

THE CANADIAN

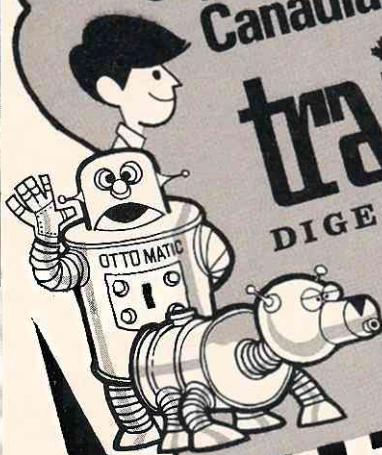
JANUARY 1972

leader



DANGER

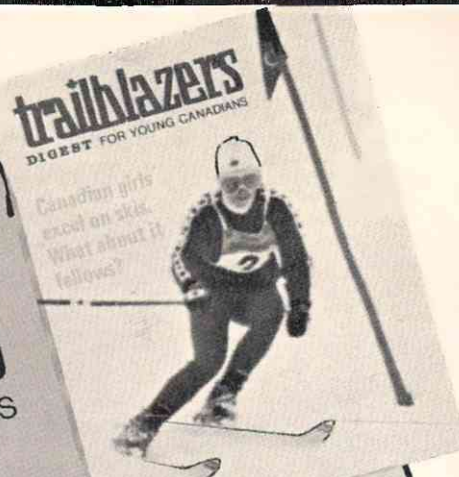
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JAMES F. MACKIE, Editor

BEATRICE LAMBIE, Assistant Editor MICHEL PLANT, Editorial and Advertising



COVER

Two 101st Group Wolf Cubs from the Bannatyne area of St. James-Assiniboia, Greg Chapman and Kevin Grass, try their hand at flying an aircraft as they sit in the cockpit of a jet trainer. Capt. Jim Thomson of Canadian Forces Base, Winnipeg, describes the cockpit to the boys whose pack was on a tour of the Winnipeg air base.

SUPPLY SERVICES NEWS

Much of the delay in delivery of various items of uniform in the latter part of 1971 was caused by problems in the textile industry. Because of generally improved business conditions, many mills found themselves unable to keep up with the increased demands. Deliveries to our suppliers took much longer and this resulted in Supply Services being kept waiting. Items affected were Cub longs, shorts, jerseys and caps; berets, jean-style "Action" longs and shorts. We're gradually catching up although, at times, it looked as though we never would.

Another indication of procurement problems: the **material used for green shirts** now must be imported from the United States as there is no longer any Canadian mill that is producing it.

May we remind you that **Scout Week** is "just around the corner" again? If your group is looking for a suitable thank-you item, you may find it on pages S, T and U of Supply Services catalogue.

Don't overlook table decorations for your **Father-and-Son** or other banquet; you'll find them illustrated on page O of the catalogue.

An item which has proved surprisingly popular is the Ladies' Costume Brooch shown on page T — it is both attractive and inexpensive.

The flash, referred to in the October edition of **The Canadian Leader** as being worn with the **Scout Interpreter Badge**, is the Cub Interpreter Badge which is available for forty-seven languages.

You've probably noticed that **Mail Order invoices** are of a different design. We have changed over recently to a new, machine accounting system — a more economical one.

Material procurement problems and a small demand have necessitated our discontinuing **Cub Parkas** — at least for this season.

One of the few remaining Cub Series booklets, "**Keeping Pets**," is now out of print and discontinued.

The reinstated, cloth **Long Service Emblem**, catalogue 75-041, is now available through your Scout office.

We have extended the range of **Boys' Green Shirts** to include size 11-11½.

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The Life Pattern of

When Wally Denny assumed the responsibilities of Deputy Chief Scout, he said that during his term of service he hoped to better communication within the Movement.

As an important step in this direction and to help keep you better informed on what is happening in Canadian Scouting, here is the first in a series of reports that he plans to make....

By A. W. Denny

After six months in the position of Deputy Chief Scout, a new and exciting pattern of life has already begun to develop around me, which at times is very demanding but always challenging and interesting.

It began at 11 a.m. on June 14 when the retiring Deputy Chief Scout, Jim Harvey, Chief Executive Percy Ross and I attended the Chief Scout, His Excellency, Governor-General Roland C. Michener, at Government House. Precisely on the hour, we were ushered into the presence of the Chief Scout and found that he had graciously worn the Scout leader uniform for this meeting. The Chief Scout goes far beyond his honorary duties in his interest and activity in Scouting, and he expressed his great appreciation of the reception given him by Scouts in all of his travels across Canada. He thinks well of our uniforms and is always impressed when he is welcomed by a group who are well turned out. He says that it indicates a sense of pride of belonging to a Movement and encourages our promotion of this concept.

At the conclusion of our conference, I was honoured that the Chief Scout saw fit to accept the recommendation of the National Council and I undertook among my other responsibilities to promote the improvement of communications in the entire Scout structure.

This official event seemed to signal the beginning of a flow of district bulletins, Program Committee submissions, correspondence with provincial commissioners and National Headquarters, and a volume of other reading material that seemed to fill all of the available nooks and corners of time until August arrived.

I had planned to visit the World Jamboree during its last few days, prior to the World Conference in Tokyo but, unfortunately, I arrived in Tokyo the night of the typhoon and could not reach the Jamboree site until the final day. The closing ceremony of a world jamboree is traditionally an impressive event but the Japanese fireworks' performance went beyond human imagination. The spectacular lights and colours and the earth-shaking crashes rose to such a crescendo that it seemed the human body could stand no more, and then, out of the clouds of flaming smoke, came a fiery *sayonara*.

Canada was represented at the World Conference by ten persons, two of whom were appointments of *L'Association des Scouts*. The World Conference represents twelve million members, in one hundred and three countries, and is devoted to the extension and improvement of the quality of Scouting. It is now stressing the penetration of our Movement to the underprivileged of the world.

Representatives of the Youth Forum, an innovation of the Jamboree, made a report to the conference of their deliberations, along with a list of most constructive suggestions. One of these stressed the importance of conservation in the Scout program and another counselled us, as we modernized Scouting, not to lose sight of the essential Scout spirit endorsed by Lord Baden-Powell.

As Canadians we had reason to be proud as a previous Deputy Chief Scout, Len Nicholson, received the highest World Scout honour, the Bronze Wolf; and Bower Carty, our previous Program Chairman, was elected to the World Committee as its Vice-Chairman.

It was decided that the 14th World Jamboree will be held in Scandinavia in 1975. In this regard, this current Scout year, 1971-72, is an important one for new Scouts and for Cubs getting ready to go up. This is the year for these boys to begin to prepare themselves for a real adventure in 1975.

Back from Japan I had a short weekend at home before heading off for Saskatoon for NAROCO '71. I arrived late for the opening-day luncheon, to be advised that I was expected to give the keynote address. This was certainly not indicative of the total planning for this conference, as a dedicated group had been

The Deputy Chief Scout and Mrs. Denny were presented to Their Excellencies, the Governor-General and Mrs. Michener, during the investiture at Government House.



a Deputy Chief Scout

working for a year and a half and everything was well laid on, except to advise me about a keynote address. I took this opportunity to tell the delegates that I felt it would be quite inappropriate for me or any other official in Scouting to attempt to set a keynote for this particular conference. This conference was to be run for and by Rovers and it was strictly up to them to decide what they wanted to talk about, how they should proceed and what recommendations they should bring forth.

This seemed to strike a responsive chord as the delegates enthusiastically, and sometimes emotionally, began the debate and discussions concerning their organization. About half way through it seemed that they had reached an impasse in the debate between the "fundamentalists" and the "nitpickers" but, when they realized that no one else was going to save this conference for them, they began hammering out a most impressive list of recommendations, a good three-fourths of which they have committed themselves to implement.

A new personal experience for me was to observe the operation of Co-ed Scouting in action. I had been a skeptic regarding the value of girls in a Scouting

organization but, after observing this conference, I believe that it will work in Rovering.

With September came my first opportunity to observe a Program Committee operation. Basically, the work of Program is done in the six subcommittees: one for each section, for camping, and for training. The full committee coordinates, assigns, approves, amends, directs policy and recommends to National Council the results of the input of all of the individuals in these committees. They have been much criticized and maligned but they are dedicated, skillful and hard-working groups of individuals, with only the best interests of the boys in the Movement in mind.

September and October saw our visits to Manitoba and British Columbia respectively. Our delegation consists of National President John Sharp, Chief Executive Percy Ross and myself who are undertaking to visit every major Scout centre in Canada. Our purpose is to get acquainted with all levels of Scouting and to close the communications gap between National and the section Scouters. We hope to promote and improve relationships with the state (premiers, lieutenant governors, mayors, etc.), the church, the community chest, civic and business leaders and all others whose goodwill and interest mean so much to Scouting. We hope to make direct contacts with provincial and regional councils and, most of all, personally visit with as many section Scouters as is physically possible. Admittedly, we will be able to meet only a small percentage but with those we want a personal contact.

We hope that our gesture will spark an equivalent effort from every council member, commissioner and service Scouter to build a line of faith and confidence in our Scouting ranks.

The night of my return from British Columbia, I was privileged to be able to take part in the Greater Toronto's Recognition Night and to renew a number of old friendships, and make some new ones, too.

November opened with the annual Investiture at Government House where we were graciously hosted by our Chief Scout and his Lady. Following the reception at Government House, all recipients and their families returned to National Headquarters for a buffet lunch and a tour of the building.

A few days later we were back in Ottawa for the National Council Meeting, preceded by a full-day meeting with the provincial commissioners. In these meetings, provincial commissioners concern themselves with the methods of communication, growth, activities, training and, most of all, program. The opportunity is available to them collectively, at least twice a year, to sit down with the representatives of Program Committee to discuss their concerns and recommendations.

And so I am finding out that the life of a Deputy Chief Scout is never dull and always demanding. I am having fun out of my job and I believe that every good Scouter should find the same ingredient in the work that he does. If this ingredient is missing in the work that you do with your boys, if you are not getting fun out of your job, perhaps your boys are missing the same thing.

The Deputy Chief Scout; Donald Bruce, P.C., B.C.-Yukon; Norton Clapp, President, Boy Scouts of America, met in British Columbia in October.



Breath of Life



Photo courtesy Canadian Red Cross Society

6

In the teaching of any aspect of first aid, or any skill for that matter, it is absolutely necessary to use natural or realistic props. Otherwise, how can your pupils be expected to recognize and treat the real thing in time of actual emergency?

The physical contact required to teach "mouth-to-mouth" artificial respiration properly is foreign to most people. In teaching the young, such contact usually leads to more laughter and embarrassment than real learning. Because of this, you must find another way to demonstrate this very important subject. There are a number of good training aids sold commercially but these are generally too expensive for the average Scout group. Your local St. John Ambulance headquarters probably owns a *Resusci Anne* and would be willing to demonstrate its use for your boys but, because of its value and almost constant usage, probably would not be willing to leave it with you for weekly practice.

In the May, 1967, issue of this magazine we included plans for a model for use in "mouth-to-mouth" training that met with instant success. Those who constructed it properly were soon to learn that it could do a better job than some commercial types because it required the absolutely correct technique of rescue breathing to maintain the most important condition for success in "mouth-to-mouth" — an open airway.

In teaching rescue breathing, it is well to lay out a careful plan of instruction so that the boys will be properly trained. This is, after all, not a game but a life-or-death subject that requires perfection.

There are a number of very fine 16-mm films on the subject and these can be located through the

St. John Ambulance Society or Canadian Red Cross Society. After you have screened the film, have an actual demonstration by a competent instructor. Pocket instruction cards also are available from the Red Cross and one could be given to each boy as a reminder of the proper procedure.

As a section or group project, why not build the rescue breathing model shown in this article? So that everyone can have a frequent turn, build at least one for each six or patrol. From then on practise makes perfect and rescue breathing can become a pre-meeting, corner activity. Your patrol leaders also may wish to use it as a program item at patrol meetings.

"Mouth-to-mouth" is associated by most boys and adults with water accidents alone, but it should be made clear that it can be used whenever breathing has stopped as a result of drowning, heart attack, gas poisoning, electric shock, asphyxiation, choking, excessive use of drugs or smoke inhalation.

