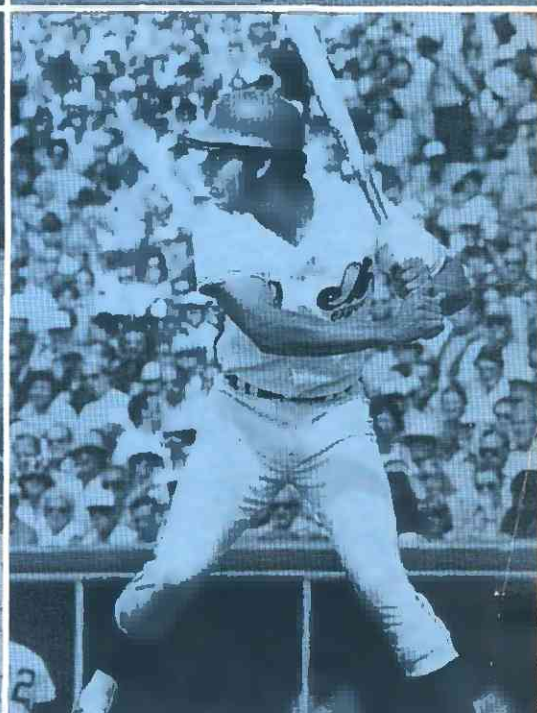
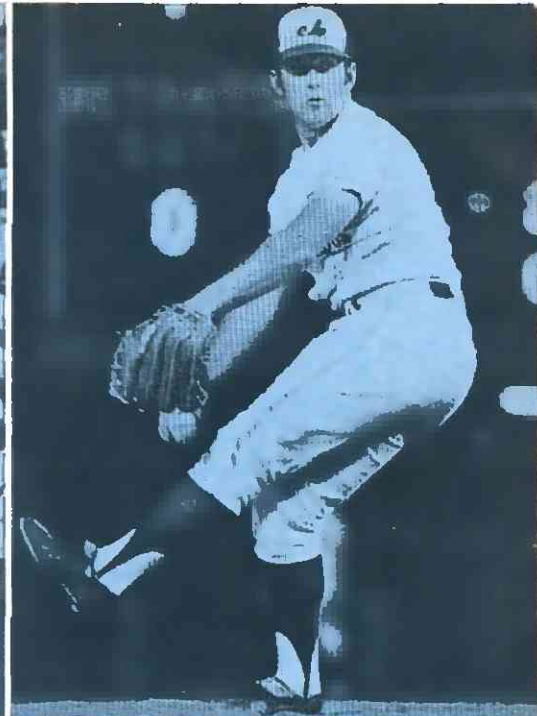
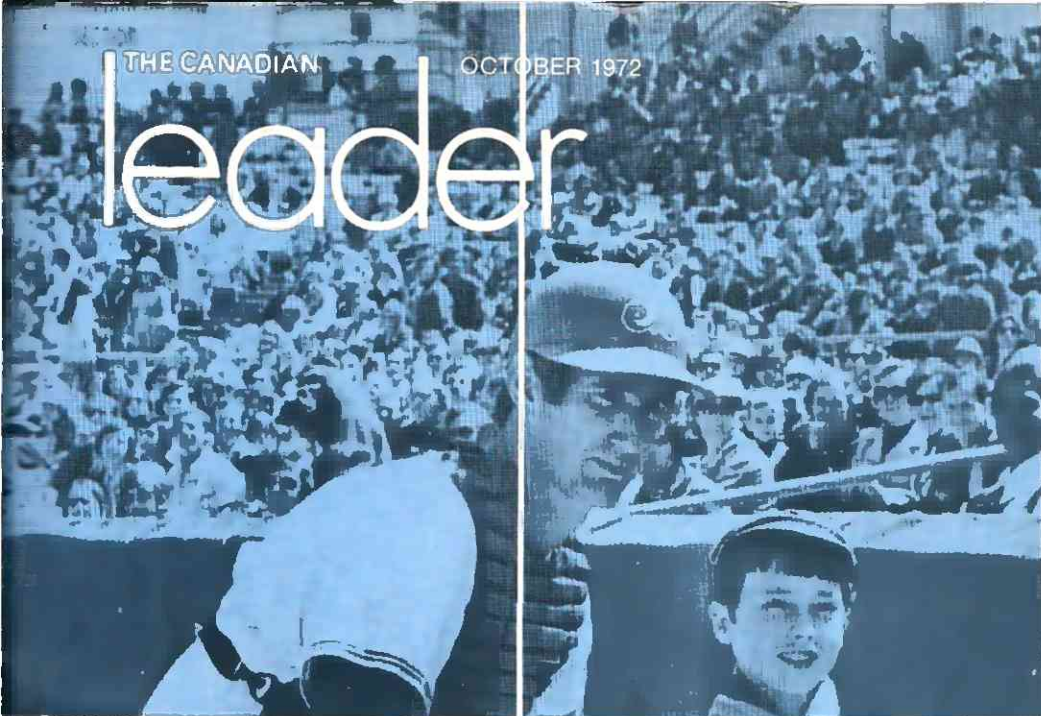


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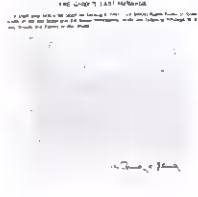
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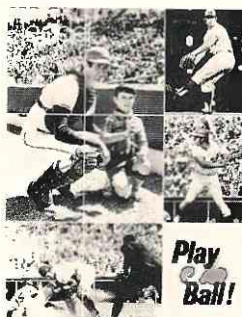
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JAMES F. MACKIE, Editor

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

COVER



July 11 was **Scout Day with the Expos** and over 7,300 boys and leaders crowded into **Jarry Park** to see Canada's only major-league ball club in action. Cub **Kenny Waugh** threw in the first ball and then had his picture taken with Catcher **Terry Humphrey**. Although the **Expos** lost, the boys were able to see the pitching power of **Mike Marshall**, men like **Ken Singleton** at the bat and some close plays at home plate. If you're planning a trip to Montreal next summer and want an action-packed couple of hours, go see the **Expos**!

Photos courtesy the Expos

THE CANADIAN LEADER magazine is published monthly, except for combined issues of June-July and August-September, by Canyouth Publications Ltd., P.O. Box 5112, Stn. "F," Ottawa, Ontario K2C 3G7. Second class mail registration number 2405. Yearly subscription prices: in Canada and to Canadian Forces overseas, \$2.00; outside Canada, \$2.50. Address manuscripts to the Editor, **THE CANADIAN LEADER** magazine, P.O. Box 5112, Stn. "F," Ottawa, Ontario K2C 3G7. The publishers will take all reasonable care but will not be responsible for the loss of manuscripts, photographs or drawings. Recommended by Boy Scouts of Canada.

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SUPPLY SERVICES NEWS

We announced the discontinuance of the **leader maroon jacket** in the last issue of *The Canadian Leader* — the reason being that the fabric was no longer available. However, in spite of initial, field wearing and testing and reasonably good initial sales, its style proved unacceptable — subsequent demand was small. With the return of the green-and-blue uniform, it was appropriate for fewer leaders. Now we are testing a new material which can be produced in **both maroon and green** and with which we hope to produce a more acceptable style. It might mean that the present, leader, green windbreaker would be discontinued later.

FIFTEENTH JAMBOREE - ON - THE - AIR CRESTS are available for participants through Scout offices. They are three inches in diameter with the Scout emblem superimposed on a globe from which waves radiate to an encircling rope — all embroidered in white on a purple background; catalogue #03-314; price: 85c.

There is every indication that sales of **Scout Calendar '73** will surpass those of any other year. It's no wonder more and more groups are turning to this national, Scout, fund-raising item, when the following attributes are considered:

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We again wish to call attention to the items available under the revised **Venturer Program**:

20-755	Canadian Venturer Handbook	\$1.25
25-501	Venturer Personal Record Book	.25
25-502	Venturer Secretary's Record Book	1.00
25-503	Venturer Treasurer's Record Book	1.00
25-504	Venturer Company Log Book	1.00

ALL AVAILABLE THROUGH DEALERS AND SCOUT OFFICES.

The following additional awards are available through your Scout offices:

02-109	Venturer Award	30¢
02-110	Outdoorsman Award	30¢
02-111	Canadian Trails Award	30¢



A Princely Challenge

By Dick Mungham

PART I

I'm as lazy as the next guy and perhaps sneakier than most. That's why I find the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme a natural for my Venturer company and my Rover crew. The Scheme is a packaged program filled with enough challenges to keep a gang of teen-agers busy for a long time. I've now been into the Scheme for some seven years and started it off with a new Venturer company. Those baby Venturers are now great, strapping Rovers still doing their Award Scheme thing and, just a month or so ago, I inherited four, brand new Venturers from our friendly neighbourhood troop Scouter and they, too, are totally immersed in "The Duke's Thing." Six of the Rovers are nearing the completion of their Gold Award requirements, eight more are about halfway through and the other six are coming along. Four of the Venturers are very close to earning their Silver Award, four more have just started into Silver level and the four new ones are just beginning at Bronze. So far, we have seven Silver and one Bronze to our credit. In those same seven years we have produced three Queen's Scouts and seven Queen's Venturers, using the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme as our program, so we must be doing something right.

The purpose of this article, and the second installment next month, is to challenge you to use the Award Scheme. The restyled Venturer Program, proposed by a Task Group of the National Program Committee, makes it very easy for you to adopt the Award Scheme and provide another opportunity for your Venturers to experience leadership, activities and recognition.

In his introduction to the Award Scheme, contained in the *Operating Authority Handbook*, His Royal Highness, Prince Philip, says, "This Scheme is intended to help both the young and those people who take an interest in their welfare. It is designed as an introduction to leisure-time activities, a challenge to the individual to personal achievement and as a guide to those people and organizations who are concerned about the development of our future citizens."

The Scheme is not designed for the outstanding scholar or athlete, and it is not competitive. Individuals do not compete against each other for the Award but, rather, measure themselves against a set of standards established for each section of the Scheme. These standards are within the reach of most young people, provided they make the effort to attain them and stick to it.

The Duke of Edinburgh's Award in Canada is open to boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 21. Entry is

made through an organization such as Scouting, a school, Navy League Cadets, etc., who become known as "Operating Authorities." Many Scout districts, regions and provincial headquarters have registered with the National Office of the Award Scheme and entry should be made at any of those levels. A Venturer company or Rover crew may also register as an Operating Authority if none of their appropriate Scout headquarters are registered. The act of enrolling in the Award Scheme is the purchase of the *Record Book*, either from the Scout office or direct from the **Award Office, Suite 810, 135 James Street South, Hamilton, Ontario**. The cost of a *Record Book* is 50¢. Leaders will require a copy of *The Operating Handbook*, also available from the same sources at a cost of 60¢.

Advisors now active in the Scheme will have a copy of *The Leader's Handbook* and, probably, a copy of *The Handbook of Syllabuses*. Both publications are being revised. *The Leader's Handbook* is now called *The Operating Handbook* and the other is being replaced by the *Award Programs*. Both have been Canadianized and are much easier to use. Contact the Awards Office for copies.

There are four sections built into the Scheme, to which certain standards of achievement have been built. The levels of achievement are set out in three progressive stages: Bronze for the 14- to 17-year-olds; Silver for the 15- to 18-year-olds; and Gold for the 16- to 21-year age group. Exact age requirements, including the maximum age limit for each stage, are clearly explained in the Handbook. To gain an Award, a participant selects an activity from each of four sections and reaches the standards prescribed. The minimum time in which a person can qualify for the Bronze and Silver Awards is six months. The Gold Award takes a whole year. When a stage of the Scheme has been completed, the Award winner is presented with a certificate and a metal badge or pin, both of which bear the personal cypher of His Royal Highness. The coveted Gold Award Certificate usually is presented either by His Royal Highness or by the Governor-General.

In the Scheme for boys and young men like our Venturers and Rovers, the four sections are Service, The Expedition, Hobbies and Personal Fitness. The work and activities are assessed by adults. Conditions and standards for assessing are outlined in the Handbook and the new Program Handbook. Advisors are included in that group of adults known as Assessors. Advisors don't assess their own guys, of course, but they sure get them

ready for assessing, and advisors assess other Venturers, or Rovers, or Rangers, or Sea Cadets or what have you. An assessor should be an expert in whatever it is that he is assessing as the standards must be kept high. That doesn't mean you can't assess a team of Venturers on their canoe expedition just because you aren't an expert canoe man. It does mean, though, that you should be, and most likely are, an expert on preparing for, and recovering from, a 75-mile canoe trip lasting four days. It's a different kettle of fish, though, for you to assess on first-aid training. That's a job for a First-Aid Instructor. Then again, maybe you are one. St. John Ambulance can train you to be one. They did it to me and, if I can do it, anyone can.

The Award Scheme may also be used by the physically handicapped who attempt to complete the requirements under normal conditions as far as possible. Special arrangements can be made with the National Award Office to modify the conditions as necessary.

Before you develop a headache at the thought of being an assessor in addition to being an advisor and resource person and so on, let's concentrate on how Venturers get this Scheme off and running. Having purchased the *Record Book*, a Venturer, or two of them or, if you are really lucky, the whole company then choose which activities they want to do. Each of the sections contains a number of activities. The choice of one from each section is theirs to make. It is important, though, that the Scheme be looked on as a whole rather than four separate challenges. You can be pretty sure everyone will be keen to rush off on an expedition, but they'll need leading on, or sometimes booting on, to the other sections. They'll all have a hobby or two on which they've been working since they were sixteen-months old but nothing, except first aid and lifesaving qualifications, counts prior to the date of enrolment. Most of them will think they are pretty fit, physically, and can run off those athletic trials in nothing flat. They'd better be fit if they hope to hit standard first-time around. In six or seven years of assessing the swimming skills, I've had only two fellows meet the standard on the first try. With some training, any of them can do it.

It becomes obvious by now that you can't run the Scheme for your company all by yourself. You will have to find a First Aid Instructor to teach them first aid; a Water Safety Instructor to bring their swimming up to standard; a Phys. Ed. or Gym teacher to help them get their jumping and running and throwing under control. Fortunately, they aren't all likely to be working on all

four sections at the same time. Hopefully, they'll all do their expedition together in the recommended teams of from two to six guys each. They could all take the first-aid course as a group. The local Phys. Ed. teacher would be happiest assessing all your company on the same Saturday morning rather than one or two a week for nine weeks. When a Venturer completes a requirement, he gets his assessor to complete the appropriate entry in his *Record Book*. When he gets all four sections completed, you complete the Award entry in the back of the book, let the National Award Office know and they'll provide the certificate and pin for you to present. No need to send in the *Record Book* or be concerned about whether or not you can attest to an Award. You are the leader and the responsibility is yours.

The minimum time to attain an Award at any stage is governed by the requirements of the Hobbies Section which calls for six months' effort at each of the Bronze and Silver stages and 12 months at the Gold. Thus the earliest age at which your new Venturer can qualify, providing he bought his *Record Book* on his fourteenth birthday, would be fourteen and a half years of age. It is not necessary for a fellow to complete Bronze before beginning Silver. All he needs is to be 15 to begin at the Silver level. However, he must complete the Bronze Stage training for Service and carry out an expedition comparable to the Bronze Stage, both as preparation for the Silver activities. A fellow over the age of 17 may enter directly into Gold Stage but must complete some Bronze and Silver training as preparation.

