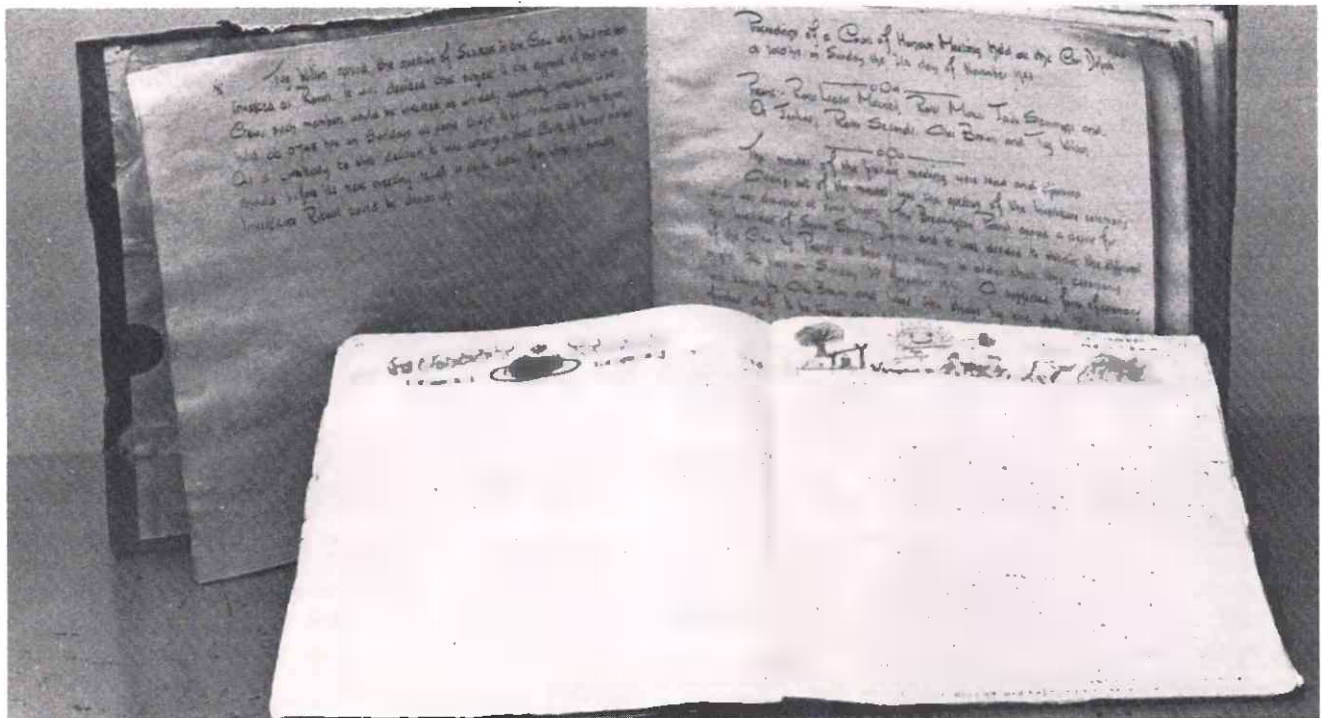
At last we were free, and what a grand reunion and service was held at Changi — 26 out of 39 members were able to be present.

I have been asked what the food was like — excellent, you always knew exactly what you would have each day: Ladle of rice gruel, crushed rice boiled in sea water for brekker; ½-lb. salmon-tin measure of rice for lunch; and the same for tea, plus amaranth or chichamanus as greens — tasted vile but, remember, the vitamins.

Once in a blue moon, a spot of meat. Our cooks did wonders with the rice camouflage.

Well, that is roughly the story of Changi Rovers. We had our joys, we had our heartbreaks, but it will live with us forever.

And so, to quote our popular morning greeting: "It's turned out rice again."



Changi log book and Court of Honour minute book.

# So You Want to Be a Venturer Advisor?



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By R. J. Roberts, Program Services

If that is the case, then you may have chosen the most difficult position in the Scouting organization. However, if you can make a go of it, then you are probably going to receive more satisfaction than you can possibly imagine or could get in any other position.

Does that sound contradictory? Well, bear with me and I'll try to explain.

Venturing is the section of Boy Scouts of Canada designed to meet the needs of boys and young men in the age range 14-17. That means you will be dealing with male youth who could be as young as 13 or as old as 18 years.