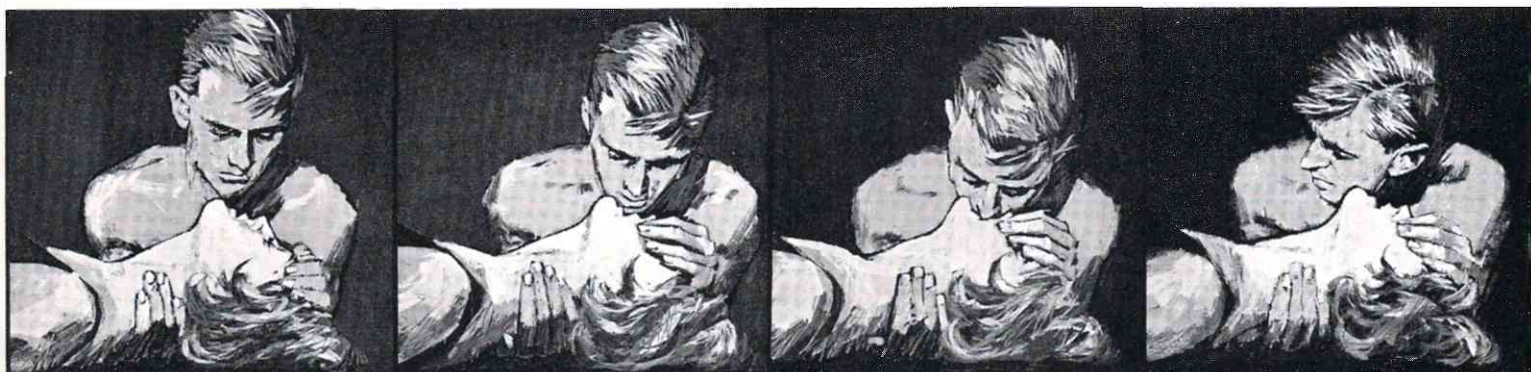
The actual procedure is quite simple and consists of six steps:

- 1) Place the victim on his back and clear the mouth and throat of all foreign matter.
- 2) Lift the neck to open the air passage to the lungs and tilt the head back.
- 3) Open the mouth, pull the chin and pinch nostrils shut. Keep mouth open.
- 4) Place your mouth over victim's mouth, blow approximately 12 times for an adult, or 20 times for a child, per minute. If jaw locks, hold the lips shut and blow through the nose.

5) Remove mouth, relieve nostrils and watch for the chest to fall. A snoring sound may mean an obstruction. Press the stomach if it bulges. If breathing is obstructed, turn the victim on his side and slap his back to clear the throat of possible foreign objects. If the air passage is still blocked, try mouth-to-nose breathing.

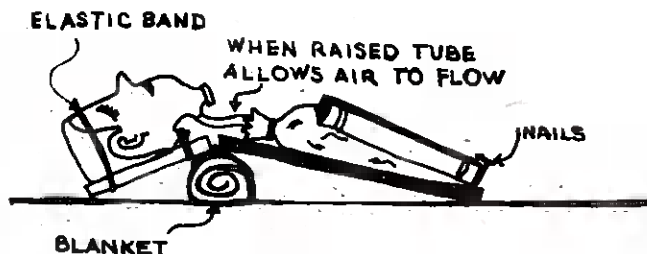
6) If fluid is present, drain from the victim's mouth between breaths. Put his shoulder over your knee to raise the chest and press the stomach.

Mouth-to-mouth respiration should start immediately; the sooner you start, the greater the chance of success. The procedure should be repeated until medical help arrives or breathing is restored.



The model for practising mouth-to-mouth is easy to make and, what is perhaps more important, can be made at very little cost. When you read through the following materials' list, you will see that most of the items can be found in a basement workshop.

- 1 plastic bleach bottle (1/2-gallon with hollow handle)
- 1 rubber finger tab (ventilated)
- 1 piece rubber tubing (12 inches x 1/2-inch diameter)
- 1 small tube latex rubber adhesive
- 1 bottle black model dope or enamel (1/2-oz)
- 1 plastic refrigerator bag (2-4 quarts)
- 3 rubber bands
- 1 strap hinge (6-inch)
- 1 cork (1/2-inch diameter)
- 1 wood strip (3/4 x 2 1/2 x 8 1/2 inches)
- 1 wood board (9 x 16 inches)
- 2 nails (3/4-inch) or pushpins
- 1 box or roll of flexible plastic food wrap or plastic food bags (to provide changeable sanitary surface for mouths)
- 1 book (3 to 4 pounds)



HOW TO MAKE IT

On the side of your bleach bottle, opposite the handle, cut openings for the mouth and nose. Paint on eyes, ears, hair and lips. Insert the rubber finger tab in the nose hole as shown in the diagram and

glue it in place with the latex rubber adhesive. Be sure that the ventilation holes are on the lower side of the simulated open nostrils.

Cut away the portion of the handle as indicated and plug the lower end with a shaped cork held in place by rubber adhesive. Ensure that the bottle cap is on securely. Attach the rubber tube to the end of the cut handle near the neck of the bottle. The other end of the tube is inserted into the gathered end of the plastic bag and secured with a rubber band.

Now use the hinge to connect the small wood strip to the board. The plastic "head" is then attached to the wood strip with a large rubber band looped over the "forehead" and a smaller band over the plugged end of the handle. Spread the "lung" bag evenly over the large board.

HOW TO USE IT

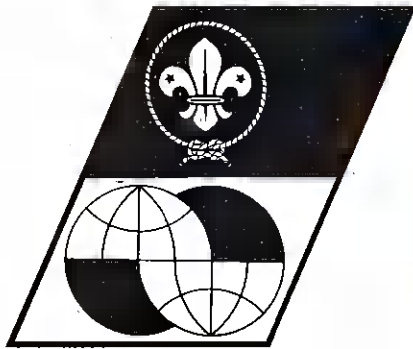
As in an actual situation, the model's "nose" must be pinched so that all air blown is directed to the "lungs." Also, the "head" must be tipped back to ensure an open air passage to the "lungs."

To tip the head back, press down on the model's "forehead" with the hand nearest the head. Lift up under the neck with the other hand. This will straighten out the otherwise pinched tube and provide the required open airway. Roll up a jacket or blanket and put under the "shoulders" to keep the head in an extreme tipped position.

Place the book over the plastic bag and hold in place with two 3/4-inch nails or pushpins on the bottom edge of the board. The weight of the book will deflate the plastic bag at the proper rate and simulate the natural action of the lungs. Blow the air in and let it out at the rate of about 12 times for adults and 20 times for children, per minute.

Provide each participant with a sanitary surface when using the model through the use of a fresh sheet of plastic food wrap over the mouth of the dummy.

When your boys have mastered the process of "mouth-to-mouth," why not add to the challenge and have them perform blindfolded or under a stress condition. By simulating actual conditions, they will be better prepared to meet an emergency and cope with it.



UNESCO Gift Coupon Program

Photos: Pramuka Movement, Boy Scout Association, Indonesia.

Indonesia's population of 115 million includes a Scout Movement (Gerakan Pramuka) with over one million boys, many of whom are involved in a wide variety of community and development projects.

Aside from living up to the Scout Oath and Law and pursuing regular Scout activities, the program of the Gerakan Pramuka includes direct participation in all areas of educational and community development and, in the educational sphere, acting as teachers of literacy. Scout groups also conduct food production campaigns, experimental farms, inland fisheries and other pursuits in accordance with the particular needs of the respective communities. Senior Scouts and Rovers (aged 15 to 25) undertake construction of irrigation dams, bridges, feeder roads and their maintenance.

Recently the Pramuka inaugurated an irrigation dam and canal project, designed to irrigate a land area of 640 hectares of rice fields during the wet

season, or 340 to 450 hectares during the dry season. Completed by 4,000 Rover Scouts, working in shifts of 200 to 250 a week for 27 weeks, the project is now in operation, benefiting hundreds of farming families in a rural community of 8,000 people.

Now UNESCO, through its Gift Coupon Program, is sponsoring a new and needed project which Indonesian Scouts are ready to carry out — a new demonstration agricultural centre, with 10 satellite centres, to teach Scouts, and then the people, better methods of food production.

The aim of the Program is to encourage the youth of Indonesia, through the Gerakan Pramuka, to assist in the food production effort of the nation. The establishment of ten pilot projects will demonstrate to farmers modern means of tilling the soil, selection of good seeds, production and application of fertilizers. For the literate farmers, reading materials will be distributed to generate enthusiasm in under-

8

Catching lake fish.



A young coconut tree.





Transplanting young rice plants.

taking similar projects and to disseminate knowledge of modern techniques of farming.

The basic idea of the Gift Coupon Program is simple. Individuals, groups or schools raise money with which they buy Gift Coupons and these they send directly to the project concerned. The recipients use the Coupons as a kind of international currency to buy equipment and materials they require.

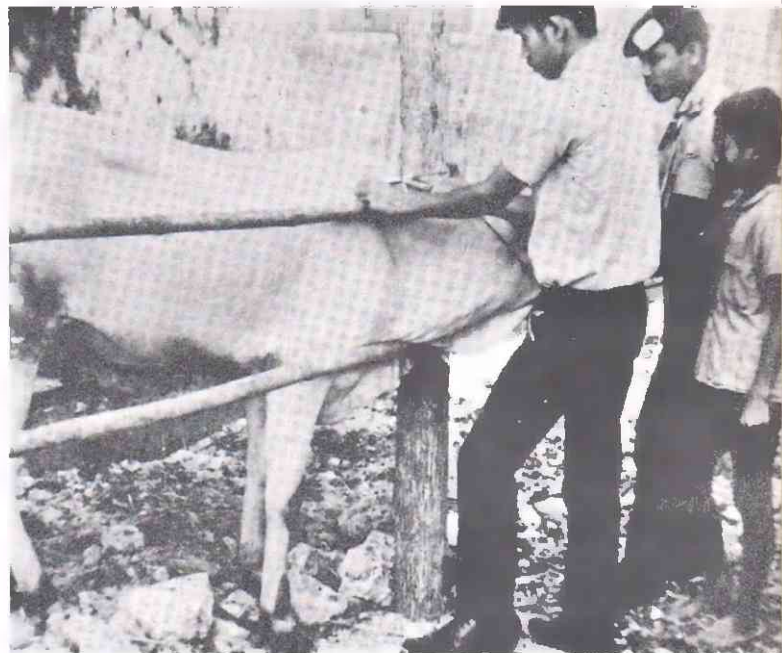
These Coupons are a form of international money order. However small our contribution may be, the Gift Coupon Program enables us, as individuals, to join in the growing effort being made throughout the world for the betterment of mankind. Gift Coupons may be purchased from either of the following addresses:

United Nations Association in Canada
Gift Coupon Office
1554 Yonge Street, Suite 201
TORONTO 7

The Secretary
Canadian National Commission for UNESCO
140 Wellington Street
OTTAWA 4

This agricultural development project in Indonesia is the first cooperative effort of this nature between the Boy Scouts World Bureau and UNESCO. All contributions will be acknowledged by the World Bureau, who will arrange the clearance of coupons with UNESCO and remit them to Pramuka. Please SEND your Gift Coupons to:

GCP 516, INDONESIA
c/o The Director of Operations & Training
Boy Scouts World Bureau
1211 Geneva 11, SWITZERLAND



Vaccinating a cow.

