

THE CANADIAN

DECEMBER 1974

leader



We Wish You a Merry Christmas

EDITOR, CANADIAN LEADER

1345 BASELINE ROAD OTTAWA ONTARIO

BT

NATIONAL COUNCIL HAS ADOPTED BEAVERS AS A REGULAR SECTION
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 CONTINUE AS AT PRESENT STOP WE OFFICIALLY WELCOME THE
 14,000 BEAVERS AND THE 2,500 BEAVER LEADERS.

LT. GEN. W.K. CARR DEPUTY CHIEF SCOUT

**ED. NOTE: A FEATURE STORY ON
 THE BEAVER PROGRAM WILL APPEAR IN
 THE JANUARY ISSUE OF THE CANADIAN LEADER.**

2

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THE CANADIAN leader

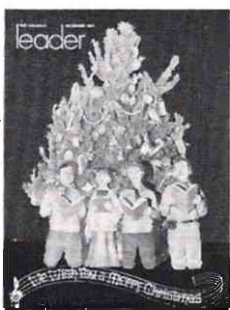
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JAMES F. MACKIE, Editor

BEATRICE LAMBIE, Assistant Editor MICHEL PLANT, Editorial and Advertising

COVER



The colourful and unique decorations adorning our cover Christmas tree were made of materials that usually end up in the garbage. The Cubs of the 39th Brantford Pack made them at three craft sessions prior to Christmas, 1973, from such things as cardboard, aluminum plates, foam meat trays, newspaper and scrap paper. The Pack also donated \$25 to their local Christmas Exchange for the needy, which they earned selling Scout calendars. Shown in the *Brantford Expositor* photo are, left to right: Cubs Richard Quan, Jeff Hill and Andy Kreiger.

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SUPPLY SERVICES



NEWS



The Transfer Certificate 25-405 is described under SCOUT records on page 13 of Supply Services Catalogue: "for giving to boy when moving to another troop." In fact, it is designed for use with any section, and the description will be corrected in the next catalogue.

The Leaving Certificate 25-207, listed under CUB records on page 13 of the catalogue, also is designed for boys of any section.

New rank identification for patrol leaders and assistant patrol leaders has been introduced recently as an alternative to the vinyl or embroidered slides now in use. These have been made available, through Scout offices, after testing and approval by boys in groups across Canada.

They are called **Shoulder Insignia** and consist of embroidered tabs designed to be worn on the left shoulder by buttoning under the loop provided for the Challenge Award on the Scout shirt.

P.L. Shoulder Insignia — Gold 42¢
A.P.L. Shoulder Insignia — Silver 42¢

Did you know there are 54 languages utilized by Cubs and Scouts as qualification for the **Language Badge**? A Supply Services announcement appears on page 30 of this issue of *The Canadian Leader* and lists the badges now available. (These badges were known previously as Cub Interpreter Emblems and Scout Language Badges — the same badge being used for each section.) They are available through your Scout office or other badge source. The Language Badge is utilized with the Scout Interpreter Challenge-Badge as outlined in *The Scout Badge Book*, and by Cubs as outlined in *The Cub Book*.

Herzog Brothers, St. Paul Street, St. Catharines, now is the official Scout dealer for St. Catharines District, Ontario.

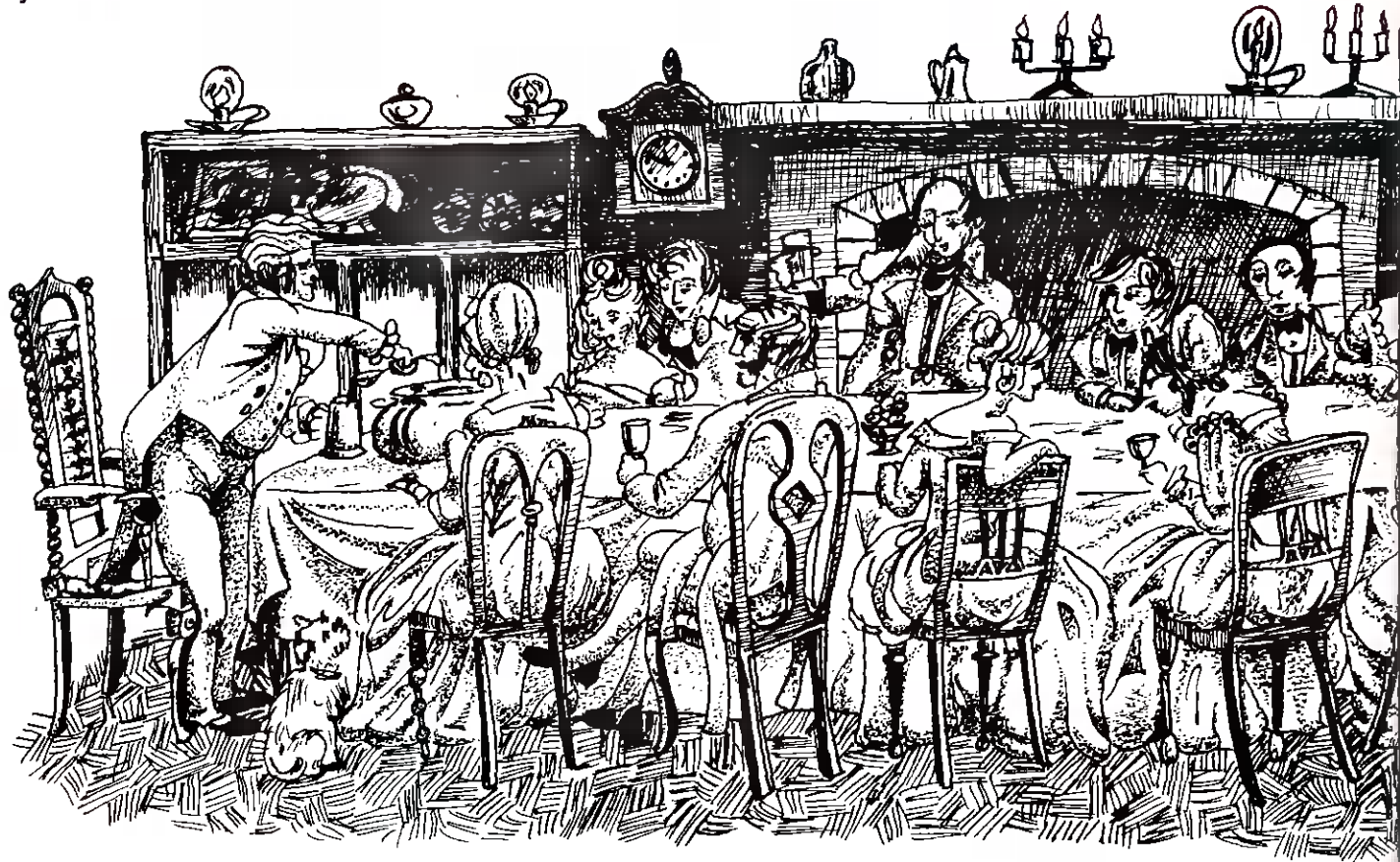
Smiths of Windsor has recently opened a Scout department in its new store at Devonshire Mall, Windsor, Ontario.

The manufacturers have been unable to obtain a necessary part of the **Hiker Compass** (54-109) and we have been forced temporarily to discontinue this item — perhaps for a few months.

Scout Whistles are going to be in short supply for almost a year as our supplier can no longer produce.

HOLIDAY CUSTOMS AND

By Jim Mackie



"Happy, happy Christmas, that can win us back to the delusions of our childish days; that can recall to an old man the pleasures of his youth . . . How many old recollections, and how many dormant sympathies does Christmas-time awaken!"

— Dickens, *The Pickwick Papers*

Christmas as we know it today is founded for the most part on the memories, traditions and customs passed down from generation to generation and culture to culture. And despite present-day commercialism associated with the season, the decorated ever-green tree, plum pudding, holly and ivy, yule log, mistletoe, Santa Claus, the turkey dinner, carol singing, gaily wrapped presents, the nativity story, midnight church still have their tale to tell and probably many, if not all, have special meaning for each of us.

All traditions have not come from the past. Television has also contributed to Christmas tradition in the minds of the young. At least in our house, Rudolph, Frosty, Charlie Brown's Christmas, the Littlest Angel and the Drummer Boy, to name only a few, are a **must** for the kids each year. My major complaint is that the media insist Christmas start on the first of November, so that by December 25 a lot of the fun and anticipation has passed. I still find it difficult to appreciate my favourite carol, *Silent Night*, when it blares from the supermarket sound system in early November.

If you agree with me, possibly you will want to do something about the situation in your own pack or troop. Why not introduce your boys to the stories behind the real traditions of the season and, while you're at it, to some homegrown customs, too? In our household, for example, decorating the Candy House, something which started as a one-time event some six years ago, is now a real Mackie tradition, one I have no doubt will be carried into the next generation.

The Saturday before Christmas now is set aside for the construction stage, and one and all (plus a few young visitors) gather around the kitchen table to help. The candy is saved especially for the purpose from the Hallowe'en collections. The finished job is put in a place of honour in the dining room, complete with a small interior light that shines through the coloured cellophane windows.

One family we know would not consider it Christmas if all the children (and now a few grandchildren) were not on hand for the reading of the nativity story on Christmas Eve.

Strangely enough, the birth of the Christ Child is not the oldest association with the season that we call Christmas. Long before the birth of Christ, the Romans celebrated the Feast of Saturnalia during the latter part of December. They did honour to the god Saturn with feasting and games, gave presents to the poor and forgave old grudges and, at the same time, celebrated the departure of the old year and the arrival of

TRADITIONS



the new. During Saturnalia it was "peace among men," when even the popular blood sports of the Forum were forsaken for more peaceful pursuits.

Other parts of Europe marked the time with similar celebrations — in Scandinavia it was called *Yule*; in France, *Noël*; while in Italy it was referred to as *Natale* . . . the *Natale* at that time meaning the birth of the new year, not of the Christ Child.

History records that, in earliest times of Christianity, the birth of Jesus was not celebrated, and it wasn't until much later that the leaders of the church decided to mark the event with celebration.

Christmas is thought to have come to England about the sixth century with Saint Augustine and thus has been celebrated there for nearly fourteen hundred years, with the exception of a period in the sixteenth century when the Puritans tried to do away with it. Fortunately, they were not completely successful but it wasn't until the nineteenth century that Christmas made a "comeback" as a traditional, happy holiday and only then because of the efforts of two famous men — Charles Dickens and the husband of Queen Victoria, Prince Albert.

In writing of the transformed Scrooge on the final page of *A Christmas Carol*, Dickens might have been describing himself when he wrote: "He knew how to keep Christmas well, if any man alive possessed the knowledge." For it was Dickens's love of the Christmas season, expressed through his writings, that helped to bring back Christmas as a joyous time. It

should be remembered that Dickens's writings were read avidly by the people of his day and they promptly adopted many of the customs described in his stories.

In *The Pickwick Papers* he described the season in this way:

"Then again I sing 'till the roof doth ring,
And it echoes from wall to wall —
To the stout old wight, fair welcome tonight,
As the **King of the Seasons** all!"

Prince Albert brought with him to England many of the Christmas customs of his native Germany, and he is remembered especially for the decorated evergreen trees he put up indoors and outside the Royal residences, another practice soon copied by the British people.

The use of evergreen as a holiday decoration also is much older than Christianity. It was an important part of pagan celebrations and used to honour the gods of nature who maintained life during the dark, cold winter. Holly was hung in the olden days for luck, while mistletoe was regarded as unlucky. The custom of kissing under the mistletoe comes to us from England.

The juniper, once known as **trees of sanctuary** because they were believed to have sheltered the Holy Family in their flight from King Herod, also was used by early Christians for decoration.

Present giving is one of the oldest holiday customs although, in recent years, much of the credit for the appearance of presents under the tree on Christmas morning is given to "That right jolly old elf," Santa Claus. As we know him today, Santa first appeared in illustrated form in 1863, in the *Harper's Weekly* magazine, drawn by a 23-year-old German-American named Thomas Nast, who later became one of the greatest magazine illustrators of his day.

Santa is known by different names in different lands and arrives in a variety of ways. He walks, rides on horseback, in a cart drawn by donkeys, on skates or in his airborne sleigh powered by eight tiny reindeer, supplemented, in recent years, by Rudolph and his red nose.