Each one of these young men is at a different stage of development in terms of his education, social life, physical growth, awareness of the world and recognition of his own potential abilities.

Add to that the fact that Venturing as a section of Boy Scouts of Canada has been in operation for a period of only five years, has very little in the way of historical background, only a few local traditions and was (and in some circles still is) viewed by many people as being a somewhat radical departure from the past, and you have the makings of a very challenging leadership role for anyone to undertake.

You may also have some people asking the question, "So why have Venturing?"

Not really too difficult to answer: Venturing was conceived and born of a need expressed by young

people to have *more* of a say in the planning and design of the program they were to carry out.

Venturing was created to allow young men the opportunity to choose, plan and run their own activities in their own way, so that they could increase their knowledge, improve their skills and be continually challenged to set targets for themselves that required a little *more* effort to be reached.

It was created to allow young men the opportunity of testing themselves against adult standards, so that they would be better prepared to meet the challenges ahead of them when they truly entered the adult world.

And it was designed with the hope in mind that those who came into Venturing would, as a result of the experience, find themselves improved both mentally and physically, be more aware of the help they could offer to their fellow men, their community, country and the world, and gain an appreciation of God and how much influence the good works done in His name can have on each of our lives.

Is it any wonder then that the adult who undertakes to work with Venturers has an extremely responsible role to play in their lives and that he, the advisor, is the most important person in the entire Venturer scheme?

That's right! Without the advisor, Venturing just won't go. Oh sure, a group of young people could meet for a year without an adult and have some fun, but that's not enough.

It's the clearly defined combination of an interested, active adult, an expectant, enquiring group of young men and a sequence of well-planned, well-thought-out activities, operated under the aim and principles of Scouting, that makes Venturing a worthwhile undertaking and a source of tremendous satisfaction for those involved.

And you must be involved; you, the advisor, have to be up to your neck in everything your Venturers are doing, right from the word, "go."

An advisor is many things in the life of a company: a leader, a father confessor, a confidant, a companion, a trainer and a trainee, a talker and a listener, a promoter and a supporter, an arbitrator and at times a controller. A guy who says, "yes, let's go and do it," and also a guy who says, "no, let's think that over some more!" But, at all times, an adult with the best interests in mind of all the members of the company and of Boy Scouts of Canada. I said at the outset that the Venturer advisor's job is the most difficult in Scouting, *but it's not too difficult*. It's not too difficult because, in the first place, presumably you have an interest in working with this age group; secondly, because it is a worthwhile program; and finally there are a number of resources available to help you do the job, and more are coming.

As an advisor you must encourage the Venturers to become independent and self-reliant in Venturing's adult-like organization. You should encourage them to seek a variety of leadership experiences.

The company officers and the members who elect them should be given every opportunity to select, plan and implement the company program.

As the advisor, you must create opportunities for the members to explore a variety of interest areas, as set out for the Venturer Award and the Queen's Venturer Award, and direct them in the pursuit of knowledge and skills from the many different agencies and organizations available to them.

Venturers need to feel that they can get along with other people, especially young women. Your advice and guidance can create an atmosphere where this learning can take place.

Encourage coeducational activities, provide opportunities for them to meet other people, help them to become involved in social happenings and, together

with the executive committee of the company, make sure that transportation, meeting places and interesting projects are available to them.

Help the Venturers to an awareness of the need for an all-around program of physical fitness and include opportunities for a greater spiritual awareness to develop.

Encourage the members to take an interest in their future by the examination of a variety of vocational interests and make sure that opportunities are made available to test their new-found knowledge.

I have said before that the success of any Venturer company depends entirely on the ability of the advisor to get to know the members, to be accepted by them and to be looked upon as a major figure of influence in their life.

For a newly formed company, or for a group of young Venturers, the advisor who sits back and does nothing can look for the imminent demise of the company.

But if you get involved in the planning and operation of the company, by helping them through the election of officers, guiding them in the writing of a constitution and bylaws, and helping them to discover their interests and plan ways of satisfying them, while at the same time ensuring that all who join are having a good time, then you will have the beginnings of a solid relationship that can last for many years.

With an older group, of course, or a group that starts out from such a good beginning, you will find that they will soon be able to run their own show. However, they will never outgrow the need for your interest, influence, guidance and experience, and you should always be there, ready to assist or stimulate at the appropriate time.

A new Venturer Handbook will be ready in 1972, preceded by articles in *The Canadian Leader*, to make your job easier.