That's a brief overview of the theory of the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme. Next month we'll get down to brass tacks and see how it can fit into a Venturer company's operation and how it will work in view of the restyled Venturer Program. In the meantime, why not dash off a quick note to the National Award Office for copies of their new pamphlets and that jazzy new poster.



DICK MUNGHAM is a retired career officer, Royal Canadian Air Force, who has been actively involved in Scouting for many years. He now makes his home in Scarborough, Ontario, and is a company and crew Scouter of the 11th. Bendale Group, Greater Toronto Region.



Canada's Forest Resources



Machine planting of abandoned farmland in southern Ontario.

Photos courtesy Environment Canada

Wood is our only natural resource which can be replenished and increased. When minerals are gone, or a species of life is extinguished, we cannot return them to the earth. But while our forests may decrease in size because of the encroachments of an increasing population, they can be developed to be more productive per acre than they would be if left alone.

With these thoughts we approached the Department of the Environment in Ottawa to inquire about Canada's modern methods of silviculture. Mr. H. Rae Grinnell, senior economist with the Forest Economics Research Institute, allowed us to sit with a tape recorder while he talked about Canada's forests.

"Before you manage a resource, you must have basic information on the extent of the resource and its capability to produce. Physically, we don't know enough about the resource. The 1963 inventory showed us with something like 1,200,000,000 acres of forest land, and with a more careful definition of the forest which suggested that the trees must dominate the vegetative association before it's a forest because, if the trees are only so tall or only a few standing scattered around, that's not really a forest. And by the new definition, our forest acreage dropped from 1,200,000,000, roughly, down to 800 million acres; so, just from definition, we dropped 400 million acres of forest between 1963 to 1968.

"When you think of dropping it by roughly a third, this was a terrific change in the forest. But obviously we hadn't inventoried much of this forest properly, either, to know how it was growing. And of the remaining 800 million acres we've inventoried only about, roughly, 600 million acres; so we have 200 million acres which we have not inventoried.

"Now, it's very difficult to talk about what we should be doing to expand the resource production when we haven't even inventoried the forest. This, of course, changes fairly rapidly. Some of the non-inventoried forest probably doesn't need it because it is in the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and in more remote parts of other provinces. But this is still forest land, capable of producing trees that will make lumber and pulp.

"To narrow still further an understanding of the resource, in that 800 million acres of forest we have 190 million acres which are classified as unsuitable for regular harvest. They grow very slowly, they may be black spruce and bog and, if we cut them, the rotation period — the time when that crop will re-establish itself and grow to be merchantable and usable again — is almost an unknown figure.

"At times, under these conditions, if you cut the forest, you change the snow belt; you change the evapotranspiration from a piece of land, and the water tables may change; and, in a swamp or bog area, a minor change in water table will create an entirely new ecological condition which takes many years to overcome. So, of this 800 million acres, we have defined another 190 million as unsuitable for regular harvest.

"That brings us down to 600 million acres. Our forest is narrowing. At this point we must introduce an economic understanding of the forest — because forests and growing trees only make sense if their harvest costs and the distance to carry the wood to a mill and the mill's location in the markets of the world are in balance. If they are 150 miles back in the bush, with no roads, any investment you put into that forest crop may be a poor investment because the growth may be slow and it's so far distant that, by the time you bring it to the mill, it is far too expensive a product.

"We are competing in the markets of the world, not in Canada. Only ten percent of our forest products are manufactured for use in Canada. We must have the wood located properly. And we have a tremendous amount of wood that, for many years to come, we feel is economically inaccessible. This brings us closer to the mill, and on better and more accessible land, and you come to a position where you say, 'well, this piece of land has a good economic chance of giving us return if we reforest it, if we manage it carefully and intensively, and if we increase the production. But that increase is commensurate with the amount of money that is possible to make from the investment. One dimension of the forest is that it must assist Canadians with their livelihood.

"Another value of the forest is water, and proper management of the forest usually will maintain the production of water. Cutting the forest is one of the practices to increase water production. You cut the forest, particularly in a partial cut, and you open the forest; the snow comes to the forest floor; it isn't intercepted by the tops of the trees. It reaches the forest floor which prevents the forest floor from freezing and, when the snow begins to melt, it penetrates the ground. If you have a continuous forest, which intercepts the snow, and the forest floor freezes, the snow in the trees and on the branches tends to melt and evaporate, or just sublimates from the solid to the vapor. So you lose moisture if you don't cut.

"Another attribute of the forest is the wildlife, a most important component. Harvesting the forest, particularly the patterns of patch cutting — not vast areas of clearing but careful picking of patches and scattering them about — they may be a hundred acres or two acres, but scattering these about increases most wildlife. Any forest or any ecological system that is in its middle period, perhaps halfway to development in ecological-time establishment — the more dynamic forest — is better for wildlife. The more dynamic systems are toward the middle and later ecological situations, and we must keep our work in an area short of the climax. But cutting the forest judiciously maintains wildlife.

"Then, of course, there's recreation, and this is a big value of the forest because it ties in with our lakes. And the esthetics of our forest land are most important. This requires further understanding by many Canadians of

various stages in ecological development. A person who is properly schooled doesn't want to look at just one stage of ecological development; he should be able to walk into a young forest and see its stage of development and all its various plants, which are quite different from the various plants and trees in the mature forest. And at every stage of ecological development you have a different combination of plants and animal life and the complete spectrum in that ecological niche. We have to teach people to appreciate each stage of ecological development. If we suggest that only one ecological system is satisfactory, that is, one that is untouched and protected, it becomes a museum piece. If we teach our children this sort of thing, then we're not giving them a broad education. This is a real problem.

"It is essential that, as quickly as possible, across Canada, we select major landscape components — patterns of land, water, hills and forests — and we should make these typical landscape units fairly large. If one is going to look at the forest in a truly ecological sense, one must look at a broad pattern of things, big enough to attract deer and ruffled grouse that need a pattern of spots of sun and rough grass, gravel and water, and conifers for protection. This has to be a fairly good-size chunk of land, ten or 15 square miles, before it becomes an ecological entity. Encompassing a reasonable variety of plants and animals in an ecological situation that is truly meaningful means one that is quite extensive.

"Our objectives must be clear. We want to provide a balance of these ecological conditions right across Canada; we want to provide what we think is necessary. Recognizing the pressure that's on those resources, we'll have to take an intelligent guess in the first instance of how much land we should reserve of these various components for the esthetics and recreation and wildlife. And the reason I'm speaking about this recreational end of the forest is that this narrows still further the forest area that the forester has to work with and to produce timber. As soon as we set aside these various landscape units, some should be cut for timber, partially and carefully, to maintain the balance we're talking about. We just don't set them aside as museum pieces. If you protect them, set them aside and forbid any cutting, eventually they collapse: disease and insects move in because the situation is unnatural. We must maintain conditions suitable to wildlife, and we must be very careful that we are not stampeded by some people who are narrow in their thinking and would make museum pieces out of dynamic land.

"We must manage land to maintain or develop the type of varied conditions that encourage wildlife — moose in one area, deer in another. When we say 'management' that doesn't say we shouldn't include cutting some of these trees and taking them to the market. This would create the balance of conditions that would be more acceptable to wildlife.

"If we were to recycle every bit of paper that we use in Canada, we would save, conceivably, one tree in ten. But we are growing right now, on only the inventoried land, three times as many trees as we are harvesting. For every one we harvest, we have two dying of old age. We are growing much more timber in Canada than we are able to harvest. This doesn't deny the need for reforestation and more intense management close to the mills.

"There are a number of advantages to intensive management — through cutting practices where we are trying to maintain certain species; or where we can bring about regeneration from seed trees; or preparing the land and planting it. This is taking place in Canada now almost across the nation, whereas 20 years ago only a small proportion of the cultivatable areas were being regenerated artificially. It was assumed that most land would regenerate of its own accord. And this is true, but there's a time lag and you may not get the species composition that you want there.

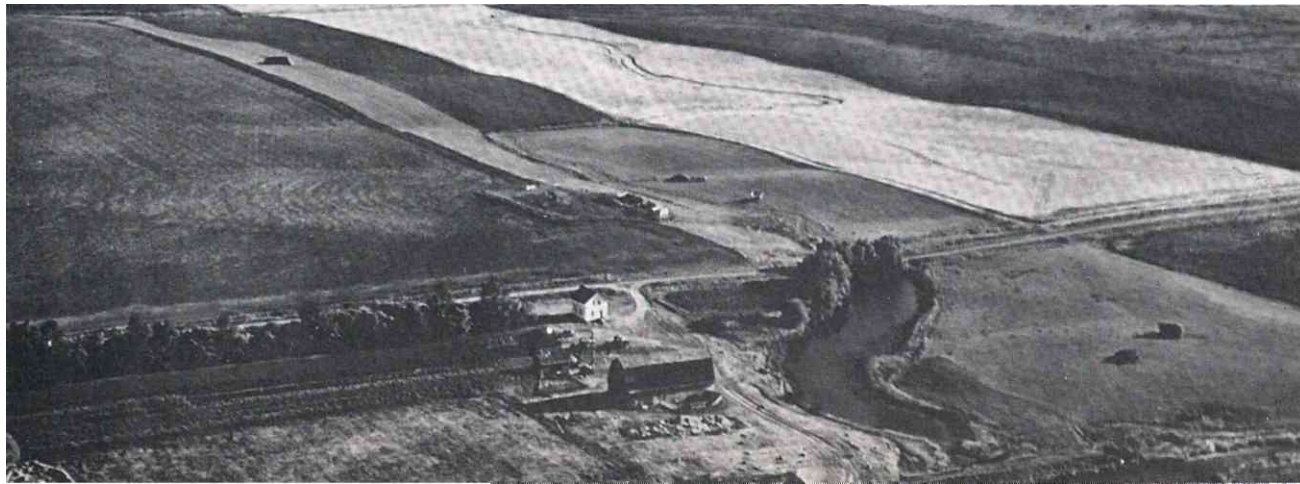
"If nature regenerates a piece of land, it might put ten thousand seedlings on an acre. If man regenerates, he might put a maximum of 1,200 trees — more likely 800 — on an acre. Nature restocks very thickly, particularly the hardwood stands. Within very few years the selection drops from ten to 15 thousand, to five thousand, to three thousand, and perhaps at 25 years nature has dropped that stocking to less than a thousand. Disease and insect attacks are taking place against trees that are suffering from competition and they fall out of the picture. Under more intensive forestry management, instead of trees dying naturally, the harvester removes them and uses the products before they are killed by overcrowding and disease. So it behooves us to cultivate in areas that are more subject to exploitation.

"We still have to set aside certain of those areas for recreation, too, because we are going to have more intensive use for recreation. So we have to select our land carefully, based on capabilities and the needs of the people to work on the forest land, and to keep production at a high level. Thus we will have the forest producing work and the forest producing recreational values, side by side.

"Today we are expanding our reforestation program. Very few lands that are accessible are being cut off without a regeneration project underway. If Canada is going to maintain a reasonable share of the world markets, we must concentrate our efforts intelligently on the better lands that are properly located, and try to increase growth on these lands and not spend money fertilizing trees that are going to be used for recreation. And the sooner we dedicate the lands to recreation and know what we're dealing with, the better.

"We must have ecological land-use planning, which has not really been done in Canada yet, but a lot of people recognize that it should be. Our objectives must be clear."

Aerial view of a wheat farm with tree shelter-belt, Saskatoon North.



The Gang Show

By A.W. Hurll



Ralph Reader

Photos courtesy The Scout Association

On May 25 some of his friends gave a dinner to honour Ralph Reader, the creator of Gang Shows everywhere, on his birthday and to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the first rehearsal of the first *Gang Show*. And so the curtain was raised on a notable year in the Gang's unique history.

The Gang Show story is unique in Scouting and in the theatre. It all began in 1929 when an anonymous Holborn Rover wrote and produced a revue with the Scouts and Rovers of that London (England) district. The show became an annual event and, one day in the spring of 1932, the then County Commissioner for London, who

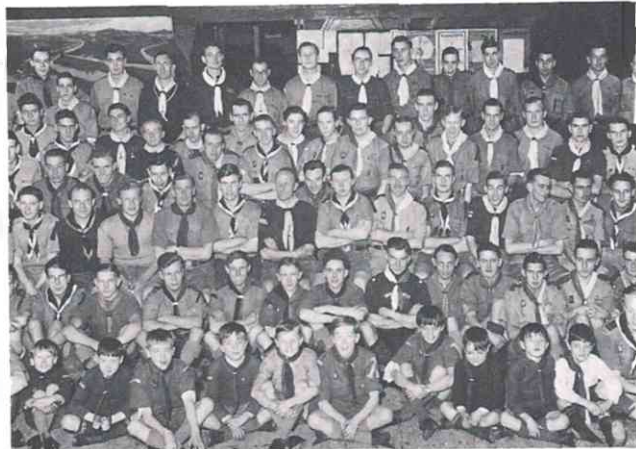
was established at the first rehearsal: namely, that all who joined were on an equal basis as members of the chorus and if someone was given a line to speak he was lucky. He was even luckier if he kept it! Naturally, stars emerge but if they are asked to fulfil a more modest role there is no dissent. An example of this was in 1938 when a musical play replaced the traditional revue. Cheerfully, the stars of previous productions lined up with the chorus.

The Scala Theatre, off London's Tottenham Court Road, was chosen as the venue of the Show and was booked for three nights. The knowledgeable thought it quite mad; whoever heard of a Scout show selling eleven hundred seats a night for three performances! It must be confessed it was not easy to sell the tickets. However, thanks in the main to those pillars of Scout shows the world over — the mothers, fathers and other relatives of the performers — there was a reasonable audience for the opening performance on October 30, 1932, of the first All-Scout Revue, *The Gang's All Here*. By the third performance, the Show played to near capacity. The word had gone around that it was not 'just another Scout show' after all.

Not only did the Show produce a lot of goodwill but a profit of £150, so *The Gang* had to return in 1933. And so confident were the organizing committee that the theatre was booked for a week. Clearly, the title of this Show had to be *The Gang Comes Back*, but it was realized if *The Gang* had come to stay — and it looked very much like it — future titles might be difficult, so it was decided in 1934 to settle for *The Gang Show*. In that year every seat was sold before the opening performance. As a result, it was decided to present the 1935 production for a fortnight and the same thing happened: not a ticket left when the Show began. Some may think *The Gang Show* should run for a longer period but it must be remembered that the members are either at work or school during the day, that they meet all their own expenses and are active members of the Movement with the resultant responsibilities.

It was in 1935, too, that the London dramatic critics woke up to the fact that **A Holborn Rover** was none other than Ralph Reader who already had many brilliant professional productions to his credit in New York and London. They prevailed on him to drop his anonymity and **A Holborn Rover** disappeared from the scene!

The Gang went from strength to strength during the next three years. In addition to their annual fortnight at



The 1932 Gang during rehearsal.

had seen the revue, met **A Holborn Rover** in the entrance hall of British Scout Headquarters and invited him to stage something similar, but on a larger scale, with and for the Scouts of London. The author-producer said he would think about it and then, as usual, joined his two lunch associates in the Scout Headquarters restaurant. Before lunch was over not only had it been decided to accept the invitation but the program for the production had been compiled. Within weeks, the necessary backing by the London Scout Council had been guaranteed, a cast of one hundred and twenty recruited and rehearsals begun. Someone once wrote that 'nothing great was ever achieved without enthusiasm' — we had got off to a good start!

