

THE CANADIAN

FEBRUARY 1972

leader



packsack

By Elizabeth Daniels
Extension Member, Wolf Cub Subcommittee

Winter Overnight Bivouac

This somewhat unusual adventure took place in February 1971, in heavy snow conditions, at a site near the Old Welland Canal, about five miles from the city of Niagara Falls. Those participating were seven senior Cubs, the Cubmaster and his assistant, and the duration was from 9 a.m. Saturday to 5 p.m. Sunday.

Permission was received in writing from each of the boys' parents, and special clothing instructions issued: layered clothing, parkas or duffle coats, extra heavy socks and mitts.

The gear and supplies were transported as far as possible by road, and thence on toboggans and sleds to the designated campsite. A bivouac lean-to and reflector fire were constructed, and the latter kept going all night.

It was foreseen that a large supply of wood would be required for the reflector and cooking fires so a chain saw was part of the gear, as was sufficient drinking water in five-gallon plastic

containers. Melted snow was used for personal and dish washing. A thermometer was taken and the temperature in the lean-to maintained at about 62 degrees. The boys slept in sleeping bags on spruce boughs.

The menu? Lunch on Saturday: hot dogs and hamburgers, plus fruit. Dinner: pork chops with applesauce and mashed potatoes; fruit. Sunday breakfast: juice, bacon and eggs, toast and jam. Lunch: Mulligan stew. The preferred beverage was hot chocolate made with powdered milk.

Activities consisted of skating (along the Old Canal), tracking (along prepared trails), exploring (geology in a nearby quarry), tobogganing, plus a rousing game of flashlight tag on Saturday night.

Late Sunday morning the small group was joined by the rest of the pack. One father was coordinator of this part of the project, and there was active participation from the other

fathers, not only in providing transportation but by remaining to assist and enjoy.

The highlight of the Sunday afternoon program was a walk along a section of the Bruce Trail and, with the aid of flashlights, through an abandoned tunnel under the canal, noted for its fantastic ice formations in winter. Lunch was cooked on the trail for the whole pack. On enquiring whether the Mulligan stew was the Cubmaster's own recipe, he said, "Not really"; but, in a sense, it was. Each Cub was required to bring a can of his favourite stew, meat or vegetable; then all the contents were dumped into the same pot and, *voilà*, Mulligan stew! One father also brought a pound of butter and loaves of crusty Italian bread, hot from the baker's oven, to go with it. This eminently practical dish has become a tradition with this pack for on-the-trail dining, and even the Cubs who don't normally like stew enjoy this because there is always the element of surprise!

No problems were encountered on this outing, due, I suspect, to the detailed planning and careful preparation; and a great time was had by all. One Cub did get wet playing in the snow, but he was promptly taken back to the campsite, stripped, rubbed down and popped into his sleeping bag in the lean-to, where he remained while his clothes were dried by the fire. He suffered no ill effects.

It should be emphasized that the Cubmaster, David Allan, is an experienced woodsman who firmly believes in putting the "out" in Scouting in all seasons. He succeeded, in this instance, in giving his older Cubs an exciting taste of winter wilderness camping, only five miles from home base.

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JAMES F. MACKIE, Editor

BEATRICE LAMBIE, Assistant Editor MICHEL PLANT, Editorial and Advertising

COVER



Shortly before he retired to Kenya in 1938, B.-P. posed for this official, government photo in the garden at Pax Hill. He was then in his 80's and had seen Scouting grow from the experimental Brownsea camp to a worldwide Movement. A. P. Herbert's words were so true when he wrote:

Few pioneers live long enough to see
what they have done;

Most men are glad if they can leave the world
a single son;

Did ever a man, before he died, see
such a dream come true?

Did any leave so many living monuments
as you?

Photo: Central Office of Information, London

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SUPPLY SERVICES

NEWS

Our hopes of catching up with the back-order situation, expressed here in the January **Canadian Leader**, were a little optimistic. We have heard from some suppliers that the problems with the procurement of materials for making uniforms are getting more acute.

The latest big difficulty is with material for **Cub Jerseys**; the grey jersey is now being imported from the United States. And we have had to turn to other than Canadian sources for suitable material for the green shirt. Negotiations have taken time and we are still catching up. Please bear with us.


The situation with **Cub Longs and Shorts** is quite serious. Our supplier had to reject a 10,000-yard lot because of poor dyeing; at press time we are hoping for further supplies by the end of January.

By some quirk in shipping arrangements, our new supply of **Scout rucksacs** (51-128), so badly needed by many as Christmas presents, landed in Spain — it may be a few weeks yet before we receive them. We apologize to those who were disappointed.

Has your group purchased its **Banquet Supplies** yet? **Scout-Guide Week** is only two weeks or so away — the attractive **Table Flags**, illustrated with other items on page 0 of your catalogue, really enhance your table.

The new **Link Badge** now is available, introduced for wear by a Scout to indicate he has been a Wolf Cub. If it is his wish to wear it, this will be awarded to a boy when he is invested as a Scout; it will be worn on the sash — available through your Scout office; catalogue 01-551; price 15¢.

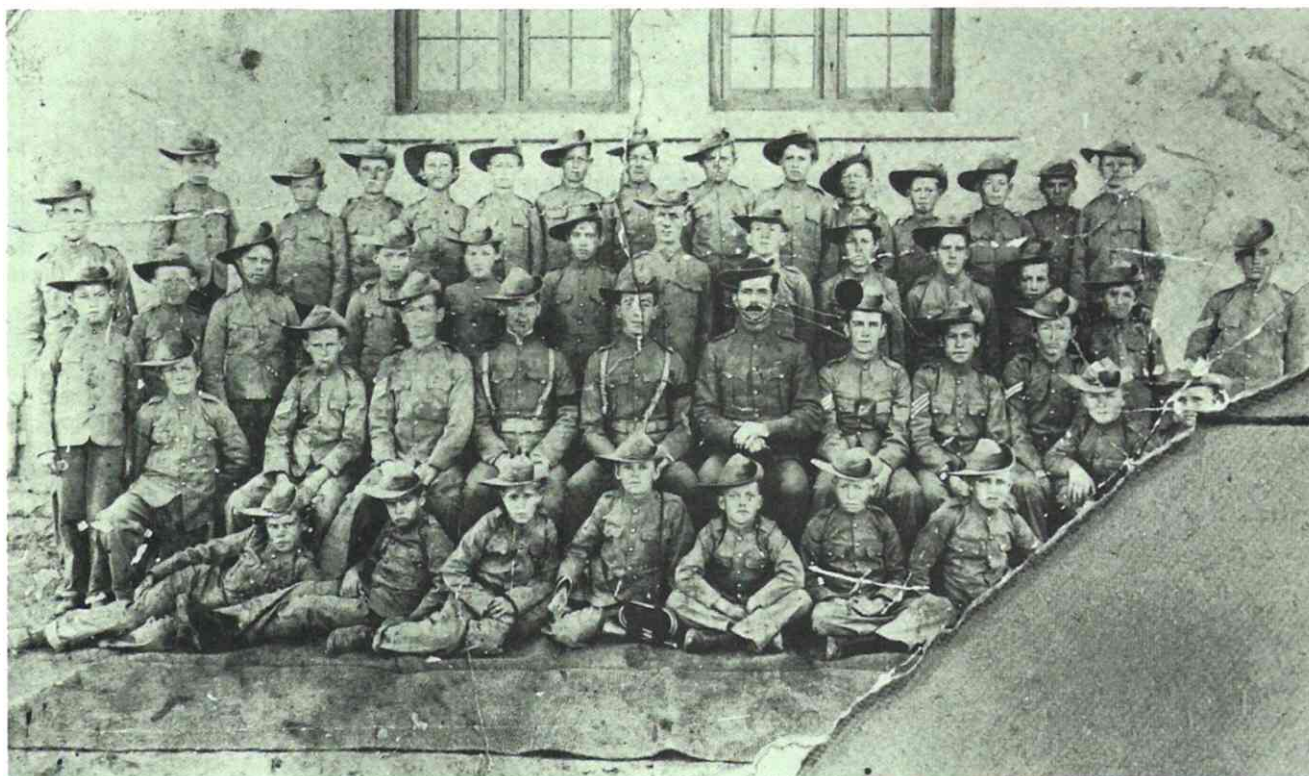
The **Cub Toque** (catalogue 40-119), green and yellow wool, has been discontinued. We introduce the new "**Ski-Matic**" Toque as a replacement; for details, see the advertisement on page 23.



CANOE TRIPS
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Mafeking Messengers



4

By Linden Bradfield Webster

Photos by Charles Koep, Johannesburg and Proulx Brothers, Ottawa

Mr. Linden Bradfield Webster, who is 85 years old, is probably one of the very few men alive today who took an active part in the Siege of Mafeking. His father, Captain Daniel Webster, who fought in the Kaffir Wars in the Eastern Cape under General, Sir Henry Smith, had a shop in Mafeking and, as a result, the Webster family were very much involved when hostilities broke out in October 1899. Mr. Webster still retains vivid memories of what took place during the eight months that Lord Baden-Powell and his little force held off the overwhelming might of the Boer Commandos.

After the siege, Linden Webster was one of the contingent which represented Mafeking at the coronation of King Edward VII.

Reminiscing on the siege, Webster says:

"Well before the war, about a year before, we were formed and were called Cadets. We were issued with a bandolier, a tunic and a forage cap; otherwise it was 'dress as you like.'

"I was only a lad when Baden-Powell arrived in Mafeking. I recall that it was soon after his arrival that, amongst others, he sent for my father. It was not long after this that I overheard my father telling my mother to start preparing for war with the Boers. We had many friends amongst the Boers who often called at our shop. The discussion was whether or not there would be war. The Boers said they would ride over the Transvaal border and take the town in the first week.

"On October 4th the headmaster dismissed the school, and what a great joy it was to all of us school-

children — no more school. Nobody gave any consideration to what was going to happen to us. (We were to have practically twelve months without any schooling at all.) When the headmaster went, there was nothing for us to do but sit at home. We couldn't go anywhere and had to sit at home, and we had to sit quietly, too.

"It was obvious, however, that the Colonel, as B.-P. was known, had been preparing for hostilities. As soon as war was declared, various divisions of the Cape Police moved into the town from the Vryburg area and, at the same time, the Protectorate Regiment entered the town from the north, so that the town had already become a military camp before the first shot was fired on October 15.

"After war was declared, we did not see any Boers but, on the morning of October 15, at about 10, they opened up with cannon fire. There was a mad panic in the town, and mothers gathered up their children and ran for shelter.

"We fled to the Kaffir-stad (native village) because it was in a valley. However, after that first day, my mother refused to go back to it, and my father decided to make a dugout next to the shop. Until this was completed, the bags of produce inside were used for our protection. My mother had 50 bags of potatoes in the store and with these she made a fort for us.

"Within that first week, B.-P. decided that every man or boy who could be used would fall under the colours. All fit boys from the age of 12 to 15 had to report to his HQ where they were addressed by him and Lord Cecil. I was amongst this group. We were told that we

were to be employed as dispatch runners. Our officer was Lt. Goodyear and our sergeants were Luke Green and Ivan Stenson. We went to Julius Weill's shop where the men were issued with uniforms. We were given trousers and puttees so that the bicycle chains didn't catch our trousers. We were divided into teams and allocated to various positions in the town. Together with two brothers, Len and Tom Brown, I was allocated to the Colonel's HQ.

"We went from half-past eight to half-past one, and then from half-past one the other group of three attended to that point. All the others had two beats, but we had three and we worked at that point every day. They gave us each a bicycle but they painted the handlebars and wheel rims black so that, if we went across the road, there was no reflection.

"I remember that the officers all gathered there at about 16.00 (hours) each day to get their orders and the password for the night. Sunday was our day off from the war as a result of an agreement between the opposing forces. We had inter-unit football and cricket matches, carnivals, etc., and this helped to break the tension of the war. However, I recall that, just before Christmas, the Boers broke this agreement by launching an attack on a Sunday morning. Other than getting away with our Christmas dinner of 19 horses, they achieved very little.

"Horse meat was, of course, a regular part of our diet; so were mule and donkey meat. In fact, at the end, we had to eat the hide as well. We received meat twice a week. Toward the end of the siege, we also received a ration of Sowen — named after the man who dreamed it up. This was a sloppy porridge made from horse oats.

"I remember well the famous attack made by our forces on Guntree fort. We, in the town, were convinced that traitors had leaked the news of the attack to the Boers. It was in this attack that Fitz-Clarence and, I think, six others were awarded VC's. If I remember rightly, Fitz-Clarence was killed on top of the fort.

"I had a lucky escape on one occasion. I was due to come off shift at 14.00; things being very quiet and I being only a young lad, I forgot all about the war. Instead of using the trenches to get home, I gaily wandered across the open ground. Suddenly a bullet whistled past my ear. As I dropped to the ground, a hail of bullets fell around me. I managed to reach cover safely but, when my father heard about it, he wanted to give me a hiding. However, I had learned my lesson.

"Strangely enough, about a year after the war, my father and I were visiting some farmers in the Lichtenburg (Western Transvaal) area. One of them, Koos Snyman by name, was reputed to be one of the finest shots in the Transvaal. In discussing the war, my father happened to mention this incident in which I had been involved. Koos Snyman looked at me and laughed. 'Magtig,' he said, 'I was the man who fired that shot. You're lucky to be alive — I was sure I'd killed you.'

"When news came through that Kimberley had been relieved, we knew that we were next on the list. There was great rejoicing in the town. They knew to a day when we could expect the relieving forces. The newspaper published it as 20-19-18 days to go, and so on. On May 13, we could see the dust of the relief forces toward the south.

"On the evening of May 16 the first troops came in, seven men from the Imperial Light Horse Regiment, led by my cousin, Sgt. Bert Jefferson.