We hope also to print an annual program guide with ideas, suggestions and samples of company programs for use across the country that we feel will be of interest and value to you, the advisor.

Look for these aids in the future and, meanwhile, make sure that, as an advisor, you are doing a full-time job with your company. You will find it an extremely satisfying undertaking.



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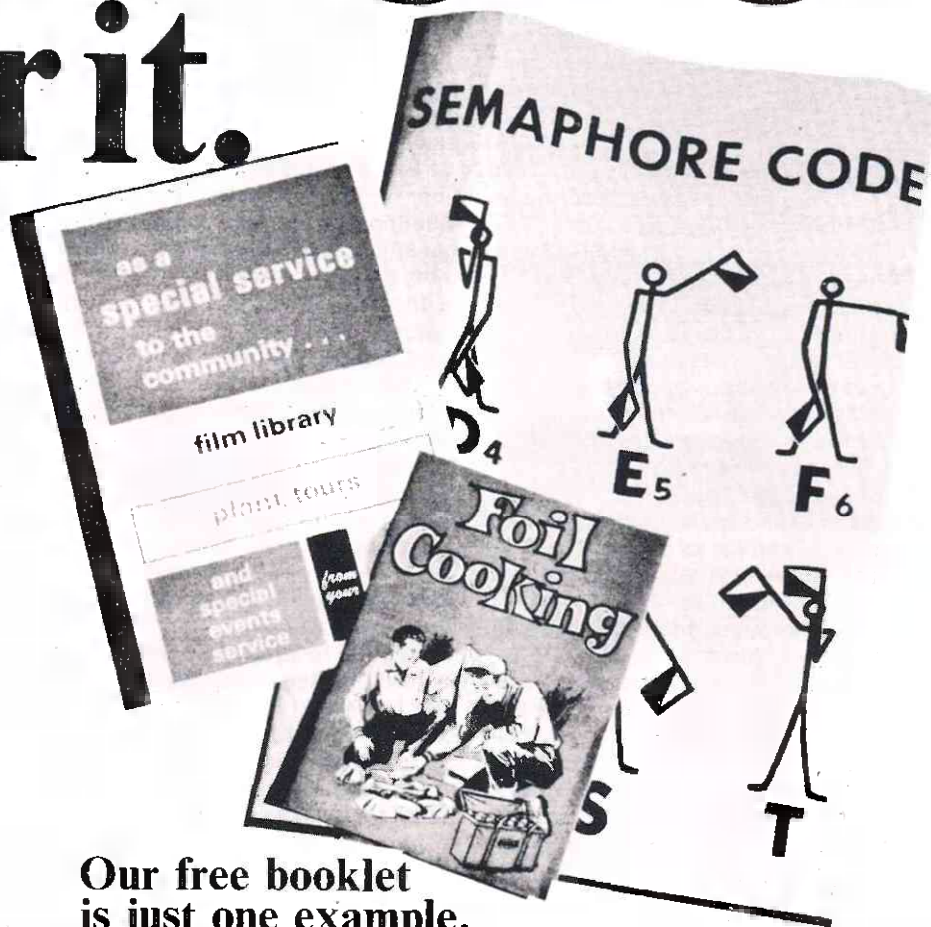
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## A Future for Every Child

Nearly 25 years ago on December 11, 1946, UNICEF was formed to help 20 million children in 14 European countries overcome the effects of disease and hunger caused by war.

Now, 25 years later, the work of UNICEF is even more important. It has changed from being purely an emergency organization to one dealing with long-term development of children. It works in 112 developing countries, helping hundreds of millions of children with long-range programs in education, health and nutrition.

UNICEF is always ready to assist children in times of natural disaster and recent examples are the earthquakes in Peru, tidal waves in East Pakistan and the civil war in Nigeria.

UNICEF works in close cooperation with the governments of the countries concerned and it is important to note that, for every dollar of UNICEF's aid in the form of skills, supplies and personnel, an average of 2½ times as much is given in the form of local aid and supplies by the country.

Funds for UNICEF's work come from voluntary contributions from governments and individuals. At the moment

the annual budget is \$72 million (less than 10 cents for each child in the developing world), with 123 countries contributing, some of whom are also receiving UNICEF aid. In Canada the Canadian UNICEF Committee, through its volunteers, raised last year over \$1.6 million in its programs at Hallowe'en, through the sale of greeting cards, through donations and participation in Miles for Millions. The federal government contribution was \$1.5 million.