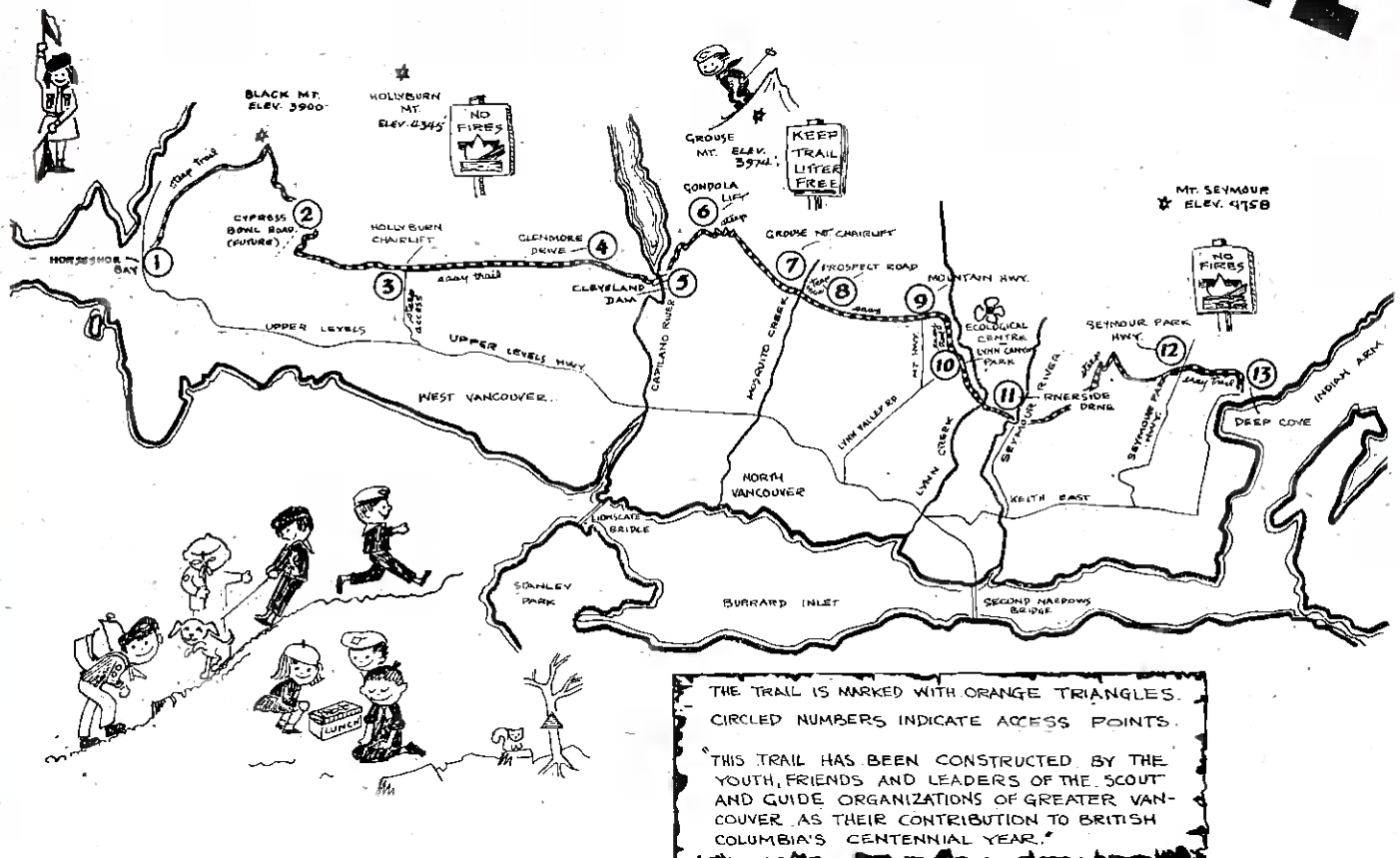
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UNESCO Gift Coupon.



Learning modern rice cultivation.

BADEN - POWELL



10

By Beatrice Lambie

British Columbia's Centennial Year, 1971, presented Scouting with a great opportunity to put its knowledge and ability to work and to bring the Scouting message to the whole community. A busy, pioneering, fun year resulted from the brainchild of Seymour District Commissioner Bill Hart who conceived the idea of preparing a walking trail from Horseshoe Bay in West Vancouver, along the beautiful, wooded, north-shore slopes, to Deep Cove in North Vancouver.

Planning and constructing the trail has involved thousands of boys and girls and adults in the Guide and Scout Movements. This has been one of the largest undertakings by Canadian Scouts and Guides: Every Cub, Brownie, Scout, Guide, Venturer, Ranger and Rover in the Vancouver regions had a chance to be a part of this exciting and challenging project.

Built for use by hikers from 6 to 60, the trail is easily accessible at many points along the upper

levels; thus hikers may choose any portion to walk or may cover the whole 25 miles.

Construction of the trail, all above the residential areas, required bridges over several creeks, crossings over gullies and streams and benches for rest stops. The work of the Scouts was to make the trail readily identifiable to the hiker and easier to walk. They went to work with shovels, axes, crosscut saws, picks, grab hoes and mattocks. Each interested group was assigned a length of the trail to clear, rough grade and finish grading, or activities such as a bridge or campsite to construct. The aim was to retain as much of the natural environment as would be consistent with reasonably comfortable walking.

Planning for this gigantic undertaking started way back in 1970 and, in December, Bill Hart called a meeting of mayors, reeves and Scouters of the North Vancouver District to explain his proposal and out-

line the plans. Thus they were to be ready for the boys and girls to work on the trail in the summer of '71.

Through a Royal Bank Opportunities-for-Youth scheme, a full-time trail supervisor was engaged for the summer months. Ken Statham, a student Scouter who is working his way through university, spent his summer coordinating the activities of the many hundreds of volunteers; maintaining liaison with the volunteer Centennial Trail Committee and trail-construction progress reports so that mapping was kept up to date.

Youngsters started working on the trail the weekend of June 19.

Some groups camped right in the bush while

they were working on the trail. And those bridges they built were for REAL!

A point of tremendous interest on the Baden-Powell Trail, as it passes through Lynn Canyon Park, is North Vancouver's Ecological Centre. This nature centre is North Vancouver's Centennial gift to British Columbians and their thousands of annual visitors, and will be a constant reminder that the survival of man depends on the retention of a healthy natural environment.

Official opening of these two big Centennial projects took place last October 2nd. On this occasion, Scouting's Medal of Merit for especially good services



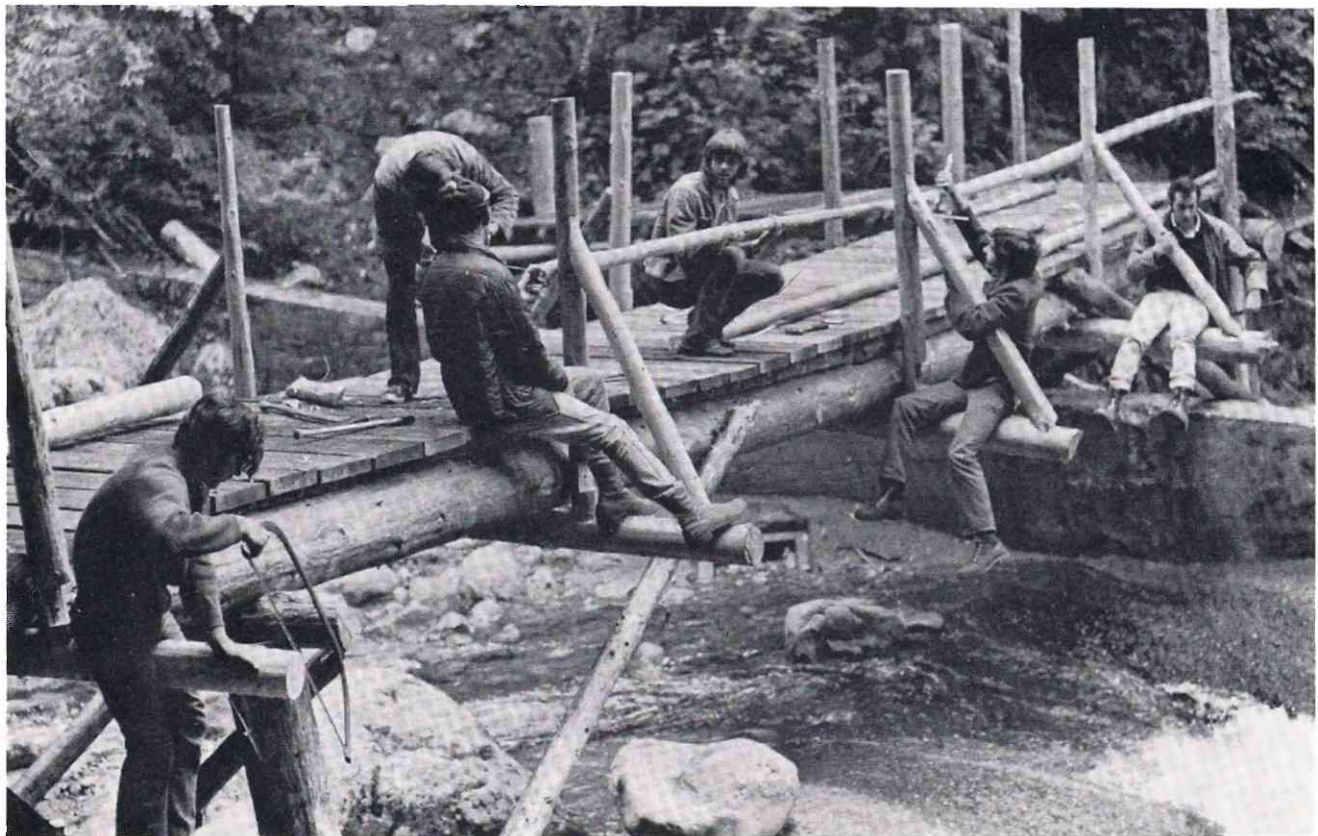
"A great project, boys — why in 40 or 50 years this could develop into a fast, six-lane freeway, lined with towering highrises, dotted with thriving businesses and teeming with people!"

(Alavoine, *The Citizen*, North Vancouver, B.C.)

CENTENNIAL TRAIL

to the community was presented to District Commissioner Bill Hart, a key figure in the overall planning of the Baden-Powell Centennial Trail.

These massive undertakings would have been impossible without the cooperation of thousands of dedicated volunteers, people of every age, who worked happily together, stimulating each other's enthusiasm to bring this gigantic project to fruition, one that will receive deserved public thanks for years to come.



Vancouver Sun photo

Vancouver's Haïda Rovers work on an 80-foot bridge over Mosquito Creek near Grouse Mountain chairlift.

During the mid-term school break in March of last year, the 6th Barrie (Ontario) Cub Pack took all 34 of their Cubs camping. We all know that the month of March can be a pretty miserable time to go camping but, in the case of the 6th Barrie, they had absolutely no concerns about inclement weather and, what's more, not one parent had any worries about allowing their sons to take part in this expedition.

Now, before you rush off to report the group to the Children's Aid, or some similar agency involved in the welfare of children, be assured that not one boy was cold, wet or ill-used, because this was an unusual camping expedition.

On the Thursday evening of the holiday week, the pack had their regular type of meeting. Then the 34 boys, who had brought along their pyjamas, toothbrushes and sleeping bags, set up camp in their regular sixes, in the basement of the church in which they meet. From then on, it was games, movies, sing-songs and other special events through until 3 p.m. the next day when, according to our informant, Assistant Cubmaster George Whetham, the boys were still going strong. George neglected to mention if the Scouters were still going strong, too, and just how much sleep everyone managed to get, but then, the boys, I'm sure, didn't go there to sleep.

The information provided by George was in capsule form and, building on what material he provided, we are going to make some suggestions as to how you can do something similar with your boys.

First of all, this is going to be a big adventure for a majority of the Cubs because it will probably be their first time away from home. However, the most timid parent should be willing to go along with the scheme because the boys will be warm, dry and well supervised. For those who are "first-time" boys, it will be an interesting yet easy way to prepare them for a spring or fall week-

end camp, a Cuboree or a summer pack holiday.

This type of camp can also be an indoctrination for leaders who have not had any previous experience planning or participating in an overnight for Cubs because, like any camp, the "indoor" one requires careful planning, too. It is also a wonderful opportunity to give your group committee a chance to help, also your ladies' auxiliary, if you have one.

A number of special committees should be formed to handle such things as feeding, program, special events, publicity and special guests. In this way, everyone has a part to play and no one person has to carry too heavy a load.

Your "indoor" camp can be financed in a number of ways — from pack funds, through a special money-raising project such as the sale of calendars, or by charging each participant a camp fee. In any case, because of the camp's short duration, the cost should be minimal.

The major portion of any charge would be for food and, in the case of the 6th Barrie, this meant a bedtime lunch on the Thursday evening, Friday breakfast and lunch. To assume the kitchen duties they were fortunate to find a retired man (a former Scouter) and a father who is a school teacher and, therefore, was off from work at the time. Mr. Whetham

didn't provide us with a copy of the menu but we can assume that it was fairly simple. Of course, if you're lucky enough to recruit a good-size kitchen staff, you might want to end the camp with a banquet, possibly with turkey and all the trimmings.

Later in this article you will find a suggested program outline for an "indoor" camp but, of course, actual content in your case will depend on where you live and what is available to you in the way of resource people and material. The one thing to keep in mind is that this is a short-term camp and, therefore, you should try to do as much as is reasonably pos-

A unique camp

By Jim Mackie



sible in the time available. The boys wouldn't get to sleep at their regular time anyway, even if the lights were turned out early, so "sock-it-to-them!"

Your program must contain games and here the program committee has an opportunity to shine, through the careful selection of special games. Rather than the usual rough and tumble variety, such as British Bulldog, why not a scavenger hunt or the search for treats through the use of clues? Special rewards can be presented to the winners and this could be done at the campfire or the closing meal.

