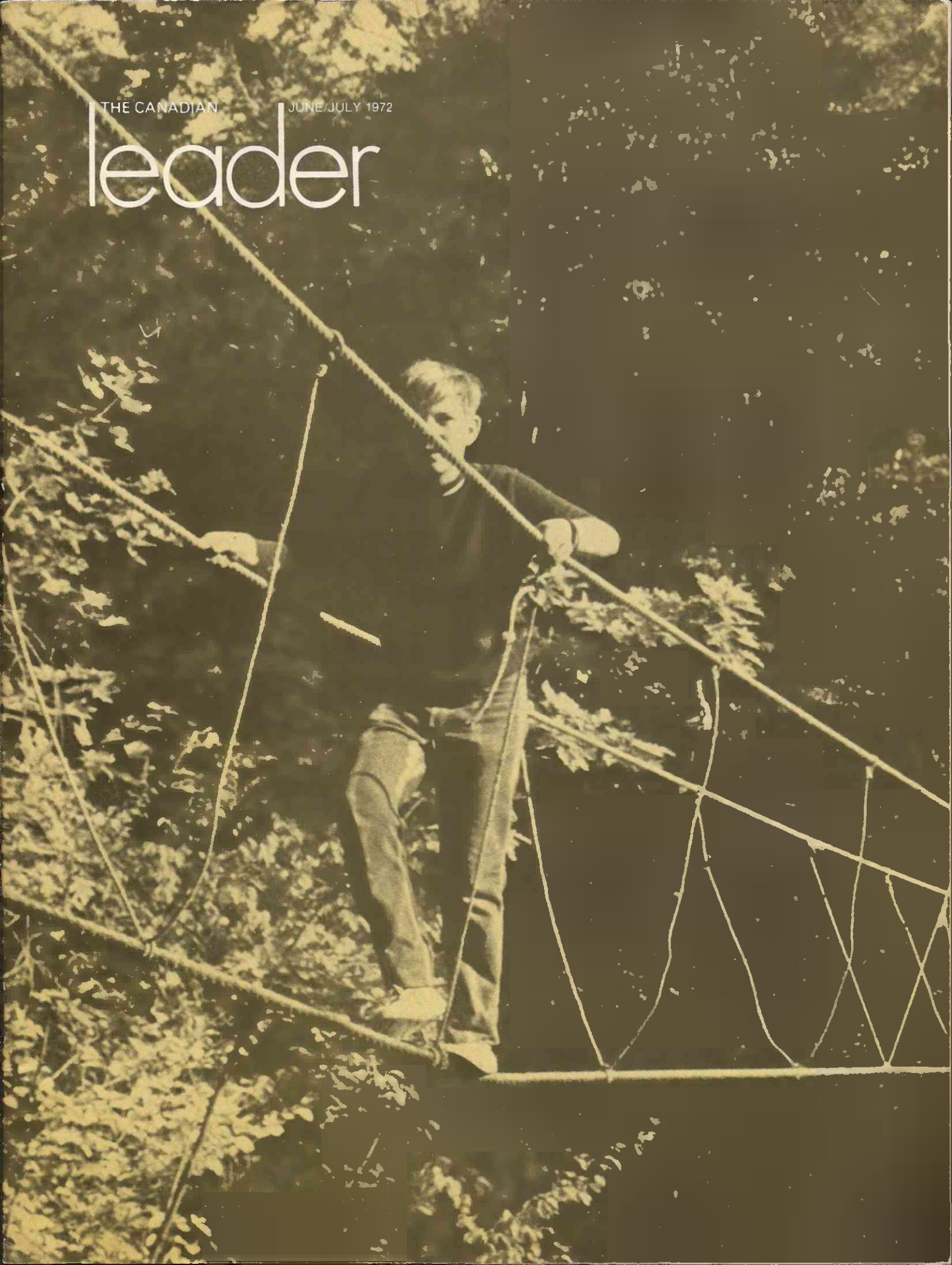
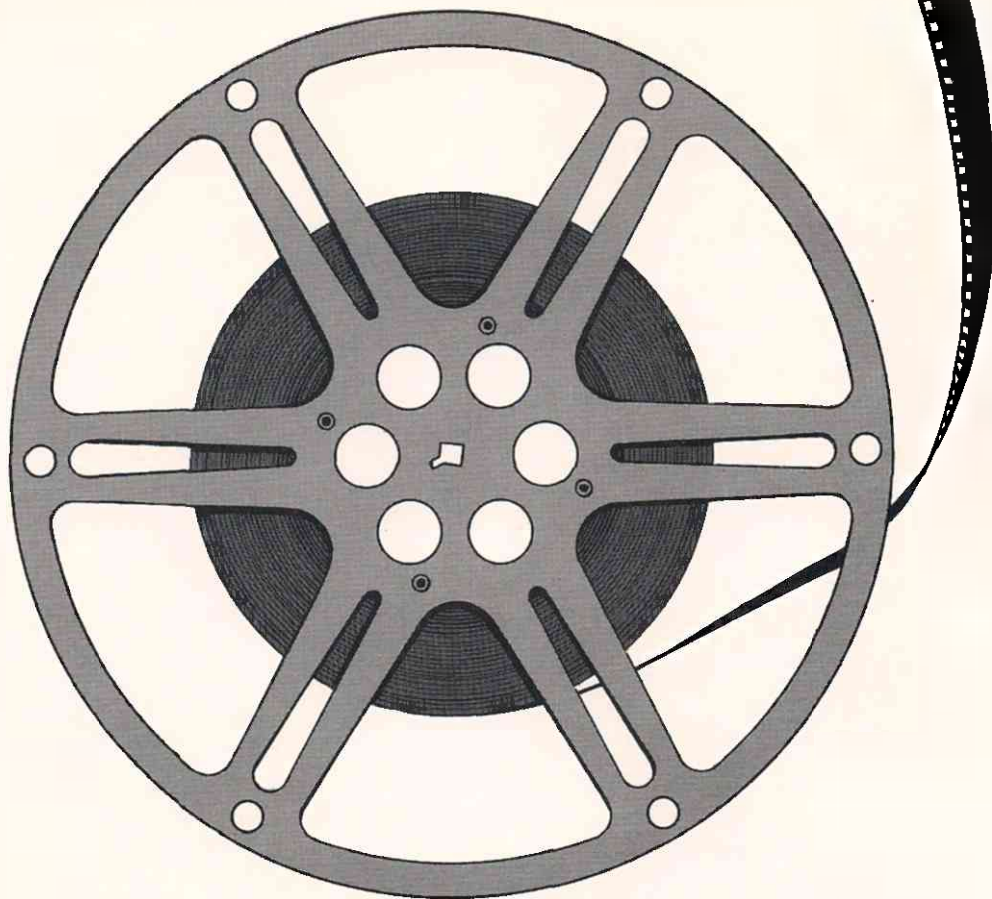


THE CANADIAN

JUNE/JULY 1972

leader





2

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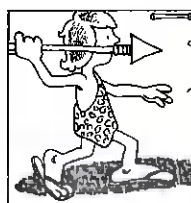
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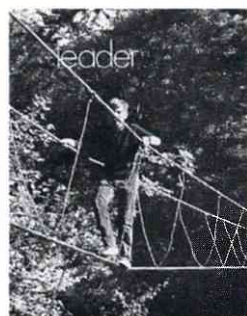
JAMES F. MACKIE, Editor

BEATRICE LAMBIE, Assistant Editor MICHEL PLANT, Editorial and Advertising

COVER

Scout Fred Osmon, 6th Chatham (Ontario) Troop, is shown testing the monkey bridge he and his fellow Scouts built as a pioneering project at the annual Chatham camporee. Our special **Totem Pole** insert this month contains complete instructions for building a similar bridge. Why not try it with your boys and send us a photo of the final results?

Photo courtesy of the Windsor Star.



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Anyone receiving information or literature in conflict with these policies should immediately notify the Editor, **THE CANADIAN LEADER**, Box 5112, Stn. "F," Ottawa, Ontario K2C 3G7.

SUPPLY SERVICES

NEWS

The following items have been discontinued and are no longer available:

Scout Table Flags	(71-505)
Cub Table Flags	(71-506)
"Collecting" booklet	(20-234)
Aids to Scoutmastership	(20-451)
Yellow and Blue Plastic Lanyard	(46-423)
Ladies Auxiliary Stationery	(21-102)
Leaders' Maroon Jacket, size 42	(45-742)
Leaders' Maroon Jacket, size 44	(45-744)

(We cannot obtain suitable material for this jacket.)

The answer to the oft-asked question, "**Does Supply Services make a profit?**"

As a business entity, the department does make a profit; indeed, this is one of its aims. This profit, however, when related to the total National Headquarters operation, becomes "income derived from Supply Services operation."

Income derived from Supply Services equals almost fifty percent of the National Headquarters' operating expenses. Thus it may be inferred that income from the sale of Scout supplies is used to promote the national program of Boy Scouts of Canada.

Profit, while important, is a secondary consideration of Supply Services — customer satisfaction being the first. Selling prices are kept as low as possible in the interests of customers. Provision must be made for an operating markup for dealers who sell Scout merchandise in retail outlets — at present 29-1/6% of wholesale (which is much lower than that on regular merchandise) — and this is a controlling factor when prices are established.

May we again call readers' attention to the fact that Supply Services do not deal with **Group Name Shoulder Flashes** — these should be ordered direct from the makers. Five manufacturers regularly advertise in *The Canadian Leader*.



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Self Discovery Through Adventure



By Brian D. Keir

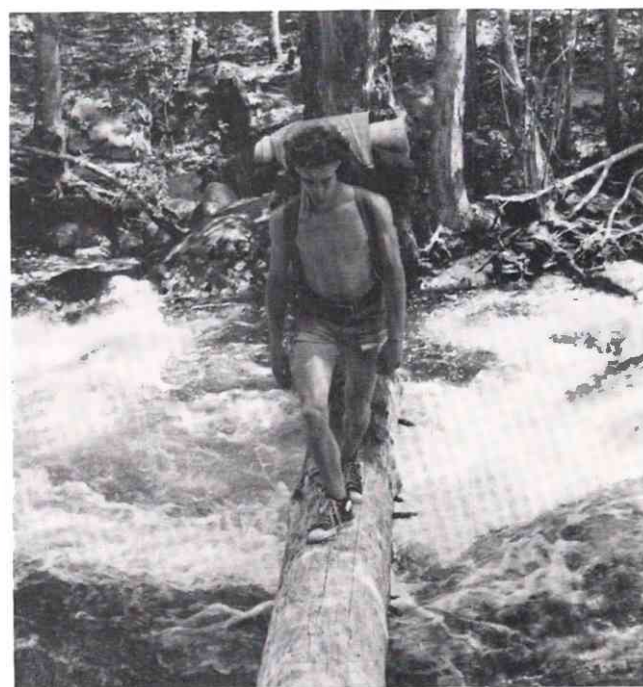
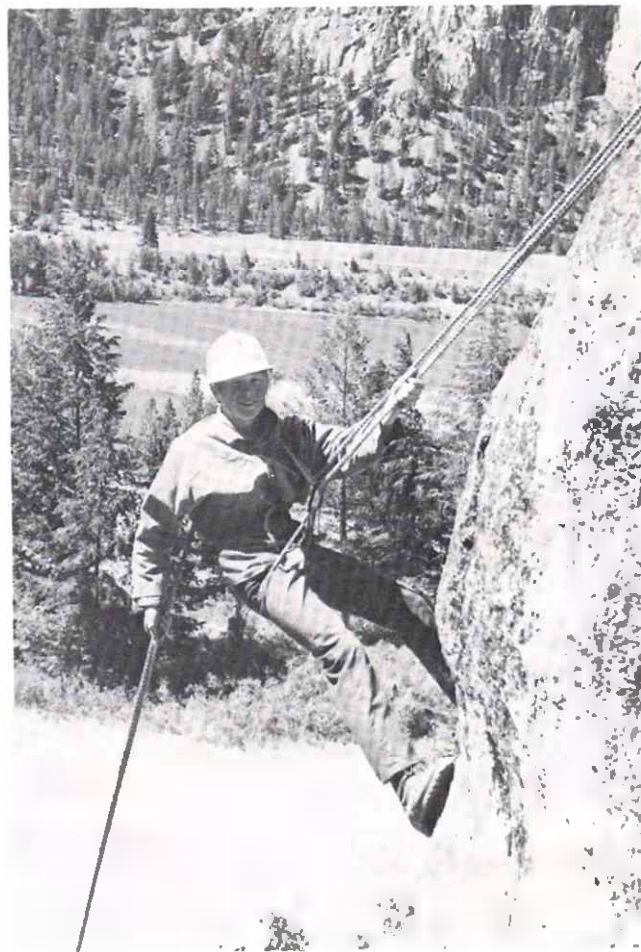
Outward Bound? You've probably heard about it or read something about it, yet most Canadians think of it either as a reform school or a summer camp. It is neither of these, and we'd like to give you a clear picture of what Outward Bound is really all about and how its philosophy of "Self Discovery Through Adventure" may be Canadian youths' greatest opportunity to find themselves.

The first Outward Bound School was established at Aberdovey, Wales, in 1941 to help reduce the alarming loss of young sailors on British merchant ships, following sinkings by German U-boats. Lawrence Holt, head of the Blue Funnel Line, had noted that while younger and physically better-equipped men succumbed, the older and more experienced men survived. From this observation he reasoned that success in meeting a severe challenge depends more upon attitude than on physique or fitness. These young men had received their training protected by a sheet of glass from the very elements in which they were carrying out their professions. Their faces were never wet by spray and, when the glass was shattered and their well-equipped vessels sank beneath the waves, they were plunged into the sea, the cold and the darkness. They were faced with a situation for which they were completely unprepared and, not believing that they had the capacity to survive, they let go of life before they could be rescued. Lawrence Holt turned to Dr. Kurt Hahn and together they organized the first four-week course for young apprentice seamen, "outward bound" for the high seas.

The Aberdovey Sea School more than fulfilled the hopes of its founders. Graduates of the course met the challenge of the sea and of the enemy. The loss of life diminished significantly. It became apparent by the end of the war that this conditioning process, through supervised exposure to a series of testing and seemingly hostile situations, was indeed a successful approach to the difficult transition from youth to manhood. After the end of the Second World War, the idea spread rapidly. There are now Outward Bound Schools in Germany, New Zealand, Australia, the Netherlands, Zambia, Malaysia, Nigeria, Kenya, Rhodesia and the U.S.A., as well as seven schools in Britain.

The first Canadian school was established in 1969 in the Cascade Mountains near Keremeos, British Columbia, some 200 miles east of Vancouver. Summer courses are 26 days in length, 19 of them on expeditions away from base camp. Winter courses are 21 days long with about 16 days of that time spent away from camp.