The "Hallowe'en for UNICEF" program had its small beginnings in 1950 when a Sunday school in the United States decided to collect coins for needy children instead of just asking for treats. They sent their collection of \$17 to UNICEF.

Today millions of children in North America raise over \$4 million annually for UNICEF at Hallowe'en and have fun at the same time.

In Canada the "Hallowe'en for UNICEF" program got underway in 1955, and Scouts and Cubs from coast to coast have always taken an active part. Last year they were among the 700,000 young Canadians who raised over \$650,000 for UNICEF and had great fun doing it. The "Hallowe'en for UNICEF" program is not just a door-to-door canvass; youngsters are asked to carry a UNICEF box with them when they go on their regular trick-or-treat rounds so they can collect coins for the children of the developing world along with their normal treats. It is essentially an evening of sharing and, over the years, it has proved to be a most enjoyable and educational experience. Many children who were involved in Hallowe'en as youngsters carry over their interest into spontaneous programs during their time in high school. It is important that the collection of so many coins by young children retains its credibility and for this reason boxes are especially designed so that

they cannot be opened until the coins are finally counted. For the same reason it is important that the boxes are carried only on the night of Hallowe'en. In this way, too, the families of the community are ready to welcome the children just as they do other youngsters on Hallowe'en night.

The educational side of the "Hallowe'en for UNICEF" program is most important, and all groups organizing Hallowe'en collections are urged to make all possible use of the educational materials which the Canadian UNICEF Committee and its volunteer groups in each province have readily available. Films, posters, photographs and pamphlets are available on loan and speakers can often be arranged.

For older members of the Scouting Movement, helping UNICEF is not restricted only to the Hallowe'en program. Many groups have sponsored the sale of the UNICEF cards in their churches or communities. They have run festivals of nations, complete with national costumes, folk songs, dances and native foods and conducted all kinds of programs. A booklet of ideas is available from the Canadian UNICEF Committee.

There is very little that one can buy in Canada with ten cents, but UNICEF can protect a child from TB for one cent and has vaccinated over 300 million children against this disease. A few cents will buy a school book and only a few dollars will pay for part of a teacher's training course.

In our 25th Anniversary year we are looking forward to even greater success for our programs and involvement of Canadian youngsters. Against this must be balanced the ever-increasing need for help. Won't you help us help in our 25th Anniversary year? Please write the Canadian UNICEF Committee, 737 Church Street, Toronto 5, for further information and the address of your local or provincial UNICEF Committee.



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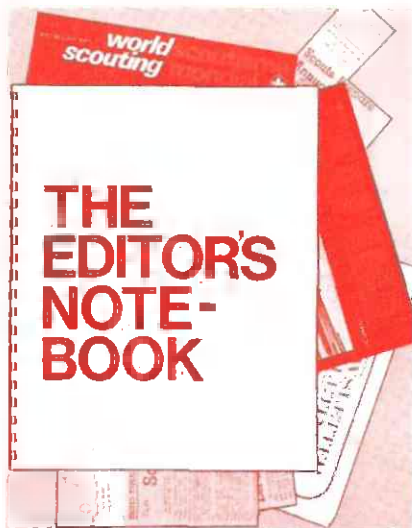
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SCOUTING Magazine, official adult-leader publication of Boy Scouts of America, recently ran an interesting story on *Joe Theismann*, who last year quarterbacked the famous Notre Dame football team. Theismann, a member of BSA since he joined Cub Scouts, told SCOUTING: "You can't be a leader without confidence in your own abilities. I mean confidence—not cockiness. There's a big difference. More than anything else, perhaps, Scouting builds confidence because Scouts acquire a real mixed grill of aptitudes and learn how to relate to others."

Joe, who had plenty of support in his Scouting from his parents — especially his mother, who works at the National Office, BSA, North Brunswick, New Jersey — recently was signed by the Toronto Argonauts of the Canadian Football League. You'll have a chance to see him play this fall.



Our thanks to the *Niagara Falls Review* for allowing us to use this photo they have titled, "Flipping Fun." The Cubs, Scouts and Venturers of St. Andrew's United Church, Niagara Falls, held a pancake day to raise funds, where they made and served over 600 pancakes. They are now planning their next pancake special.

Each year the Ontario Rovers sponsor a car rally and invite all provinces to participate. This year thirty-nine cars, each with a two-man team, took part in this test of driving and navigating skills. The course covered some 468 miles, over a variety of roads in unsettled weather. First prize in this year's "Rover 500" went to a team from the *81st Hamilton Crew*.