A real effort should be put into the planning of the campfire, too, and here, if possible, you should obtain the assistance of an experienced song leader. A natural would be a father who is a member of a choir or the Barbershoppers. Try a few new songs but be sure to include many of the old favourites. Remember to start out with lively numbers but as the program progresses slow the pace with quieter songs.

Campfire skits should be prepared by sixes and individuals well before the actual camp so that everyone is prepared with appropriate costumes and props. Avoid, if possible, long delays that can only disrupt proceedings. Each leader could come prepared with a yell, to show appreciation for a good effort.

There is no better time or atmosphere for a Scouter's five minutes than near the end of a campfire. Select your material carefully and keep it short, simple and sincere!

The program should also include a selection of short movies that can be used at various times during the camp. They can be scheduled or just run when a change of program is needed. Always have a film on the projector ready to run. Films are available from the National Film Board, government film libraries, commercial firms and private suppliers. The camp will also present an opportunity to show slides and movies taken at previous camps and special pack events.

The 6th Barrie included a tour of a municipal plant in the Friday-morning portion of their camp program, and later the boys wrote a report on their visit so they could pass the Part B tests of the Blue Star. Whether you are a rural or urban pack, there is probably a place of special interest to which you can take your boys—possibly to the local fire department, a manufacturing plant, an airport or a mill. Or you may wish to invite representatives of your local police or fire department to visit the camp and bring along a display or speak to the boys on highway safety or fire prevention. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police are usually very willing to send a representative and sometimes even a tracking dog for a demonstration.

Handicraft is always a favourite with Cubs and this is another natural for the program. Try to come up with something new that can be made by each boy to be taken home as a souvenir. This is another opportunity to involve parents who may volunteer to demonstrate their personal talents. Such resource people wouldn't have to stay but could come in at a specific time in the program.

As we have noted, this is a unique type of camp and probably will be of interest to others. Your publicity committee should prepare a press release outlining the program and see that it is delivered, in advance of the event, to your local radio and television station and newspaper. A telephone call on the day of the camp opening should be made to the media as a reminder.



Special guests such as your local commissioner, clergyman, fire and police chiefs, municipal official, radio or TV personality, school principal can be invited to drop in for a cup of coffee and a short visit. It will give them an opportunity to see Scouting in action and let your boys meet people prominent in their community.

The following is a suggested program outline for a one-night, "indoor" camp:

DAY 1

- 6:30 p.m. Regular pack meeting
- 8:00 Set up camp; assign camping areas to sixes
- 8:15 Official camp opening; brief review of program
- 8:30 Game: Scavenger Hunt
- 9:00 Movie
- 9:15 Prepare for campfire
- 9:30 Campfire program
- 10:30 Light snack; movie while eating
- 11:00 Personal clean-up, teeth, etc.
- 11:15 Lights out

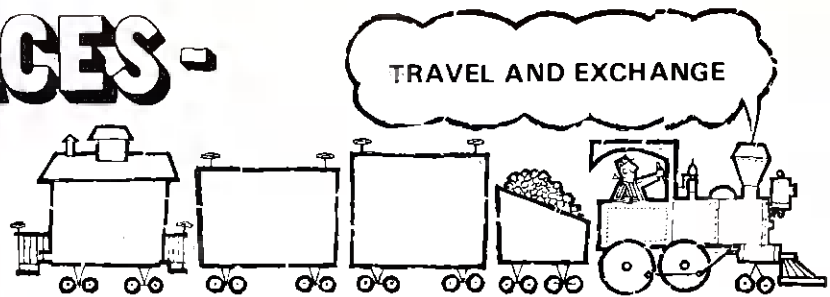
DAY 2

- 7:00 a.m. Rise, clean-up, exercise
- 7:15 Breakfast
- 8:00 Personal and six inspection
- 8:15 Game: Steam-off type
- 8:30 Movie
- 9:00 Handicraft
- 10:00 Special activity or out-visit
- 11:30 Game: Use of clues
- 12:15 Clean-up
- 12:30 Lunch
- 1:30 Handicraft
- 2:15 Movie
- 2:45 Game
- 3:00 Pack gear, clean-up campsite
- 3:15 Camp closing; presentation of awards

When you are actually running your camp, you may find that one part of the program will go better than another and you may wish to repeat it or extend its time.

Why not plan to run an "indoor" camp with your pack in the near future? It's a lot of fun and, if you don't believe me, ask the 6th Barrie.

GOING PLACES - MEETING PEOPLE



Through Travel and Exchange, more than six hundred members of Boy Scouts of Canada have travelled, visited and hosted other Canadian Scouts since 1965. This was made possible through the assistance of the Department of the Secretary of State.

Any Venturer company or Rover crew that wishes to undertake a Travel-and-Exchange project may apply for financial assistance directly to the Travel and Exchange Division of the Secretary of State.

Travel-and-Exchange projects must involve inter-provincial travel, and participants must be involved in the planning and execution of the project.

A travel permit from their local Scout council must be obtained by those companies or crews who wish to undertake an exchange project.

Many of us know really very little about our own country, and understand even less. It could be a splendid exercise in understanding if more Canadians could see how various communities really live and why they feel as they do.

Full details of the financial assistance program are available from:

The Voluntary Agencies Program
Travel and Exchange Division
Department of the Secretary of State
130 Slater Street, Ottawa, Ont.

Regional offices of the department are located across Canada. Their services are available at the following addresses:

REGIONAL OFFICES — DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Eastern Canada

St. John's, Nfld.

P.O. Box E5368
Humphrey Gilbert Federal Building
Duckworth Street East End Station
Regional Liaison Officer: Mr. L. Hyslop

Halifax, N.S.

1521 Dresden Row
Regional Liaison Officers: Mr. J. F. Glasgow, Mr. O. Robichaud

Moncton, N.B.

Citizenship Branch
Terminal Plaza Building
1222 Main Street
Regional Liaison Officers: Mr. L. Sirois, Mr. H. McKervill

Quebec

Montreal

305 Dorchester Street West
Suite 824, Montreal 128
Regional Liaison Officers: Mr. A. Daigle, Mr. F. Serre
Mrs. M. Vennat

Quebec City

Room 314
3 Buade Street
Regional Liaison Officers: Mrs. L. Savard, Mr. J. M. Martin

Rouyn — Noranda

P.O. Box 395
243 Murdock Street
Noranda
Regional Liaison Officers: Mr. R. Bernier, Mr. G. Chevette

Ontario

Toronto

55 St. Clair Avenue East
Regional Liaison Officers: Mr. G. P. Allen, Miss M. Kirch

London

395 Dundas Street
London 14
Regional Liaison Officers: Mr. E. B. Sexsmith, Mr. J. M. Morin

Thunder Bay

Room 213, 33 Court South
Postal Station "P"
Regional Liaison Officer: Mr. J. McGuire

Sudbury

Room 346, Federal Building
19 Lisgar Street South
Regional Liaison Officers: Mr. K. C. Alexander, Mr. Legault

Hamilton

Room 523, 150 Main Street West
Hamilton 10
Regional Liaison Officer: Mr. E. E. Smee

Ottawa

110 Argyle Street
Regional Liaison Officers: Mr. Guy Voisin, Miss J. Draayer

Western Canada

Edmonton

10534 - 100th Street
Regional Liaison Officers: Mr. B. Wray, Mr. R. Yamashita
Mr. J. M. Olivier

Regina

850 Avord Towers
Regional Liaison Officers: Mr. B. Mitchell, Mr. R. Marcotte

Winnipeg

401 Federal Building
Regional Liaison Officers: Mr. Walter Hlady, Mr. L. Ferguson

Vancouver

1271 Howe Street, Room 201
Regional Liaison Officers: Mr. B. D. Marshall, Mr. K. Ip



Edited by Al Craig
for the Adult Training Subcommittee

No. 4

CORPORATE LONG-RANGE PLAN

At the direction of the National Council, a Corporate Long-Range Plan for Boy Scouts of Canada is now being developed. The plan has evolved from the paper, "Scouting in the 70's," and sets out the strategy and priorities to be employed by the Movement. It also details specific objectives to be achieved in the areas of:

1. Program
2. Membership
3. Volunteer Manpower and Training
4. Professional Manpower and Development
5. Organization and Management
6. World Scouting
7. Finance

Wide circulation and feedback allowed a plan to be drafted and presented as a notice of motion at the November 1971 meeting of the National Council, for adoption at the May 1972 meeting.

All trainers are encouraged to discuss and comment on the objectives proposed in the area of Volunteer Manpower and Training. Are they realistic? Are they attainable? Have any key areas been overlooked? Your comments to your council representatives will allow a more representative feedback to be obtained and permit you to have a say in matters that ultimately will directly affect you.

The proposed training objectives are —

— Each council to establish in 1972 specific five-year goals for the recruitment and training of manpower. Goals to be set in areas such as:

- the ratio of Scouters to boys;
- the number of leaders under age 21;
- the number of service Scouters;
- the number of section Scouters who receive Part 1 Wood Badge training in the first six months.

— The current, adult-training policy to be fully implemented in all councils by December 1972.

— Operate National Training Institute consistent with its purpose as stated in B. P. & P., page 34.

— Introduce in 1972 a conference for key volunteer and professional training personnel.

— Continue to develop required training aids, materials and bulletins and, in 1972, produce:

Guide to Service Scouters

Guide to Trainers

— By December 1972 complete a study of manpower, particularly section and service Scouters, including needs, motivations and abilities. From this study:

- a) produce in 1973 more adequate guidelines on manpower roles and relationships;
- b) produce in 1973 revised procedures and practices concerning manpower recruitment, selection, placement and recognition.

— Councils to examine how the functions of volunteer manpower and training are undertaken to effect increased coordination where necessary by December 1972.

— In 1973 provide increased service from National Council on the design and conduct of training and encourage other senior councils to increase similar service to the field.

— Introduce in 1973 training for council and committee personnel.

— Initiate in 1973 a biannual review of the adult training policy and program to keep it relevant in terms of the needs of the organization and trends in adult education.

— By December 1973 determine feasibility of establishing a National Conference Centre (possibility of using existing Scout facilities) and implement findings.

It is suggested the objectives proposed in the area of Volunteer Manpower and Training not be taken wholly out of context but would best be reviewed in relation to the objectives proposed in the other six areas. Copies of the plan have received wide distribution in all councils and you should have no difficulty in obtaining a copy of the full report.

SERVICE SCOUTERS' COURSE

Here's an idea developed in the Greater Toronto Region for a two-weekend course for service Scouters. John Hoddinott was the course leader, Jim Butler was the regional field executive involved.

The objective of the course was —

"To provide the service Scouter with what he needs to know in order to assess the 'Scouter in his section'; and to be able to provide, through the team approach, the assistance the Scouter requires to operate that section to the greater benefit of the boys in his charge."

Designed to meet the expressed needs of the Service Team members of one service area in the Greater Toronto Region, the course was held on two weekends, three months apart.

The first weekend provided a human relations experience wherein the service Scouters looked at themselves through various experiences and discussions, became more aware of their own capabilities and those of the other members of their Service Team, and looked at ways of relating better to the Scouters they service.

The three-month break allowed the Service Coordinator (who was also the course leader) of this Service Area to evaluate the results of the first weekend. A significant improvement in the interrelationship among the members of the Service Team was noticed. An increase in "team spirit" and FUN became very evident at Service Team meetings.

The second weekend was designed to explore the objectives and programs of the four sections; the role of the group committee and sponsor; all phases of *Growth* in the Service Area, as in Toronto all of these areas are the responsibility of the Service Team. Group discussion played a large part in the second weekend and the threads of the previous weekend's awareness experience were picked up and built upon by the participants themselves.

We are sure Jim Butler would be glad to answer any questions or give further details you might need.

SERVICE SCOUTERS' COURSE

FIRST WEEKEND — MARCH

Friday

- Evening Task:** to gain knowledge and practise skill in solving problems, making decisions and in assessing needs of people in groups.
- 8:30 p.m. Welcome
Introduce Staff
Course Outline
- 9:15 p.m. Problem Solving and Decision Making.
View *The Shattered Silence* and determine the problems therein; use question sheet about the film.
Five-minute wrapup related to back-home situation.
- 10:00 p.m. Distribute "Do you have a problem?" sheets for case studies.