"A lot of people have criticized Baden-Powell for the siege. We were about 2,000 strong, including us boys, and at one stage we had 12,000 Boers around us. What would we have achieved by going out to fight them? I believe that Baden-Powell achieved what he set out to do — to keep a large body of the Boers occupied and away from the main fields of battle at Ladysmith.

"B.-P. was a great man and a magnificent leader."





SAFE BICYCLING COURSE

In this age of speed, human life has become a cheap commodity, or so it would seem from the daily reports of accidental deaths on radio and television and in newspapers. What is so sad is that many of these fatal accidents might have been avoided through the use of a little common sense and a greater respect for the powerful automobile, motor cycle or snow vehicle involved in the mishap.

Every leader in Boy Scouts of Canada has an opportunity to influence the drivers of tomorrow and, in the process, possibly help to cut down on the number of lives lost unnecessarily in the future. Highway safety sessions, personal example and special visits to driver-training courses will all help to prepare the boys for the future.

But something even more practical is a safe bicycling course, because every one of your boys who operates a bicycle, regardless of age, uses public roads and streets and is, therefore, not only subject to the same traffic rules and regulations that govern motorists but also subject to the same dangers.

The Canada Safety Council recently produced a Safe Bicycling Course and has made it available at very little cost to all who are interested in preparing youth for the future. In their letter to parents, they point out a number of very important facts concerning the child who owns and operates a bicycle:

- Bicycles come in all shapes and sizes. The right size and design for the child can only be determined by his height, skill and experience.
- Many bicycles are purchased with the mistaken idea that the child will grow into the vehicle.
- The example set by adults determines to a large degree the attitudes of the children. Parents (and Scouters) remain the child's best teachers. Parental experience and concern will, more than anything else, help the child become a safe bicycle driver and, later, a safe motorist.
- The number of bicycle accidents is increasing steadily. These accidents should not be written off as the price of progress. More often than not, bicycle accidents are caused by the youngsters' total ignorance of traffic regulations, improper choice of bicycle size and design and lack of capabilities of the vehicle and of the maintenance required.
- A cyclist has no protection. Experience shows that the driver of a bicycle involved in an accident with a car is the one most likely to be killed or injured.
- In this day of high traffic density in residential, commercial and rural areas, children must be alert to the dangers of improper action on public thoroughfares and to the ways of avoiding these dangers. Leaving a child's safety entirely in the hands of motorists is expecting a great deal of others.

- *Too many people think of bicycles as toys — don't buy your child a bicycle and send him or her to play in traffic.*

The course prepared by the Canada Safety Council is divided into five parts:

PART 1 — Bicyclists and their vehicles

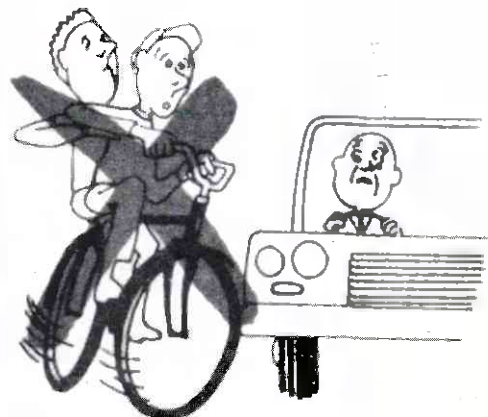
- a) Vehicles and their origin
- b) The need for signs and traffic rules
- c) Responsibilities of bicyclists
- d) Types of bicycles
- e) How to choose a bicycle
- f) Bicycle maintenance

PART 2 — Bicyclists in traffic

- a) Proper driving manoeuvres
- b) Arm signals for bicyclists
- c) Traffic signs — their shape and meaning
- d) Traffic lights
- e) Pavement markings
- f) Stops; turns; crossings; changing lanes; passing; highway driving; night driving
- g) Right-of-way

PART 3 — Rules governing bicyclists' movements and bicycle equipment

- a) Traffic rules governing bicyclists' movements
- b) Rules governing bicycle equipment

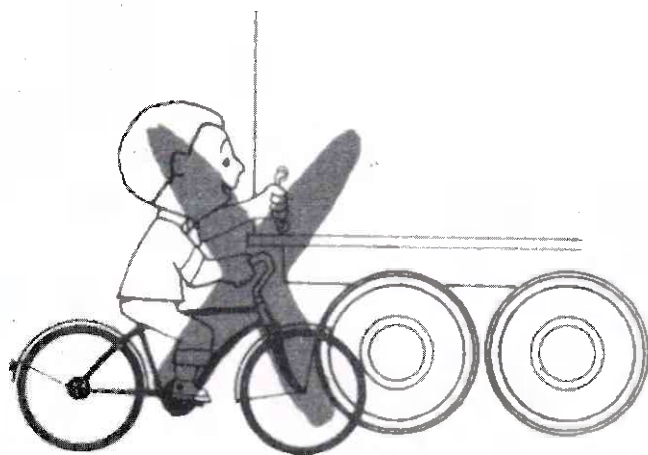


PART 4 — The concept of safety in traffic

- a) Defensive bicycling
- b) Safe bicycling rules

PART 5 — The Rodeo

The course, which includes 17 skill-developing exercises, is a six-hour programme of instruction to develop knowledge, skills, and attitudes necessary for safe bicycling. Designed by the Canada Safety Council as a cooperative effort for educators, organized groups such as Cub packs and Scout troops and traffic officers in charge of safety education in the schools, it can also be sponsored at the community



level. If you want to aid more than the boys in your own group, you might consider recommending it on a district level or secure sponsorship through a service club for all youngsters in a specific area.

The Course is aimed at grades one-to-six students and the activities and methods of teaching were selected for and adapted to two age groups: 6 to 9 and 10 to 13.

Made up of 29 sections, 12 theory and 17 practice, the number of sections presented during one session can be governed by the amount of time available. The Course ends with a Rodeo and the presentation of certificates and, possibly, prizes.

The Course materials cost \$1 per participant and include a 45-page handbook that is very well illustrated, test sheets, inspection check list, rodeo check list, graduation card and instruction: six hours — three theory and three practice.

With spring just around the corner, now is the time to start to plan your local bicycle safety course, and full information is available from The Canada Safety Council, 30 The Driveway, Ottawa K2P 1C9, or from your local cooperating agency:

Newfoundland Safety Council
P.O. Box 5123
St. John's, Nfld.

Prince Edward Island Safety Council
46 Upper Hillsboro
Charlottetown, P.E.I.

New Brunswick Safety Council, Inc.
364 York Street
Fredericton, N.B.

Nova Scotia Highway Safety Council
P.O. Box 621
Halifax, N.S.

Service de la Sécurité Routière
Ministère des Transports
880, Chemin Ste-Foy
Quebec, Que.

Ontario Safety League
409 King Street West
Toronto 129, Ont.

Greater Winnipeg Safety Council
233 Portage Avenue, Ste. 206
Winnipeg 2, Man.

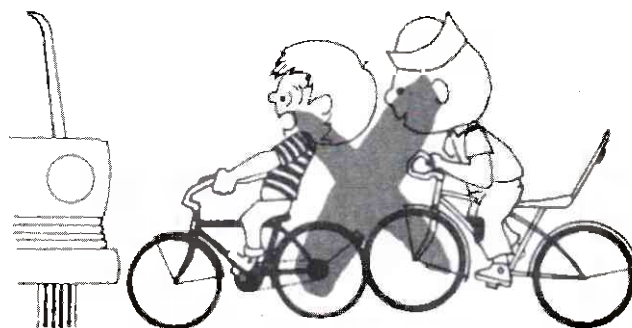
Saskatchewan Safety Council
2149 Albert Street
Regina, Sask.

Alberta Safety Council
10526 Jasper Avenue
Edmonton 14, Alta.

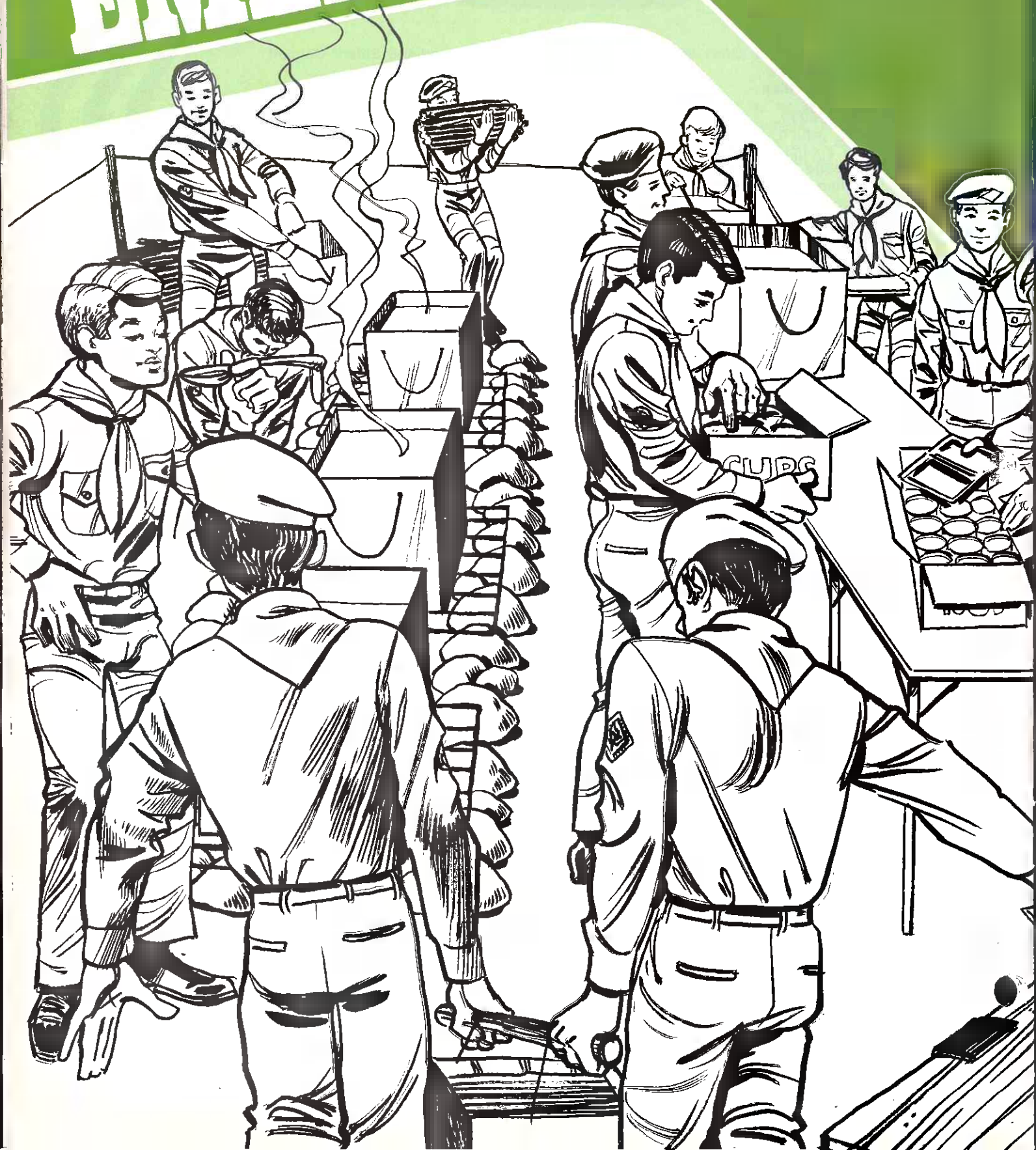
British Columbia Safety Council
1477 West Pender Street
Vancouver 5, B.C.

Remember, bicycles are very much a part of modern traffic and, as such, their riders must be properly trained and equipped. Every year, more than 150 Canadian children are killed in bicycle accidents. More than 5,000 suffer injury. With the increased interest in cycling as a sport, the prospects for the future are alarming.

YOU CAN HELP!



EMERGENCY...



Over the years Scouting has done its part in time of emergency. During both world wars, Scouts, especially in Europe and Asia, were in the front line and did yeoman service whenever and wherever needed. Their record is a proud one.

If an emergency arose in your community tomorrow, would you and your boys be capable of rendering useful assistance? Have you provided them with realistic, basic training to face disaster? When you teach first aid, cooking and pioneering, do you stress that sometime, some place, this information and skill could save lives? If not, possibly you are doing your boys a disservice.

A recent lead line in a news story from a San Francisco newspaper stated, "A Scout demonstration of preparedness in Golden Gate Park today proved their capability of feeding 10,000!" Here's the story behind this amazing statement, a wonderful example of preparedness for emergency feeding.

The San Francisco Bay Area Council had recruited several troops and Explorer posts to assist the American Red Cross chapter with their civil defence emergency feeding project. Scouts were to be first on the scene, a vanguard to give the immediate feeding help needed in case of disaster. Red Cross units,

manned by volunteers from the culinary units, would take over later. Storage of food and transportation of their comparatively more massive equipment required about 48 hours for their teams to become operational. Needed to span this time gap was light, easily transported equipment, minimum food supplies and the primitive skills of building open fireplaces and fires in order to boil water — a setup for the Scouts.

Each patrol was a feeding team; the members acquired or constructed, stored and transported their own equipment (see list). Each Scout provided his personal gear. Wearing uniform on emergency service was a "must." He reported, packed and prepared to stay on the job for 48 hours, if necessary.

Troops mobilized as units and operated under their own leadership. Average time for a troop to mobilize for service was 1½ hours; getting to the assigned emergency feeding site and setting up took another hour. Within 3 hours of the first mobilization signal, each Scout patrol had enough water boiling in their improvised 5-gallon-can cook pots to make and serve hot soup or coffee to 250 persons.