*Charles Stafford*, Director of Program Services at NHQ, has requested that the following changes be brought to the attention of troop Scouters.

#### SCOUT INTERPRETER BADGE CHANGE

Scouts who earn the Interpreter Badge (clasped hands) may also wear a flash indicating the other language(s) they speak. In uniform this flash will be worn immediately over the Interpreter Badge. Language flashes may also be purchased for wear on non-uniform items, as windbreakers.

#### CHALLENGE AWARD CHANGE

- 1) The Citizen Badge is no longer to be the prerequisite for this award.
- 2) In its place a troop may choose the appropriate stage of any one of the 12 achievement badges, in accordance with its wishes for activity focus.

We record with regret the passing of *Leslie G. Punchard*, executive assistant to the Red Cross National Director of Water Safety. Les, a former member of the executive staff, Boy Scouts of Canada, also served for ten years as Director of Water Safety for the Red Cross in Nova Scotia.

The National Training Institute was held in Ottawa at Carleton University in early July with 33 Scouters from all parts of Canada in attendance. A group of course-participants visited National Headquarters just as we received proof sheets of the June/July issue and we were glad of the opportunity to talk on our favourite subject, *The Canadian Leader*. Shown in the photo by Andre Proulx are: Jim MacDonald, Montreal; Vince McCabe, Delta, B.C.; the Editor; Tom Whittingham, Calgary; Syd Buckley, Dorval, Que.





If press clippings are an indicator, Canadian Scouting is really behind the *anti-pollution program*. Members of the *3rd group, Whitby, Ont.*, cleaned more than a ton of debris from the local beach . . . *North Waterloo District, Ont.*, holds eight scrap-paper drives annually . . . Four *Stratford* troops collected thousands of returnable bottles from householders (and made over \$600) . . . *Camosun District, Victoria*, collects reusable, repairable household items, that would perhaps be discarded, and turns them over to Goodwill Enterprises for the Handicapped.

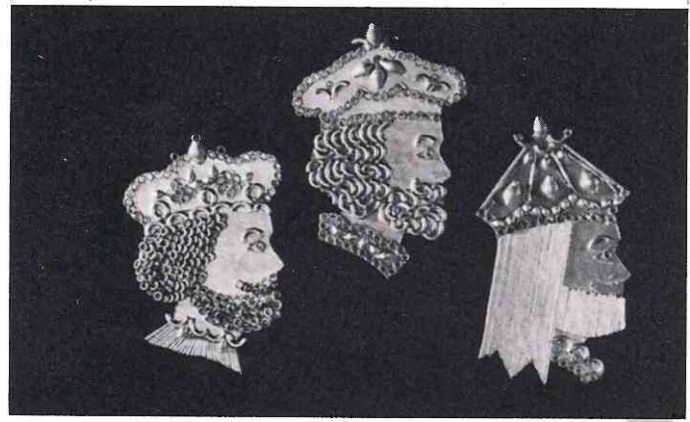


Canada's Chief Scout, Governor-General Roland C. Michener visited Calgary recently to help celebrate 60 years of Scouting in that city. After viewing this crosscut sawing, he spoke to thousands of boys, leaders and parents of his adventures as a pioneer member of the 1st Red Deer, Alberta, troop. Photo courtesy *The Albertan, Calgary*.

In May, *Pearl Hauta* and *Chris Gerrard* of the National Rover Conference committee visited NHQ to discuss NAROCO '71. On his return to Saskatoon, Chris learned he had been awarded the 1971 Governor-General's Medal as the most distinguished graduate receiving a first degree from the University of Saskatchewan. Chris received a bachelor of science degree with great distinction and is a double honours student in mathematics and economics. Both scholarship and leadership are considered for this award.

Chris is president of the Saskatchewan Rover Round Table and the Regina *Leader-Post* article was headlined, "Rover Scout is selected top graduate."