Having just arrived at the Outward Bound base camp, the travel-weary lads (16½ years old and up) are greeted by a cheery camp director who invites them on a quiet walk before dinner to familiarize them with the camp. "Good idea," think the lads, "a good opportunity to stretch our legs after a long bus ride. I sure hope dinner will be ready soon. I wonder what I'm in for tomorrow?" They follow along casually for a minute as the director points out the various aspects of the camp. Suddenly he breaks into a run and shouts, "Come on, lads, let's go." They run to keep up. Soon they find themselves fighting their way through thick underbrush,



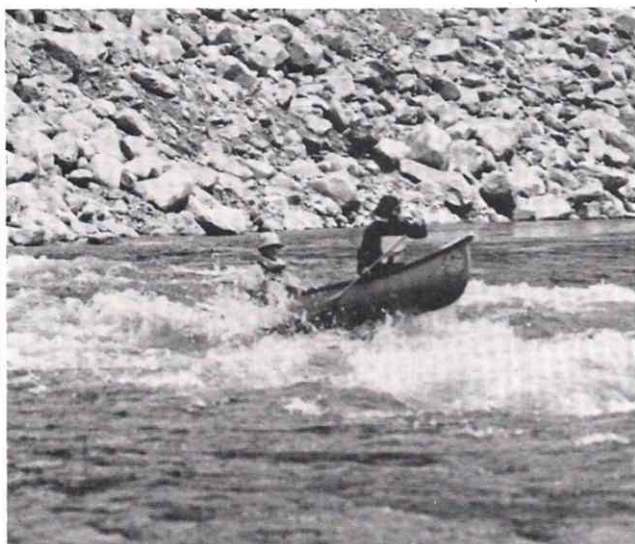
running right up the middle of a waist-deep stream and then along the banks of the fast-flowing, snow-fed Similkameen River. Across an old wooden bridge over the river. More underbrush. Again along the banks of the river the director shouts, "link arms," and dashes into the river and wades, chest deep, across to the other side. Finally the group staggers back to camp, soaked, dirty and exhausted. "That was great," says the director, "now let's hurry and get cleaned up for dinner. We don't want to be late or we won't eat."

The pace holds for 26 days.

Outward Bound's method will be to confront these young men, for 26 days and nights, with a series of situations unlike anything they have ever faced before. It challenges their intellectual, spiritual and physical capabilities. In overcoming these challenges the individual usually finds that he has a far larger inventory of strength and skills than he had ever dreamed.

The first full day at Outward Bound, and every other day, begins at 6 a.m. with a cheery "Rise and Shine" and a brisk run in bathing suits and running shoes. Although the temperature will soar during the day, it is very cool in the shadows of early morning. The group is led once again to the banks of the river. The instructor jumps! He's down there, in the water, grinning like an idiot and yelling at you to jump. Nuts! Now someone jumps after him: Others follow. So you go, too. Water temperature is 41°, the shock is paralyzing. But there isn't time to be paralyzed — you've got to get out! You move faster than you have ever moved through water before. Back in your tent you're drying off, trying to recall exactly how it was you had agreed to spend 26 days of your life at this madness. You want out, NOW. Then, suddenly, you are dry, warm, strangely exhilarated. You look around at the others and decide to give it one more try.

Each patrol of six to ten lads will develop as a team by working together and learning such skills as mountaineering, mountain navigation, first aid, fire fighting, survival, drownproofing, canoeing and kayaking.



The patrol has been together for eight days now and each member is aware that he must have the confidence to depend upon the other members as a team and that the others are depending on him to be a part of that team.

They have spent an entire day at the base of a cliff, making short climbs and learning the fundamentals of mountaineering. Today they are at the top of that

110-foot cliff and are preparing for their greatest challenge — the rappell down the cliff face. (Rappelling is the technique of descending a rock face by wrapping a rope, secured to the cliff, around your body and then backing out over the edge and letting the rope slip through your hands as you descend.) Everyone is tense and shaking slightly as he prepares for the descent. Each lad shows a nervous smile as he backs out over the cliff and, in each lad's heart, a cry for courage and a rallying of all will. Every lad completes the descent safely and every lad clambers as fast as he can back to the top of the cliff to do it again. He has succeeded, he has faced a terrifying challenge, one that he could have backed away from but didn't. He has found new strength, strength he never dreamed he had. To quote one Outward Bound graduate, "Sheer terror deteriorated into cautious fearlessness. I'll never again be afraid to try."

We live in an age that denies young men these kinds of challenges. They get them in plentiful doses at Outward Bound.

But Outward Bound is not a contest that pits one lad against the other. Every lad has much to prove about himself — but only to himself. He does not strive to attain a standard but he does try to beat his own best record. There is no doubt the challenges are tough, but they are designed not to demand more from any student than he can give.

Outward Bound is young men discovering their maximum potential by testing themselves against the absolutes of sea, rock and wilderness. They develop themselves through these absolutes and not for them.

Next time you hear something of Outward Bound, you'll know what it's all about and how it goes about achieving its motto.

"To Serve, To Strive, And Not To Yield"

For further information write:

Outward Bound British Columbia
1616 West 7th Avenue
Vancouver 9, B.C.



P.S. For those co-ed Rover crews — girls courses are also being run at Keremeos and there is even talk of a co-ed course.

BRIAN KEIR is a member of the executive staff, Vancouver Coast Region, who has taken part in the Outward Bound program.

Wide Games for Scouts

Our thanks to *Scout Leader* magazine, the leader publication of the Catholic Boy Scouts of Ireland (CBSI), for this article on wide games. A wide game is an ideal activity for summer camp but it can also be run in place of a regular troop meeting. It does take some planning but the end result, the enjoyment gained by the boys, is well worth the extra effort. In running camps for a good many years, I always had a number of wide games ready to go at a moment's notice.

The games described here are only examples of the various types; your own imagination can come up with many more.

A wide game can be run any time; in fact, the one I remember best was played during a 1955 visit I made to the Timmins District and involved snow forts, snow-ball fights and much running around in the dark. Just one word of warning — if you are using public areas, it might be well to let the police know what's up. In England recently, two leaders were arrested by the police after it was reported that they were attempting to blow up a railway bridge. What they were actually doing was setting a dummy charge in place, as part of a wide game. The judge let them off with a warning but suggested they pay a sum of money equal to the time taken by the police to investigate the incident.

— JFM

From the earliest days of Scouting, Wide Games or Field Games have been popular activities for Scout troops. The term, "Wide Game," indicates various types of games that are played over a sufficiently wide area of ground or water. They can be of a simple nature, such as a treasure hunt or flag raid, or a more complicated game requiring a good deal of preparation and large numbers of Scouts from different troops or a district.

To be a success, a wide game requires thorough planning in advance. It provides romance and adventure, helps develop initiative and leadership, and increases the boy's Scoutcraft knowledge and physical fitness. In its simplest form the wide game is a refinement on "Cowboys and Indians," made a little more exciting. In order to create the most fun and to get the best results, a wide game should be developed on a story or real-life possibility. It should be clothed in a cloak of romance. Local and national history will provide lots of ideas and you don't have to dwell on the past for all the material.

Try to keep the rules of the game as simple as possible; nobody enjoys playing a game with a lot of complicated rules that are hard to observe. If two sides are to meet in opposition, make certain that they do meet. For battle not to be joined makes a wide game a flop.

Planning

First, decide on the theme of the game. Get your story from national or local history, from books of fiction or even from the daily newspaper. But no matter the source, make sure of its romantic appeal. Study a map of your favourite territory and decide the positions from which the teams are to start and where they are to move. Be sure that the comparative strengths of the teams are correct.

Develop the rules of the game. Each game should contain attack and defence in equal measure for each team. Be certain that no one team is given advantages over the other. Decide upon methods of capture or how to put opponents out of action. The simplest method is a piece of gauze bandage or coloured ribbon, tied around the upper arm. Teams can be identified by the ribbon colour or the arm on which the identification is worn. The capture of the identification indicates loss of "life." Provide a central place to which Scouts may come to secure extra "lives" and thus continue to be in the game.

Decide upon the time for the start of the game, the finish and when the participants are to gather at a specified spot to hear the results.

To add to the mystery, ensure that instructions are in sealed envelopes and are given to each team leader before the start of the game. The instructions should include a description of the theme, the objective which the team will try to accomplish, scoring information, special rules and a sketch map of the boundary areas of the game.

Night Games

Some boys may have a fear of the dark and games played at night may help them to overcome this fear. Night games should be played in a small and well-defined area: something about 150 yards square is plenty to start with. Avoid dangerous countryside, steep hills, rocky ground, swamps, busy roads and similar hazards. In night and day games, take a head count before and after the activity.

Types of Games

Wide games can be loosely divided into the following types:

CORDON BREAKING - where one team attempts to break a cordon set up by the other team.

TREASURE HUNT - where each of two or more teams attempts to obtain a treasure and bring it to safety against the opposition of the other teams.

SEIZURE - where each of two teams attempts to bring a treasure from one spot to another, at the same time trying to seize the treasure of the other team which is moving in the other direction.

CONQUEST OR RAID - where each of two teams attempts to conquer a specified piece of ground defended by the opponents, at the same time keeping the opponents from conquering its own piece of ground.

And here are a few examples of wide games that come under the preceding headings.

Underground Scouting

This is a cordon-breaking game in which one patrol are secret police and the other patrol are Scouts. The following is the story:

"Now that our city has been occupied by enemy troops it will no longer be possible for us to practise our Scouting in the open. The secret police have a description of each member of the troop and will arrest anyone they see trying to attend a Scout meeting. Nevertheless, we must continue with our Scouting and will meet at the usual place and time. Scouts must attend in disguise and be very careful not to be seen entering the building by the police, who will be patrolling the area. Scouts must arrive at the meeting place between 1900 and 1930 hours. Do not drive up as this will immediately focus attention on you. The secret police may be identified by a white band around the right, upper arm."

Secret police may not stand within 100 yards of the meeting place but may patrol past the area. Any Scout recognized may be arrested. Any Scout recognized entering the meeting place from a distance must be named, described and time of his entry noted. His description will be given to an umpire at 1930 hours.

Scoring - Scouts in meeting place by 1930 hours:

10 points each;

Scouts arrested by 1930 hours:

minus 10 points each.

The Missing Million

This is a treasure hunt. It can be spread out along a route, gradually taking the seekers further away from the starting point; it can take them in a circular route, or be confined to a small area which the seekers criss-cross to find clues. Seekers move from clue to clue until they find the treasure. Clues may be in practically any form - rhymes, codes, cyphers, compass directions, maps, map fragments, passwords, phone calls, tracking signs, knowledge of district or nature and so on. It is usually better to have a clue, preferably of a different colour, for each team, at each location. This eliminates the problem of the first team running off with the clue or forgetting to put it back. It is also a good idea to keep an eye on the hunt to make sure that clues are not destroyed by accident or otherwise.

As the teams usually return at staggered times after the end of the treasure hunt, be sure to have some activity prepared to keep early arrivals occupied until all have completed the course.

The Gems of Mustapha

This is a seizure type of game. A sealed envelope is given to each of the two team leaders to be opened at a specified time. Each envelope contains a marked map and one only of the following messages:

STORY 1: We are the Luxor Desert Police. The rich Arabian merchant, Mustapha, has come to us to ask for an escort to take him through the desert. He carries with him a treasure of gems (a rucksack filled with grass or paper) and has learned that the notorious bandit, Ali Baba, is on the rampage. Our spies have discovered that Ali Baba's right-hand man (with turban) still carries with him the loot from the bandit's last robbery (also a rucksack filled with grass or paper).

OBJECTIVE: We will escort Mustapha with his treasure safely from Aswan (point 1 on map) to Kharga (point 2 on map). And while we are out in the desert we will also use the opportunity to destroy the robbers and recover their loot.

SCORE: Mustapha brought to Kharga 10 points
Mustapha's treasure brought to
Kharga 20 points
Ali Baba's right-hand man caught .. 10 points
Ali Baba's loot brought to Kharga .. 20 points
Each opponent captured 2 points

SPECIAL RULES: Method of capturing Mustapha who wears a neckerchief as a turban; Mustapha must carry his treasure throughout. If treasure is captured, it may be recaptured. Times of start, finish and gathering are noted.

STORY 2: I am Ali Baba and you are my gang of desert bandits. We have learned that Mustapha, the rich merchant who always wears a turban, is going to travel through the desert, carrying with him a treasure of gems. He has asked for an escort of police but this does not frighten us. We have another important job before us. The loot from our last robbery which is carried by Ben, my right-hand man, must be brought safely with us.

OBJECTIVE: We shall steal Mustapha's treasure and destroy the police. We must also bring Ben from here (point 2 on the map) to our secret cave in the town of Aswan (point 1 on the map).

SCORE: Ben brought to Aswan 10 points
Ben's loot brought to Aswan 20 points
Mustapha captured 10 points
Mustapha's treasure brought to
Aswan 20 points
Each policeman captured 2 points

SPECIAL RULES: Rules for Mustapha also apply to Ben.

Commandos

This is a raid game. One team is Indians and the others, settlers. The Indians attack the stockade and defend the Indian village; the settlers, the opposite. To make it more exciting, two settlers have been left in the stockade. The Indians are then to prevent them from getting out and joining their friends, while the settlers are to bring them aid. Stockade and Indian village indicated by four poles.

METHODS OF CAPTURING OR ELIMINATING ENEMY

It is necessary to provide the opportunity for rough and tumble in wide games but at the same time to avoid real fighting and injury. Also, the smaller and younger members of the troop must have the opportunity of holding their own with those much bigger. Here are some methods of capturing which have proved successful:

1. A strand of wool or crepe paper tied around the upper arm, each side having its own colour. A capture is made by breaking the strand.
2. A number is worn on the chest. When the number is called, the person is "killed."
3. A tail or scalp: a neckerchief or similar material is tucked in the belt at the back or worn as a head bandage. The removal means capture.

Finally, it is important to provide for the renewal of "lives," possibly at a central point. In order for the Scout to get the new "life" he must complete some simple test or puzzle.

A Long Week- end

By J.F. Mackie

Photos by Proulx Bros. Ottawa.

8

The second weekend in May was a long one — for the dedicated men who are responsible for the administration of Scouting in Canada because, in some cases, they met from Thursday, May 11, to Sunday, May 14.

Included in these four days at Ottawa's Chateau Laurier Hotel were meetings of provincial commissioners, provincial Scout executives, the Administrative Board, the National Council and the annual meeting of the Corporation. In addition, there were the usual gatherings of committee and subcommittee personnel and the countless, unofficial, informal talking sessions.

