

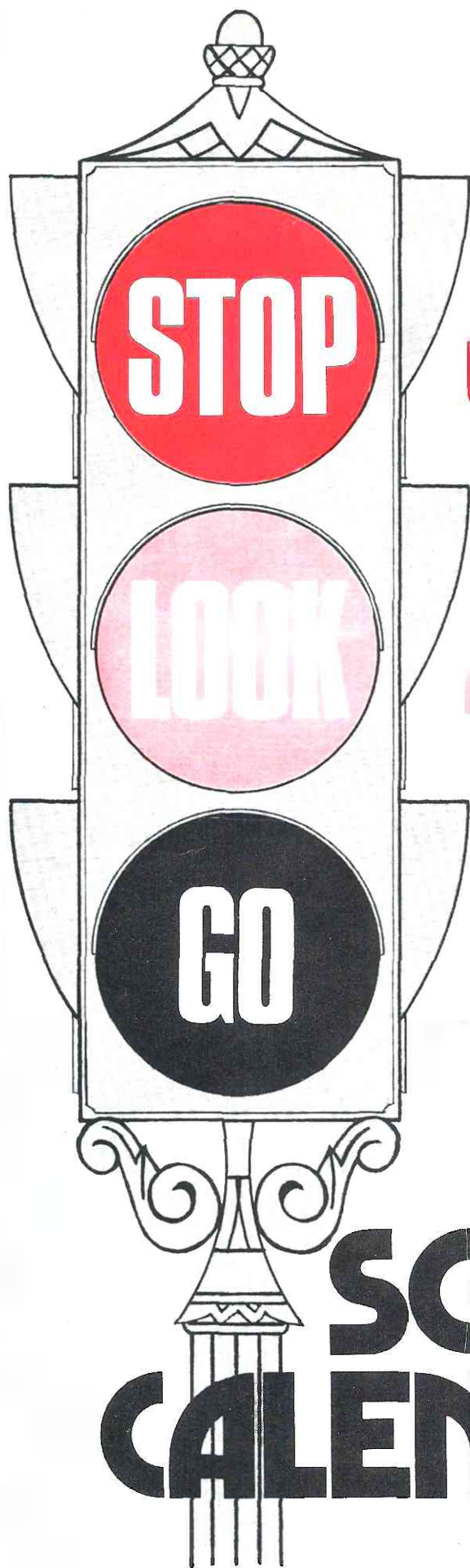
THE CANADIAN

AUGUST/SEPTEMBER 1973

leader



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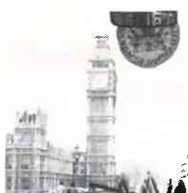
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JAMES F. MACKIE, Editor

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COVER



In Spanish, the word, *amigo*, means friend. It is, therefore, appropriate that our latest venture into international aid should be called **Operation Amigo**. With the Can-Carib Project successfully completed, Canadian Scouting has now agreed to sponsor a four-year project in the Bolivarian Area of South America that involves financing the salaries and administration and travel costs of two, full-time, professional workers. Information on how you and your boys can help, through **The Canadian Scout Brotherhood Fund**, can be found on page 23.

Cover by Bruce Rawlins, Graphouse, Ottawa

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SUPPLY SERVICES



NEWS



We are in the process of distributing the 1973/1974 edition of Supply Services catalogue. This year, in an attempt to ensure that every registered member of Scouting receives a copy, Scout councils across Canada have kindly agreed to help. Different methods will be adopted in different areas. Among these are:

- by mail, to members individually, immediately following registration.
- by mail in bulk, to the group committee, immediately following registration — for each member of group.
- by District or Regional Service Teams.
- by leaders or groups who will be asked to collect catalogues from Scout offices where it is convenient to do so.
- by Scout field executives.

In addition, a limited quantity will be sent to Scout dealers for giving to new members.

We take pleasure in calling your attention to the new line of wind-breakers illustrated in the new catalogue — they are well designed, attractive and durable. We think they will prove to be very popular garments.

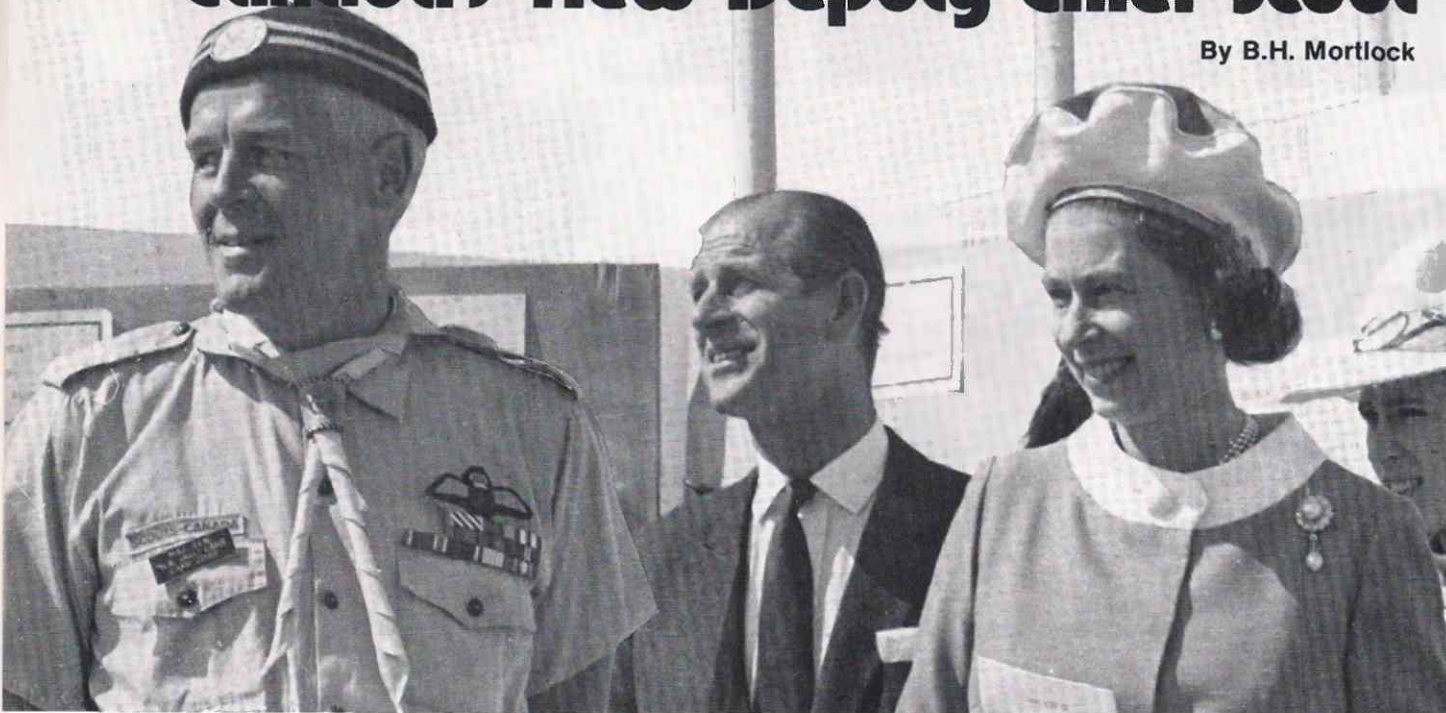
A new line of award items is illustrated on page 6 — these are very attractive and are up to date in design.

Scout Calendar 1974 is now available for distribution — make sure your group benefits by using this popular fund-raising item this year — contact your Scout Office NOW — a total of 345,000 1973 calendars were sold — this year we hope to reach the 400,000 mark.

We are pleased to advise customers in the Saskatoon area that they can now obtain all their Scouting requirements, including uniform, books, badges, gifts, awards, camping equipment, flags, crests and pennants from the newly appointed Scout Shop at 508 — 12th Street, Saskatoon. Scout supplies are no longer available at "Eaton's" and the "Bay" who have kindly relinquished their Scout departments in order that a centralized and more complete service can be provided through The Scout Shop.

Canada's New Deputy Chief Scout

By B.H. Mortlock



Canada's Chief Scout, Governor-General Roland C. Michener, C.C., C.M.M., C.D., on the recommendation of the National Council of Boy Scouts of Canada, has been pleased to appoint Major-General William Keir Carr as Deputy Chief Scout.

Having been privileged for a period of several years to be closely associated with the new Deputy Chief Scout in the affairs of Arctic Scouting, nothing could have given me greater pleasure than to accept the invitation of the Editor of *The Canadian Leader* to write a resume of General Carr's distinguished career for readers of this magazine.

A native of Grand Bank, Newfoundland — and right and properly proud of the fact — General Carr (or Bill, as he prefers to be called) was born in 1923. His introduction to the Boy Scout Movement came during his boyhood as a member of his home-town troop, in which he served as troop leader and assistant Scoutmaster. This association has continued to the present time, with only intermittent breaks due to the exigencies of educational and career demands.

He joined the Royal Canadian Air Force in 1941, which would make him 18 years old, and was trained as a pilot. This career became not only a profession but something of a personal obsession, and in pursuing it he has logged almost 15,000 hours of flying time in no less than 160 different types of aircraft.

In 1942 he was in the United Kingdom attached to 541 Squadron of the Royal Air Force, later serving with 683 Photo-Reconnaissance Squadron. For outstanding service as a Spitfire pilot (the indomitable aircraft that turned the tide in the Battle of Britain) Bill Carr was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Returning to Canada in 1945, General Carr joined 413 Squadron in Ottawa, one of the principal functions of which was to carry out Arctic surveys, and participate in such exotic northern manoeuvres as the "Muskox" summer expedition and the winter "Beetle" expedition.

Having attended Mount Allison University in New Brunswick, prior to joining the air force, General Carr later took applied science courses at the Institute of

Technology in Rochester, N.Y., in preparation for his joining the Central Experimental and Proving Establishment, in charge of photographic research and development.

Between 1951 and 1953 he served as an operations staff officer with Air Transport Command, later attending RCAF Staff College in Toronto, followed by flying duties with 426 Transport Squadron.

One of the most exciting posts filled by Bill Carr was that of Commander of 412 (VIP) Squadron at Rockcliffe in Ottawa, and in his three years with this command he had the honour to pilot many important figures, including Queen Elizabeth, Princess Margaret and General Charles de Gaulle. He was also pilot for the then Prime Minister, John Diefenbaker, on his round-the-world tour in 1958.

In 1960, in the Congo, General Carr organized and commanded the first multi-national air force under the aegis of the United Nations and, returning to Canada on the completion of this project, was posted as Commanding Officer at RCAF base Namao, just north of Edmonton.

While General Carr had served, wherever possible, on Scout group committees at his various postings, it was at Namao that he became associated with the then Arctic and Northern Committee of the Alberta Provincial Council, with responsibility for the operation of Scouting in the Mackenzie District of the Northwest Territories. Under his direction and with the cooperation of the National Committee on Arctic and Northern Scouting an era of brisk expansion in Arctic Scouting got underway.

After attending National Defence College at Kingston, Ontario, Bill joined the planning staff of the new Mobile Command in Montreal and a year later was posted to Defence Headquarters in Ottawa as Director General — Air Forces.

This latter appointment was both fortunate and opportune for Boy Scouts of Canada. While in Montreal he had served on the Quebec Arctic and Northern Committee, and it so happened that at this time Air Vice-Marshal C.H. Greenway (who had succeeded Air Vice-Marshal J.B. Harvey as chairman of the National Committee on

Arctic and Northern Scouting) found it necessary to resign to pursue other activities, and General Carr readily agreed to join the national committee and was promptly elected its chairman.

His appointment as Commander of Canadian Forces Training Command at Winnipeg in no way lessened his interest and he continued to serve from mid-Canada as chairman of the committee.

It might be well to insert at this point something that happened a couple of years before Bill Carr joined the National Committee. Mr. Ben Sivertz, the Commissioner for the Northwest Territories and an active member of the committee, suggested that we stage a jamboree in the Arctic, a suggestion which at the time seemed to be a flight into wishful thinking and something of a forlorn hope. Again General Carr's chairmanship of the committee proved opportune and served to spur the suggestion towards reality. The First Arctic and Northern Jamboree was held at Yellowknife in 1968, just prior to General Carr's appointment to Training Command.

As the one charged with the actual planning of the Jamboree, I found Bill Carr a dynamic leader, and as the jamboree arrangements moved forward I began to realize that here was a man who refused to be daunted by any problem, no matter how insoluble it appeared. His ready answer, time and again, when I presented him with knotty problems which appeared to have no solution would always be, "no sweat" and, believe me, he was right, because every problem did have a solution, and he found it.

"No sweat" became a byword with all of us who worked closely with him in the preparation and carrying out of this first jamboree in the Arctic.

The Jamboree was a huge success. Through his influence, the Federal Government and, specially, the Honourable Arthur Laing, then Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, made it possible to use military aircraft to ferry to Yellowknife some 500 Eskimo, Indian and white Scouts living in the Arctic communities. Another 500 Scouts from the ten Provinces came by commercial aircraft.

So great was the success of the First Arctic Jamboree that, two years hence, a meeting of Northern Scouters demanded another, and General Carr insisted their wishes be met, despite the massive organizational problems involved. I don't know whether he is psychic or not, but it turned out that Her Majesty the Queen, Prince Philip, the Prince of Wales and Princess Anne were to be in Canada that summer of 1970, and the government decided the Jamboree was a worthy event to be included on their itinerary. Again the impossible seemed to face those of us charged with its organization, and again General Carr's "No sweat" saw us through many emergencies. Like its predecessor, the Second Arctic and Northern Jamboree was a huge success, and Her Majesty stayed on the site talking to the Scouts a half hour after her scheduled departure time.

And so for the second time I had the rare privilege and unequalled experience of serving as Assistant to the Camp Chief — General Carr. If any of you could have had the experience, you, too, would be as great a Carr booster as I am, and as delighted with his appointment as Deputy Chief Scout.

A year after the 1970 Jamboree Bill Carr was named Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations, for the North American Air Defence Command at Colorado Springs, a post from which he has recently returned to become Chief Air Operations at Defence Headquarters in Ottawa.

With the demise of the National Committee on Arctic and Northern Scouting (when the new Northwest Territories Council was formed under General Carr's earnest

prompting), he became a Vice-President and then First Vice-President of the National Council, a post he has now relinquished to become Deputy Chief Scout.

General Carr is a family man and is married to Elaine Mulligan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Mulligan of Ottawa. The Carrs have three children: Virginia, age 23, a graduate of Western University at London, Ont.; David, age 20, now at the University of Winnipeg, (and wouldn't you know it) working in the Arctic for the summer; and Peter, age 18, who has just graduated from High School in Colorado Springs, and who will enter Grade XIII on his return to Ottawa this fall.

The whole family is sports and outdoors oriented. Camping, fishing, skiing and golf are among their favourite pursuits in this area.

One of General Carr's proudest achievements, and one which gave him untold satisfaction, occurred when he was Commander of Training Command. Under his leadership, the command raised sufficient money to build a school complex in a small village in Ghana, which also included a village water system. He also helped organize a school band, and the inevitable, a Boy Scout troop. An event he considers a highlight of his life was the privilege of flying to Ghana to officially open the school and to be made Honorary Life Chief of the Agbeve District in Ghana.

I join with more than a quarter of a million members of the Scout Movement in Canada in wishing him great success in the demanding task Boy Scouts of Canada has called upon him to perform.

The author retired in 1972 as Director of Relationships and Information Services at National Headquarters and was ordained a Deacon in the Anglican Church of Canada. He is presently assistant rector, St. Matthias Church, Ottawa.

5

FROM THE RETIRING DEPUTY CHIEF SCOUT

The last two years have been short but full. I have had an unequalled opportunity to meet thousands of adults involved in Scouting, in hundreds of communities in Canada. And yet there are so many more whom I didn't get to know and I regret that this dream was impossible.

I find that people in Scouting are more devoted to their duties than in any other movement I have known. We all sense the magic that can enter a boy's life when he experiences the Scout program in association with his buddies and an understanding adult leader. Regardless of our job in Scouting, we must remember that the action is at the boy-leader level and every move we make should be directed to making the job of the leader easier, more productive and more fun.

The brightest hope for our program in the future is offered by the fine, dedicated young people who, when given responsibility, have a greater commitment than any previous generation.

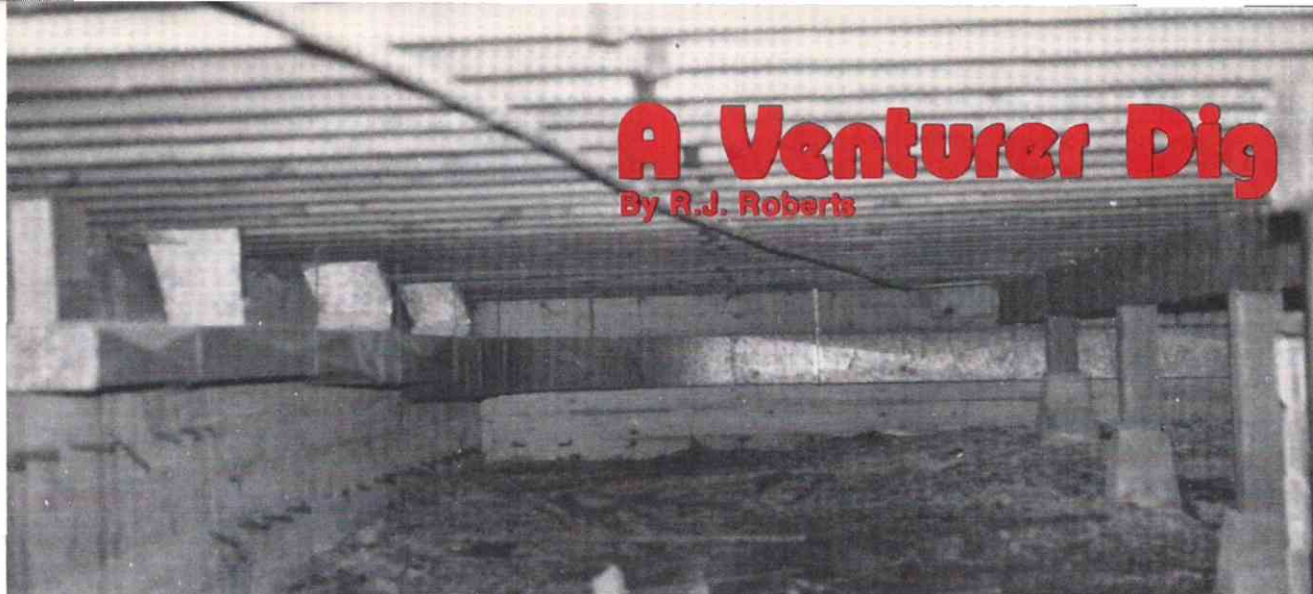
General Bill Carr, nominee as Deputy Chief Scout, will bring our organization a wealth of administrative experience and the vitality to get things done. I am confident that, with his leadership and the strength of the adult organization I have seen in depth across the country, Scouting in Canada will expand to give millions of boys in the future an unforgettable experience.



A.W. Denny
Deputy Chief Scout

A Venturer Dig

By R.J. Roberts



Several months ago I mentioned briefly that I would tell the whole story of the project being carried out by the 29th St. Helen's Venturer Company of Vancouver, B.C. Well, now it can be told and, as Venturer projects go, this one was quite remarkable. This company actually dug themselves a new home under their sponsor's church. Here's how it happened.

Back in May of 1972, the Venturers decided that the group could use more space for projects, games, meetings and for storing their equipment and so, at a group committee meeting later that month, they got the necessary go-ahead and an advisory committee consisting of an architect, a contractor and a lawyer.

The plan was that they would dig out a large part of the unexcavated area underneath the existing church, which was then a crawl space about three feet deep, until they had a regular-size area in which to hold their meetings.

At the early meetings, it was estimated that some 350 square yards of earth would have to be moved out of the area although, later, it was to prove closer to 550 square yards. The work started in June when the Venturers dug down to what would be the new floor level so that the doorways could be cut into the old concrete walls and an access created through which the earth could be removed.

A local construction company loaned a conveyor belt and this made the removal of earth from basement to ground-floor level a great deal easier.

Since the floor above was supported by concrete and wood pillars, a new means of support was designed in the form of steel beams, with only three supporting columns rather than the dozen or so that had previously

been required. The excavating progressed through the summer and fall and, finally, was completed around the middle of October — it had required some 3000 man hours to do so. The Venturers provided 1500 man hours, the group leaders about 800, Cubs and Scouts 500, and fathers and friends about 200.

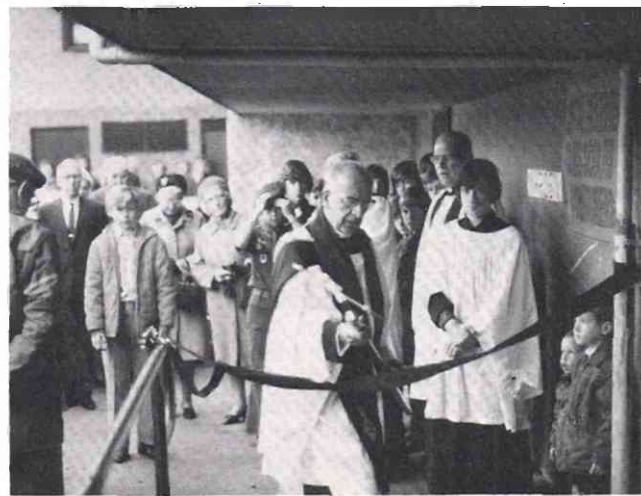
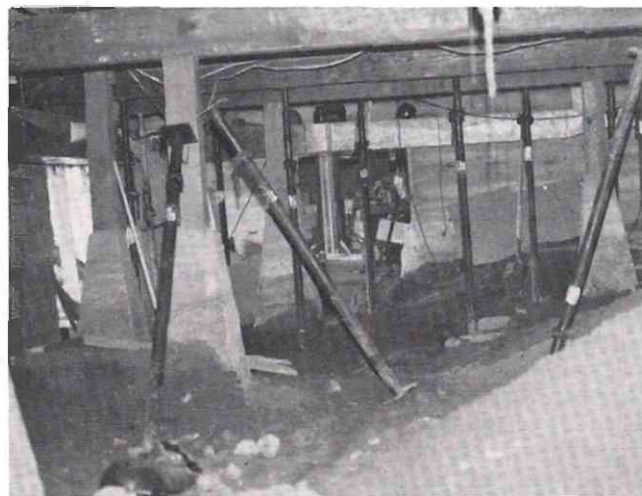
With the space now clear and the conveyor removed, work moved ahead on forms for the concrete footings and foundation, and some 28 yards of concrete was mixed in a small electric mixer. On November 2 the floor was poured and the finishing began.

Concrete stairs had to be made, metal door frames installed and doors hung, electric wiring installed throughout, handrails installed, gyproc ceiling and walls installed, and cupboards built for the Cub equipment.