# LEADERS



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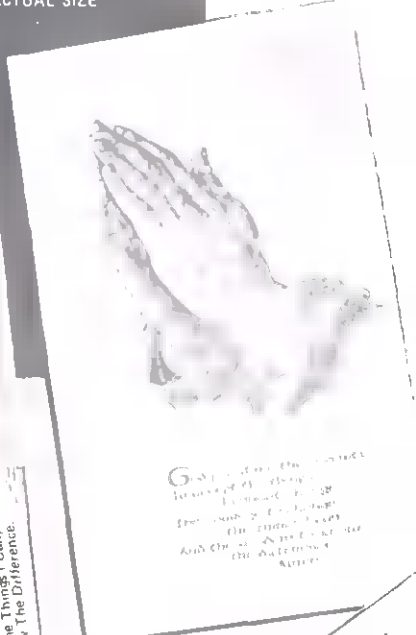
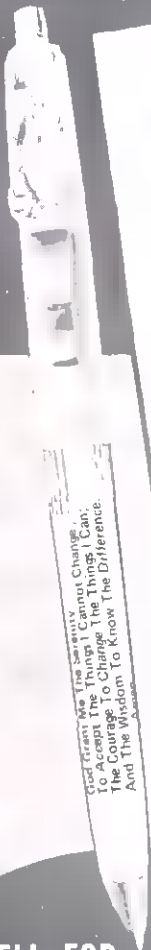
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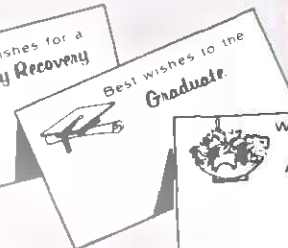
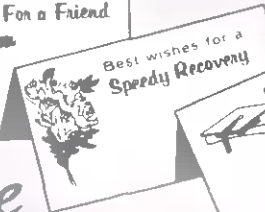
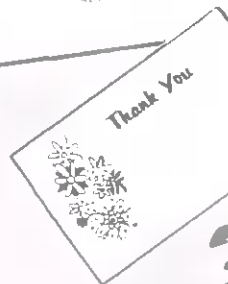
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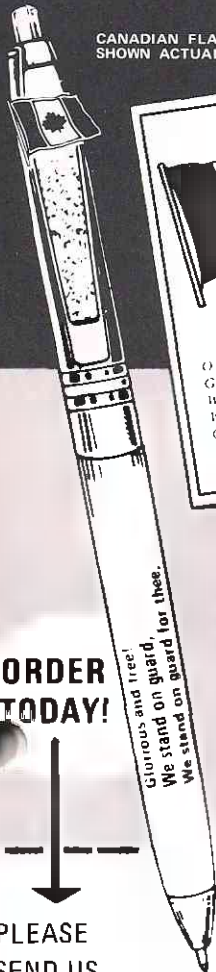
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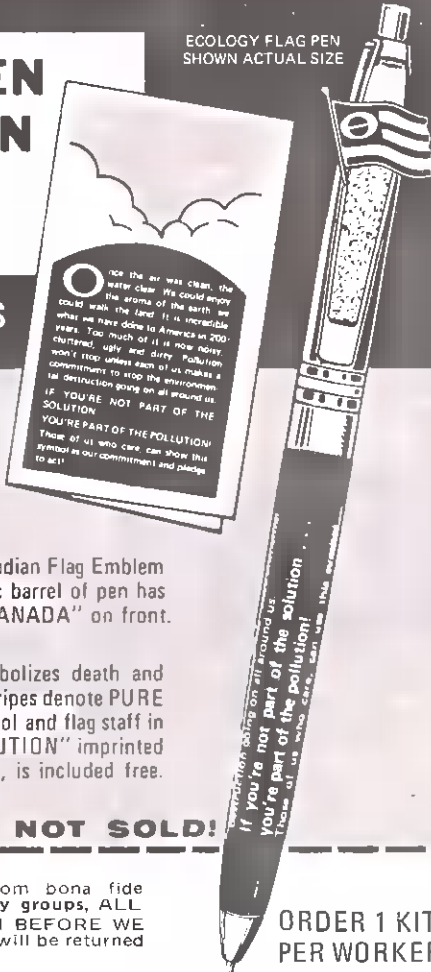
CANADIAN FLAG PEN SHOWN ACTUAL SIZE

### CANADIAN FLAG PEN ECOLOGY FLAG PEN

THE **"NOW"** FUND RAISING PENS!