The National Council had as its special guest, from Thursday to Saturday, the Secretary-General of the Boy Scouts World Bureau, Dr. Laszlo Nagy. Dr. Nagy arrived on Wednesday from Geneva and, after paying courtesies calls on the Canadian Government and a number of international agencies, spent the remainder of his stay at the various meetings. He was the special guest speaker at the annual-meeting dinner on the Friday evening and in his honour the following Embassies and High Commissions sent representatives: Korea, Ceylon, Greece, Britain, Thailand, France, New Zealand, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, Austria, Australia, Venezuela, United States of America, Tunisia, Sweden, Switzerland, India, Pakistan, Malaysia, Ireland, Jamaica, Portugal, Philippines, Gabon and Italy. His Excellency, Peel Shik Chin, Ambassador for Korea, represented the Diplomatic Corps at the head table.



Secretary-General, Dr. Laszlo Nagy addressing Annual Dinner.

Officers and guests with the Chief Scout. (L to R) Bower Carty, Deputy Chairman, World Committee; Ian Roberts, Vice President; Larry Dampier, Past President; Wally



Also present were representatives from The Salvation Army, The Army Cadet League of Canada, 4-H Clubs of Canada, Canadian Youth Hostels, St. John Ambulance Association, YMCA National Council, YWCA National Council and two former chief executives of Boy Scouts of Canada: Fred J. Finlay and Major-General Dan Spry who was also a former director of the World Scout Bureau.

I had the opportunity to spend an hour with Dr. Nagy during his visit and our conversation will appear in full in a future issue of *The Canadian Leader*.

The Chief Scout, His Excellency, Governor-General Roland C. Michener, could not be present at the annual-meeting dinner, due to a previous commitment, but he hosted a luncheon at noon on the Friday, at Government House, for the officers of the National Council and their special guests. At that time, he presented Dr. Nagy with Canada's top international award, the Silver Fox. The Silver Fox is awarded for service of the most exceptional character to Scouting in the international field, by persons who are **not** members of Boy Scouts of Canada.

The National Council met from 8:30 a.m. on Friday until noon on Saturday and completed a long agenda. Two decisions of special importance were made at the meeting which will influence the future of Boy Scouts of Canada — the approval of a Long-Range Plan which provides clear objectives for the Movement for the next five years, and the approval to launch a new program section for boys five to seven years of age. This innovative and exciting program is known as **Beavers — Canada**. Developed in response to continuous requests by parents for a program designed to meet the needs of the pre-Cub age group, the initial design and testing of the program was done in Winnipeg. Beavers will be introduced on a controlled basis for a trial period ending June 30, 1976.

Denny, Deputy Chief Scout; Dr. Nagy; the Chief Scout; John Sharp, President; John Parish, BSA; Ken MacKay, Vice President; R.C. Stevenson, Honorary President.



Dr. Nagy and the Winnipeg Beaver Group.

Five young adults, who attended the Ottawa meetings: Gordon Hanna, Claudia Johnson, Terry Boyle, Terry Mayor and Steve Lloyd, were hired under the Local Initiatives Program to introduce and support the program in Winnipeg.

The response to **Beavers** has been dramatic in Manitoba's capital: over 1100 members in only six months.

Provincial councils have been asked to select one or two communities to use the Beaver program, starting in September. These councils will have available the experience gained in Winnipeg, and the Winnipeg development team has now been employed by Boy Scouts of Canada to help these councils introduce the Beaver program locally. So that you may have the full details on Beavering, Assistant Editor Bea Lambie will be going to Winnipeg for a few days at the end of May to do a word-and-picture story. Watch for it in the August/September issue of *The Canadian Leader*.

9



Presentation of Silver World Award to Deputy Chief Scout.

The Annual Meeting of the Corporation, Boy Scouts of Canada, was held at 5 p.m. on Friday and chaired by the National President, John W. Sharp of Montreal. At the beginning of the meeting, Mr. John Parish, newly appointed International Commissioner of Boy Scouts of America, was invited to bring greetings from his organization and, at the same time, presented Deputy Chief Scout A. Wallace Denny with the Silver World Award of

Boy Scouts of America. The Silver World 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 country or on an international level. Mr. Parish especially noted Mr. Denny's work with the Inter-American Scout Council. President John Sharp was similarly honoured in November 1971.

The meeting received the reports of the President and the Deputy Chief Scout, adopted the Auditor's Report and the Annual Report 1971 and approved letters of appreciation to the Prime Minister, The Canadian Press, The Canadian Weekly Newspapers Association, The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, The Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters and The Canadian Television Network.

Judge C.O. Bick, Vice-President, Ontario Provincial Council, moved the following tribute to the Volunteers: "This Annual Meeting records its profound indebtedness for and sincere appreciation of the services rendered to the Scout Movement throughout Canada by the 32,000 registered volunteers — the Scouters and, in addition, by the uncounted thousands of volunteers serving as group committees and council members, ladies auxiliaries, members of council committees, task groups and study commissions in the past year.

"Whatever success we have enjoyed in making Scouting available to boys could not have been possible without the dedicated service of our volunteers and, further, that the National Council and all other councils take appropriate action to make known the contents of this motion."

The Chief Executive, J. Percy Ross, also moved a vote of thanks to the members of the professional staff in Canada.

The report of the Nominating Committee was presented by the Chairman, J. Lawrence Dampier, Vancouver, and was passed by the meeting. The officers for the coming year are:

President - John W. Sharp, Montreal
First Vice-President - Major-General W.K. Carr, Colorado Springs

Vice-President - Rev. Donald W. Laing, Saskatoon
Vice-President - J. Kenneth McKay, Toronto
Vice-President - Ian Roberts, Toronto
Secretary - A. John Frost, Manotick, Ontario
Treasurer - Michael W. Townsend, Ottawa
Counsel - John C. Osborne, Ottawa
International Commissioner - Air Vice-Marshal James B. Harvey, Granby, Quebec

The name of A. Wallace Denny was submitted to the Chief Scout for re-appointment as Deputy Chief Scout.

This year's Annual Report is a rather plain, inexpensively printed, 16-page folder. Unlike the former, glossy-covered annual reports, it was produced incorporating two major changes — format and content.

The format change was an attempt to reduce the budget of the annual report by 2/3% and reflect the financially trying times in which Canadian Scouting finds itself.

Content-wise, the report showed a change of emphasis: from what the various services at National Headquarters contributed to Canadian Scouting during the year to what was actually accomplished in the four program areas, as well as in growth, training and planning.

New content introduced includes a photo montage of special events during the year and a detailed breakdown of how the National Council is financed.

Together with condensed financial statements and a new way of presenting group affiliations, it is hoped this report contains all the information necessary and presents it in an easier-to-read, crisp style.

Some encouraging signs are evident in the report. While the National Council still has a deficit, there is a drastic reduction from the 1970 deficit of \$84,576 to \$11,023.

Introduction and implementation of the Long-Range Plan augurs well for a more methodical approach to our problems in program, membership, manpower, management, communications, relationships and finance.

STATEMENT OF MEMBERSHIP - DEC. 31, 1971

Provinces	Wolf Cubs	Boy Scouts	Lone Scouts	Sea Scouts	Ventur- ers	Rover Scouts	Rover Sea Scouts	Total Boy Members	Adult Leaders	1971 Total	1970 Total	Inc/ Dec.	Per- centage
Maple Leaf	501	176	-	-	8	4	-	589	108	697	697	-	0
Nfld.	2,893	1,868	1	-	197	33	-	4,992	653	5,645	5,320	+325	+6.1
P.E.I.	1,113	450	-	-	56	9	-	1,628	262	1,890	1,974	-84	-4.25
N.B.	4,880	2,452	1	38	361	31	-	7,763	953	8,716	9,141	-425	-4.65
N.S.	7,766	4,142	-	-	574	44	-	12,526	1,730	14,256	12,544	+1,712	+13.65
Que.	12,008	6,172	-	73	1,098	194	-	19,545	2,722	22,267	24,606	-2,339	-9.5
Ont.	70,042	30,844	18	824	5,893	1,864	-	109,485	14,524	124,009	121,319	+2,690	+2.22
Man.	8,307	2,775	-	-	444	56	-	11,582	2,133	13,715	12,109	+1,606	+13.26
Sask.	7,544	3,036	-	-	416	72	-	11,068	1,576	12,644	13,675	-1,031	-7.47
Alta/Mack.	19,983	7,365	-	31	932	177	-	28,488	4,294	32,782	30,528	+2,254	+7.38
N.W.T.	378	184	-	-	20	-	-	582	63	645	-	645	-
BC/Y	20,475	8,662	1	67	1,362	283	-	30,849	4,637	35,486	37,008	-1,522	-4.11
TOTAL 1971	155,790	68,126	20	1,033	11,361	2,767	-	239,097	33,655	272,752	268,921		
TOTAL 1970	154,706	66,902	13	1,299	11,289	2,742	8	236,959	31,962	268,921			
Inc./Dec.	+1,084	+1,224	+7	-266	+72	+25	-8	+2,138	+1,693	+3,831			
Percentage	+7	+1.83	+53.9	-20.48	+6.4	+9.1	-100.	+9	+5.3	+1.42			

A most encouraging sign is indicated in the membership statistics (shown with this article). The June 30, 1971 figures show an increase of nine percent over the December 31, 1970 figures, or an increase of 2,138 boy members. While this numerical increase is not great, it does indicate that the steady decrease seen over the last few years has been reversed and an upswing is now indicated. This, however, cannot be confirmed until a comparison with the June 30, 1972 figures is made. Also, none of the boys in the controlled experiment with Beavers in Winnipeg are included in the membership statistics.

More boys require more leaders and it is encouraging to note that the number of leaders increased by 5.3% or by 1,693.

A limited number of copies of the 1971 Annual Report are available on a first-come basis, and may be obtained by writing the Editor, *The Canadian Leader*.

The financial statements used in the Report are a condensed version and the full Auditor's Report and financial statements are on file at National Headquarters.

One of the best-known members of the executive staff in Canada, B.H. (Bert) Mortlock, Director of Relationships and Information Services at National Headquarters, was honoured on his impending retirement on a number of occasions during the weekend.

Acting for the chairman of the Arctic and Northern Committee, Major-General W.K. Carr, who was unable to be present due to duties at Colorado Springs, Air Vice-Marshal J.B. Harvey, International Commissioner and former chairman of the committee, presented Bert, on behalf of the committee, with a magnificent example of Eskimo sculpture. Bert has been secretary of the Arctic and Northern Committee since its inception and has travelled many miles in Canada's North on behalf of Scouting.

Representing L'Association des Scouts du Canada, M. J.C. D'Amour, Three Rivers, presented Bert with a wall plaque on behalf of his organization.

At the annual-meeting dinner, the Deputy Chief Scout announced that the Chief Scout has awarded Mr. Mortlock the Silver Wolf — the actual presentation of the award to take place at Government House at a later date. Bert was also honoured by some 55 members of the executive staff at a dinner held at Carleton University on the Saturday evening.

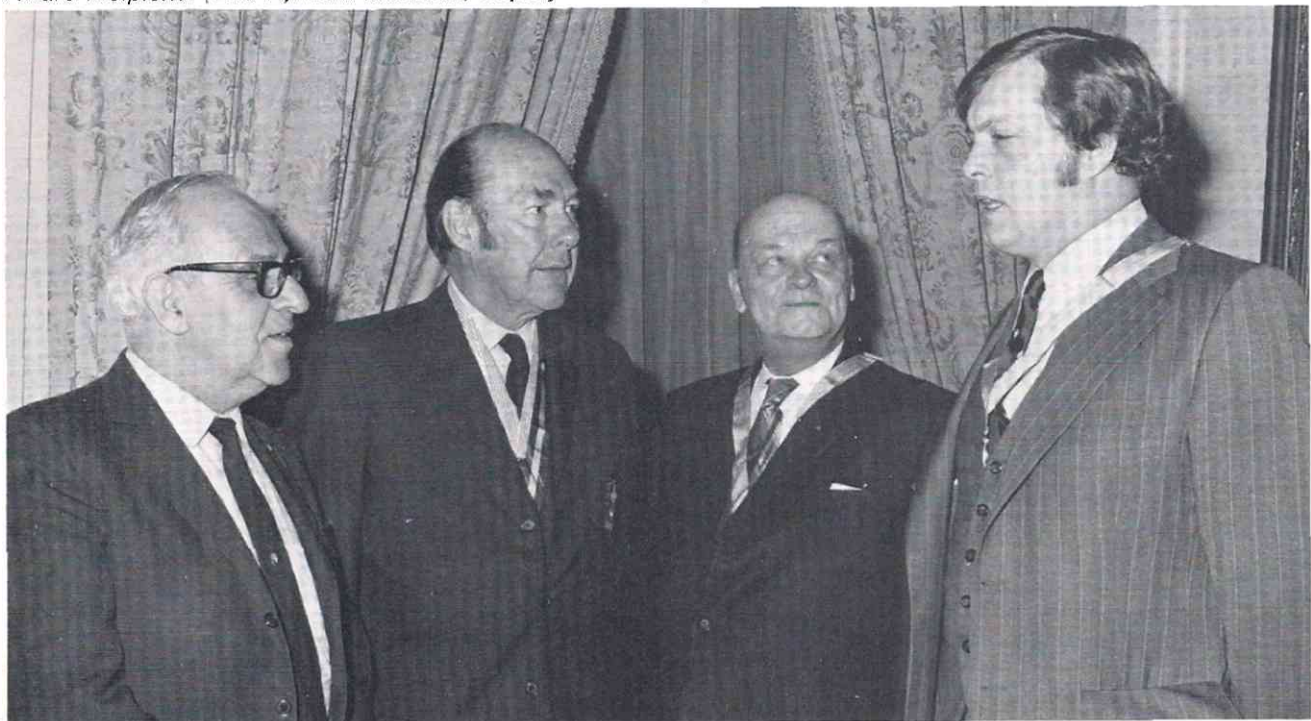
Two Silver Acorns were also presented at the annual-meeting dinner by the Deputy Chief Scout: to Mr. Norman Brown of Ottawa, former editor of the *Canadian Boy* magazine and to Mr. Charles Glaude, a member of the National Council Honours and Awards Committee and a member of L'Association des Scouts du Canada, also of Ottawa.

Scouting's National Council meets twice a year; the next meeting will be held this November.

Arctic & Northern Scouting's presentation to Bert Mortlock.



Award recipients (L to R): B.H. Mortlock, Deputy Chief Scout, Charles Glaude, Norman Brown.