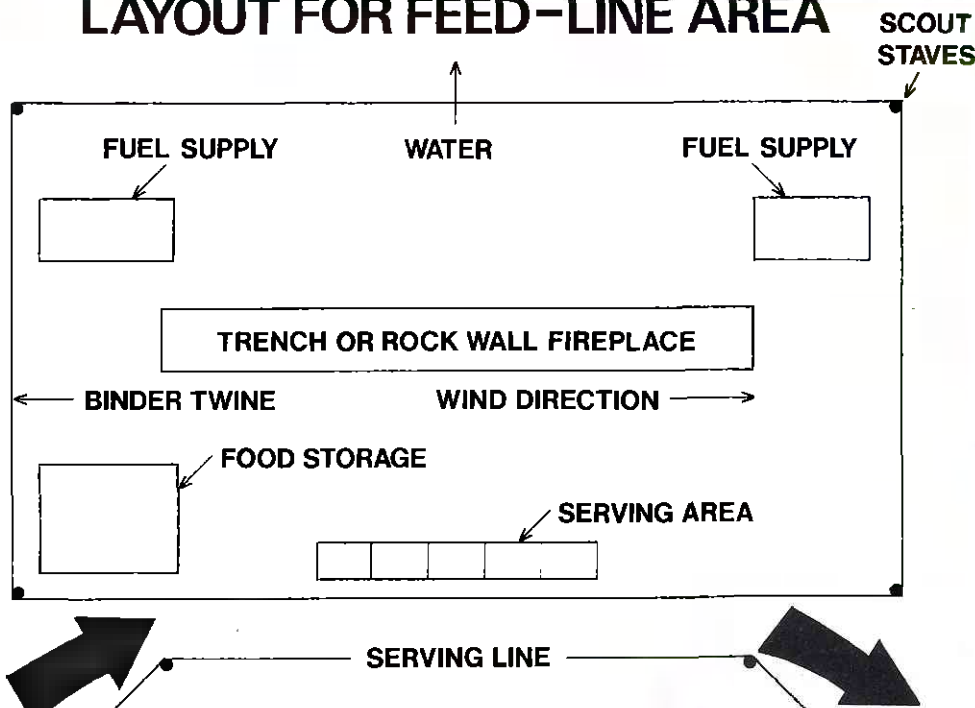
The equipment list of each patrol included the following:

- 4 - 5-gallon-cans (clean, top end removed, wire loop bales on rim)
- 4 - grates or grills (old refrigerator shelves or 3-foot lengths of construction steel)
- 2 - trench shovels
- 1 - ¾" axe
- 8 - Scout staves
- 1 - supply of fire starters
- 1 - "pineapple" roll, binder twine (500 feet to mark traffic control of serving area)

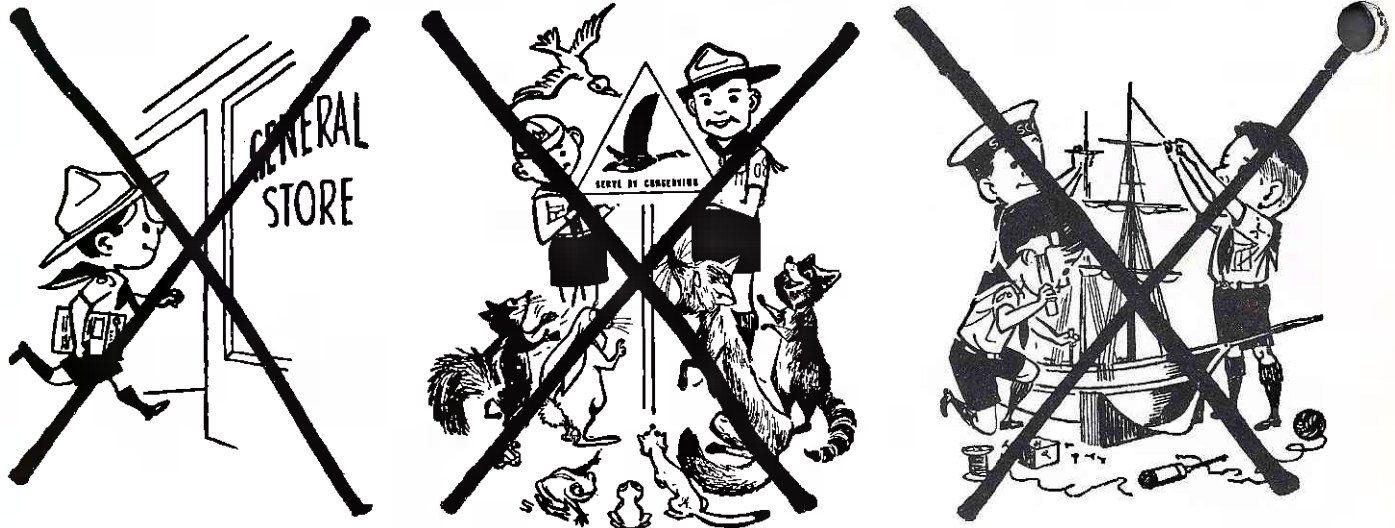
Note: Hot cups, powdered coffee and canned bouillon powder were provided by Red Cross.

(continued on page 31)

LAYOUT FOR FEED-LINE AREA



IT'S OUR TURN...



TO CHANGE THE

By R. E. Milks, Assistant Director
Relationships & Information Services

Photos by Proulx Brothers, Ottawa

10

Recently, the Committee on Youth Report to the Secretary of State came across my desk. This report is entitled *It's Your Turn*. I commend the report to all in Scouting who are responsible for publicity, promotion or public relations.

There is always a danger in using statements out of context. However, three statements in this report define the image of Scouting as it is seen by youth (aged 15-24) — an image that should cause us concern if we are interested in retaining or recruiting members to the Venturer and Rover sections.

"For many years, voluntary youth organizations assumed responsibility for the out-of-school recreational and social needs of young people. These agencies were governed primarily by paternalistic assumptions about the "idealism" of youth — youth being viewed as a pliable resource which social organizations must attempt to channel. This thinking has determined the nature of most youth programs in Canada. As this operational premise loses its legitimacy in the eyes of youth, and as many of their functions are assumed by educational institutions and government departments, the voluntary organizations are reassessing their role."

"The major challenge is that voluntary youth organizations are losing their appeal for the young; their traditional programs are becoming less popular. Youth everywhere are frustrated by the fact that adult-run organizations continue to equate leisure activity with competitive physical recreation. Youth are rejecting the highly-structured, paternalistic fashion in which many voluntary organizations operate. In this age of "participatory democracy," youth are demanding open, unstructured situations in which they can shape and determine their own activities. For these reasons, membership in many

voluntary organizations is declining. Youth everywhere talk of "nothing to do" while local clubs and centres operate poorly-attended programs."

"Thus, the Boy Scout identity is one of boys enthusiastically doing good deeds, chopping wood and tenting out, wearing little 'Mountie hats,' hiking in the most godawful places and, of course, selling apples on Apple Day. Any Boy Scout who fails to do all of these things is obviously in a slack troop. This identity exists in spite of efforts of the Boy Scouts of Canada in the past two years to launch a completely different program with a much more urban emphasis."

Venturers and Rovers cannot appeal to youth if their image of these programs is anything similar to the above. Both Venturers and Rovers must be seen as something to which youth could belong and their activities must appeal to, and reach, young people.

The task which faces us in Scouting is, first, to make sure that this happens, and, second, to get this fact across to youth.

Both Venturing and Rovering have new programs. They were developed after a great deal of study and consultation. In both, the members, with their advisors, develop and operate activities which appeal to them. This is a far cry from the image of us in this report.

Why the discrepancy? It is obvious that we have not been able to adequately convey to youth a true picture of these programs. Perhaps it's because of the smaller numbers, but most of the clippings, photographs and stories received on Scouting are about Cubs and Scouts. It is to be expected that these sections would receive more publicity; their greater numbers mean more activities to report.

But we should make it a point to ensure that the activities of Venturer companies and Rover crews are reported through bulletins and in local media.

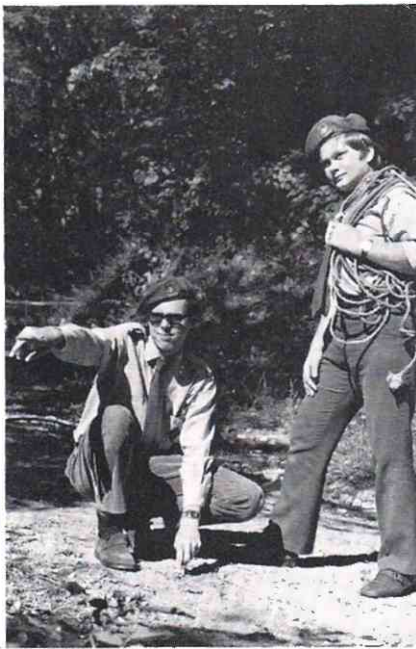


IMAGE OF SCOUTING

It is said that one picture is worth a thousand words. We should make certain that Venturer and Rover events are covered photographically. This would assist us in overcoming the small-boy image that Scouting has. This image has not just been thrust upon us — we helped to create it. Dwarf-like figures with huge, ever-stetsoned heads, the type of art we have used, have added to it. As a form of cartoon, these may have been good. But we used them too much and they have helped to maintain the small-boy image. Let's get rid of them and show our members as youth of today! It is obvious that just by changing pictures we cannot change the image of Scouting, but it is a start while we move on to other things.

Advisors must help Venturers and Rovers develop programs in keeping with their needs. For some, it may be a special interest, for others it may have a service focus, but their programs should reflect *their* interests — not just those of the advisors.

We need to encourage youth to participate in Venturer and Rover activities, perhaps involving some non-members in the planning and operation of some activities. If the activities are meaningful to youth, they will participate. Their participation will help to change the images held of these sections by their friends.

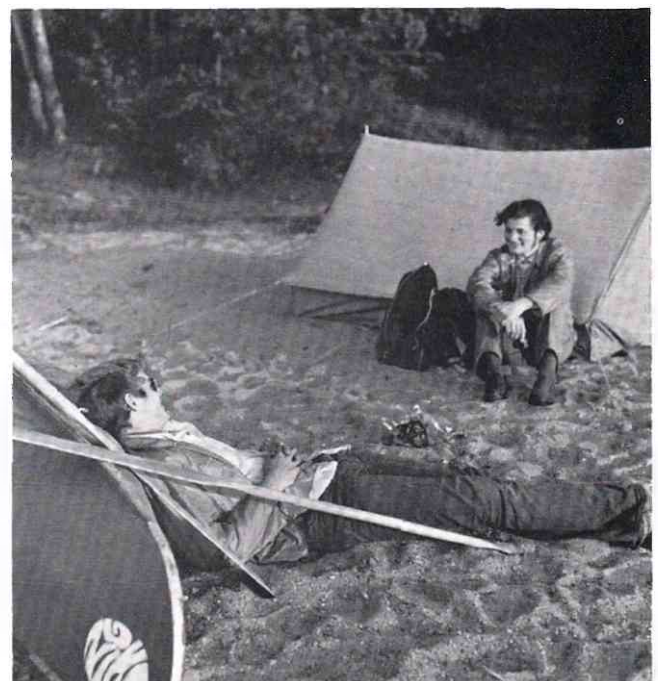
We need to support our Venturers and Rovers with more than publicity. We must support them with resources — people, equipment and even money. They are youth — youth who must face all the problems identified in the report. The report comes up with many recommendations to meet the needs of youth today and it finishes with the statement: "It's your turn . . ."

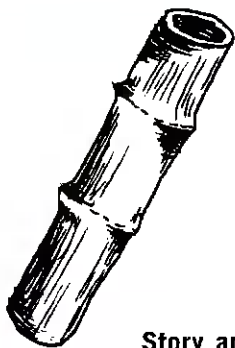
Yes, it is our turn. We don't have the power to accept or reject their recommendations. But we *do*

have the power to ensure that Venturing and Rovering grow out of the small-boy image and take their places as programs which are relevant and meaningful to today's youth. We can provide the necessary resources and help them create a new image — one which is acceptable to youth.

The youth are there. There are more than 15,000 now who are involved. If we are to involve more, it's up to us.

It's our turn





Oriental Pioneering

Story and Drawings by T. Russell Evans, Training Coordinator, Cape Breton Region

With humble apologies to our Oriental brothers.

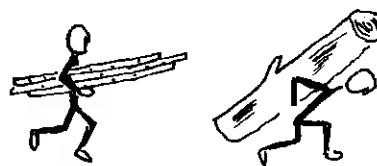
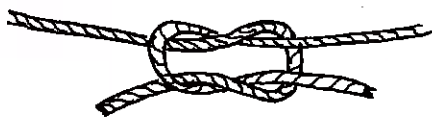
AH - SO. Advanced stuff.

NO! Velly simple.

All you need to know is a REEF KNOT.

You don't know the REEF KNOT! Ah well — left over right and under; then right over left and under.

ORIENTAL? Of course. And bamboo poles are light, smooth and very strong. — Say, that's not a bad idea! You could use it in the church hall for pioneering practise. It would be easy to store and it wouldn't damage the hall floor.



NOW, why should you bother? Well, it's easier. And lays a rope at twice the speed. Can be kept tight without too much trouble. And can be used on light, smooth poles.

It's ideal for camp gadgets and useful for tying two long, smooth Scoutmasters together.