A washroom was installed and the work bench, tool storage and canoe-repair area have all been relocated, making most use of the new space. What the Venturers and their helpers have created is an open room, 40' x 45', with three posts supporting a nine-foot ceiling, one pair of double doors leading out to the parking lot and a single door leading back to the original basement area. All, as you can see from the pictures, is well lighted and freshly painted, providing ample room for this group's many activities.

In addition, they have another area, 32' x 45', but just 3½ feet deep which is lighted and used to store canoes and camping equipment.

The new hall was officially opened on Sunday, February 25, 1973, and the parents and general public, as well as the many people who helped make it all possible, were invited to the dedication ceremony and served refreshments as they toured the place.



Writing about such an undertaking after its completion is somewhat of an anticlimax and really doesn't do justice to the time and effort that went into this tremendous project.

Quite early after the work began, it had to be halted because the city refused to issue the necessary permit and a number of weeks went by before one was issued, and then only after much persistence by the advisor and committee men of the 29th.

Work also had to stop from time to time as money ran out. When this happened, a fund-raising event was staged, such as a paper drive or flower show or a request for donations from parents and friends. Despite these setbacks, the job was done and the hall is now being used regularly by Cubs, Scouts and Venturers of the 29th St. Helen's Church. The reason it was done is because many people worked hard, many others donated money, material and labour and, of course, because the Venturers had a project that they wanted to see through to the end.

You may feel that this project took all the Venturers' time, but not so. This company canoes some 300 miles of rugged water every year, and construction year was no exception, and the canoes they use are ones they built themselves.

Their plans for 1973? Well, they intend to build three more canoes, which will give them a total of twelve. They have been involved in an extensive skiing program, and active canoeing started last March. Two of the Venturers who have earned their Queen's Venturer Award will, through special arrangement with The Scout Association of Great Britain, have the award presented to them at the British Queen's Venturer Ceremony in Windsor Castle. During the summer, the Venturers will have been working on a five-day trip to Cape Scott at the northern end of Vancouver Island and the results of this adventure will be submitted as an entry for the 1973 edition of the Amory Adventure Award. Finally, they plan some co-ed canoeing activities with the Sea Rangers of R.S. *Triumph*, and that looks like a pretty fair program.

The 29th is a very active group of Venturers; they run a year-round program of exciting, adventurous activities and have a steady membership of some 20 young men and two very fine advisors, Lee Wilks and Drew Wood, who work with the company to make sure it is successful in meeting the needs of its members.

So a tip of the hat to the 29th and continued good Venturing. And if some other Venturer company has a story to tell, please let us know so we can share it across the country.



Venturer Resource Material

It's just a year ago since the *Canadian Venturer Handbook* was introduced along with the updated Venturer program, and indications are that both the program and the handbook have been well received by companies right across the country.

The *Canadian Venturer Handbook* was the first of the new publications produced to support the revised program and contains all the essential information for understanding the Venturer program and helping to make company operations exciting, adventurous and challenging.

Further support for the program is in the *Treasurer's Record Book*, the *Secretary's Record Book*, the *Company Log Book* and the individual *Pocket Record Book for Venturers*.

The newest piece of resource material available to Venturers is the *Executive Workbook*. Designed primarily for company presidents, vice-presidents and advisors, this workbook contains such information as: the executive meetings, how to prepare for them, how to operate them, when to hold them, and the type of business to deal with at the meetings.

Similar information can be found on company business meetings, and monthly, agenda-building pages help company officers prepare for their meetings in a systematic way.

Also in this publication is useful information on training sessions for company officers, monthly program planning, district sharing sessions, and how to plan for major superactivities.

For Venturer advisors, the recently introduced *Venturer Advisor Training Kit* will be most useful. It contains a cassette recording which explains Venturing and a series of resource papers all designed to inform the advisor of those things he needs to know to help him successfully operate a Venturer company. The final section of the kit is a step-by-step outline of an annual officer training session which each advisor is asked to consider for his new officers.

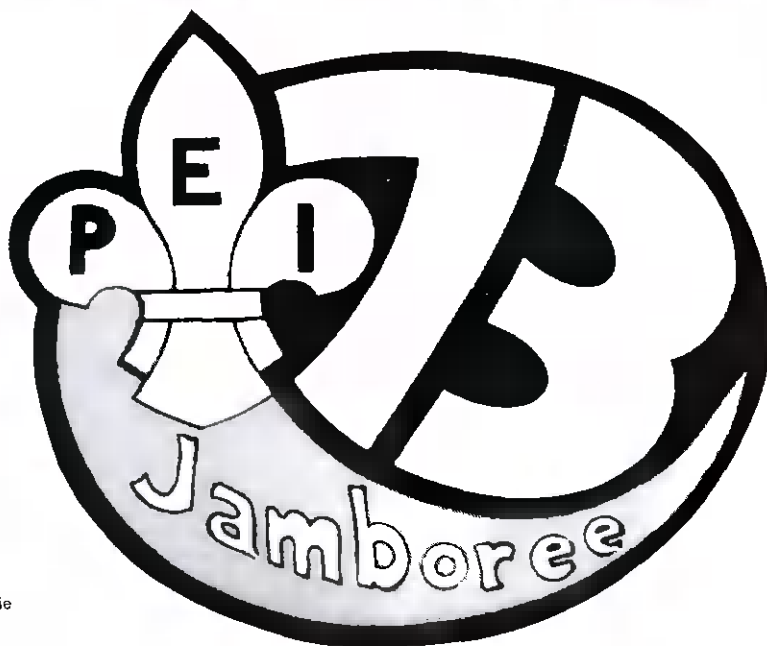
Also available are the new Venturer pamphlets, *Your Son and Venturing* and *Join Us in Venturing*.

Now is the time to get Venturing off and running for a new season of activities; and numerous, varied resources are available to help you do this successfully. Check with your local Scout office, Scout supply outlet or write to Supply Services at National Headquarters in Ottawa. Let's make it big in Venturing this year.



By Jim Mackie

Photos by Barry MacGillivray & Jim Mackie



Prince Edward Island's original inhabitants, the Micmac Indians, called their home *Epageit* or *Abegweit* which in their language meant "cradled in the waves." They also called it *Mine-goo* meaning *The Island* and the latter name is the one used by most Islanders today, to identify home.

The first European to land on P.E.I. was Jacques Cartier who visited in 1534. During the French period of ownership, the Island was called Ile St. Jean and later when the British took possession, they called it St. John's Island. In 1798 it was given its present name in honour of Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, whose daughter was to become Queen Victoria.

This year, *The Island* is celebrating the 100th Anniversary of its entry into Confederation on July 1, 1873, when it became the seventh province of the new Dominion of Canada. Historically, P.E.I. has the distinction of being the birthplace of Canada, for it was in Charlottetown in 1864 that the Fathers of Confederation held their first meeting.

Because their Island was celebrating a birthday this year, the Scouts of P.E.I. decided to throw a king-size

birthday party and because a party is no fun without guests, they decided to send out invitations to brother Scouts in other provinces to come along and join in the fun.

So it was that when Lieutenant-Governor J. George MacKay and Premier Alex B. Campbell arrived on the campsite at 10 a.m., Monday, July 30, to officially open the 3rd Prince Edward Island Provincial Jamboree, there were nearly 1,000 Scouts, Venturers, Scouters and guests from all over Canada on hand to give them an enthusiastic welcome.

Early morning skies had been threatening but as the official ceremony was getting underway, the sun broke through and as each sub-camp marched into position with flags flying, Argus and Buffalo aircraft from Canadian Forces Base Summerside buzzed the camp.

Premier Campbell, a former King's Scout and Scouter who as a Scout attended the '49 Canadian Jamboree at Connaught Ranges in Ottawa, brought greetings and good wishes from the Provincial Government and Lieutenant-Governor MacKay declared the Jamboree officially open.



New Brunswick Sea Scout Mike Stubbart met the honoured guests. L to R: Camp Chief Al Rogers, Lt-Governor MacKay, Premier Campbell and Deputy Camp Chief Brian Scott.



Canadian Forces Argus aircraft "buzzing" the opening ceremony.

Other opening ceremony events included a water skiing show and a parachute jump by Canadian Forces personnel, with pick-up by helicopter.

The Jamboree was held at the provincial campsite, Camp Buchan, from July 29 to August 4, with the Provincial President, Brigadier-General A.W. "Al" Rogers as Camp Chief and Provincial Commissioner Brian Scott as Deputy Camp Chief.

Camp Buchan is located some 30 miles east of Charlottetown on the Northumberland Strait, the beautiful body of water that separates P.E.I. from the Mainland. Now a year-round campsite, the property was donated to Scouting in 1938 by a former lieutenant-governor and dedicated to the then Governor-General of Canada, Lord Tweesmuir (the novelist, John Buchan). The permanent buildings on the 75-acre site are winterized and are in use every weekend of the year by Cubs, Scouts and Venturers. Charlottetown schools also use the site to operate their unique and highly successful *School of the Outdoors*.

In preparation for the Jamboree and with the assistance of LIP grants, land was cleared and comfort stations, and washing and shower facilities were erected in each sub-camp area.

Prince Edward Island may be Canada's smallest province but they came up with a king-size jamboree pro-

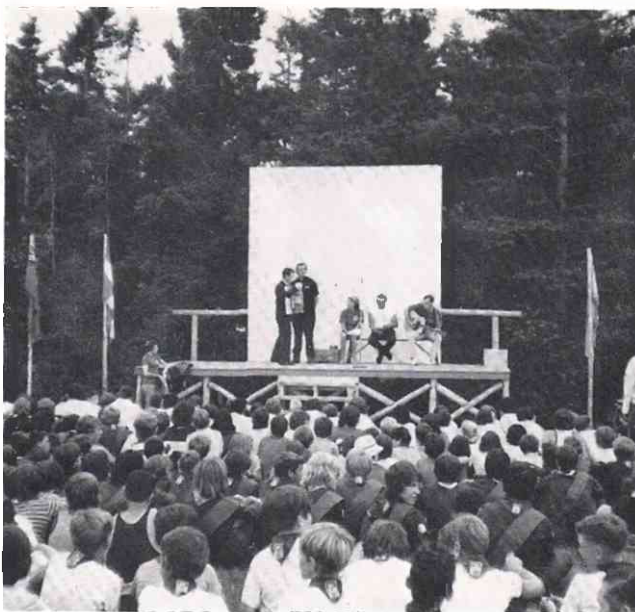


Dolphin Sub-Camp Chief, Brigadier-General Bill Reid presenting jamboree crests and T-shirts.

gram that had participants on the move from morning 'til night.

Although the aquatic program was dependent on the tide conditions, there was something for everyone, from the expert to the non-swimmer — logrolling contests, raft races, doughnut races, jousting tournaments, water skiing, skin diving and supervised, free swimming periods. And with the new fleet of 20 sixteen-foot, moulded fiberglass canoes, two sailing craft and one power boat which were presented to the Camp this year by the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce as a Centennial gift, plus a smaller fleet of paddle boats, everyone was able to get out on the salt water. Special canoe instruction took place along with other activities, at Wood Islands, fifteen miles from Camp and within hailing distance of the docking facilities of the ferry to Nova Scotia. Arrangements were even made with the ferry authorities to allow boys to travel over and back at no charge.

For the sports minded, there was volleyball, softball, soccer, badminton, horseshoes, sacket, fencing, flag



The ecumenical church service.

football, field hockey, trampoline and an enormous pushball that kept showing up mysteriously each night in the Camp Chief's tent. Tetherball poles were located throughout the Camp and the only time they were still was when it was just too dark to use them. Many of the team sports drew large crowds and took on all the excitement and competition of a World Series, Grey Cup or Stanley Cup Game.

Each Scout and leader spent two full days out of camp on special events — the first at Wood Islands for water activities and the second on a bus tour which included a stop at the famous Cavendish Beach on the Island's north shore, lunch at North Rustico, visit to Woodleigh to see the famous replicas of well-known European castles and then on to Charlottetown for dinner and a tour of the city on an English, double-decker bus.

Evening programs included inter-camp hospitality, live stage shows and full length movie features, with the piece de resistance being the Friday night Horrorama spectacular — three spine chillers that went on until well after midnight. The night the movie "The Great Race" was shown, even though the rain started to come down in buckets, the boys insisted the show must go on and well covered in rainwear and plastic, stayed to the bitter end.



Honest Ernie's Bargain Mart was always busy.

(Continued on page 16)

Welcome to Beavering

By Gordon Hanna



Beavers is a simple, flexible, positive, group experience with the key idea of sharing. That is Beavering!

Two years ago Beavers was just an idea. In Winnipeg parents were asking for a program for their young sons who were five, six and seven years of age. The boys wanted to be involved but no program existed for boys of this age. A new program was needed — something that would meet the needs of the boys and that would be a lot of fun. The theme would have to be something that was close to nature; something that the boys could become part of and live in fantasy with; something that was warm, cuddly, friendly and eager — magic was in the air — and then — beavers, yes, that's it. . . THAT'S IT! Beavers. . . BEAVERS-CANADA.

It was Alan Jones a Winnipeg Scout Field Executive, who developed the first page of ideas about Beavering. And Beavering is the perfect concept. Six Beavers live together in a lodge. A group of lodges form a colony for the beavers, and for us. A beaver lives in a pond and so we'll call our meeting place the Pond. When a boy first comes to a colony meeting at the Pond, he'll be a kit, which is a baby beaver. Beavers are such busy animals. They build lodges and dams, find food to cut and eat, and they store extra food at the bottom of the pond for all to share during the winter months. They are eager animals.

Our boys will be eager, too. When a kit learns the promise, law, opening ceremony (tail slap) and closing ceremony (lodging), he'll be invested as an Eager Beaver. He will receive a blue scarf which he will wear with his blue and brown uniform. The colours of the uniform symbolize nature. The blue stands for the water and the sky. The brown stands for the earth and the beaver's coat. The Beavers-Canada crest and the boy's lodge patch are the only crests worn on the uniform. The program is kept simple.

Once the boy is invested, he will begin his Eager Beaver years. Each boy receives a series of different-coloured tails as recognition that he is getting older and that he is doing things better. Twice during the year a boy makes a new coloured tail, which is worn on the back of the hat. As many boys say, "It makes me look more like a real beaver."

When a Beaver is between seven-and-a-half and eight years of age, he is introduced to the Wolf Cub program by Kees, a Cub who comes to Beavers to help, and by the Cub leaders. It is during a swimming-up ceremony that the Busy Beaver is struck by lightning and changes mystically into a Wolf Cub. Swimming-up ceremonies generally are held twice a year, in late fall and early spring.

A colony usually has 24 Beavers and five Beaver leaders. For every six boys there must be at least one leader to maintain the quality of the program and the personal interaction. The leaders need to be youthful and bubbling over with Beaver spirit. Generally, the leaders have been students and parents of the Beavers. The Beavers have truly enjoyed the young leaders. Their freshness and energy are captivating and stimulating. Many of the young leaders are in the older Scouting sections. In Beavers they are returning the leadership they receive, and by wearing their uniform they represent a possible future for the Beavers.

A Beaver leader can be fourteen years of age or over. At least one leader must be eighteen years old. It is suggested that each colony have at least one male leader.

Most Beaver leaders are new to programming for group activities and are new to the Scouting Movement. They

have a great love for young boys, a desire to give them a positive group experience and are willing to commit themselves to four hours per week. A leader needs to use imagination and creative abilities. We have these abilities; we just have to let them loose. The spontaneity of the boys and the design of the Beaver program allows for open, free expression. Leaders must participate with the boys in all activities, for it is their example that sets the atmosphere for a colony.

Potential leaders are introduced to Beavering in a personal discussion for it is only through a personal meeting that the true spirit of Beavering can be transferred. BEAVERS IS CAUGHT — NOT TAUGHT. Kit #1 and Kit #2 are the resource material for Beaver leaders.

Beaver leaders work as a team to organize programs and to operate the colony. All the functions of the colony are shared among the leaders. All are equally responsible for the success of the colony.

It is hard to tell who has more fun at a colony meeting — the Beavers or the leaders. One Beaver said to his mother, "Mummy, you don't know what you're missing by not being a Beaver leader."

Leaders in an area gather together to "share" with others what is happening in their colony and to discuss ideas from other colonies. If you share with me and I share with you, then and only then can we have a Sharing Session.

The first colony was started quietly in Winnipeg; then a second, and a sixth, and a sixtieth. In May, 1972, the Beaver program was adopted by the National Council, Boy Scouts of Canada, as a three-year experimental program. Beavers was introduced to 15 councils by the National Beaver Team at a national Beaver Conference in September, 1972, and now there are over 5,300 Beavers across Canada. Beavers is growing in a quality, well-organized manner with an abundance of enthusiasm, sharing and fun. Each council applies to and is selected by their provincial council to operate the Beaver program. The careful implementation of Beavers in each council and with each new leader will ensure the success of Beavers.

Beavers work toward the same ideals as the other four Scouting programs, which seek to help boys develop into better men and citizens in our community by their physical, mental and social development.

The key word of Beavering is Sharing. If a young boy learns to love and share, then he will carry this belief through life. He will definitely be on his way to making the world a better place. A boy learns to share through cooperation and team effort. He learns to share through giving himself and what he has. That is why the promise, law and motto are fundamental to a young boy.

Beavers is a vibrant, exciting and fun program for young boys. It must always be geared and operated to meet the needs of the boys.

The light in Beaverland is now on. The fire is glowing. You may "catch" the spirit of Beavering and take it to your community. With your enthusiasm, you can make it a roaring bonfire. There is a uniqueness about Beavering that penetrates the atmosphere — the gentleness of the leaders — the wide-open eyes of a Beaver — the love — the sharing — the positive experience — the creativity.

Welcome to the mystical world of Beavering!

GORDON HANNA was the original member of the Beaver project-team in Winnipeg. He now is working at National Headquarters in Ottawa to promote Beavering across Canada.



BEAVERS, BEAVERS, BEAVERS,
SHARING, SHARING, SHARING

NEEDS OF BOYS 5 TO 8 YEARS OF AGE

- * I can do
- * I am getting bigger
- * I want to be involved
- * I want to be successful
- * I can learn
- * I can remember

BEAVER OBJECTIVES

- developing an awareness of nature
- developing an awareness of God and fellowmen
- allowing a means of personal creative expression
- giving a feeling of belonging
- developing a sense of SHARING
- having an energy outlet
- experiencing positive group activities
- learning through FUN
- being happy
- showing love
- showing joy

11

BEAVER PROMISE

I promise to love God and to help take care of the world.

BEAVER LAW

A Beaver has fun, works hard and helps his family and friends.

PROGRAM BACKGROUND

- The Story — *The Friends of the Forest*
 Resources — The local edition of the Beaver Bag
 — Sharing Sessions

PROGRAM THEMES

- Nature
 Learning to play together
- Creative Activities
 Spiritual Fellowship

BEAVER RECOGNITIONS

Tail Level	Tail Colour	Definition
1. Eager Beaver	— Neckerchief	
2. Discovering	— Yellow Tail	Learning
3. Growing	— Green Tail	Inquiring
4. Building	— Blue Tail	Developing
5. Exploring	— Red Tail	Investigating
6. Busy Beaver	— White Tail	Helping

Let's Go Skiing — Cross-Country

By T.W. (Tom) Pickering, Troop Scouter
31st Tiger Troop, Calgary

Cross-country skiing is one of the fastest-growing sports in the world today. It is not expensive and a most enjoyable winter sport for all ages. The Rocky Mountain area is one of the most scenic areas in the world and, for some of us, it's right on our doorstep.

Most cross-country skiing is done on the hiking trails which are all over the park, clearly marked and easy to follow. They open vast areas of wilderness which few people see in the winter time. Most of the trips are made as day outings and, with the proper ski equipment, a lot of miles can be covered in a short time.

Cross-country skiing is not expensive.

A complete outfit of skis, poles and boots can be purchased for less than \$75, which will give excellent service and satisfaction. This cost can be further reduced, as you will see later, if you and your boys want to ski "on the cheap." It will also make an excellent troop or company project at minimal cost to the boys.

OK. Let's go skiing "on the cheap." Here's what to get and what to do when you get it:

REQUIREMENTS

1. **One pair of wooden skis** — look around the neighborhood, up in the attic, in the rafters of the garage. There are lots of them that haven't been used for years, and are stored and forgotten.
2. **One pair of bindings** — old-style cable harness that lets the heel rise up off the ski when skiing. They may be on that old pair of skis you scrounged. If not, buy a set for \$5 to \$10, depending on what you like.
3. **One pair of ski poles** — the lighter the better. Bamboo is the cheapest.
4. **One pair of ski boots** — sole must be flexible and bend like a walking boot. Hiking boots are fine if the sole is sturdy and the boots are well made.

If you have the skis then let's get to work.

PROCEDURE

1. Check the skis for cracks or splits in the wood. If they can't be repaired to original condition, discard them because a broken ski, five miles from camp in five feet of snow, is no picnic.
2. Remove the bindings and all other metal screws and clamps, including broken-off screws.
3. Remove any steel edging and check for broken screws. Do this carefully as you may wish to replace the edging if you have the proper tools to do the job.
4. Cut down the skis on a power saw (or use a block plane) until they are 2¼ to 2½ inches wide throughout. Check your bindings **before** you cut the skis to make sure you can still screw them down safely. Bindings may hang over the edge but that is OK.
5. Clean the bottom of the skis down to the bare wood. Remove **all** the old wax and plastic coating. This is a **must** as you will see later when putting on the new finish.
6. Finish off the **top** of the skis with varnish, urethane, paint and decorations to suit yourself.
7. Install your bindings and adjust them to your boots. Boots should hold securely in the toe plate with the heel moving up and down freely. Make sure all screws fit well and will not fall out during use.

Now you have to prepare the bottom of the skis so you can go up and down the hills with ease. This is the secret of enjoyable cross-country skiing. It enables you to climb hills "straight ahead", while others are side-stepping or herringboning. You will also go down the hills like a bat!

Purchase the following waxes at any cross-country ski outlet or Youth Hostel Shop. **Do not** use down-hill waxes as they will not work properly.

PREPARING THE SKIS

1. Apply **ski primer** to the bare wood. This is a tar-like substance, sticks to everything: hands, face, clothes —

so be careful. When evenly applied, heat with a blow torch or propane torch in a small area, starting at the tip and working downward, smoothing it out with lint-free cloth as you go. Don't burn yourself.

2. Apply a good coating of **orange base wax** on top of the above coating and smooth it out the same way.
3. You now have a base on which to put your **day wax**. The two steps above should be repeated as often as necessary as the base will wear off with use. Day wax should be applied when you arrive at the ski area as temperature and snow conditions dictate the type of wax to be used. You should also purchase a cork to smooth the wax and a scraper to remove the wax, when required.