A fundamental of membership of *The Gang* — which has continued over the years and is probably one of the greatest contributing factors to the success of the Show —

the Scala Theatre, they were featured in a full-length film, took part in radio's Coronation Music Hall, had a week's engagement at the London Palladium in aid of the Boy Scout Fund Appeal and were the first amateurs ever to appear in a Royal Command Performance. And then came 1939. Rehearsals for that year's production were well advanced when war was declared but *The Gang* put away their scripts and changed their uniforms. For awhile the London scene was without its annual Scout Revue but many members of *The Gang* continued the good work in the Royal Air Force; by the end of the war there were sixteen RAF *Gang Shows* entertaining the services in different parts of the world. For his leadership of this splendid war service, Ralph Reader became a Member of the Order of the British Empire (MBE).

The Gang Show — Scout version — returned to London in 1950 at the King's Theatre, Hammersmith; the demand for tickets made it necessary to use a larger theatre than the pre-war Scala. For the same reason the production was transferred to the Golders Green Hippodrome in 1952. When that theatre ceased to be available in 1968, we were welcomed to our present home, The Golders Green Odeon. It is of interest that, during the same two-week period, the London *Gang* now plays to twice the number of people it did before the war.

The 1968 production was another landmark. After thirty-six years, the all-male *Gang* were joined by girls! When the news was first announced there were the inevitable doubters, but from the moment the girls made their first appearance in an appropriately titled number, "Look Who's Here," there was no question they had come to stay; and very welcome they are, too.

There is so much more one could recall about *The Gang Show's* four decades: of the support so graciously given from the earliest days by members of our Royal Family and, especially, the presence of Her Majesty The Queen at performances in 1954 and 1962; of *The Gang's* second appearance in a Royal Command performance in 1957; of Ralph's well-deserved and earned CBE (Commander of the Order of the British Empire) in the same year; of the unforgettable week in Birmingham during the Jubilee Jamboree when the London *Gang* played twice nightly to the Scouts of the world; of the television per-



The Queen meets members of the 1962 'Gang' — in their 30th Anniversary Year.

brought many new friends to the Movement; and it has raised the standard of Scout shows, to mention only three of its achievements. And it is all due to one man — Ralph Reader. He was the creator and has been the author, composer and inspirer-in-chief of *Gang Shows* everywhere throughout those forty years. His contribution to Scouting is inimitable. He has given lavishly of his time, energy and great talents and we cannot be too grateful for the many benefits which have accrued to the Movement as a result. But, above all, we remember the fun and happiness he has given, and continues to give, the countless proud wearers of the red scarf and their audiences.

There will be a bumper ration of that fun and happiness at London's Golders Green Odeon from October 16 to 28 and we expect audiences totalling over thirty-two thousand to join *The Gang* in celebrating forty fabulous years.

9



1968 — "Look Who's Here!"

formances seen by millions; of Ralph Reader's generosity in allowing Scouts throughout the world to use his songs and sketches in their own *Gang Shows* which, it is estimated, have raised something in the region of a million pounds for local Scout funds. It is a particular pleasure to record that, from personal knowledge, *Gang Shows* have been staged in at least seven Canadian provinces; but space does not permit.

The Gang has accomplished much during its long history. It has raised a lot of money for Scouting; it has



FRED HURLL, who retired as Chief Executive Commissioner of The Scout Association in 1970, was the first Stage Director of The *Gang Show* and has been a member of The *Gang Show* Board since 1932.

In 1946 he accompanied Lord Rowallan, then Chief Scout of the Commonwealth, on a coast-to-coast tour of Canada, was present at the World Jamboree at Niagara-on-the-Lake and the World Conference at Niagara Falls in 1955 and attended the Commonwealth Conference at Vancouver in 1967.

Let's Recruit a Rover

By R.J. Roberts

In an article earlier this year, we wrote to announce to all our readers that "Rovers Are Growing" and it would appear as though this trend is continuing. Certainly, Rovers are being heard from more than ever before and the response to articles published in this magazine, while not yet overwhelming, has picked up considerably.

The clipping service at National Headquarters provides us with newspaper clippings of every Scouting event that appears in every newspaper across the country and more of the clippings are about Rover activities than once was the case.

Much more could be done to promote Rovering and to place the Rovers of Canada firmly before the public, but if it is to be done, then it will best be done by you and your crews in your own home areas.

Good publicity should be everyone's job in your crew, and the more people know of you and the kind of activities and service work you are involved in, the easier it will be to attract new members into your crews, or resource people to assist you with your projects, or donations and support to help you successfully complete them.

If Rovers are to continue to grow, then it is important to recruit new members, either to strengthen your own crew or to start new crews. A recent letter from the West Coast suggests a way of doing this recruitment that is painless and has every chance of being successful.

A number of you will be familiar with, or at least have heard of, the Haida Rover Crew of Vancouver. Brent R. Mardon, a member of the Haida Crew, tells how his crew, together with Rovers from the 1st Richmond, faced the recruitment situation in Vancouver.

Last February the following letter was sent out to all Rover crews in Greater Vancouver:

Dear Rover:

Those of you who have recently returned from the Provincial Rover Conference in Victoria will probably be somewhat discouraged at the lack of progress made there. Some of us have decided that the Rovers of Greater Vancouver have a need to get things done and to re-establish any lost credibility with the regional and provincial personnel. To do this, the 1st Richmond and Vancouver Haida Crews will run a growth and recruitment seminar. This will not be a wasted session; we are going to get some constructive progress planned. The seminar will be held on March 12, 1972, at 2 p.m. at St. Mary's Church Hall, 2490 West 37th Street, Vancouver. There will be no admission, meals or other expenses.

Regional and provincial personnel are being invited to listen, observe, and act as resource people.

There will be three groups. Group A will concern itself with Squireship, Vigil and Investiture. Each representative in this group must be prepared to present his crew's method of performing these. This may give you ideas for improving yours, and it will establish the norm for Vancouver, so that you can start a new crew without impos-

ing your ideas on them. Group B will concern itself with Program Ideas and Crew Organization in the same manner as Group A.

Group C will be made up of mates or mates' representatives. This group will set out potential areas for recruitment and growth, using Field Executive Jack Adair from the regional office as a resource person. Also, it will try to organize some intercrew get-togethers. Some of the resources available to Rovers will be explained at this time.

Please send three (3) representatives, one for each group. If you can only send one, we will put him in the mates group. This seminar should be a lot of help to your crew and will also provide your crew with a trained growth-and-recruitment committee. All this is yours at no cost and the expenditure of only two or three hours of your time on a Sunday afternoon. You will be contacted soon by telephone.

	Topics	Resource People
Group A	Squireship, Investiture, Vigil	Nigel Snelgrove, Former APC (Rovers)
Group B	Program, Crew Organization	Ken Roberts, APC (Rovers)
Group C	Recruiting, Intercrew meetings, Resources	Jack Adair, RFE
		Yours truly, Brent R. Mardon

In the letter Brent wrote, he goes on to say that the provincial conference that had been held earlier in Victoria had, in his view, been less than successful due to "the diversity of views" which resulted in a verbal free-for-all in which nothing was accomplished.

Following this conference, a group of Rovers in Vancouver got together and, after some deliberation, decided that, in their view, growth and recruitment was the key problem, that something should be done to stimulate growth but that it should be done in an organized manner.

It was further decided that Rover crews are the real organizational unit and, therefore, crews must first grow themselves and then go about the business of helping others to get new crews started.

And so, the seminar idea was conceived as a way of getting established crews to recognize the problem and to begin to do something about it.

About a month before the seminar was to be held, a number of resource people were contacted and asked to share their knowledge in specialized areas. The regional field executive could provide information on those areas of the city that had a good potential for new crews

to be formed. He also knew the location and strength of Scout troops and Venturer companies and, from this information, it could easily be seen that many older boys would soon be ready to move into Rover crews.

Other resource people provided information on Rover crew organization, and crew programs on Squireship, Investiture and the Vigil and on intercrew meetings, and at least some of the many resources available to Rover crews in Vancouver.

Following this, the above letter was sent out to all crews and followed up by phone calls, which the planning group find to be the only way to get people out. To quote Brent, "The letter saves a lot of explaining, but the phone call is what really gets commitment."

Next, three Rovers experienced in the conduct of meetings were arbitrarily chosen to act as the group chairmen. Their jobs were to keep the members of each group on its topic and to see that the resource people did not take over the groups but presented lots of ideas for consideration and fast, accurate answers to any questions that arose.

The objectives of the seminar were twofold: first, to send a trained recruitment team back to every crew that had representatives attending and, second, to create a sense of enthusiasm so that people would really be challenged to work hard to grow and help others to grow as well.

The problem of where to find such well-trained teams was solved by letting the Rovers be their own trainers and by helping them to learn how at the seminar.

A "round-the-table" technique was used in each of the groups and each member was required to explain what his crew was doing and what they planned to do in the future. If each member has only one useful idea, the group still gains a lot and most people have a lot more than just one.

Some of those attending found themselves thinking about recruitment and growth for the first time. Enthusiasm was built up by the simple realization that other crews have experienced the same problems, and have found the answers to those problems.

Brent reports that the Rovers who came, left optimistic and with a whole lot of new ideas, and that there is every reason to suppose the recruitment teams will be successful in building up their own crews and helping to start others.

The participants learned that all crews are different, and they learned what some of those differences are. They also came to be aware of the individual nature of crews and that, when they do help a new crew to start, it must be allowed to form in a way that will fit the people in it, rather than trying to fit the mold of the older crew with all of its established patterns and traditions.

They learned where to look for potential Rovers and that this doesn't just mean the Scout troop or Venturer company but includes many other places as well, and they found that the executive-staff member can be a great source of information and support and can be relied on to help Rover crews to get things done.

For those of you who read this article and decide to try a similar type of seminar in your area, Brent set out a few guidelines for you to follow.

1. Make sure you have strong and capable group chairmen. They must be able to keep the group on its topic and encourage everyone to join the discussion.
2. A person with some experience in group dynamics can be a big help in working with the planning group. (You can try a nearby college or university for such a person.)

3. Stay away from lengthy summary sessions. They often backfire. If someone wishes to know what went on in other groups, have a representative fill him in later on.
4. Choose resource people carefully and limit to one or two for each group. Beware of long-winded types and, if possible, choose people with at least some knowledge of Rovering.
5. Send your letter out at least a month ahead of the seminar and follow this with phone calls.
6. Make sure you have as many crews as possible attending the seminar.
7. Don't exclude Rover leaders; they should be welcome, but should listen rather than talk.

The last thing Brent Mardon had to say was that he hoped we could share this information with other crews across the country. Well, we have done this and, hopefully, it will prove of value to a good many people.

If you would like to learn more of the seminar or of the Haida crew, drop a note to Brent R. Mardon at:

Vancouver Haida Rover Crew
Boy Scouts of Canada
2490 West 37th Avenue
Vancouver 13, B.C.

We would also like to share ideas and projects from other crews in this magazine, so why don't you send them in. Just write to:

Rover Services
Boy Scouts of Canada
National Headquarters
P.O. Box 5151, Stn. "F",
Ottawa, Ontario K2C 3G7

ROVERS PLEASE NOTE

CANADIAN ROVER DIRECTORY

It is the intention of the Rover Subcommittee to have the 1973 Canadian Rover Directory ready for sale by November 15, 1972.

If you wish to have your crew included in the 1973 edition of the directory, please complete the form below and return it **no later than October 31, 1972**, to Rover Services at the address given above.

Please list our crew in the 1973 directory:

Our crew name is _____

Our crew number is _____

All mail should be addressed to:

Please send _____ copies of the directory at 35¢ per copy to address above _____ or to:

Enclosed \$ _____ signed for crew _____



World Scouting Today

A CONVERSATION WITH THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

By J.F. Mackie

Dr. Laszlo Nagy was appointed Secretary-General of the Boy Scouts World Bureau by the World Committee during the 21st Boy Scouts World Conference held in Seattle, Washington, in August 1967, to be effective May 1, 1968. On that date he became the chief executive officer for the Bureau, which serves as the secretariat for the Committee and Conference, coordinating and assisting national Scout associations in over 150 countries, islands and territories.

Dr. Nagy was born in Budapest, Hungary, in 1921, where he attended primary and secondary schools. He received an M.A. in sociology at the University of Geneva, an M.A. in law from the University of Budapest and a Ph.D. in political science from Pazmany Peter University in Budapest. Subsequently, he became the director of a study and head of the Department of Research and Documentation at the world-famous Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva. He established a press information and public relations division at the University of Geneva just prior to assuming his present post.

Dr. Nagy is also a reputed journalist and author. He was Chief of the Press Division of the Hungarian Smallholder Party and came to Switzerland when the Party disbanded in 1947. As Foreign Editor of the *Gazette de Lausanne*, Dr. Nagy became a respected institution in the Lake Geneva area and in the French-speaking portion of Europe. Internationally, he is recognized as an authority on the problems of eastern European countries and Black Africa. He has written four books.

Dr. Nagy was a "tenderfoot" Scout at the age of ten and a Scoutmaster at 17. His next major contact with Scouting came when the Ford Foundation granted funds for a study of World Scouting and appointed the Graduate Institute of International Studies to carry out the project. The Institute selected Dr. Nagy to do the actual study and report which he carried out during 1965-67, publishing the *"Étude sur le Scoutisme Mondial"* (Report on World Scouting) in June, 1967.

In the course of the study, much data was compiled for the first time about worldwide Scouting, many international trips were made, and countless interviews held. In the report, Dr. Nagy analyzed and defined such problems as world organization, unity of the Movement and the challenge of preparing boys to become successful adults in today's world.

At the 21st World Conference, Scouting's "general assembly" accepted the Nagy report in principle along with many of his recommendations for the improvement of World Scouting and its organization. The Conference also directed the move of the Bureau from Ottawa to Geneva, effective May 1, 1968, the same date that Dr. Nagy became Secretary-General to carry out the reorganization of the World Movement.

Dr. Nagy is married to the former Monique Cuendet, Genevoise artist, and they have two sons: Antoine, born in 1958, and Laurent, born in 1960; and a daughter, Anne-Valerie, born in 1962.

Dr. Nagy is the fourth chief executive of the World Movement. Mr. Hubert Martin, Great Britain, who became the first in 1922, was succeeded by Col. J.S. Wilson of Great Britain, followed by Major-General D.C. Spry, former chief executive, Boy Scouts of Canada.

The Secretary-General was in Ottawa in May as a special guest of Canadian Scouting, to attend the National Council meeting, the annual meeting and to speak at the annual meeting dinner. During his stay, I had an opportunity to meet with Dr. Nagy at his hotel to do the following interview for *The Canadian Leader* magazine. Although working under a heavy schedule, he placed no time limit on our conversation and was a most gracious host.

JM: Dr. Nagy, why does Scouting need a World Bureau?

LN: Scouting is a big organization, the world's largest youth-serving organization. We now have 102 member countries and a group of this size needs a coordinating body.

JM: How is the Bureau governed, financed, and what is your role?