JUNGLE MATHATHON

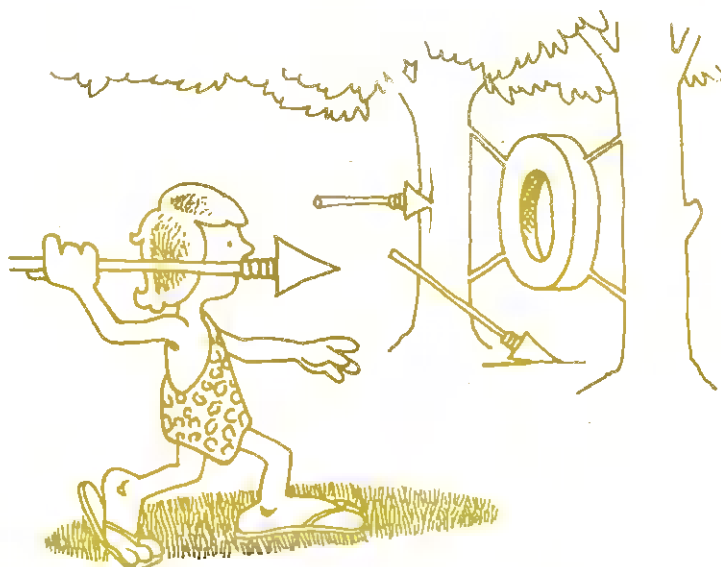
By H.D. Jamieson

At a composite Cub camp held at Gimli, Manitoba, leaders found that the response from the boys to their plans for an Athlete Badge day was pretty negative. The majority of the Cubs had already passed this badge, either at a pack event or at a previous camp. So, that evening, at their planning meeting, the leaders had to devise something new.

The decision was to stay with the basic reason for the day, that is: physical fitness, but to give the theme a new coat of paint . . . something that would excite the imaginations of the boys. What they finally decided upon meant a lot of work but the expenditure of very little money and was a program that in the end was enjoyed by all, boys and adults.

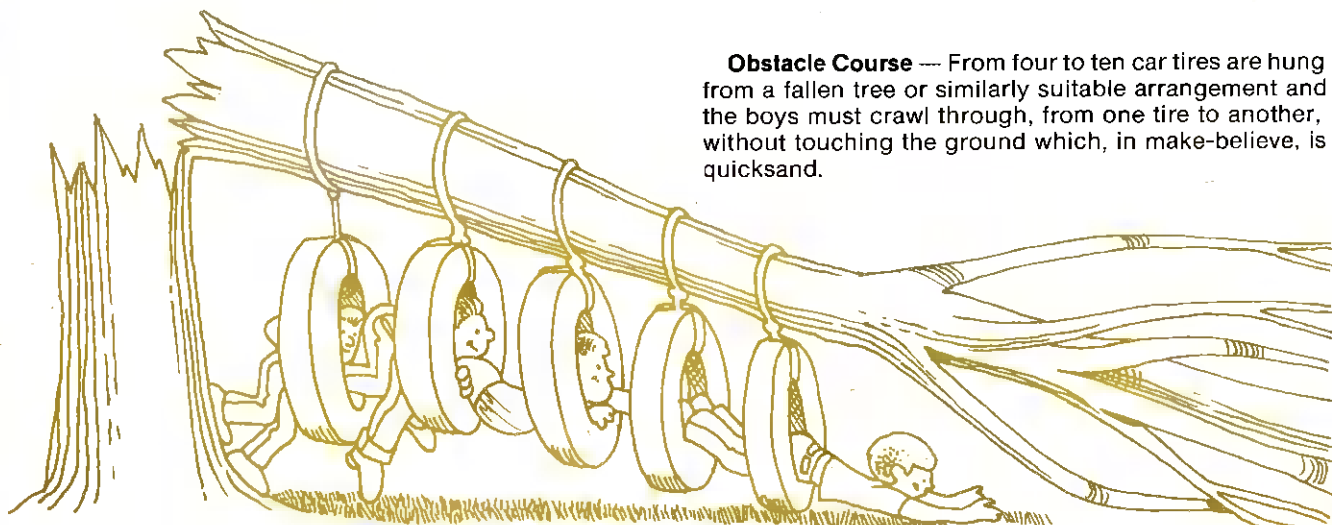
Most of the theme activities were based on jungle situations and, after a story-telling session to get the boys in the mood, the teams started out on the trail for an afternoon of fun. This program allows boys to operate as individuals but they do have more fun if they work in groups.

One word of warning: have the participants dress in their oldest play clothes and, just in case, have a first-aid kit on hand.



Spear Throw (or Wild Boar Hunt) — An old car tire is tied waist-high between two trees. Each boy throws three spears, made of bamboo or old broom handles, through the tire from a distance of about 25 feet. Points are awarded for each successful throw.

Obstacle Course — From four to ten car tires are hung from a fallen tree or similarly suitable arrangement and the boys must crawl through, from one tire to another, without touching the ground which, in make-believe, is quicksand.

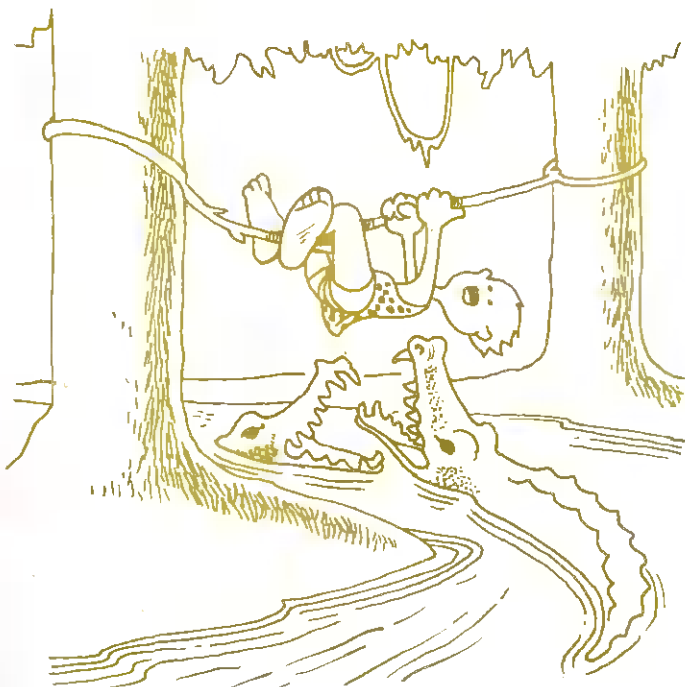




Cocoanut Throw — Throw a basketball from a marked distance into a suitable-size container. Use a garbage can with a table or piece of plywood for a backstop.

Wild Animal Lookout — All that is needed for this event is a good, climbing tree. The boys must climb to a marked spot, stop and observe something (possibly the picture of a lion on another tree) and then descend. Number of seconds over a set number are deducted from team's total score.

Tree Bridge Walk — A fallen tree or long plank can serve as a make-believe bridge across a river infested with man-eating fish. Boys must walk across and back, without falling off.



The Death (Commando) Crawl — A strong rope is tied securely between two large trees. The boys are told that it is over a swamp full of alligators and that they must crawl, hand over hand, from one side to the other without letting any part of the body touch the ground. If this happens, the alligators will bite them and they will lose points.



The Vine Swing — Making like Tarzan of the Apes, the participants must swing from one table or platform to another (tree house to tree house) over a deep canyon. Strong rope should be tied to a large tree branch.

Swamp Relay — This event should be held in a safe swimming area. Teams line up, fully dressed, in waist-deep water. At the "go," one at a time, they push an orange or other suitable floating object to a given point and back, without using anything but the head.

Now that the boys are wet anyway, the Diamond Hunt is a good event to follow.

Diamond Hunt — This is a very muddy event, so boys should strip to the waist before participating. A tub or medium-size garbage can is filled over half-full with good-old-"gooey" mud and enough marbles so that each boy can find one. When the marbles are placed in the mud, they will sink and the boys, in relay formation, must run up and dig for a "diamond" till each has found one.

A swim after this will be a necessity.

If carried out properly, this can be a very strenuous program and thought should be given to stopping about half-way through the program for a "jungle juice" break and a few cookies.

H.D. (HERB) JAMIESON, holder of the Long Service Medal, is a member of Portage La Prairie district staff, Cub leader at the 5th Portage McKenzie Group and an Extension Member of the Wolf Cub Subcommittee.

Co-ed Adventure



By Bob Muir

Over the past four years Greater Victoria Region has sponsored co-ed backpacking trips into the mountains on Vancouver Island and the Olympic Peninsula in the State of Washington. These nine-day trips are comprised of sixteen Rangers and sixteen Venturers along with two or three ladies and two or three men leaders for a total of forty in the groups. The group starts its plans in March and decides where to go and the purpose of the trip. These trips are held the last week of the summer holidays, first because by then the snow in the high country has melted as much as it will and, secondly, boys who are working for the summer don't mind leaving their jobs as they will be going back to school the next week. This is their chance for a breather.

During the summer a practice weekend camp is held: the group is divided into patrols with four girls and four boys in each. They then decide who is going to be their group leader, cook, assistant cook, wood and water, first aid, site engineer, sanitary engineer, along with any other jobs they may think of. The fun begins when they start to learn how to put up the plastic shelters, use light-weight gear and cook dehydrated food for the first time. A climb with pack is also included during the weekend to test their stamina and climbing ability wearing a pack. Now all are ready to start.

Saturday, August 29 • It was quite a surprise to have everyone show up on time at 5.30 a.m. After many good-byes we were on our way to catch the ferry to Port Angeles, Washington. At 10.30 a.m. we arrived at Sodic Hot Springs and, once we unloaded the bus and got on our packs, we started hiking. It was not long before the climbing began — switchback after switchback until those forty-pound packs felt like hundred-pound lead weights. Finally, at 2.30 p.m., we arrived at a meadow beside Deer Lake. After camp was set up, fishing, swimming and exploring were the orders of the day. At eve-

ning campfire we were informed that tomorrow we would be hiking straight up. How would you describe what we did today?

Starting at 1600 feet we hiked about four trail miles to 3,600 feet. Some say it felt like forty and calculated we moved 2,000 pounds.

Sunday, August 30 • A cool night with plenty of dew and some frost made us slow in getting started. Packing up, we discovered more gear and equipment lying around than it seemed could ever have been in our packs the day before. Not having far to go today, an easy 4.3 miles, we started off at 10.45 a.m. How gullible we humans are — "easy" meant switchback after switchback so that, by noon, we had covered one and a quarter miles. During lunch we were entertained by some soaring eagles along with some low clouds which kept changing colours. Camera bugs were having a field day.

After lunch the struggle to get to the top of the High Divide seemed insurmountable, with the switchbacks going up and up and without shade. Finally, when the group did make the top, the view was marvellous. We could see even the Sooke Hills on Vancouver Island. After crossing the top of the divide we traversed the south face and were treated to some stunning views of our objective, the Blue Glacier on Mount Olympus. Along this razorback ridge the rocky, narrow trail is edged by a 2,000 foot sheer drop into the Bogachiel Valley. The trail continued up, with the heat reflecting from the rocks. We made our camp at Seven Lakes Basin about 5 p.m.

After camp was set up, we were visited by the resident Ranger who lives in a tent on a small knoll and whose supplies are parachuted to him every Wednesday. He warned us of bears in the area — to give weight to the warning, two bears were sighted eating blueberries nearby. The camp here was just below the 5,000-foot level and swimming was cool, man, cool, with the water coming right off the snow.

Monday, August 31 • It was decided not to move camp today but to spend the day exploring the basin. The Ranger here patrols all seven lakes every day. He has a radio contact with the main Ranger Station with which he is in constant touch. Some of the views here looked as though we were walking on the moon. During the evening, storm clouds started gathering and we were entertained by a lightening display.

Tuesday, September 1 • We awoke to a cold, damp day with the clouds limiting visibility to a few hundred yards. Everything was dripping wet when we started hiking at 9.30 a.m. It was quite a climb to get back to the trail on the High Divide. When we reached the top of the Bogachiel, in the clouds and drizzling rain, we could not see a thing. For our lunch stop we dropped down to Hoh Lake. From here, we were informed, we would have to tighten our boots as the next five miles would see us go down 3,000 feet into the Hoh Rain Forest. We left Hoh Lake at 2 p.m. and, after some 80 switchbacks going down, down, down, we arrived at the Ranger Station in Olympus Meadows.

The Ranger informed us that the bears were getting pretty bold and showed us claw marks on his cabin. We were told to make sure our food was at least nine feet up and suspended away from the trunk of the tree. One patrol decided to use a big, metal garbage container with the lid tied down. During the night we were wakened with an awful noise. Bruin was batting the can around the meadow, trying to open it. Fortunately, he was not successful.

Wednesday, September 2 • It was decided to stay put and all were told they could do as they pleased (within reason). After the camp was made ready for some anticipated, heavy weather, exploring, fishing and laundry were the orders of the day. During the afternoon the rain came and came and came. As someone said, "Between the rain came the downpours." Between Tuesday night and Sunday morning it rained six and a half inches. Thursday and Friday were spent making short exploration trips from this base camp but with the bad weather it was impossible to climb the mountain.

Friday, September 4 • This was a day to remember. As we were preparing for lunch the air was filled with quite a roar. Through the treetops we could see helicopters. Much to our surprise, one landed on the river bank near the camp. The crew had seen three of the boys there and dropped down to ask them some questions. Imagine their surprise when forty of us came out of the woods toward them. It seemed that the day before a top-secret, U.S. Army, experimental plane had disappeared in this area and they wanted to know if we had heard it.

The army captain told us they had forty helicopters trying to cover as much of the territory as possible while there was a break in the weather. He reported it was due to close in again that evening. (It did!)

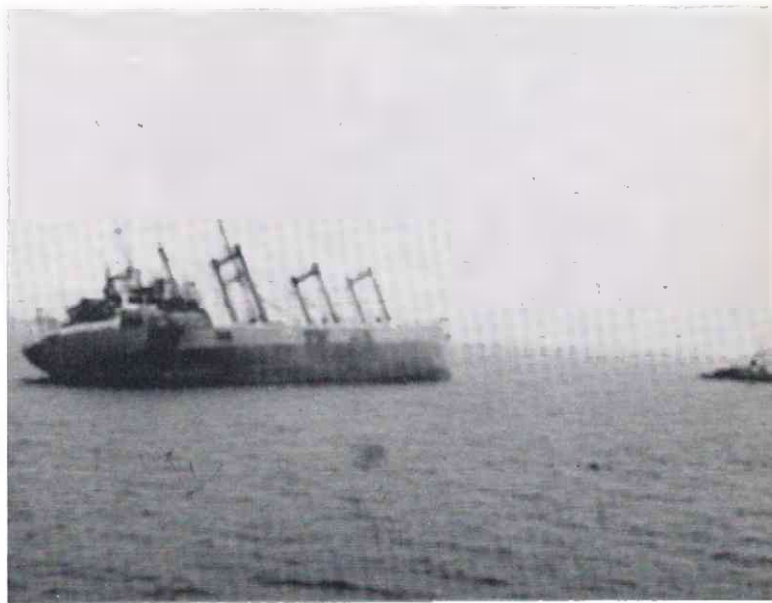
During the afternoon the wheeling and dealing started to take place as the patrols began swapping different items of food. Boy, talk about bargaining!