WAXING THE SKIS

There are many types of waxes available, to meet all types of snow conditions. They come in different degrees of hardness and consistency for different conditions. Basically, the harder and sharper the snow, the harder the wax must be. The crystals of the snow bite into the wax in order to provide traction for going up hill and, on the downhill ride, friction with the snow causes a thin film of water to form under the ski, letting you slide freely. Use the type of wax that is most satisfactory to you. When wax is applied to the ski it must be well rubbed with a cork or by hand until smooth and even. Old wax may be stripped off with a scraper without harming the base wax. Carry your waxes on the trail with you as you may have to change wax during the day.



Boots

A proper, cross-country ski boot is recommended as this is the most comfortable and durable. Hiking boots may be used providing they have a sturdy sole that won't buckle in the ski bindings. A groove may be cut into the heel to accept the cable binding. Test them before venturing far afield. Use liberal amounts of water-proofing to keep your feet dry.

Books

There are some excellent books available on cross-country skiing from book stores and libraries. They are by Coldwell, Bradley, Sierra Club and others, and should be read before proceeding to the mountains.

Clubs

The two major clubs in Calgary, the Foothills Nordic Ski Club and the Canadian Youth Hostels, conduct many guided tours every weekend and membership is very reasonable.

Courses

The Adult Recreation Department gives three excellent courses during the winter. Many aspects of skiing are taught, including avalanche theory, first aid, navigation, snow make-up, waxing and others.

Safety

Mountain travel in winter is very beautiful but it can be dangerous. Follow these simple rules for safety:

1. Travel with at least three others on trips in case of an accident.
2. Register **in** and **out** with the Warden so your destination is known in case of injury or storms.
3. Carry a map and compass and know how to use them.
4. Carry a small first-aid kit.
5. Carry waterproof matches for emergency.
6. Carry a snack-pack of high-calorie food to ward off hunger and fatigue.
7. Wear the proper clothes. Many layers are best; you can take them off or put them on as required. Don't get caught short; you can freeze to death very quickly in mountain winds and snow storms.
8. Use your head regarding avalanches, crevices and dangerous areas. Stupidity is the biggest killer of all. There you have it, Give it a try — I know you won't be sorry (or at home on the weekend, either). See you on the trail. Good luck and good Scouting!



DISPLAY TRANSPARENCIES

By R.E. Milks

This article is the first of a series of practical "how-to's" that can be used to promote and publicize Scouting.

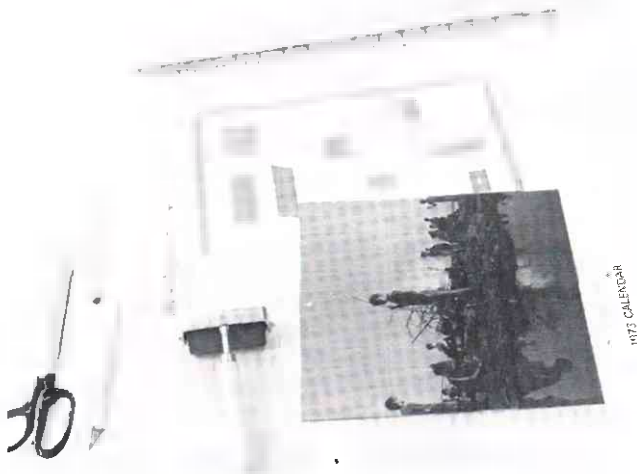
We are purposely using relatively economical and easily found materials in this series so that the items can be made by anyone.

A good program is the front line of good public relations. The second is to tell people what we are doing. Use some or all of these "how-to's" to tell Scouting's story to your community.

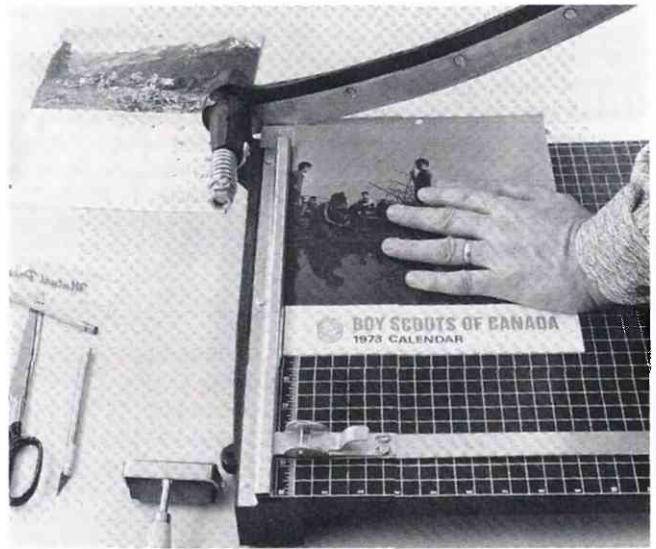
DISPLAY TRANSPARENCIES are quickly and easily made using transparent, self-adhesive plastic. It is usually sold by the yard and is 18 inches wide. Costs vary depending on the brand name — but 8" x 10" material can be made into a display transparency for about 10¢.

The ideal picture for using with this process is a colour picture in a magazine or, as we have used here, from the Scout calendar. The more filler in the paper, the better the results. Usually a glossy paper has the most filler and gives the best results.

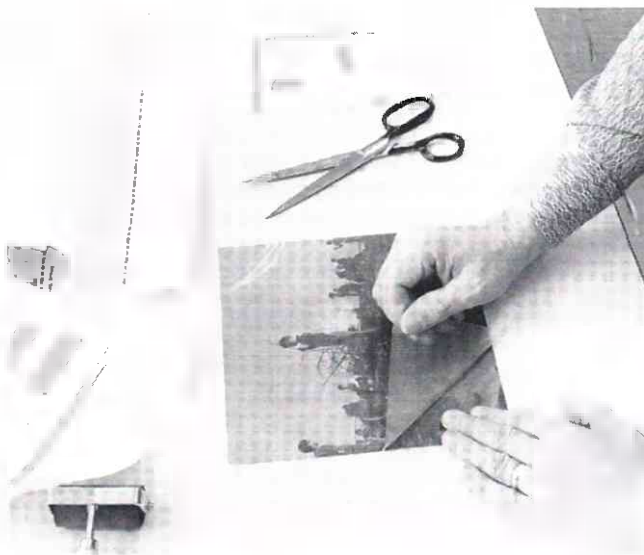
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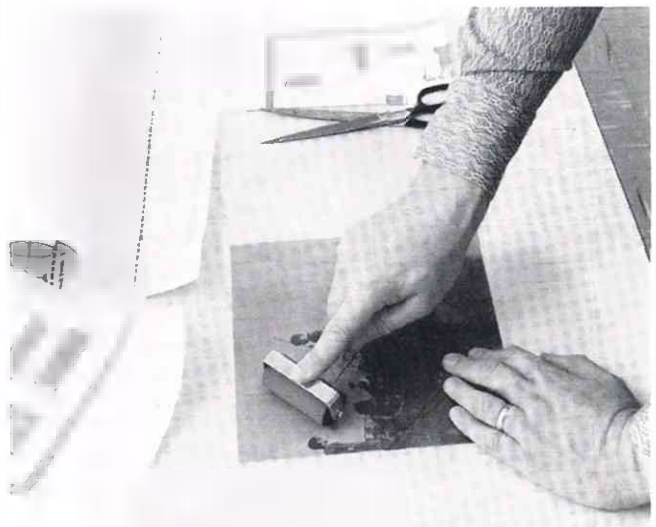
Step 1 Select the picture that you wish to use — one you can use in your display.



Step 2 Trim the picture, leaving a half-inch on all four sides so you can mount it later. Cut a piece of plastic just slightly larger.



Step 3 Carefully apply the transparent plastic to the face of the picture.

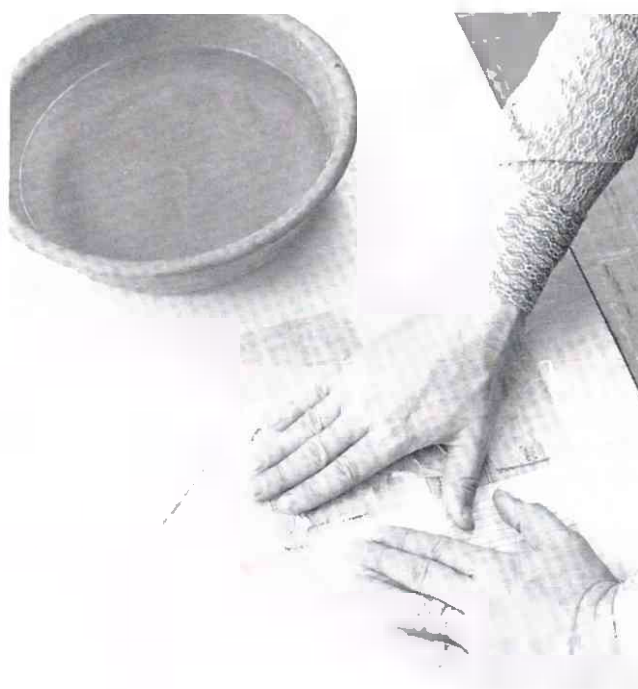


Step 4 Use a roller or a piece of smooth, firm plastic to ensure that all parts are in contact with the picture and that there are no air bubbles.

TRANSPARENCIES

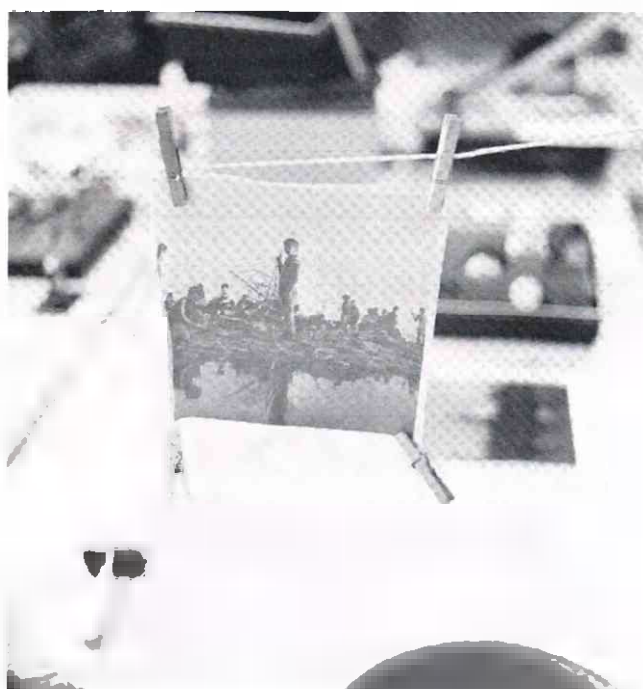


Step 5 Soak in warm water for about five minutes.



Step 6 Turn picture face down and carefully remove the paper. Excessive rubbing will remove the ink from the plastic.

15



Step 7 Let the sheet dry and either apply plastic on the back or bind it to a sheet of acetate. The latter provides a stiffness that makes it easier to mount.

GET OUT—FOR SCOUTING'S SAKE!



Step 8 With coloured tape, mount on the display panel over an opening, mount on the display panel over an opening and place in front of a window or back-light it. Your display transparency costs pennies and can be made in a matter of minutes.



The Island Jamboree



JAMBOREE SHORTS

Basic Scout crafts were not forgotten at the Jamboree and *Pioneering Land* contained a challenging area called *Baden-Powell Path*. The Path is 3,000 feet long and designed to entertain all ages. It is an imitation of a Swedish Forestry Trail and encompasses tests of physical, mental and educational abilities. Presently the Path includes a cleared walking area and 25 obstacles.

A craft tent also operated from morning until night, with experts on hand to instruct the participants.

To encourage boys to take part in all aspects of the program, a Jamboree Award was available to those who had successfully participated in three waterfront activities, two camp activities, one pioneerland activity, three sports activities, had visited two displays and completed one Brotherhood project.



Hospitality night at an Ontario campsite with free crackers and cheese.

The top-hatted gent on the title page is "The Happy Father of Confederation," the character used throughout the Island and across Canada to promote the Centennial . . . Dr. A.T. Leatherbarrow from Hampton, N.B., at 88 was the oldest camper present. With 66 years of active Scouting, his stories made him a favourite with boys and leaders alike. . . . Dr. Burge and his two nurses at the camp hospital did an active business, with some young customers seeming to enjoy the attention provided so much that they kept coming back for more. Nurse Sylvia Mulligan passed on a quotable quote from a 12 year old Newfoundland Scout. When Sylvia answered his question as to the meaning of Centennial — that P.E.I. had been part of Canada for one hundred years, he replied — "Sure is still in pretty good shape for being that old, isn't it?" . . . The coming and going of the tide from 0 to 8 feet and vice versa constantly amazed the inland Scouts who were sure that someone out there was pulling a plug. . . . Every participant was presented with a camp crest (see title page) and a crested, maroon T-shirt. . . . Exhibits and displays included Arctic Museumobile, search and rescue, RCMP dogs, a forestry department and telephone company display . . . the Island Telephone Company had phones on every sub-camp that funneled into a central switchboard located in headquarters. . . . Gail Livingstone, wife of ITC general manager, Don, did duty as camp operator. . . . An efficient public address system covered the entire camp area. . . . Sub-camps were named — Dolphin, Porpoise, Swordfish and Shark. . . . Top marks to the Quebec Contingent for their gateway and hospitality night lighting display and to the Island troop that constructed an authentic western stockade fort around their site. . . . Food supplies were sold in super-market style in Honest Ernie's (Brennan) Bargain Mart. If you didn't see what you wanted, all you did was ask and it was there in a matter of hours. . . . Probably the most popular place at the Jamboree was the canteen. A dozen or so, patient lady Scouters sold thousands of soft drinks, hot dogs, chips and candy bars. . . . And finally my thanks to all who made my stay at the camp an enjoyable one, with a special tip of the Happy Father's hat to Executive Director Gordon Kerr and his hard working assistant, Joan Willis.



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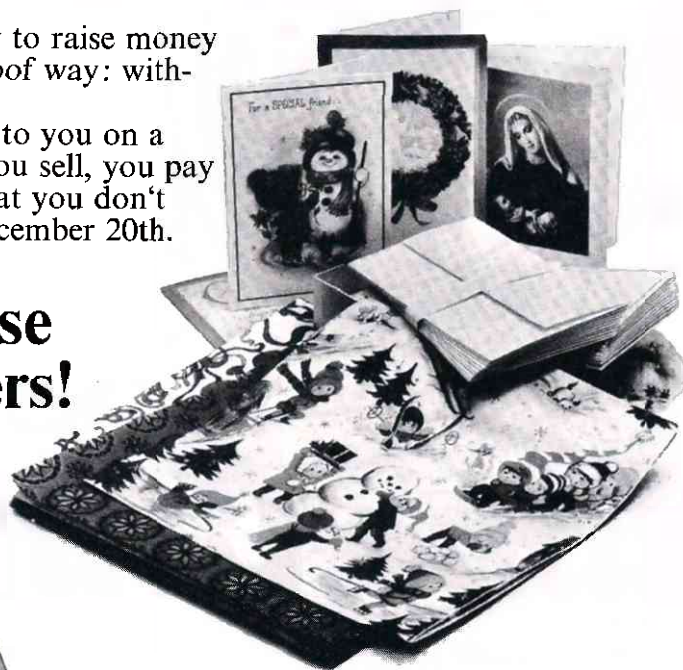
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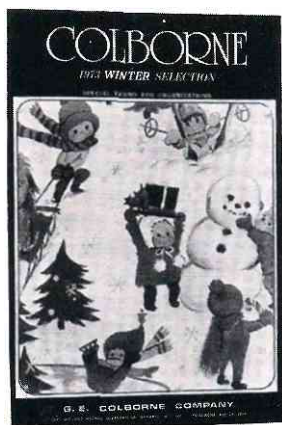


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By Don Swanson
Director, Scout Program

"Time, gentlemen" is the expression used to indicate the closing of an English pub. For us, at this point, I'd suggest it has a second meaning.

September is the beginning of the year for school and community activities. Many troops are well into their plans for the coming year but, for those who aren't — it's time, gentlemen.

The following sample checklist may be of help as troop night approaches.

TASK	COMPLETED
Contact made with Cubs coming up to troop	
a) Person-to-person	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Telephone	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Letter	<input type="checkbox"/>
Meeting place arranged	<input type="checkbox"/>
Contact made with boys from last year	
a) Person-to-person	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Telephone	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Letter	<input type="checkbox"/>
Service team contacted regarding coming costs	<input type="checkbox"/>
Necessary forms and pamphlets obtained	
1) <i>Seven Keys to Recruiting Volunteers</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2) <i>Sea Scouts</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3) <i>Fun, Friendship and Adventure Begin Here</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4) <i>Your Son A Scout</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5) <i>Your Uniform</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- 6) Application for Membership ☐
- 7) National Indemnity Insurance ☐
- 8) Supply Services Catalogue ☐
- 9) Registration Forms ☐

Program planned for first two meetings ☐

Arrangements made for registration night

- Boys advised ☐
- Parents advised ☐

A note mailed to your Scouts and those Cubs coming up can assist in ensuring the return of boys to Scouts. Include the pamphlets, *Your Uniform*; *Fun, Friendship and Adventure Begin Here*, and suggest the boys bring a friend. Full details regarding time, date and place of the meeting should be included.

Parents should receive a copy of *Your Son A Scout*, **National Indemnity Insurance** and the **Application for Membership**. Make sure you include information regarding registration costs; names of leaders; time, place and date of registration night.

The first troop night should be a night of action, activity and getting to know each other. The activities should encourage the boys to form groups of "two's" and "three's."

The second night would introduce the formation of patrols. Discuss with the boys the desirability of patrols of boys who are friends, go to school together and are in the same school grade.

The third night explore with patrols: patrol leadership, length of term of office, duties of the PL, APL and project leaders. Elect PL and APL.

Let's take a look at a sample program, starting with registration night.

MEETING: REGISTRATION NIGHT

TIME	ACTIVITY	
7:00/7:30 p.m.	Application for Membership forms completed by parents (this includes parents of new boys and previous Scouts). (No boys present)	8:25
7:30/8:00	Introduce Scouters, sketch possible activities for coming year. Brief parents on patrol system, badge scheme, troop operating rules (if any).	8:35
		8:50
		8:55

MEETING: First Troop Meeting

TIME	ACTIVITY	
7:00 p.m.	Boys assemble at meeting hall. Names are recorded. Dues collected.	
7:10	Boys leave for park in cars driven by four fathers.	
7:20	Games (See <i>Games Galore</i> and <i>Handbook for Troop Scouters and Counselors</i> , Chapter 14.) To facilitate the formation of patrols, use games such as Chariot Fight (<i>HTSC</i> , page 168) and Zip! Zap! (<i>Games Galore</i> , page 11).	
8:00	Wiener and Marshmallow Roast	
8:30	Scouter's "Five" — Discussion around fire led by troop Scouter focussing on what the boys would like to do in Scouts.	
8:50	Fire out Clean up (leave nothing but thanks) Home	

MEETING: Second Troop Meeting

TIME	ACTIVITY	
6:50 p.m.	Scouters arrive. Involve "early birds" in a game which allows players to be added (e.g. Dodge Ball , Hot Potato).	
7:00	Form troop into horseshoe; roll call and dues collected	
7:05	Game (active)	
7:15	Patrol formation — Scouter leads troop in discussion on formation of patrols. The desirability of boys being in the same patrol who are friends, are in the same school grade, like to do similar things should be explored.	
7:30	Game (relay or team game) — Boys asked to form teams with those they would like to be in a patrol with. (Scouters must be sensitive to the boy left out and ensure he is in a patrol of similar school grade/age/interest.)	
7:40	Yarn on Scouting — Good chance to cover investiture requirements as a review for invested Scouts as well as preparing new Scouts for investiture.	
8:00	Game (Team game or game which forms boys into "two's" or "three's")	
8:15	Yarn on patrol names — sample patrol emblems — patrol flags	

Form patrols —

Encourage boys to form on the basis of school grade/age/interests.

Patrol meetings

— discuss possible names

— select patrol name

Troop Horseshoe

— Patrols report names chosen to troop.

— Each patrol to find out something about their chosen name and report at next meeting.

Scout silence

(Silent prayer)

Home

MEETING: Third Troop Meeting

TIME	ACTIVITY	
6:50 p.m.	Scouters arrive	
7:00	Encourage patrol games Troop Horseshoe Roll call and dues collected	
7:05	Flag break	
7:15	Game (relay or team game that keeps boys in their patrols). Patrol Meeting — Discussion led by Scouter or Scouter-in-training, covering the job of patrol leader, assistant patrol leader and project leaders. The discussion should cover what the patrol expects from the leaders, what the leaders expect from the other patrol members, length of the term of office, advantage and disadvantage of frequent elections (e.g., more boys get a chance to learn to be a leader; if a leader is not doing a good job he won't be re-elected).	
7:35	Game (active and should use patrol structures).	
7:45	Election of patrol leaders and APLs.	
7:55	Game - instructions given to PL and APL. The game should encourage teamwork by patrol but should take into account that the patrol is still fairly new.	
8:15	Patrol Meeting — Patrol to discuss what they want to do as a patrol. Scouters to help patrol identify achievement badges that the patrol will work on. (See April, May, June/July issues of <i>The Canadian Leader</i> .) The achievement badge scheme provides the focus for patrol activities. Scouts in a patrol should work together at the same level and on the same badge requirements. (See <i>HTSC</i> , Chapter 8.)	
8:45	Game — lively	
8:55	Troop Horseshoe — Flag down — Scout silence Home	

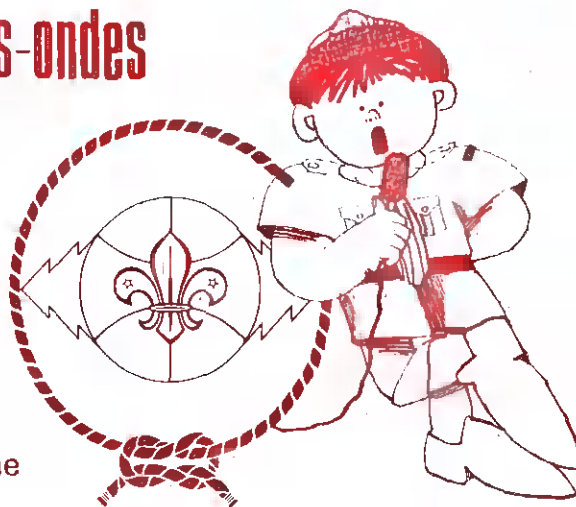
Time, gentlemen — time to become involved again in the life of a boy — time to help in the task of guiding and shaping tomorrow.

What could be a better investment of time?

16 jamboree-on-the-air jamboree-sur-les-ondes

october 20-21 octobre
1973

Boy Scouts World Bureau
Bureau Mondial du Scoutisme



Case postale 78 1211 Geneva 4 Switzerland

The 16th Jamboree-on-the-Air will be held over the weekend of October 20 - 21 and, once again, thousands of members of the Scout brotherhood around the world will have the opportunity of direct communication with each other.

Last year, over 70 countries participated and, in Canada alone, there were some 200 stations taking part.