Saturday

- Morning Task:** to form groups and help members examine what is taking place.
- 9:00 a.m. Dynamics of Small Groups I.
Divide into two small groups.
- Discussion topics** (suggested)
- definition of a group
 - Review of *The Shattered Silence*
 - Obligation of groups to members and members to groups
 - Group member problems (Friday sheets)
 - Explore basic concepts of Scouting
 - Page 9, *Helping People Grow*
- Exercises** (suggested)
- Positive-negative feeling check
 - Perception of feelings of others
 - Group member questions not answered (ignored) by group; reaction and feeling of ignored member
 - Misinterpretation of input, or comment ignored or not tested by group members
 - Group changes topic, or goes off track. How? Why?
- Techniques** (suggested)
- NOW perception
 - Step introductions page 84, *Helping People Grow*

- Back-to-back discussions page 85, *Helping People Grow*
 - Paired interviews or triads
- Brief report of the path followed by each group

Afternoon Task: to examine group development and communication between individuals in small groups.

- 1:00 p.m. Dynamics of Small Groups II.
Same groups as in a.m.
- Discussion topics** (suggested)
- Group member problems (Friday sheets)
 - Case studies
- Exercises** (suggested)
- Communication: verbal, non-verbal
 - Cooperation exercise
 - Observation — Inference — Confusion — The Story
 - Perception
 - Awareness of self and others
 - What's happened in the last five minutes? Page 20, 21, *Helping People Grow*
 - Draw what I see. Page 92, *Helping People Grow*
 - You mean? Page 86, *Helping People Grow*

Brief report of the path followed by each group

- 3:30 p.m. Plenary — Understanding Adults
- Ages and stages of adults
 - The role of the volunteer Scouter
 - The role of the "professional" Scouter

Evening Task: to examine how values are formed; how to help people develop positive values.

- 7:00 p.m. Developing Values — same groups as in the a.m.
- View the film, *The Purse*
- Discussion topics** (suggested)
- Analysis of the film
 - Group member problems (Friday sheets)
 - Would you give a "wino" a quarter for a cup of coffee?
 - See page 32 of *Helping People Grow*
 - Conflicts of needs and values, page 32, paras. 3 & 6, *Helping People Grow*
 - Double standards

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ALL-CANADA TRAINERS INSTITUTE — GIRL GUIDES OF CANADA

John Tyler, regional field executive of the Vancouver-Coast Region, attended this institute on behalf of Boy Scouts of Canada. The highlights of his report and the program are presented here for the information of all trainers in the belief that we should be aware of the direction other organizations are pursuing in their training programs, what problems they encounter and some of the solutions they reach.

A brief outline of the program follows —

- *Leadership Shared*, a filmstrip outlining the shared-leadership concept
- Current Needs in Training — buzz groups
- Task Groups on:
 1. Training the Trainer
 2. Training for Outdoor Programing
 3. Maple Leaf Residential Planning
 4. Campfire Leadership
 5. Visual Aids (posters)

6. Living Lab — a unique exercise where small groups, complete with box lunches, tape recorders and Polaroids, went out and interviewed local people.

- Human Relations in Leadership
- Ranger Program
- Sharing Sessions on Music, Games, Dancing and Ceremonies
- Adult Education — where the new *The Trainer's Manual* was introduced.
- Technique Groups on Panel, Dramatization, Role Play, Demonstration and Discussion
- Task Groups on Personal Growth, Training the P. L. and her Guider, Training the New Guider, Training the Experienced Guider, Training for Cadets, Training the Commissioner, Training the local Association and Committee Member, Audio Visual Aids
- Sharing Sessions on Back Packing, Girl Scout

Exercises (suggested)

- Where did you get your attitudes? Page 41, **Helping People Grow**
- Brainstorm list of social values; individuals list their order of priority of same; discuss

Brief report of the path followed by each group

Recreation time

9:30 p.m.

Sunday

Morning Task:

to examine leadership as provided in groups. To develop understanding of, and skills in, leadership.

9:00 a.m.

Religious Observance

9:20 a.m.

Developing Leadership—in same two groups as on Saturday

Discussion topics (suggested)

- Role play. Page 94, **Helping People Grow**
- Definition of leadership
- Group member problems (Friday sheets)

Exercises (suggested)

- Discover group-member roles filled by individuals during the role play or discussions
- Trainer tell session about group-member roles after some self-discovery exercises (hand out)
- Group members to act as group observers
- Participation pattern charts

Techniques (suggested)

- Brainstorming
- Role play
- Self examination of own leader/follower tendencies

Afternoon Task: to relate all the material covered this weekend to the role of the service Scouter in his back-home environment.

1:30 p.m.

Plenary — Development Talk
"The Role of the Service Scouter"

2:30 p.m.

Depart for home

SERVICE SCOUTERS' COURSE

SECOND WEEKEND — JUNE

Friday

8:00 p.m.

- The Role of the Group Committee and the Sponsor
- Growth: Recruitment and Maintenance

Saturday

9:00 a.m.

— Scout Section: Program Objectives, Leadership, Methods

1:30 p.m.

— Cub Section: Program Objectives, Leadership, Methods

4:30 p.m.

— Recreation time

6:30 p.m.

— **Rovers '71** — Group Discussion

9:30 p.m.

Recreation time

Sunday

9:00 a.m.

— Venturer Section: Program Objectives, Leadership, Methods

1:30 p.m.

— Sub-regional Objectives and Growth Plans

3:00 p.m.

— Homeward Bound

NOTES TO TRAINERS

1) It is understood that each group will progress at its own pace. Flexibility is to be exercised in following the time schedule and use of suggested exercises, techniques and discussion topics.

2) "Have you got a problem?" sheets —

Hand out sheets for individuals to list back-home problems related to Service Team work for use by the groups as:

- exercises in problem solving;
- case studies for topics related to course content;
- means of exploring group development, communications and feeling of individuals.

3) There are available seven, self-rating or group-rating sheets. Use them if and when appropriate. They are from **Helping People Grow**: pages 40, 41, 42, 45, 46, 47, 52, 53.

4) Handouts are available for the following:

- Group member roles
- Participation patterns
- Observation — inference — confusion exercise
- Perception exercise: What do you see in these pictures?
- Role play demonstrating hidden agenda
- Perception check: positive/negative
- Exercise in cooperation (observation of non-verbal communication)
- Hymn sheet
- Prayers, poems
- Problem solving; decision making
- The role of the Region Service Team — Greater Toronto Region pamphlet
- Can You Follow Directions?: a three-minute test
- Rapport inventory
- What do you see?: a perception test.

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Design for Learning, Eco-Action, Boy Scout Training System

- General Session on Citizenship
- Sharing Sessions on Creative Drama, Puppetry, International Training with Companies and Packs Overseas
- Special Sharing Groups on Australian Trainers Event, Training for the World Bureau in Jamaica, Girl Scout Design for Learning
- International Campfire
- Evaluation
- Final General Session

Some interesting observations and solutions:

"... the Guides have a marked ability to involve their people in the evolution of their program."

"... the Ranger program was born as a result of a nationwide survey of Rangers, Leaders and girls of Ranger age. During small group discussion, each

group was assigned two Rangers who had contributed to the planning as resource people."

"It appears that our approach to assessing and meeting the needs of individuals is the goal of the Girl Guides in their plan for training adults."

Some of the most familiar problems and their suggested solutions were:

1) Task:

How do you involve new Guiders in training and how do you keep them coming back?

Solution:

After much discussion and soul searching, this group decided on the word, H - E - L - P, as the key to the solution, i.e.,

- H — Happiness is
- E — Everyone
- L — Learning and
- P — Participating

(continued on page 18)

2) Task:

Plan training for experienced trainers to help to keep them abreast of new developments.

Solution:

Help them grow through the use of listening skills, awareness, human relations and reasoning. Teach them by a person-to-person experience, bring in outside resources, each one teach one. Introduce them to books and magazines on new educational trends.

It was interesting to note that one group with a similar task came back with the following report: "We looked at our task and after much discussion and soul searching we decided on the following: 'We do not feel we can superimpose our training on any Guider or Ladies Auxiliary Member without knowing what it is they need.'"

"... the people involved in training Guiders are moving toward our Adult Leader Training Program. That old bugbear, *Resistance to Change*, is our common enemy in getting on with the job."

"It came out strongly that training of the individual, after assessing needs along with followup (servicing), is the approach that is needed in all phases of our programs."

We are sure John Tyler would pass along any additional information to anyone requesting it. His address is: 664 W. Broadway, Vancouver 9.

"SERVICE" IS OUR MOTTO, MAN!

All trainers will be interested in this extract taken from the NAROCO '71 (National Rover Conference) Report presented to and accepted in principle by the National Council, November 1971 meeting.

"LEADERSHIP

1. Realizing the fact 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."

FROM THE PROGRAM COMMITTEE REPORT TO THE NATIONAL COUNCIL, NOVEMBER 1971 TRAINING

1. With approval given to training policy by National Council last spring, the work of the Adult Training Subcommittee has since been directed to implementation, largely a production and communications task. The basic problem for the subcommittee is to discover from time to time what the varying field needs are. To this end, the subcommittee chairman hopes to

establish some continuing contact with key training people in the field.

2. The decentralization of National Training Institute programs yielded two particular benefits: *first*, participation increased by over 100% for 1971 compared with previous attendance. *Second*, the programs were better able to deal with local problems on a region-by-region basis. There is no doubt in the minds of Program Committee members that participation by provincial and regional trainers has added substantially to the effectiveness of the training institute's value. With continued and increased participation of local trainers, the annual participation can be doubled and redoubled.

TIP O' THE HAT

Training is gathering momentum. Evidence of this is the very real increase in the number of Scouters completing Wood Badge training. In the first nine months of this year, 1,762 Wood Badges were issued; the previous high was 1,600 for the full year of 1966.

"A tip of the 'hat' to the trainers who are making this possible.

TRAINING TALK REPRINT SERVICE

Enough councils have requested reprints of *Training Talk* to make it economically feasible to go ahead with this service.

Reprints of all issues are available at:

1 —	10 copies —	7¢ each
11 —	50 " —	6¢ "
51 —	100 " —	5¢ "
101 —	up " —	4¢ "

These prices include all taxes and mailing costs.

You can ensure that all your trainers are kept up to date on the latest training information by subscribing to this service.

Advise Al Craig, *Publication Services*, how many copies you will need.

GUIDE TO TRAINING SERVICE TEAMS

Progress is being made toward having this document available by the end of this month. Initial production will be in an economical form to allow for feedback from the field before a more permanent form of printing is considered.

CANADA'S MENTAL HEALTH

The September-October, 1971, issue of this journal is devoted to *The Human Relations Phenomenon*. Of particular interest to trainers will be the special supplement (no. 69) on *Sensitivity Training in Canada*. The supplement is written by Hedley Dimock and gives a perspective on the development of sensitivity training in this country.

TRAINING NOTES

Three new Training Notes are being prepared and will be available soon.

The first will deal with training policy and objectives. Material will include the detailed guidelines to Scouter Training Recognition and will outline the place of national training events.

The second will be directed to trainers who are involved in the design of a total council program and/or extensive training events.

The third will set out a number of approaches to problem solving, including the use of a problem-solving workshop or conference.

INTERNATIONAL CAMP STAFF PROGRAM



An Invitation to Canadian Scouters from the Boy Scouts of America

Boy Scouts of America have invited Canadian Scouters between the ages of 18 and 25 (but preferably over 21) to work in a BSA local camp for six to eight weeks this summer. Applicants must serve for the full camp period.

Approved applicants will be expected to pay their own transportation to an agreed-upon entry city in the U.S.A. and, from there, the ICSP assumes the following obligations:

- Payment of travel and living cost from city of entry to camp.
- Cash honorarium of \$125 spending money. No tax deductions.
- Accommodation, food and health services.
- At close of camp, option of a planned tour, all expenses paid, or, in lieu of tour, a cash sum.
- Responsibility for participants' transportation from camp back to city of departure.
- Deadline for completed applications at your provincial headquarters, March 15, 1972.

For full information contact your local or provincial office.

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Planning Your Campsite

By D. H. Swanson, Program Services

20

Blowing snow and icy winds sure can cool the desire for outdoor activities. Even so, don't let these conditions interfere with your boys' progress in the development of camping skills and knowledge.

A few minutes' preparation, some paper and scissors, and access to a photocopier can provide you with a good training game in campsite layout.

First, photostat the camp items pictured here, in sufficient quantity to provide one copy for every two boys.

Now, prepare a sheet of paper for each pair of boys. The sheet of paper should indicate the ground features of the campsite. These can be sketched on the paper with coloured felt pens. Each sheet need not be exactly the same. One of the completed sheets might look as follows (ground layout only):



Allow each team fifteen minutes to lay out their campsite, using the "ground" provided and the camp features.