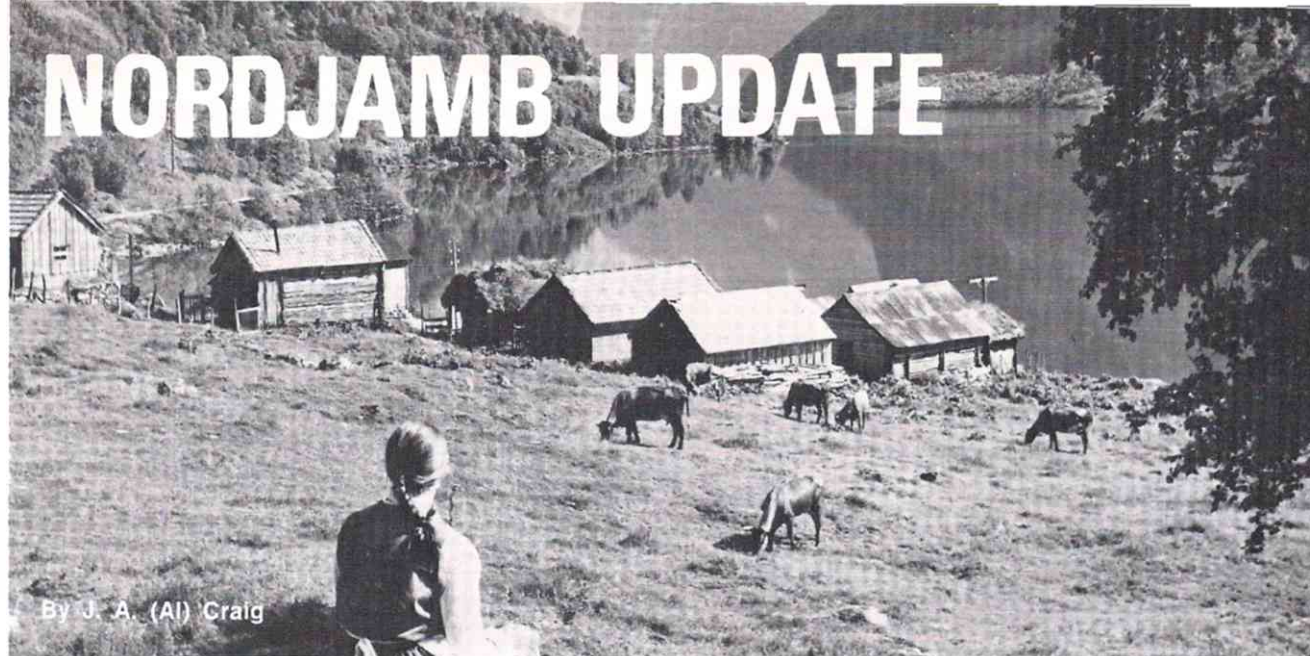
The Santa legend goes back to good Saint Nicholas, patron saint of children and sailors. Nicholas was an actual person, born in Lycia in Asia Minor in the fourth century. A priest and bishop, he inherited a vast fortune from his parents and, according to legend, spent most of it on gifts for the needy.

In Holland, the giver of gifts is still known as Saint Nicholas and arrives on the eve of his festival, dressed in his bishop's robes and riding a horse. The children put out wooden shoes filled with hay and sugar for his horse and, in the morning, the shoes are generally filled with chocolate and, sometimes, money. The Saint is accompanied by Black Peter, his Moorish servant, who carries a switch to beat bad children. For this reason many children are very good the week before Saint Nicholas comes.

The custom of sending Christmas cards is a relatively recent one and was born around 1840 with the introduction of the economical penny post in Great Britain. Until that time, it was too expensive to use the mails for anything but the most important business.

Surely one of the most important parts of the festive season is Christmas dinner. Again, Dickens is at his best when describing food-laden tables and even manages to show that the poor of the time, as portray-

NORDJAMB UPDATE



By J. A. (Al) Craig

A report to the "field" from your Nordjamb Contingent Staff.

Lieut. Gen. W. K. (Bill) Carr, Deputy Chief Scout and Contingent Leader of the Canadian Contingent, and his staff are busily involved in the ongoing plans for this great event.

Working as a team, Bill's staff have met five times and sent out five bulletins containing all the latest Canadian plans and program as well as all information received from the Jamboree Central Planning Committee.

This article is aimed primarily at Scouters who will be asked the thousands of inevitable questions by Scouts, Venturers and parents.

WHO CAN GO?

Any currently registered Scout or Venturer who has had one full year's membership; is physically fit and in good health; who has proven competence in camping and related outdoor activities; who is willing to participate in any pre-Jamboree preparation program; and, who will reach his 14th birthday by December 31, 1975, but who **will not** reach his 19th birthday by December 31, 1975.

Leaders must be male and currently registered with their local Scout council. They also must be qualified to meet the appropriate minimum-age requirements for adult leaders in the Scout and Venturer sections. Younger leaders are encouraged to apply. They, also, must be physically fit and in good health; have proven competence in camping and related outdoor skills; have understanding of and demonstrated ability to work with Scouts and Venturers in the age range 14-18; and willingness to prepare themselves to make an effective contribution to the total Jamboree experience.

WHAT WILL IT COST?

Fees vary from place to place across Canada. Check with your local council and be sure to find out what your local council fee includes. Not included in the Jamboree fee are spending money, personal expenses for passports or medical examinations, extra uniform, clothing or personal equipment.

WHAT DOES THE FEE INCLUDE?

It covers:

- Jamboree camp fee.
- Return travel from your home to the central departure points.

- Return air, sea or rail travel from the central departure points to the Jamboree site.
- All meals and accommodation from the central departure points to the Jamboree and return, but **not** during the post-Jamboree tour. (See Tour Options.)
- All patrol and troop equipment.
- Special uniform items supplied:
 - one distinctive Canadian Contingent wind-breaker,
 - two Jamboree T-shirts,
 - two Jamboree neckerchiefs,
 - two Jamboree crests,
 - two Canadian flag crests,
 - one Jamboree camp hat,
 - one pair Scout blue "Action-Jeans,"
 - one means of identification (tag or button).

HOW WILL THE CONTINGENT BE ORGANIZED?

Councils have been instructed to organize their members as "patrols" of nine boys and one leader. The Central Committee refers to patrols and troops, but the Canadian Contingent will be organized as Venturer companies. These "patrols" are being encouraged to work and train together and they will not be split up when "troops" are formed at the Pre-Jamboree Conference in Copenhagen. Four "patrols" from different parts of Canada will be brought together to form Canadian "troops."

HOW LONG WILL THE WHOLE JAMBOREE TAKE?

The tentative itinerary for the Canadian Contingent is:

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| July 19, 1975 | — Depart Canada |
| July 20-22 | — Pre-Jamboree Conference, Copenhagen |
| July 23-28 | — Home Hospitality, Gothenburg, Sweden |
| July 29-Aug. 7 | — Jamboree |
| Aug. 8-15 | — Post-Jamboree Tour |
| Aug. 15-16 | — Return to Canada. |

WHAT ARE THE TOUR OPTIONS?

Three avenues of post-Jamboree activities will be offered to the Canadian Contingent:

- Four set tours of Scandinavia with a cost limit of \$175. Contingent members may choose only one.
 - Oslo, Bergen and the Fjords.
 - Norwegian Fjords and mountains.

- iii) Three capitals tour — Oslo, Stockholm, Copenhagen.
- iv) Bicycle tour in Denmark.
- b) An "Open Tour" in which contingent members are responsible for their own travel arrangements and costs. Total time not to exceed seven days, at which time they will meet with the rest of the contingent for the return flight to Canada from Copenhagen.
- c) Returning to Canada directly after the Jamboree via ship (no extra costs involved). Sailing time from Copenhagen to Halifax is approximately 6-7 days. Costs of the post-Jamboree tour **are not** included in the Jamboree fee. Check with your local council, however, as some councils are quoting a total fee that includes the cost of the tour.

WHAT FORMS, PAPERS, MEDICALS WILL I NEED?

a) REGISTRATION

You register through your local Scout council office. They have supplies of "Application to Attend as a Scout, Venturer or Rover" — a standard form for use at national or international events. They will tell you how many copies you have to fill out. The back of this form is "Application to Attend as a Scouter" which all leaders will use.

b) MEDICAL

Your council office can also supply copies of a "Medical Certificate" which all participants must have completed by a qualified medical doctor when they have their medical within two weeks of the date of departure. If you are under 21 years of age as of August 1, 1975, it is important that both the "Parental Consent" and "Waiver of Claims" sections be completed by your parent or guardian.

c) IMMUNIZATION

Dr. M. P. Granger, M.D., M.C.F.P., the Contingent Medical Officer, who will accompany the contingent, has set down the following medical requirements:

- Re-vaccination is a necessity within three years of the date of departure from Canada.
- Tetanus-polio immunization booster shot is required within one year of the departure date from Canada.
- Typhoid and para-typhoid immunization is strongly recommended.

d) PASSPORTS

All participants must carry a currently valid Canadian passport which does not expire before August 31, 1975. (Passports are issued for a five-year period and are not renewable. You must apply for a new passport after a five-year period.) Passport application forms are available from any Post Office or travel agent in Canada. All persons under 16 years of age must use "Form B" (green) and all those over 16 years of age must use "Form A" (blue). A passport costs \$10 and you also need a Birth Certificate or proof of birth. (Birth Certificates cost \$3 in Ontario.)

e) REGISTRATION CARD

You must carry with you at all times a valid Registration Card proving you are a currently registered member of Boy Scouts of Canada or L'Association des Scouts du Canada.

WHAT IS THE JAMBOREE PROGRAM?

The aim of the Jamboree program is to provide all participants with their choice of activities, including:

- water activities with sailing, rowing, fishing, swimming, canoeing, lifesaving, etc.;

- technical groups will deal with engines, amateur radio and computers, and some groups will visit an electric power plant;
- handicraft centre will offer various materials to work with. All works will be completed during the camp;
- Scout craft will concentrate on advanced and typical Nordic activities;
- physical activities will put emphasis on Nordic summer sports like orienteering (cross-country running with map and compass), volleyball and obstacle race;
- environment and nature protection will include studies of nature in general, especially a forest area, experiments on water, discussions about energy problems, etc.;
- Maihaugen: this program will take place in the open-air museum of Maihaugen, Lillehammer;
- culture: the groups will visit cultural and municipal institutions in Lillehammer, arrange seminars, visit country houses, etc.

THE HIKE

The Great Adventure of Nordjamb-75 will be the hike in which all participants will join. The aim of the hike is to teach **Scouts** how to survive in unknown terrain with only the most necessary equipment. It is also aimed for promoting cooperation and mutual understanding with the international patrols of eight.

It is possible to choose between four routes of varying difficulty. Five subcamps will hike on August 1-2 and the other five on August 4-5.

Buses will transport participants to the hike area which surrounds the campsite and consists of 4000 sq. km (about 1500 sq. miles). The terrain is typical of Norway: mountain area about 800-1000 metres (about 2700-3300 feet) above the sea level.

The night will be spent in the broad-leaved tree area, but the route will take you above the treeline (1000 m). However high you are, the terrain is good for walking. In order to eliminate all risks there will be special staff to keep an eye on the hikers.

Before the hike the participants will be trained in orienteering and safety regulations. Maps, books about hiking, etc. will be provided by the host countries.

FUTURE BULLETINS

Once all applications are received by the deadline date, December 31, 1974, bulletins will be mailed direct to all participants. These bulletins will keep everyone up-to-date and contain detailed information on all aspects of the Jamboree.

Overlooking Oslo and the Oslo fjord.



Photos: Scandinavian Airlines

"Sign" is a word used by Scouts to mean any little details, such as footprints, broken twigs, trampled grass, scraps of food, a drop of blood, a hair, and so on — anything that might help as clues in getting information for which they are searching.

Mrs. Walter Smithson, when travelling in Kashmir, was following, with some Indian trackers, the "pugs" of a panther which had killed and carried off a young buck. He had crossed a wide, bare, slab of rock which, of course, gave no mark of his soft feet. The tracker went at once to the far side of the rock where it came to a sharp edge. He wetted his finger and passed it along the edge till he found a few buck's hairs sticking to it. This showed him where the panther had passed down off the rock, dragging the buck with him. Those few hairs were what Scouts call "sign."