The October issue of *The Canadian Leader* will have a full story on JOTA '72, taken from the World Bureau's report on the event but, in the meantime, why not contact your local "ham" radio association and enlist their help in setting up a station for your group?

Starting time is 00.01 hours, **Local Time**, on Saturday, October 20, and the event will terminate at 23.59 hours, **Local Time**, on Sunday, October 21. Please note, however, that these are only suggested times and, if it should be more convenient for a group or station to operate on the Friday evening, that will be quite in order.

The rules of the event are very simple.

1. Advise the National Organizer, through the Director of Public Relations, National Headquarters, Ottawa, of your intention to participate.
2. Observe national licence regulations. Advice on this will come from National Headquarters.
3. Use any frequency or mode of transmission authorized.
4. Send a report to the Organizer afterward. The participation certificate, which will be issued to all taking part, has been designed this year by a Brazilian Scout. A sample is shown at the top of the page.

This is a once-a-year opportunity to involve your boys in direct contact with Scouting people in other countries; don't miss it. And if you do participate, don't forget to inform your local radio station, TV station and newspaper.

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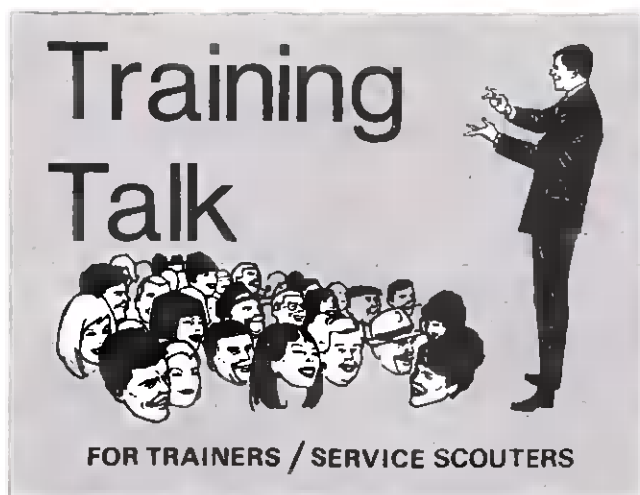
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district & provincial emblems





Edited by Al Craig for the
Adult Training Subcommittee

12

COUNSELLING AND YOU

First, we would like you to meet John Hencher.

John lives in Stoney Creek and is the Training Director of the International Harvester Co. in Hamilton. Transferring his everyday job skills to Scouting resulted in several years as Asst. Provincial Commissioner for Training in Ontario and involvement in Cub, Scout, and Rover Part II Courses in Ontario, British Columbia and Mexico. John has held so many jobs in Scouting you could make up a half-page list, but his first love is training — and as he so aptly puts it, “when you are so full of dumb, training can help you become full of smart.”

John's Counselling Survey is a development of his work at International Harvester and he has kindly given us permission to use it. He uses it on Scout courses and has found it an excellent way for trainees to learn more about themselves and about skills in counselling, so relevant to Scouting today.

COUNSELLING STYLE SURVEY

This survey is an instrument which will help you to determine which style of counselling you are currently using. As a result of completing this survey you may wish to improve your skill.



A LOOK AT YOURSELF AS A COUNSELLOR

When another person asks for help with a problem — personal or otherwise — what is your typical response?

Before getting into the details involved in counselling, take a quick look at yourself. What kind of a counselling job are you doing today?

On page 22 you will find a number of statements grouped in series of five. Read the first five statements carefully. Write in a 5 beside the statement which you think best represents what your usual response would be when another person asks for help with a problem. Write in a 1 beside the statement which you feel is least typical of you. Rank the remaining statements 2, 3 or 4 as you feel they apply to you. There can be no ties. Be honest. This instrument was designed to help you become a better counsellor. It is of no use to anyone else but you and you will benefit in proportion to your honesty with yourself.

What, then, will be your typical response in each of the following situations:

EXAMPLE

Say you rated the statements in
SITUATION A — When another person wants to discuss his potential,

like this:

1	1
2	4
3	3
4	5
5	2

your score sheet would look like this:

STYLE	Shoo-off	Take-over	Cautious	Involved	Trainer
SITUATION A	1	3	2	5	4
B	10	6	8	9	7
C	12	14	11	13	15
D	20	18	17	19	16
E	21	24	22	23	25
F	29	30	28	27	26
G	34	32	33	31	35
TOTALS					

Now turn to the scoring chart. In the squares numbered 1 — 35 enter the number which you have written against each statement. (Note they are not in consecutive order.) Now total the columns. No column can total more than 35 and none less than 7. The column showing the greatest total indicates what is likely your most usual counselling style. The column showing the least score would indicate a style which you seldom, if ever, use.

(Continued on page 22)

SITUATION A — When another person wants to discuss his potential.

- 1 __ You'd better find someone to give you a test.
- 2 __ What do you think is your potential?
- 3 __ Here is the way I see your potential.
- 4 __ Let's discuss your potential.
- 5 __ How much of your potential would you say you are using now?

SITUATION B — When another person wants to discuss a changing situation with you.

- 6 __ You'll get used to it.
- 7 __ How can we work this change into our plan?
- 8 __ Change is inevitable.
- 9 __ Take your time getting used to it.
- 10 __ You either change or go.

SITUATION C — When another person wants to discuss goal setting.

- 11 __ Rerword last year's goals.
- 12 __ Think about setting yourself some goals.
- 13 __ How can I help you establish some goals?
- 14 __ Here is a set of goals for you to work at.
- 15 __ Let us both think about some goals and we'll discuss them tomorrow.

SITUATION D — When another person complains about tension.

- 16 __ Tension is an integral part of most jobs.
- 17 __ Perhaps between us we can work out a system which will make your load easier.
- 18 __ Tension? Just take things as easy as you can.
- 19 __ Tension? Come on in and spill your troubles to me.
- 20 __ Tension? Something we all have to put up with.

SITUATION E — Someone asks, "Where do I stand?"

- 21 __ You're still working here, aren't you?
- 22 __ No news is good news. Don't stir it.
- 23 __ Let's sit down and talk about you.
- 24 __ When you need to know, I'll tell you where you stand around here.
- 25 __ Let's spend a few minutes checking your performance against your goals.

SITUATION F — Someone asks for information.

- 26 __ We had better spend some time discussing sources of information.
- 27 __ I'll be happy to tell you anything you need to know.
- 28 __ Here is a copy of information used last year.
- 29 __ Read this company-prepared material.
- 30 __ Get on with the job. I'll give you information as you need it.

SITUATION G — Someone needs development.

- 31 __ I'll take care of that for you.
- 32 __ I'll tell you exactly how to beat this problem.
- 33 __ Don't worry about it. Problems have a tendency to take care of themselves.
- 34 __ So you've got a problem. What else is new?
- 35 __ There must be an answer. Let's look at the alternatives and work out a plan of action.



By Jim Mackie

At the 23rd World Scout Conference held in Japan in August, 1971, a Five-Year Development Plan was adopted to improve and expand Scouting's programs and double World membership.

Much of this program expansion and membership increase will come in countries where, through community and rural development, Scout programs can provide activities relevant to the objectives of those nations, valuable out-of-school education and vocational training.

Unfortunately, at the present time, many of the developing countries have neither sufficient financial resources nor expertise to look after their own needs and, therefore, look to more fortunate nations for support.

In 1968, Canadian Scouting agreed to undertake the necessary financial obligations for a four-year period to assist seventeen Scout associations in the Caribbean, through the provision of a full-time Scout executive to carry on a program of leadership training and organization. As reported in the February, 1973, issue of *The Canadian Leader*, the Can-Carib Project was a resounding success.

This year, within the framework of the World Five-Year Plan, and with the approval of the National Council, Canadian Scouting has agreed to sponsor another project: in five Latin American countries — Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela. The project, to be called **Operation Amigo**, involves financing the salaries, administration costs and travel for two, full-time, professional workers for a four-year period: 1973 - 1976 — one worker to be based in Colombia and the other in Peru.

The two Scout executives, Dr. Rafael Garcia Rubiano, who will be in charge of Venezuela, Ecuador and Colombia, and Father Humberto Giles who will look after Peru and Bolivia, will be supervised by the Inter-American Regional Office of the World Bureau, and will have as their principal objectives: to promote, improve and expand Scouting by means of the recruitment and training of volunteers; to develop a basis for financial operations which will allow the area to become self-sufficient by the end of the four-year period; and to commit Scouting more and more to the achievement of the overall national objectives.

The Regional Executive Commissioner of the Inter-American Region, Boris Ricci Valle, will act as project manager of **Operation Amigo** and will keep Canadian Scouting aware of progress.

The total value of the Canadian project has been set at \$125,000, with funds coming from three main sources: Canadian business firms with interests in Latin America, the non-governmental division of the Canadian International Development Agency — both of whom were most generous during Can-Carib — and the membership of Canadian Scouting. The five countries themselves are contributing an additional \$55,000 in cash and services.

The countries involved have each prepared development plans which have been reviewed and approved by our International Relations Committee to ensure that the goals set are appropriate, measurable and attainable and, of most importance, will result in the area becoming self-sufficient by the end of the four-year period. In the process of preparing the development plans, the countries also identified those aspects of their own operations in which they are relatively strong. These strengths are already being shared with those countries that are not as strong.

When considering the project, the International Relations Committee agreed that, in the development of its international promotion, Scouting should concentrate on building up the Canadian Brotherhood Fund, with Operation Amigo as an immediate focal point. It was recognized that a healthy Brotherhood Fund would enable us to be in a position to respond more quickly to urgent requests for assistance.

Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela are often described as the Bolivarian Area, in honour of the great nineteenth-century South American soldier and statesman, Simon Bolivar, who was instrumental in securing independence from Spain for each country.

Bolivia, often called the Tibet of South America, is a landlocked country of some 420,000 square miles that has three topographical regions: the high plateau, semi-tropical rain forests and drier valleys in the lowlands. Each region is different, not only in climate and vegetation but in the character of the people and in density of population.

The population of Bolivia is 4.8 million, with Spanish the official language, even though 65% of the people are Indians, speaking local, native dialects.

The native Indians ruled the area that is now Bolivia until 1535 when the Spanish arrived from Peru and conquered the land. Bolivian silver mines were the major source of wealth of the Spanish Empire. The republic, named for Simon Bolivar, was established in 1825.

Colombia is the fourth most-populated nation in Latin America (21.1 million), with a large population of young people, which places a heavy burden on educational and health facilities.

Located in the northwest corner of South America, it has an area of 440,000 square miles, with a coastline on the Pacific Ocean and the Caribbean. The capital city is Bogota.

Colombia has made great strides in education in recent years. In 1960 only 39% of children 5 to 14 years were enrolled in school. By 1969 that figure had risen to 50% and the government has pledged universal primary education by the end of the '70s.

Next to Brazil, Colombia is the world's largest producer and exporter of coffee. The economy of the country is still dominantly agricultural, though manufacturing is on the increase.

(Continued on page 26)

OPERATION

amigo

Canadian
Scout
Brotherhood
Fund



the Church and Scouting

— partners in action, serving youth and their families



The purpose of *The Church and Scouting* bulletin is to acquaint clergy, leaders, chaplains and sponsor representatives with developments in strengthening the partnership between churches and Scouting. Comments, suggestions, reactions, news items will be welcomed. Please address all correspondence to Boy Scouts of Canada, P.O. Box 5151, Station F, Ottawa K2C 3G7. May we suggest you share your copy of the bulletin with others. Additional copies are available on request.

CONGRATULATIONS TO:

Major Ted Brown who replaced Brigadier Joe Craig as Territorial Youth Secretary for the Salvation Army in Canada.

Captain Peter Roed of London who will be moving to the National Office of the Salvation Army in Toronto to work with Ted Brown as Territorial Scout Director.

Dr. Varge Gilchrist of Ottawa who has been commissioned by the Presiding Bishop of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints to be the representative between the Church and Boy Scouts of Canada.

Rev. B.H. Mortlock, former editor of *Scouting and the Church*, who became assistant rector of St. Matthias Parish in Ottawa during the summer.

SCOUTING and the CHURCH belong TOGETHER

The Sponsor Representative — Brings the Church and Scouting Together!

- the man in the middle — accountable and responsible for the operation of Scouting in the local church.



- is an active member of the church, is aware of C.E. program, has special interest in the **Scout** group;
- influences the whole **Scout** group;
- infects and affects Scouting in the church and community;
- is the top Scouting advisor in the **Scout** group;
- acts as coordinator of the "Group Council" (meeting of leaders);
- links Scouting to official church body;
- relates to Regional Scout Office *primarily* to seek support for Scout group and keep them informed of progress;
- coordinates and sees that Boy Scouts of Canada is serving the sponsor and all aspects of sponsorship to the fullest;
- helps church to streamline youth organizations within the church organization;
- helps the **Scout** group to study its operation, determine its needs, set mutually acceptable objectives, and offers support of the church;
- is acceptable to leaders with whom he will be working;
- knows how to work with adults;
- knows how and where to tap resources, personal and physical, in the church and community;
- assists Scouters in developing program objectives, getting training, recruiting assistants and help of parents;
- reports regularly to C.E. committee (or other responsible church group or official) on the total work of the **Scout** group;
- provides a close, cooperative link with other groups (youth and adult) in the church.

AN IDEA THAT WORKED

To make a church parade more interesting to boys, leaders of the 91st London Scout Group discussed religion at their regular meetings the week before. The discussions were concluded by encouraging boys to write any questions they had about religion, church, etc. These

questions were given to the minister who prepared his sermon for the church parade to answer as many of the questions as possible.

The results — a church service which involved boys and gave the parents and the sponsor an opportunity to better understand their children.

THE 16TH NATIONAL CHURCH RELATIONSHIPS CONFERENCE

- was held at National Headquarters, Ottawa, April 25/26, 1973;
- attracted 24 delegates representing nine major denominations, three Scout councils, the Girl Guides, the Chaplaincy Services, the Royal Canadian Legion, the Boys' Clubs of Canada;
- was chaired by Rev. Don Laing of Saskatoon, Vice-President of the National Council and author of *Scouting in the United Church*;
- endorsed the concept of partnership as expressed on page 4 of "The CHURCH and SCOUTING" (March 1973, #1);
- commended Don Laing for his comprehensive study of *Scouting in the United Church*;
- recognized the importance of the concept of "Sponsor Representatives" and asked that it be explored more fully (see page A);
- accepted that it is up to each denomination to decide how far Scouting can be integrated into its Christian-education program;
- heartily approved and offered help to launch *Let's Celebrate* — a creative, comprehensive resource book to help leaders and others to incorporate "spiritual emphasis" in the program;
- expressed general approval of and welcomed the continuation of "The CHURCH and SCOUTING" bulletin;
- previewed and critiqued the first of four denominational filmstrips, "The United Church and Scouting," and agreed to provide follow-up review and promotion;
- provided further ideas and suggestions on building interaction and communication between the churches and Scouting at all levels;

- examined where they were in relation to sponsoring Scouting and agreed to strengthen present areas and expand in new areas;
- requested that a 17th National Church Relationships Conference be held in 1974 (April 24/25, 1974) to which "non-church" delegates be invited.

A full resume has been forwarded to all delegates and most church national offices.



Folkman D. Brown, delegate for the "Mormon" church; Rev. Don Laing, Chairman; and J. Percy Ross, Chief Executive, Boy Scouts of Canada, are shown examining one of the many displays at the 16th National Church Relationships Conference, held in Ottawa in April, 1973.



Rev. Frank Rice, Baptist Federation of Canada, Oakville; Lionel Pye, Director of Field Services, Toronto; Pat Horan, Director of Sponsor Relations, Ottawa; and Rev. Gerry Cooke, Baptist Federation of Canada, Toronto, share a joke at the 16th National Church Relationships Conference, held in Ottawa in April, 1973.

RELIGION IN LIFE PRESENTATION



Twenty-one Cubs and Scouts and 25 Brownies and Guides from Air-force Trenton District, CFB Trenton, successfully fulfilled the requirements for the Religion in Life emblem and were presented with their certificates and emblems at an Interfaith Service of Worship held in the Base Roman Catholic Chapel on Sunday afternoon, May 13, 1973.

The Right Rev. H.F. Appleyard, Anglican Bishop Ordinary of Canadian Armed Forces, was guest speaker and spoke on the history and significance of colours. In commenting on the Religion in Life emblem, Bishop Appleyard said he was aware that it was a very special emblem and that hard work was required to obtain the various stages. This hard work, he said, was the way it should be in order to wear this distinctive emblem.

In attendance at the presentation were Padres G.W. Yates and D.D. Davidson, CFB Trenton Protestant Chaplains, Padre J.P. Sylvestre, Base Roman Catholic Chaplain, and the organist for the service was Padre S.G. Horne, Base Protestant Chaplain.

COOPERATION

Representatives from the Thunder Bay Council of Clergy and Boy Scouts of Canada have met and formulated a plan to carry on a camp early in September for Cubs and Scouts interested in earning the Religion in Life award in the religion of their choice.

The Council of Clergy has agreed to bring suitable programs for the camp to be presented to the Scouting Movement in Thunder Bay at a later meeting.

NOTABLE AWARD

Paul C. Appler, 14, of Pembroke, Ont., and a member of St. John's Lutheran Church, was awarded the Lutheran Church's highest Scouting award for youth, the Pro Deo et Patria Award.

Paul has been active in Cubs and Scouts since the age of seven. He has been a patrol leader in the 9th Pembroke Scout Troop, is a Voyageur Scout and holds a silver chain challenge award. His pastor is the Rev. Orlen Lapp.

The Pro-Deo et Patria Award requires that the Scout have attained the fourth stage of the Religion in Life emblem, as well as complete a project illustrating his knowledge and understanding of the activity and work of his church in the community and throughout the world.

This is the first award that has been issued in the past three years.

More Scouting Groups Urged in Archdiocese

In April, Archbishop Philip Pocock of Toronto addressed a **Catholic Conference on Scouting** held at St. Michael's Choir School. He expressed his belief in the continuing value of Scouting and hoped that many more **Scout** groups would be formed in parishes of the archdiocese.

The Archbishop recalled with delight some of the happy times he had as a young Scoutmaster in Windsor some 40 years ago. He spoke of the evening campfires with the Scouts and how, as the fire died down, the boys would study the stars and the vastness of the heavens, and turn naturally to the topic of God and His goodness.

The **Catholic Committee for Scouting**, which sponsored the conference, is set up to promote an active Scouting program in the parishes of the archdiocese, to help provide religious services for boys in camp and to promote the Religion in Life program of the archdiocese. Steve Gallo, an active volunteer in Toronto, is chairman of the Catholic Committee on Scouting. Rev. John J. O'Donnell is Spiritual Director for Scouting in the Archdiocese of Toronto.

PRIMATE MEETS PRESIDENT

In June, Archbishop E.W. Scott, Primate of the Anglican Church of Canada, met in Toronto with Ian Roberts, President of Boy Scouts of Canada. Reverend Jack Crouch, a national liaison officer between the church and Scouting, and J. Percy Ross and Pat Moran of National Headquarters, Ottawa, also attended the meeting.

The Primate, a former Scout, Queen's Scout and leader in British Columbia, expressed his strong conviction that Scouting is needed even more today than it was in his time. Scouting's flexibility, programs, inter-personal contacts between boys and boys, and boys and adults, and its ability to allow for nonconformity in a conforming world, as well as providing direction for growing youth, were seen as strengths.

Concern about the evolving nature of the family was mentioned and Scouting was seen to have a role to play,

especially with its impact on the younger members of the Movement.

Many things of a parallel nature seem to be happening within the church and Scouting. These include training (adult education), management as a technique to make the most effective use of time, resources and manpower, and a growing interest in family camping — an area in which both organizations may share experiences and facilities.

It was agreed to take steps to more fully open areas of contact between the church and Scouting with the aim of (a) making Scouting personnel more aware of the needs of one of its key partners, and (b) assisting clergy and laymen to see how they may possibly use Scouting as another way of inculcating Christian-education principles, especially at the local church level.

IDEAS ON WORKING/SHARING TOGETHER

"Seven Keys to Recruiting Volunteers" in a short yet comprehensive pamphlet of potential use to anyone dealing with volunteers. Call your local Scout office for a complimentary copy.

"Putting It Across" is a sound, well-illustrated booklet on the learning process. It is sub-titled "Hints to Help Leaders Teach Effectively." Write for a complimentary copy (Cat. 94-339).

"Adventures in Learning" is a beautifully designed kit outlining four tested, short, lively experiences in learning to help the family, to plan a festival, to develop a resource centre, to get the most from travel. Available at \$1.50 each from Anglican Book Centre, 600 Jarvis Street, Toronto M4Y 2J6. Ask about their other kits on training and decision making at the parish level.

"It's About" — an excellent summary of the possibilities of adult education and its place in the local church. Examples and guidelines for getting started are provided. Anglican Book Centre, 600 Jarvis Street, Toronto M4Y 2J6. \$1 a copy.

"Volunteers in the Boys' Club"
The Spring 1973 issue of *Keynote*, quarterly magazine of Boys' Clubs of America, features a special section on recruitment and selection; orientation and training; evaluating effectiveness; insurance, tax benefits and resources concerning volunteers in the boys' club. Write Boys'

Clubs of America, 771 First Ave.,
New York, N.Y. 10017.

The British Columbia section of the National Training Institute of Boy Scouts of Canada took place at Naramata, one of the training centres of the United Church in B.C.

A task force of clergymen and Scout executives from and immediately around the Toronto diocese has taken action to redevelop and reinforce the positive partnership links between a number of local Anglican parishes and Scout units.

Copies of *The Canadian Leader* magazine are now being made available for the reading rooms of the two Salvation Army Training Colleges to assist officers-in-training to keep up with Scouting news and retain their interest in Scouting.

"Improving Participation in Voluntary Action," Occasional Paper #1, from the Center for a Voluntary Society, 1507 M. Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005, lists 24 practical guidelines based on social, scientific research and dealing with effective use of voluntary manpower. Most useful. \$11 each.

Nuts 'n Bolts 'n Things was a 13-week television show funded by the Presbyterian Church of Canada and geared to communicate to the large

group of children not being contacted by any church. Partly religious, partly educational, partly entertainment, and aimed at the age range of 9 to 12, the program was a summer series on Channel II in Toronto. It is hoped that it will be carried over to the autumn to become a national program.

THE JOKE CORNER

STOP ME IF...

The airliner flew into a violent thunderstorm and soon was swaying and bumping around the sky. One nervous lady happened to be sitting next to a clergyman and turned to him for comfort.

"Can't you do something?" she demanded forcefully.

"I'm sorry, madam, said the minister gently, "I'm in sales, not in management."