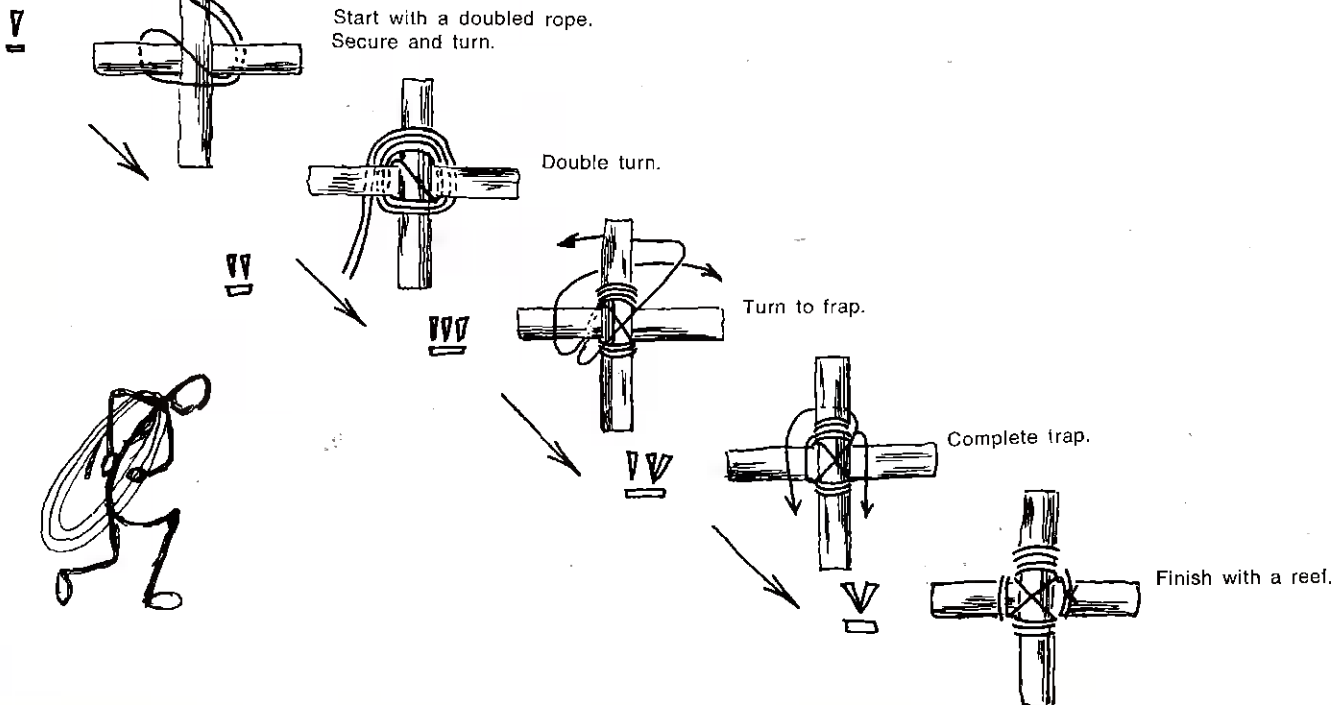
Even better than the great chunks of trees that my Scouts have a habit of dropping on each other.

How is it done?

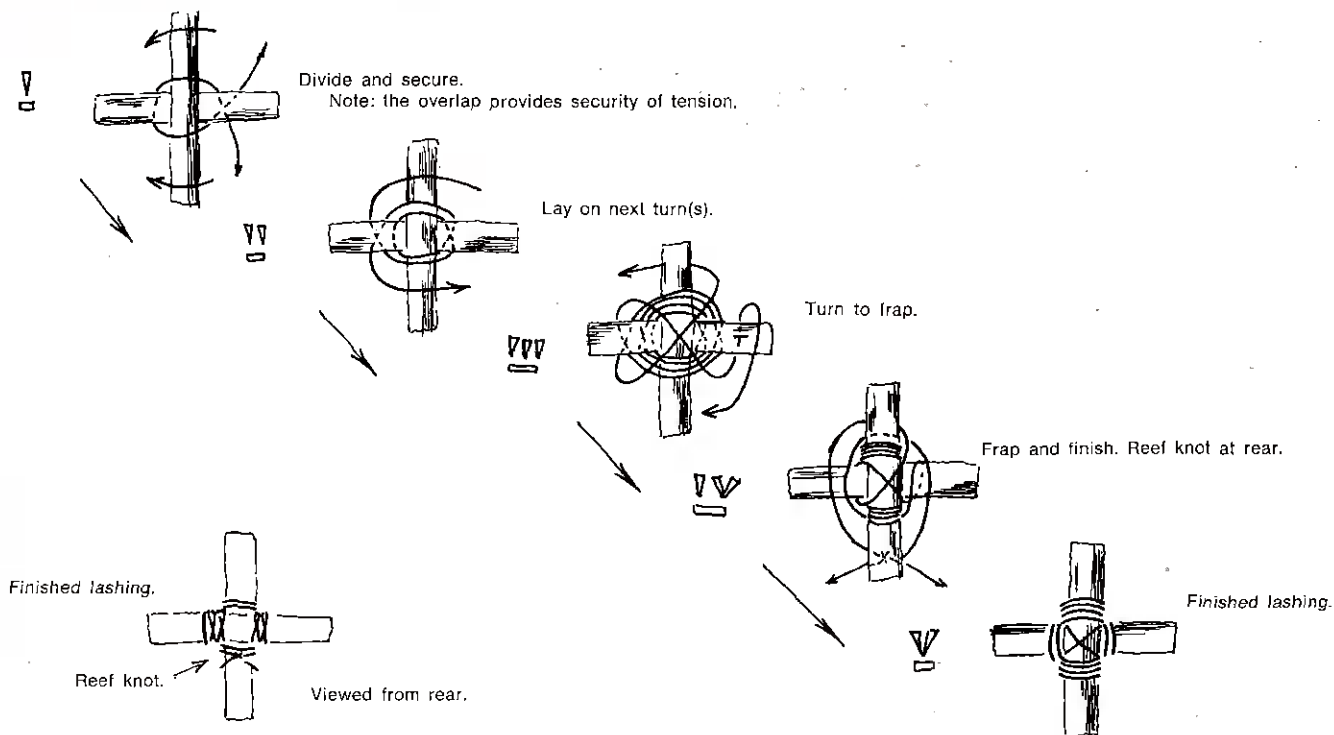
OK. Follow these simple instructions to JAPANESE — NIPPONESE — FILIPINO PIONEERING

12

Japanese

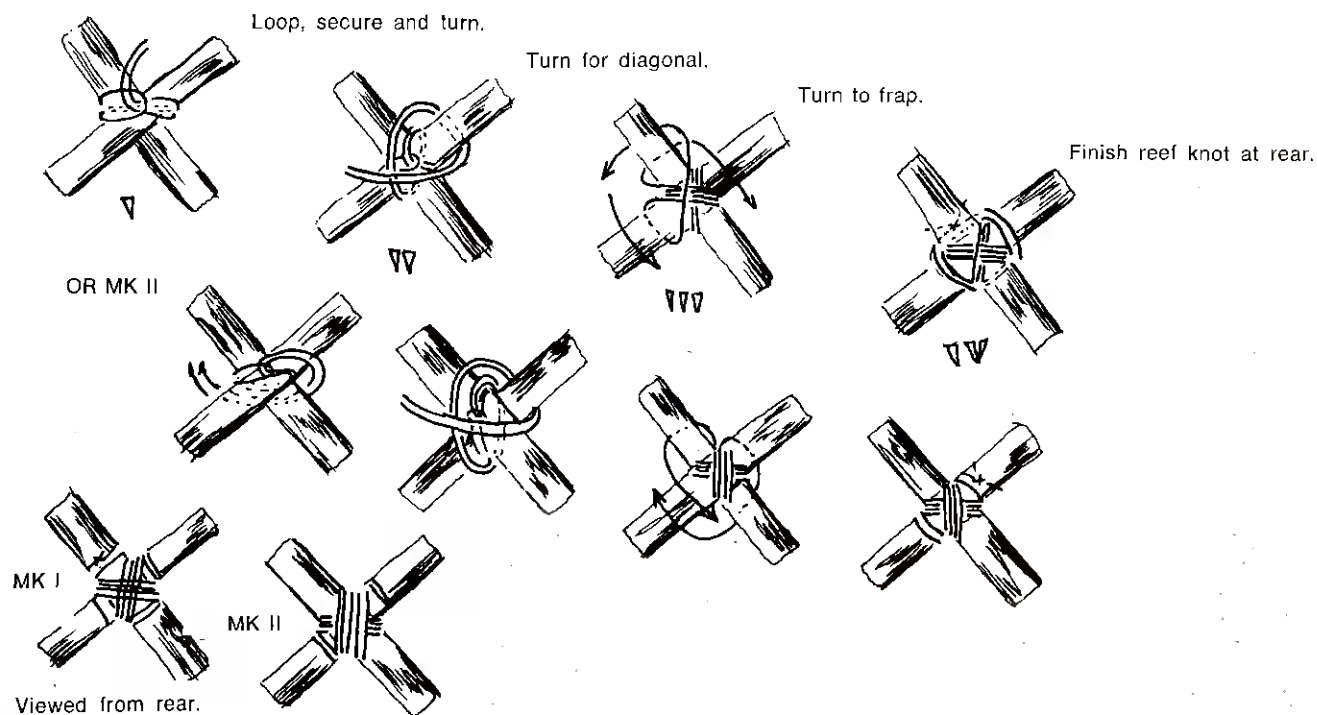


Nipponese



Filipino

13



Antiqued Wall Plaques



By Marjorie Lavers

Mrs. Lavers is a Girl Guide Commissioner in New Brunswick. She fills orders from many gift shops in her area for these antiqued wall plaques. At our request, she graciously wrote these instructions for *THE CANADIAN LEADER* with a view to interesting Rovers in this craft item. This is a stepped-up version of the old art of Decoupage, a 19th-century craft which produced some beautiful objets d'art. Mrs. Lavers' version enables one to mount pictures that have appeal to many.

14 MATERIALS REQUIRED

old prints, magazine pictures, postcards or Christmas cards

wood, 3/4-inch thick, pine preferred. If old wood is used, all traces of paint and varnish must be removed.

sandpaper: #220 and #400

wood sealer: light-coloured, water-base paint or stain or shellac

decoupage spray sealer

white glue; roller; waxed paper

shellac: clear preferred

walnut stain

clean, lint-free cloth

varnish: satin-finish and decoupage

steel wool: #0000

antique gilt

STEP 1

Cut wood about 1/4-inch smaller than picture to be mounted. Sand well with the grain of the wood, first with #220 sandpaper, then with #400 sandpaper.

STEP 2

Seal wood with paint, stain or shellac. Two light coats are better than one heavy one. Sealer must dry thoroughly. Sand lightly with #400 sandpaper.

Place print face down on clean waxed paper and spray with decoupage sealer, holding can 12 inches from picture. If print is thin, spray both sides. Let dry thoroughly.

STEP 3

Place treated picture face down on clean waxed paper. With clean brush, or fingers, apply a thin coat of white glue to the back of the picture; smooth even-

ly; place picture on wood. Cover with a piece of clean waxed paper and, with a roller, roll out in all directions from the centre of the picture to the edges. This will remove air bubbles and excess glue. Carefully remove waxed paper and wipe off any excess glue. Allow to dry at least 24 hours. Any glue on picture at this stage should be cleaned off with a slightly damp cloth. Trim edges of print evenly with plaque, using a sharp knife and long strokes. Sand the edges lightly.

STEP 4

Stir shellac carefully to avoid air bubbles; apply in even strokes, using a 1-inch or 1 1/2-inch brush. Allow to dry.

To obtain an antique effect a stain must be applied. Walnut stain is good. Stir carefully and brush on a thin coat. Let stand about 60 seconds, then take a clean cloth (or piece of facial tissue) and, starting at one end, wipe along the picture, end to end, carefully and slowly. If highlights are desired, touch up here and there using a small amount of stain on a piece of soft, clean cloth. Let stain dry thoroughly.

STEP 5

Brush on a coat of satin-finish varnish. Let dry thoroughly. Using #0000 steel wool, rub very lightly with even strokes. Wipe clean.

Apply another coat of varnish. Let dry thoroughly and repeat process with steel wool.

For a final coat, spray with decoupage varnish. Allow to dry for a couple of days.

Now apply a coat of stain to back and sides of plaque. Let dry. Cover with a coat of satin varnish.

If desired, cover edges of plaque with a coat of antique gilt, also covering the edge of the print slightly to give it a finished effect.

STEP 6

I use a brass ring, in proportion to the plaque, and a short piece of brown or black velvet ribbon, doubled through the ring. Trim bottom edges of the ribbon in a V shape. Glue to back of the plaque. Let dry thoroughly. Then secure with an antique-head thumb tack.

If desired, the back of the plaque could be covered with felt, thus eliminating any staining and varnishing.

Scouting is located in over 100 countries, with more than 12 million members and, because of this, there probably isn't a single day in the whole year that Scouts, Cubs, Venturers or Rovers aren't camping somewhere in the world. As a result, many handy camp gadgets and ideas to make camping easier have been developed. In fact, the number is almost endless.

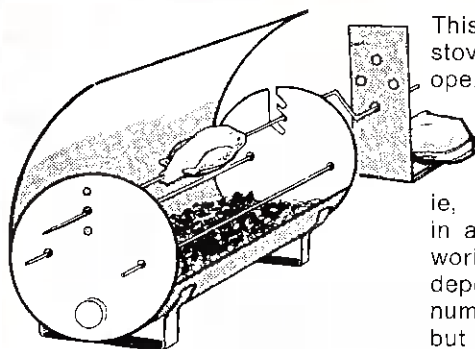
Here are only a few and they come from all over the globe. The Cooking Timer comes from "down under" and was produced for use at the 7th Australian Jamboree; the two cooking stands come from the A to Z camping book of the Scouts of Belgium; the camp water bottle comes from our brother Scouts in South Africa and the rotisserie is taken from the French Scout magazine, *L'Equipee*.

the totem pole

The Canadian Leader
magazine FEBRUARY '72

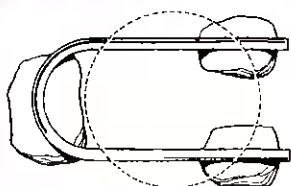


Tie a well-washed detergent bottle from a branch or top of a washstand. Make a small hole as shown. Fill with water, replace screw top. When water is wanted, release the cap and water will flow. You may have to squeeze the bottle sometimes.