Saturday, September 5 • More rain. It was decided to hike to Elk Lake, a little over five miles away and about 2,000 feet UP! It was muddy going but not too difficult. Arriving at Elk Lake, there we found a mountaineering group from Tacoma. Everybody set to and lit fires and cooked lunch. We were surprised when we overheard some of the mountaineers remarking, "Those Scouts know how to light fires!" When we were getting ready to leave they came running over and asked us not to put out the fires and they sure huddled around them. We arrived back at base camp at 4.30 p.m. The evening was spent getting ready for a ten-mile, downhill hike the next morning.

Sunday, September 6 • Up at 5.30 a.m. — no rain but awfully wet. The trip to the Hoh Ranger Station was uneventful and took three hours, ten minutes. We arrived at Port Angeles at 2.30 p.m. in the pouring rain. Filling the afternoon with shopping, we caught the 5.30 p.m. ferry for Victoria. On leaving Port Angeles harbour we saw a tug towing a ship that had caught fire and burned. It was listing so far over, we were amazed it did not turn over and sink.

By 7.10 p.m. we were back at Victoria Scout House — in pouring rain!

BOB MUIR is Regional Field Executive, Greater Victoria Region. A Cub, Scout and Rover in the 1st Tillicum Group, he has been in Scouting continuously, holding various positions, and was awarded the Medal of Merit in 1967.



Scouting and Special Groups

By Barry Shaw

Photos:
Canadian Press Photo
Toronto Star Syndicate



For many years now Scouting with the handicapped has been a part of the Boy Scouts of Canada program which has received very little recognition and is perhaps the most misunderstood area of Scouting. When one thinks of handicapped Scout groups or Cub packs, a picture of pity, sympathy and a restricted, watered-down and uninteresting program can take place. Fortunately, this is not the picture at present in the ever-increasing number of groups involved with boys with disabilities.

What is a handicapped person? A person who is impaired, who is disabled, who is visually handicapped, physically handicapped, hard of hearing, mentally retarded, has learning disabilities; all are lumped together under the handle, "handicapped." Each of these areas is as different as you and I, and each requires a certain degree of special understanding and compensation.

Because of specific impairments, individuals are limited or restricted in executing some skills, doing specific jobs or tasks or performing certain activities. These people should not be automatically excluded from activities or programs because their condition makes it appear that they cannot participate safely, successfully or with satisfaction. Some impaired persons attain high levels of excellence in activities in which they are not supposed to be able to perform or participate; is this success in spite of or because of us?

Even within Boy Scouts of Canada those leaders and young people who are devoting their time and talent to working with special boys are looked on differently from the majority of our sections. Once it is recognized that we are all "Scouting for boys" and the stigma, "Handicapped Scouting," is removed, we could take the next step: that of showing and informing the general public exactly what Scouting is doing for these special boys.

Handicapped individuals, because of a disability, are adversely affected, emotionally or socially. Handicapped persons reflect an attitude of self pity. Some with severe impairments or disabilities adjust extremely well to their condition and live happy and productive lives. In their eyes they are not handicapped even though society continues to label them so. Undoubtedly, many persons in society, with neither an impairment nor a disability, are handicapped in some way.

Activities and approaches need to concentrate upon each individual's abilities, not his impairment; emphasize potential, not deficiency; and encourage rather than discourage participants so that disabilities are less likely to become handicaps.

At a recent training weekend held in Ontario for Scouters working with special groups, some 38 who attended strongly recommended that the terminology, "Scouting with the Handicapped," be replaced with a more up-to-date and socially acceptable title. It was also stressed very strongly that, regardless of the program — be it for Cub, Scout or Venturer within these special groups — the activity and the training be kept as close as possible to that outlined in the basic handbooks. Special consideration must, of course, be given to the individual boy and his limitations but, when programming and executing that program, it must be operated the same as any other section across Canada.

Being a leader in a special group can be one of the most challenging and rewarding endeavours to be found today. The boys in these groups are looking for your help, your interest, your assistance, your friendship and, above all, your understanding. No matter what is done or how it is done, it means an opportunity for that boy to participate in challenging activities, meaningful expe-



The June/July 1971 issue of *The Canadian Leader* magazine contained the first in a series of articles on pioneering called "Pioneering Is Fun" and covered the major lashings used in this popular Scouting activity. Article number two, "Pioneering Continued," in the October 1971 issue dealt with holdfasts. "Oriental Pioneering" was featured in the February 1972 issue, and now — the first major project — **The Monkey Bridge!**

The Monkey Bridge is an ideal camp project and can be worked into a larger scheme, theme or wide game. One word of warning: to construct it properly, careful planning is required, plus an initial cash outlay if your group does not presently own supplies of rope, block and tackle and pioneering tools. This expense can, of course, be included in the camp budget and thus worked into camp fees.

PLANNING

Before starting, think, have you ever seen engineers build a bridge without planning beforehand? It's essential that a team — perhaps patrol leaders and Scouters — reconnoitre the terrain to choose a site and study the river banks and approaches. What kind of soil is it? What are the possible anchoring methods? Are there any useful trees available? What about timber for logs? Will extra steps or precautions be necessary? Do local farmers have logs or poles you can borrow?

These questions must be studied and a plan drawn up. We can then go on to the practical part of the adventure but, if this is preceded by advance training in the required knots and lashings, the practical aspect of the whole project then becomes evident. These sessions can take place before camp, if necessary.

SOME BASICS

Length - Sixty-five feet would be the maximum useful length for a Scout Monkey Bridge. **Ropes** - Up to 100



feet. Use ½-inch to ¾-inch for hand-rails, 1-inch to 1¼-inch for the main support and ¼-inch for the struts (ropes which fasten the rails to main supports). **Knots** - No construction is solid or safe without a sound knowledge of the necessary knots: timber hitch, clove hitch, bowline, anchor knot, lark's head and the square and diagonal lashings. Work with ropes that are carefully whipped. **Applying Tension** - Use the sheepshank and Spanish windlass. To tie two wet ropes which must carry a load, use the slippery reef knot. It can be easily untied. **Anchoring** - Must be able to withstand anything. Nothing can replace natural anchors (trees) but the bark must be protected with rags or sacking wrapped around the trunk.

THE MATERIAL FOR A BRIDGE 65 FEET LONG

Hand Rails - Two ropes about 100 feet long and about ½-inch in diameter. **The Main Supports** - A rope about 100 feet long and about 1-inch to 1½-inch in diameter. **Struts** - Twenty-five ropes about 12 feet long and ¼-inch in diameter. Very heavy twine may be sufficient. The struts tie the three main cables together and help spread the load. Also, one extra 65-foot, ¼-inch rope and a ball of twine are needed. **Trestles** - Six poles, 5 to 6 inches in diameter and from 8 to 10 feet long, are needed for the two triangular trestles. **Stakes for Anchors** - From 3 to 4 feet long and from 4 to 6 inches in diameter. Sharpen the ends, chamfer the top slightly and make a notch to hold the rope. Use hardwood (oak or beech). It is essential that stakes be buried to 7/10ths of their length and at a 45-degree angle. You will need 18 stakes for anchors on the two banks. (This number could be reduced if trees are used.) **Lashings** - Ten ropes. **Tools** - Mallets or sledge hammers, hacksaws, knives, draw-knives, pieces of chalk (to make marks on rope or wood, etc.), two 12-foot rules, a plane (to rabbet the poles for the trestles).