"The United Church and Scouting" filmstrip

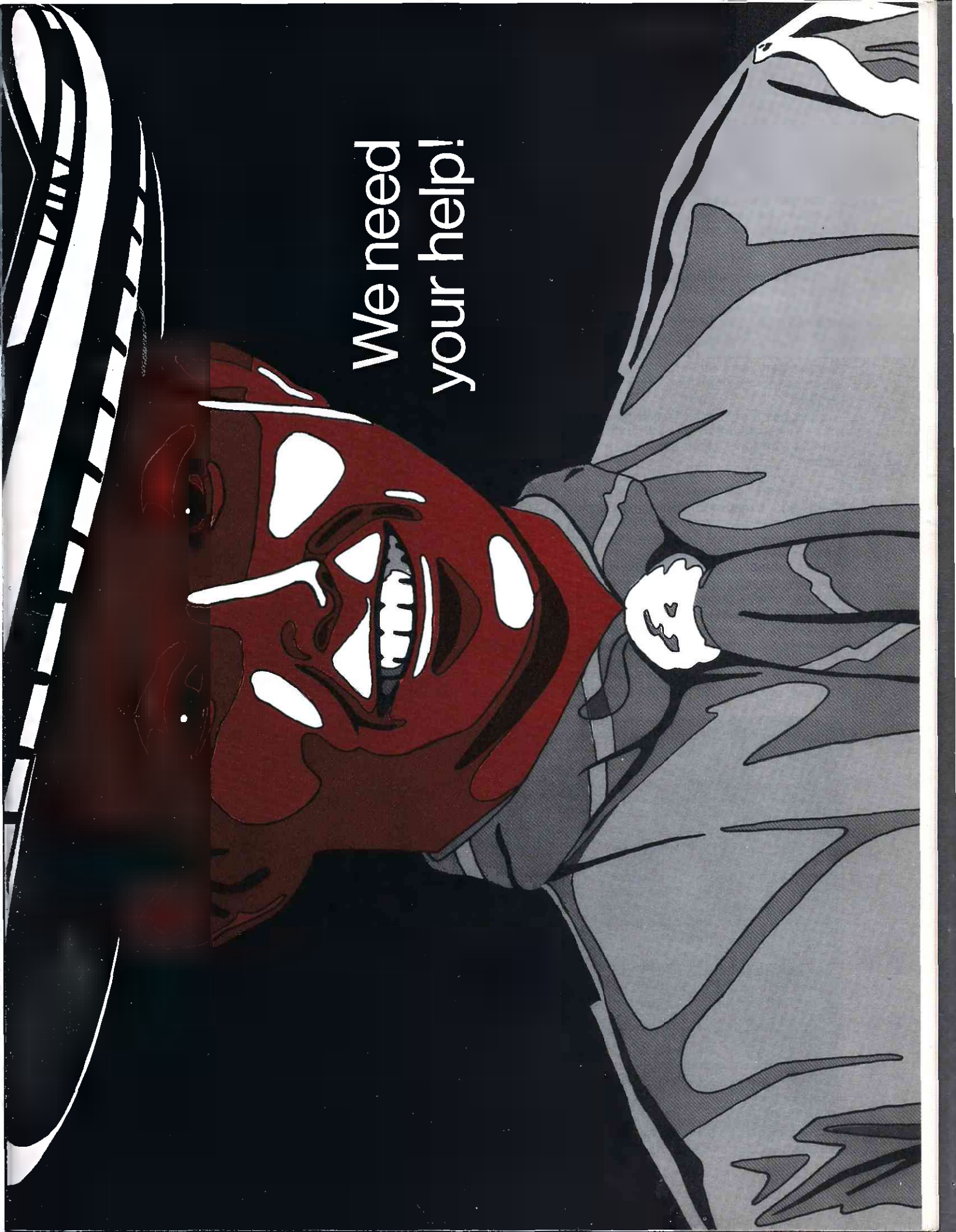
Watch for an announcement in early autumn about the new partner aid — "The United Church and Scouting" filmstrip — designed to help local congregations see the value of Scouting as part of the youth work in their church.

Later in the autumn it is expected that other filmstrips will be available for Roman Catholic, Anglican and Salvation Army current and potential sponsors.

TRENDS IN CHURCH SPONSORSHIP 1964 — 1972

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	+—
Anglican	740	742	735	728	711	664	649	639	604	-35
Baptist	189	180	175	175	169	161	159	152	136	-16
Jewish	34	31	29	29	25	25	26	24	23	-1
Latter-Day Saints	90	95	90	89	91	87	86	95	98	+3
Lutheran	99	108	102	101	102	104	101	106	101	-5
Pentecostal	27	19	9	10	8	8	6	7	6	-1
Presbyterian	251	253	253	243	245	228	220	215	219	+4
Re-Org Latter-Day Saints	-	-	-	-	-	6	13	16	15	-1
Roman Catholic	499	499	520	524	516	508	500	501	506	+5
Salvation Army	112	111	110	110	107	102	98	101	104	+3
United	942	954	977	975	975	962	920	926	912	-14
Joint Churches	40	40	50	44	44	43	51	60	66	+6
Others	18	19	32	37	33	15	37	38	23	-15
	3041	3051	3082	3063	3026	2913	2866	2880	2695	+24 -88 +66

We need
your help!



The second smallest republic in South America, **Ecuador** straddles the Equator on the Pacific coast and is bound on the north by Colombia and by Peru on the south and east. The Galapagos Islands, located some 600 miles off the coast, are also part of Ecuador. The strange wildlife on these islands has fascinated scientists since Charles Darwin visited there in 1836.

Approximately 45% of the 6.1 million population are Indians and the literacy rate is estimated at 68%.

Considered to be among the least-developed countries of South America, with a per-capita income of approximately \$278, Ecuador is the world's largest exporter of bananas.

The **Republic of Peru** is the third-largest country in South America with 496,000 square miles. Of the 12.4 million inhabitants, 46% are Indian, 11% are white and 43% mestizo.

When the Spanish arrived in 1531 and made Lima, the present capital, their chief stronghold in America, the territory now included in the Republic formed the nucleus of the far-flung and highly developed Inca Empire.

Peru has a sound and expanding economy, with one-half the population in agriculture. Exports include mining products, fish and fish products, cotton and sugar.

The entire country of **Venezuela** lies in the Torrid Zone but, because of four geographic zones, weather and temperatures vary. Most of the country, however, has a rainy season from May to November, with the remainder of the year dry.

One of the least densely populated countries in the Western Hemisphere, there is a population of 10.4 million on the 352,143 square miles. One of every five live in the capital city of Caracas. European immigration dates from World War II when Venezuela was among the first South American countries to open its doors to refugees and displaced persons.

Venezuela was discovered by Columbus on his third voyage in 1498 and was one of the first new-world

colonies to revolt against Spain (1810). The independence movement was led by Simon Bolivar, Venezuela's hero and native son.

Venezuela is one of the world's leading oil exporters and by 1970 was the world's fifth largest producer. It is also a major producer of iron ore.

THEY NEED YOUR HELP!

Each member of Boy Scouts of Canada is also a member of the worldwide brotherhood of Scouts and was reminded of this fact at his or her investiture.

The **Canadian Scout Brotherhood Fund** was set up to provide a tangible method of recognizing this brotherhood. In the Bolivarian Area, assistance is desperately needed to help those who are trying to help themselves.

Here are a few suggestions how your boys can help:

- An **Operation Amigo** bottle or paper drive.
- Special collections at Scouting events and courses.
- **Operation Amigo** camporee with international atmosphere and with special registration fee that would go to the Brotherhood Fund.
- Special Scout-Guide Week events (rallies, church services): collection for Brotherhood Fund.
- A Brotherhood Fund container at regular meetings, special events, camps.
- Donations from a "bulging" group/section bank account.
- A Brotherhood concert with international content.

Make sure the special **Amigo** poster (pages 24 & 25) is put up in a prominent spot in your meeting place and that your boys are made aware of its purpose.

All donations will be acknowledged in *The Canadian Leader* magazine and donors of \$20 or more will receive a specially designed **Operation Amigo** crest that can be placed on their section flag.

Forward all donations to: **The Canadian Scout Brotherhood Fund, P.O. Box 5151, Station "F", Ottawa, Ont., K2C 3G7**

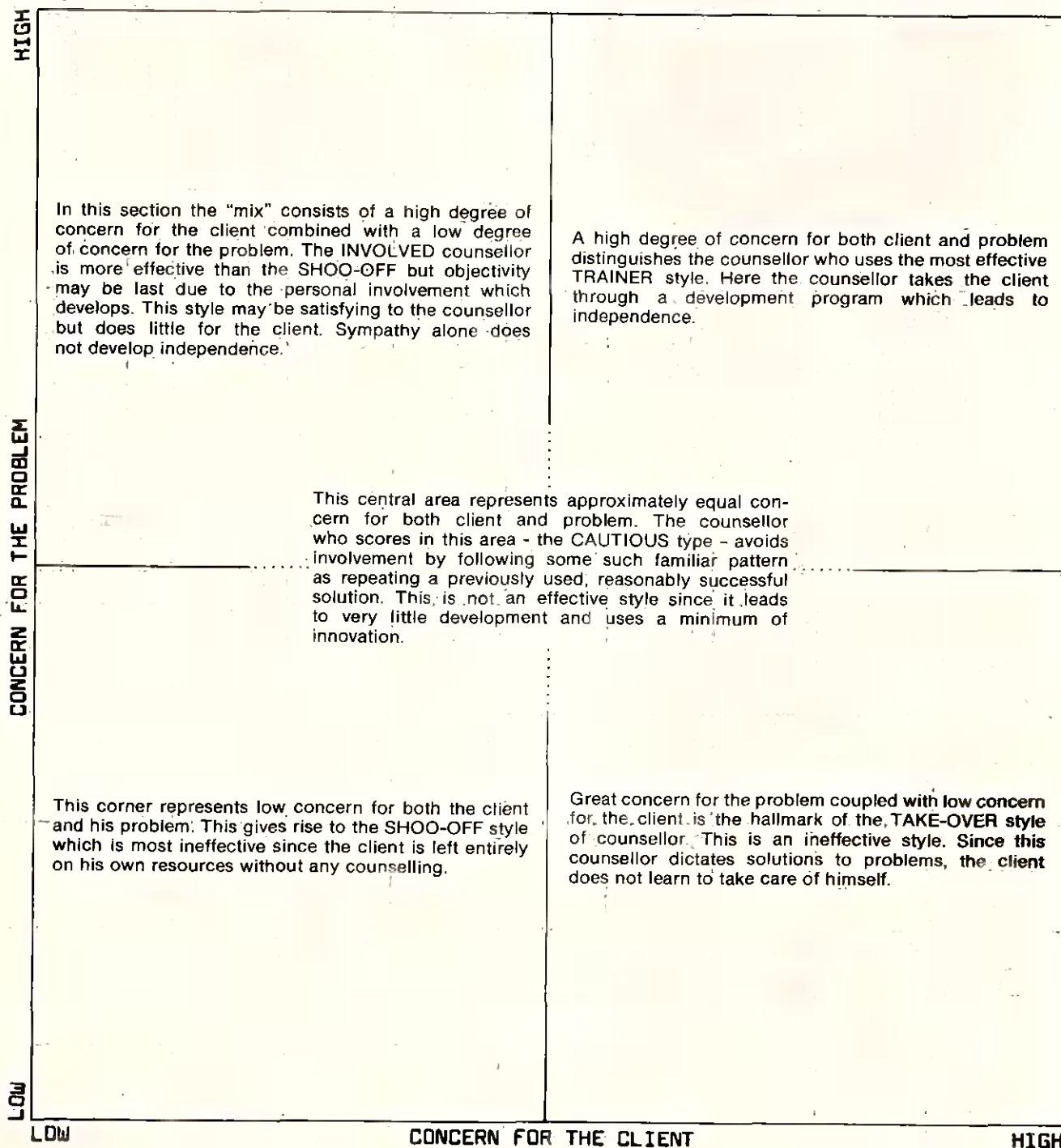
ADDITIONAL COPIES of the article and poster may be obtained at 10¢ each for your boys to take home to their parents. Forward orders to the above address.



Scouts of Peru assist in distributing food in marginal areas.

COUNSELLING STYLE CARD

This chart illustrates the typical "concern" mix, related "style" and resultant effectiveness.



27

NOTE:

It must be realized that there are no distinct dividing lines between the styles described above. One style merges into another. Thus it must be said that a counsellor tends toward a certain style. The higher the score the greater is the tendency toward a style. You may tend toward one style and have quite a strong supporting style which you use on occasion.

(Continued on page 28)

NAME: _____

THE PURPOSE OF COUNSELLING

STYLE	Shoo-Off	Take-Over	Cautious	Involved	Trainer	
SITUATION	1	3	5	4	2	POTENTIAL - To help the client make the most of their potential ability.
A						
B	10	6	8	9	7	CHANGE - To help the client adjust to change.
C	12	14	11	13	15	GOALS - To help the client assess their strengths and weaknesses and establish goals for improvement.
D	20	18	17	19	16	TENSIONS - To give the client a chance to relieve their tensions and correct misunderstandings.
E	21	24	22	23	25	STATUS - To satisfy the client's need to know where they stand, to give them encouragement and allow for feed back.
F	29	30	28	27	26	INFORMATION - To provide the client with information which they need for their development.
G	34	32	33	31	35	DEVELOPMENT - To help the client recognize their own problems, face them and plan action.
TOTALS						DATE: _____ SUPPORTING STYLE: _____ BASIC STYLE: _____ LEAST TYPICAL STYLE: _____

It may now be revealed that, from time to time, we get letters from dissatisfied customers complaining they have tried one or other of our suggested patrol activities and found it didn't work. This worries us. As everybody knows by now, all our ideas are guaranteed foolproof, or at least as f.p. as can reasonably be expected in an eccentric Movement like ours, but obviously there is something we have overlooked.

We decided to carry out a bit of consumer research to try to isolate the source of the trouble. The opportunity came when we were invited to conduct a session on "Patrol Activities for the Troop Meeting" at a so-called "Action and Ideas Weekend" for Scout leaders at the county training ground. The session fell into two parts. First we provided the customers with a complete battery of those fascinating ballistae: bazookas, guided-missile launchers, etc., which have appeared in these pages from time to time, and invited them to join in battle. When they'd had their fill of peppering each other with tennis balls, clods of earth, plastic bags of aqua, and other smallshot, we called them together and instructed them carefully in the manufacture of the various shooting devices which are an integral part of these weapons of assault. They were then provided (free of charge) with all the necessary impedimenta, and put to work to produce a few of the things to take back to their own troops.

The point about all these shooting gadgets is that they are easy enough to make but must be of sound workmanship. Otherwise they are quite useless. The things these East Anglian types turned out would have disgraced our village play school.

Now, if just a few had been like that, we would not have worried unduly, but the plain truth is they were all, without exception, utterly useless.

Do forgive us for mentioning this matter. It confirms a suspicion that has been in our minds for some time. The fact is that far too many readers of this and other Scout magazines do not take our suggestions seriously enough, if at all. They think, bless their hearts, that **because** a thing is good for a laugh, **because** it can be constructed quickly and easily with the lightest and cheapest of materials, instead of calling for dirty great baulks of roughhewn timber and hawsers as thick as

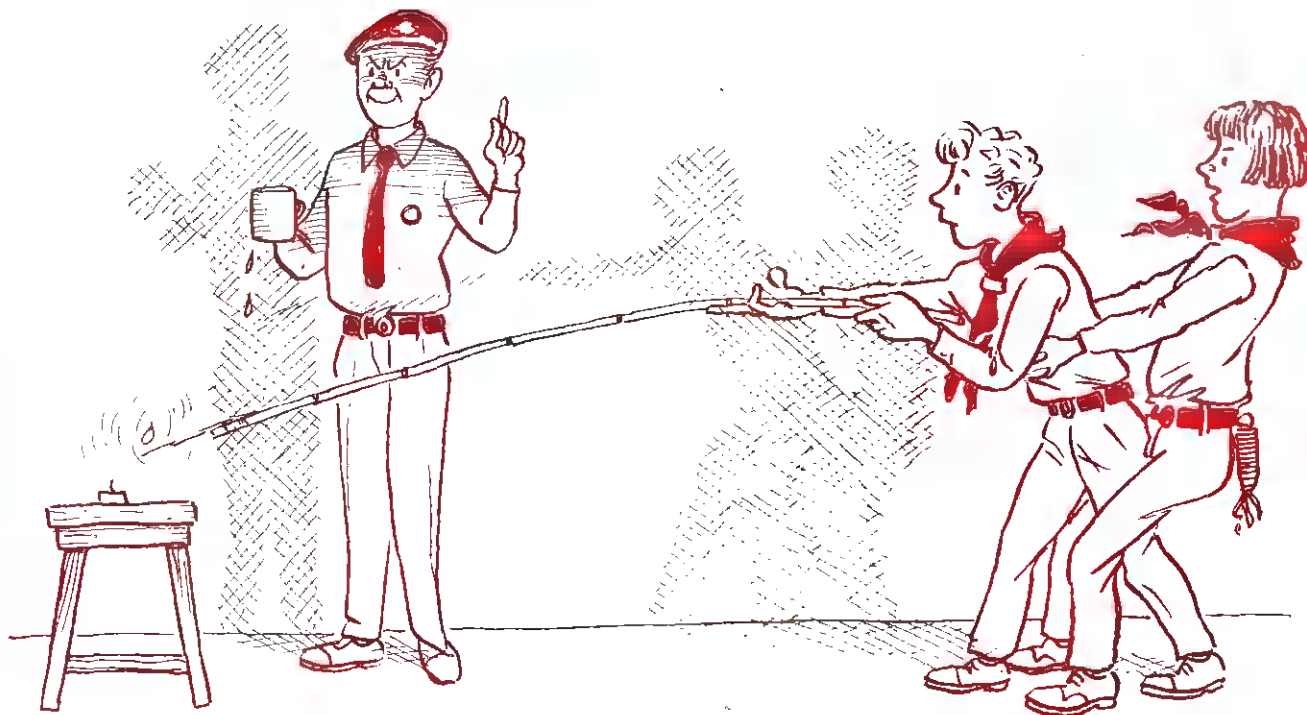


your wrist, it is therefore something to be treated lightly and with contempt. The result of this disastrous attitude of mind is that on countless occasions good ideas have been wantonly squandered, fun opportunities lost and boys frustrated.

This can no longer be tolerated. We must all resolve here and now to turn over a new leaf and try to do better by our boys in future.

Meanwhile, here is a small training activity for your next troop meeting. The purpose of the exercise will be to impress upon your patrol leaders the need for technical exactitude and conscientious workmanship in everything they do. The *modus operandi* will be to face them with two situations, both involving risk to the person, and both calling for intelligence, precision and equal skill — the first with fragile materials, the second (out-of-doors) with much heavier equipment.

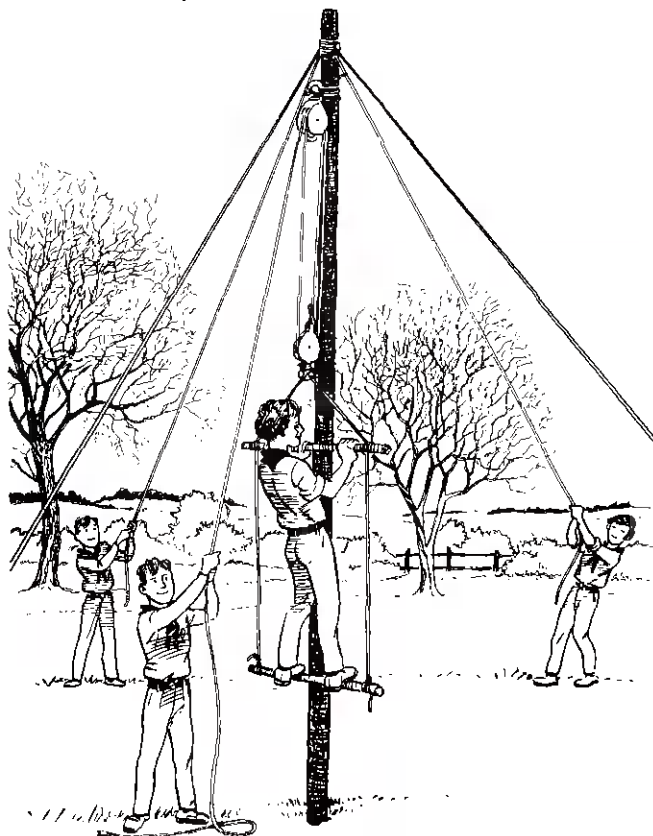
No. 1 Scouts work in pairs. For each pair: a dozen sheets of good-quality quarto typing paper; a good supply of brown-paper gummed tape, cellulose or masking tape, a low candle (the type used in warmers); and half a dozen matches. Place the candles (unlit) in a row on a



bench and draw a chalk line across the floor eight feet away. Inform the Scouts that if they fail in the assignment you are about to give them, one man in each pair will have a mug of cold water poured down his sleeve by his own partner. (That should convince them.) What they have to do is this: using the materials provided, and nothing else, they must light their little candle and then blow it out again without crossing the baseline at any stage.

Our experience is that there is only one sure way of doing this. The drill is to roll one sheet of paper into a tube about $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch in diameter and secure it with tape. From then on, you must roll further tubes, telescoping one into the other with a good overlap and fixing them with tape until you have fabricated a tube of maximum length. Very great care must be taken to avoid making a greenstick fracture — once a tube has developed a kink it will be found useless. Indeed, one thing your Scouts will learn is that if they go at this exercise in their usual, happy-go-lucky, bull-at-a-gate style, they will fail utterly. On the other hand, it **can** be done, and the sense of achievement will be terrific!

The next problem is to fabricate a match which can be attached to the leading end of the tube without setting it on fire. Simple! All you have to do is to lap-joint your matches with tape to make one out-size match, and then attach this to the end of the tube with another loop of tape. Extend this carefully to light your candle; then use the tube to puff it out.



For activity No. 2 you will require for each patrol: one spar about 15 feet long (max.); one double and one single block with tackle; two 18-foot lashings; two short batons; and two $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch circular ropes about 48 feet long. If hooked blocks are used, sisal for mousings should also be provided. The spars should be subjected to the ritual ringing test before they are handed over — simply by holding them by the tips and “ringing” the butts on a hard surface so that any possible shakes can be detected by ear.

Patrols work independently. The task is to secure the tackle to the spar so that a man may be raised to the top in perfect safety while the spar is held upright by the rest of the patrol.

Note: to minimize the risk, which is not as great as might appear at first glance, it might be as well to discuss this project with the PLs in advance, when the following points could be made.

1. The tackle should be mounted to disadvantage — that is, with the double block in the fixed position and the single block moving.
2. The method of lashing the block to the spar is to start with a clove-hitch below the block, follow with a number of turns over the hook, and finish with a second clove-hitch above the block. The hook should then be moused.
3. The anchor lines should be middled and secured with rolling-hitches as close to the top of the spar as possible.
4. The butt of the spar should be heeled into the turf or snow.
5. The anchor men should work with the extreme ends of the lines to give the widest possible spread. The angle of the lines to the spar should not be less than 45 degrees.

At the conclusion of these two exercises, drinks and hot dogs should be served to all contestants while a free-for-all discussion is held to extract maximum benefit from the experience.