Mrs. Smithson's tracker also found bears by noticing "small sign." On one occasion he noticed a fresh scratch in the bark of a tree evidently made by a bear's claw, and on another he found a single black hair sticking to the bark of a tree, which told him that a bear had rubbed against it.

NOTICING "SIGN"

One of the most important things a Scout has to learn is to let nothing escape his attention. He must notice small points and signs and then make out the meaning of them. It takes a good deal of practice before a "tenderfoot" gets into the habit of really noting everything and letting nothing escape his eye. It can be learnt just as well in a town as in the country. In the same way, you should notice any strange sound or any peculiar smell and think for yourself what it might mean.

8 If you go out with a really trained Scout you will see that his eyes are constantly moving, looking out in every direction near and far, noticing everything that is going on.

Once I was walking with one in Hyde Park in London. He presently remarked, "That horse is going a little lame." There was no horse near us, but I found he was looking at one far away across the Serpentine Lake. The next moment he picked up a peculiar button lying by the path. His eyes, you see, were looking both far away and near.

"HAVE YOU SEEN A MAN?"

In the streets of a strange town a Scout will notice his way by the principal buildings and side streets, and by what shops he passes and what is in their windows; also what vehicles pass him.

Especially, he will notice people — what their faces are like, their dress, their boots, their way of walking — so that if, for instance, he should be asked by a policeman, "Have you seen a man with dark, overhanging eyebrows, dressed in a blue suit, going down this street?" he would be able to give some such answer as, "Yes — he was walking a little lame with the right foot, wore foreign-looking boots, was carrying a parcel in his hand. He turned down Gold Street, the second turning on the left from here, about three minutes ago."

Information of that kind has often been of the greatest value in tracing a criminal.

A Scout must also have his eyes on the ground, especially along the edge of the pavement against the houses or the gutter. I have often found valuable trinkets that have been dropped, and which have been

walked over by numbers of people, and kicked to one side without being noticed.

Every town Scout should know, as a matter of course, where the nearest drugstore is (in case of accidents), and the nearest police station, doctor, hospital, fire alarm, telephone, ambulance station.

DETAILS OF PEOPLE

When you are travelling by train or bus, always notice every little thing about your fellow travellers. Notice their faces, dress, way of talking, and so on, so that you could describe each pretty accurately afterward. But in doing this, you should not let them see you watching them, else it puts them on guard.

DETAILS OF THE COUNTRY

If you are in the country, you should notice landmarks, that is, objects which will help you to find your way or prevent you getting lost, such as distant hills, church towers, and nearer objects such as peculiar buildings, trees, gates, rocks.

Remember, in noticing such landmarks, that you may want to use your knowledge of them some day for telling someone else how to find his way, so you must notice them pretty closely to be able to describe them unmistakably and in their proper order. You must notice and remember every by-road and footpath.

Then you must notice smaller signs, such as birds getting up and flying hurriedly, which means somebody or some animal is there. Rising dust shows animals, men and vehicles moving.

USING YOUR EYES

Let nothing be too small for your notice. A button, a match, the ash from a cigar, a feather or a leaf might be of great importance. A Scout must not only look to his front but also to either side and behind him; he must have "eyes at the back of his head."

NIGHT SCOUTING

A Scout has to be able to notice small details by night as well as by day. At night he has to do it

B-P TELLS



chiefly by listening, occasionally by feeling or smelling.

In the stillness of night, sounds carry farther than by day. If you put your ear to the ground or place it against a stick, or against a drum (which is touching the ground) you will hear the shake of horses' hooves or the thud of a man's footfall a long way off.

PATROL PRACTICES IN OBSERVATION

IN TOWN: teach your boys first, in walking down a street, to notice the different kinds of shops they pass and to remember them in their proper order . . . then to notice and remember the names of the shops . . . then to notice and remember the contents of a shop window after two minutes' gaze . . . finally, to notice the contents of several shop windows, in succession, with half a minute at each.

Have the boys notice prominent buildings as landmarks; the number of turnings off the street they are using; names of other streets; details of cars passing and, especially, of people as to dress, features and way of walking. Take them out the first time to show them how to do it. After that, send them out and question them on their return.

Make the Scouts learn for themselves to notice and remember the whereabouts of all fire alarms, police points, hospitals, etc.

IN THE COUNTRY: take the patrol for a walk and teach the boys to notice distant prominent features as landmarks, such as hills and church steeples; and nearer landmarks such as peculiar buildings, trees, rocks and gates. Have them notice by-roads or paths, different kinds of trees, birds, animals, tracks, and also people and vehicles.

Send the boys on a walk. On their return, examine them one by one, or have them all write their answers to, say, six questions which you give them with reference to certain points they should have noticed.

GAMES IN OBSERVATION

Shop Window (outdoors in town)

Leader takes a patrol along a street past six shops and gives them half a minute at each shop. Then, after moving them some distance off, he gives each boy a pencil and card and tells him to write from memory what he noticed in, say, the third and fifth shops. Winner is the Scout who sets down most articles correctly. It is useful practice to match one boy against another in heats — the losers competing again, till you arrive at the worst. This gives the less observant Scouts the most practice.

Room Observation (indoors)

Send each Scout in turn into a room for half a minute. When each comes out, take down a list of furniture and articles which he has noticed. Winner is he who notices most. Simplest way of scoring is to make a list of the articles in the room on your scoring pad, with a column against them for marks for each Scout. Then the marks can easily be totalled.

Smugglers over the Border

The "border" is a certain line of country about 400 yards long, preferably a road or wide path or bit of sand on which foot tracks can easily be seen. One patrol watches the border with sentries posted along this road, with a reserve posted farther inland, about half way between the border and the "town." The town would be the base marked by a tree, building or flags, about half-a-mile distant from the border. A patrol of smugglers assembles about half a mile on the other side of the border. They will all cross the border, in any formation they please, either singly or together, and make for the town, either walking or running. Only **one** among them is supposed to be smuggling and he wears tracking irons. The sentries walk up and down their beat (they may not run till after the alarm), waiting for the tracks of the smuggler. Directly a sentry sees the track, he gives the alarm signal to the reserve and starts himself to follow the tracks as fast as he can. The reserve thereupon cooperate with him and they all try to catch the smuggler before he can reach the town. Once within the boundary of the town, he is safe and wins the game.

Fugitives

Each Scout in a patrol has a round disc of white cardboard, with a number printed plainly on it, pinned to the back of his shirt.

One member of the patrol is chosen as the fugitive while the rest act as hunters.

The fugitive, who wears tracking irons, or leaves some kind of trail behind him, is given, say, ten minutes' start. The rest of the patrol then start out and endeavour to track him down.

As soon as a hunter can get near enough to the fugitive, without being seen, to take down his number, the latter is caught. If the fugitive can, by any means, turn the tables and get any of his pursuers' numbers, the latter are out of action.

As soon as a number is taken down, the Scout who takes it must call it out, to let his captive know he is out of action.

This game necessitates careful stalking. A sharp Scout in the patrol should be chosen for the fugitive as he has not only to elude perhaps six or seven pursuers but he must also endeavour to capture them.

A STORY ABOUT SIGNS



COMPETITION

a program tool

By Don Swanson, Director, Scout Program

Healthy rivalry between patrols can be a stimulus to greater effort and better results within a troop. Unchecked competition can lead to bitterness, fights (verbal and physical) and the development of the attitude that winning is all that matters.

The two most common forms of competition within a troop are competition against a standard and competition between patrols. Both can be used at the same time.

Competition against a standard requires the establishment of a standard or level of skill which each patrol attempts to reach or surpass. An example of this could be a rope-work relay where a patrol at the bronze level should be able to demonstrate five of the following: reef, sheet-bend, bowline, clove hitch, figure eight, round turn and two half hitches. A patrol working at the silver level should be able to demonstrate seven of the following: reef, sheet-bend, bowline, clove hitch, figure eight, round turn and two half hitches, whip the ends of a rope, short splice, back splice. A patrol working at the gold level should be able to demonstrate ten of the following: reef, sheet-bend, bowline, clove hitch, figure eight, round turn and two half hitches, fisherman's, whip the end of a rope, long splice, back splice, eye splice (reference — Anchor Badge requirements 3(a) and *The Canadian Scout Handbook*, pages 100 to 108).

Competition between patrols pits one patrol against another. Using the rope-work relay as the example, the competition would look something like this. All patrols should be able to demonstrate each of the following: reef, sheet-bend, bowline, clove hitch, figure eight, round turn and two half hitches.

When using competition between patrols, care must be taken that the rivalry doesn't get out of hand. The strength of this form is the development of a strong patrol spirit providing each patrol has a fair chance to win.

The introduction of competition into the life of troops should be accompanied by some means of recording the progress. A point system can serve this purpose. When developing a point system, several thoughts should be kept in mind:

- the system used should be devised with the boys, possibly the Court of Honour (see *Having Fun With Scouts*, page 5 and 6);
- the system should be fairly simple and easy to administer;
- points awarded must have some relationship to the importance of the subject, e.g. if inspection is only worth ten points and an easy game worth

twenty points — inspection will have a fairly low place in the boys' estimation;

- points shouldn't be too large or very large scores accumulate and become hard to appreciate;
- duration of the competition should be considered. Four-, six or eight-week competitions seem to be most useful — long enough to develop enthusiasm and short enough to all the boys to see the end. This also allows the "losers" to recoup their loss;
- patrols should be told where they stand at the end of each meeting;
- some form of simple recognition may be awarded — a pennant to the winning patrol or to all patrols that met the standard;
- points should be awarded for effort as well as achievement. This ensures that the "all-thumbs" Scout doesn't become a hindrance within a patrol;
- don't give points for everything.

When points are accumulated for the troop competition, a method which has proven to be useful is to award one point for the lowest patrol, two for the next and so on. Thus, instead of this:

	Cree	Musk	Jerry	Shrew
		Ox	Potts	
Last meeting	69	42	49	56
This meeting	59	90	35	66
Total carried forward	128	132	84	122

The score would look like this:

	Cree	Musk	Jerry	Shrew
		Ox	Potts	
Last meeting	4	1	2	3
This meeting	2	4	1	3
Total carried forward	6	5	3	6

This method keeps patrol scores closer together and reduces the chance of a patrol getting far ahead or hopelessly behind.

It goes without saying that Scouters must be scrupulously fair in awarding points or the whole approach becomes meaningless. When a tough decision must be made, consult with the Court of Honour.

A COMPETITIVE RALLY

A series of activities arranged to take place within a set area can provide a troop highlight. The area can be in and around the troop's headquarters, in a local park or at a campsite. The kinds of activities will depend upon the location and the number of people available to assist.

Develop a list of projects and give a copy of the list to each patrol leader three weeks in advance of the rally. The list should indicate:

- details of the project;
- location;
- equipment required by the patrol (if any);
- degree of difficulty (e.g. bronze, silver, gold stage);
- total possible points. (A patrol working at the gold stage shouldn't get full points for undertaking a project rated at the bronze level, in order to discourage patrols looking for the "easy" projects);
- what examiners will watch for when awarding points;
- name and phone number of rally coordinator.

At a patrol-in-council meeting, each patrol selects the projects they wish to undertake and then "re-

serves time" with the rally coordinator. This helps to overcome the problem where equipment limits the number of patrols which can take part. Each patrol must complete a minimum number of projects.

Here is a selection of projects which can be added to or adopted.

Lifeline Throwing — mark a throw line and fifty feet away place an old tire flat on the ground. A lifeline with a weight on the throwing end is coiled on the throw line. Scouts must throw the lifeline to hit the centre of the tire. Each Scout has three throws.

Level: Bronze — Anchor Badge 2a.

Lifeline must be attached to the weight using a bowline and then the throws made. Each Scout has three throws.

Level: Silver stage — Anchor Badge 2a and 3a. Lifeline must be attached to the weight using a bowline and then the throws made. Two out of three throws must land within the tire.

Level: Gold stage — Anchor Badge 2a and 3a.