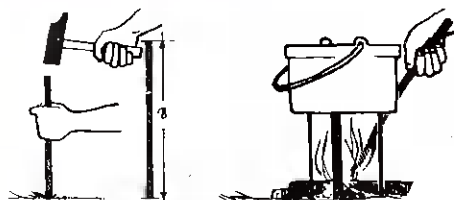


This charcoal stove, with hand-operated rotisserie-

ie, can be made in a school metal-work shop. Size depends on the number to be fed but keep it a reasonable size and thus portable.

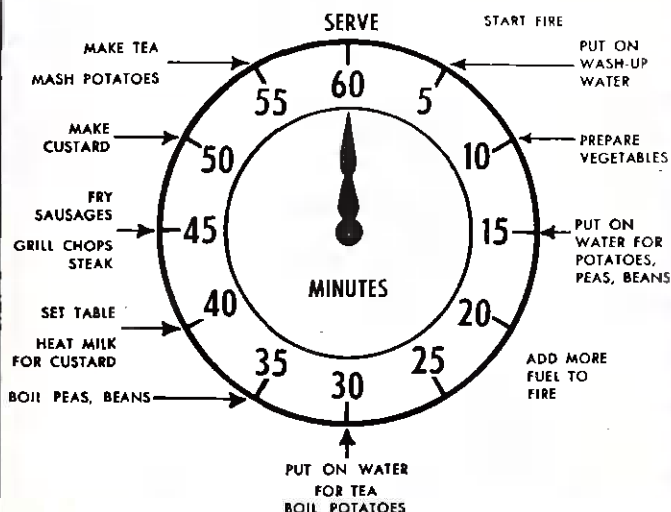


A piece of hard metal, bent into the shape shown, can sit on rocks and over a fire pit. Cooking pots can then be safely placed on the metal.



Three metal poles, with sharp ends, will give you an instant cooking stand, summer or winter. Some people add a small plate for the top to keep poles in place.

HOW TO PREPARE A MEAL IN ONE HOUR



3rd NEW BRUNSWICK GLOOSCAP JAMBOREE

Looking for a jamboree to attend this year? If so, why not ask your leader about the one planned for New Brunswick from July 8-15? Scouts and Venturers are eligible to attend and the camp fee is a reasonable \$30. The Jamboree will be held in Woolastook Provincial Park on the beautiful Saint John River, only seventeen miles from Fredericton.



THE CHIEF'S LAST MESSAGE

A short time before his death on January 8, 1941, Lord Robert Baden-Powell of Gilwell, founder of the Boy Scout and Girl Guide Movements, wrote the following message to the Cubs, Scouts and Rovers of the World.

Dear Scouts,

If you have ever seen the play, *Peter Pan*, you will remember how the pirate chief was always making his dying speech, because he was afraid that possibly, when the time came for him to die, he might not have time to get it off his chest.

It is much the same with me; and so, although I am not at this moment dying, I shall be doing so one of these days, and I want to send you a parting word of goodbye.

Remember it is the last you will ever hear from me, so think it over.

I have had a most happy life, and I want each one of you to have as happy a life, too.

I believe that God put us in this jolly world to be happy and enjoy life.

Happiness doesn't come from being rich, nor merely from being successful in your career, nor by self-indulgence.

One step towards happiness is to make yourself healthy and strong while you are a boy, so that you can be *useful*, and so can enjoy life when you are a man.

Nature study will show you how full of beautiful and wonderful things God has made the world for you to enjoy.

Be contented with what you have got, and make the best of it; look on the bright side of things instead of the gloomy one. But the real way to get happiness is by giving out happiness to other people.

Try and leave this world a little better than you found it, and when your turn comes to die you can die happy in feeling that at any rate you have not wasted your time but have *done your best*.

'Be Prepared' in this way, to live happy and to die happy; stick to your Scout Promise always — even after you have ceased to be a boy — and God help you to do it.

Your friend

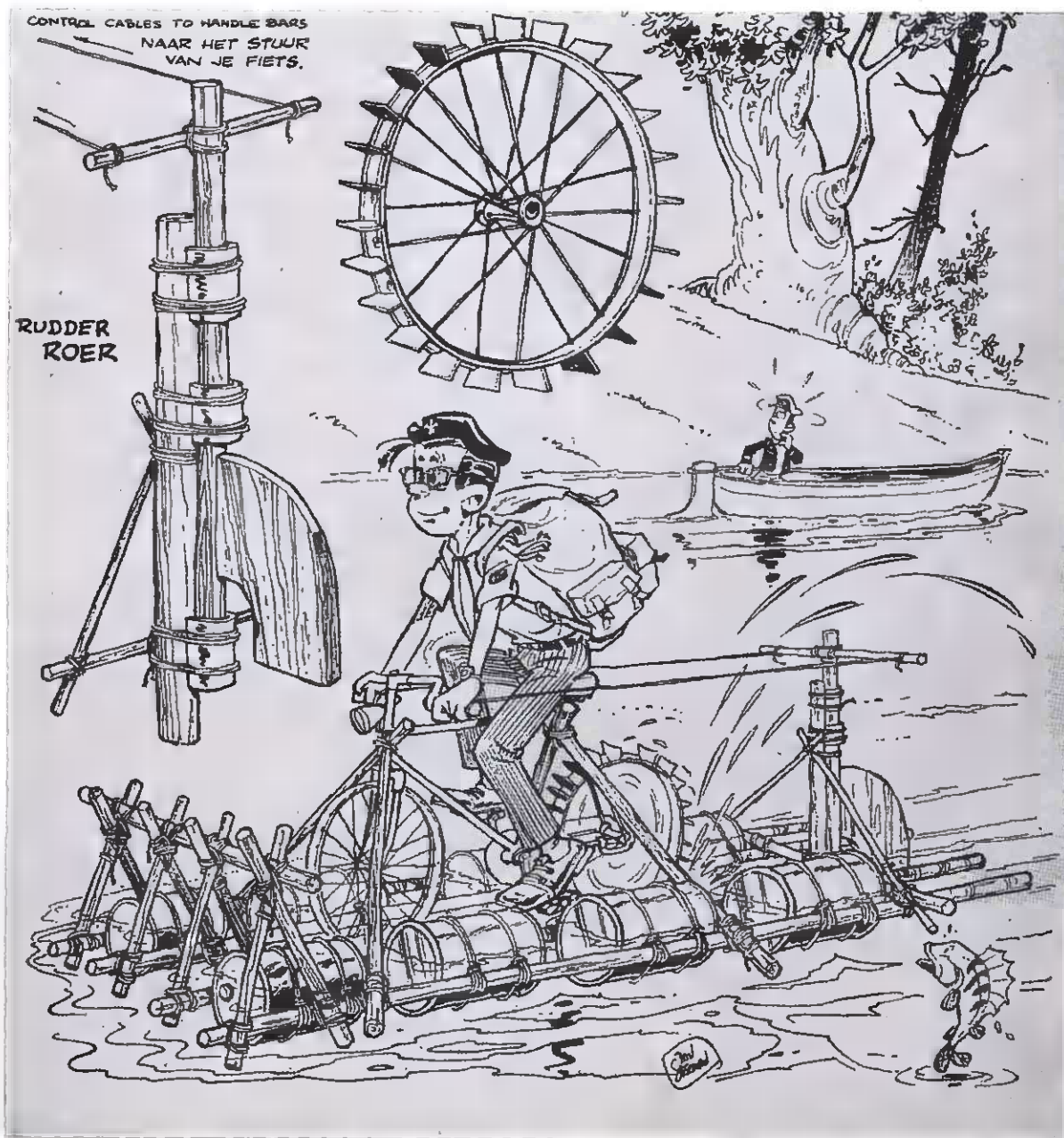
Baden-Powell of Gilwell

THE AQUA-CYCLE

Looking for something exciting in the way of a pioneering project? Well, here's the very thing, an Aqua-Cycle. It can be used for a lot of things, including water races, rescues, for water tours or hikes and even as a tow vehicle.

The Aqua-Cycle first appeared in the Scout publication of the Netherlands, *Leidersblad*, and, through the kindness of a Dutch Canadian lady who works in a store near National Headquarters, we were able to have the article translated.

Some of the preparatory work on the project will have to be done at home, possibly during the winter, but the pioneering end is a natural for a camp activity. The small paddles on the back wheel are metal and must be soldered in place, while the rudder can be cut from a piece of plywood. The watertight drums can be secured from a service station or scrap yard and someone in the neighbourhood is bound to have an old bicycle frame lying around. One other piece of advice: the wood supporting the front wheel must be lashed very tightly.



The Camp that "Service" Helps

Northwest of Vancouver on the shores of the Gulf of Georgia is a typical, west-coast, 210-acre forest, dotted with open campsite areas for Scouts and Venturers and lodges for Cubs and wet-day activities. With its rugged, windswept coastline, tall evergreens, moss-covered rock outcroppings and quiet, shady trails, the camp was officially opened and named by Lord Byng of Vimy in 1921. Originally, Camp Byng was owned by the Provincial Council of Boy Scouts; later it was deeded to Vancouver-Coast Region.

From its inception, Rover Scouts have been active in building, clearing, work parties, service crews and, in general, providing service to their younger brothers and their sponsor organization — fifty years of service. Many projects, needed at the time, now are forgotten and live only in the memories of those who were involved. A camp of this type is not built for permanence but for everlasting change as people, programs and ideas move with the times.

One service project of twenty or more years ago has lasted and become a navigational reference point for thousands of pleasure craft that pass the shores of Camp Byng. On the edge of the foreshore, the 28th Thunderbird Crew built a sign, **Camp Byng**. Each letter was cut from a separate sheet of marine plywood and erected on a framework twice its own height. The sign is about twenty feet high and nearly fifty feet long. Each letter, eight feet high and four feet wide, is painted stark white and stands out like a beacon against the rising, green, forested hills of Byng. The frame holding this structure was built to withstand the sea gales which roar across the Gulf of Georgia. Every year Rovers return to repaint the sign and repair the underpinnings.

Many stories could be told of the projects, temporary and permanent, glorious and menial, of Rover service at Camp Byng. But the one the public sees most and that has been maintained in various fashions for years is the main gateway from the road into Camp Byng. At least four or five Rover crews over the years have been involved in building a "Camp Byng Gate." Some have been relative disasters and others have been structures of distinction but none has withstood the test of time.

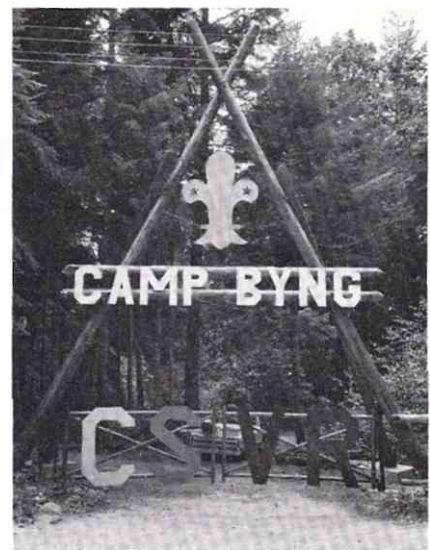
Now, once again, a crew has built a gateway into Byng and their sincere hope is that, at least, it will outlast the Thunderbird's sign on the seaward side of the camp.

In late 1969, the 4th Kodiak Rover Crew, with the guidance of Crew Scouter Bill Baker, organized a gateway design competition through the local Scout publication, **Woodsmoke**. Once the Kodiaks had selected the winning design, detailed planning got underway. A list of required hardware and materials was published in **Woodsmoke**, together with a sketch of the new archway. In true Roverlike fashion, ninety percent of all materials were begged, scrounged or otherwise located. The main part of the structure, however, would have to come from the forests at Camp Byng. This excerpt from the crew's official report will indicate the activities over the next year . . .

"We located a clump of good cedar trees approximately five hundred feet east of the gate and three hundred feet from the road. The problem of cutting down two trees, forty-three feet long and two feet in diameter; two trees, thirty-five feet long and one-and-one-half feet in diameter and two trees, twenty-four feet long and one foot in diameter was harder than it looked. It seems that cedars are reluctant to fall all the way without hanging up to the bitter end and, for every tree we cut, four had to be cut up for firewood. But eventually we obtained the trees we wanted.

The second work party was spent preparing the site and hauling out the logs. On the next trip we erected the forms and placed the reinforcing steel for the four concrete pads. Two of the pads were four feet by seven feet and the other two pads were four feet by four feet and all pads two-feet thick.

The next four work parties were taken up in preparing the logs and raising them with all mechanical



and manpower means possible with winches, blocks and tackles. It was a slow process but, through trial and error, the thing finally was put together. Next came the Rovers swinging from bo'suns' chairs and hanging by finger and toenail to stain the logs with preservatives and paint. Then we erected the gates, the two-foot by three-foot 'Camp Byng' letters, the six-foot by eight-foot Scout symbol and, finally, attached to the gates the C S V and R which stand for Cubs, Scouts, Venturers and Rovers, as well as Canadian Scouting, Vancouver Region. These letters are four feet by six feet and painted the section colour. The total number of Rover and Scouter days amounted to 64. The outlay of cash, for boat fares and extra material not scrounged, amounted to \$243.66."

Had the gateway been built by contract, the eighteen-ton structure would have cost at least \$3,500. If the true meaning of service, the savings to the Vancouver-Coast Region, the gross tonnage of the structure and the real love of Scouting in the 4th Kodiak Crew are the criteria for durability, this imposing entrance should last for many generations of the Scouting family to pass through.



Rovers Are Growing

By C. B. Stafford, Director, Program Services

- IN NUMBER — Every indication is that there are more red berets bobbing in the crowd — we are looking for more.
- IN ENTHUSIASM — There is no doubt that NAROCO '71 kindled a fire that has spread across the country — stoke it and spread the warmth.
- IN PRESENCE — Rovers are rising to the challenge of contributing to the development and direction of their own organization.
- IN LEADING — More Rovers than ever are helping their younger brothers by working with packs and troops and are taking active roles in serving their home communities.
- IN ACTIVITIES — Rover programs seem to be popping with action, old and new, indoors and outdoors, summer and winter.