AN IDEA! Hand your patrol leaders a 60-foot length of 1-inch line, two matchsticks and a 12-inch ruler, and invite them to measure the girth of a well-grown tree to the nearest inch, without approaching within twenty feet of it.

One way of doing this would be to estimate the diameter and make a rough assessment of the circumference, marking this out in the middle of the line by inserting the two matches in the lay. The rope could then be passed round the tree to bring the two matches together. It should then be a simple matter to adjust their position as necessary to get an accurate reading, which could then be measured with the ruler.

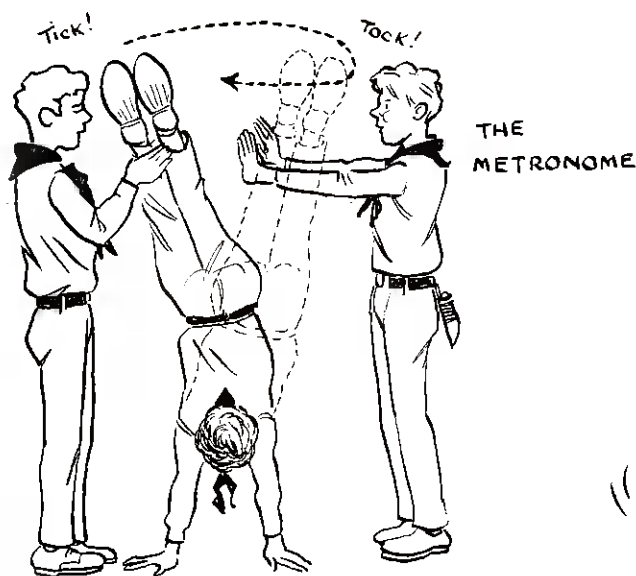


TROOP ROOM PROBLEM NO. 7

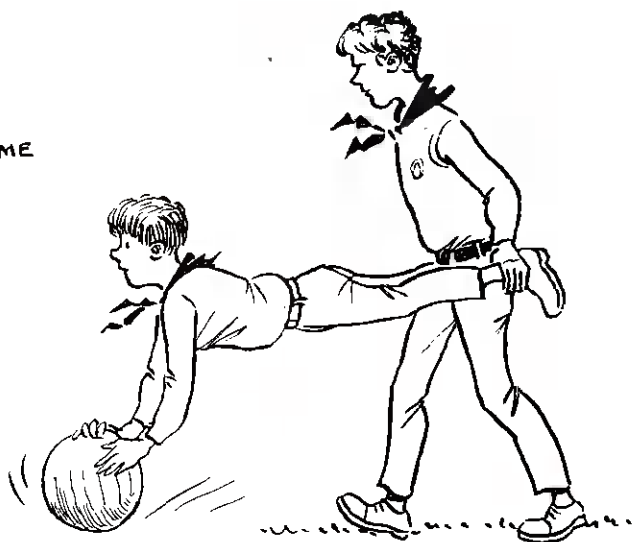
During World War II you have brought your convoy of heavy transport to the banks of a small river on the enemy frontier, only to find that the retreating enemy have sabotaged the one and only bridge by removing the manhole covers from the three large pontoons that support the roadway. The bridge is still waterborne but, the moment the first of your vehicles attempts to cross it, the pontoons will sink below the level of the manholes. Your problem is to get the entire convoy of forty trucks over the river before nightfall. It is now half-way through the morning, so you have lots of time. You have no means of sealing the manholes — no tarpaulins or anything of that sort — but the problems need not baffle you for long. What would you do?



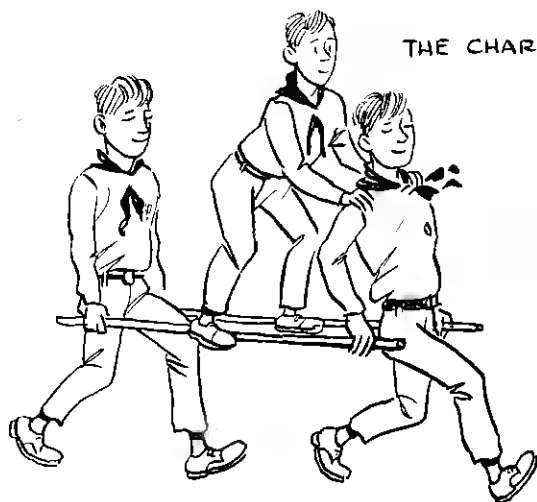
“Patrol Time” on troop night is rightly regarded as the sole province of the patrol leader. No Scout leader of experience would dream of butting in — unless, of course, some crisis had arisen: as, for instance, if the patrol leader was being beaten up by his own men; or if the boys had settled down to a game of gin rummy with the patrol subscriptions instead of devoting themselves to first-aid revision or the mysteries of map references. The wise Scouter keeps a small repertoire



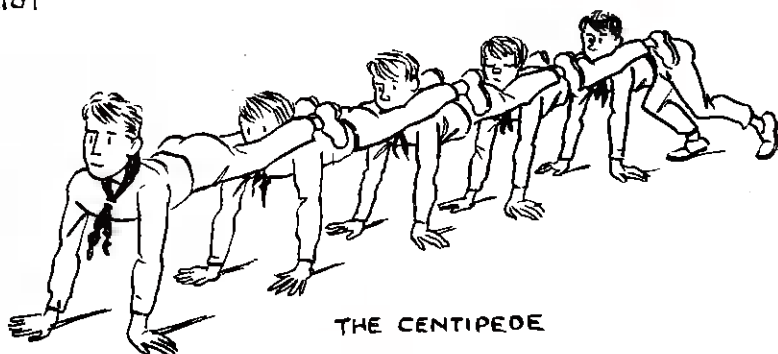
THE METRONOME



THE WHEELBARROW



THE CHARIOT



THE CENTIPEDE

of energy-releasing activities in reserve for such emergencies and is quick to call up the PL and offer a suggestion when the need arises. A few possible activities are shown in the illustration. Here are more:

- Scouts in pairs, each holding a Scout staff with one hand, with the butt resting on the ground, other hand behind back. Try to tap each other's ankle without raising their staff.

- "Get your patrol from one end of the troop room to the other without touching the ground at any point."

- One Scout crouches with arms clasped around knees. Two Scouts slip a staff under his knees and lift. He will at once turn upside down and hang suspended like a trussed chicken. They race around a given course.

- "Hold a competition to see who can stand longest on one leg, blindfolded, with hands clasped on the top of his head."

- "Hold a Scout staff with both hands in front of you. Swing down and back without leaving hold. If the staff catches you around the ankles you have forgotten to jump. Now do it in reverse."

- "Balance a Scout staff on one finger while standing on one leg and pass it across the hand from fingertip to fingertip." (Very diff.)

- "Stand with forehead resting on a walking stick (or similar spar). Move around it three times in a clockwise direction, then drop the stick and walk in a straight line to a given point."

- "Tie a handkerchief to the back leg of a kitchen chair near the floor. Sit in the chair and then try to release

the handkerchief with your teeth without leaving the chair or touching the floor."

- "Carry out careful research to find out whether it is possible for two men to leapfrog simultaneously over the backs of two others while hobbled as for a three-legged race. Write and tell us what happens."

✱

We have just been informed that the Elephant Patrol of the 6th Southgate, Hertfordshire, England, have set up a new time for boiling water in an eggshell on a miniature fire. They did it in two minutes flat.

✱

TROOP ROOM PROBLEM NO. 7 — SOLUTION

With lots of time at your disposal, and lots of willing hands to help, one way of tackling this problem would be to remove the inner tubes from all the spare wheels in the convoy and pack them, fully inflated, of course, into the pontoons. This would provide all the buoyancy required.

Bear in mind, please, that this incident happened some years ago, before tubeless tires came into general use!

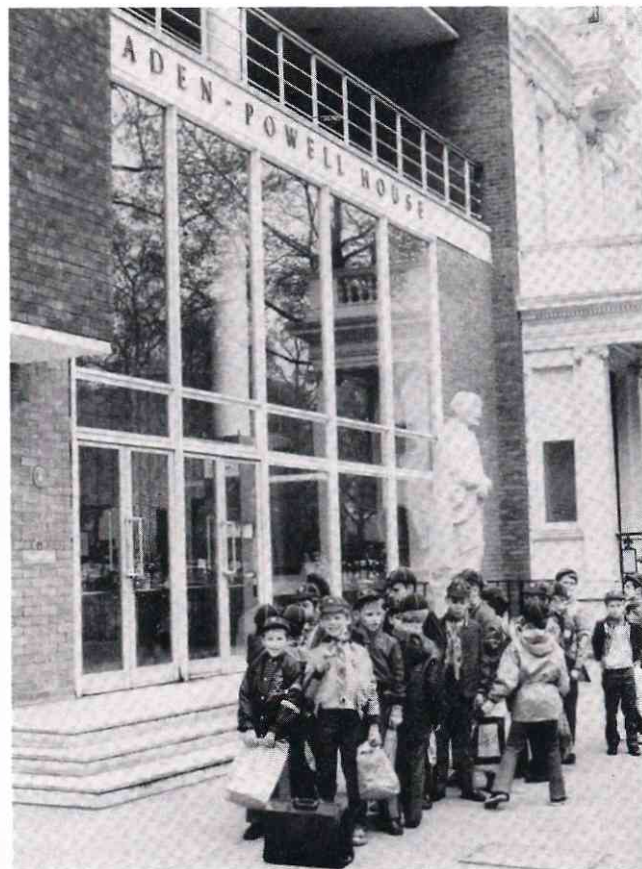
✱

EDITOR'S NOTE: Fortunately, John Sweet is usually a couple of months ahead in his copy for "On the Level," thus what you have just read was written before his illness. In a letter dated June 20, he reports that he is now returning to normal after six weeks in bed, fighting — in addition to the heart problem — "a throat infection, a touch of pneumonia and a mouthful of ulcers." What is important is that John is winning the fight.

The Panthers Visit London

By Fred Genest

It's not often a Canadian Cub pack visits London, England, but the Panther Pack of Lahr did and here's their story. . .



The Panthers have arrived! The group is shown on arrival, outside the main entrance of Baden-Powell House.



Warden Reg Flower of Baden-Powell House being presented with a National neckerchief by the Author.

The idea for the trip was born early in October, 1971, when the leaders of the Panther Pack of the Maple Leaf Region in Lahr, Germany, were doing some long-range program planning for the coming year.

In the beginning it was just that — an idea — but, as time went on, enthusiasm for the plan spread and, before long, some really hard work had to be done — such things as deciding where to go, how to get there, where to stay, money needed, documents and equipment required and, finally, length of stay.

Because of its close proximity, a little over an hour by air, London, England, was chosen as the trip target, and soon letters were on the way to Baden-Powell House to arrange tentative reservations and to secure cost figures on which to base a budget. It was decided that, with the help of the Lahr Group Committee and other sections of the Group, as much money as possible would be raised by the boys themselves, thus relieving the parents of a large financial burden.

With the permission of the military authorities and the Group Committee, the White Stag Rover Crew operated a car wash while the pack ran a snack bar, selling commodities such as hot dogs, German-style doughnuts, coffee and soft drinks to the Canadian community of Lahr.

After reviewing the complete plan and giving its approval, the Group Committee voted to allot a sum of money which would ensure sufficient funds and the parents then were informed that the trip was "go" and that, for the low cost of \$30, their sons could spend five days in London. This amount covered all costs: food, tours, lodging and transportation.

On April 17, after a smooth flight from Lahr, 25 excited Cubs and seven leaders landed at Gatwick Airport and, following a quick trip through Customs, boarded a special bus that transported them through the English countryside and into historic London.

Home for the next few days became Scouting's famous hostel/hotel, Baden-Powell House, and, after getting



The "wheels" of the Panthers during their London visit.

settled in, the boys were given a tour of the building by Warden Reg Flower, who later became an honorary member of the pack with the presentation of a National neckerchief, complete with group crests.

Next morning the special bus was boarded early and the group had a tour of London which included stops at Buckingham Palace for the Changing of the Guard, Westminster Abbey, the Houses of Parliament and the Horse Guards. There was also a visit aboard H.M.S. *Belfast*, the largest battle cruiser ever built for the Royal Navy, which now is docked opposite the Tower and open to visitors. By the time the group returned to B.-P. House, all were happy to relax, watch television and discuss the day's events.

Day three began with a bus ride to Gilwell Park which gave the group the opportunity to see another part of the vast city of London. On arrival at Gilwell the Panthers were met by a member of the staff and given a guided tour of the world-famous campsite. The remainder of the day was spent playing games and concluded with a campfire.

The fourth day was spent visiting the National Science Museum which is located on the opposite corner of Cromwell Road from B.-P. House. Arriving before the building was open, the Cubs did their good turn for the day by conducting a paper/trash pick-up in the area. The Museum is a vast affair and is famous for its children's science centre which contains many working models that youngsters are encouraged to operate. The Cubs needed little encouragement to participate.

That evening, the group visited a local Kensington Cub pack and took part in their program which was called a "Challenge Night." The Canadian boys took top prizes. After the games, the host pack was presented with a National neckerchief by the Lahr boys and the evening closed with soft drinks and cookies.

The group left Baden-Powell House on Friday morning, April 21, to pick up their return flight to Germany. On the way home the pilot invited the boys and leaders to visit the flight deck to see how an aircraft is flown.

FRED GENEST is a member of Canadian Forces Europe and is Group Commissioner, Lahr. He was the senior Scouter on the Panther Pack visit to London.



The Panther Pack of Lahr pose for this picture with the Founder.



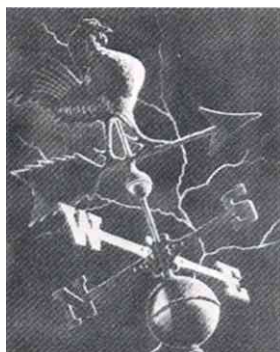
Waiting to board the flight at Gatwick Airport for the return journey to Germany.



Crossing the Thames on Westminster Bridge with the Houses of Parliament and Big Ben on left.



A rest for weary feet after a walk through Westminster Abbey, seen in background.



Weather Forecast Four

By J.A. (Al) Craig

MEASURING AND RECORDING THE WEATHER

Weather Instruments

Accurate information about the various factors that together determine the weather is necessary in making reliable forecasts. For each of these elements there is an instrument that measures its intensity, velocity, or degree.

Air Pressure

A barometer is used to measure the air pressure and its daily or hourly changes. A simple mercury barometer can be made by sealing one end of a clean glass tube about a quarter or half inch in diameter and a yard long and filling it with mercury. Cover the open end with your finger and invert the tube in a cup or dish of mercury. When your finger is removed, the mercury column will fall to a height equivalent to the atmospheric pressure at the time. (Be careful not to let any air get into the tube during the process.)

Barometers — mercury or aneroid — are read in inches or centimeters of mercury. The average air pressure at sea level is about 30 inches. Since the higher the altitude the lower the average pressure, readings are corrected to sea level before comparing the pressure of different places on a weather map.

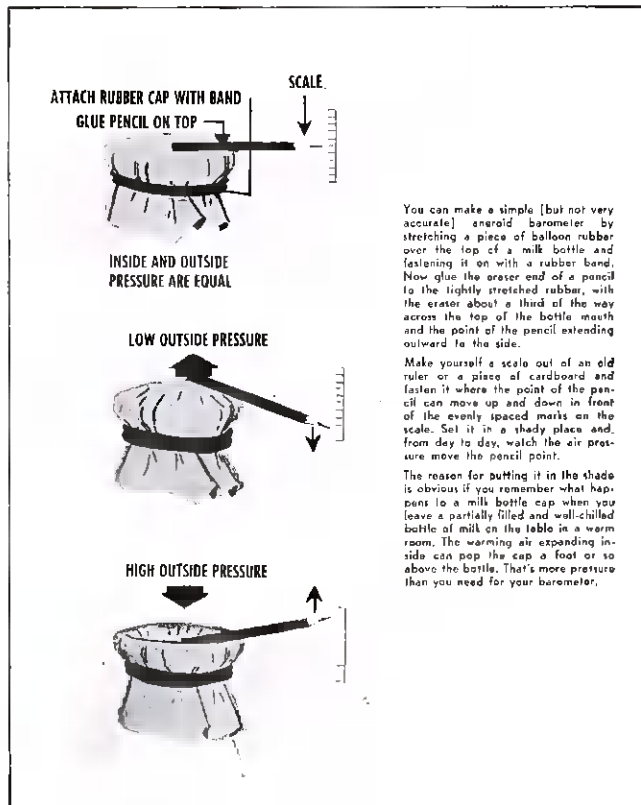
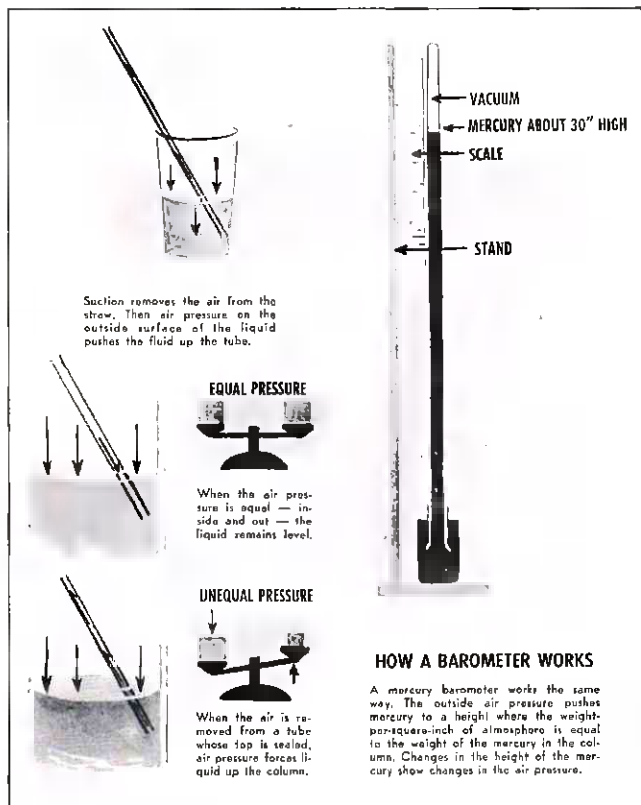
On weather maps all pressures are also converted from inches or centimeters to millibars. Therefore, the figure in each isobar (a contour of equal pressure) indicates sea-level pressure in millibars.

When you hear the weather announcer on radio or television say, "The barometer is 29.6 inches and rising," you can be pretty sure a high-pressure area of good weather has started your way.

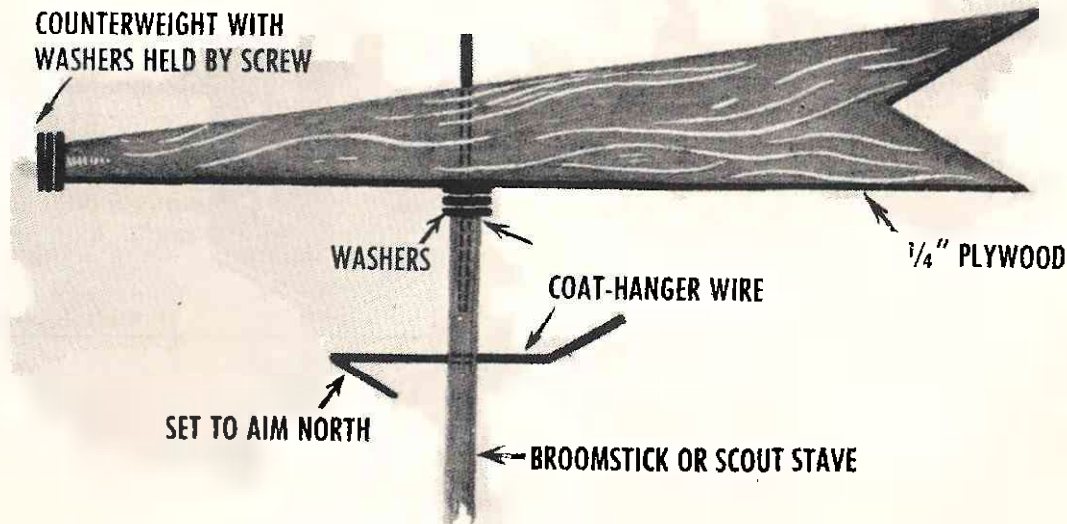
Likewise, when a low-pressure area approaches, the mercury in the lower container of the barometer feels the retreat of pressure and follows it, pulling the mercury in the glass tube downward. Sailors would say, "The glass is falling," and they would look for poor weather. The speed and direction of barometer changes are more important in predicting weather than the reading at any one time.

The aneroid barometer is the kind you are most likely to have at home and see in the stores. Instead of a mercury tube, it uses a small, thin-metal box sealed with average air pressure inside. This box also feels pressure changes. It contracts under high pressure and expands when low-pressure air comes along. An indicator needle is attached by levers to the side of the box and records the pressure on a dial.

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A SIMPLE WIND VANE



Wind Direction

You have seen weather vanes on houses, and they are all pretty much alike, although they may be decorated differently. Most of them are in the form of an arrow. They pivot on small bearings so they can turn freely in the wind. They are perfectly balanced on the bearing, but the downwind feather part is longer and lighter than the arrowhead part, so they always swing into the wind and indicate which direction the wind is coming from.

The weatherman's vane probably has electrical connections to an accurate reading scale in his office, so he doesn't have to go outdoors to look at it.