CONSTRUCTION

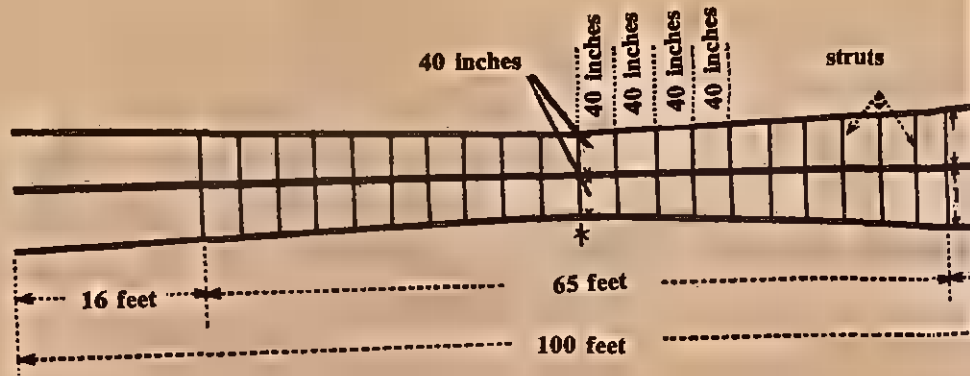
Team A: Trestle, Bank #1

Team B: Trestle, Bank #2

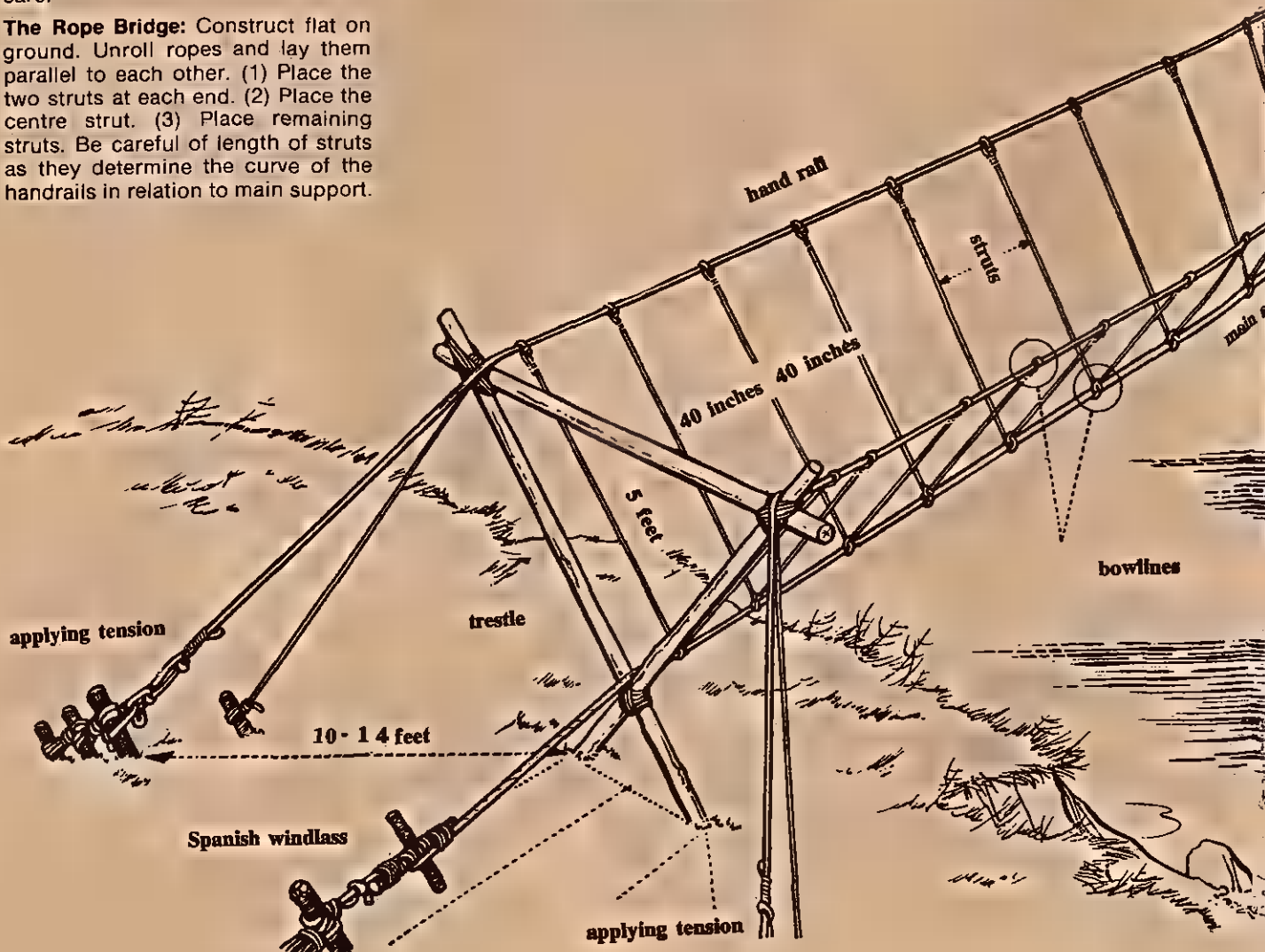
Team C: Rope bridge, Bank #1

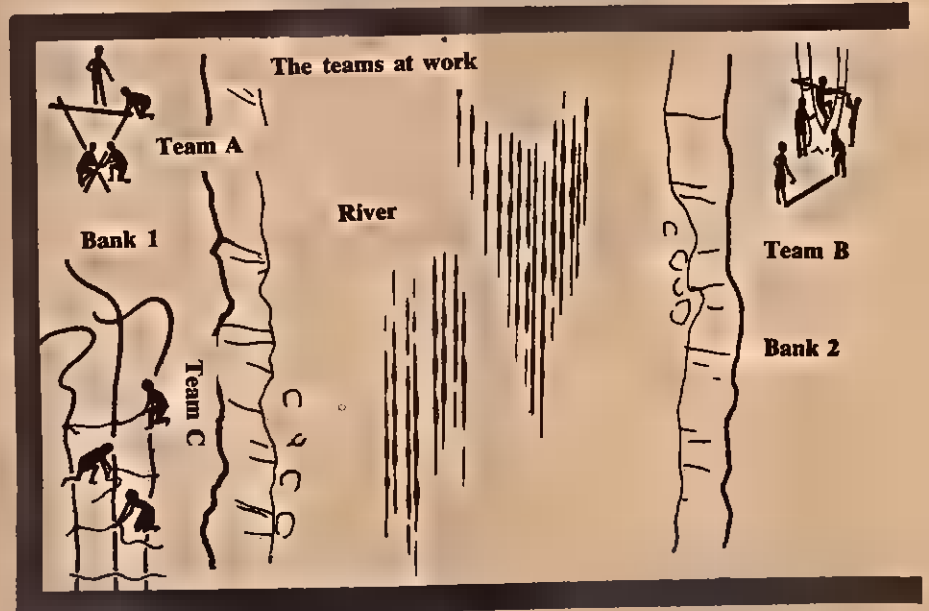
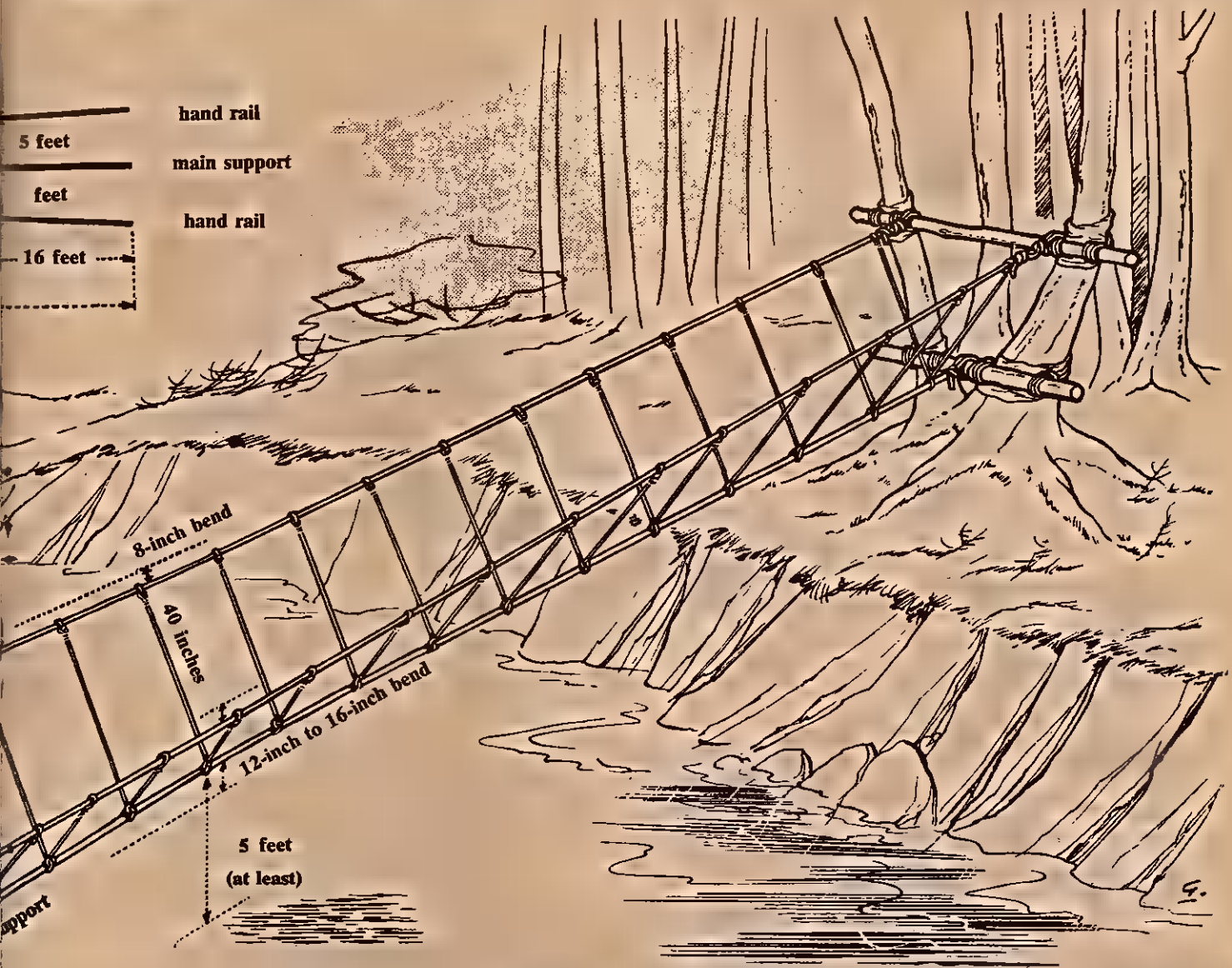
The Trestles: Using triangular trestle, lash carefully, taking care with angles. See drawing. When using trees, lash two poles in place, taking care to protect trees. Main support should be at least five feet above the water. (If not, you'll get wet feet.) This will determine the placement and dimensions of the trestles. Install anchors with great care.

The Rope Bridge: Construct flat on ground. Unroll ropes and lay them parallel to each other. (1) Place the two struts at each end. (2) Place the centre strut. (3) Place remaining struts. Be careful of length of struts as they determine the curve of the handrails in relation to main support.



The Finished Bridge

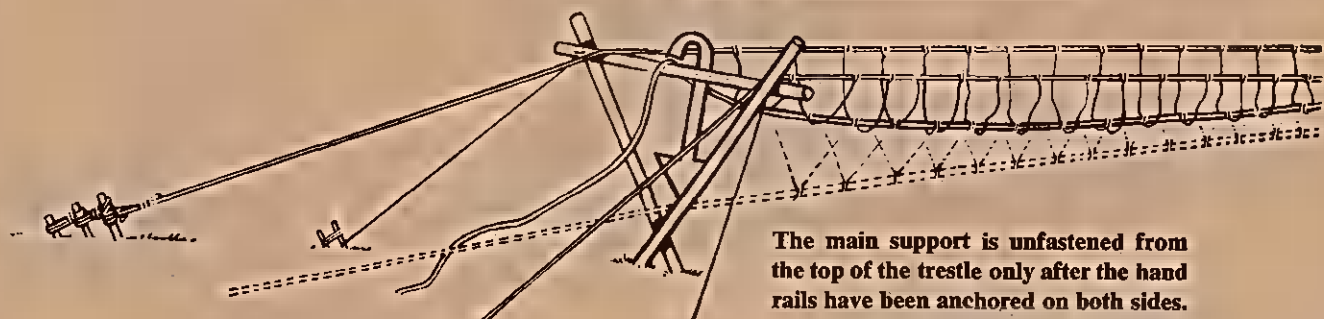
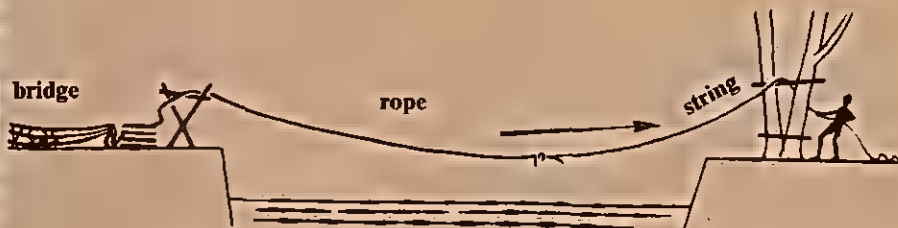
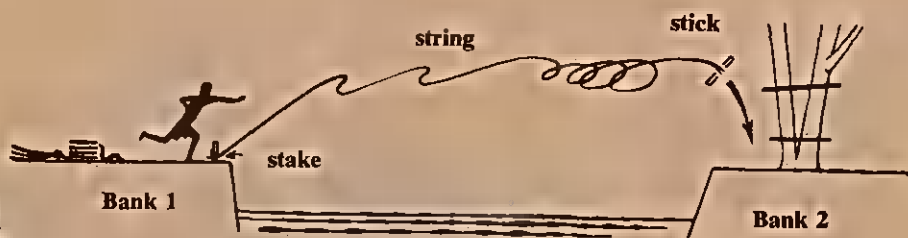




LAUNCHING

(1) When the bridge is completed, Team C ties together one end of the main support and handrails to the fourth rope. (2) Team A fastens the end of the ball of string to a stick and throws stick across the stream. Try to throw **with** the wind. (3) The other end of the string is tied to the fourth rope and Team B hauls the bridge across by drawing in the string, the rope and then the bridge itself. Team A lets the bridge out over the TOP of the trestle and holds back when necessary to keep bridge from touching the water. (4) When bridge is finally across, A and B anchor their respective hand rails. One uses the Anchor knot; the other, the tension knot (sheepshank) with a half-hitch and bowline. All anchorings must be solid and secure. (5) The main support, which is still lying across the top cross-piece of the trestle, is now slipped under it and solidly moored. Put an anchor knot at the end and a Spanish windlass on one end. When tension is applied, the main support should then get its classic upward curve. If adjustments need to be made to struts, Team C proceeds across bridge and completes.

A trained troop (directed by an experienced leader to supervise) should complete bridge in three hours. But look for quality, not speed.



The main support is unfastened from the top of the trestle only after the hand rails have been anchored on both sides.

riences and acquiring accomplishments that accent the positive rather than the negative abilities of the individual.



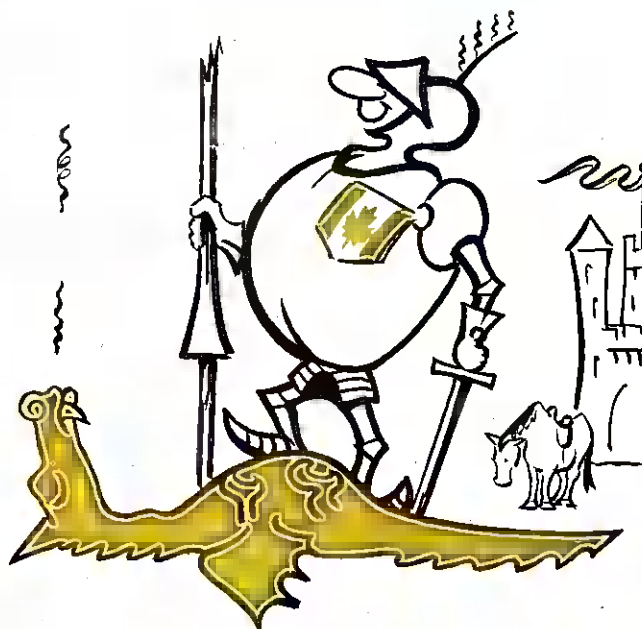
Many sections throughout Canada do have one or two boys with various disabilities. Our ultimate aim is to have all handicapped or disabled boys incorporated in all groups throughout the country and remove the need for the "Special Groups" that at present are filling a vital role. Until this can be accomplished it has been suggested that each "Special Group" in existence now consider and make every effort to include other boys who may not have a handicap or disability.



If you have not had the rewarding experience of witnessing disabled boys participate in a fun-filled and challenging program, make the opportunity to visit such a group in your area. It will add a new dimension to your life and, we hope, a new focus for your future activities. They may be a special group but they are boys. There is no reason why they, along with all other Cubs, Scouts, Venturers and Rovers, cannot participate and enjoy the activities of camping, of Cuborees, camporees, jamborees or any of the million fun-filled activities of which we in Scouting are so proud.

Scouting is for boys — all boys.

BARRY SHAW joined the executive staff in 1965 as a Regional Field Executive in the Vancouver-Coast region. He is now Director of Relationships, Provincial Council for Ontario.



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Collecting Scout Memorabilia

By Harry D. Thorsen, Jr.

If you are an older, veteran Scout leader and have been discarding your Scout relics, pictures, books and badges for many years, you may be surprised today to realize that collectors are avidly seeking these items.

In 1949 your author wrote the booklet, *Boy Scout Stamps of the World*, that resulted, in 1951, in my starting *Scouts on Stamps Society International* for collectors interested in all the postage stamps honouring Boy Scouts. Today there are over 1,500 members in 50 countries enjoying the monthly bulletin with current news about all Scout and Guide stamps as well as offers to trade, sell or buy Scouting philately.

By 1966 I realized there were many more Scouts and Scouters who collect all other kinds of Scouting badges

Scouters have badges, uniforms, books, buttons, membership cards, patches, neckerchief slides or trivia which they wish to sell, buy or trade. The variety of interests is amazing and many readers who may collect little seem to enjoy helping fellow Scouters in other countries to complete their collections.

The growing interest in historical Scout items for local and national museums in Scout offices is of more recent years. We had to reach our 60th year in 1967 before many Scouting Movements realized that the veteran Scouters were fewer as the years went by and much of their country's Scout history was difficult to assemble from memory. That is why any scrapbooks of old newspaper articles about Scouting in your troops



and jamboree souvenirs, as well as early editions of Scout handbooks and everything available on the Founder, Lord Robert Baden-Powell. Because I had met the Chief Scout of the World as a Jamboree Scout in 1929 at the 3rd World Scout Jamboree in Birkenhead, England, I had started then to collect everything about B.-P., until I realized that I had one of the largest collections outside of the museums in London, England, and New Brunswick, N.J. This led me, in 1966, to edit a small magazine, *Scout Memorabilia*, with 1,000 copies mailed free to SOSSI (Scouts on Stamps Society International) members. About 300 showed an interest and *Scout Memorabilia* now is completing seven years, with 1,600 subscribers in 42 countries.

Most issues carry pictures, letters, articles or collections that refer to B.-P. and early Scouting, from 1907 in England and from 1910 in the U.S.A. Boy Scouts of America have carried an advertisement for six years, requesting items for their national museum. Other





or towns help each national headquarters to begin a history that did not seem so important when everyone in the Movement knew the Founders and were themselves the first Scout leaders.

Scout Memorabilia is published five times a year for \$1.50 when mailed to Canada or the U.S.A. At the present time there are over 100 Canadian collectors who read "SM." A sample copy of a past issue will be mailed to each reader of *The Canadian Leader* who sends a self-addressed envelope and an international reply coupon for postage to: 1000 Golfview Road, Glenview, Illinois 60025, U.S.A.

HARRY THORSEN has been in Boy Scouts of America since 1925. He was a Scoutmaster for ten years, council training chairman for three years, followed by several other appointments that led to his being Council President from 1964-66, of the North Shore Area Council, BSA, with 10,000 Scouts and 3,000 leaders in north-east Illinois. He is now a National Council representative.

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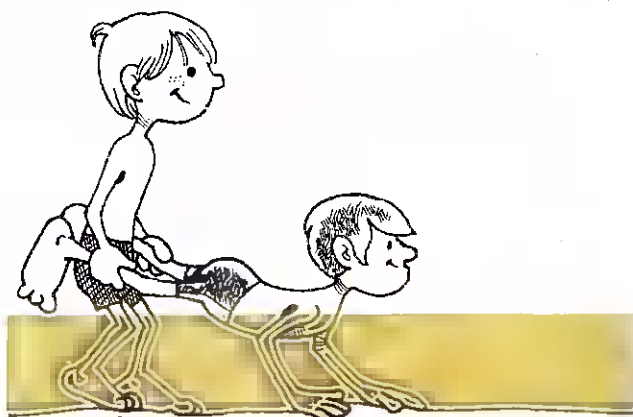
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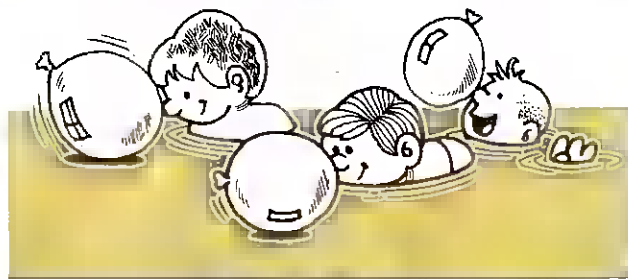
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Water Fun...and Safety

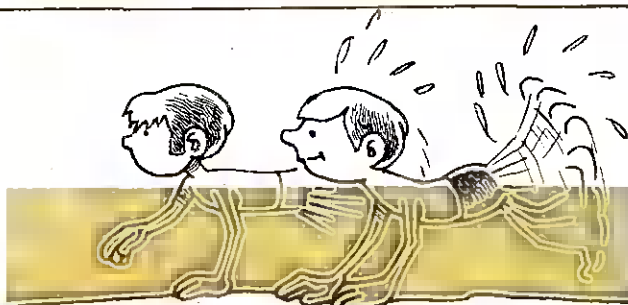
WHEELBARROW RACE Run this in knee-deep water, parallel to the shore. Each boy chooses a buddy and "wheels" him away.