Are your Rovers in your crew
Are crews in your council
Are Rover activities

} GROWING?

Here are some ideas and information to help you help Rovering to grow.

NATIONAL ROVER CONFERENCE 1971

The report of the National Rover Conference held in Saskatoon in August was made to National Council in November by Rovers Laurie Holium and Dean Jones of Saskatoon. Both were members of the conference planning committee. They did a tremendous job and presented a positive image of Rovers. They were well received by Council members and were involved in many informal discussions.

ACTION ON NAROCO '71 RECOMMENDATIONS

ROVERS '71

1. That Rovers '71 be accepted, with the realization that any adaptation of that document can be made at the crew level.

ACTION

The principles and policies of Rover program outlined in the book, **Rovers '71**, was accepted by the National Council at its November '71 meeting as the continuing program for Rovers.

2. In agreement with the principles and objectives of Rovers '71, we feel that Rovers should become involved in the community, to develop themselves as individuals, as a unit and as active members of society.

ACTION

Agreed; over to Rovers.

ORGANIZATION

3. That the Rovers of Canada have representatives, from among their numbers, on all bodies dealing with Rover policy and program.

ACTION

The principle that Rovers have a direct say in policy and program developments affecting them is seen as desirable. This recommendation is presently with Program Committee to explore more precisely what Rovers are seeking and then to work out procedures for its implementation.

In the meantime, there is no reason why individual councils cannot make their own arrangement to begin to recognize the spirit of this recommendation.

4. That we support the proposal of the Organization Task Group and, with its implementation, that wherever possible

or wherever warranted, zones should have service Scouters to deal specifically with Rovers. (The service Scouter will 1) greatly facilitate the new crews getting started and 2) provide direct communication to all levels of the Scouting organization.)

ACTION

The Organization Task Group Report has been received by National Council. Action is in the hands of each provincial council.

COMMUNICATION

5. We, the Rovers of Canada, feel we are in need of a National Rover Directory of Crews. We recommend that each region, zone or province in Canada delegate a specific crew or crews to formulate a list of reliable, long-term addresses; this list, then, to be compiled by a central crew, with provincial assistance where acquirable. We, the Rovers of Canada, further recommend a request for national assistance in the final compiling and distribution of the aforementioned directory.

ACTION

There is now available a Rover Directory of Round Table and Key Rover people. (See page 21, NATIONAL RESOURCES NOW AVAILABLE.) The problem with compiling a national directory of crews is its ability to keep it up to date. The high rate of changes of address makes such a task very difficult. The Rover Subcommittee will examine this matter further; in the meantime, Rovers can compile and maintain lists for their council (district, region, or province, whichever is most practical). Communication between crews in different councils can then be made via the national directory address for the councils concerned. Ideas for this operation should be sent to us.

6. We, the Rovers of Canada, recommend that the channels of communication between crews and National provide for a direct two-way information link: between individual crews and/or Rover Round Tables and National Headquarters. In addition, we request that such a medium exist from the individual section to provincial, regional, district or comparable offices serving Rovering in Canada. These channels of communication are intended as an alternate link to information sources in cases where concise information is desired.

ACTION

Under study by Rover Subcommittee to determine implications and to clarify intent. Many councils are involved and should contribute to the decision.

RESOURCE CENTRE

7. The implementation of a resource centre, as feasible, is one of the means to achieve the objectives of Rovers '71. A resource centre consists of making available resources (material, people, agencies, etc.) to aid in initiating and accomplishing those objectives set down in Rovers '71.

ACTION

Implementation will rest with individual councils and the Rovers concerned. There would appear to be a need for resource centres to be part of the service-team operation of the council. (See the March issue for details of Resource Centres.)

8. That resource centres be established in volunteer areas for a trial period.

ACTION

The Rover Subcommittee will seek experiences with establishing and operating resource centres and will report to Rovers in due course.

RECRUITMENT AND PROMOTION

9. That National Council allow a committee of Rovers to act in an advisory capacity for any Rover public relations program with the understanding that any public relations program be approved by the above-mentioned committee.

ACTION

At local levels this is something for councils and Rovers to determine to meet their needs.

At National level, the idea is well received—the problem is procedural! How are the Rovers to be chosen? How will they operate — by mail or by meeting? If the latter,

they will need to reside close to Ottawa for contact with the National RR Committee or in southern Ontario for contact with the Rover Subcommittee.

The matter is under study. Would those with ideas on how this should operate please send them to us.

10. That each crew promote Rovering in their area by promoting their activities and/or by offering to sponsor the formation of a new crew or to assimilate new members into their crew. This could be done by:

(1) offering their services to local groups to fill in for absence among the leadership and hence interest the people in Rovers;

(2) pursuing and encouraging Venturer companies either to set up their Rover crews or to join existing crews;

(3) encouraging potential candidates by asking them to join in crew activities while these people make up their minds;

(4) building active and interesting programs and then publicizing them by individual contact.

ACTION

Over to Rover crews to carry out in cooperation with their local council.

11. That a kit for prospective members of new crews be devised by Rovers and distributed to the councils. When a prospective member or crew asks a council for information, a kit should be given. When a prospective member or crew contacts provincial headquarters, that office should forward him/them pamphlets, his DC's address, his DRA's address, his local Round Table address, information on new crews. In addition, that office should forward the inquirer's name and address to the DC and DRA. The prospective member or crew can then send for the aforementioned kit as well as have two or more contacts to assist him. The kit should contain Rover handbook, Crew Scouter's handbook, Rover directory, coming events' calendar, registration forms, Form 3, group committee forms, list of current Rover publications, resource centre information.

ACTION

Rover Subcommittee will work on this idea and produce material of a national nature. This will need to be supplemented by local material. (See the March issue for details on recruitment.)

12. We believe in recruitment and, for this reason, we propose that the national project of Rovers be **GROWTH**.

LEADERSHIP

13. Realizing that a majority of Rovers are actively involved in leadership and that good leadership is always difficult to obtain and Rovers could fulfill this position; therefore, let it be resolved that the following recommendation be the guiding light for the formation of a new section in **Rovers '71**, to be concerned with a training program in leadership, to be decided upon by Program Services.

That the objective of this program be:

That Rovers train or take appropriate courses to acquaint themselves with leadership abilities and apply the training by acting as leaders or assistants to other Scouting sections or by running yearly programs such as Scout rallies and first-aid courses or demonstrations. This being for the betterment of the Movement and themselves and the community.

It should be emphasized that this is seen strictly as an option to the crew, and implementation of this section would in no way force any crew to abide or use this form.

ACTION

Excellent option. Rover Subcommittee will produce some guidance for such a program. In the meantime, there is no reason why crews may not develop their own program in this area. In doing so it is hoped they would consult with the adult training staff on their council.

COEDUCATIONAL ROVERING

14. Where a council has sanctioned co-ed Rovering, all council Rover events be open to all crews in that council area, in order that the trial period of co-ed Rovering be a fair evaluation.

ACTION

Accepted.

15. That the national team for the evaluation of the co-ed Rover experiment include young men and women from Rovers with both pro and con views.

ACTION

Accepted. The Rover Subcommittee is currently designing criteria to be used to evaluate this experiment. These will be made available in 1972.

IMPLEMENTATION

16. That we (Rovers Canada) accept full responsibility for and complete obligation to any committee required to carry out the recommendations considered by the delegates of NAROCO '71.

ACTION

It is expected that Rovers will fully participate with councils in developing Rovering.

17. That these committees be made up of Rovers with staff (crew, district, regional, provincial, national) as an advisory factor.

ACTION

Accepted. The Rover Subcommittee has long had active Rovers as members. This principle will be continued when the new committee is appointed. Over to councils and Rovers for local action.

NATIONAL ROVER CONFERENCE

18. That the next National Rover Conference be held two years from the time of this conference; that it be held at the time of National Council's evaluation of the co-ed experiment and that it be longer than three days' duration.

ACTION

A decision will be made at the May 1972 meeting of the National Council.

WHO LOOKS AFTER ROVERING NATIONALLY?

Development and guidance of the Rover program is the responsibility of the Rover Subcommittee of the Program Committee.

This Subcommittee is chaired by Judge Gordon McConnell of Kitchener, Ontario. As chairman, he is also a member of the Program Committee. The chairman of the Program Committee is also a member of the National Council. He meets twice yearly to discuss program affairs with the Deputy Chief Scout and the provincial commissioners.

Their job completed, the subcommittee responsible for bringing about **Rovers '71** has resigned. Gord. McConnell is now forming a new committee to take up the task of implementation, maintenance and continuing adaptation of this program. It will also be responsible for coordinating the evaluation of the co-ed experiment.

Rover crews who have concerns, views and creative ideas about their program should communicate them to their provincial commissioner via appropriate channels and to the subcommittee via NHQ.

Let us help you make Rovering GREAT — send in your ideas — inform us so we can keep you informed.

RESOURCE MATERIALS

Handbook — Work is now in hand to produce a Rover Handbook including some supporting resource materials. In the meantime, Rovers should use **Rovers '71** as their guide to program and organization.

Training — The Adult Training Committee is preparing training material to assist both Rover advisors and Rovers in the conduct and operation of Rovering.

NATIONAL RESOURCES NOW AVAILABLE

Colour filmstrip : **Rovers — The New Look**

: with printed script, \$12.50;

: with tape or cassette, \$15.

Display poster, 36" x 48"

(Available from Information Services)

Guide to an Inventory of Community Program Resources

: 5¢ ea.

Draw on Community Resources & Personnel

: 5¢ ea.

(Available from Publication Services)

Rover Committee & Rover Round Table Directory : 30¢ ea.

(Available from Program Services)

Rovers '71 : \$1 each — Cat. No. 20-710.

Crew Scouter's Handbook : \$1.95 each — Cat. No. 20-705

Exploring: Boy Scouts of America : \$1.95 — Cat. No. 20-701

(Available from Supply Services)

"No #! Man, It's Really Great!"

Story and Photos by Daniel G. Peace



"No, *! # man, it's really great!"

Crude? Perhaps, but typical of the manner in which some of our newest members express their opinions of Scouting. These members live in what the middle class call the "Inner City."

As our cities receive new inhabitants daily, the public is becoming keenly aware of the "other side of the tracks." Statisticians tell us it won't be long before 80% of all Canadians will live in cities, and that centres such as Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver will bear the brunt of this growth. With this great influx of humanity, our poorer areas, as well as our suburbs, are going to increase in numbers. The results of overcrowding will continue — family breakdown, poor health, air pollution, juvenile delinquency, and on and on. Scouting has a role to play in this potentially perilous future.

We began as a Movement providing activities kids could not get in school. As we grow, and the educa-

TORONTO:— One of the newest Scout ventures is the Inner City Project, led by Dan Peace, 22.

One of the groups Peace works with consists of 21 boys who meet in the basement of St. Bartholomew's Anglican Church on Dundas St. E. in the heart of Cabbagetown.

"I go around the schools in the area and recruit boys from the classrooms," said Peace. "To date, we've got more than 100 involved. I tell them Pierre Berton, Wayne and Shuster and the astronauts were Scouts. There are some tough guys in the group. But I tell them there is nothing we cannot do if they want to try it."

In Cabbagetown the Scouts have become a "gang". But they're a gang of good guys.

— *The Toronto Daily Star*

tion system broadens to encompass many former Scouting programs, our role may be to offer less tangible things to kids — things they won't get at home (especially in the core areas) — positive recognition, spiritual guidance, a male influence, a voice in decision making, or a sense of discipline.

To work effectively in the city's heart, or for that matter in any economically or culturally depressed area, regardless of geographic placement, Scouting can do its best through project workers or task groups of volunteers. A unified group of adults is essential to overcome the obvious problems Scouting will encounter.

The major problem in reaching the inner-city boys is the preconceived idea that Scouting is for mama's boys. Kids grow up tough in the core area and a program, to have appeal, has to be tough also. If the program is either too simple to take part in or, conversely, too difficult to grasp, it will never get off the ground. In the beginning it has to be both tough and simple. Once a few kids are involved and are enjoying an active program, others will follow. But how do you reach these guys?

You've got to GO where they are — in poolrooms, on corners, in parks, in school. Meet the fellows on their own ground. Talk straight; no garbage. Kindle enthusiasm with active games and camping experiences. Kids don't join to have their characters developed; they join to have fun. You've got to approach them with two main weapons — confidence and patience. Confidence that the program you are offering is fun, active and tough; patience in order to survive the tests the guys will put you through. There's no way they believe what you tell them at first but, if you come across as a good guy, they will give you a chance. One chance. You blow it and you won't see that kid again, or any of his friends. Follow through with your promises.

Once you have proved yourself, and the validity of Scouting, you have overcome the first hurdle. Now you are ready to meet a new series of roadblocks to success.

Adults are difficult to recruit. Those who would like to help and would be of benefit to Scouting usually are too busy trying to raise a family or holding down a job, or both. The others trying to get involved often have ulterior motives or just don't give a serious damn.

Here is where a project worker or task-group member proves his ability, as recruiting leaders is probably the toughest block to success. One of the main points to consider when recruiting leaders and holding them is to make sure they are having a good time in their role. If we do not meet this requirement, we shall eventually end up with a crew of masochists as troop Scouters. Scouters' clubs and training weekends provide excellent opportunities for enjoyable fellowship. Leaders need to get away from the kids periodically to regain enthusiasm.

Money is always a hassle. Until some drastic legislative changes are made, our welfare costs will rise and, before long, we shall have a subculture which has been taught to take everything for nothing. Scouting has a tremendous part to play here. We can instill in a kid the desire to put himself into a far better world physically, mentally, spiritually and socially by being "wise in the use of his resources."