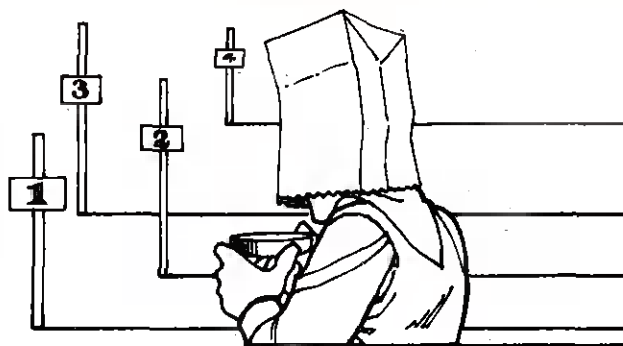
Water Boiling Contest — patrol must bring paraffin stove (see *Canadian Leader*, November, 1974, issue), a pot made from a 20-ounce tin, two matches. Upon arrival, the patrol is given material to erect a small tripod and eight ounces (one cup) of water. The patrol must erect the tripod using a tripod lashing (*Canadian Scout Handbook*, page 110), suspend their "pot" and boil the water.

Level: Bronze stage — Exploring Badge 6(c). (Requirement 6(c) would require learning lashings.)

Blindfold Compass Course — a three-foot stake painted bright orange is placed in the ground as a base. Several other stakes also painted orange are placed at distances varying from 25 to 50 feet from the base. Number the stakes. Each patrol member in turn takes a bearing on one of the numbered stakes from the base, using a pathfinder compass (for a description of the pathfinder compass see *The Canadian Scout Handbook*, page 78). A paper bag is placed over his head, allowing the Scout to see the ground and the compass held close to his chest or waist. Take the compass and change the bearing or setting. Now turn the Scout around three times and return the compass to him. The Scout must now reset the compass and, taking a compass bearing from the base marker, walk toward his numbered stake. He may take as many bearing readings as desired while walking. When the Scout considers that he has reached his numbered stake, he stops. Score points for accuracy and closeness.

Level: Bronze — Exploring Badge 4.

Flag Knowledge — each patrol member given list with ten true-or-false questions regarding the description of the Canadian Flag (see *Canadian Scout Handbook*, page 271). Eight of ten questions must be correct to score. Patrol then given a Canadian



flag, a lanyard and flag pole. Flag to be prepared and broken (see *Canadian Scout Handbook*, page 272).

Level: Bronze — Citizen Badge 1.

Twenty true/false questions on the Canadian flag and the Union Jack (see *Canadian Scout Handbook*, pages 270-271). Sixteen out of twenty questions must be correct to score. Flag break same as bronze stage.

Level: Silver — Citizen Badge 1.

Patrol shown coloured pictures of Canada's provincial flags, the World Scout flag and the flag of the United Nations. One point for each correctly named. Twenty questions the same as for the silver stage.

Level: Gold — Citizen Badge 1.

Tent Pitching — hike tents and blindfolds are required. All Scouts except the patrol leader (or the Scout designated as the project leader) are blindfolded. The patrol leader or project leader sits on a chair ten feet away from the tent and directs operations.

Level: All — Campcraft bronze 3(a).

In the News — cut six photographs from the newspaper and mount on cards. Photographs should have plenty of action, crowd scenes, etc. Scouts in the patrol look at the photographs for two minutes. Each Scout is then given a list of questions to answer to test observation.

Level: All

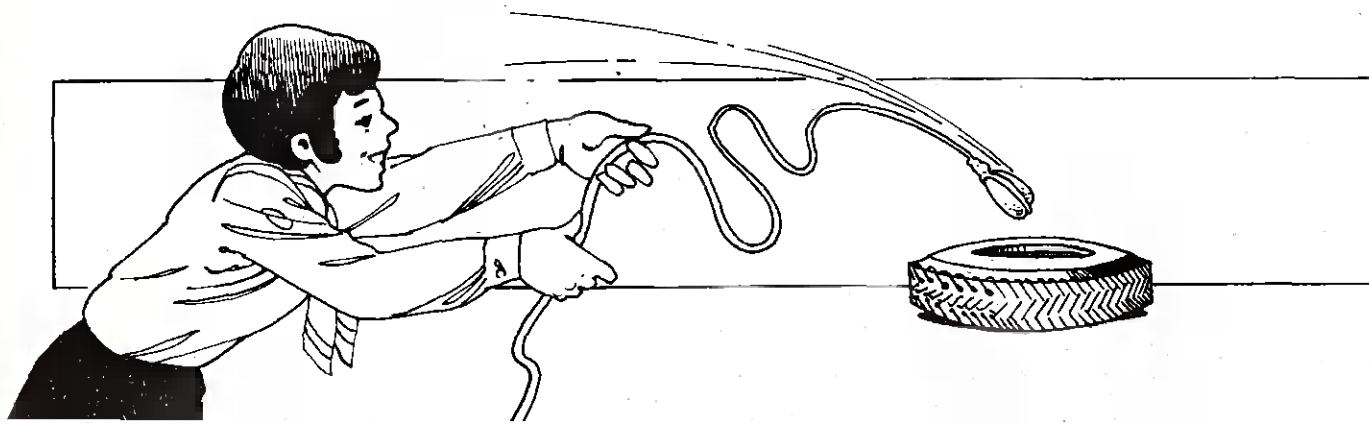
Repair It — need an old bicycle for this one. Remove the wheels, handlebars, seat, pedals and the tire from the front wheel. Put a pinprick puncture in the rear tube. Patrol must re-assemble the bicycle and repair the puncture. (Supply the repair kit, wrenches and a pail of water.)

Level: All

Kidnapped — a member of the patrol is "kidnapped" by a person with a car. The Scout (or Scouts) are blindfolded, taken away in the car and driven around for a set time (approximately five minutes). The Scout or Scouts are then returned to the meeting. With the help of a street map, the object is for the patrol to find out where the Scout has been from his description of the ride.

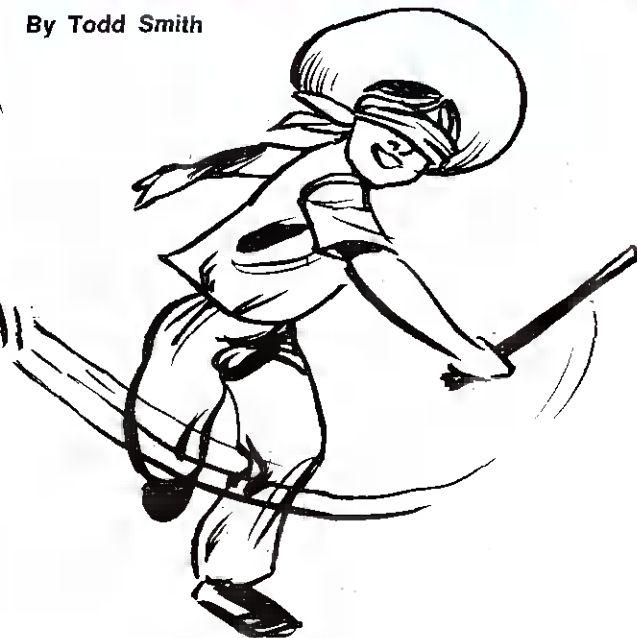
Level: All

At the completion of the rally, the winner should be announced and any awards or trophies given out.



A Mexican Pinata Party

By Todd Smith



This program was devised to depict to the Cubs the true meaning of Christmas . . . to acquaint them with simplicity of the season of the birth of our Lord and our rejoicing in that birth, rather than the modern-day commercialism which it tends to become.

Each six becomes a "family," with the sixer as head of the house. Ask one leader to be the storyteller and the other leaders to lead games.

EQUIPMENT NEEDED

- candle for each family
- candles and matches for game
- figures cut from used Christmas cards
- box, string and paper for each family
- enough newspaper for each family for **Christmas Rose** game
- a *pinata* and poles

SUGGESTED PROGRAM

4.00 ASSEMBLY OF PACK:

Grand Howl; prayer; attendance; dues; inspection

4.15 **Story** — *Christmas in Mexico*

4.20 **GAME** — **Carol Singing**

4.25 **GAME** — **Nativity Scene**

4.30 **Story** — *Gifts*

4.35 **GAME** — **Christmas Gifts**

4.40 **Story** — *Candle*

4.45 **GAME** — **Candle in the Window**

5.00 **Story** — *Poinsettia*

5.05 **GAME** — **Christmas Rose**

5.10 **SUPPER**

5.30 **GAME** — **Breaking the Pinata**

GRAND HOWL

MERRY CHRISTMAS

GOOD HUNTING

The stories are to be told just before the corresponding game is played. Begin the program by **telling** this story.

CHRISTMAS IN MEXICO

In other lands people celebrate Christmas rather differently than we do here in Canada. Thus this afternoon we will celebrate in the manner of old Mexico.

In Mexico, Christmas celebrations begin on December 16 and end on Christmas Eve, a nine-day celebration. Each night the breaking of the *pinata* climaxes these nights of *los posadas* (*posada* means lodging), in which people of city, town or village enact the story of the search of Mary and Joseph for lodging. Usually nine families join to celebrate *los posadas* with stories and games, occurring in a different home each night. Each evening families walk in candle-light processions to a different house where, by singing, they beg to be asked inside.

At first they are refused, then finally admitted to kneel before the manger, found in every home. Following prayer they celebrate with dancing, games, food and the breaking of the high-swung *pinata*.

Instead of hanging gifts from trees, Mexican people fill a gay *pinata* with presents and candy, suspend it from a tree limb and blindfolded children take turns trying to hit it with a big stick until some lucky person breaks it. Then all share in the shower that comes from the *pinata*.

GAME

Carol Singing

Each family go from house to house, choosing their carol, singing one verse. The first family go to their next neighbours, singing, then follow that household to the next neighbour, joining in the singing of the carol chosen by the second family, and so on until all the families have been visited and have taken part in the carol singing. Finally, they form a large circle, all families singing *Silent Night*.

GAME

Nativity Scene (relay)

Nativity scene figures cut from used Christmas cards are placed at the front of the hall. Each family is given one figure. In relay, a member from each family is sent out to find another figure, and so on, until the nativity scene is complete. The family who completes the figures from one card will hold the nativity scene in their "home" and, therefore, will be the family who invite the other eight families for prayer and entertainment.

NOTE: these first two games demonstrate the families going from house to house, begging by singing to be asked in to pray at the nativity scene.

Story

GIFTS

Santa Claus is not widely known around the world as a gift bringer. Mostly it is the Wise Men who arrive bearing gifts, especially in eastern and southern Europe.

In Hungary the gifts come from the angels, in Poland from the stars, in Greece it is St. Basil who is the gift-bestowing patron saint, and in Denmark it is an elf, Jules-Nisse.

GAME

Christmas Gifts (relay)

Box, paper and string are placed at the front of the hall: one set for each family. Father runs up, wraps and ties the parcel, runs back, tags the next person in line who runs to unwrap the parcel, runs back and tags the next person in line, and so on until every member of the family has a turn. Winner of the game is the family who finishes first, **with the parcel wrapped.**

Story

CANDLE

Among the ancient legends of Christmas is the story of the Christmas candle. It tells of a shoemaker who lived in a cottage on the edge of a village. Although a poor man, he placed his candle in the window *each night to guide travellers*. Despite wars, hardships and illness, his light never wavered. This inspired the villagers and at the Christmas season every villager began placing a candle in his window. Thus the custom grew and became universal.

GAME

Candle in the Window (relay)

Candle and matches are placed at the end of the hall in front of each family. Father runs up, lights the candle, runs back and tags the next in line, who runs up and blows out the candle, and so on, until each member of the family has a turn. Winner is the family who finishes first, **with a lighted candle.**

Story

POINSETTIA

A little Mexican waif on Christmas Eve had no gift to take to the cathedral; thus, not wishing to enter

empty handed, she picked a weed along the roadside and climbed the steep path to the church. She knelt and laid her gift on the altar and, as she rose to leave, she saw that the little weed was suddenly a beautiful poinsettia, or the Flower of the Nativity, as it is called in Mexico.

GAME

Christmas Rose (relay)

Newspaper is placed at the end of the hall in front of each family. Each member has a turn to run up, tear out a part of the poinsettia . . . until all members have a turn. The family which finishes first, with a poinsettia formed from the torn paper, wins the game.