Campsite layout should reflect the following basic guidelines:

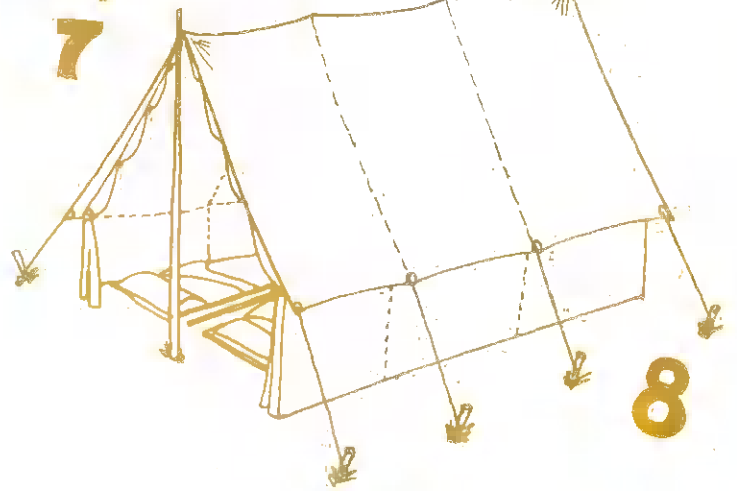
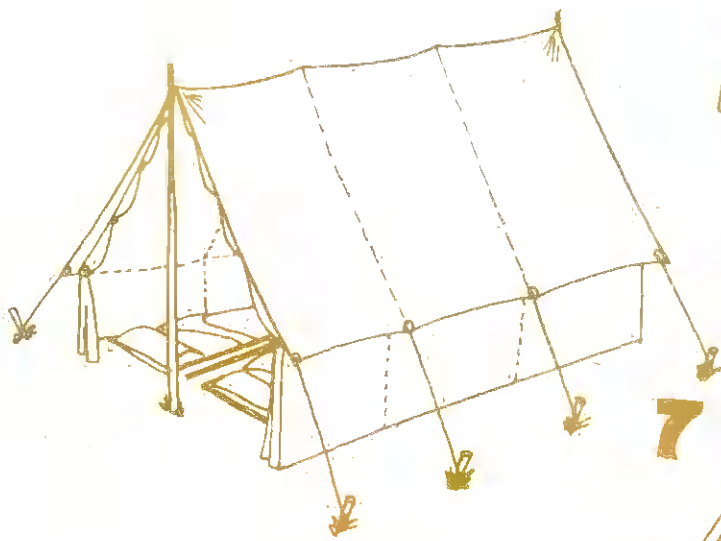
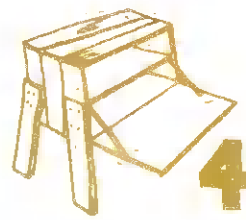
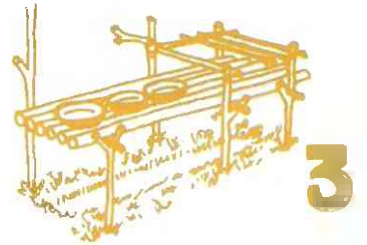
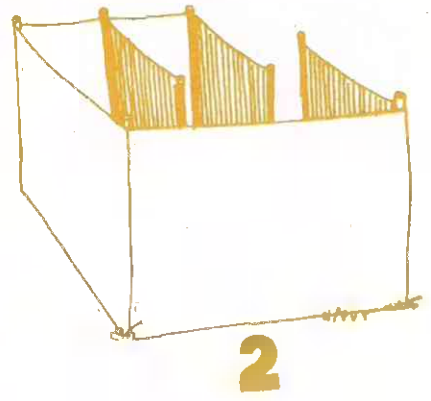
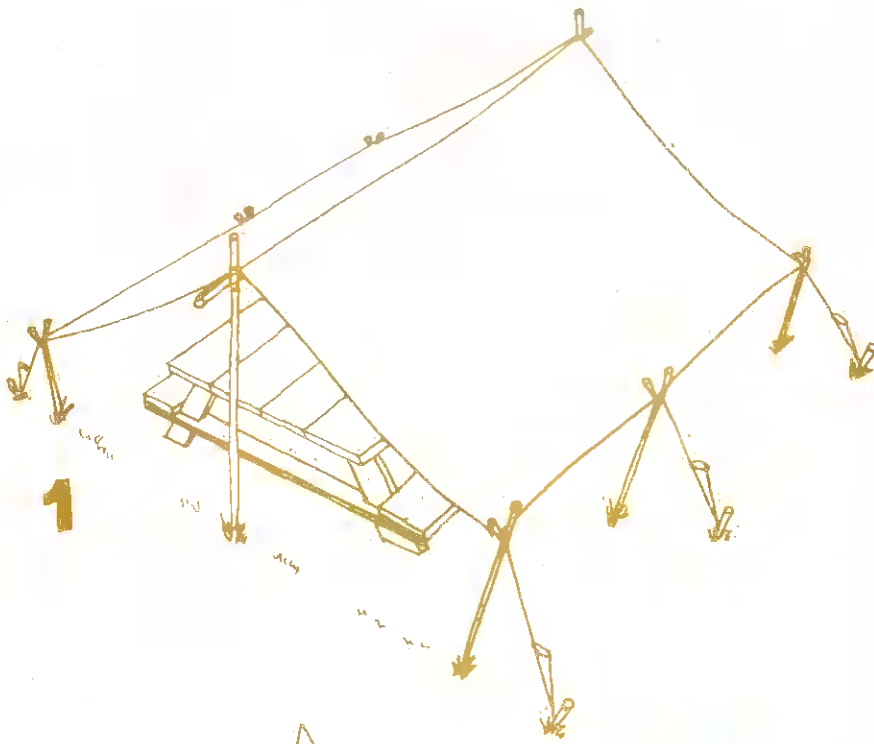
- 1) Tents pitched facing east or southeast. This provides for morning sun to help rid nighttime dampness and provide shade at the tent entrance in the afternoon. (The exception would be in the event of a prevailing wind: the tent should face away from the wind.)
- 2) Wood supply handy to the fire but not too near.
- 3) Group facilities into areas
 - Kitchen
 - Sleeping
 - Eating
 - Sanitation
- 4) Location of fireplace and latrines should take into account the wind direction.

Suggested Layout

The layout suggested here is not necessarily the only approach but is offered as a guide.

Cooking fire, food preparation and wash-up are grouped in one area for convenience. The wood is located near the fire. Both the fire and the latrine are down wind from the dining fly, food preparation area and the sleeping area.

As the dining fly will likely be where the patrol will gather, it is located near enough to the cooking and clean-up area for convenience but far enough away that it won't be in the way when meals are being prepared. The wash-up stand is located reasonably close to the small stream from which drinking water might be obtained. The sleeping tents are located slightly away from the other areas to provide some privacy as well as taking advantage of the southeast exposure.





Programing for Venturers, No.1

By R. J. Roberts, Program Services

Recently, the Nova Scotia Provincial Council produced a booklet called "Venturing in Nova Scotia" as an interim program handbook.

Quoting from the introduction, the booklet is "to be used until the National Program Committee can produce a Canadian program."

The Venturer Task Group of the Program Committee is conscious of the need to produce a more complete Venturer Program and its members are working toward that end.

Meanwhile, the Nova Scotia booklet, put together by a provincial steering committee, is a very fine piece of work and the steering committee deserve much credit for their efforts.

While it is not intended to reproduce all the booklet material in this article, it seemed a good idea to pick out one area that appeared to be just bursting with program suggestions. For the company asking, "What can we do tonight?", the following comments should be considered as they provide excellent material for many nights as well as weekend activities.

Listed below is a set of requirements for what is called a **Survival Course**. Whether you live in the city or in a more rural setting these activities seem to apply, and while they are well suited to the winter season we have across most of Canada they are equally important at other times of the year.

The requirements are:

1. Demonstrate proficiency at first aid.
2. Demonstrate your skills in compass and map reading. Also be skilled in telling direction without compass.
3. Make a survival kit.
4. Be familiar with edible plants and roots in your area.
5. Demonstrate proficiency at snaring of small game such as rabbits, squirrels, porcupine, as well as how to skin, clean and prepare them for eating.
6. Be familiar with distress signals.



7. Know how to care for yourself hygienically when lost or stranded in woods.
8. Know the rules to follow if lost or stranded in woods.
9. Be skilled in making of shelters.
10. Demonstrate proficiency in lighting of fires in wet weather as well as starting fires without matches.
11. Be familiar with precautions to take with drinking water.
12. Participate in a supervised Survival Camp of 48 hours at a minimum.

The listing above is set out so that those who complete all the requirements would be well able to look after themselves and others in an emergency situation. Adequate knowledge in this field could mean the difference between life and death or, in less extreme ways, a very rough experience or one that was reasonably comfortable.

I indicated that such a listing opened up many different program ideas so let me elaborate:

A First Aid Course can be a simple one given in an evening by the advisor or some other person with an interest in the subject and provide Venturers with information on cuts and bruises. Or it could be a recognized course put on by the St. John Ambulance people lasting, perhaps, seven weeks and covering bleeding, fractures, frostbite, shock, poisons, artificial respiration and many other areas.

The results of the latter type would be an extensive knowledge of first aid, the St. John certificate of qualification and a demonstrable proficiency in the subject.

In the second requirement, some of the members may already have a reasonable knowledge of the compass and how to read a map; however, a more in-depth look at these subjects could be provided by bringing in some expert on the subject, perhaps from the local Canadian Forces Base, or an orienteering club.

Courses in this field could be spread over a number of weeks, with weekend or, simply, day events to run an orienteering course. (See **The Canadian Leader**, Aug./Sept. & Oct., 1969.)

Methods of improvising a compass, or finding direction without one by using the sun or the stars, or by observing some of the natural signs in the out-of-doors could make this section really interesting.

The third item can be set up in many different ways; the easiest one probably would be to invite the experts to talk about the makeup of survival kits for various emergencies.

The Emergency Measures Organization has a lot they could contribute in this regard. However, the Venturers could have fun designing emergency kits for themselves, varying in size from one that could be carried in a shirt pocket to one that would fit in a haversack or car trunk.

A number of pocket books are available to cover item four. The federal government and most provincial governments have pamphlets about edible plants and roots that can be found locally. The real test here, of course, is to get out and find, cook and eat them — again a worthwhile, weekend activity.

In five, a company would need the help of an experienced, outdoor man who could help them learn about snares and how to look for animal tracks and then help them prepare the results for a meal.

Mostly an outdoor exercise, this is one with lots of interest for those taking part.

Again, in six, the Emergency Measures Organization or Canadian Forces personnel would help here. Distress signals can range from mirror flashes to signals stamped out in the snow, smoke signals to distress fires.

Item seven is important in that it helps Venturers guard against frostbite, or black fly bite, heat exhaustion or just plain blisters on the feet. What to wear when going into the bush, summer or winter, takes on a new significance.

In item eight, the Venturers can become familiar with areas that can save them lots of trouble if they should get lost, or simply lose their direction for a short time.

Do you stay in one spot, go around in large circles, climb a tree, or look for a river? Look for the experts in this field and profit by what they have to say.

The making of shelters as in item nine can take many forms. A light plastic sheet carried in a pocket can be rigged to suit this need, one made of tree boughs, a hole dug in the ground, or a structure made from snow or long grass, all these will afford some protection from the elements and offer a form of comfort for the person in distress.

Practise in designing and building these shelters can be a lot of fun as well as good experience for an emergency situation.

People in Scouting have always had a reputation for their firefighting ability, but how many Venturers really can light a fire without some matches or a lighter?

Rubbing two sticks together is one way, if you know the right sticks to use. Flint and stone, or a piece of magnifying glass are others. Specially prepared matches should be looked at also, and how to find dry wood under really damp circumstances should all be considered to solve item ten.

Water is in abundance in most parts of Canada, but sometimes one needs to know where to look. Having found it, how do you know if it's fit to drink and what can be done to make it so?

Boiled snow can make water for drinking and cooking, but how to melt snow so that it tastes reasonably good is often something we need to learn.

Finally, in item twelve, all the learnings of above, all the skill and knowledge acquired can be tested on a survival camp.

Item twelve suggests a minimum duration of 48 hours. You may wish to run a longer one, but the important aspect of such an exercise is, I believe, the ability of the planners to arrange for situations that will allow the Venturers to practise what they have learned around the first eleven requirements.

Simulated accidents will test first-aid skills. Field exercises will prove their ability to read a map and compass.



Survival kits can be tested in conjunction with living off the land, as in items four and five.