LN: The World Bureau is one of the three coordinating bodies of the Boy Scout World organization. In addition, we have the World Conference meeting every two years and, there, all member countries are represented. Each country has six votes. The Boy Scouts of America with five million Scouts, and Liechtenstein with 255 Scouts have the same voting power. The power belongs to the World Conference, which is the most democratic representation of the member countries. The World Conference meets every two years and between conferences an

executive board handles the most urgent business. The World Conference elects this body, called the **World Committee**, which consists of twelve members. Bower Carty of Ottawa, a former chairman of your National Program Committee, is vice-chairman of this group, which meets once or twice a year. The World Bureau is the Secretariat of the World Conference and World Committee and, as Secretary-General, I am secretary to the World Conference and secretary and a member of the World Committee, as well as the director of the executive staff of the World Bureau. Now, regarding financing, the normal budget is entirely covered by the registration fees from member countries. The fee is not high at \$50 US dollars for every 1,000 members, or 5¢ per boy a year and, of course, with 10- to 12-million fee-paying members, this means about one-half million dollars. Special projects are funded through donations from some international agencies or similar bodies who help us a little, but the most important source of donations is from former Scouts who are now in a good position and are grateful for Scouting and the contribution it has made. Some income also comes from our Supply Services.

JM: What size staff does the Bureau employ and where are they located?

LN: The World headquarters is located in Geneva, Switzerland. There we have 34 people working in the following departments — Administration; Finance Planning, which is fund raising; Operations; Training; Program; Professional Training; Public Relations and Publications and Research and Documentation. We have five regions: Europe; the Inter-American; Africa, south of Sahara, that is, the black Africa; the Arab countries and the Asia-Pacific region. In each of the regions we have an office and a staff, who travel within the region to visit and assist local associations, run training courses and produce regional publications. The work of these offices is coordinated from Geneva and the staff members, although not located in Geneva, are still members of the World Bureau and responsible to me.

JM: How many miles do you travel annually, and what percentage of your time is spent away from Geneva?

LN: The mileage would be a guess but it certainly exceeds 25,000 miles a year, or once around the world per year; the time away from home: approximately six months of the year.

JM: And you have a young family, too.

LN: Yes, I have a young family which, of course, does not make it easy, but now that the reorganization stage is nearly finished and I have a highly qualified staff, I will try to travel less. I have a deputy secretary-general and, maybe soon, I will have a second; so with the delegation of power and responsibility, it is possible I will travel less. In the very beginning, the personal contact was absolutely indispensable because one of the major shortcomings in the organization was the lack of communication. The personal contact that has been made through travel has helped to establish good communications.

JM: You must have a very understanding wife.

LN: Yes, I have.

JM: Why was Geneva chosen as the site for the Bureau when it was moved from Canada?

LN: Geneva, because of its central location, hosts over 300 international organizations, such as the International Labour Office; the Red Cross; the International Bureau of Education, which is the education section of UNESCO;

the YMCA; all the important Catholic youth movements and so on; and we are working in a very close relationship with many of them. We can share the research work into youth and we have a very good exchange of ideas.

During the first month of its existence in Geneva, the Bureau had more visitors than the Ottawa office had in ten years. Many Scouters are, in their private lives, involved with international organizations headquartered in Geneva and, when they come in on business, they visit us. For example, the World Health Organization meets in Geneva and when the Minister of Health of Malaysia, who is also the Chief Scout of that country,



attends meetings of that organization, he also visits the Bureau and conducts Scouting business. Geographically, Geneva has a privileged location.

JM: What type of headquarters do you have in Geneva?

LN: The building is owned by the Geneva Scouts and they have the ground floor, with completely separate entrances. We have three floors for our offices and also a couple of apartments in the building. When we arrived in Geneva, the headquarters was not yet built and we were able to tailor our portion of the building to our needs.

JM: World Scouting now exceeds 12 million members. Do you have any projections for future growth?

LN: Yes, we have, in our five-year-plan, growth during the next ten years, to approximately 1981, of twenty-five million. That is doubling the actual membership.

(Continued...)

JM: Where is Scouting growing the fastest, and why?

LN: The first reason is just mathematics. You have countries with a very high birthrate. For example, in Canada in ten years you will have 100,000 less potential boys, and then there are countries where the growth is 3.5%. It is logical that our growth is the fastest in these countries.

JM: Do we stand any chance of getting behind the so-called Iron Curtain, do you think?

LN: Oh, actually Scouting is flourishing in Poland and Yugoslavia and these are two Communist countries.

JM: Could Scouting be doing more to help the world's transient youth?

LN: It is estimated that one-and-a-half-million young people are today travelling and working their way around the world. The majority are internationally minded, they like adventure, they like friendship and fraternity, but what they don't seem to realize is that they could find it all, in a better way, in Scouting. But maybe Scouting is making a mistake in that we don't reach a bigger percentage of these people. A small percentage of the so-called "hippies" are completely hopeless, but a large percentage could find the same fun we do, in Scouting.

JM: Is the "little boy" image, that many claim Scouting has, hurting us? If yes, what should Scouting be doing about it?

LN: Well, here again, we are not innocent because during the long, long years and decades, we did not do enough updating of Scouting. A program which thirty years ago was good for a fourteen-year-old boy is not good enough today because maturation starts earlier. We also have competition from areas where we were not bothered before. From the media, for example, television, and even from the family. With the popularity of family camping and the frequency of a family car, children are camping with their parents. If we offer a program to a fourteen-year-old, which is good for a ten-year-old,

Boy Scouts World Bureau, Geneva



Money talk between the World Finance Planning Committee and Cubs who invaded their meeting.

he will go away, because we are a volunteer movement. Leakage also occurs at 14, 15 and 16, if we have a strong separation of the sexes, a mono-sex movement. At 16 and 17 boys like girls and want to be with them. So if our image is not perfect, we are guilty and we must do our best to change. But the image will ultimately change itself if we change the content of the programs to meet today's needs. The need for change is also valid in the developing countries. The colonist powers imported a brand of Scouting that was good for the metropole but not good for the African and Asian people. These people must now update their programs to correspond with the aspirations of **their** youth and the needs of **their** society. It is a lot of nonsense that in Africa they were using a handbook that described how to save a person who had fallen through the ice and how to break ice to get water, when they have no ice; or in the handbook used in Iceland that described how to build a bridge of wood. They have no wood for such activities in Iceland and were importing wood to conform with the book! I think we must update Scouting all over the world.

JM: That leads me quite nicely into my next question. What are your views on co-ed Scouting? And if you approve, at what age do you think it should start?

LN: You know, it is a very delicate problem and I am not one who wants to push it, but I am one who sees that it is a tendency that comes from the bottom, and we must be ready if the young people ask to be coeducated. If we coeducate them, it is a completely new problem and the leaders who take on the job must be bright, mature and skilled to lead a mixed group. The second thing is the previous success or failure of coeducation in each country, and its social acceptance. In a country like Sweden, where everything is coeducational, you cannot imagine Scouting as a separate movement. Or, for that matter, in Israel, where the boys and girls are in the army together. However, in a developing country or in a country that has a religion where the image of women differs, then to push, say, the Swedish qualifications would be a crime and stupid. So the desire for co-ed Scouting must come from the youth and be accepted by the society of the individual country. We must not push but we must be ready. Unfortunately, many people, because of beliefs in outdated ideas, continue to refuse all forms of coeducation. It would be better if this type of person were to try to understand the aspirations of youth today.

JM: Last year the 13th World Jamboree was held in Japan. Is the tremendous amount of work and expense that goes into a jamboree, for a relatively small number of boys from each country, really justified, or could this be usefully funnelled into more practical means of making Scouting grow?



Bureau Director of Administration explaining new radio equipment presented by the Boy Scouts of Nippon.

LN: I am very much in favour of the limited, regional jamborees because, first of all, all people must learn to live with their neighbours and this is often difficult. So I think we must encourage international events. We must encourage forums where youth can express itself. We must encourage youth travelling and the hosting of brother Scouts from other countries. But as the world jamboree is a tradition, I think I am very much in favour of maintaining the tradition. After all, it is only every four years. Perhaps the form of the classical jamboree is not the best for today but the idea is completely valid.

JM: What do you consider to be the most significant change in World Scouting since your appointment as Secretary-General?

LN: Oh, I think on the program level. In several parts of the world we have shifted from a leisure-time organization to one that is relevant to the major changes and special issues of our completely changing world. The updating of the program for the local needs, and the needs and aspirations of today's young people. How do you find out what young people want? As Baden-Powell said: "Ask the boys." So we created a research department to do just that: to collect data from all over the world on just what youth wants. Secondly, it is not enough just to do a good job; the public must know about it; so we created a public relations and publications department. In order to do good work on a large scale, you need money; so we created a finance planning department; in other words, a fund-raising department to look for money for all these things. I also felt that there was not enough professionalism in Scouting. Of course, our Movement must remain a volunteer-led Movement, but the education of the young people needs skill and this skill can serve the volunteers but must be a professional skill. Volunteers who have many things to do in their own work do not have the necessary time for all that Scouting demands; therefore, we need professionals. In several countries, particularly in Europe, this move towards professionalism was not popular. There are still associations that have no professionals, so we are pushing hard in this direction. Our professional training department organizes professional training courses all over the world. So we have a much more professional approach, program updating and much improved communications.

JM: Having been a working journalist, if you were interviewing the Secretary-General of World Scouting, would you have asked him anything that I haven't?



Mr. C.D. Green, past Chairman, World Committee, opening Geneva headquarters.

LN: Oh, I think perhaps, but I also think that I would rather be on the other side, asking the questions.

JM: Do you have any message that you would like to pass on to the leaders of Canadian Scouting through *The Canadian Leader* magazine?

LN: Oh yes! When I started the study of World Scouting, my first trip was to Canada and since then I have come several times. I attended your Management Training Course which was held in Winnipeg. I have excellent relations with the Canadians who are working on the world level — like Bower Carty, Wally Denny, Jim Harvey, Len Nicholson and others. I have a good, friendly relationship with the professionals — Percy Ross and John MacGregor. We have met over the years in several parts of the world. We have learned a lot from the Canadian experience, and the message that I would send is that we would like to see Canada take a more important part in international Scouting.

Dr. Nagy with the World Scout badge which was carried to the Moon by the Apollo XI crew.



World Bureau Photos

Play Ball!

By John Paquet

Montreal is a sports-minded city and, when Canada secured its first major-league baseball franchise, it was natural that it should go to Montreal.

Jarry Park, which contained a lighted baseball diamond and was located in the northeast section of the city, with plenty of parking and readily available to out-of-town fans, was chosen as the permanent home of the new club, which was christened the **EXPOS**.

From its earliest days, the club has had the devoted support of the people of Montreal and vicinity and, in fact, each morning, from one end of Canada to the other, baseball fans turn on their radios to find out how the Expos did the day before.

Even non-baseball fans enjoy a visit to Jarry Park because the spectacle of colour and activity starts nearly an hour before game time and goes on until the last "out" is called.

Quite naturally, the Cubs, Scouts, Venturers and Rovers of Quebec like the Expos, too, and this liking led to an historic event which took place on a bright and sunny Sunday in mid-June this year.

The Expos were playing host to the powerful Cincinnati Reds and

over 7,500 members of the Scouting fraternity were in the stands for Scout Day at Jarry Park.

Tickets for the big day went on sale at the Quebec Provincial Council's Service Centre two months before the game date, and the "Sold Out" sign went up two weeks before the game. Boys and leaders from all parts of the province planned to attend and began arriving by chartered buses and private cars well before the start of the game at 2 p.m. Many groups came before lunch and held group picnics complete with races, games and lunch in the picnic grounds just outside the ball park. Some packs and troops used this event as the windup of their yearly activities before summer camp.

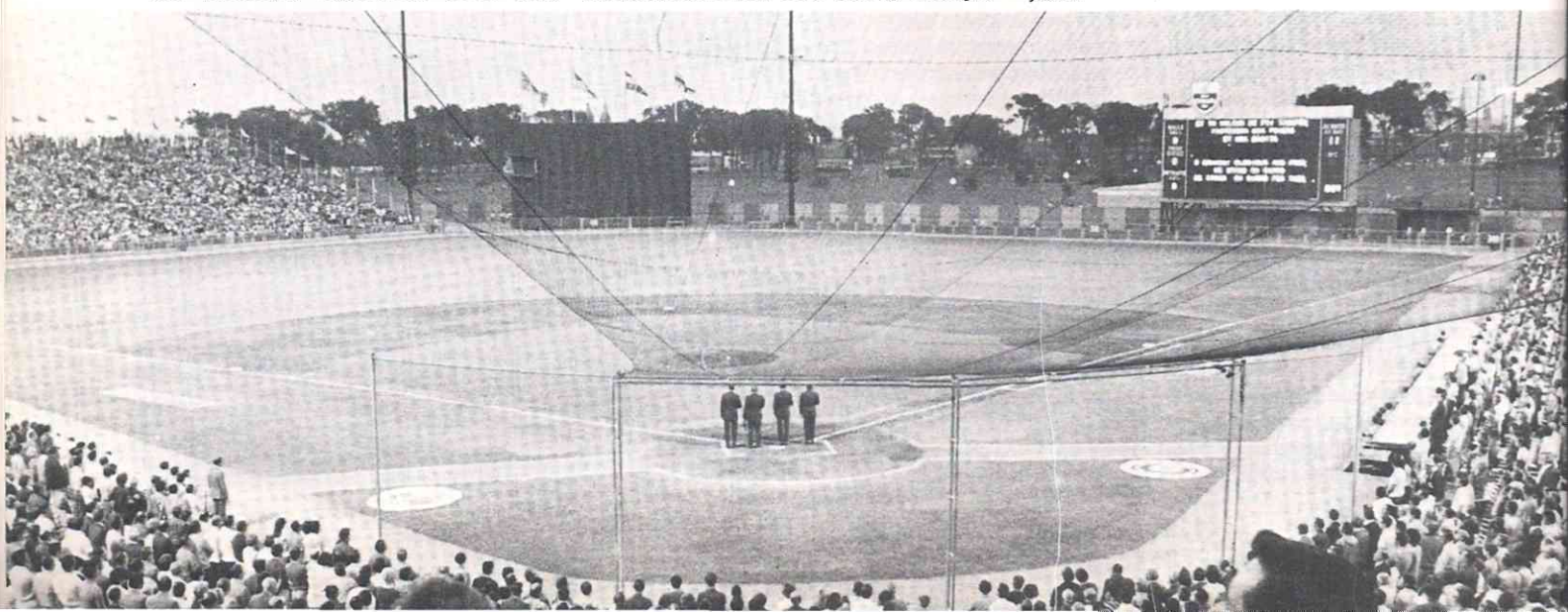
It's 1.55 p.m., the bleachers are packed to overflowing and the main grandstand is full, as the public-address announcer asks everyone to rise and join in the singing of "O, Canada." It has never been sung better as the 7,500 Scouts, plus the other 22,000 fans, stand and open Scout Day with the Expos.

The official ceremonies took place as Montreal Wolf Cub Kenny Waugh,

accompanied by Geoff Wheatley, Quebec's Provincial Commissioner, threw the first pitch to Montreal catcher Terry Humphrey. It was then announced that Boy Scouts of Canada had set a record by being the largest single group to visit Jarry Park in the Expos' four-year history.