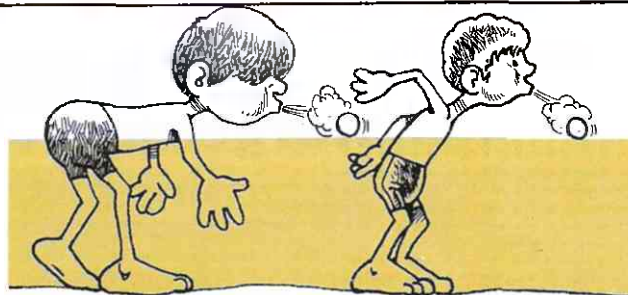
USE YOUR HEAD Cubs line up in waist-deep water, each with an inflated balloon. On signal, they place their balloons in the water and propel them toward shore, using only their heads.



DREDGING RACE Cubs line up in knee-deep water. On signal, they put their hands on bottom, extend their legs and start kicking as they walk on their hands toward shore.



PING-PONG RACE In waist-deep water, boys line up at a starting point, each with a ping-pong ball on the water in front of him. On signal, each blows his own ball toward shore, **without** touching the ball or moving it by making waves.



20

Canadians are among the world's most enthusiastic followers of water sports — boating, swimming and fishing. The summer cottage by the beach and the campsite on a woodland river bank are almost a way of life. In terms of attractive seaside coves and lovely lakes and rivers we are the world's wealthiest people.

Thus it is vital that we never cease to temper our love of such pastimes with a necessary measure of caution, with a constant awareness of the rules of water safety.

Fortunately, many Canadians do practise water safety and their summers are fulfilled and safe. But a look at the drowning rate for a single summer, even

though it has decreased yearly over the past 26 years, makes one wonder if some people have any respect for the water.

In 1971 over 1,300 Canadians lost their lives in drowning accidents. A number of these deaths were caused through carelessness, lack of common sense and failure to follow simple rules of water safety. Many small children were among the tragic victims of drowning accidents because of lack of supervision when they were playing in, on or near the water. Over five percent of these children were under 12 years of age.

Most drownings occur to people who fall into the water accidentally. Often, had the individual known how

to swim under adverse conditions, fully clothed, the drowning would not have occurred. A person who is able to swim, if only for a short distance, does not panic if he accidentally falls into deep water. He will be able to save himself either by swimming to safety or by taking care of himself until help arrives.

A community-wide "Everyone Learn to Swim" program is the strongest when some appropriate organization serves as a sparkplug to stimulate and encourage all local organizations concerned to work together. The Red Cross Water Safety Service trains qualified instructors who conduct learn-to-swim programs through all levels, and special survival swimming courses which teach people how to stay alive in deep water.

If children don't know how to swim, give them a chance to learn. Knowing how to swim is not only fun, it is practical. And a whole new world is opened to the swimmer who seldom is satisfied with learning just the simple skill of swimming. Swimmers want to continue to learn — different strokes, diving, underwater swimming. Each of these presents a challenge.

Practise Water Safety Rules

- Keep youngsters in sight at all times. Then you'll be sure they don't take dangerous risks.
- Swim only in supervised areas. In unfamiliar waters, debris or sudden drop-offs can hurt you.
- Establish a buddy system among family and friends so that everyone swims with a buddy. If trouble should occur, someone will be there to help.

Observe Limitations:

- Swimmers should know and observe their limitations: get out of the water when tired, chilled or over-heated.
- Swimmers of little experience and non-swimmers should swim with partners of greater ability, preferably ones trained in lifesaving.
- Cold water is more exhausting than warm water so distance swimming should not be done in the cold.
- If in trouble, a swimmer should conserve his strength as much as possible by resting on his back and floating with a minimum of motion.

Each year more Canadians choose boating as the ideal way to relax with family and friends. But all too

often what begins as a pleasant outing ends in tragedy because of failure to acquire the knowledge essential for safety. Carelessness on the part of the operator is the principal cause of boating accidents. Overloading or improper loading of small boats, lack of knowledge of safe operating procedures, and improper use of equipment frequently result in serious accidents.

Recognizing the need for emphasis on boating safety, the Canada Safety Council sponsors Safe Boating Week across Canada annually in early July but backs this up with educational material that is available to anyone all summer long.

Voluntary compliance with regulations and commonsense operating rules are stressed in the Canada Safety Council campaigns. But there is need for improvement in operating, loading, fueling and safety equipment.

Of the more than 200 drownings from boating accidents each year in Canada, more than 80 percent of the victims were not wearing life jackets. Watercraft deaths or accidents each year result almost entirely from various kinds of human failure — from conscious refusal to obey laws, to pathetic ignorance of boat operating practices.

- Children should wear lifejackets **at all times** when in boats or around water AND they should be taught how to float in them.

- While it might be assumed that a city person who buys his first boat is the greatest threat on water, there are no statistics to prove this. In fact, many rural fishermen and hunters have died because they ignored safe boating practices. Accidents have involved persons who for years have spent time on water. Lack of thought about boat safety is not confined to the city dweller or the new-boat operator. And inexperienced "new" boater may be more inclined to study recommended procedures.

Throughout the summer remember that while water is fun, it demands respect.

The pamphlet, *Safer Practices for Boating and Water Skiing*, is available from the Canada Safety Council, 30 Driveway, Ottawa K2P 1C9, at a cost of \$6.25 a hundred, postage paid.



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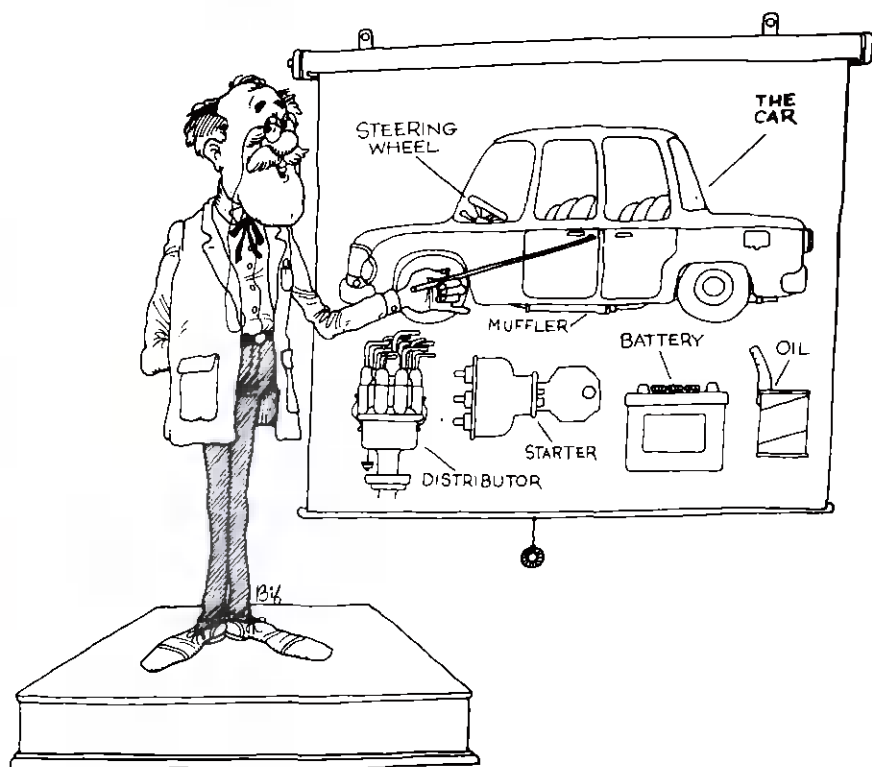
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Sure, you're a great driver. Everyone says so. You've never been given a traffic ticket, let alone been involved in an automobile accident. But there's more to driving than just knowing the rules of the road — you should know how your car works. A properly tuned car costs less to operate, cuts down on air pollution, increases the resale value and is safer to drive.

This subject of safety should not be overlooked. A recent survey showed that

people who knew more about their car, and kept it well tuned, had fewer accidents than those who just say, "fill 'er up," and take off.

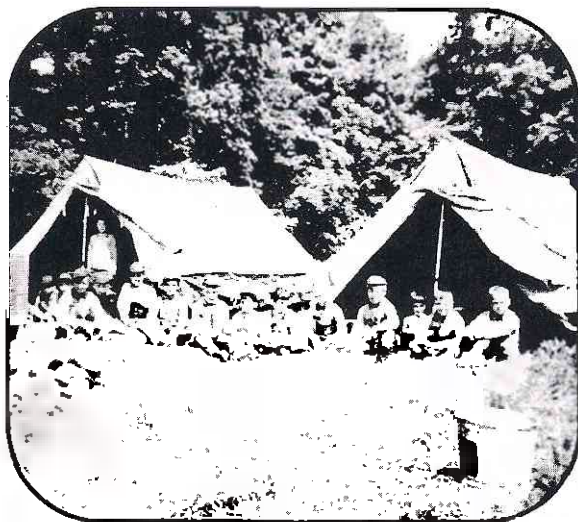
What's your car I.Q.? The following quiz will rate you from amateur autoist to master mechanic. Answer true or false for each statement.

1. Driving at 80 miles per hour uses almost 50% more gasoline than driving at 50.

2. If your turn signal doesn't flash properly, the reason could be a defective ignition switch.
3. Your battery grows weaker as the temperature drops.
4. When you hear a ticking sound from your engine immediately after starting on a cold morning, it probably means you are not using the proper gasoline for your car.
5. It is important to have your automobile engine running when adding water to the radiator.
6. The chief cause of automobile trouble is found in the ignition system.
7. The average life of a battery is about a year and a half.
8. In the morning three minutes is the minimum for a warm-up idle.
9. Frequent washing of your car can add years of life to it.
10. A car's ignition is designed to activate all electrical equipment.
11. One sign that your shock absorbers are defective is more "play" developing in the wheel.
12. If your tires show pronounced wear at the ribs on the middle of the tread, it's an indication of over-inflation.
13. A new set of points need never be looked at for at least 5,000 miles.
14. Control of the automobile's contribution to air pollution is a matter entirely in the hands of manufacturers and petroleum companies.
15. When you start to pass another car and your engine begins to balk, it may mean you are using gasoline with too low octane rating.
16. You must use distilled water in your battery.
17. All cars generally start easily except on extremely cold days.
18. Gas and oil are the major expense items for the car owner.
19. The most frequent reason for road calls is an empty gas tank.
20. A battery can go dead if you drive too fast over too long a period.

(Answers on page 28.)

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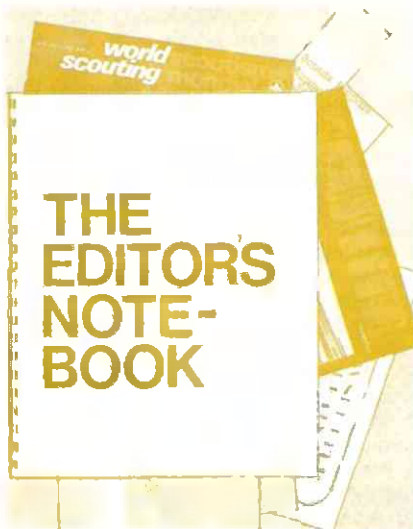


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"Oh, to be in England, Now that April's there." This quotation from **Robert Browning's** *Home Thoughts from Abroad* has stuck in my memory since my school days and now I know why Mr. Browning expressed this wish, because I **was** in England in April. We arrived in London, on a long-awaited family vacation, on March 9, to find (after leaving Ottawa buried in snow) green grass and a profusion of spring flowers. To add icing to the cake, according to London newspapers, it was one of the finest springs on record — plenty of sun and little rain.

Accommodation was, of course, no problem because Scouting's answer to the London Hilton, **Baden-Powell House**, provides an ideal place for a young family. Although adults are

most welcome, **Reg Flower**, Warden of B.-P. House, and his fine staff cater to the needs and wishes of the young. Reg and his wife, **Heather**, went all-out to make our stay a pleasant one and delighted our four youngsters by taking them to the famous Battersea Fair on opening day, and then for a boat ride down the Thames River to the Tower of London. However, more about the House and the good people who staff it in a future issue.

While in London I spent a few days with **Ron Jeffries**, the busy editor of *Scouting* magazine, who had just returned from a quick trip around Europe in connection with European Friendship Year. Our schedule even included (shades of a "busman's holiday") a train trip of some 40 miles to Southend, at the mouth of the Thames River, to visit the printing plant of Eden-Fisher where *Scouting* magazine is produced. Incidentally, once inside the door, I found that printing houses in England are carbon copies of those in Canada (or vice versa). We even managed to join forces with the Jeffries family to help celebrate son **Graham's** eighth birthday (he joined the Cub-Scouts the following week), with a trip to the London Zoo and a birthday dinner at the Jeffries' home.

The headquarters of **The Scout Association** is 25 Buckingham Palace Road, just across the way from the Palace and Royal Mews. During my 1970 visit with The Scout Association I didn't have time to see the changing of the Guard. This time,

with four enthusiastic children, it was **a must**. Not only did I see the Guard change twice but, from Chief Executive Commissioner **Ken Stevens'** office, I also had a bird's-eye view of the band as it marched by on the way to the change. At HQ I also visited **Peter Cooke** of the Commonwealth Department, who is well-known to many in this country through his tour with Lord Maclean in 1967, and spent some time in the Publicity Department with Manager **Jack Olden**.



'Henry — does it matter which way the little rabbit runs round the tree?'

The name, **John Sweet**, will be familiar to anyone who has read *The Scout*, *The Scouter* or *Scouting* magazines over the last 40 years. A talented author and artist, John recently retired as a field commissioner with The Scout Association. I met with him while in London and am pleased to report that he has agreed to do a series of ten articles for *The Canadian Leader*, under the title he used for many years in *The Scouter*, "On the Level." We hope to begin the series with the August/September issue. John illustrates his own material and shown above is a product of his pen.