GAME

Breaking the Pinata (circle)

The *pinata* is hung from the ceiling. The families form a circle. One at a time, each family sends out a blindfolded member, who tries to hit the *pinata* with a pole. This continues until some lucky member contacts. The *pinata* will break and candy will flow to the floor — a treat for all.

NOTE: the last four games take place at the home of the nativity scene. This family does the entertaining.

HOW TO MAKE A PINATA

When making a *pinata*, be sure it will be large enough to hold sufficient candy so that all the Cubs will have a treat.

A *pinata* can be made from cardboard boxes, paper bags or shaped with pieces of cardboard covered with crepe paper. (See some suggestions in last month's *Canadian Leader*: November 1974, page 6.)

The two we made for pack program and Scouters' Club were formed from cardboard covered with crepe paper: Minnie Mouse and an Indian head.

13

TODD SMITH is Assistant District Commissioner — Cubs in Pictou District, Nova Scotia, a position she has held for many years. She has served on many pack Gilwells and become well known through the Maritimes for her handicraft sessions, special pack meetings and camps. She contributed most of the ideas and instructions for last month's *Handicrafts for the Holiday Season*.



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Trees for Canada

Encore! Encore!

How do you top an act like that?

What can you do for an encore?

Trees for Canada '74 was a real smash hit for the first year as a national project. Look at the record — over a million trees planted, 30,000 members involved, hundreds of badges earned, lots of good publicity for the Movement, thousands of acres reforested, reclaimed and beautified, funds for sections, councils and the Scout Brotherhood Fund, renewed enthusiasm, increased membership — we could go on and on. We do have the rave notices, letters, reports to back up all the statements.

Section programs get a real shot in the arm when tied in with Trees for Canada. Not only can many badge requirements be related directly with the project, but resource people — foresters, conservationists, environmentalists, naturalists — are eager and willing to participate in the project and in your individual section's program as well.

Your section's visibility in the community is really enhanced when people actually see boys taking part in a project that has far-reaching results. Coverage in all of the media is easy to obtain. The press, TV, radio personnel really climb on the publicity bandwagon. When their material appears in your local outlets, Scouting's image and exposure receive a real boost. Interest increases and the community realizes, even more so, that Scouting is a lot more than they think.

Although the funds received from Trees for Canada offer an added benefit and aren't the prime reason for the project, this aspect shouldn't be overlooked.

The section is helped, the council receives a share, which usually is used for projects directly related to the boy, such as campsite development; the Scout Brotherhood Fund also receives monies for Canadian Scouting's assistance programs like Operation Amigo. These funds which the membership raises through its own efforts go a long way in helping brother Scouts in developing countries.

Many councils have followed up on their local plantings by return-

ing to check how the seedlings are doing. Some councils make this a fall activity and sections have used this idea for a hike with a purpose. The "take" rate — that is, the number of seedlings surviving and growing — is exceedingly high: about 80% in most areas. This is far above forestry experts' estimates. They consider 55-60% as a good average. Where a seedling did not take, another has been planted to ensure uniform tree lines and protection.

In other areas, local conservation groups have had large signs erected at planting sites indicating that the area was planted by Boy Scouts of Canada members . . . great publicity for the local council.

Yes, without exception, every council participating in Trees for Canada benefited in almost as many ways as the number of trees they planted.

But — what to do for an encore? That's easy. Start planning now for Trees for Canada '75. Those councils involved in '74 have a real head start for '75, and councils getting their thumbs green for the first time have plenty of time to get organized if they start now.

The goal for '75 is two million trees and 50,000 members involved.

Updated support materials will be ready in plenty of time and the suggestions from sections on making the national printed items even more effective have been very helpful.



The Raisin River Conservation Authority erected this sign on a 10-acre site near Martintown, Ont., following two years of tree planting by Scouts of the area. From left to right: Hugh McIntyre, chairman of the Raisin River Conservation Authority; John Plumadore, project director for the Scout tree planting; Murray MacGillies, senior supervisor of Project SWEET; and David Meldrum and Michel O'Farrell from the 17th Cornwall Centre Scout Troop which helped with the planting.

Your provincial council will be promoting the project soon and asking for your council's interest and support. Your local council will be asking your section or group to get involved. It's an offer you can't refuse.

Look at the benefits:

1. Reforesting Canada and reclaiming waste areas.
2. Involving boys with the outdoors and an awareness of the need for conservation.
3. Using a worthwhile, outdoor activity to reinforce Scouting's programs and badge schemes.
4. Raising funds for all levels of Scouting.

Basically, the four levels of Scouting are involved —

- National Council concerned with overall publicity, promotion of the plan and a standardized method of implementation and the provision of support materials.

- Provincial councils work with appropriate provincial government departments for sources of seedlings, methods of distribution and identification of conservation areas where planting is needed. A provincial publicity and promotion campaign is also this level's responsibility.

- Regional and district councils have the responsibility to organize events where groups and sections would have the opportunity to plant seedlings: distribution, local publicity, staffing, liaison with local authorities (parks, conservation group, recreation).

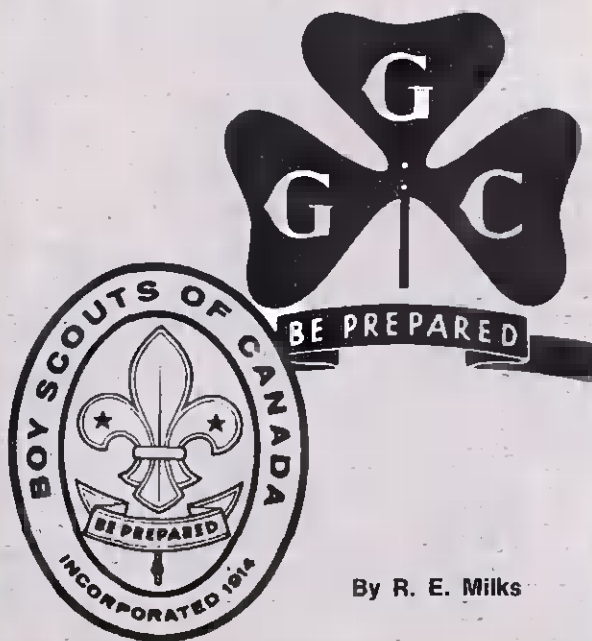
- Groups/sections are required to promote in their community, canvass, plant trees and collect pledges.

*"March winds and April Showers
Bring forth Scouting's tree power"*

Rather pitiful is our poetry but it points out that May is the best planting month. Also, it's a great month for getting outdoors and taking part in a real, physical activity like tree planting. May is not so far off, especially when provincial and local council planning should start **now**, and the section planning could kick off during Scout Week in February.

Start thinking green and include Trees for Canada '75 in your section's activity plans **right now**.

SCOUT-GUIDE WEEK '75



Scout-Guide Week can be our real opportunity to let people know that Scouting and Guiding are "alive and well and continuing to serve Canadian youth."

If we are to convince people that we are "Half-a-Million-Strong" — our theme for 1975 — then we must make sure people see us, hear about us and read about us.

To be seen we should plan special activities during Scout-Guide Week that will make us visible. We should move out of meeting halls into shopping malls, arenas or similar places where people will have a chance of seeing us and seeing what we do. When we are on view, our members should be neatly uniformed, well groomed and courteous in their contacts with the public. Any displays we put on should be interesting and well done — if we want to impress people favourably.

Last year, during Scout-Guide Week '74, newspaper clippings indicated that many communities had to know about Scouting and Guiding because of well-planned exhibits, shows and displays. Work with your commissioners to do the same in your community. For a truly successful, cooperative activity, the planning should start **now!**

Any activity, even if it is well planned and executed, will have a much larger audience if it is well publicized. The same is true of Scout-Guide Week. Publicity is a matter of getting information to the media in a form they will use.

The National offices of Scouting and Guiding have cooperated in the production of materials which can be of use to those responsible for publicizing Scout-

Guide Week. They are designed to supplement, not replace, local materials. Posters, fact sheets, repros and glossies — to name just a few items — are made available nationally because it is economically sound to produce them in quantity.

Scout and Guide PR personnel should decide jointly what quantities of each item they need. We cannot afford to ship PR tips for every Scouter and Guider when they were designed for new PR personnel. So check your orders carefully.

Order the following PR support aids from your nearest Scout or Guide office — see special order form for TV slides.

Posters — The Scout-Guide Week '75 posters again feature the theme, "Half-a-Million-Strong." They are printed in blue and black. The posters are suitable for use on bulletin boards in meeting halls, as part of a Scout-Guide Week display or as part of a display in a store window. We have arranged with *The Canadian Leader* to reproduce this poster as an 11"x17" centre insert in maroon and black.

Potential Users — Scouters, Guiders, PR Personnel

TV Slides — 35 mm colour slides of the Scout-Guide Week '75 poster. These may be used by local television stations or on cable TV. One way to use them is to add two or three pictures of Scouts and Guides in action and note on the accompanying TV spot where each slide is to be used. This is better than leaving one slide on for 20, 30 or 60 seconds.

Potential Users — PR Personnel

Radio — TV Spots — New spots have been prepared for Scout-Guide Week '75.

Visit your local radio or TV station and give them a set of spots that have been adapted or modified to suit your community. For TV, take along at least two sets of slides which could be used with the spots.

Potential Users — PR Personnel

PR Tips — Nine PR tips are now available. Basic approaches to the use of radio, TV, newspaper, photographs and displays are outlined. These are not intended as the final word on any of these subjects but are a useful introduction to them for new or inexperienced PR personnel.

Potential Users — primarily PR personnel — of some limited use to Scouters and Guiders.

Repro Sheets — Symbols and slogans — suitable for dressing up a magazine, bulletin or newspaper article. Available for all programs — Beavers — Cubs — Brownies — Scouts — Guides — Venturers — Rangers — Rovers.

Potential Users — PR personnel, editors of magazines and bulletins.

Fact Sheets — Fillers and stories for use in special Scout-Guide Week supplement or weekly newspapers. Used in addition to local stories, they help to give the broader, national and international picture of Scouting and Guiding.

Potential Users — PR personnel, magazine and bulletin editors.

Glossies — Photographs of Scouts and Guides in action. Suitable for use in newspapers, magazines and bulletins.