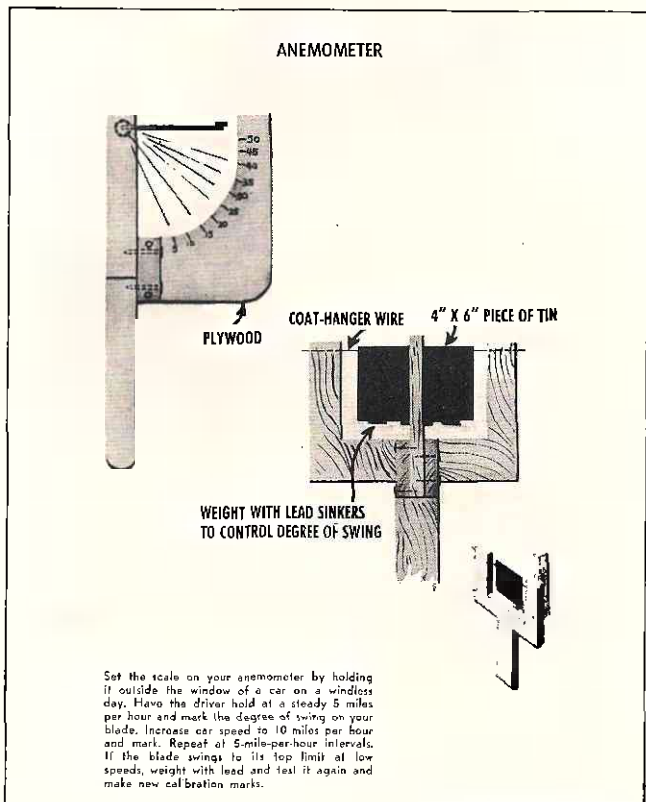
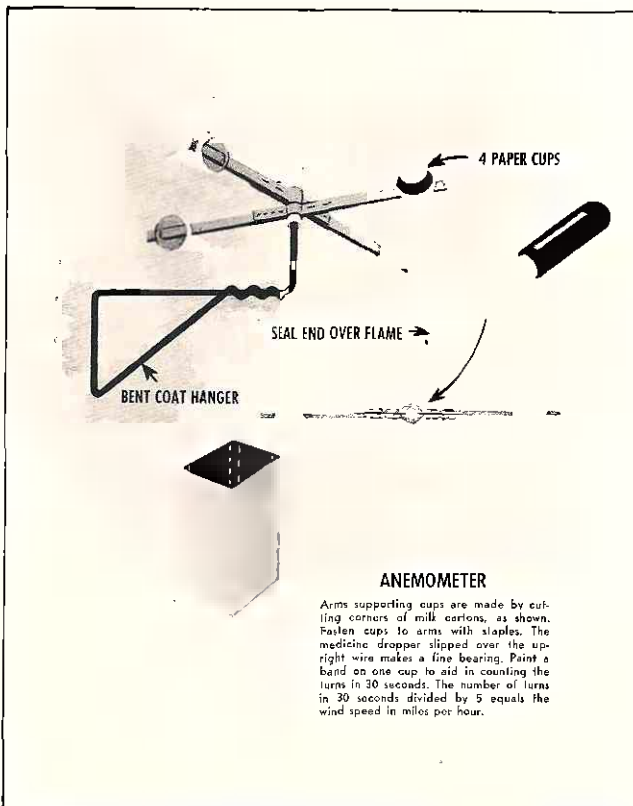
Wind Speed

The anemometer measures the velocity of the wind or the miles per hour it is traveling. Most of the weather bureaus are now figuring wind speed in "knots" (nautical miles per hour). This is better for informing ships and planes and is internationally understood.

Here are two designs for making your own anemometer. One works very much like the official ones.

When you get it built and operating, listen to the nearest radio or television station for the wind velocity.

The other is a simple plate-type anemometer.



(Continued on page 36)

Weather Forecast Four (Continued)

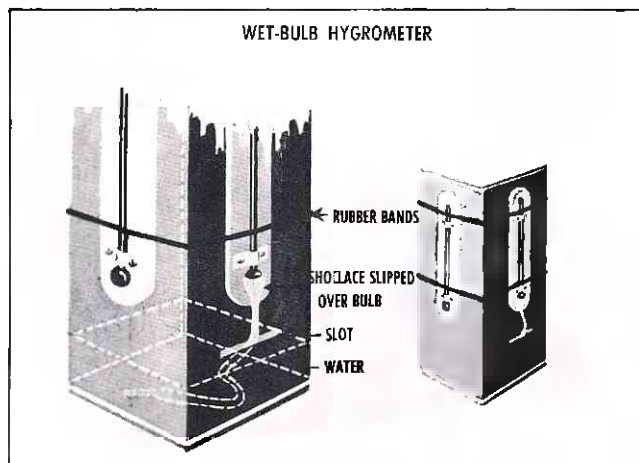
Moisture in the Air

The instrument commonly used for finding out the amount of moisture in the air is the wet-bulb hygrometer. The illustration shows how they are made.

You can make a wet-bulb hygrometer with two identical thermometers that can be bought without too much expense wherever hardware items are sold. Mount the thermometers on a paper milk carton, as shown, exactly the same distance from the bottom. Cut off about 6 inches from a clean, white shoelace, trimming off the metal tips. Then slip the lace over the bulb of one thermometer and cut a slot in the milk carton so you can slip the bottom half of the lace into it. Fill the carton with water.

Place the hygrometer in the breeze from an electric fan or in a breezy open window. Make sure the lace is getting wet clear up over the thermometer bulb. The evaporation of the water from the lace will cause cooling of the thermometer to which it's attached, while the other thermometer remains at air temperature.

Using the chart, you can figure the relative humidity by the spread of temperature between the two thermometers. If both instruments read the same after some time, look out for wet weather. That's 100 percent relative humidity!



Amount of Rainfall

Rain is measured in terms of the depth of the sheet or layer it would make if none drained off or was otherwise lost. This is noted in inches to the nearest hundredth. An amount too small to measure is called a trace (T).

Rain can be measured in many ways, but usually a large funnel and narrow receptacle are used. Pictures show a simple, tin-can type of rain gauge that you can make and use.

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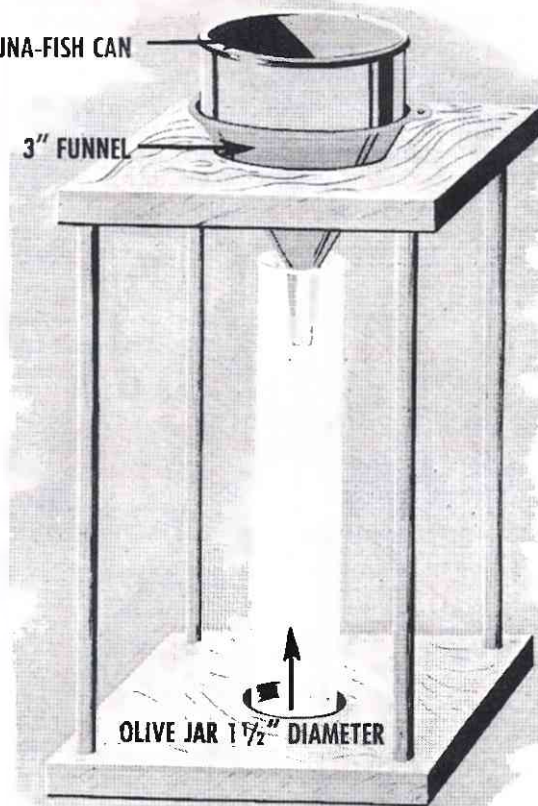
TABLE OF RELATIVE HUMIDITY - MEASURING MOISTURE								
Difference between wet-bulb and dry-bulb readings	Temperature of air, dry-bulb thermometer, Fahrenheit							
	30°	40°	50°	60°	70°	80°	90°	100°
1	90	92	93	94	95	96	96	97
2	79	84	87	89	90	92	92	93
3	68	76	80	84	86	87	88	90
4	58	68	74	78	81	83	85	86
6	38	52	61	68	72	75	78	80
8	18	37	49	58	64	68	71	71
10		22	37	48	55	61	65	68
12		8	26	39	48	54	59	62
14			16	30	40	47	53	57
16			5	21	33	41	47	51
18				13	26	35	41	47
20				5	19	29	36	42
22					12	23	32	37
24					6	18	26	33

Comparison of readings on the wet-bulb thermometer with those on a dry-bulb thermometer will show relative humidity by using this table. Top figures on the chart are the present dry-bulb reading. By checking the left column for degree difference shown on your two thermometers and across to the dry-bulb reading, you will find the relative humidity.

For instance, if the difference between dry- and wet-bulb thermometers is 6 degrees, and the dry bulb reads 70 degrees, the RH is 72.

TUNA-FISH CAN

3" FUNNEL



RAIN GAUGE

The wide opening catches the rain and funnels it into the narrow jar so that small amounts can be read easily. The ratio of the area of the funnel to the area of the jar is 4 to 1. This means that 4 inches of water in the jar is 1 inch of rain. The can, minus top and bottom, is a splash guard.

MONEY MAKERS

SELL WELL KNOWN-HIGH QUALITY PRODUCTS

FOR EASY SALES—MAXIMUM PROFITS



Every Household buys from 2 to 5 packages of Hallowe'en candy for Shell-outs.

Make sure it is your Group that is Earning The Profit!



ORANGE, LEMON, GRAPE
CHERRY, LIME, PINEAPPLE.



TOOTSIE ROLLS
CHOCOLATE FLAVOUR



TOOTSIE ROLLS
CHERRY & VANILLA



ASSORTED
CHOCOLATE, CHERRY,
ORANGE, VANILLA.

ORDER FORM

(ALL SALES TAX INCLUDED IN PRICES SHOWN)

TERMS - NET 30 DAYS

AMOUNT	MINIMUM ORDER	PRODUCT	COST PER DOZ.	SELL. PRICE EACH	YOUR COST EACH	YOUR PROFIT EACH
DOZ.	COMBIN -	1 d TOOTSIE ROLLS - 101 pcs. ASST. FLAVOURS	8.00	1.00	.66 2/3	.33 1/3
DOZ.	ATION	2 d TOOTSIE ROLLS - 50 pcs. CHOCOLATE	8.00	1.00	.66 2/3	.33 1/3
DOZ.	OF	5 d TOOTSIE ROLLS - 20 BARS ASST. FLAVOURS	8.00	1.00	.66 2/3	.33 1/3
DOZ.		5 d TOOTSIE ROLLS - 20 BARS CHOCOLATE	8.00	1.00	.66 2/3	.33 1/3
DOZ.	24 DOZ.	1 d CANDY WAFERS - 101 pcs.	8.00	1.00	.66 2/3	.33 1/3
DOZ.	48 DOZ.	1/4 lb MILK CHOCOLATE BARS (STANDARD WRAP)	3.72	.50	.31	.19
DOZ.	80 DOZ.	1/4 lb MILK CHOCOLATE BARS (PERSONALIZED)	3.72	.50	.31	.19
DOZ.	24 DOZ.	7.5 oz WHOLE ALMOND BARS (STANDARD WRAP)	7.20	1.00	.60	.40
DOZ.	60 DOZ.	7.5 oz WHOLE ALMOND BARS (PERSONALIZED)	7.20	1.00	.60	.40

NAME _____

SHIP TO ARRIVE DATE _____

(allow 2 weeks for Personalized Bars)

SHIP ADDRESS _____

TO CITY _____ PROV _____

ATTENTION OF _____

PHONE NO. _____

The MONEY MAN FUND RAISING
50 GRAYDON HALL DR., PH.9, DON MILLS, ONT.
(416) 449-9642



ROVER JOTTINGS

By R.J. Roberts

A couple of months ago we received the following article from Mr. Joseph B. Beaton of Sydney, Nova Scotia, and, while many crews around the country may be doing similar kinds of things, Joe took the time to write to tell us so we decided to share this with you.

Rovering for Joe and his fellow crew members seems to me to be active, exciting and enjoyable, and as I read his story I can't help but feel it must be a barrel of fun to be a member of their crew.

If you wish to get to know the Island Rovers a little better, why not write to Joe at 500 King's Road, Sydney, Nova Scotia. Or better yet, why don't you plan to visit.

Our second jotting is about Kandersteg, the International Scout Chalet in Switzerland. We still need your support for the Canadian Room at the Chalet, and we urge any Rovers planning a visit to Europe to include Kandersteg in their tour plans.

The Island Rovers

Sydney, a city on the Atlantic coast of Cape Breton Island, has a population of 35,000 people. For its size, Sydney has a well-developed Scouting program for its Cubs, Scouts and Venturers. The enthusiasm for the program is shown by the boys, since most of them continue from Cubbing through to Venturers. However, the boys found that the high point of their career was reached when they attained the age of seventeen. There were no Rover crews they could join and, as a result, Venturers, highly qualified in Scouting skills, were forced to leave the Movement.

Two Scout leaders, Bob Carson and Donnie Landry, recognized this problem and decided to do something about it. In October, 1970, they met with a group of young adults, most of whom were Queen's Scouts and who were still interested in the Movement. Within two months Sydney had a full-fledged Rover crew who named themselves the "Island Rovers." Their meetings were conducted by Parliamentary procedure.

The crew started out small and at first there were only seven members, including two advisors. During the months that followed, more people became interested in the new movement and wanted membership in it. Today our crew consists of twelve members and three advisors. Before new members are accepted, they serve a probationary period called a Squireship, which lasts for three weeks. On the fourth week a vote is taken on whether or not the Squire is accepted into the crew. If the Squire is accepted, his investiture takes place at the next meeting. Our investitures are on the Knighthood theme and, following this, a meal is served in honor of the new Rover.

Over the past two years our crew has been very active. During the summer of '71 we had a canoe ramble down the Mira River. Taking our time, we relaxed during the three-day trip, swimming, fishing and sleeping in lean-to's along the thirty-mile route. Another ramble is planned for this summer.

As far as being of service to other organizations is concerned, the crew held a Nova Scotia Hunters' Safety Course for Scouts and any other interested persons.

We organized and conducted an extensive Survival Training Program for an Air Cadet Squadron and then took the cadets out for a weekend to display the skills they had learned. Presently we are conducting two other survival programs: for some Air Cadets and for a Scout troop.

We also organized and conducted a rifle shoot for approximately 200 Scouts, awarding plaques and trophies to the winners.

In addition, we gave an extensive map-and-compass course to a group of Rangers, and assisted as a service crew at many Scouting activities in the district, such as helping to set up camps, putting on mini-starlights for our district and helping at the Fifteenth Annual Scouters' Conference.

Possibly our greatest achievement so far has just been completed. We organized a public-service project on survival techniques which was filmed by our local television station, CJCB - TV. The setting for the film was on the Great Bras d'Or Lakes overlooking St. Anne's Channel in Cape Breton. The weather was sunny with just a little cloud and temperatures around 45°, which made for good working weather.

We worked together in small groups, cutting, felling and limbing trees needed for each set. As we worked, the camera man filmed in stages until each set was complete. The sets consisted of lean-to's, fallen-tree shelters, wood signals, fire signals, map-and-compass exercises, different types of fires, items contained in a good survival kit and, finally, a scene on edible plants.

The film went through a lot of editing but finally was accepted. One of our advisors, Bob Carson, did the narration. Now we are watching the film at home on our own television sets and reflecting with satisfaction, recalling the hard work we put into it.

During February we were busy helping our district with Scout Week, assisting on projects ranging from Cub bowling to Scout craft competitions to Cub Olympics.

A few of our members are leaders or assistants with local troops, helping wherever and whenever we can. Sometimes we find it hard to give enough time since most of us are job holders, or high school or college students, but we do what we can.

We hope that all Rover crews across Canada are doing fine and we would like to read about your history.

All the best from
THE ISLAND ROVERS

KANDERSTEG — 50 YEARS OF SCOUTING

Fifty years ago the Chief Scout of Switzerland, Walther von Bonstetten, founded the "Association Scouts International Chalet Kandersteg" and since that time hundreds of thousands of Scouting people from all over the world have travelled to Switzerland to visit this magnificent Scouting camp.

Rovers in Canada have a special affection for the camp and for over 15 years have maintained the Canadian Room in the Scout Chalet at Kandersteg by donating funds to keep it in good condition and comfortably furnished. In 1971 we advised Rovers across Canada that the room was due to be refurbished and that this would cost about a thousand dollars.

At present we are still about \$400 short; thus we need help to honour our commitment. As you read the brief history of Kandersteg which follows, would you also consider sending a few dollars to finish the payment for furnishing the Canadian Room? Send your donations to: Boy Scouts of Canada, Kandersteg Fund, P.O. Box 5151, Station F, Ottawa K2C 3G7.

Kandersteg Through 50 Years

1906 - 1912: The Lotschberg tunnel, which is nine miles long, was built by the *Entreprise Générale du Lotschberg*. At the far end of the valley a small village with cottages and a building site with a concrete factory began to exist. The EGL bought the swamp near the entrance to the tunnel and used it to dump the stones that were quarried from the mountain. The swamp became a dry, stone desert.

1908: A large chalet was built for the technical staff and the engineers. It had single rooms only and, on the ground floor, a large dining room which also served as classroom where the children of some 2,000 Italian workers at Kandersteg received their education.

1912: The tunnel was finished and the inhabitants of the chalet left Kandersteg. The cottages were removed and plans were made for the chalet to serve as a holiday spot.

1914: Occasionally groups used the chalet during holidays — once even a Scout group from Berne.

1920: Since the war nobody had used the chalet. Deterioration set in as melting snow and rain penetrated the roof and windows were broken.

1922: Lord Robert Baden-Powell of Gilwell spent his summer holidays in Kandersteg and discovered the empty house during a walk along the river Kander where he used to go fishing. With the Swiss Chief Scout, Walther von Bonstetten, he discussed the possibility of using the chalet as a Scout home for Scouts from abroad.

1923: The large chalet was put up for sale. Previously, on February 12, 1923, the *Verein Internationales Pfadfinderheim Kandersteg* was founded, consisting of the World Bureau (London), The Scout Association, the Swiss Scout Federation, *de Nederlandsche Padvindes* and other organizations. Among the few people interested were W. von Bonstetten and the solicitor, Paul von Greyerz. However, no deal was made. In the train the dealer joined the two deputies and began again to negotiate. Ten miles further, in Frutigen, the three men left the train; the deal was sealed and the local solicitor took note of it immediately. The Scouts bought the chalet for 16,000 francs. It was inaugurated on May 21, 1923.

1924: During the International Conference in Copenhagen the Scouts Alpine Club was founded and took over the running of the Scout centre. Fittings and furnishings were still very modest (empty rooms with straw mattresses). The Dutch furnished the first national room, the *Hollandse Kamer*.

1925: First International Scout Skiing Competition.

1926: The International Conference of the World Federation took place in Kandersteg. The 50th Gilwell Training Course was held in Kandersteg instead of London.

1927: Regulations — "In fine weather the flags of all nations represented at the Chalet are hoisted at 8 a.m. in the following order: first the Swiss and the green Scout flag, then the national flags of other visitors in the succession of their arrival at the Chalet. All Scouts are expected to attend this ceremony."

1929: Thanks mostly to the great financial help of the President of Boy Scouts of America, John Mortimer Schiff, the campsite was bought. Originally it was the dumping site of the Lotschberg tunnel, and the bare land has since been restored by trees planted by Scouts and Rovers. Between 1934 and 1938, 7,400 alders, 60 maples and 50 larches were planted.

1931: First World Rover Moot held at Kandersteg, with 2,500 participants from 31 countries.

1934: First climbing course. Many Scouts, Rovers and leaders from all over Europe and overseas participated in the years to follow.

1936: Kandersteg became the permanent training centre

for the Swiss Scout Federation. The tower near the entrance of the tunnel was redecorated; served as house for Swiss Gilwell training.

1939: Due to the war there were no visitors. The Chalet served the Swiss Scouts and the army. Occasionally children from abroad came here to recover.

1946: Despite restrictions and poverty, more than 1,000 guests from nine countries visited the Scout centre.

1948: First commissioners "get-together" at Kandersteg.

1950: The Holy Year brought 1,200 Scouts on pilgrimage to Rome who visited Kandersteg en route.

1953: 5th World Rover Moot in 'Kandersteg with some 5,000 Rovers. In honour of the guests from abroad, French, Scandinavian and Belgian rooms were installed in the chalet. Rovers from Milan furnished the Italian room. The Bonstetten Memorial inaugurated; Catholic Scouts of Switzerland built a modern chapel on the campsite.

1954: The new kitchen house with six electric kitchens built; the *Trutzhaus* and stone fountains built on the Rover site.

1956: Two new rooms: the Patria Room and the *Hollandse Kamer*. Thanks to new oil heaters, it was possible for the first time since 1938 to stay open in winter.

1957: More improvements: *Schwyzertarn Zimmer*, plus rooms from Canada and Australia. England donated a new office and redecorated the British room; purchase of *Hegeldeponie* as additional campsite.

1958: First organized ski course.

1960: Uncle Sam's Cabin on campsite under construction.

1965: The "SAC" and *Verein Internationales Pfadfinderheim Kandersteg* joined to form one organization.

1972: Euroka '72 at Kandersteg: 4,756 guests at International Scout Centre.

1973: July 22 through August 10: Jubika '73 — 50th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

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ROVERS, PLEASE NOTE

CANADIAN ROVER DIRECTORY

It is the intention of the Rover Subcommittee to have the 1974 Canadian Rover Directory ready for sale by November 15, 1973.

If you wish to have your crew included in the 1974 edition of the directory, please complete the form below and return it **no later than October 31, 1973**, to Rover Services, Boy Scouts of Canada, P.O. Box 5151, Station 'F', Ottawa, Ontario, K2C 3G7.

Please list our crew in the 1974 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 _____



By Elizabeth Daniels

Photo by Ron Roels, Niagara Falls

The newly reorganized 13th Niagara Cub Pack was shaping up well, but the leaders, Akela Jan Karseboom and assistant Joyce Simmons, were looking for a pack project which would interest the Cubs and provide that essential ingredient of all Scouting groups — team spirit. It was then that they were reminded of the Optimists' Soapbox Derby, held annually in the City of Niagara Falls. This might be just what they were looking for, so they made some inquiries, culminating in the invitation of a member of the Optimist Club to talk to the boys. He gave them the HOW, WHO, WHEN and WHERE of the event, and answered questions, after which the pack was given time to think about it and talk it over among themselves. Then the decision on whether to enter was put to the vote, and the result was an enthusiastic, "yes."

The usual procedure in the Soapbox Derby is for each contestant (from nine to fifteen years of age) to find a sponsor — usually a local business — which assumes the financial cost, and may provide advice for the actual building of the car, which has to be boy made. Consequently, the rules had to be bent a little to accommodate a team car, the sponsor of which was the team itself. This was a first for the Optimist Club, and they were delighted to do a little bending. The Club supplies each contestant with wheels, axles, a steering mechanism and sample plans for \$15 and, to encourage economy and the use of scrap materials, a ceiling of \$30 is placed on the total cost of each car.

The Derby was scheduled for a Saturday in the middle of June, so work on the designing and building of the car began in February, under the supervision of the father of one of the Cubs, who had volunteered his services. Every one of the twenty boys in the pack was involved in some way in the construction, and a great deal of the normal spare-time activity of all was absorbed in the process. Virtually all the materials were donated, which kept the cost well under the maximum. The only problem encountered was directly due to the enormous enthusiasm of the boys. There were so many eager, willing hands that they were getting in each other's way! The problem was resolved by organizing the work force into smaller teams — sometimes six, sometimes only three — and scheduling them by roster.

Finally the car was ready, and the driver chosen. The choice was no problem as it was agreed by all that, since weight was an important factor, the heaviest boy would have the best chance. Thus, husky, ten-year-old Nick Viscussi was the team's choice to drive.

The Derby is traditionally run down historic Drummond Hill, part of the battlefield of Lundy's Lane in the War of 1812, and on the great day the pack took up its position near the finish line at the base of the hill. The infectious enthusiasm of the Cubs swept up the hill, and the 13th Niagara entry — car No. 13, of course — quickly became the sentimental favourite with the crowd. The boys endeared themselves to the race officials, too. As the afternoon wore on, the boys showed concern about the accumulating litter on the street. Containers had been placed strategically on both sides of the hill, but there was none at the finish line. The Cubs had earlier secured a large cardboard box from the refreshment concession to use for their discarded papers, and other spectators nearby, following their example, used it, too. But one little lad, looking across the street, commented, "It's real messy over there." So, on his own initiative, he crossed over, obtained another box, and proceeded to gather up the debris. He then attempted to pass the box along, so that others could do likewise, but was ignored until his team-mates began to chant, "Pick it up and pass it on." Gradually the idea caught on, and the litter was cheerfully cleared in no time. The race officials commended the Cubs highly over the P.A. system for their fine display of leadership by example.