An event of some importance in London this year is the 40th anniversary of **Ralph Reader's** famous **Gang Show**. A hoped-for interview with Mr. Reader did not materialize but I am pleased to say that Mr. **A.W. (Fred) Hurl**, who retired in 1970 as Chief Executive Commissioner of The Scout Association, has kindly agreed to do a story on the Gang Shows for us. He has been actively associated with the show since its beginning and, next to Ralph Reader, is probably the most knowledgeable person on the subject in England. And, incidentally, if you're in London in October, the anniversary Gang Show is a must!

March 19 was another warm, sunny day and ideal for a visit to **Gilwell Park**. The primary purpose of the trip was to spend some time at a course that was being conducted by the Publicity Department for editors of group magazines. The secondary reason was to introduce my family to Gilwell. The legendary ghosts that are supposed to frequent the camp have been a source of fascination to the kids since I told them the story after my last visit (*Gilwell Today*, May, 1971). In fact, six-year-old **Bruce** was most disappointed that during his tour of **Gilwell House** neither the ghost of Mrs. Chinnery nor of Adolphus Frederick, first Duke of Cambridge and seventh son of King George III, showed up to say, "boo."

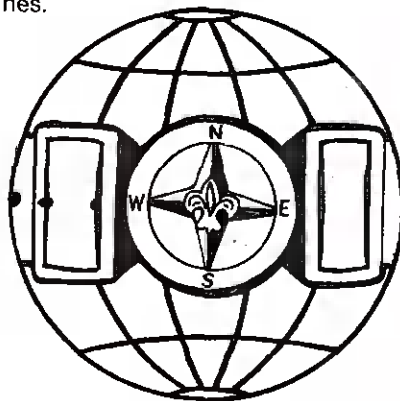
When we arrived, the course participants were divided into groups, busily producing dummy magazines that were later critiqued by a group of experts. We had dinner with the course and then had a conducted tour of the grounds with Ron Jeffries. Patrols of Scouts were already camping and, with the green grass and warm weather, it was like a summer's day.



Our travels in Britain also took us to Scotland. In Edinburgh we visited the Scottish Headquarters of The

Scout Association (at 44 Charlotte Square) to meet Executive Commissioner **David Jeffries**, who had helped locate accommodation for us in Scotland's capital. The HQ building was evidently a private residence before being purchased by Scouting in 1927 and has a magnificent, central, spiral staircase that, I am sure, must help to keep the staff in top shape. If not, it would kill them. David's office is some three flights up and he made me tired just watching him dash up and down.

I had an opportunity to discuss The Scout Association's **Explorer Belt Expeditions** with **Col. Robin Gold**, who is one of the originators of the Scheme and is presently responsible for its operation. Described as an "international adventure in discovery and friendship for older Scouts," a specially designed belt can be won by those participants who meet the high standards required. In the May issue, written before I went overseas, I mentioned that an Explorer Belt group from Greenock, Scotland, was coming to this country for the first time since the Scheme's inception. I found that actually the leader is from the Greenock area but the young men involved are from all over Britain. With the cooperation of **Jack Scrivener**, regional Scout executive, Victoria, we are planning combined coverage of the expedition for *Scouting* and *The Canadian Leader* magazines.



My chat with Robin Gold took place at a meeting of the **B.-P. Guild** held at Baden-Powell House during our stay. The Guild is a group of ex- and present members of the Scout and Guide Associations who lend active support to the two organizations. The Guild members very kindly invited my wife and me to attend their meeting to hear an old friend, **Tony Bolton**, field commissioner for Greater London, tell of a cruise to Sweden, Denmark and

Norway on board the 20,000-ton cruise liner, *Nevasa*, in July 1971, taken by 1,090 Scouts and Scouters of London. While in London in 1970, I travelled with Tony for a day and, at the opening of a district headquarters in Croydon, heard him speak on the proposed voyage, which required the chartering of an entire ship. To hear the successful completion of the story and see Tony's slides was a real treat. We hope to have a more detailed story of the trip in a future issue.

One of the top-selling records in London today is the RCA release, **Folk Fest 5**. Recorded "live" before an audience of 6,000 at the Scouts' and Guides' National Folk Festival, Royal Albert Hall, December 11; it features an amazing amount of talent from the two organizations. It is well worth having if you can order a copy through your local record store.



And finally, on April 6, we regretfully exchanged the green of the English spring for the white of the Canadian winter, but the icy blast that hit us on arrival in Dorval wasn't the only unpleasant surprise awaiting us. We were informed by Immigration officials that, due to an outbreak of smallpox in Yugoslavia, the recently lifted law requiring all persons entering Canada from Europe to show proof of vaccination had been reimposed. Despite protests that we had been vaccinated in January in preparation for the trip but did not have our certificates because Health Department officials had advised not to bother taking them with us, we had to line up with other disgruntled and weary travelers and go through the procedure again. So, a word of advice — if you're heading to Europe this summer, ignore the advice of so-called experts, make like a good Boy Scout and *Be Prepared*: take your certificate along, even if the law is lifted again.

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HEROIN, MORPHINE Snow, Stuff, Hunk, M, Dreamer, Snatch and Scag.	Sluggish, drowsiness, needle marks, pupils do not respond to light.	Needle or hypodermic syringe, small capsules containing white powdered substance.	Death from overdose, addiction, severe infection.
COCAINE Leaf, Snow, Speedballs	Muscular twitching, convulsive movements, dilated pupils.	White odorless powder.	
CODINE OR OPIUM Snorelady	Drunk appearance, lack of coordination.	Empty bottles or cough medicine or paregoric.	
MARIJUANA Joint, Pot, Weed, Grass, Mary Jane, Jive, Reefer.	Enlarged pupils, lack of coordination, loss of memory.	Small of burnt leaf with sweetish odor cigarette paper.	
LSD, DMT, STP (Hallucinogens) Acid	Severe hallucinations, incoherent speech, vomiting, shivering, irregular breathing.	Small tube of capsules, small or blue tablets, pink and white.	
PEP PILLS (Amphetamines) Genius, Cockroach, Upa, Football, Speed	Rapid speech, no appetite, dilated pupils.	Small white tablets or capsules.	
SOOP BALLS (Barbiturates) Downs, Red Bird, Yellow Jackals, Barb	Drowsiness, rapid slurred speech, drunk appearance.	Spindle of very soft pills.	

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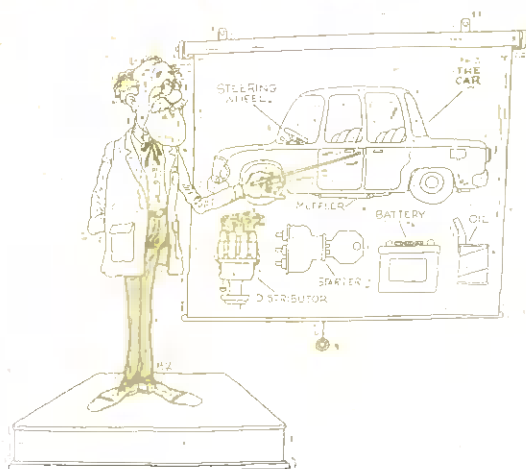
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ANSWERS TO Test Your Auto I.Q.



1. True. Other factors that affect fuel economy are a badly adjusted carburetor, tires inflated too low, bad wheel alignment, jackrabbit starts and using a type of fuel other than that recommended by the automobile manufacturer.

2. False. The trouble could be a burned-out fuse or bulb, a bad connection or a defective, turn-signal switch, but in no case could it be connected with the ignition system.

3. True. Your battery, which is at full power in 80° weather, drops to 65% at freezing and only 40% at zero.

4. False. It is more likely the sound of your engine's tappets which indicates dirty oil, dirty oil filter or sticking valves. Check the lube sticker on your door jamb to see when you last had the oil and filter changed and see your local service station.

5. True. This is particularly important if your engine is heated. Cold water could crack the engine block. Add water slowly and with engine running.

6. True. A recent survey found the greatest number of auto complaints was because of ignition trouble. Second was front-end trouble (including alignment, front suspension pivots and shocks).

7. False. The average life of a battery is 26 months.

8. False. The best way to handle a cold engine is to drive it very slowly for the first few minutes of use.

9. True. Washing the car removes air pollutants and road chemicals which can cause corrosion and rusting.

10. False. The ignition switch has the specific purpose of allowing the electricity to flow from the battery to the starter. All other electrical equipment operates off the battery.

11. False. One of the surest signs of defective shocks is when the car continues to bob after coming to a stop.

12. True. You can add thousands of miles to your tires by keeping them properly inflated.

13. False. Ordinarily, points should be OK for about 10,000 miles. If you have misfiring, one cause could be a speck of oil or grease on the points. Have your local service station remove and check. Modern points can make the tune-up and the points last much longer.

14. False. Keeping your engine tuned is a major help and a properly adjusted carburetor also contributes to cleaner air. Several studies prove that keeping a car tuned to ignition and carburetor standards specified by the manufacturer can significantly reduce all automotive pollutants.

15. True. But more likely it means you're having ignition trouble and need a tune-up.

16. False. Except in areas where there is known to be a high mineral count, ordinary tap water is fine.

17. False. There are almost as many start failures on a damp or rainy day as in winter because ignition systems have been allowed to deteriorate to a condition where dampness prevents firing.

18. False. According to a recent study, the costs, in order, are: depreciation; maintenance; garage, parking and road tolls; and fourth is gas and oil.

19. False. The reason for the greatest number of road calls is failure to start. An ignition-system tune-up can eliminate many of these.

20. False. There are a variety of reasons for a battery going dead: faulty generator or alternator, loose generator belt, corroded terminals or cables, short circuit or old age; but never because of excessive driving speeds.

RATE YOURSELF

20 correct answers mean you're ready for the Grand Prix.

15 correct answers mean your knowledge of your car is better than average.

10 correct answers mean you ought to look through your owner's manual more thoroughly.

5 correct answers indicate a serious breakdown in what you should know.



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stories & games



One of Scouting's great story tellers is Walter MacPeck, who retired in 1967 after more than 40 years with the executive staff, Boy Scouts of America. Since his retirement, he has written, compiled and edited four inspirational books of and for Scouting — **Scout Leaders in Action**, **The Scout Law in Action**, **The Scout Oath in Action** and **Resourceful Scouts in Action**, all from Abingdon Press. Walter has generously given us permission to quote freely from his books and we plan to feature his material in the coming months.

A NICKNAME REPLACED

Everybody laughed at George. Years ago they had nicknamed him "Bum" — a rather natural nickname for him. At first he had resented the nickname in his boyish way, but now he was hardened to it. He had learned to "take it."

George was fat and awkward and gave people the impression that he was lazy. He grabbed for his food and swallowed it half chewed, and altogether his table manners at camp weren't much to boast about. When boys laughed at him — with boyish sense of humor always greater than their sense of respect — he pretended not to care. When people made fun of him, his feelings were hurt but he didn't know how to change things, so he feigned indifference.

He had become a Scout and he liked his patrol leader. He was proud of his Tenderfoot badge, but his folks at home didn't seem to care much whether he was a Scout or not.

One day last summer a leader at Scout camp began calling George "Happy." A new feeling came up inside of George. Here was someone who didn't call him "Bum."

That new nickname seemed to catch on. Of course, George didn't know that the camp leader had talked the situation over with the gang and they had plotted together to give him a better nickname to live up to.

"Hap" finally became the accepted name for the roly-poly boy, and "Bum" was forgotten. And along with the change of nickname came a change *inside* the boy. After all, a fellow has to live up to what folks expect of him — especially the gang in the Scout troop.

"Hap" often repeats the words of the

BEWARE THE SHARK

Boys must be able to swim for this game. One boy, the Shark, treads water in the middle of the pool or in water where he is still within his depth. The other boys are lined along the shore or the pool side, facing the Shark. They must swim past the Shark without being touched.

Each time the Shark calls, "Go," all must dive or jump into the water and swim to the other side or to a goal line. Anyone caught by the Shark must drop out of the game; first one touched becomes the Shark for the next game.

TUNNEL SWIMMING

This is for those who can swim well under water. Any number can take part; play as a relay race if there are more than seven boys.

Boys get in line, one behind the other, and tread water until all are in position. Then they spread their legs widely apart; keeping them motionless, each boy supports himself by paddling with his hands. The rear swimmer dives beneath the water, keeping his eyes open all the time, and swims along under the tunnel of legs. When he comes up and takes his position at the front of the line, he gives a shout and the boy at the rear dives under water and swims through the tunnel. Continue through number of boys.

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PADDLE-WHEEL CONTEST

A kick board is placed in waist-deep water with a Cub at each end of the board. On signal, each Cub kicks as hard as he can to force the other Cub back over his goal line.

DUCK BALL

Boys gather in knee-deep water. Leader throws a ball into the air and calls the name of one of the boys. Boy named gets the ball while the others scatter in all directions in the water. From then on the boy with the ball tries to hit one of the others with the ball.

A boy may duck under water to avoid being hit. If he gets hit, he takes the ball and tries to hit another. If the ball goes wild, the thrower gets one point against him; when he has three points against him, he must stand and let the other boys give him a splashing.

PULL-AND-GLIDE RACE

Run this race in waist-deep water, parallel to the shore.

Boys are paired. One grasps his buddy's wrists and walks backward, pulling his mate in a glide through the water and across the finish line.

We thank Boy Scouts of America for many of this month's games. See our April 1972 issue for more games planned for water fun.

Scout Law now, and he's trying hard to live up to them all. But somehow the fourth, "A Scout Is Friendly," and the eighth, "A Scout Is Cheerful," seem to be his own personal property.

— by Walter MacPeck in *The Scout Law in Action*, copyright Abingdon Press

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OPPORTUNITY KNOCKS BUT ONCE!

Opportunities do not come with their values stamped upon them. Every one must be challenged. A day dawns, quite like other days; in it a single hour comes, quite like other hours; but in that hour the chance of a lifetime faces us. To face every opportunity of life, and ask its meaning bravely and earnestly, is the only way to meet the supreme opportunities when they come, whether open-faced or disguised.

— Author Unknown

TWO-BITS GOES TO CHURCH

I am twenty-five cents,
I am not on speaking terms with the butcher,
I am too small to buy a quart of ice-cream,
I am not large enough to purchase a box of
candy,
I cannot be exchanged for a gallon of
gasoline,
I am too small to buy a ticket to a movie,
I am hardly fit for a tip. But believe me,
When I go to church on Sunday I am
considered
SOME MONEY.

— Author Unknown

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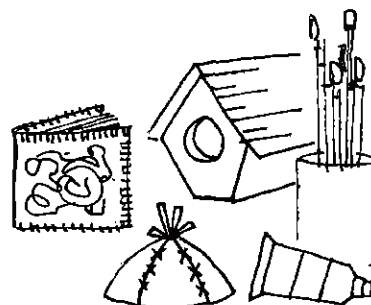
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