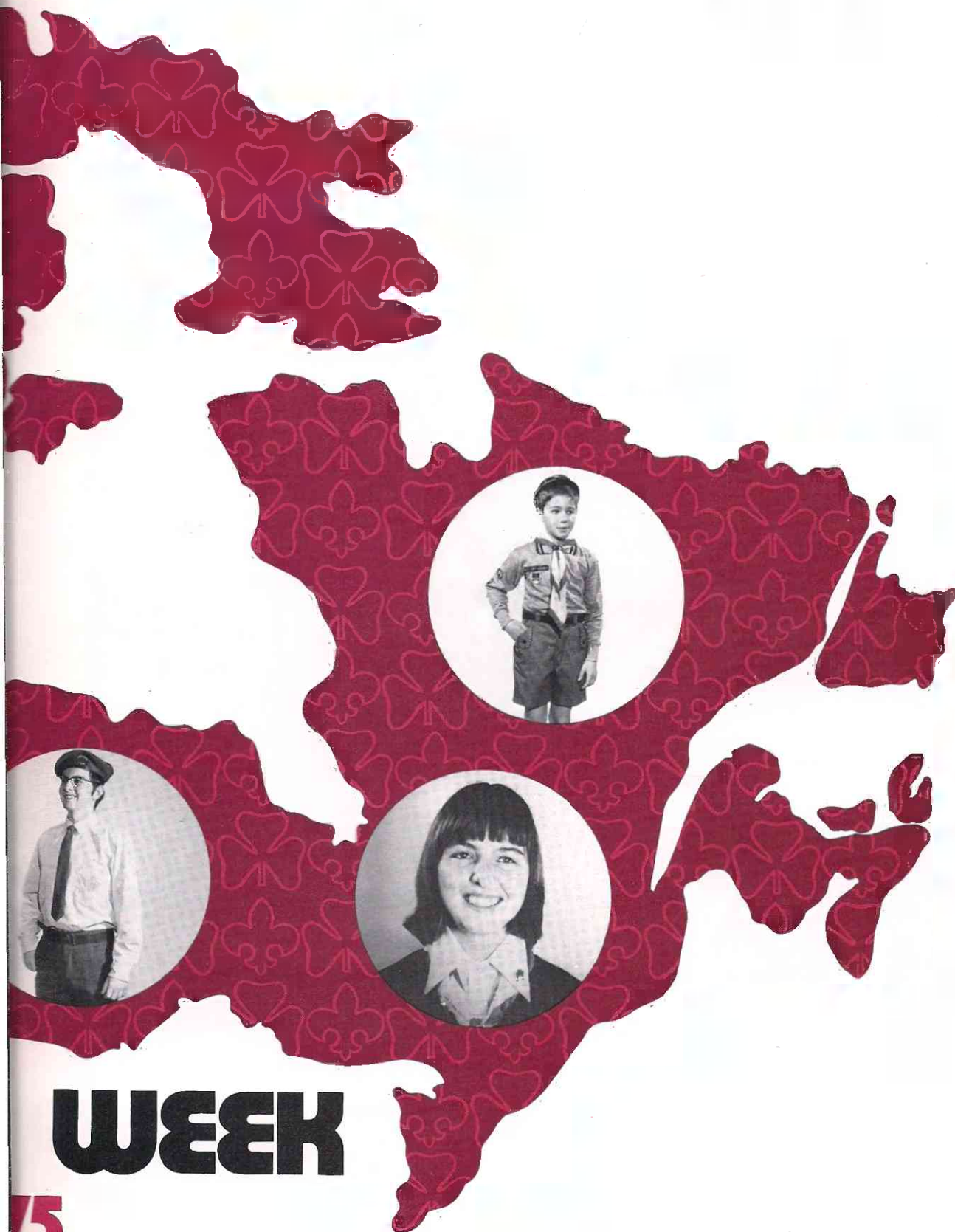
HALF-A-MILL



SCOUT-GUIDE

FEBRUARY 16-23, 1978

LION STRONG



WEEK

75

By Dorothee Anger

Cubmaster 10th Port Colborne

WHAT is a Wood Badge Part II?

You hear it mentioned at a leaders' meeting or read about it in a bulletin and it really doesn't sound very exciting, but let me tell you — attend one — you'll never forget it!

WHAT is a week at Blue Springs?

It's fantastic! It's seven days of sessions on Cubbing — programming, crafts, acting, music, organization, uniform, discipline, camping, stars and badges . . . assignments piling up and your head spinning with exciting new approaches to leadership. It's your six being the service team and waking the kitchen-six and keeping the campsite in shape. It's being the kitchen-six and getting breakfast for eight staff and forty-four candidates, who can pass some pretty cutting remarks out loud on the consistency of the porridge or the weight of the pancakes. It's planning the campfire program and praying over the logs to please burn. It's conducting chapel in the rustic quiet of a sunlit morning, and writing up the day's log and

spying on the other sixes for juicy secrets. It's walking miles a day from Goat Hill (women's campsite) to the main campsite, cooking lunch and dinner over an open fire and rushing to get the dishes done before the next session, and entertaining a counsellor and apologizing for the unpeeled carrot strips and the somewhat cremated chicken. It's squatting on the rug in the lecture room to beat the heat . . . stretching out on the grass to learn all about Beavers . . . taking a memorable ramble with Dr. Kingscote, the naturalist, and discovering the intricacy of a spider web or realizing that weeds really are beautiful flowers. It's going to the Troop Scouters' Fair and tasting survival food such as delectable cedar tea, and winning the log-sawing contest with your mate Sheila, or even riding the fantastic ferris wheel made of strong branches and stout rope. It's laughing at silly skits and singing your heart out . . . watching the dying embers of a campfire and telling yourself it's time to go to bed . . . showering at 3 a.m. and into the sleeping bag . . . chatting on the lawn in the wee hours of the morning to a bush pilot who demolished his car on the way

down from Calabogie . . . brushing your teeth with an Air Force wife just back from a stint in Germany.

It's listening to the hopes of an 18-year-old, one-eighth Indian prince from Thessalon . . . pondering the wisdom of the unpompous Camp Chief . . . mug-up in the meeting hall and listening to Helen play *Moonlight Sonata* and *Largo* on the upright or Neil strumming the guitar . . . taking a walk with Leon to the Fort (entrance-way to the Scout Reserve) and both admitting you are homesick . . . attending a Hawaiian *luau* on the last night, cleverly hosted by the staff, appropriately attired complete with *lei* and kisses for all . . . sharing and living together . . . making a bond of friendship that will last forever.

It's giving up a part of yourself to Blue Springs and knowing you will always return to recapture the spirit of Gilwell and Baden-Powell. It's getting home and knowing you can do a better job, and wanting your Cubs to feel the same way you do about the brotherhood of Scouting and hoping that someday they will partake of the refreshing waters of Blue Springs.

It's being proud to have earned the right to wear those beads!

2 Great Fund Raising Ideas!

To Help Raise Funds For Your Group or Organization



ANIMAL CANDLES

A marvelous and whimsical assortment of novelty 4½" long-burning all wax candles in 6 different designs: Owl, Pussycat, Frog, Turtle, Lion and Mouse. "Cute as can be" in bright rich colors create a cheerful glow anywhere. Great to give as gifts.

Each kit contains 12 Candles
(2 of each design)

SELL
ANIMAL CANDLE
FOR \$2.00 EACH
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ON EVERY
SALE!

SELL EACH KIT FOR \$24.00
EACH KIT COSTS YOU \$15.00

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Witness Bracelet

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Truth to tell, we are a wee bit shy about forcing this idea upon you. For two good reasons: the first, because it is dead out of season; the second, because it is so simple and obvious that we fear it must long ago have been discovered by some other genius.

Still, you know how it is. Things one discovers for oneself are always so much more important and exciting than things one picks up from other people. I shall never forget my young brother Bill, at the age of ten, coming in from the garden to write in his diary, "Today I heard the smallest sound in the world — a slug tearing a cabbage leaf." My own excitement was no less when just yesterday my Sunday-afternoon researches ended, to my utter astonishment, in complete success.

Do not take my word for it. Try it for yourself. Out of season it may be, but even a leaf plucked from yonder ivied wall will suffice. The only other impedimenta needed will be a discarded sheet of worn-out carbon, a newspaper, a sheet of clean white paper — preferably with a matt surface — and the use of the family flatiron and ironing board.

What you are about to do is something which has not been possible for many years — not, in fact, since manufacturers in the stationery business started improving the quality of their carbon paper to such an extent as to make it useless for Scouting purposes.

What's more, even in the good old days when the carbon was so loose on the paper that it spread its sooty deposit everywhere, the best results were only achievable with the more expensive handwriting carbons **in new condition**. Today, thanks to some intensive, after-lunch research in this Suffolk bungalow, **ANY OLD CARBON WILL DO** — even those which have already been consigned to the wastepaper basket.

Follow me closely.

Your flatiron should be fairly hot — say at "wool" heat.

Protect the ironing board by spreading a sheet of newsprint over the working surface. Place your selected leaf on it, vein side uppermost, cover with your carbon paper, carbon side down, top off with another sheet of newsprint, and smooth over it with the hot iron.

You will find that practically all the carbon has transferred itself to the back of the leaf.



By John Sweet

Remove the soiled newsprint (for that, too, will be coated with carbon), replace with a clean sheet, lay a square of white cartridge paper (or equal) on it, with the leaf, carbon side down, tastefully arranged in the centre, cover with another sheet of newsprint and smooth gently but firmly with the iron.

Absolutely marvelous! Never in your life will you have made a better leaf print for your Nature Log.

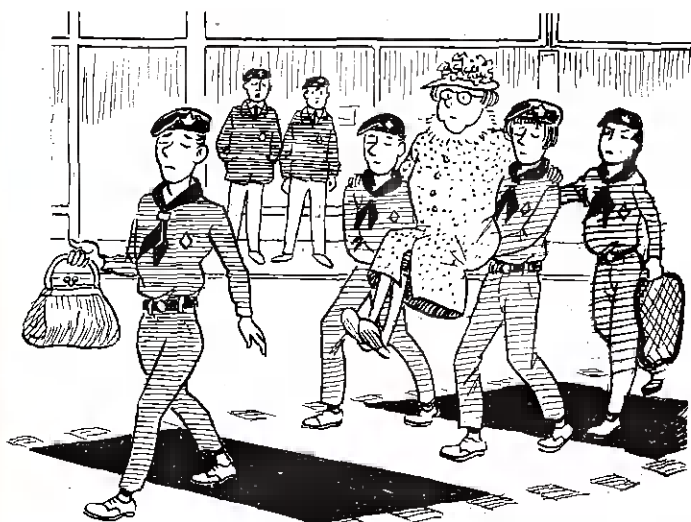
✱

While we are on the subject, may we remind you again that you can produce delicate leaf skeletons simply by steeping the leaves for a few days in rain-water and then doing a surgical job on them with a scalpel of some sort. Lay the skeleton on a sheet of white card and cover with transparent, self-adhesive plastic (available from hardware stores).

Incidentally, the best way of applying the transparent, self-adhesive plastic is to mount it first on a stiff card before you attempt to peel off the protective covering. You can easily do this by folding the edges over the sides of the card and securing them on the underside with sticky tape. Remember to unpeel the edges before you apply the tape: this simple precaution will save you endless trouble when you detach the covering from the highly adhesive material. The stiffness of the card will enable you to lay it over the delicate tracery of leaf-veins without disturbing them unduly, while preventing the formation of those irritating air bubbles which are otherwise unavoidable in this situation.

✱

We are sorry to have to refer to this matter again, because some of our readers must find it very boring, but please remember, when tapping duck ponds for methane gas, it is of the utmost importance that all the air should be expelled from your jam jar before you start releasing the gas from the bed of the pond. To do this, simply immerse the jar completely, upside down, then raise it slowly, tilting it slightly to allow the bubbles of compressed air to escape. Stop when the rim is within three inches or so of the surface, then probe the gas-field at the bottom of the pond with a stick and catch the bubbles of gas just before they reach the surface. If you hope to achieve a reasonable detonation you must repeat this process for several minutes before you transfer the inverted gas holder to a couple of parallel sticks on the ground, and apply



'The Eagles always do this sort of thing with a certain class.'

a lighted match. With luck you might even shatter the glass.

We have to admit that we have not yet achieved this objective. On several occasions the jar has been blown over and, of course, fingers have been burned, but that's all. We still hope for better things. Indeed, the full potential of the massive deposits of marsh gas in the duck ponds of the Western World is still unrealized. Much research remains to be done. No one, for instance, has yet tried to produce a Will o' the Wisp effect by touching off the individual bubbles of gas with a taper as they reach the surface. If you do this after nightfall, a flicker of enchanted light should dance over the water — and you, my son, will be first in modern times to produce an effect last witnessed by such people as good Masters Peaseblossom, Cobweb, Moth and Mustardseed, as vouched for by Wm. Shakespeare in *A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM*, Act 3, Scene 1.

Do keep us posted.

EDITOR'S NOTE: we would be especially interested in hearing from anyone who has tried the marsh gas experiment. Please write.

DID YOU KNOW:

- that you can inscribe your signature on the blade of your knife or hand axe with nothing more elaborate than a bar of soap, a pencil, and a strong solution of copper sulphate? If unfamiliar with the method, put it to your patrol leaders and let them work it out for themselves.
- that although it is highly unethical to snap up bargains at your own jumble sale before the doors are opened to the general public, you can always get in sharp with a bid for somebody's old leather handbag? There is nothing better for making yourself a knifesheath.
- that most of the traditional knots, bends and hitches can safely be made in ropes of artificial fibre if you provide them with an extra long tail and lock the knot by opening the lay of the rope and tucking the tail through it. (Remember to work **across** the lay — as if you didn't know!)
- that you can easily operate a two-man crosscut saw, merely by fitting a strong rubber band between the unmanned handle and an anchorage of some sort?
- that the reef knot may not be the **worst** knot for tying parcels but must surely come a close second.
- that bow saws are undoubtedly more efficient and less wasteful than hand axes but are deadly dull by comparison?
- that John Sweet (advert.) claims the longest sustained sub-career **in history** as a writer for and about Scouting?
- that even an out-moded activity like Morse signalling can be made attractive to intelligent boys if their first encounter with it comes in the shape of a winking light through flurries of snow, spelling out some sensational news intelligible only to the one-who-knows?
- that ash wood burns, green or old?
- that you can prevent jointed tent poles from jamming simply by polishing the male ends with black lead?
- that you can test the purity of suspect water by placing a lump of sugar in a mug and letting it stand overnight? If the water is milky in the morning, it is impure.
- that dried orange peel makes excellent kindling?