Working together as a group, a kid soon learns he can raise enough bread to accomplish many things that he would never be able to achieve on his own — things like canoe tripping, touring Canada, or even rebuilding cars. Through Scouting, a boy is given the opportunity to build a feeling of self-confidence which will influence many other aspects of his life.

The list of problems which kids will face, and which Scouting can help answer, is endless. Now is the time each of us must realize the promise of the future. If we tackle the problem immediately, it won't be with us in ten years. It is imperative that we reach alienated youth today to have a better tomorrow, to ensure that when the next kid moves into the subsidized housing unit and asks his new friend why he is going to a milksop club like Scouts, he hears the reply, "No * ! #, it's really great!"

Dan Peace is the member of the executive staff of the Greater Toronto Region responsible for inner-city Scouting.



23



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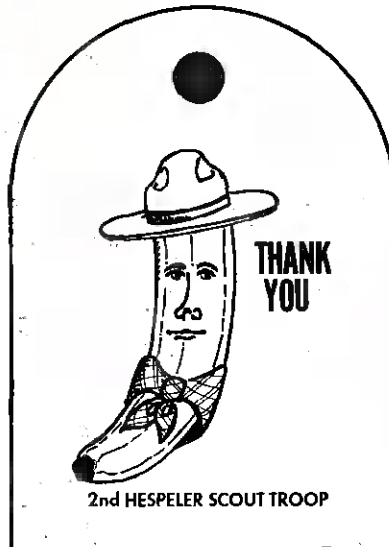
will prove a very popular winter item. It has a four-piece, green felt crown; four-piece, black, simulated fur fold-down, topped with yellow pom-pom. Each section is divided by yellow wool to allow stretch.

Fits all sizes
Catalogue 40-140
Price: \$2.95

THE EDITORS NOTE-BOOK

The creative minds of New Brunswick Scouting recently came up with another overnight adventure for Scouts which they called "Operation Paul Bunyan." Based on the legendary exploits of the superhuman lumberjack and his blue ox, Babe, it ran from Saturday evening at 7 p.m. to Sunday morning at 7 a.m. In that time, the teams of four and five Scouts had to cover a 10-mile route that contained 28 projects, some of which were manned by lumberjacks and Indians. Projects included such things as harnessing a blue ox, topping a tree and log rolling. The mayors and councils of three local communities along with service club members served as judges. Radio-equipped cars constantly covered the project area, reporting back to base camp. The St. John Ambulance also assisted and held first-aid exercises.

Would you believe — a Boy Scout Banana Day? Well, it's a fact. The 2nd Hespeler Group conducted one each spring and it has proven most worthwhile. The idea arose when the group was exploring ways of raising funds. They found that apples were expensive to buy in the spring and sometimes difficult to obtain in quantity at that time of year. So they purchased eighteen 40-pound cases of bananas and their profit was \$195, after paying for the fruit and advertising. Along with a banana, each contributor receives this "thank you" tag.



In Chatham, Ontario, the Aqua Rover Diving Club work with Scouts to make them aware of the proper use of scuba diving equipment. In the process, I would imagine, they encourage future membership in their group. Chatham News photo.



In Thunder Bay, 43 Cubs and Scouts, along with 23 adults, participated in a one-day "Clean-up Blitz" at their local camp. After six hours of collecting, they had 92 bags or approximately 200 cubic feet of litter!

STOP THE PRESS

LINK BADGE — In response to popular demand, a Link Badge has been introduced for Scouts who have been Cubs.

The Badge has three gold chain-links on a green background with gold trim. It will be worn centrally on the sash above Scout Achievement and Challenge Badges.

Conditions for award are:

- i. to have been a Cub;
- ii. to be an invested Scout.

The Badge is available to those troops who wish to use it. It is suggested that it be presented at the Scouts' Investiture to those who wish to wear it.

There has been no demand for a similar badge between Scouts and Venturers or Venturers and Rovers.

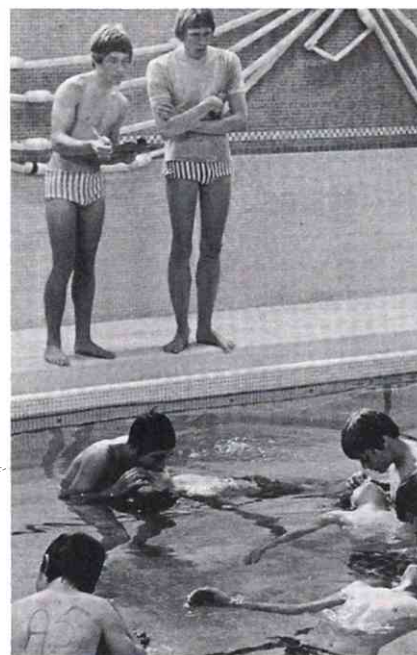
Quebec's first aerospace Venturer company is offering memberships to boys interested in careers in the aerospace industry. The company is sponsored by Air Canada. All young men who join the company can expect to learn from professional pilots, engineers and technicians how planes fly, how they are guided in bad weather and how planes and space vehicles are designed and built. There will also be visits to aircraft plants and associated industries in the Montreal area. Most of all, the young men will learn how to prepare for a career in the aerospace industry. During the summer a separate program will give members the opportunity of having flying instruction in the company's two-seater glider.

Membership is open to boys who are attending high school and have some aptitude in maths, science or mechanics.

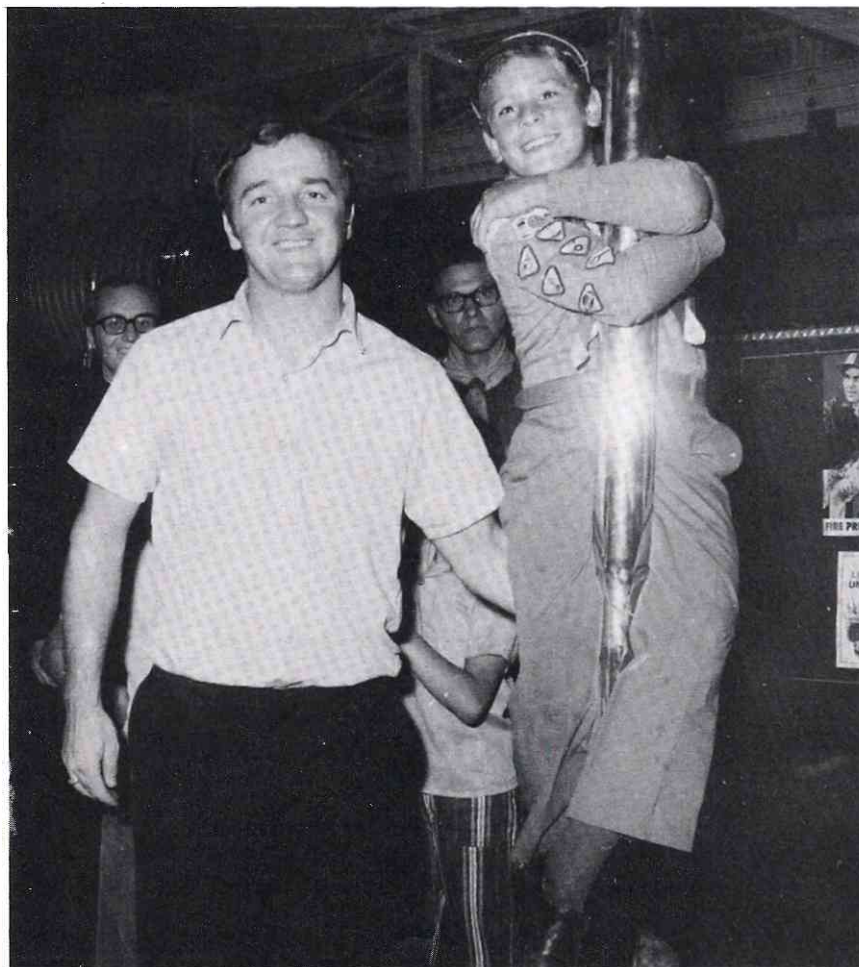
The Quebec Provincial Council held their annual winter sports program at Anderson Sports Camp from December 26 to December 30. Included on this year's program, besides indoor games and sports films, were snowmobiling, skiing, hockey, hockey school, skating, broomball, winter football, snowshoeing, ice fishing and winter olympics.

And a number of items of interest from *World Scouting's Newsletter* . . . Official attendance at the 13th World Jamboree held in Japan last summer was 23,770, with representation from 86 countries . . . The Ring Deutcher Pfadfinder (German Scout Federation) has arranged three special camps for Scouts and Guides in conjunction with the 1972 Olympic Games to be held in Munich. All will take place from August 25-26 to September 10-11 and specially priced Games tickets are available. The Girl Guide/Boy Scout Camp is for 12-16 year olds tenting in groups of about fifteen. The Rover/Ranger Moot is for "over 16's," in a local high school, for individuals or groups of eight. An "Ecumenical Youth Camp" is for individuals or groups in a local high school. Numbers are limited and handicapped members are welcome. For more information write to Deutsche Pfadfinderschaft St. Georg, Referat Olympia 72, D-800 München 71, Schloss Furstentried, Federal Republic of Germany. Those interested are reminded also that final approval to travel must be cleared through the International

Commissioner at National Headquarters, Ottawa . . . Six Cub Scouts of the 2nd Reepham Pack, Norfolk, England, raised £100 for their new headquarters fund by an amazing feat of endurance. Instead of the usual sponsored walk or marathon, they maintained strict silence for three hours . . . In Italy, the Scout organized "Operation Santa Ninfa," which is building youth facilities in the earthquake-devastated area of Sicily; reports that Scouts and other young people from Belgium, Denmark, England, France, Lebanon, Switzerland and all parts of Italy participated in the work camp this past summer and completed the sports area and amphitheatre . . . A very practical feature of a recent training course in Chad, Africa, for rural Scout leaders (three walked over 60 miles to participate) was a visit by each patrol to different villages for a half day. Each patrol decided upon the most serious problem of its village (the nearest water being over six miles away), made a poster portraying it and, in group discussion, worked out a plan for Scouting to help.



As a followup to our January story, *Breath of Life*, we thank Les Wheeler, Kitchener-Waterloo, for sending along this picture of Scouts taken at a recent Red Cross safety course held in his district. *Kitchener Waterloo Record* photo.



During Fire Prevention Week, thousands of Canadian Cubs and Scouts received special tours of their local fire departments. In Wallaceburg, Ontario, fireman Sandy Goetz even allowed Cub Kevin Charron of the Wallaceburg Salvation Army pack to try out the fire pole. *Chatham News* photo.

In September, 1971, the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) celebrated its 10th anniversary. In that short time the Fund has raised and granted 7 1/2 million dollars to 392 international and 158 national conservation projects in 59 countries and stimulated an almost equal amount in government and other grants. The World Bureau is now working with the WWF and others in preparation for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment to be held in Stockholm in June, 1972. The Panda shown below is the symbol of this worthwhile organization.



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One of the most popular fund raising plans in Canada for the past four years. This high quality pen has a beautifully sculptured replica of Durer's famous "PRAYING HANDS" in antique gold finish mounted on a brushed gold finish cap. Inspirational "SERENITY PRAYER" imprinted, in gold, on the pure white barrel.

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

SELL FOR \$1.00
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ECOLOGY FLAG PEN
SHOWN ACTUAL SIZE

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

Once the air was clean, the
water clear. We could enjoy
the aroma of the earth, we
could walk the land. It is incredible
what we have done in America in 200
years. Too much of it is now noisy,
cluttered, ugly and dirty. Pollution
threatens to stop the environment
from destruction going on all around us.
IF YOU'RE NOT PART OF THE
SOLUTION,
YOU'RE PART OF THE POLLUTION!
Those of us who care, can show this
symbol of our commitment and pledge
to act!

THE CANADIAN FLAG PEN has a brushed gold finish cap with the Canadian Flag Emblem in vivid bakemamel 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 bakemamel white and green with theta symbol and flag staff in gold finish. The pen barrel is green with appropriate "POLLUTION SOLUTION" imprinted in white ink. Gift folder, with explanation of Ecology flag symbolism, is included free. 25 pens and folders to a kit.

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ANY UNSOLD 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)

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Signature of person authorized to order
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Is Scouting for All Boys — Who Want It?

By P. J. Horan, Program Services

At its meeting in October 1968, the National Council set up a Task Group to look at the subject of *Growth*. Headed by R. Wendell Phinney, a long-time Scouter and former Provincial Commissioner for Nova Scotia, the Task Group adopted the term, *Growth*, for this word (which means *growing, flourishing, expanding*) suited their approach.

In its work, the Task Group recognized that bringing Scouting to more boys was the *ultimate aim* but must be preceded by the strengthening and/or development of a number of areas. In order, these included:

- more effective recruitment, orientation, placement of adult workers — especially section leaders.
- building on the present plus recommending potential areas of expansion for sponsors.
- sharpening the selection role and function of service teams — the leaders behind the leaders who are working with boys.
- more systematic opening of channels to take Scouting to special groups: the handicapped; ethnic groups; disadvantaged; apartment dwellers.

Since 1968, the Task Group has worked through a series of overlapping phases: PHASE 1 was the development of a "Guidelines to *Growth*" kit comprising six folders, each containing from seven to 29 papers or articles, and focussing on five major concerns.

- The first folder dealt with the overall idea of *Growth*: the necessity to involve council personnel; the need to study local situations; the importance of appointing a *Growth* Coordinator.
- The second folder provided ideas galore on ways and means of getting and holding adults.
- The third folder focussed sharply on sponsorship — present and potential.
- The fourth folder provided basic information on the job of the service team.
- The fifth folder dealt with the challenge of getting Scouting to more boys in special groups.
- The sixth folder outlined ideas for getting Scouting to more boys, assuming that leaders and sponsors were available, with service teams there to support new groups/sections.

PHASE 2 developed and conducted *Growth* seminars across the country during the winter and spring of 1969-70. Some 845 key council personnel attended these seminars, at which the *Growth* kit was the main resource document used.