Shelter building, fire lighting, giving and receiving distress signals, all can be arranged for and tested out under a variety of situations at such a camp.

Depending on how deeply a company wishes to go into the subject of survival, such a course could take place over a series of evenings, a number of weekends, or it could become the basic program for a company for as long as a year.

While it will show the degree of competence reached by those participating, it also provides the Venturers with opportunities to give service, to look into some of the vocations people have in this area.

Meeting people, doing things, being physically fit to participate in the out-of-doors also are prominent parts of this exercise and all, I believe, would appeal to and interest those taking part.

A Survival Course is just one way of operating in Venturing and I am sure there are a great many more.

Why don't you let us know how you go about programing in your company? We would be pleased to feature your approaches in future editions of *The Canadian Leader* magazine.

23



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

FIRST QUALITY WORKMANSHIP

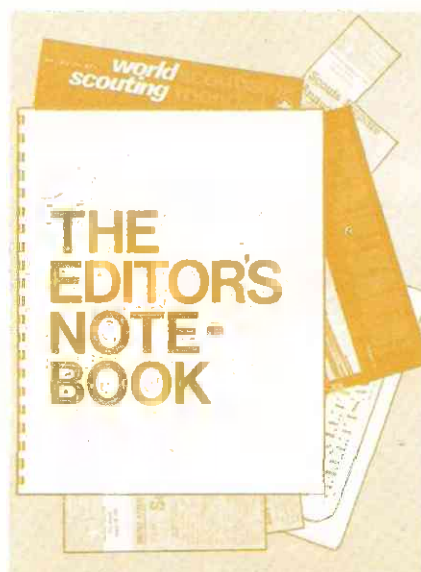
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The National Council meeting began on Friday morning, November 5, and finished the next day at noon. Prior to the Council meeting, the provincial presidents met under the chairmanship of National President John Sharp. At the same time, the provincial commissioners were meeting with the Deputy Chief Scout, Wally Denny. Among the many agenda items was a report on NAROCO '71 which was presented by two members of the planning group of the successful event, Miss Laurie Hoium and Dean Jones, both of Saskatoon.

The National Council next meets in May of this year.

Mr. Norton Clapp, President of Boy Scouts of America, flew from his home in Seattle, Washington, in October, to meet with senior Canadian Scouting officials in Vancouver. Following the formal meeting, Mr. Clapp presented our National President, John Sharp, with Boy Scouts of America's *Silver World Award*. This Award is presented to citizens of any country whose Scout association is a member of the World Conference, in recognition of his or her service of exceptional character to the youth of his or her own country, or on an international level. The award itself is a circular, blue-enamel medallion with superimposed meridian lines and stars signifying the global scope of the Award. A silver Scout badge is centred upon the front of the medallion.

Mr. Sharp is only the third person to be so honoured. Previous recipients have been Mr. Charles D. Green, past chairman of the Boy Scouts World Committee, and Mr. Laslo Nagy, Secretary-General of the World Bureau.

This week's mail brought along a sample of the new *International Wildlife Encyclopedia* from The Greystone Press in Toronto. Heavy on some pretty wonderful, full-colour nature photography but with an easy reading text, these publications would be ideal as an addition to the library of a wildlife enthusiast and for resource use by young people in the preparation of school projects. Photographers will also be interested in the use made of close-up and long-range lenses.

If you're interested in a sample volume, Greystone will send you one, *absolutely FREE*, with no obligations. Along with your free copy will come an envelope containing full information on how the offer works. Write The Greystone Press at 41 Bertal Road, Toronto 15, Ont.

As this is being written, the November issue has just been mailed and so it is too early to expect a reaction to the first, four-page insert directed to the boy membership. I do hope you will take the time to write and let us know your reaction and, perhaps more important, the reaction of your boys to this attempt to maintain a communications link with them.

Future inserts will not follow a one-theme approach but will probably include a variety of items, such as current news, "how-to-dos," program and uniform information, and so on. If you have a special gimmick that has gone over well with your boys, why not share it? Send it on for use in a future *TOTEM POLE*.

Canada's Chief Scout visited Camp Samac, Oshawa, during the summer and while there "twirled" this dance-hall beauty who was in reality Cub Stephen Denscham. Along with a number of his fellow Cubs, Stephen put on a Gold Rush display for their distinguished visitor.

Congratulations to the Estonian Kalev Troop of Montreal who won the senior and junior sections of the Duke of Connaught Challenge Trophy for shooting among Commonwealth Scouts. Second place in the senior section went to the Renfrew, Ontario, Legion Venturers. Competition came from Scouts and Venturers from the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand.

As this is being written (Nov. 10) the first heavy snow of the autumn is falling on Ottawa and it would seem that winter is with us. Fortunately, it held off long enough for us to see the successful completion of two of our major, yearly events: the Investiture at Government House and the fall meeting of the National Council.

The Investiture was held on November 1 and was conducted by our Chief Scout, Governor-General Roland C. Michener. Each year at this ceremony, Boy Scouts of Canada formally presents awards to members so honoured over the year. Following the official reception at Government House, the recipients and their guests were taken by bus to National Headquarters for luncheon and a tour of the building. It was a wonderful experience to meet and talk with many of these average boys and young men who had done above-average deeds.



A note from the Deputy Chief Scout informed me that the November meeting of the National Council was the last for three of our distinguished provincial commissioners — Dr. Allan Hopper, New Brunswick; W. S. "Bud" McMurtry, Prince Edward Island, and Evan McCormick, Manitoba. Soon to retire, these gentlemen have a combined service to Canadian Scouting of some 130 years.

Allan Hopper joined as a Cubmaster in 1927 and since that time has held just about every uniformed position possible. One of the most travelled men in Canadian Scouting, no part of the world is strange to him. He has attended five world jamborees, the first at Arrow Park, England, in 1929; three American jamborees; four provincial jamborees; two Canadian jamborees; three world conferences and three Western Hemisphere training conferences. Still in active medical practice, Allan has come to the rescue of many members of the Movement all over the world (including the writer).

Bud McMurtry, who is Program Planning Coordinator of Holland College in Charlottetown, joined the Movement as a Cub in 1929 and has been involved ever since. A member of the National Program Committee, he has served as a Lone Scoutmaster, Scoutmaster and, while serving with the Royal Canadian Navy during the war, was a Deep Sea Rover.

Evan McCormick's association with Scouting began with a training course in Montreal in 1927. He was invested at the concluding session of that course and has been an enthusiastic Scouter ever since. He has worked in every section of the Movement as a volunteer and during World War II served as a Dominion Field Commissioner, working in Alberta, Saskatchewan and the Maritime provinces. General Manager of the Winnipeg Chamber of Commerce, he was awarded the Silver Wolf in 1969.

All three gentlemen will continue to serve Scouting in other positions. We thank them for their contribution and wish them well.

A thought for the day — If you have a dollar and I have a dollar and we exchange them, we still have only one dollar. But if you have a program idea and I have a program idea and we exchange them, we have two program ideas!

And from around the world — Annually, Scouts in Mashonaland, Rhodesia, comb 26 square miles of bush, searching for illegal snares set for wild animals. On their first snare hunt they found and destroyed over 600 snares . . . 22 Scouts and 2 Scouters from North Devon, England, made a 2,400-mile summer expedition to install equipment in a playground at the infant medical and child welfare clinic of the village of Messaad on the edge of the Sahara Desert . . . For years now, Scottish Venture Scouts, helped by Ranger Guides, have operated a volunteer Ski Rescue Service during winter weekends at the remote Glenshee skiing area. During the last season, they treated 56 fractures and 172 other injuries. The group handles communications, keeps medical records, comforts patients and helps the medical team.

One of the biggest service projects completed by the Vancouver-Coast Region during British Columbia's Centennial year was the distribution of over 1,200 Centennial medallions to senior citizens in Vancouver. This massive undertaking required hundreds of personal calls, with many call-backs. Haida Rover Crew member Stephen Dove visited the Shaughnessy Hospital to present Miss Lora McCammon with her special medallion.

Vancouver Sun photo.



October was a busy month in the Kitchener-Waterloo district of Ontario, as indicated by this photo from the *Kitchener-Waterloo Record*. The Scout, annual apple-day sales coincided with the area's *Octoberfest* celebrations.



Page 2 of this issue contains an ad for a proposed, new, boy publication, *TRAILBLAZERS' DIGEST*. This magazine will be wholly owned and published by Campbell Printing of Ottawa. Because the magazine will contain Scouting material that has been approved by Boy Scouts of Canada, on a regular basis, it is being recommended to the membership.

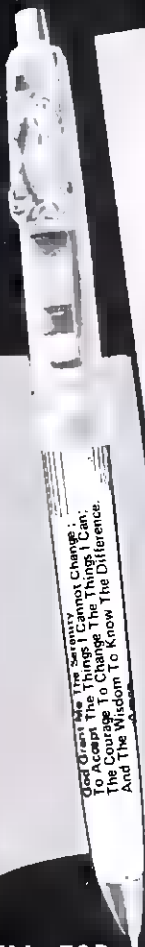
All correspondence and inquiries concerning the publication should be sent directly to Campbell Printing, P. O. Box 941, Station B, Ottawa, Ont., K1P 5P9

Optimist International, one of the leading service-club organizations in North America, has officially endorsed the work of Boy Scouts of Canada. This endorsement carries with it strong encouragement on the part of the International Board to its member clubs to serve as Scout sponsors. Optimist Clubs have increased their sponsorship of Canadian Scouting by 50% in the past two years. Incidentally, a Canadian, Norman L. Shipley, is the new president of Optimist International. So if you're looking for a sponsor, why not contact your local Optimist Club?

YOUR GROUP KEEPS 40¢

YOU WILL

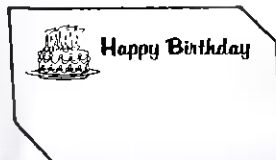
GOLDEN PRAYING HANDS PEN
SHOWN ACTUAL SIZE



God Grant Us The Serenity
To Accept The Things I Can't
Change
The Courage To Change The Things I Can
And The Wisdom To Know The Difference.



God, grant me the serenity
to accept the things
I cannot change,
the courage to change
the things I can,
and the wisdom to know
the difference.



PRAYING HANDS GIFT
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**6 DIFFERENT
GREETING CARDS**

Helps you sell three or four pens at a time!
A wonderful gift and there's a
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The Famous

GOLDEN PRAYING HANDS PEN

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

a gift mailing envelope) for ONLY \$1.00. YOUR GROUP KEEPS 40¢ on EVERY SALE!

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

SELL FOR \$1.00
KEEP 40¢
FOR YOUR GROUP
ACTIVITIES

SEND NO MONEY!

Take TWO months to pay!
Everything shipped PREPAID.

GUARANTEED PROFITS!

You keep 40% of all money
you collect! Return any kits
you do not sell.

EACH WORKER GETS HANDY SELLING KIT!

Very little work involved for the leader or campaign manager because everything you need comes packaged in a handy selling kit. Each kit has 1 FREE Fund Raiser badge; Report Envelope for seller to enclose money and or returns; 25 Pens inserted into Gift Folders with 6 different greeting cards in each folder and one gift mailing envelope. Canadian Flag and Ecology Flag plans have all of the above except the greeting cards. Campaign manager also receives a master record form to list report envelope data. Gives a complete picture of where you stand at all times, quickly and easily.



USE ORDER FORM ON OPPOSITE PAGE TO ORDER GOLDEN PRAYING HANDS, CANADIAN FLAG OR ECOLOGY FLAG PENS. MIX OR MATCH IN KIT QUANTITIES.

ON EVERY \$1.00 SALE!

MAKE \$20.00 TO \$2,000.00 AND MORE!

CANADIAN FLAG PEN
SHOWN ACTUAL SIZE

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CANADIAN FLAG PEN ECOLOGY FLAG PEN

THE **"NOW"** FUND
RAISING
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FOR CIVIC MINDED GROUPS

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

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

PAY AFTER YOU SELL! RETURN ALL NOT SOLD!

ORDER
TODAY!

PLEASE
SEND US
THE FOLLOWING KITS
AT \$15.00 PER KIT
(25 Pens and Gift Folders Per Kit)

GOLDEN PRAYING
HANDS KITS

CANADIAN FLAG
KITS

ECOLOGY FLAG
KITS

TOTAL KITS

MINIMUM ORDER - 2 KITS

ORDER 1 KIT
PER WORKER

ORDER 8 KITS
YOU KEEP \$80.00

ORDER 16 KITS
YOU KEEP \$160.00

ORDER 40 KITS
YOU KEEP \$400.00

ORDER 80 KITS
YOU KEEP \$800.00

YOU MAY RETURN
ANY UNSOLD KITS

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 Title
Authorized to order
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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9301

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

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



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28

Group Position

stories & games



A BLIND BOY'S PERSISTENCE

(Hold up an awl or an ice pick)

In 1812 a little boy of three was blinded by an awl, a needle-sharp tool like this. This little French boy, Louis, was robbed of his eyesight by an unfortunate accident.