- that a 3-foot shaft of green alder with the pith removed makes an excellent blower for a sulky fire? (Of course, this leaves you with the problem of how to remove the pith, but you can't expect us to think of everything.)
- that the A-B, V-W formula is a useful reminder when dealing with insect stings — ammonia for bees, vinegar for wasps.
- that the official "Mountain Distress Signal" is "Any signal appealing to sight or hearing, repeated six times in a minute, then a minute's pause, and so on."
- that you, too, can become notorious overnight on both sides of the North Atlantic, simply by sending us a snippety bit of useful information for our new "DID YOU KNOW" feature?



Sitting patiently in the doctor's waiting room the other day, we tried to kill time by imagining a series of improbable but possible outdoor activities for Scout patrols in inclement winter weather. Our method was to think of the weather condition first, and then invent one or more possible activities to suit. If some of our suggestions strike you as being unusually odd or eccentric it may be because we were running a bit of a temperature at the time. Anyhow, you aren't supposed to take the thing too seriously. On the other hand, if you'd like to take the risk of offering them to your patrol leaders at your next troop meeting no harm will be done. They can always say no.

1. **Pouring Rain:** a) with nothing but a two-man mountain tent and the light spars and extra cordage provided, improvise a jumbo-size umbrella that will accommodate the entire patrol while they go for a health-giving promenade round the block; b) the district commissioner is about to pay a state visit to the troop. You will be required to form a guard of honour and an escort, with improvised umbrella, from his car to the door of the headquarters. With the materials provided (large plastic bags, garden canes, rubber bands, string, a stapling machine, scissors) provide yourselves with **safe**, all-over, waterproof garments, plus a reliable umbrella for the commissioner; c) with the gear provided (plastic sheets, etc.) set up a rainwater catchment system which will fill a three-pint billycan **first**.
2. **Pouring Rain, Howling Wind:** with the gear provided, erect a tent indoors so that it can be carried out-of-doors, with the patrol inside, and pinned down securely, without anyone getting wet. (Equipment should include, in addition to normal tent pitching gear, a selection of long, light spars or bamboo rods and a good hank of sisal twine.)
3. **High Wind, No Rain:** in an exposed spot out of doors, prepare a light, cooked meal for the Scouters of the troop. Stoves, food, and cooking utensils will be provided, but all necessary windbreaks, etc. must be improvised on the spot. (Note: this instruction should be handed to the patrol leader in a sealed envelope, to be opened when they reach the spot where the action must take place.)
4. **Dense Fog:** a) organize a potted orienteering course by dead reckoning. Patrols will be allowed twenty minutes or so to equip themselves with improvised magnetic compasses and measuring lines from materials provided (e.g. sewing needles, toy magnets, saucers, protractors, felt pens, sisal twine, etc.); b) carry out a scientific "Range of Visibility" test using lights of different intensity and colour, and tabulate results.

5. **Soft Snow:** a) each patrol must mark out a patch of virgin snow measuring about 10 metres square and lay out a simple tracking problem for the others to solve. (Note: This activity could be preceded by a short talk on police methods by a visiting officer. Flashlights should be provided so that the principle of "oblique lighting" can be observed.)
6. **Hard Snow:** allow patrols half an hour or so to improvise man-carrying sleds from anything they can find (e.g. two folding chairs locked together and lashed to makeshift runners, with padding to ensure comfort of passenger.) The patrol leader will ride the sled on the outward journey, with the rest of the patrol acting as dog-team, properly harnessed so that hands are not brought into play for fear of frostbite. Each team is given the location of a Girl Guide suffering from exposure and must deal with the situation with the utmost decorum and dispatch. (Note: blankets, hot drinks, etc., should be available to the outgoing teams **if asked for**, and suitable arrangements — including presence of their Guider — should be made for the reception of the Guides on their arrival at headquarters. Scope here, in fact, for the exercise of a good deal of common sense and niceties of social behaviour. The Guide "patients" should be invited to comment on the treatment they received from their resuers.

Suggestions for other mad outdoor activities in inclement weather will be gratefully received by this department.



And now, friends and neighbours, a few suggestions for your next **Obstacle Expedition**, which might well prove to be one of the highlights of next year's summer camp.

1. **Reversing the Bellope** — the story is that the top end of the bellope is faulty. It must be reversed without disturbing the bell or putting any additional strain on the beam that supports it. The "bell" is a fairly weighty log with a screw-eye in the top just big enough to take one turn of the rope. The only gear available is the wherewithal to make a pair of sheer-legs with supporting guylines, plus one 24-foot lashing. Competitors should be told that the bell may not be directly supported from below. (Note: the kindly and

considerate Scout leader will always make sure that each of his patrol leaders is familiar with the barrel sling before facing him with this dilemma.)

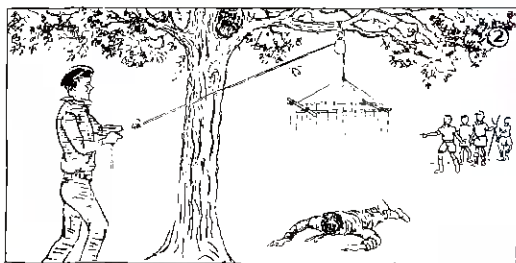
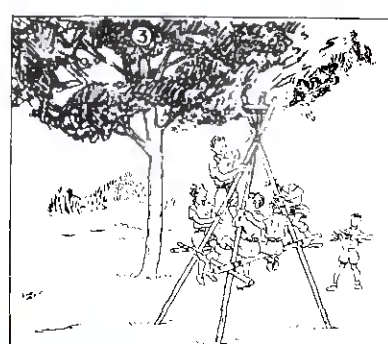
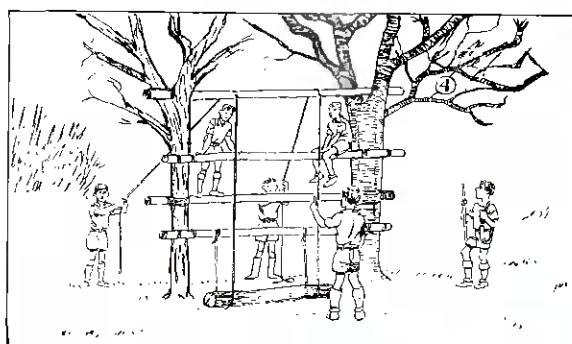
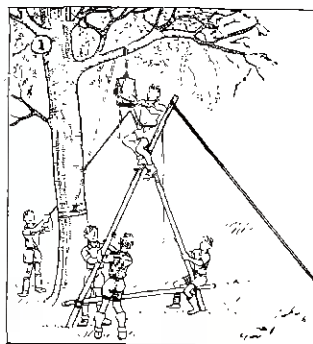
2. **The Hornets of Santo Domingo** — the explorer has fallen from the ironwood tree, knocking himself for six and breaking his left arm above the elbow. First aid must be given where he lies and he can only be moved on an improvised stretcher. In falling he has disturbed a nest of the vicious Haitian Hornets, whose sting is known to be fatal. The swarm is hovering in an angry horde just five feet above the prostrate man but is descending at the rate of twelve inches every minute. The rate of descent can only be slowed by dense clouds of smoke.

3. **Flood Warning** — within ten minutes the whole area will be inundated to a depth of four feet. Darkness is approaching rapidly. A beacon fire must be lit to warn the villagers across the valley. The only gear available consists of six spars, four lashings, one old dixie lid (or similar) and a box of matches.

4. **The Slafom** — the heavy log must be raised and lowered in such a fashion that it weaves its way between the rungs without touching them. The log may not be touched by any part of the body. Only two ropes are available. (Note: make sure your p.l.s. are familiar with the principle of the parbuckle.)

5. **Getting Across** — in order to cross the swift-flowing river a three-inch hawser must be stretched tightly across to prevent the explorers from being swept over the falls (just out of sight around the sharp bend). The hawser is just long enough to stretch across with a few yards to spare at either side. On the far bank is a double bollard (represented by two pickets driven well into the ground). Other gear: three short spars, one six-pound ball of sisal. The bend in the river should be pegged out with sisal more or less as shown in the illustration. (Note: p.l.s. should be genned up on the principles of the spanish windlass. Otherwise, it should be left to each of them to work out that the best idea would be to send one Scout around the bend with the free end of the sisal so that it can be threaded through the bollard and then used to draw the hawser, with one of the spars attached, across and back until the spar locks across the horns of the bollard).

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THE O.T.L. OBSTACLE EXPEDITION



Make

By R. J. Roberts

YOUR OWN Skis



Some of the St. James's Venturers, left to right: Brian Pardoe, Ray Bisha, Don Houston, Ron Neufeld, Alastair Cribb.

22

From time to time we share with you some new and interesting program ideas that we hear about from a Venturer company in some part of the country, and such is the case with the following item.

During the summer, we had a letter from David Houston of the 1st Saskatoon (St. James) Venturer Company. David, who is the company president, had written to advise us that the members of the company had written a book which they were offering for sale to interested Venturer companies and also to any of the general public who might be interested in making their own cross-country skis.

Well, naturally, we were interested. In the first place, not many companies make their own skis and, secondly, to our knowledge, no other company had written a book about how it was done.

David sent us a rough draft of the book and we felt the entire project was worth sharing with you. Since that time the project has moved along very well, the book is in print and, I imagine, the skis that were made have seen much countryside slide by. Winter comes early in Saskatoon.

The introduction on page one of the book best states how the whole thing got started: "For a winter project last year our Venturer company of seven high-school students decided to build cross-country skis. Our experience was limited to building two canoes in previous years, but we wanted a good outdoor program for the winter. Since cross-country skiing is an exhilarating sport, one of the best possible winter ex-

ercises and a fast and easy way to travel over virgin terrain, we decided to build skis instead of slower, clumsier snowshoes.

"It's easy to get plans for building snowshoes, but we were unable to get plans for cross-country skis. After some trial and a good deal of error, we have now completed the skis and find they work well. The results were so far beyond our expectations that one of us jokingly suggested we write a book about it.

"But the idea was a good one, since both cross-country skiing and 'do-it-yourselfing' are on the upswing.

"This book is a guide to the construction of cross-country skis. It's a good idea to read the whole book before starting construction."

It is a good idea to read the whole book and it makes interesting, enjoyable reading. I know, having read it through a couple of times. The title, *How to Build Cross-Country Skis*, tells you exactly that and in simple, straightforward language. It's available from this office or from the 1st Saskatoon Venturer Company, whose address appears at the end of the story, and the cost is \$1 per copy.

The thing which impressed me most is that the "how-to-build" information is set out in a simple, straightforward manner, and there are many photographs and diagrams to lead you from one step to the next.

The first section deals with the material required and provides a choice between material for solid skis or for laminated skis.

Then, all the equipment and tools are shown in a photograph together with a list so that you can't go wrong. Also suggested are ways of obtaining the tools if your company doesn't have them amongst the members.

The next section tells in some detail how to go about the selection of lumber to make the skis and this, as you may imagine, is important if the project is to be a success.

What follows is information on the construction of the skis, with photographs of the various steps, some of them showing the rather ingenious methods devised by the company to achieve the various shapes required in the making of the skis.

Next come instructions on how to finish the skis, with appropriate cautionary notes on what not to do, how to fit the bindings and how to apply the wax.

Near the end of the book is information on ski poles which can also be made and, finally, tips on how to cross-country ski and how to go about ski touring.

As was stated earlier, cross-country skiing is a fast-growing sport in Canada and one that is a healthy way of getting good exercise during the winter. It is less expensive than down-hill skiing and, if you can make your own skis, as the Venturers from 1st Saskatoon have done, the costs are even lower.

More important than lower costs, however, are the possibilities which this entire project has for a Venturer company's program. I'm not suggesting everyone write a book, but I am suggesting that many companies could get involved in building their own skis and poles.