Following the seminars, each participant went his way, committed, hopefully, to implementing the ideas discussed at his seminar and outlined in the kit. This became PHASE 3 — the implementation stage which is continuing across the country in a variety of forms:

- the appointment of a person or team responsible for *Growth*. *Growth* is everybody's business but, to be really effective, it has to be somebody's responsibility;
- the conduct of local *Growth* seminars and/or sessions on *Growth* at various conferences;

- the revision of by-laws to include the function of *Growth*;
- the use of articles and ideas on *Growth* in council bulletins;
- greater use of *Growth* kit materials, especially the *Scouting for Service Teams* folder and the Boy-Fact Survey cards.

Now PHASE 4, the evaluation stage, is underway and we can use your help.

Answers to the following questions will help us to decide how we should proceed with the *Growth* project.

	YES	NO
Do you know of the <i>Growth</i> Project?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Were you a participant at a National <i>Growth</i> Seminar?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Were you a participant at a regional or local <i>Growth</i> seminar?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have you ever seen any of the <i>Growth</i> materials?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have you ever used any of the <i>Growth</i> materials?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do you know if your council has a <i>Growth</i> coordinator or team?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do you know the council's <i>Growth</i> coordinator or team?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

In view of the above explanation and in reply to the question, "Is Scouting for all boys — who want it?", do you think —

	YES	NO
a) the <i>Growth</i> project should be continued?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) the <i>Growth</i> project should be dropped?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) the <i>Growth</i> project should be expanded?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) some other means rather than/in addition to the <i>Growth</i> project should be used?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

[Please enlarge on (d) if you answer it.]

If you would like more information on the *Growth* Project or *Growth* materials, check with your local council office or write to the Editor. The materials are available at minimal cost, as follows:

THE COMPLETE <i>GROWTH</i> KIT	\$2.50
GUIDELINES TO <i>GROWTH</i> FOLDER	.75
SCOUTING FOR ADULT WORKERS FOLDER	.75
SCOUTING FOR SPONSORS FOLDER	.25
SCOUTING & SERVICE TEAMS FOLDER	.25
SCOUTING FOR BOYS FOLDER	.25
SCOUTING & SPECIAL GROUPS FOLDER	.25

Name

Address

Group

Position

stories & games



HONOUR

Did you ever observe the construction of a stone arch? . . . the most important stone? . . . the keystone, at the centre of the top? What happens if the keystone breaks under pressure, or rots and crumbles? . . . Yes, the arch collapses, and a section of a bridge, or a tunnel, or a whole building comes tumbling down.

Some fifty years ago just this happened to a newly built tower of the West Block of the Parliament buildings at Ottawa. A doorway arch gave way and the whole tower came crashing to the ground — actually "like a house of cards." The arch had failed.

Did you ever think that each of us has a keystone in his own makeup? We have. It is the keystone of character and, like the keystone of the arch, it decides whether your character and my character stand up when life puts the pressure on. It decides whether we turn out to be the dependable, worthwhile sort of men we all want to be.

For us Scouts, that keystone is HONOUR.

You all understand that being honourable means being straight and aboveboard about everything — a man who stands straight and tall in character; a "straight shooter"; strictly honest and truthful; a man whose word "is as good as his bond"; a man who always keeps a promise, in small things or great, if humanly possible.

Perhaps you never thought of honour as sometimes a matter of terrible importance to the whole world. It was a violation of honour — the breaking of treaties solemnly made by Germany — that launched all the horror and suffering of the Second World War. One after the other, treaties solemnly signed with Czechoslovakia, Poland, Norway, Holland, Denmark and Russia were cold-bloodedly violated by the Nazis.

And when you speak of such pledges being broken — dishonoured — you must

SINGING CHAIN

The pack form one long line and the first in line is given something that he can hold up in the air and that will rattle when he drops it. Then he starts to sing any song and the team pick up the song and sing it with him. They all march around and the leader holds his can (or whatever he's been given) high so that all can see it. After a few minutes he drops it and, as soon as he does, all the Cubs sit down. The last down is not out but comes to the front, becomes the new leader and starts off the next song. (This is a good game for packs who cannot seem to fit in much singing.)

LIFEBOATS

The pack is on a sinking ship. The captain is Akela who calls out an order, and then a number. The order must be obeyed before anyone gets into a lifeboat. Those who do not find a place lose their lives.

Example — "Turn three somersaults: five!" Each Cub turns three somersaults, and then scrambles to find a place in a group of five Cubs anywhere in the room. (If there are twenty-four Cubs, four inevitably must be drowned.) Vary the number.

CRACKER RELAY

Divide the boys into two teams and have them stand in lines facing each other. Give each boy a soda cracker.

On GO, the first boy in each line eats his cracker and, as soon as he is able to WHISTLE, the next boy may start eating. There should be a judge for each line to determine when a boy has whistled and start the next boy off.

Winner is the side that finishes first.

NEW...

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NEIGHBOURS

The pack divides into two, and half leave the room. The remainder, blindfolded, sit on the floor in a circle. Each Cub will need an empty space beside him on his right. Those outside return as noiselessly as possible and take the empty seats.

At a given signal, the newcomers either sing or make the noise of an animal. All stop together. Each blind man in turn has one guess as to his neighbour's identity. If correct, he removes his blindfold.

When each has had one guess, Akela may signal for noise once again. After this second chance, the players change places.

MURDER

All boys are given slips of paper. Two of these slips will have writing on them: one has *Detective*, and the other has *Murderer*; the remaining slips are blank. Each player has a slip of paper, but no one knows what the other has. The *Detective* leaves the room for five minutes. The lights are turned out — the *Murderer* pretends to murder someone.

The *Detective* returns to the room and asks questions of anybody he likes, but only once can he ask the question, "Are you the murderer?" The person he asks must tell the truth — nobody can lie except the *Murderer*.

When playing with a larger number than, say, 15, the detective has three trials at guessing who the murderer is. He loses the case if he does not guess the third time.

remember that they were broken by individual men, not by a hazy something called Germany.

Honour involves keeping your word in small things and in great things. A story often told in illustration is that of Regulus, a Roman general, who was taken prisoner by the Carthaginians. When the Carthaginians decided to send ambassadors to Rome to discuss peace, they attached Regulus to the party. But they first had him promise that if peace were not arranged, he would return to Carthage and his prison.

Upon reaching Rome, instead of favouring the Carthaginians' peace terms, Regulus called upon his fellow Romans to continue the war until Carthage was defeated. The Romans followed his advice and the peace discussions ended. This meant that Regulus, if he kept his word, would return to Carthage.

The Roman senators endeavoured to dissuade Regulus from returning. Priests offered to absolve him from his oath. But Regulus would not agree. "I swore to return," he said, "and it is my duty to go. Not to do so would dishonour me."

Regulus kept his word and returned and, ultimately, was put to death in his Carthaginian prison.

Some cynical people would question the common sense of Regulus' act; would say that he threw his life away for nothing. I think we would reply: True, had Regulus broken his word of honour he might have lived on, perhaps enjoying life for a few more years. But then he would have died — would by now have been dead and forgotten many hundreds of years. Dying as he did, to keep his word, his high example of honour lived after him and, undoubtedly, inspired to high thinking many thousands of young men of later generations.

IN TIME OF EMERGENCY...

(continued from page 9)

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

Just how well prepared are your Scouts or Venturers, if they were to be called out for an emergency mobilization?

- Do you have a mobilization plan?
- How long would it take to get your group together?
- Are they well trained in first aid?
- Have you taken part in a "dryrun" emergency?
- Does your section have the necessary equipment to take part in emergency situations? Does every boy have a staff?

Remember, "emergency" doesn't mean just in time of war or the dropping of a bomb; it includes lost-child searches, forest-fire situations and similar things.

What would the situation be, for example, if your troop or company were called out and had to stay on the job for 24 hours or perhaps two days? What personal equipment would the individual boy need to be comfortable, safe and do his task well? Would his gear be packed and ready to go when the call came?

When the mobilization message comes, there may not be time to collect parts of uniform and equipment from various closets and drawers, or time to prepare food. Why not prepare your boys now?

PERSONAL EQUIPMENT

The following is a suggested list of clothing and equipment for emergency mobilization:

Carried in Uniform Pockets

- Pencil and notebook
- Safety matches
- Pocketknife
- Personal first-aid kit
- Emergency food ration (in uniform)
(hard chocolate, raisins)
- Change (for phone calls)

Carried in Pack

- Poncho or raincoat
- Blanket or compact sleeping bag
- Plastic ground sheet
- Canteen filled with water
- Water purification tablets
- Emergency food ration (in pack):
bouillon cubes, hot chocolate,
hard chocolate, raisins, nuts
- Small cook pot
- Flashlight (extra batteries)
- 50 feet No. 5 sash cord
- Hand axe or $\frac{3}{4}$ " axe

TROOP EQUIPMENT

This kind of gear will be needed by troops and companies whose members have specialized and been trained to carry out a specific type of emergency service, as in the case of the San Francisco Scouts. Usually it will be troop rather than personal equipment. In the case of inadequate storage facilities, the various items could be distributed to individuals, whose duty it would be to store and care for them.

Here are a few examples:

- *Emergency feeding* – fire starters; grates; axes; large but light-weight, water-heating utensils; dippers; paper hot cups; canned bouillon powder; binder twine; sash cord; staves.
- *Communications* – signalling equipment; Citizen Band radio equipment; walkie-talkies and bicycles for messenger service.
- *Search and Rescue* – compasses; large scale maps of vicinity and areas likely to be searched; first-aid kits; blankets; litters; whistles; walkie-talkies.

The above list seems formidable but often a well-organized, emergency team can get assistance from local, adult emergency services.

There are three important elements of a successful mobilization for emergency service:

1. *Speed* – The need may be urgent. Quick assembly is important.
2. *Equipment* – The right equipment to do the job will make it much easier and safer.
3. *Advance Training and Actual Practice* – This is the most important ingredient. For example, the amount of time taken to brief members of a search team on pattern and procedure might bring failure instead of a successful search for a lost child.

(Page 9 of the *SCOUT PROGRAM PLANNING GUIDE* provides a full outline on such a search.)

"PREPARED" TROOP PLAN

Item 3 requires a troop or company to demonstrate that it is prepared to render assistance in emergency living. It is suggested that Scouters set up an emergency situation calling for the feeding of disaster-ridden people. (The pack will probably volunteer to be fed because Cubs always like to eat.)

Here's how the plan works:

During this month, at troop and company meetings, outline the overall plan of putting together an emergency unit; start to gather equipment and put it in shape. This can also be done at patrol meetings. This preparation would include personal as well as section and patrol equipment.

THE PROJECT

Tell your patrols that they will be mobilized on a particular weekend for the *highlight* activity that involves emergency feeding, using the equipment they have made.

At the appropriate time *during the weekend* have them mobilized at a designated place for further instructions. They must have all equipment with them and ready to go.

When all are assembled, announce that a hurricane or tornado has struck a neighbouring community and all people have been evacuated. Their job is to set up emergency feeding stations until authorities can get under way with the proper food supply.

Note: To make this a learning experience and add fun and interest, your boys must actually set up an area and feed the flock. If Cubs are not available, why not a group of parents?

Possibly your local Emergency Measures Organization or Red Cross would cooperate with advice and assistance.

The final step in preparing your boys, of course, would be unexpected calls for assistance, to see how long it takes them to assemble, prepared to help,
IN CASE OF EMERGENCY.

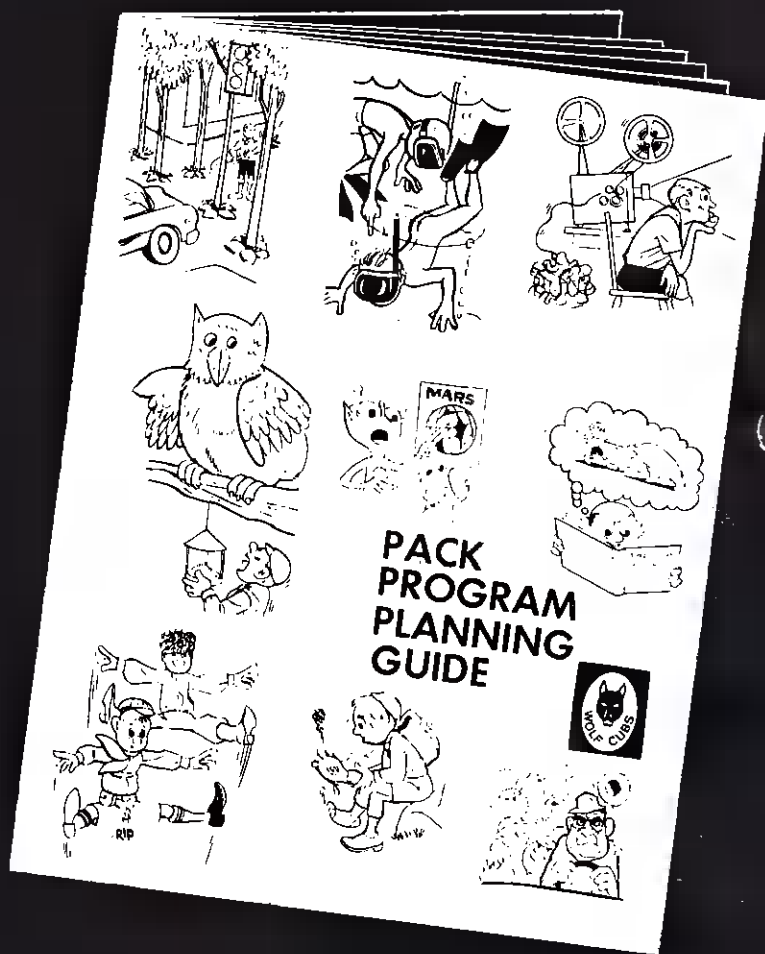
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