FOR CIVIC MINDED GROUPS

◀ PROMOTE CANADA  
FIGHT POLLUTION ▶



ECOLOGY FLAG PEN SHOWN ACTUAL SIZE

**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.

**PAY AFTER YOU SELL! RETURN ALL NOT SOLD!**

**ORDER TODAY!**

PLEASE SEND US

THE FOLLOWING KITS AT \$15.00 PER KIT

(25 Pens and Gift Folders Per Kit)

— GOLDEN PRAYING HANDS KITS

— CANADIAN FLAG KITS

— ECOLOGY FLAG KITS

— TOTAL KITS

MINIMUM ORDER - 2 KITS

**IMPORTANT:** Since we can only honor those inquiries from bona fide Fraternal, Church, Civic, School and Community groups, ALL INFORMATION REQUESTED BELOW MUST BE FILLED IN BEFORE WE CAN HONOR THIS ORDER. Save time and do it NOW! Order will be returned unless we have ALL information.

Name of Group .....  
 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 .....  
 Home Address .....  
 City ..... Province ..... Zone .....  
 Phone (if none, write none) .....

ORDER 1 KIT PER WORKER

ORDER 8 KITS YOU KEEP \$80.00

ORDER 16 KITS YOU KEEP \$160.00

ORDER 40 KITS YOU KEEP \$400.00

ORDER 80 KITS YOU KEEP \$800.00

YOU MAY RETURN ANY UNSOLD KITS

MAIL TO DEPT. 9310

**TERMS:** You have TWO MONTHS (60 Days) to pay! (Plenty of time to complete your campaign.) UNSOLD KITS may be returned for FULL CREDIT! Everything shipped to you PREPAID.

Signature of person authorized to order (if under 21, Parent or Officer of group must sign)



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# NEW!

## A Canadian Song Book

**"THE CAMPFIRE SONGBOOK"** — crammed full of the most popular songs, openings and closings. Give your campfire that extra 'something' with this dandy little book.

Catalog 20-602 ..... 45¢

# NEW!

## A Canadian Games Book

**"GAMES GALORE"** — nearly three hundred, fun-tested games for all boys — new — exciting.

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# NEW!

## A Canadian Program Aid

**"SCOUT PROGRAM PLANNING GUIDE"** — twenty-four pages packed with information, ideas and suggestions on how to plan activities. Covers program goals, emergency skills, Scout-craft skills, conservation, pollution, citizenship, map & compass, Scout/Guide Week, troop meetings, special events, monthly plan of action. Includes a chart for yearly plan, "A Sack-full of Ideas" and a "Resource Mine."

Fulfills needs expressed by leaders.

Catalog 20-476 ..... 45¢

# NOW

AVAILABLE THROUGH YOUR SCOUT DEALER, SCOUT OFFICE  
or from SUPPLY SERVICES.

# songs & games



Goblins, ghosts and witches have their annual frolic on the last night of October — an evening that is a perennial favourite for a Hallowe'en party for Cubs and Scouts. A really good party needs many games to involve all, and food, and music.

*All Through the Night* is a Welsh folksong for which there are numerous translations from the Welsh. Many will know this melody to which the hymn, *God Thiat Madest Earth and Heaven*, is sung.

Groups that close their evenings with Taps might like to learn the French version, sung to the same tune as the English.

## THE MILLER OF THE DEE

- There was a jolly miller once  
Lived on the river Dee;  
He worked and sung from morn till night,  
No lark more blithe than he.  
And this the burden of his song  
For ever used to be —  
‘I care for nobody, no, not I,  
If nobody cares for me.’

- I live by my mill, she is to me  
Like parent, child and wife;  
I would not change my station  
For any other in life.  
No lawyer, surgeon, or doctor,  
E'er had a groat from me —  
And I care for nobody, no, not I,  
If nobody cares for me.

Then, like the miller, bold and free,  
Let us rejoice and sing,  
The days of youth were made for glee,  
And time is on the wing.  
The song shall pass from me to thee,  
And round this jovial ring,  
And all in heart and voice agree  
To sing, ‘Long live the King.’

## ALL THROUGH THE NIGHT

- While the stars are shining brightly  
All thro' the night:  
Earth is sleeping soft and lightly  
All thro' the night;  
Rest until the day is dawning,  
And the sun all things adorning,  
○ Calls the earth to greet the morning,  
Gone is the night.

## CAT'S TAIL

- Divide Cubs into two teams. Hide several pieces of cloth or yarn — a different colour for each team. One Cub on each team is chosen as a “cat without a tail.”

- On signal, all Cubs search for tails of their colour. As a piece is found, it should be tied to the belt of the cat, who ties others to it as they are found.

At the end of five minutes, the winner is the side whose cat has the longest tail.