But he had a quality called persistence. He had it in a big quantity. And so his blindness didn't get him down. He studied music, became a fine organist. At the age of nineteen he became a teacher in the Paris Institute for the Blind and was living a useful life, teaching others who were as unfortunate as he.

One day a friend casually told him of an army captain's method of sending messages that could be read in total darkness so that the enemy could not see a telltale light. The captain used a code of pinholes in the paper which could be felt instead of read. Louis jumped up excitedly. "Now I can open the windows so the blind can see!" he cried.

He started working with the idea. He worked for days, weeks and months. Just a simple alphabet of pinholes was a slow job. He stuck with it until, five years later, he came to the institute with a whole book printed with raised dots. He read part of it to the other teachers but instead of praising him for his great work they rejected it. They said he had memorized the part he had read. They would not listen to his explanations. They rejected his five years of sacrifice and hard work.

Louis didn't give up. Blind friends came to his home and he taught them to read by his method. With an awl, the same tool that

FISH IN THE SEA

Equipment required: chairs for all but two boys.

Arrange chairs in pairs around the room, facing in all directions. Boys are to form pairs and each pair, secretly, will choose the name of a fish. Akela will choose one pair to be whales.

All the other pairs of boys seat themselves and the whales walk, arm in arm, in and out among the seated pairs of fish. As they walk about they will call out the names of fish. As soon as any pair hears its fish name, it must walk behind the whales.

When Akela calls, "stormy sea," each pair of fish must seek a pair of chairs in the sea. The pair left without chairs now become whales. But if Akela calls, "calm sea," all fish must follow the whales, leaving all chairs empty. When Akela calls, "stormy sea," all the fish look for homes.

This is noisy fun — play for about ten minutes.

PASS THE ORANGE

Equipment required: two oranges.

Boys form two, equal, facing lines and sit side by side on the floor. For his turn, each player will stretch his feet straight out in front of him, ankles touching.

First player in each line begins by placing an orange on his outstretched ankles and, without using his hands, transfers the orange to the ankles of the next player, who must pass it along in the same manner to player no. 3. If an orange is dropped, it must be picked up and replaced on the ankles of the player who dropped it. Winner is the team whose orange is first transferred to the ankles of its last player.

NEW...

FREEZE-DRIED

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

NOW AVAILABLE IN POUCHES

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579 Speers Road
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IMPORTANT!!!

National Council, at its meeting in November, gave approval to a revised Honours and Awards policy. Pages 31 and 32 contain the policy and can be clipped for inclusion in your copy of **By-Laws, Policies & Procedures.**

WHAT IS IT?

Equipment required: Ten to 20 miscellaneous items such as a piece of string, marble, shoe, bottle cap, pencil.

Players form a single line and are blindfolded. Items are passed down the line and players try to identify each item by feeling it for a short time. When all items have been felt, players go to their corners and make a list in the order that items were passed down the line.

One point is awarded for each item correctly identified and 25 points are scored for each list containing all items and in correct order.

WHAT DO I SMELL?

Make up six or eight containers with vanilla, turpentine, vinegar, ammonia, etc. Run game in same manner as above, without blindfold.

STREETS AND ALLEYS

Two boys are chosen to be policeman and thief. Remaining boys form rows of about eight, one boy behind another.

Boys join hands across each row, forming streets. On GO, the policeman chases the thief between the rows; when the chase becomes close, Akela blows a whistle and boys in lines release hands, make a quarter turn to their right and join hands across in that direction, making new lanes.

The chase continues; thief and policeman must not break through lines. When policeman catches thief, both choose successors and then take their places in the lines. The whistle should be blown often and unexpectedly. Play for eight to ten minutes.

blinded him, he punched holes in pieces of paper.

Finally, when Louis was dying at the early age of forty-three, he was informed that his system had been accepted by the institute and that now blind people would be able to read. Happily, Louis cried, "Thank God, my life has not been in vain!"

If Louis Braille had given up somewhere along the way, he would never have had the joy of knowing that his life had counted for something. Neither can you, if you get the habit of quitting.

Be persistent! That means — "keep on!" — "don't quit!" no matter how tough the going is. A Scout never quits.

CATCHING SOMETHING FROM YOU

(Stretch a piece of rubber tubing between two uprights and suspend two small weights on strings from it, like two pendulums. One will swing when you swing the other.)

The things that you do all day affect a lot of other people. Have you ever thought about that? You don't live in a vacuum. If you are irritable and cross, other people get irritable and cross. If you are kind to others, they are warmed by that kindness and are kind, too. The things you do are catching. Whatever you do, good and bad, is contagious.

It's something like this little contraption I've rigged up. When I swing this pendulum, the other one starts swinging, too, in the same rhythm.

Something like this is happening to you every minute of your life. Other people are catching something from you, every minute of every day. How are you affecting other people? What are they catching from you?

- (2) The nominee must be the subject of a good report from his Scouter and an additional, independent, responsible person certifying as to his:

- initiative
- industry and effort
- obedience and discipline
- trustworthiness
- punctuality in attendance
- smartness of bearing and appearance.

FOR GALLANTRY

1. **THE GOLD CROSS**
For gallantry, with special heroism and extraordinary risk.
2. **THE SILVER CROSS**
For gallantry, with considerable risk.
3. **THE BRONZE CROSS**
For gallantry, with moderate risk.
4. **A BAR**
For an additional and similar act of gallantry.
5. **A CERTIFICATE FOR GALLANTRY**
For gallantry, with slight risk and worthy of recorded commendation.

ELIGIBLE: Members in any program/section of Boy Scouts of Canada, and Scouters, provided the act of the latter was related to a Scouting activity.

Sections are also eligible in cases of combined action by all or a number of its membership.

FOR MERITORIOUS CONDUCT

1. **THE MEDAL FOR MERITORIOUS CONDUCT**
For especially meritorious acts not involving heroism or risk of life.
2. **A BAR**
For further meritorious conduct which would justify conferring a medal.
3. **A CERTIFICATE FOR MERITORIOUS CONDUCT**
For meritorious acts worthy of recorded commendation but which do not justify conferring a medal or bar.

ELIGIBLE: As for Gallantry Honours

Wearing of the above listed decorations and their respective emblems

Decorations representative of the above-listed Honours will be worn only on formal or ceremonial occasions.

Emblems, in cloth, will be attached permanently to the uniform on the LEFT breast, centred one inch above the pocket, or in a similar position should the garment have no pocket (as in the case of the Cub jersey).

A Scouter will attach the emblem of his decoration centred over the RIGHT pocket of his uniform shirt.

When two or more honours are held the emblems will be worn in descending order of seniority from the wearer's RIGHT.

When an honour is conferred upon a section for combined action the emblem will be attached to the section's flag, adjacent to the carrying pole.

On occasions when it is desired to wear a decoration it will be secured directly below it's emblem. This will also apply to displaying a decoration on a section's flag.

A bar to a decoration will be attached horizontally across the centre of the ribbon of the decoration.

FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICE TO SCOUTING

1. THE SILVER FOX

For service of the most exceptional character to Scouting in the international field, performed by persons who are NOT members of Boy Scouts of Canada.

2. THE SILVER WOLF

For service of the most exceptional character to Scouting, normally of national importance.

3. THE SILVER ACORN

For especially distinguished service to Scouting.

4. THE MEDAL OF MERIT

For especially good service to Scouting.

5. A CERTIFICATE FOR GOOD SERVICE

For service to Scouting worthy of recorded commendation.

ELIGIBLE: For the Silver Fox, as specified above. For other outstanding service to Scouting, adults holding any appointment or position with Boy Scouts of Canada.

Wearing of decorations and emblems for outstanding service

Decorations for outstanding service will be worn suspended from around the neck, either in uniform or civilian clothes, only on formal or ceremonial occasions.

An emblem may be worn on the uniform, if so desired, centred over and immediately above the RIGHT pocket.

FOR LONG, FAITHFUL AND EFFICIENT SERVICE TO SCOUTING

Long, faithful and efficient service to Scouting is recognized by conferring a medal or service pin.

Provincial councils administer these awards on behalf of National Council.

1. FIVE YEAR SERVICE PIN

For five years of faithful and efficient service to Scouting.

2. THE LONG SERVICE MEDAL

For ten years of faithful and efficient service to Scouting.

3. LONG SERVICE PINS

For each additional five years of faithful and efficient service to Scouting, a Long Service Pin bearing a number indicating the years of service being recognized.

ELIGIBLE: Adults holding any appointment or position with Boy Scouts of Canada.

Wearing of long service decorations and emblems

The Service Pins will be worn on civilian clothes.

The Long Service Medal will be worn suspended from around the neck, either in uniform or civilian clothes, only on formal or ceremonial occasions.

An emblem may be worn on the uniform, if desired, centred over and immediately above the RIGHT pocket.

A gold brooch is available for wear by a member of a Ladies Auxiliary who has had the Long Service Medal conferred upon her.

Recipients of more than one honour

On formal or ceremonial occasions only the senior decoration will be worn by an adult.

In cases where it is desired by an adult to wear two or more emblems on the uniform, the senior emblem shall be to the wearer's RIGHT, with others in descending order to the LEFT, with the row being centred over and immediately above the RIGHT pocket.

HONOURS AND AWARDS FROM OTHER SOURCES

At their discretion, holders of honours or awards for gallantry from any source, or honours or awards for good services from any Scout or Guide Association, may wear these.

THE ORDER OF CANADA

(see the booklet, *The Order of Canada*)

1. COMPANION OF THE ORDER

The Honours and Awards Committee will review all nominations made on behalf of members of Boy Scouts of Canada who might be qualified for this honour. The Committee will pass the nominations, with its recommendations, to the Deputy Chief Scout who will present each case to the Administrative Board for final decision.

2. THE MEDAL OF COURAGE

The Honours and Awards Committee will, from time to time, forward to the Deputy Chief Scout, the names of recipients of the Gold Cross of Boy Scouts of Canada, together with details of each act and copies of supporting documents, if any.

3. THE MEDAL OF SERVICE

The National Council and each of the provincial councils may annually submit for nomination the name of one person whose service to Boy Scouts of Canada meets the criteria for the Medal of Service.

All nominations in respect of members of Boy Scouts of Canada shall be made on behalf of National Council in accordance with the foregoing procedure. Nominations shall be submitted to National Headquarters of Boy Scouts of Canada on or before December 31 of each year.

The Deputy Chief Scout will, in each case, on behalf of National Council, nominate the person selected in accordance with the foregoing for the appropriate awards of the Order of Canada.

DEFINITIONS

A recognition of high character and courage, gallantry, meritorious conduct or outstanding service to Scouting, conferred by the Chief Scout.

A long service award in recognition of long, faithful and efficient service to Scouting is an honour conferred by the National Council.

A metal design representative of an honour or long service award, for wear by a recipient.

A metal insignia conferred in recognition of acts of gallantry or meritorious conduct similar to that for which an honour has previously been granted.

A document, signed by the Chief Scout, representative of an honour.

A cloth or metal insignia indicative of the conferring of an honour.

A distinctively coloured ribbon from which a decoration is suspended.

HONOURS

Honours are conferred by the Chief Scout upon recommendation of the Honours and Awards Committee of National Council, concurred in by the Deputy Chief Scout.

The following honours are listed in order of seniority:

FOR HIGH CHARACTER AND COURAGE THE JACK CORNWELL DECORATION

Historical Note: John Travers Cornwell, at the age of sixteen, served as a Boy (1st class) on board H.M.S. "Chester" at the Battle of Jutland in 1916. Mortally wounded early in the action, he remained at his post awaiting orders until the end of the action, with the dead and dying around him. Transferred to Grimsby Hospital, he died a few days later. He was posthumously awarded the Victoria Cross. Jack had been a Scout in London, England.

To perpetuate his memory the Jack Cornwell Decoration (formerly the "Cornwell Scout" Badge) was instituted.

ELIGIBLE: Members in any program section of Boy Scouts of Canada.

QUALIFICATIONS: (1) A nominee must be especially recommended for pre-eminent high character, devotion to duty, and specific acts of physical courage

or
he must have undergone great suffering in an heroic manner.