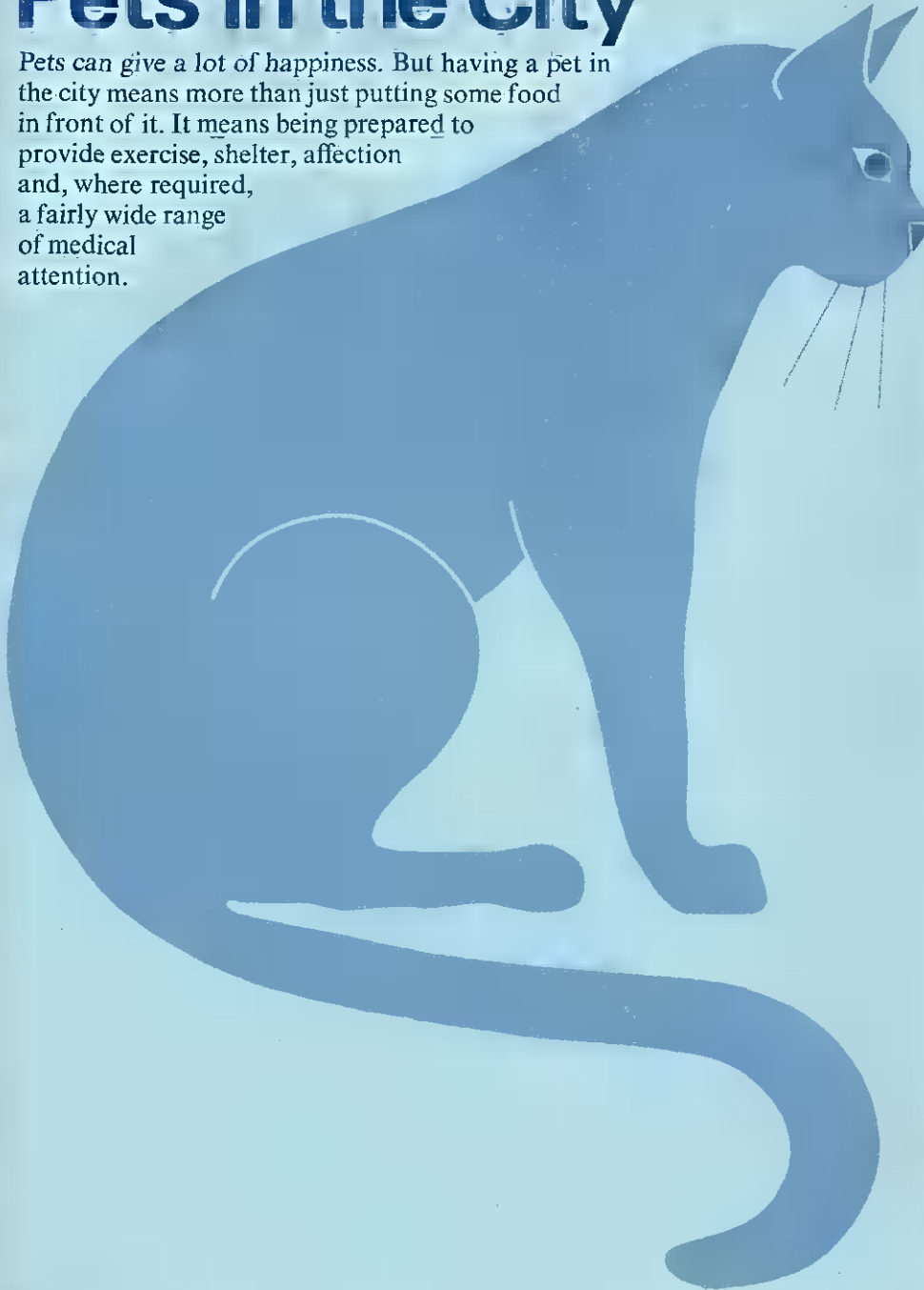
"Ladies and gentlemen, boys and girls, your Montreal Expos take the field." The traditional roar of the fans greeted every Expo as he ran to his playing position on the field. The game was about to begin. Unfortunately, this was not to be a good day for Montreal as the big Red machine led by Johnny Bench and Pete Rose took advantage of every opportunity and defeated the Expos. About the only thing the packed house had to cheer was the eighth-inning home-run by the Expos' Ken Singleton.

Throughout the two-and-a-half-hour game, the Cubs and Scouts kept the concessions busy as they devoured thousands of hot dogs, chips and soft drinks. Even though the home team lost, Scout Day with the Expos was a loud, fun-filled afternoon for Quebec Scouts. Just wait 'til next year!



Pets in the City

Pets can give a lot of happiness. But having a pet in the city means more than just putting some food in front of it. It means being prepared to provide exercise, shelter, affection and, where required, a fairly wide range of medical attention.



by K. G. Switzer

A cat will adapt itself to a happy life in any kind of house or apartment. It will even live happily in a barn, a store or a warehouse. But a cat should not be expected to live outdoors or spend its nights in a damp, musty cellar. A cat put out of the house at night is almost certain to be a nuisance to neighbours; it is likely to contract infectious diseases and to be injured; it will be a menace to sleeping birds and in any event it will be a less satisfying companion than if it stays home at night.

It is up to the owner to keep his pet out of trouble. "No trespassing" signs mean nothing to animals. Some owners turn their animals out in the morning and rarely see them the rest of the day. Meanwhile, animals in all innocence, become a public nuisance by knocking over garbage cans, digging in the neighbours' shrubbery, soiling lawns or chasing cars. This leads to hard feelings and it prejudices people against animals.

And having a new pet, as every owner knows, soon brings up the problem of breeding. There are many more puppies and kittens being born every year than are wanted, or needed. Humane societies recommend the spaying of the family pet. Neutered cats often make better pets. Males lose their otherwise strong odour and spayed females do not cause trouble to their owners or neighbours with heat periods.

Children like pets such as hamsters, mice, turtles, fish, canaries and budgies for they are interesting and these little creatures are easily cared for. However, they cannot cry out for their needs, with the result that they can be neglected. Pets should never be considered toys and are not recom-

By K.G. Switzer



Dogs



Cats



Horses
and
Ponies



Rats & Mice



Hamsters

Feeding Wean at 6 wks.
Puppies—4 meals per day—pablum, milk, meat. 2-4 mos.—3 meals per day.
4 mos. to maturity—2 meals per day.
Full-grown—1 meal plus snack—meat, fat, kibbled biscuit—no pork.
Fresh, cool water always available.

Wean 6-8 wks.
Kittens—6 meals—meat, milk-egg.
Full-grown—2 meals meat, fat.
Fresh, cool water always available.

Regular schedule.
Amount according to work.
Natural feed is good pasture grass.
Work horses require supplemental grain rations.
Don't over-feed.
Change feeds gradually.

Specially prepared, kibbled food is available.
Bits of cereal and vegetable leftovers from table water at all times.

1 oz. food twice a day.
Poultry breeding pellet, hamster pellets, milk, green veg. carrots, occasional drop of cod liver oil.
Water in special bottle fastened to outside of cage.

Shelter Clean bed away from drafts out of traffic areas.

Up to 6 wks.—well-padded box or pile of soft blankets.
Will adapt in any kind of house or apt.
Keep in at night.

Clean, dry straw or sawdust for bedding.
Ventilation but not drafty.
When tying allow sufficient rope but not enough to allow a foot over.
Never tie slip knot around neck.
Stalls cleaned daily—control flies.

Cage (Mice) 2' long 1' wide & high.
Cage (rats) size of orange crate.
Covered sleeping & nesting box in cage.
Regular cleaning.
Sawdust, wood shavings, torn newspaper in cage.
Ordinary house temp.

Cage at least 24" long, 12" high and wide.
Bedding arrangements similar to mice.
Temp. 70 degrees.

Health Have dog inoculated for distemper and rabies.
Periodical check-up.
Let veterinarian diagnose sickness.
Check for fleas, lice, ticks.

Have immunized for feline enteritis (highly infectious and can kill cat very quickly).
Should be inoculated for rabies.
Have veterinarian diagnose sickness.
Other ailments: diarrhea, constipation, vomiting, fleas, lice, ticks, ear mites.

Check general condition daily.
Call veterinarian—lack of energy or appetite, dull coat, coughing or rubbing of tail, overweight, lameness.

Disease not often a problem with pet mice or rats.
May catch cold—warmth and rest.

Diseases few.
Treat colds with warmth and rest.
Anything more serious—see veterinarian.

Grooming Brushing stimulates skin, conditions coat.
Long-haired need daily grooming.
Bath—twice yearly too often removes natural oils but there are a few breeds such as the Scottish Terrier in which regular (monthly) bathing is helpful in preventing some types of skin trouble.
Clip nails, clean ears, scrape tartar off teeth.

Cats are clean—rarely need bath.
Brushing and combing keeps coat and skin healthy.

Wash lower limbs and around nose and mouth with warm water and mild soap.
Curry combing and brushing stimulates natural oils.
Check shoes every 6-8 wks.
Shoeing done professionally.

Groom themselves

Groom themselves

Breeding Don't
More than enough already.

Don't
More than enough already.

Breeding one litter can be educational.
More not recommended—excess animals should be humanely killed.

Breed very quickly.
Breeding should be kept under control.
Females about to deliver young should be in separate cage.

Handling and Training To pick up—one hand between front legs, one behind back legs.
Don't exhaust puppies—need lots of rest and sleep.
Train with kindness not punishment.
Praise and treat for good conduct.
Use low but demanding tone.

To pick up—one hand under front of body, other under hind feet.
Punishment has almost no effect on cats.
"Obedience" is not in their vocabulary.
Pan of sand, sawdust, earth, kitty litter is best toilet facility in the house.

Don't use spurs.
Make sure bridles and saddles fit properly.
Walk horse first, alternate walking and trotting.
Don't gallop on hard surfaces.
When ride is over, walk horse for 10 min.
Never feed or water when horse is hot.

Handling must be gentle and daily handling is recommended.

Require wheel for exercise. Difficult to handle—tend to bite.

For further information consult your local Veterinarian or Humane Society.

The kind assistance of Dr. Harry C. Rowsell, University of Ottawa, Permanent Secretary of the Canadian Council on Animal Care, is acknowledged in the preparation of this chart.

Buy or source bargain

Guinea Pigs



Vegetable eaters.
Rabbit or guinea pig pellets.
Food and water available always.

Rabbits



Rabbit pellets supplement with lettuce, carrots, turnip, grass, hay. Let rabbit have as much as it will eat during night.

Wild Animals



Should be similar to type the animal would eat if it were in the wild. Provide wide variety so animal may have its choice.
No cooked food.
Clean, cool, fresh water in shallow dish always available.

Wild Birds



Feed frequently and regularly.
Food eaten is determined by kind of beak.
Prepared bird food may be purchased for birds particularly for extreme winter weather.
Should be placed in area protected from cats.

Exotic Animals



These animals should be left in their native country and in their natural environment. Some of them are already in danger of extinction.

Wooden box - 18" high, 2' wide, 3-6' long. Very active - need room for exercise. Allow out of box to play. Change bedding at least twice a week. Temp. 70 degrees.

Hutch - 2' deep & wide, 4-6' long. Removable metal tray on bottom. Cover with sawdust or shavings. Sleeping box with hay.

Box with plenty clean, soft, dry material. Keep warm.

If nest destroyed put in box with substitute nest.

Diarrhea - reduce green foods. Too few greens may induce scurvy. Serious illness - see veterinarian. Small amounts of hay help diarrhea.

Susceptible to "snuffles" treat with warmth and rest. Veterinarian can give injection of an antibiotic.

Constipation caused by improper diet - gently massage stomach - if continues, call veterinarian.

N/A

Groom themselves

Groom themselves

N/A

Do not breed as prolifically as mice and hamsters

Not recommended

N/A

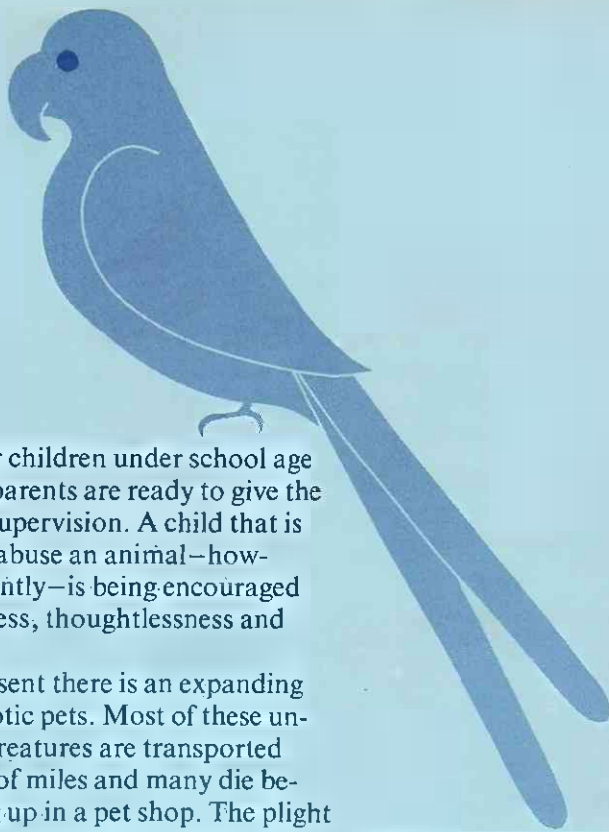
N/A

Lift with 2 hands - one on shoulder, one at rear end. They like gentle handling

Never lift a rabbit by its ears. Likes to be held securely.

N/A
Raccoons and skunks may become ill-tempered as they become older.

N/A



mended for children under school age unless the parents are ready to give the necessary supervision. A child that is allowed to abuse an animal—however innocently—is being encouraged in callousness, thoughtlessness and selfishness.

At present there is an expanding trade in exotic pets. Most of these unfortunate creatures are transported thousands of miles and many die before ending up in a pet shop. The plight of these creatures is a sad one at best. Most of them are subjected to an improper diet, exposure to an abnormal environment and inadequate facilities for their care and housing. In fact, a number of species are in danger of extinction and the United States has already passed a law to protect the endangered species. The importation of exotic animals should be disallowed except for zoos.

Who looks after animals that become unwanted, diseased, disabled, aged or otherwise unfit? Many animals have kind owners that care for them in the proper way. But Humane Societies in many cities can attest to the constant need to provide for animal welfare.

To many, animal welfare means a moral obligation that all animals, whether domesticated or wild, be protected from cruelty on the part of Man; that all domestic and captive animals ought to have decent conditions of life, work, housing, food and rest; that domestic animals should never be abandoned but given suitable veterinary treatment or put painlessly to death; that animals transported by road, rail, sea and air should always be handled carefully, and be provided with adequate space, food and water; that the claims and interests of science,

sport, entertainment and the production of food, do not exempt men from the obligation to eliminate cruelty and avoid suffering.

But to many others it means the animal shelters where thousands visit, perhaps just to fondle the animals they are not allowed to have at home or to give a home to a stray.

Hundreds of groups such as School Classes, Cubs, Brownies, Guides or Scouts visit the humane societies to hear about the work, see films and caress the animals. Special groups of blind and deaf young people have visited shelters to discover animals.

Those who build large apartments or low-cost housing should think well before they sentence their occupants to a petless life often with no right of appeal.

But, the trouble, the extra work, the inconveniences and the expense of keeping pets are small compared to the enjoyment, the companionship, and the devotion that is returned many times over. The distress shown when they are lost, the pleasure displayed when they are found, the sorrow when the day of parting comes, all are portrayed many thousands of times each year in humane shelters across Canada.