As car No. 13 won more and more heats, the excitement grew to fever pitch. Nick never lost a heat but, as the winners were decided by best-averaged times, car No. 13 received the third place trophy, plus \$15 cash, which almost reimbursed the pack's costs. After the presentation, the boys — hoarse, and almost delirious with joy — departed triumphantly for a feast of pizza and pop, courtesy of another dad!

Akela Karseboom feels that the learning experience provided by this project has been invaluable for both leaders and boys. And the pack spirit? "Our boys are a real team," he says proudly.

ELIZABETH DANIELS has been an active pack Scouter for many years, with special skills in nature lore and outdoor activities. She has served on the national Wolf Cub Sub-committee for the past three years.

What's New In Adult Training ?

By L.C. Wilcox

Seventy-three people gathered at Carleton University, Ottawa, June 22, to participate in the centrally held events of N.T.I. '73. These events comprised a Participative Training Methods Course, a Human Relations Laboratory and a course to train Human Relations Trainers. Later in the week-long institute a further 32 people joined to take part in a weekend course.

Sixty-one of those present had been invited by their Scout councils to attend as participants or were Scouters invited to serve on the staff. Eleven others came from organizations outside Boy Scouts of Canada who felt the training offered was appropriate for them. A trainer with Sir George Williams University completed the staff.

Here are those who participated in the week-long events:

Alberta

Donald A. Dick, John Douey, Bruno Hansen, Bill Johnson, Jim McDonald, Lydia Poole, Allan Purvis, Gerry Strickland.

British Columbia

Connor Armstrong, Jack Booth, Peggy Booth, Gordon Boyd, Ted Deadman, Hank Ficke, Joy Humble, Eileen Lowe, Bernie Lutes, Rod Maennling, Dick Newman, Gerry O'Brien, Ron Painter, Ed Reekie and Ralph Russell.

Saskatchewan

Robert Connors, Otto Cutts and Peter Engel.

Manitoba

Mary Johnson and Paul Walsh.

Ontario

John Anderson, Susan Barron, Raymond Brown, Ron Cartwright, Margaret Clarke, Tom Clarke, Jean Henrey, Hazel Haberman, Linda Lee, Richard Marshall, Mary McCarten, Heather Pigden, Reg Roberts, Robert Sutton, Don Swanson, Doug Westgate, Marlene Wilcox, Larry Wilcox, Jennifer Wright, Gerry Wright and Jim Young.

Quebec

Estelle Altman, Darrell Bedford, Walter Bennen, Doug Campbell, Don Druce, Milton Haynes, Gwyl Jones, Kathleen Kennedy, Jim Mitchell, Sheila Stafford, Charles Stafford, Hu Whitehead and Paul Williams.

New Brunswick

Cliff Allen and Bill Waller.

Newfoundland

Gary Carpenter, Millar Ewing and Frank Kavanagh.

N.W.T.

Sigrid Profoehr.

Maple Leaf Region — Germany

Don Anderson, Earl Pennington, Harry Tobin and F. Arnold "Willy" Williams.

Venturer Advisors' Training

Does your council know about the new Venturer Advisor's Kit? Are you making plans to get a copy of the kit to each new advisor this fall?

Initial distribution of this kit was made in April to all employing councils to allow them to familiarize their Service Scouters with the contents and their role in the training process.

ORDERS FOR GENERAL SALE ARE NOW BEING ACCEPTED AT A PRICE OF \$4.95 PER KIT.

The kit is designed to be used by Venturer advisors and assistants and it lays out a step-by-step process that is flexible, imaginative and which will be of great benefit to all Venturer leaders.

Its purposes are:

- to provide orientation to Venturing, Venturer-age youth and the printed resource materials to support the Venturer program;
- to reinforce the idea of new adults having an interview with a representative of Boy Scouts of Canada by causing such an interview to happen.
- to have the Venturer advisor conduct training for the officers of the company.

To achieve these purposes, the kit consists of:

- cassette recorded message;
- CANADIAN VENTURER HANDBOOK;
- Interview Guide;
- three papers, entitled: *Tips for Advisors*, *How to Generate Program Ideas*, and *Steps in Building Programs*;
- detailed notes and an outline schedule for conducting the training of the officers of the company.

All this colour-coded material is contained in an attractive, blue, three-ring binder, printed in gold.

Some Scouters may not have a tape recorder, or access to one, to allow them to play the cassette. For this reason the printed narration of the tape is included.

With this kit, it is hoped the time lapse between the date a new advisor becomes active and when he can receive some training will be reduced or even eliminated. New advisors can start a training program as soon as they have the kit.

Kits may be ordered from your council office or direct from Supply Services, Boy Scouts of Canada, 1345 Baseline Road, Ottawa, K2C 3G7.

Two papers have been written to support the use of the kit in your council.

- **Notes for Councils on the Use of the Venturer Advisor's Kit**
- **Notes to Service Scouters on Venturer Advisor's Interview**

A limited number of copies of these papers are available on request from Program Services, Boy Scouts of Canada, 1345 Baseline Road, Ottawa, Ontario K2C 3G7.

One further event will complete the programs being offered this year. A workshop on "For Those Who Help Others" is being held in Alberta, October 20 — 26.

The workshop objectives are to help participants:

- increase understanding of factors that tend to block effective communication;
- increase skill in communicating effectively;
- increase understanding of the consulting or helping relationship;
- increase skills in consulting with and helping others;
- increase diagnostic and observation skills;
- increase skill in dealing with conflict and misunderstanding;
- increase skill in helping others establish and achieve goals.

Enquiries concerning participation in this workshop may be directed to:

Boy Scouts of Canada
Western Prairie Office
14205 — 109 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta T5N 1H5

NOTEBOOK

THE EDITOR'S



I don't often use this column to air my frustrations and grievances but a couple of things have happened recently that, I feel, bear recording.

A few weeks ago I had a conversation with a teenager who had just completed his third year as a Scout. He was excitedly telling me of the wonderful and innovative scheme, devised by his homeroom teacher at school, which included many exciting activities. It seems the class, girls and all, were divided into two teams, one: the defenders and the other: the invaders. Following compass bearings and secret orders, the invaders were to capture the defenders' position. In the process they had to overcome trail obstacles set up by the defending force and transmit orders by such means as coded messages, hand signals and other inventive means of communications.

Now, unless I am mistaken, by this time all but the newest and most uninformed of my readers will have said, "What the heck, there's nothing new about a wide game!" and he or she would be perfectly right. However, when I asked the young man if, in his three years as a Scout, he had ever played a wide game, the answer was, no! In fact, he had never done many of the things involved in the scheme that should have been old hat to a Scout with his service.

To the teacher I say, "Well done, but he shouldn't have had to learn about wide games and other basic Scout skills from you." To the boy's leaders I say, "Shame. What opportunities you (and, more unfortunately, your boys) have missed." It takes nothing more than a little imagination to overcome the

apparent need for some Scouters to include basketball and floor hockey as regular items in their weekly program.

And, more recently, I was listening to a conversation between two Scouters, who seemed to me to be taking unexplained satisfaction in discussing the number of boys they had on their waiting lists. In answer to my question about the present strength of their individual sections, I received unbelievably low figures. When I asked why, then, they maintained waiting lists, the reason given was lack of sufficient assistants. Further questions brought out the fact that they had more help than I ever had, in any one of my eighteen years as a Cubmaster, and I never had less than 36 boys. I had the problem, common to others in the organization, that I could not turn a boy away from Scouting and, furthermore, I don't really believe that participation in a large pack did those involved any harm.

You may agree or disagree but, in the meantime, let's not look upon a waiting list as a status symbol. Let's do something about those who are now on waiting lists across the country. They want to join; let's not discourage them.

The 13th Oshawa Cub Pack held a special meeting recently that was called "Train Night." Two months before the actual event, each Cub was given a plain board and instructed to build any display relating to a railway theme. The entries were divided into two categories: (1) best display by a Cub working with a parent and (2) best display built by a Cub

working on his own. Judges came from the Oshawa District Model Railroad Club. Our *Oshawa Times* photo shows (l-r): Hans Hudsonroder, vice-president of the railroad club; Ben Bonke and son Mark, who won the prize in category one; and Cubmaster Ray Lymer with son Bob, who was the winner of the second category. There were 26 entries in the competition. The eight railroad-club members who judged the entries also showed pictures and films about model railroading.

From World Scouting's publication, **NEWSLETTER**. . . The 31st Brighton Scout Group, **England**, teamed with local Girl Guides to pack 80,000 large envelopes with five inserts each for a travel agency, a total of 400,000 catalogues and letters handled. The project took an entire weekend and all the money earned was donated to the Royal National Institute for the Blind at Brighton. . . During the school holidays in **Tanzania**, many Scouts assisted in the development of communal villages. In Tanga, 40 Rovers helped villagers plough the cashew-nut plantations and dig 2½ miles of irrigation ditches. Rovers and Scouts went to another village where they made 2,415 bricks, built five houses and collected five tons of manure for fertilizer. . . Painting street numbers on buildings or curbs is not new as a Scout community service, but Explorer Post 2019 in **Pasadena, California**, has given it a new twist by painting six-foot-high street numbers on the roofs of downtown buildings. Studying law enforcement, post members became



aware of the difficulty for police helicopter pilots in locating troubled areas to which they were called. The pilots could locate major streets and intersections but not specific buildings without a police car on the street helping them by radio. Businessmen in the downtown section were enthusiastic about the idea — as were the police — and the painting of numbers on roofs is now a continuing project. . . Off the coast of **New Zealand's** North Island is small Kapiti Island, a bird sanctuary administered by the Department of Lands and Surveys. The only residents are a Ranger and his family, and visitors must have 'day permits.' The Paraparaumu Venture Unit volunteered their services to the Ranger and were warmly accepted. They recently spent eight days encamped on the steep, rocky island, widening existing trails, cutting new paths and re-marking several miles of trails. They also had time for fishing, exploring parts of the Island (usually off-limits to the public) and studying the exotic birds around them.

Scouting is truly international in **Goose Bay, Labrador**. The district service team is composed of Scouters from three countries. The team is headed by Local Commissioner Thomas Miles (Boy Scouts of Canada), assisted by district Scouters Norman Scotting (The Scout Association-UK) of the Royal Air Force and Hans Krieger (Boy Scouts of America) of the United States Air Force. The team is responsible for Goose Bay, Happy Valley and Northwest River areas and works with units of Boy Scouts of America as well. They are presently working on hosting the Newfoundland 1973 Scout Gilwell this summer.

Mr. **P.R. Cowan**, Secretary of the Scout "U" Stamp Bank, notified us recently of an especially good effort by a Newfoundland Scout group in the collection of used stamps for World Scouting. To quote Mr. Cowan: "Last week I received a parcel of stamps weighing 6½ pounds from the **1st Grand Falls Scouts**. This parcel contained better than 90% of commemorative stamps which, as you know, is what we want. I worked over this lot, sorting it into groups and should be able to realize \$35 for the Stamp Bank." Congratulations, 1st Grand Falls! Now who's going to better that amount?



And from the ecology front — **The Central Okanagan (BC) Scouting Association** has joined forces with the local branch of the Society for Pollution and Environmental Control in the collection of non-returnable glass containers and newspapers. As can be seen from this *Kelowna-Courier* photo, everyone from dad to the youngest Cub is getting into the act. . . In **Medicine Hat**, Scouting recently conducted a "trash-a-thon" and found sponsors to pledge amounts of money per pound of trash removed from designated areas of the city. . . While in **Winnipeg** they held R2 Day (Resource Recycling Day): With the sponsorship of a local, soft-drink bottling firm and the approval of the deputy minister of Environmental Management for Manitoba, members of the region did a blitz of the city and in the process made money for Scouting activities. Approximately 1/3 million bottles were collected and \$15,000 made.



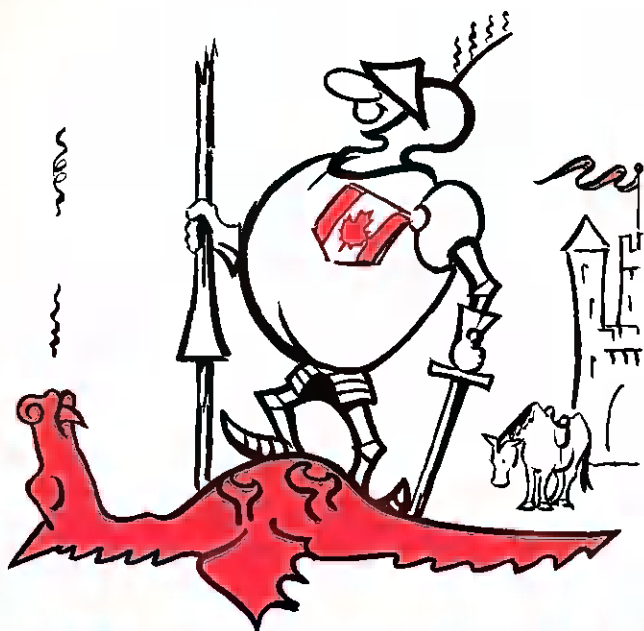
Cubs of the **2nd Aylmer, Ontario, Pack** prepared 400 baskets of candy and other treats for distribution to area hospitals and institutions at Easter.

Canadian Forces' Base Greenwood, which is located in the heart of Nova Scotia's beautiful Annapolis Valley, has always had a reputation for generous hospitality and courtesy to visitors. This I can vouch for personally, having served that area as a field executive of the Nova Scotia Provincial Council for some five years. And it would seem that this laudable tradition is being carried on by the present generation of boys and leaders. The **2nd Greenwood Pack** recently hosted the **4th Westfall Pack** for a weekend of fun activities.

The boys from Westfall left Dartmouth on the Saturday morning and drove the 80-odd miles to Greenwood, where they were met by their hosts and introduced to their "weekend" families. Saturday afternoon consisted of a series of competitive events, including knotting, highway safety and compass in which Greenwood beat their guests by only a few points. The day ended with a giant campfire.

Sunday morning began with attendance at church and then the boys were given a tour of the military base. Highlight of the tour was a close-up look at the Argus aircraft. The weekend proved to be such a success that a return visit to Dartmouth is now being planned. How about an exchange visit for your boys?

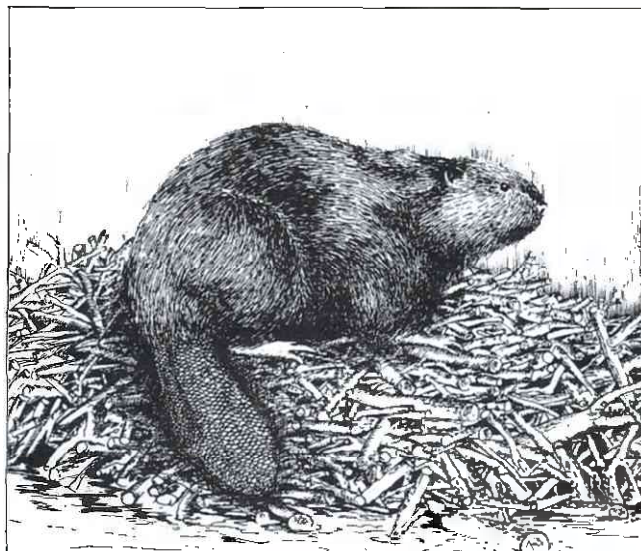
The **24th Boy Scouts World Conference** was held in Nairobi, Kenya, July 16 to 23, with the theme, "Learning by Serving." Canada's delegation consisted of the authorized six delegates and a number of official observers. Delegation leader, International Commissioner Jim Harvey, has promised a full report for our November issue. This is the first time the conference has been held in Africa.



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17th WIN

stories & games

This month we are indebted to **Jim Sharp**, Cubmaster in **St. John's, Newfoundland**, for our games. We are most appreciative of his assistance, and of the generosity and thoughtfulness of those others who have contributed to this column.

Our need for games material is constant if this section is to continue, and we must remind everyone that contributions will be gratefully received.

HAPPINESS — A BY-PRODUCT

- Happiness is a by-product.
We can't buy it, because it has no price.
Some people try to purchase happiness by getting drunk; others build fine houses, and some travel around the world.

- But the goal is as elusive as the horizon.
The main issue in life is service, and happiness is incidental to service.

- To try to win happiness from the world without serving the world is like trying to distill gasoline from water instead of from crude oil. It can't be done.

- The contractor who erects an honest, substantial building wins happiness.

The statesman who forwards the cause of humanity wins happiness.

The judge who reads the law in the light of common sense wins happiness.

Those reckless fellows who balance themselves on four-inch beams, ten stories above ground, and toss white-hot rivets back and forth, win happiness.

The law of happiness is as inexorable as the law of gravitation.

Without service there shall be no happiness, says nature.

- And it's a good law, too.

— Author Unknown

THE KINGDOM AT HAND

You do not need to tour the earth

To know the sky is wholly blue;

The person of the humblest birth

Has all the heaven in his view.

You do not need some far retreat

In which to find your heart's content;

As much romance is in your street

As on some distant continent.

— Author Unknown

PEA SQUAWK

- **Equipment required:** dried peas, peanuts or candies.

Each Six is given an animal name, e.g., cows, dogs, sheep, crows, donkeys.

- Dried peas or peanuts or candies are scattered on the floor or ground. One Cub from each Six is blindfolded; the rest of the Cubs find the peas and make their appropriate animal noises to attract the blindfolded Cub, who is the only one allowed to pick up the peas.

The Six with the largest number of peas at the end is the winner. If nuts or candies are used, the reward is the eating of the catch.

PAPER CHASE RELAY

Equipment required: old newspapers.

Sixes in relay formation run in turn to the opposite end of the hall and try to climb, head first, through a large hole in a newspaper page, WITHOUT TEARING IT.

WHAT IS IT?

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

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

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

NEW...

FREEZE-DRIED

- BEEF STEAKS
- BONELESS PORK CHOPS
- HAMBURGER PATTIES
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NOUGHTS AND CROSSES

Equipment required: list of prepared questions, nine chairs (or draw nine squares on floor).

Divide pack into two teams. Nine chairs are placed in a square: three rows of three chairs. Questions are thrown open to both teams, who are called Noughts and Crosses. The first Cub to stand answers the question. If correct, he sits on a chair of his choice. Continue until one team has a line of players, as in conventional Noughts and Crosses (straight across, up and down, or diagonal).

Play for best of three or five games.

THE SPINNING PLATE

Equipment required: ball, plate.

All Cubs sit in a circle. The leader spins a plate in the centre of the circle and, immediately, all the Cubs pass a ball from one to another around the circle. When the plate stops spinning, the Cub holding the ball is out.

This month's games contributed by Jim Sharp,
Cubmaster, St. John's, Nfld.

FOOTPATH TO PEACE

To be glad of life because it gives you the chance to love and to work and to play — to look up at the stars; to be satisfied with your possessions but not contented with yourself until you have made the best of them. . . .

To despise nothing in the world except falsehood and meanness, and to fear nothing except cowardice. . . .

To be governed by your admirations rather than by your disgusts. . . .

To covet nothing that is your neighbour's except his kindness of heart and gentleness of manners. . . .

To think seldom of your enemies, often of your friends, and to spend as much time as you can with body and with spirit in God's out of doors. . . .

These are little guideposts on the footpath to peace.

— Author Unknown

WAITING AND WISHING

There are many who wait for their ships to come in,

For their ships to come in from the sea.
This question they ask, as they watch and wait,

"Will a ship come home to me?"

The answer comes swift from a voyager old,

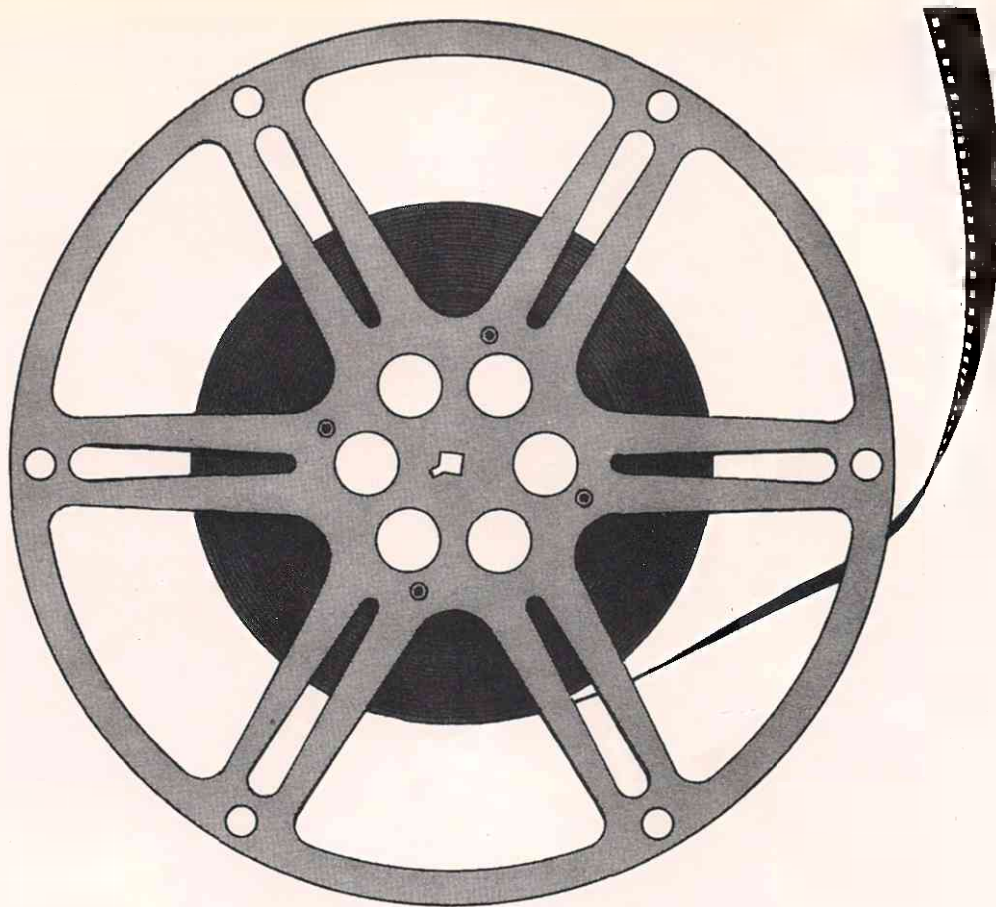
A voyager weathered and gray:
"Have you sent forth a craft with a cargo, friend?

A craft that might come in today?"

There are many who long for their ships to come in,

That they from their cares may be free;
But how could a ship come home to them
When they've sent no craft to sea?

— Author Unknown



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