- 

## BLOW! BLOW! BLOW!

Form two teams — the ‘ghosts’ and the ‘witches.’

Take a grinning Jack-o'-lantern with a glowing candle and place it in the centre of a table.

One at a time, lead each ghost and witch to the Jack-o'-lantern. Blindfold him and turn him around three times. Then tell him to blow out the candle. He may blow three times and, if the candle goes out, he wins a point for his team.

- WITCH DOCTORS

About every fourth Cub is chosen as a witch doctor. These run about, putting spells on all the Cubs they can by touching them. When bewitched, a Cub stands transfixed and still, until the spell has been taken off by being touched by a free Cub. Thus there is a race between witch doctors and others.

A time-limit should be fixed, and if all are not bewitched in that time, witch doctors are deemed to have lost.

- Distinguish witch doctors from others by tying a scarf around an arm.

**NEW...**

**FREEZE-DRIED**

- BEEF STEAKS
- BONELESS PORK CHOPS
- HAMBURGER PATTIES
- PORK SAUSAGE PATTIES
- COOKED GROUND BEEF
- COOKED DICED CHICKEN

*NOW AVAILABLE IN POUCHES*

**FREEZE-DRY FOODS LIMITED**

579 Speers Road  
Oakville, Ontario, Canada



**UP JENKINS**

Two teams sit on opposite sides of a table with team captains sitting at the ends. The captain of one team passes a coin to the first boy on his team and he passes it on. It may pass back and forth from one team member to another, under the table.

Any time the captain of the opposite team may call, "Up, Jenkins." The boys on the team with the coin hold their hands up over their heads, fists clenched. The captain calls, "Down, Jenkins," and the boys slap their hands, palms down, on the table, keeping the coin hidden under one of the palms.

The first boy on the opposite team guesses who has the coin and commands that boy to "show up." The boy must lift his hands. If the guess is right, the guessing team gets a point and a chance to hide the coin. If the guess is wrong, the first team gets a point and a chance to hide the coin again.

Ten-cent or one-cent coins are best for hiding in small hands.

**CHOW LINE**

Equipment required: a toothpick for each boy; two pie pans of raisins.

Divide boys into two teams; line up facing each other. On signal, the first player in each team takes a pan of raisins and the toothpick of the player next to him and feeds him four raisins. Then No. 2 takes the pan of raisins and the toothpick of No. 3 and feeds him four raisins. This continues to the last boy in the team, who must run with the raisins to the head of the line and feed the first player who has not yet been fed. Winner is the first team finishing the chow line.

**SHADOWS OF EVENING**

*(Tune: Abide with Me)*

Shadows of evening softly gather round,  
Soon night will cover this our camping ground,  
Lord, ere we slumber let us bend the knee,  
And for Thy blessings render thanks to Thee.

Quicken our thoughts, so that we all may be  
Swift to forgive, instant in charity,  
Strengthen our hands that we may work like men,  
Make of each Scout a worthy citizen.

Keep one and all, that we, our lives throughout,  
May keep the Promise of the Scout,  
To fear Thy name, give Honour to the Queen,  
And to those needing it assistance bring.

Help us to keep our Honour burnished bright,  
That it may guide us through the darkest night,  
Look down and bless us as we pray to Thee,  
And make us strong in Truth and Loyalty.

Guard Thou our rest, Lord, that when we awake,  
Our daily tasks may cheerfully uptake,  
In all our actions may we ever strive  
To build Thy kingdom all throughout our life.

**TAPS**

*(In French)*

C'est la nuit  
Tout est bien  
Dans les bois,  
Les collines  
Et des plaines;  
C'est la nuit  
Tout est bien  
Et Dieu vient.

# UP, UP AND AWAY

See Page 32



## You've got to earn it.

It's 8 inches high, made of walnut and copper and if your name is on it, you've got a right to be proud. This shield is the highest of several achievement awards in CIL's Shooting Sports Program. The program, which has 37,500 members in 1,250 clubs across Canada, allows you to compete in your own club at your own pace. It is sponsored by CIL to develop top-level competition, good sportsmanship and safe gun-handling among club members.

### Find out how.

To find out how you can win awards like this, send this coupon to  
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EACH ADDITIONAL  
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**WOVEN FLASHES:** 6 doz. \$7.50  
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ONTARIO RESIDENTS ONLY ADD 5% RETAIL TAX  
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FLASHES must be ordered direct from:

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 Box 116, Belleville, Ont.  
 (these are not sold through stores)



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