While it is impossible to set a non-controversial date as the beginning of the humane movement, (there have always been a few people who sought to alleviate suffering), organized humane work could be said to have started in 1822. In that year Richard Martin, M.P. in the British House of Commons for Galway, Ireland, was successful in having passed the first anti-cruelty law.

The first Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was organized on June 16, 1824, by the Rev. Arthur Broome, a Church of England clergyman, and Lewis Gompertz, a Jew. Martin had much to do with the first meeting (Martin incidentally, was a Roman Catholic) where he said the Society's purpose should be first of all educational in nature, and added "Even if animals have no rights, still cruelty should be suppressed as it tends to corrupt the morals and endanger the good order of society."

In North America organizations carrying on the work of animal welfare are charitable institutions calling themselves S.P.C.A.'s, Humane Societies or similar names. Many of them, in the beginning, dealt with people and animals; this was before Children's Aid Societies were formed.

Humanity has been defined as: "Justice for the Helpless, Consideration for the Weak, Compassion for the Unfortunate, Succor for the Suffering, and Kindness as the cornerstone of Character."



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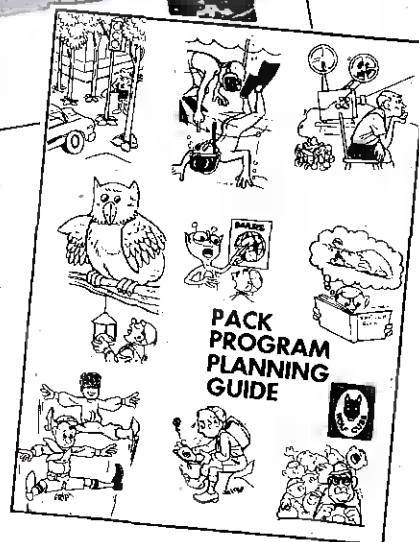


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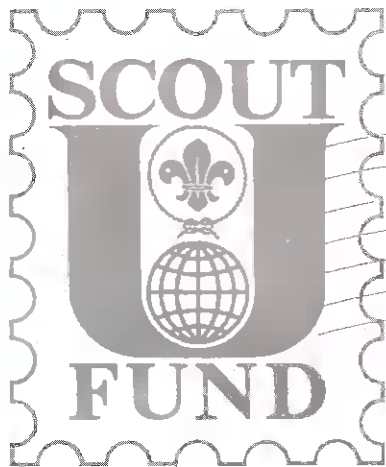
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The Scout 'U' Stamp Bank

By P.R. Cowan
Secretary, The Scout 'U' Stamp Bank

Scouts everywhere can help their less fortunate brother Scouts by supporting the Scout 'U' Stamp Bank, an extension of the World Scout Universal Fund to which Scouts contribute money for self-help projects by and for brother Scouts in difficulty. Few boys have cash to give but they can collect used postage stamps, which can be sent to the National Headquarters of Boy Scouts of Canada to be forwarded to the Scout 'U' Stamp Bank in either Canada or Norway where the stamps are sorted and sold. The resulting money becomes part of the World Scout 'U' Fund.

The Scout 'U' Fund helps Scouts in all the countries of the world with

projects that otherwise would be impossible due to lack of finances. The projects are many and varied: hearing aids have been supplied to a deaf group in Pakistan; Braille typewriters to groups in Nicaragua and Brasil; basic literature and craft materials to numerous groups such as a home for mentally retarded children in Latin America; orthopedic devices for a group in Africa; money to finance the training, in Europe, of leaders for handicapped groups in Cyprus and Turkey. There are many projects that have been helped and many more that need help if only the money were available. And the Stamp Bank is a painless way to help. Perhaps from the Scouts' or Cubs' viewpoint, the most important thing of all is the supplying of uniforms, badges, Scout books in their

own language and camping equipment.

When collecting stamps, keep in mind that it is only commemorative or picture stamps and any foreign stamps, other than from the United States, that are wanted. Do **not** collect the regular 'Queens' or Christmas stamps as they may sell for less than the cost of mailing them. Cut the stamps from the envelope, leaving about one-quarter-inch of paper around the stamp. Never try to peel a dry stamp from an envelope. Stamps may be soaked or floated off the paper in CLEAN water, rinsed and dried. Before packing, place the stamps in a plastic bag and mail to: Boy Scouts of Canada, Box 5151, Station F, Ottawa K2C 3G7. Label the package "Used Postage Stamps" as Printed Matter, Third-Class

23



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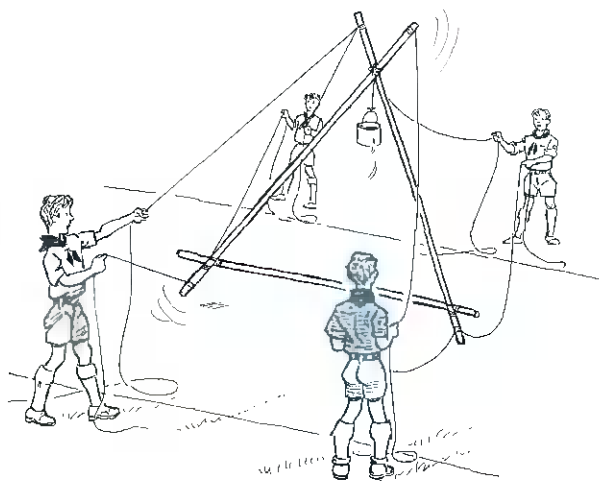


As a pleasant little diversion from routine Scouting on troop night, mark out a channel about 30 feet wide on open ground, provide each patrol with light spars and lashings, plus as much sisal as they think they will need, and invite them to build a pair of sheerlegs which they must then "walk" across the channel without entering it themselves. They are allowed to work from both sides, but it should be made clear that scraping or dragging will not be permitted; each foot must be lifted cleanly, one at a time, so that the sheers move forward with proper dignity in the upright position. (see ill. below).

Another idea would be to drive a picket into the centre of a 20-foot-radius circle and ask patrols to put a clove-hitch round it without entering the circle.

Or you could ask them, working throughout from ground level, to put a drawhitch (sometimes called the Highwayman's Hitch) round an overhead branch or beam.

Or provide two ropes and tell them to join them together, hold a three-a-side tug-o'-war, and then undo the two ropes merely by shaking them.



Our observations over the years have led us to believe that some of our continental neighbours, particularly in the Scandinavian countries, make better use of the patrol system than we do in its country of origin.

We discussed this some years ago with that great Scout, Colonel J.S. ("Belge") Wilson, one-time Camp

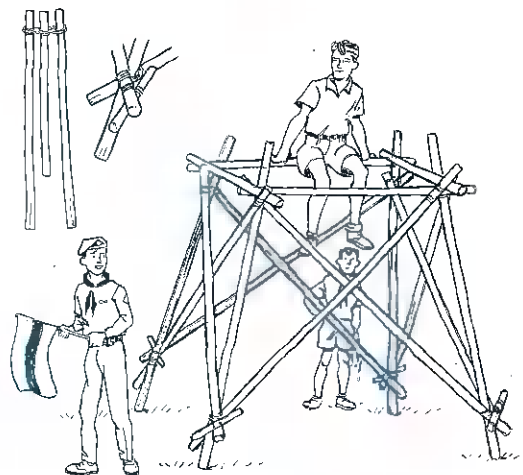
Chief at Gilwell and latterly Director of the World Bureau, and he made the interesting observation that perhaps the Anglo-Saxon temperament did not take kindly to the patrol system!

This led us to carry out a small experiment at Gilwell.

We were in the throes of a session on campcraft on a Scout Wood Badge Course and our particular responsibility was to provide a sparkling demonstration of tent pitching. The patrols came to us two at a time and, to lend a touch of novelty to what might otherwise have been a routine activity, we detailed one patrol to do the pitching while the other looked on and criticized. Nothing very novel about that, of course, but the gimmick was to call out the PL of the pitchers, hand him a Gilwell Training Chart showing in graphic detail a rather specialized method of erecting a ridge tent, and ask him to direct operations from a detached position without allowing any of his men to see the diagram.

By the time the second lot had passed through the Base we were beginning to get the message. It seems that our Movement is full of rugged, capable men who know all there is to know about tent pitching and don't need anybody — certainly not their temporary patrol leader — to tell them how. Nobody actually lost his temper and no blows were struck, but it was a near thing. A psychologist, had one been there at the time (but this was years before psychology took possession at Gilwell), would have been particularly interested in the case of one young Scout leader who, completely ignoring the instructions which were being bawled into his ear by his exasperated PL, persisted in driving in tent pegs at the wrong angle in the wrong places and then at the subsequent inquest, complained that the PL hadn't "took charge." He was genuinely astonished when we told him what had actually happened.

Now, whether the patrols concerned learned anything from this exercise, we have no means of knowing. Perhaps if we'd had time to repeat the experiment with the roles reversed — preferably with some quite different activity (the Gilwell Ten-Minute Tower springs to mind)



And in case you would like to have a go at the Ten-Minute Tower, here's how: Four tripods are built, each having two-10 ft. and one-8 ft. spar. The 8's form the legs of the Tower, and the 10's the diagonal braces. Tourniquet lashings with rope strops and batons are used to secure the butts of the diagonals to the legs at the base. Short spars are laid across the crutches at the top and other light spars can be laid on to form the platform.

— we might have found that the new patrol leader gave his instructions more explicitly and was treated with greater respect by his Scouts. Further research is indicated. Meanwhile, you might ask yourself whether you are currently training your own patrol leaders in leadership by creating leadership opportunities for them in and around the troop room, where (let's agree about this) most of a boy's Scout life is spent.

And what, we wonder, do you think about Belge Wilson's remark as quoted above, as it applied to Canadian boys? We should be most interested in your observations.

★

Here's another true, unpublished story for the history of Scouting...

You will know that outside Baden-Powell House in London there is a splendid statue of the Founder, complete with cowboy hat and thumbstick — the work of Mr. Don Potter, one-time troop leader on the permanent staff at Gilwell and now Art Master of a big public school.

In those early unsophisticated days the making of fire by friction was a popular activity with the intelligentsia, and the young Mr. Potter was frequently called upon to demonstrate. On one such occasion the leather thong with which he operated his firestick snapped in the middle. (It was later alleged that he had doctored it for no other purpose.) Groans of disappointment from his Scout audience, but without turning a hair Mr. P. whipped off his Gilwell woggle (a sewing-machine belt made up into a turk's head), unmade it, threaded it into his fire-bow, produced the vital spark in no time at all; then, while he chatted pleasantly to his audience about this and that, he re-made his woggle and slipped it back onto his neckerchief.

Future historians are welcome to this anecdote and, if any readers of this journal would like to make their own contribution to the folklore of our great Movement, all they have to do is to send their (true) stories to us.

★

One thing that continues to worry us is that in our Movement, as in all other departments of boy life, the best boys always tend to get the best opportunities, while the boys for whom Scouting was originally intended, the rank-and-filers, the under-privileged, the ordinary run-of-the-mill types, have to make do with what's left. This is perhaps understandable when a representative contingent is being recruited for a world jamboree or something of the sort — though, come to think of it, the best boys can hardly be said to typify the generality of the Scout population of any state or country, so that a contingent consisting entirely of boy-aristos cannot be truly representative — but when the same principle is applied at lower levels of Scouting, it becomes, in our opinion, totally unacceptable. Our declared aim, after all, is to develop character, and to deny the best character-forming opportunities to the boys who need them most is surely as wrong as wrong can be.

We just thought we'd mention it. You may or may not agree.

★

A game which is being tried out at the moment by a few guinea-pig Scout troops in the British Isles is an excellent bit of controlled mayhem called "Human Football" — a high-risk game which we thought should be properly researched before going into general circulation. It came to us originally from Australia and is actually a hotted-up version of our own "British Bulldogs." Reports from our five experimental units are expected hourly. Meanwhile, there would be no harm (or not much) in giving it a go in your own neck of the woods, having first, of course, checked the first-aid box and made sure that the insurance premium is paid up.

Teams assemble at either side of the field of play and go into a huddle to select one member of the opposing team who, once battle is joined, will find himself pressed into service as the ball, the whole idea being to grab this unfortunate lad and score with him by touching him down over the try-line as in Rugby Football. Meanwhile, of course, the other team will have made their own (secret) choice, so that both teams enter the fray in a state of quivering uncertainty, no single player knowing until the moment of truth whether in fact he is the player or the ball. After each score a different "football" is selected, and so it goes on until all the steam runs out.

Do let us know how it goes down (if at all) with your troop.

★

We come now to the **Try-Anything-Once Club** and the specimen activities which were promised last month.

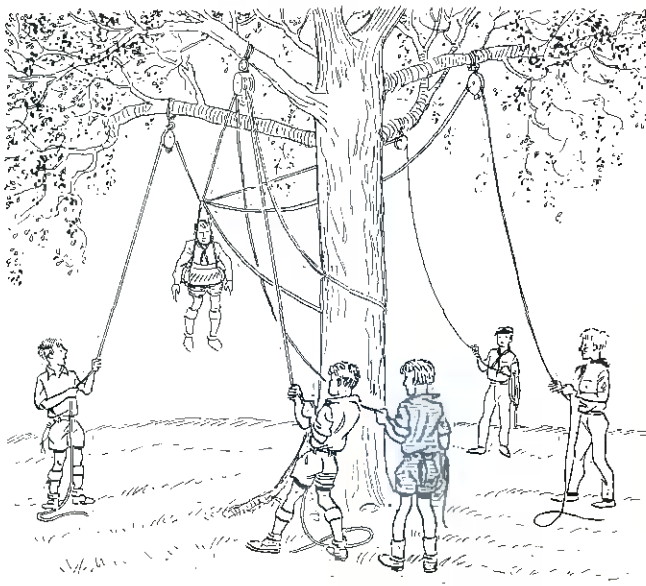
You will remember that the idea of the Club is that PLs should apply for a blind date with adventure in the form of a challenge which they are in honour bound to carry out with their boys. Almost any intelligent, outdoor patrol activity would do for this but, to conform with the spirit of the Club, it should ideally be a little way-out and should provide the boys with an opportunity to apply their troop-room training in a practical and adventurous way. Here are a few typical challenges.

1. THE SOHAM SAUSAGE SORTEE (invented by the PLs Council of the Soham Grammar School Troop, Isle of Ely, England) Scouts in pairs are provided with a large frying pan, a wire coat hanger, matches and a sausage, and must cook and consume their meal **on the move** while circumnavigating the touchline of the school football field.

(Note: The idea is, of course, that the boys should build their fires in the frying pan and use the coat hanger to improvise a grid. In areas where no natural kindling is available, fire-making materials should be provided. At Soham a little spice was added to the situation by letting it be known that the Scout leader had them under constant surveillance through powerful field glasses from the window of the Masters' Common Room, so that the slightest faltering of pace would be noted and chalked up against them.)

2. THE DANBURY TRAVERSER

The patrol is given an old car tire, five long manila ropes, four lashings, and three single and one double sheave





block, and must set up a rope system which will enable them to pick up a Scout at one side of a tree and carry him in one smooth, continuous movement around the tree so that he can be landed on the spot from which he took off.

(Note: The success of this activity depends on finding a suitable tree with branches conveniently spaced. This should be done in advance of the challenge, so that no time will be lost in searching.)

3. ESTABLISHING AN ALIBI

The PL is told that the police have reason to believe that a murder is about to be committed and that an attempt will be made by the murderer to throw suspicion on one or other of certain named people, all of whom are friends of the group: e.g., the group Scout leader, the padre, the chairman of the group council, the SL's Girl Guide daughter, and so on. To forestall this dastardly plot the patrol must be prepared to give evidence for the defence at the forthcoming trial by stating from firsthand knowledge exactly where the various suspects were, and what they were doing, at the precise moment when the murder was committed. This will involve visiting the homes or otherwise tracking down each of the characters named so that a simultaneous alibi can be affirmed.

(Note: The success of this activity will depend on the wholehearted cooperation of the characters concerned. A good deal of careful backstage work is an obvious necessity.)

★

A poem to which we have had a lifelong addiction is Gray's "Elegy in a Country Churchyard" and, although we have never been to Stoke Poges, we have often day-dreamed over those mossy gravestones and wondered which of the "rude forefathers of the hamlet" we, at the end of our days, would most closely resemble. Being of a literary turn of mind, we have found it easiest to identify with the "mute, inglorious Milton" of Gray's poem. All aspiring writers will know that feeling, especially those like ourselves whose aspirations far exceed their performance. Not that we have ever been what you could call "mute." Inglorious certainly, but not mute.

Yet we, too, have had our Moments.

It may surprise you to hear, for instance, that in our very early days — say half a century or so ago, give or take a few years — we had the great joy and pride of seeing a short story of ours illustrated by the self-same artist who, some sixty years previously, had illustrated the first edition of that other great writer, Charles Dickens. What's more, if ever you come to visit us here in our small, one-horse, one-pub village among the windblown reed-beds of East Anglia, you will be able to admire the original watercolour drawing on the wall of our Number One Guest Room. (Our Number Two Guest Room is a tent in the garden, but don't let that put you off.)

The circumstances were these: the story in question was written in the year 1920 when, as already stated, we

were very, very young. The illustration was done by the famous *Boy's Own Paper* artist, Gordon Browne (then a very old man), grandson of the even more famous Hablot K. Browne who, as "Phiz," had illustrated "*The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club*" along with other first editions of the immortal Charles. It happened that while one of these novels was running fortnightly parts, "Phiz" became ill and his grandson, Gordon, then a mere stripling at art school, filled in for him for one or two numbers.

Now, let it be understood that this is the first time we have made this small boast in print, and we do it now, not merely to impress our Canadian readers but to show that even the least of God's creatures may sometimes bask in an unexpected shaft of sunlight.

You never know.

★

Scout training, operating as it does in the deeper places of mind and spirit, is a subtle business, so that its effect upon the individual customer cannot easily be discerned.

In one department, however, progress can be measured almost from week to week. Try giving your patrols a series of "Initiative Tests" on troop night, at the rate (say) of two per week for a couple of months or so, and see how quickly their performance improves. It's a bit like solving crossword puzzles — a matter of becoming familiar with the idiom. But, allowing for that, one can still observe a growing flexibility and resourcefulness in tackling the small problems, plus — and this is of much greater value — a more resolute spirit of attack.

You can prove (or disprove) this by giving it a go yourself. And here, to get you moving, are a few sample activities.

1. Join four 5-foot staves together with one 9-foot length of $\frac{3}{4}$ " circ. manila to form a barrier 30 feet long, which will hold together when held clear of the ground by its extremities. At the conclusion of the exercise, return the equipment to the QM in the same condition as it was received.

(Note: The trick, of course, is to unlay the rope to give three 9-foot strands which can be laid up again after use.)

2. With the rope and entrenching tool provided, and LITERALLY NOTHING ELSE, lay down an anchorage in open ground that will withstand the pulling power of a rival patrol.

(Note: The idea is to use the entrenching tool as a deadman anchorage simply by burying it with the rope attached.)

3. With two planks of wood 8 feet long, improvise a bridge that will get you safely across a ditch 12 feet wide.

(Note: Two men stand on the butt of the first plank to anchor it over the ditch while the third man pushes the second plank across to bridge the gap to the far bank. The process is then reversed to enable the last man to cross.)

4. Invent a simple apparatus that will enable you to draw a perfect ellipse 12 feet in diameter on the long axis on the floor.

5. Rig up a pendulum which, from the initial impulse, will swing through an arc of at least 6 feet for at least 90 seconds.

6. With sticky tape and a 30-foot length of twine, lay out Ursa Major and the North Star on the deck, paying particular regard to the proportions of the constellation and using up every inch of the twine.



Jamboree

1973 JAMBOREE-WEST • FARRAGUT STATE PARK, IDAHO • AUGUST 1-7, 1973

1973 JAMBOREE-EAST • MORaine STATE PARK, PENNSYLVANIA • AUGUST 3-9, 1973

8th National Scout Jamboree Boy Scouts of America

Air Vice-Marshal Jim Harvey, International Commissioner, Boy Scouts of Canada, wishes the following information to be made known at this time in connection with the 8th American National Jamboree.

This event will, in fact, be two jamborees held simultaneously — one in the eastern United States and one in the western States.

The eastern Jamboree will be held at Moraine State Park, about 35 miles north of Pittsburgh, Pa., from August 3 - 9, 1973, inclusive.

The western Jamboree will be held at Farragut State Park in Cour d'Alene, Idaho, from August 1 - 7, 1973, inclusive.

The basic camp fee for the seven, actual jamboree days has been set at \$75.

Consultations have been taking place between our International Commissioner, the provincial commissioners and Boy Scouts of America regarding Canadian Scouting's participation. At the moment it appears that Canadian Scouts and Scouters will have the choice of which jamboree they wish to attend. Boy Scouts of America have indicated that the total numbers from Canada are negotiable. This means that no limit is being set at this time.

As plans take shape and further information becomes available, they will be passed along through Scout offices.

Please pass this limited information along to your boys and their parents. It would also be most helpful to give your Scout office an early indication of any interest in attending either of these events.

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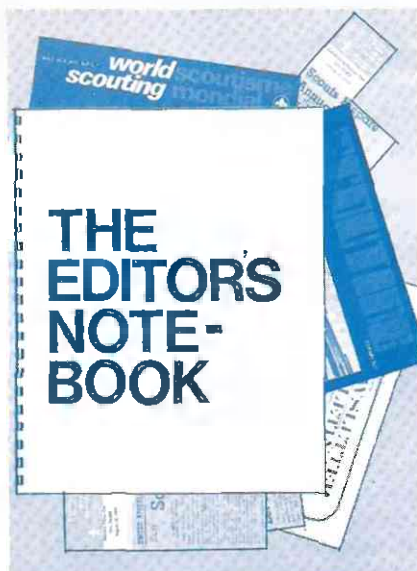
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As this was being written, good news came in the form of a long-distance phone call from Toronto. Some time ago, we entered two of the three award categories of the **Institute of Association Executives' Communications Awards Program** for 1971-72. The call was to tell us that we had won in both categories! Under Category 1, which covered items especially prepared to support association promotions or a special project, our four-page, anti-pollution insert, "Scouting Fights Pollution," which appeared in the November, 1971, issue of *The Canadian Leader*, was successful. This insert was prepared in cooperation with Bob Milks of our Information Services at NHQ. Incidentally, the poster on pages 2 and 3 of the insert was recently given worldwide circulation by the World Bureau in its magazine, *World Scouting*. In Category 2, which covers regular and routine communications to the membership, the Awards Committee chose *The Canadian Leader* magazine itself for top honours.

Unfortunately, we were not able to attend the Awards Dinner which was held during the Institute's annual conference at the Bayshore Inn, Vancouver, in August, but **E. David Blair**, Regional Commissioner and **Bill Gage**, Regional Scout Executive, **Vancouver-Coast Region**, were present and accepted on our behalf. Bill wrote to tell us that, of all other association entries and there were 90, only *The Canadian Leader* and the **Professional Engineers Association** were double winners.



The Council of **The Scout Association** announced, on July 26, the ap-

pointment of **Sir William Gladstone** as Chief Scout of the United Kingdom and Dependent Territories, to succeed **Lord Maclean**.

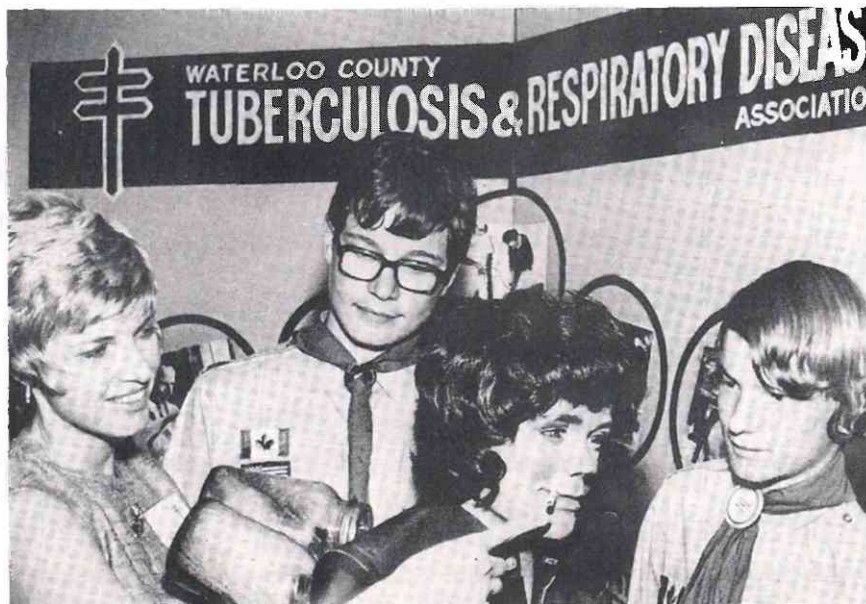
Sir William, who is 46, is the 7th Baronet, having succeeded his father in 1968, and is the grandson of the famous Prime Minister, Sir William Gladstone. He is married and has two sons and a daughter. Following service in the Royal Navy, Sir William decided on a teaching career and, after taking an honours degree in History at Christ Church, Oxford, held various teaching appointments. He retired in 1969 as Headmaster of Lancing College to devote himself to his estates in Flintshire and Scotland. His first official Scouting engagement was the U.K. National Scouters' Conference held in September at York University, England.



"As for the best leaders, the people do not notice their existence. The next best the people honour and praise; the next they fear; the next they hate. But when the best leader's work is done, the people say, 'we did it ourselves.'" Attributed to Loa-Tzu, 3rd Century B.C.



Members of the **12th Kitchener Venturer Company** attended the annual education meeting of the Waterloo County Tuberculosis & Respiratory Disease Association recently. Program coordinator Mrs. Thomas Ashwell is shown in this *Kitchener-Waterloo Record* photo, explaining to Venturers **Chris Wilke** and **James Dopp** how much nicotine and tar is collected, from only one cigarette, in the lungs of "Sam the Mannequin."



And a few interesting items from World Scouting's monthly *Newsletter*...In **London**, Scouts of the 1st Eltham Group held a Cub-and-Dad cake-baking contest, without mothers' help. The women's editor of the local newspaper judged the entries in categories that included — The Longest, The Biggest, The Funniest, The Prettiest, The Saddest and The Great Disaster. An auction of the cakes saw many Cubs buying back their own and, in one case, father and son did not realize until too late that they had been bidding against each other for their joint creation...The **Danish** Girl Guides and the Danish Scout Associations have begun publishing their formerly separate leaders' magazines as a single, joint monthly publication...In **Ethiopia**, Scouts of the Taferi Makonnen School marked their seventh anniversary by conducting summer skill and literacy courses for about 700 children...A **New Zealand** Scout group joined with the local Surf Life Saving Association to stage a "Big Dig" on a nearby beach. Cans containing vouchers for prizes were buried in the sand early Sunday and the area then was guarded until the afternoon when the diggers, each having purchased a "Digger's Licence" for 70¢ from the Scouts, were allowed to begin. Over 1,000 prizes were donated, including a trip for two to Australia, a two-year-old pony and a fibreglass canoe. The life-saving group will use its share of the income to maintain their shark patrol boats and the Scouts (who allowed other Scout groups to sell tickets and keep 10¢ for each sold) will use theirs to maintain their Scout hall and support their extensive activity program...In **Denmark**, a Rover crew purchased a 120-year-

old sailing ship and are busy restoring her to "new" condition...When Troop 98 of North Augusta, **South Carolina**, selected falconry as its project for a 1970 Scout fair, they found that most birds of prey were still classified by the state as "destructive" and were unprotected. They trapped, trained and exhibited sparrow hawks and undertook a campaign to protect predatory birds. They obtained signatures, appeared on radio and television and visited with state legislators. Responding to their campaign, the state legislature recently passed a bill reclassifying and protecting owls, hawks and eagles, and Troop 98 was on hand to watch the Governor sign it into law.



From **Ron Jeffries'** column, "Here and There," in *SCOUTING*: "One of our national daily newspapers recently challenged the kids of Britain to produce a Charter to protect their rights. They published the two winning entries under the title, 'The Children's Charter,' and it was interesting to note that a Girl Guide company took the top prize for the best group entry. Here is what they produced:

1. All members of the family should be given a fair amount of housework to do.
2. Children should be allowed to pick their own friends and not have them chosen by parents.
3. Parents should not be over-protective and should allow their children a little independence.
4. Parents should allow children a fair say in matters which concern them and their future.
5. Parents should encourage children to save a percentage of their pocket money but should allow them complete freedom to spend the remainder on things they like.
6. Parents should not expect the oldest child to take responsibility for the younger ones.
7. Parents should encourage young children to attend church but as they become older let them decide for themselves whether to go or not.
8. Parents should let children choose the clothes and hair styles they want.
9. Parents should not compare their behaviour as children and their childhood to ours.
10. Parents should try not to swear and quarrel in front of children.
11. Parents should try to behave as they would like their children to behave.
12. Parents should not tell children they are nearly 15 years old and

therefore old enough to help with housework, and then say that they are only fourteen years old and therefore too young to go to their friend's party.

13. Children have the right to be children.

The individual winner was a 16-year-old girl and here are one or two of her 13 points:

"Children shall have the right to point out that as Dad is constantly blowing about walking 10 miles to work in fog and ice when he was 14, it is reasonable to expect to be credited with enough sense to be capable of getting home from the sweet shop on the corner...Children are to be equipped with an L.P. record of the *Hokey, Cokey; My Chilly Bom-Bom; the National Anthem; A Tisket, a Tasket; The Love Bug Will Bite You; Rule Britannia; Flat Foot Floozie* and similar rubbish. This drivel to be played every time parents start running down pop music...Children shall expect all adults, even journalists, to know that the majority of children haven't a garage door to write on and that if a teenager writes something on a door, it does not follow that all teenagers are writing on doors. They should also be told why it is that certain groups of grownups are always writing enormous slogans on buses, trains, etc., urging us to choke ourselves to death with cigarettes, or rot our livers with beer and spirits while other groups of the same age are using the same methods to inform us that these

things will ruin our bodies and fry our souls...Boys shall be boys. Girls shall be girls. They shall enjoy being that way. It does not last for long."

I don't know about you but, with four children, I found some of the foregoing hitting pretty close to home!



The Scouts of the **23rd St. Bartholomew Troop** built this vehicle, which they describe as a "moon buggy," but which to me bears a marked resemblance to Fred Flintstone's famous stone-age auto. Well, in any case, it was good enough to win them first prize in the "group" entries, for the second year in a row, at the Lambton County Scout-Guide Craft and Hobby Show held in the Sarnia (Ontario) Arena. The planning committee very kindly extended an invitation to me to attend the show but, due to a previous commitment, I had to decline. I was pleased to read later that the Show was the biggest ever, with some 500 entries covering such hobby classifications as photography, art, writing, cartooning, science, space, wood carving and *papier mache* work. An example of the time and effort put into some of the exhibits was a miniature ferris wheel, made of electric wire reels and small boxes that were weighted to right themselves as the wheel turned, which took three months to build. *London Free Press* photo.



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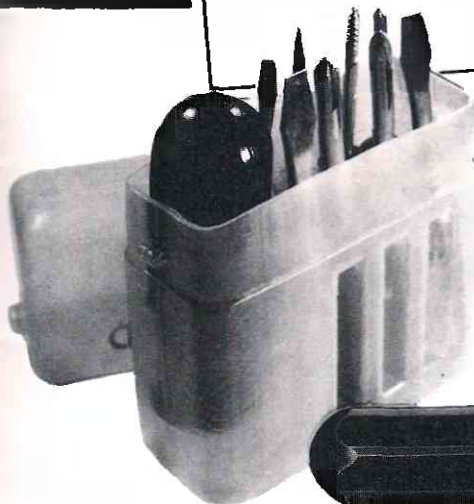
We did not know how this enterprise would work in our area so we were reluctant to order any more than the minimum.

As we soon found out it worked very well. We started to sell pens on Monday and by Wednesday they were gone and we had to order a great deal more.

We thank you for helping us and hope to do more business with you in the near future.

Yours Sincerely,
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Each kit (15 Toolmates) costs you only \$11.25. You sell each kit for \$18.75 (\$1.25 per Tool-Mate).

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

ORDER WILL BE SHIPPED ONLY TO PERSON AUTHORIZED TO ORDER

Name of Person Title
Authorized to order
Home Address
City Province Zone
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ORDER 1 KIT PER WORKER

PLEASE SEND US THE
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@ \$15.00 HANDS PEN
per kit

..... SMILE PEN
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per kit

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@ \$15.00 FLAG PEN
per kit

..... TOOL-MATE
@ \$11.25
per kit

..... TOTAL KITS

MINIMUM ORDER
4 KITS

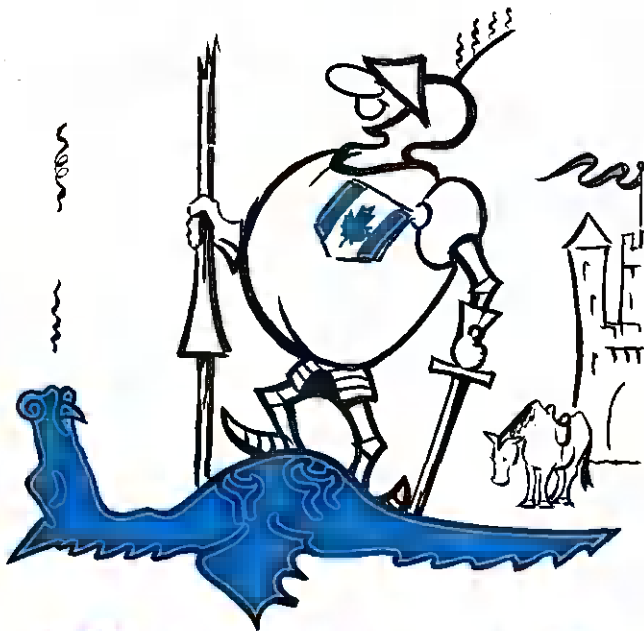
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TERMS: You have TWO MONTHS (60 Days) to pay! UNSOLD KITS may be returned for FULL CREDIT! For your convenience, all orders are shipped pre-paid to you and the charge is added to your bill. However, we will enclose with your order extra free merchandise, which, when sold, will completely pay your shipping charges.

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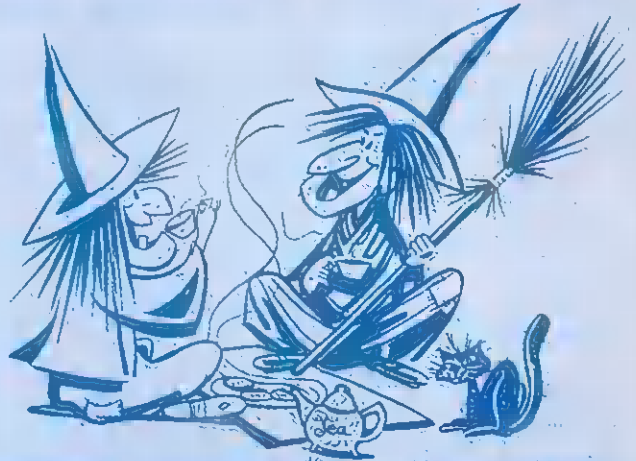
STREET

CITY

NAME OF GROUP

IN GROUP TEL:

Stories & Games



HALLOWE'EN — October 31

Hallowe'en was originally a great Druidic fire-festival held in honor of the Sun. Druidism was a form of sun worship peculiar to the Celtic people. It was held on the last day of the ancient Celtic year, which began in Scotland with the entry of winter on November 1. Although Hallowe'en appears in the Christian calendar as the eve of the festival of All Saints, the celebration is infinitely older than Christianity.

At dusk the Druids lit great fires of sacred woods on the hilltops and they offered up sacrifices, partly as a sort of thanksgiving to the benevolent sun that had ripened the crops and fruits and partly for purification and for protection from the powers of evil during the dark winter months.

At this, the season of earth's decay, the dead were believed to revisit their old homes and warm themselves at the fire. Although they revered, they also feared these spirits and thus disguised themselves in order to avoid being recognized by them and possibly receiving mischief at the hands of the evil ones.

The fairies were out, the witches rode through the air on broomsticks or tabby-cats to their ungodly sabbaths. There they made their horrible brew, putting in bats' wings, frogs' legs, rats' tails and other equally horrible ingredients, and spicing with dandelion juice, all the while mumbling evil incantations. When it was done, off they would go to

BROOMSTICK RACE

Pack in lines of six at end of hall; a broom for each line of boys placed at the other end.

On signal ('go' or a spooky word to fit the atmosphere), the first Cub runs to broom and, astride the broom, runs back to his six. There he picks up the second Cub, who runs astride the broom behind the first Cub, down to the end of the hall and back. . . picks up third Cub, and repeat until the winning six is decided.

APPLE DUCKING

Sixes in corners. Four dishes partly filled with water, to enable six apples to float in each, are placed together in the centre of the hall.

On a relay basis, one Cub from each six runs to dish and, crouching, must pick up an apple by biting into it and carry it back to his six. When Cub has returned to six, next Cub runs out to apples in dish.

When all Cubs have their apples, they sit in a circle in their six and eat them.

After apples have been eaten, each six is supplied with materials, previously prepared, for making face masks with a Hallowe'en flavor. One Scouter should assist each six.

WITCHES CHASE

All Cubs, wearing masks, run around the hall, chased by sixers. When touched on the back, they must freeze and be a statue which should resemble the mask's character.

Cubs hold statue pose until all Cubs are caught.

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WITCHES MAKE HORRIBLE BREW

Frosted cupcakes, one for each Cub, are threaded on string and suspended in air across the hall.

After a parade of the masks, the Cubs must eat the cakes without touching them with their hands.

At this point, Druids (Scouters dressed in flowing white robes, long hair, beards) will prepare the campfire (probably imitation: from flashlights covered with red cellophane and covered lightly with logs).

A singsong could be followed by supper.

Our thanks go to *The Victoria Scout* for the use of this month's story and game ideas.



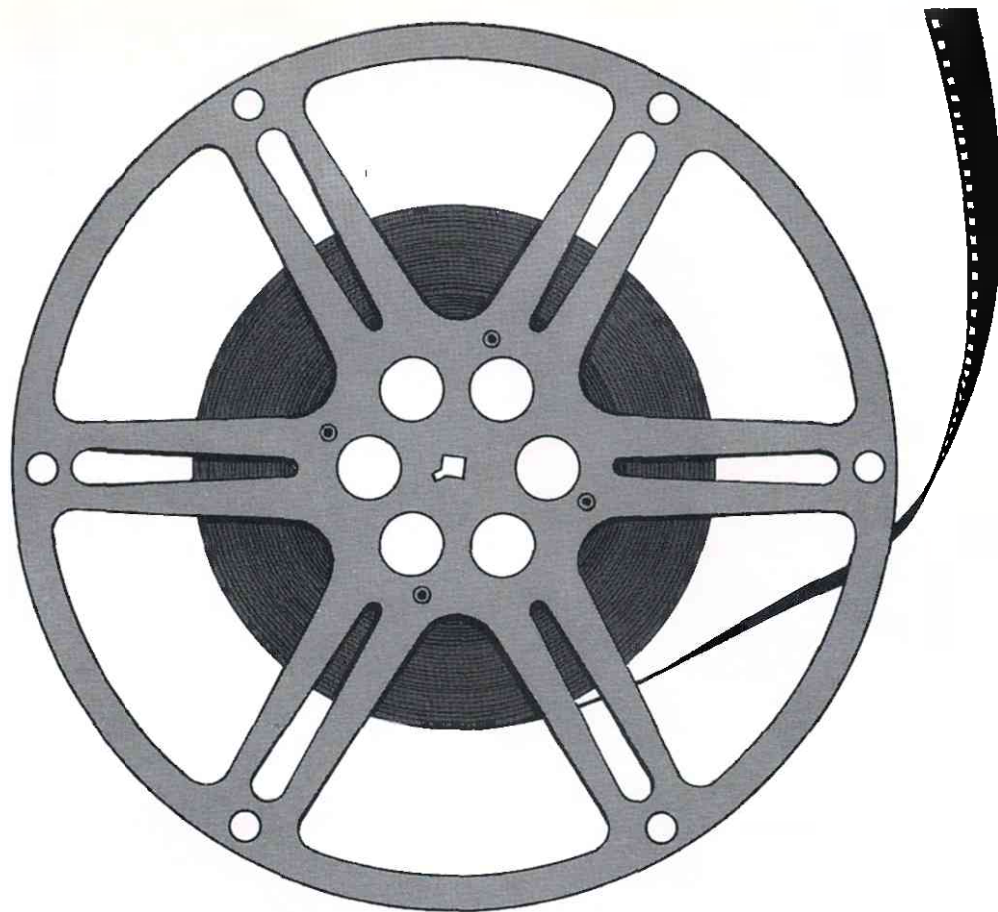
see what mischief they could work, and altogether it was dangerous to venture abroad after dusk unless protected by fire kindled at the sacred flame of the great bonfire.

Apples played an important part in the Druidic rites. The apple was a talisman that admitted a favored mortal to the Celtic Otherworld or Fairyland. Ducking for apples is believed to symbolize the passing through water to Avalon or Appleland — the Celtic Otherworld.

Many Hallowe'en customs have come to us from ancient rites. Country people hollowed out turnips and pumpkins and placed a lighted candle inside to scare evil spirits from the house. Groups of Irish farmers went from house to house soliciting food for the village. Prosperity was promised to cheerful givers and threats were made against tightfisted donors.

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

In Canada the Hallowe'en for UNICEF program was started in 1955, and Scouts and Cubs from coast to coast have always taken an active part in collecting coins for the children of the developing world. It is important that the collection of so many coins by youngsters retains its credibility and for this reason boxes are especially designed so that they cannot be opened until the coins are finally counted.



35

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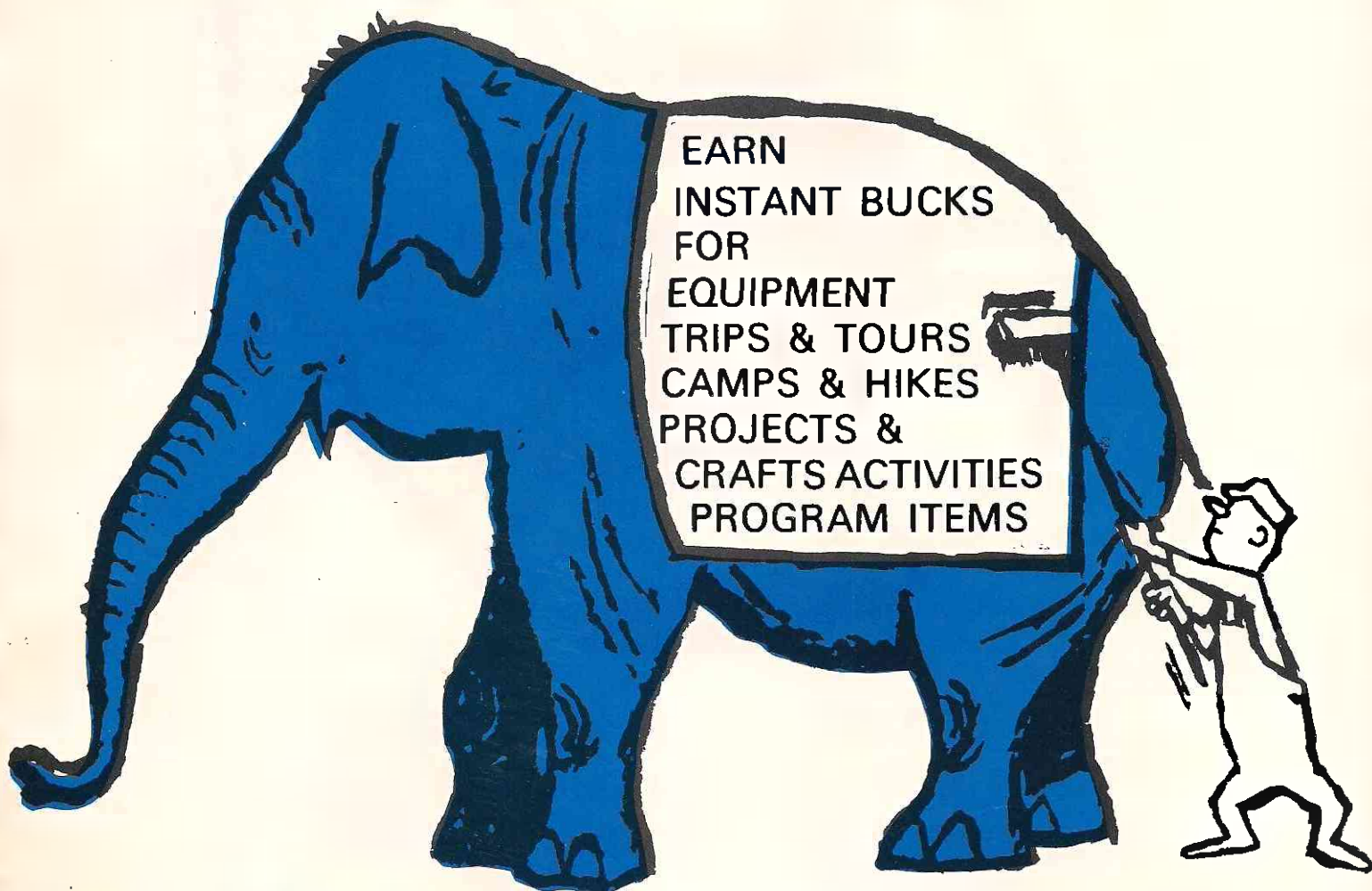
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