Having done that, then the whole picture of outdoor camping and activities takes on a new look. Instead of driving into camp, the company could ski in. Once in camp, many of the daily activities could be built around skiing events.

For a day's outing, cross-country compass events could be designed or orienteering-type activities planned. Nature trips are a strong possibility and some of those hard-to-reach places suddenly become accessible with the mobility that skis provide.

The activities mentioned above are just some of the things that can be done after the skis are made. I'm sure your company could think of many more.

The construction itself, however, also provides many hours of program activity for almost any Venturer company. In this case, the 1st Saskatoon Venturers started late in the fall and had the first skis completed before Christmas. The last pair was completed by the following February, in time to put them to good use.

The work of constructing the skis took place in a converted garage and, to quote Dave Houston: "did not warm up to shirt-sleeve temperature when it was thirty below zero until they had worked for a while, even with some insulation and two five-watt heaters."

So a garage or basement workshop would be ideal for having the company gather to work on the project and, in the process, conduct other items of company business at the same time.

In writing to Dave, I asked if there were other activities in which the Venturer company had been or planned to become involved. He mentioned the two canoes they had built and used extensively, and that, this winter, they would make more skis for the new members of the company and would construct pack frames and paddles for the canoes.

In all the projects in which this company has been involved, they have deliberately sought out adults who could help them with their undertakings. Fathers of the members, or friends of their fathers, and at least a few of these resource people have stayed on to help with other projects such as the writing of the book or the photography for the illustrations or as advisors.

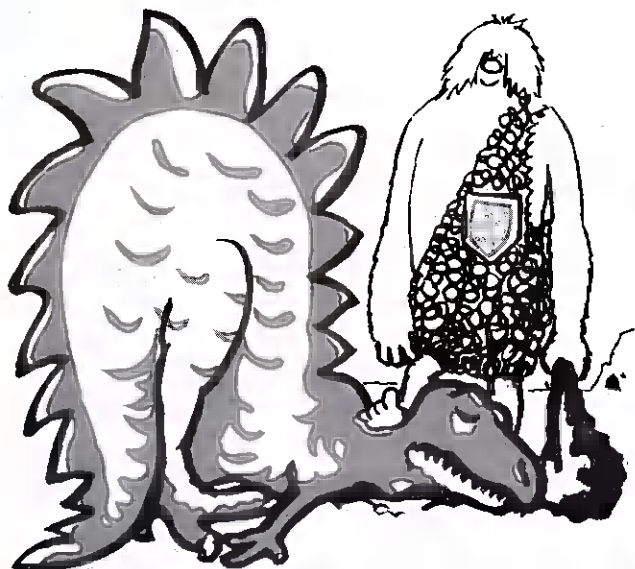
It seems that these adults are also keen on the out-of-doors and accompany the members of the company on at least some of their trips.

The 1st Saskatoon is an active company and one that enjoys Venturing and the opportunity it provides for them to do things together. I'm sure the foregoing indicates this very clearly.

If you would like copies of the book, write to this office, and if you would like further information on any aspect of this company's activities, drop a line to David Houston, 863 University Drive, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7N 0J8.

Finally, if your company has an exciting, interesting or different type of program activity that you would like to share, please let me know. We would be happy to write about it in a future issue.

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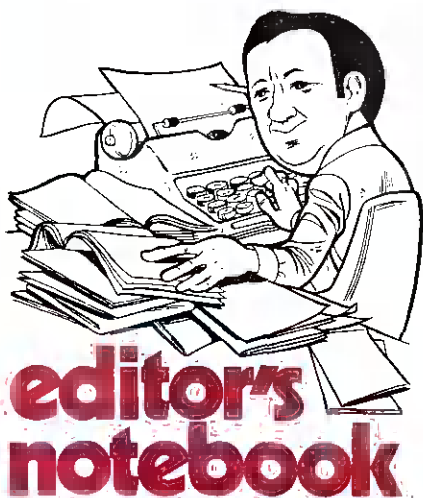
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The chartered banks in the United States recently produced an attractive full-colour, promotion pamphlet called "**Scouting today's a lot more than you think,**" which is being distributed free of charge by the banks. On the back page there is an interesting letter which actually was received by a Scoutmaster in Nashville, Tennessee, and is worth repeating:

Dear Mr. Gray:

As I drove by your house on Sunday about three weeks ago, I saw some of your Scouts setting up tents to air them out. This reminded me of all the unforgettable things I have learned from the Boy Scouts of America and from you. Things such as my first campout, making fire by friction, doing good for others, and finding out that what sounded like a bear in Ruskin Cove was merely your snoring, have made a lasting impression on me. Somehow I never got around to thanking you for all that you did for me. Maybe it was because I was too young or because I was just ungrateful. Yet without thanks from many such as me, you have continued helping boys by showing them a good time and a way of service to their fellowman. Mr. Gray, thank you for the time, the principles, and the character which you helped instill in me. I'm writing for myself and others who just failed to say "thank you."

Once in a while something like this happens and makes it all seem worthwhile.

On Monday, October 21, 1974, Scouting honoured its own at a ceremony held at Government House in Ottawa, when 24 Scouts and Scouters were officially recognized for gallantry and service.

The **Chief Scout, His Excellency, Governor-General Jules Léger**, who has had to limit his activities following his recent illness, was represented by the **Deputy Chief Scout, Lieutenant-General William K. Carr**, who made the presentations to recipients.

The three Scouters shown in this **Proulx Brothers** photo: **Donald E. Smith, New Glasgow, N.S.**, **Rev. Donald Laing, Saskatoon, Sask.**, and **Brigadier Joseph Craig, Scarborough, Ont.**, are standing with **Mme Léger** following the award of the **Silver Wolf** for service to Scouting of the most exceptional character. The **Jack Cornwell Decoration** was awarded to the **late Assistant Patrol Leader Phillip George Newman**, aged 14, of **Halifax, N.S.**, for the tremendous fortitude displayed by him despite constant pain and physical discomfort caused by his illness. His positive attitude and determination served as an inspiration to his fellows. Phillip's decoration was received by his father, **Mr. George Newman**.

The ceremony was attended by a number of distinguished guests, including the wife of the Chief Scout, **Mme Léger**. Following the ceremony a reception was held in another part of Government House and the Chief Scout visited with the recipients for a short time.

The recipients and their guests later were bussed to National Office, where they had lunch and toured the building.

Deadline is an off-used word in the magazine business. In fact, we always seem to be trying to meet a deadline. As many times as I have used the word, I have never stopped to question its origin. A recent issue of *Der Kanadier*, official newspaper of **Canadian Forces Europe**, gave the following explanation: "At

one time it was customary for the guards of war prisoners to draw a line on the ground to indicate the area in which prisoners were to remain. If anyone unwittingly or foolishly crossed the line, he was killed on the spot. As a result, in time, the line became appropriately known as the 'deadline'."

We're not quite as hard on contributors who miss "deadlines," but there are times . . .



While winter still sends some troops running for the warmth and security of the meeting hall, in **Cambridge, Ont.**, it's a different story. The Scouts there use winter to their advantage when they conduct their annual **Anik Day**. Anik is the Eskimo word for *brother* and the day is designed to create better understanding among the Scouts of the area. The exciting, outdoor program includes events such as Indian Snake Throw, accuracy shooting for hockey players and skiing competitions. Our *Cambridge Daily Reporter* photo shows four Scouts taking part in the improvised curling event. The pond was cleared of snow and circles painted on the ice; plastic containers, filled with water and frozen, served as stones. Sounds like fun; why not try it with your boys?



Last Christmas the Cubs of the **3rd St. Michael's Pack, Belleville, Ont.**, used the money they raised selling Scout calendars to buy toys for those less fortunate than themselves. Along with Cubmaster **Marilyn Quinn**, they visited a local department store and spent a morning choosing toys that later were turned over to the **Belleville Fire Fighters' Sharing Program**. Photo courtesy, *The Intelligencer*, Belleville.



The Scouts of **Belleville** also did their part to help others last Christmas when they spent a Saturday distributing **Christmas Seal** posters around their town. Campaign Chairman **Frank Nobile**, shown in *The Intelligencer* photo, helped with instructions on distribution.



The Health and Welfare Division, **Metropolitan Life Insurance Company**, recently sent along their new publication, *Mothers at Work*, which we passed on to a number of working mothers. All were favourably impressed with the booklet and indicated that it also contained material which could be useful to leaders dealing with the children of working mothers. The pamphlet is available, free of charge, in English and French. If you would like a copy, write direct to:

Health and Welfare Division,
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.,
180 Wellington Street,
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 5A3



STILL NOT USING SEAT BELTS? WHAT'S HOLDING YOU BACK?

Having been a long-time believer in seat belts and an "instant buckler," I was especially taken with this cartoon which appeared in the publication of the **Ministry of Transportation and Communications — Ontario, Ontario Traffic Safety**. If you carry youngsters in your car, your own or someone else's, make sure they use the belts. You, and they, may be happy they did!

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From World Scouting's *NEWS-LETTER* . . . The **9th Asia-Pacific Scout Conference** was successfully held in Singapore in June with the theme, "Scouting with Boys," and sub-theme, "The Boy of Today in Our Changing World." A regional membership of over five million was announced — an increase of 43.5% since the Five-Year Development Plan began in 1971 . . . In a survey of boys in an elementary school in **California**, one question was, "Would you like to be a Cub Scout?" One card came back marked "NO" with this comment: "Do more active things like contests, games and travelling . . . I used to be a Cub Scout but I dropped out because it was a drag. If you don't get too many boys in Cub Scouts this year then next year be more active and you'll have more boys! Sincerely, Joel." Out of the mouths of babes . . . Realizing that perhaps the only 10-year-old **Australians** who had not seen a kangaroo were blind children, members of the 1st Wentworthville Rover Crew arranged to take blind Cubs of the North Rocks Blind Pack to a reptile park. On the big day the Rovers and their girlfriends drove the Cubs to the park where the visit began with a picnic lunch. Then, as pre-arranged, the Cubs were allowed to touch and "see" with their fingers, not only kangaroos but giant turtles, snakes, lizards and other inhabitants of the park . . .

In **Costa Rica**, over 2,000 Scouts teamed up with Rotary Clubs and Fire Departments in a "Cleanliness Campaign" to remove the thousands of political posters put up for the recent presidential elec-

tions . . . In **Great Britain** the leaders of the Kilgrimol Venture Scout Unit of St. Anne's suggested that their Venturers provide them with a meal; the boys agreed on condition that the leaders ate the meal where the group chose to provide it. One Sunday soon after, a hiker who had climbed 1,000 feet to the top of Bella Mountain was amazed to find eight Scout leaders in formal dinner dress sitting at a table complete with white linen and roses and enjoying a four-course meal . . . The **Bund der Pfadfinder, Germany**, has undertaken a major relief effort for the drought-stricken Sahel zone in Africa. A first contribution of 30,000 Deutschmarks' worth of medicine has been obtained with the help of the Lions Clubs of the south district of Bavaria. It has been dispatched through diplomatic channels to Upper Volta where local Scouts assist in the distribution of relief supplies.

✱

The sign of age of a movement or organization is when people begin writing histories about it. During the last few months we have read in the press clippings of provinces, regions, districts and groups, from one end of the country to another, who are preparing local histories. . . seems an ideal way to renew the interest of former members.

✱

The October 1974 **London Gang Show** was the last to be produced by **Ralph Reader**. Mr. Reader, who has written hundreds of **Gang Show** songs and sketches since he produced the first show in 1932, recently turned 71 and decided it was time to retire. His material has been used around the world and many of his gang-show boys and girls have gone on to fame and fortune in the entertainment world.

✱

Finally, from the staff of *The Canadian Leader* magazine, to you and yours, a very happy holiday season . . . and our sincere thanks for your support and help in 1974.

Understanding the Chief Scout's Award

The primary purpose of this article is to endeavour to answer a number of questions which have been raised regarding the Chief Scout's Award. The questions have ranged from how the Award came about? . . . to where it is worn? . . . what must I do (from several Scouts)? . . . who gives the award to the Scout? . . . what is meant by peers? . . . how does a boy get the certificate? . . . and does the service time from the Citizen Badge count or must there be an additional fifty hours of service?

Two factors combined to bring about the development of the award — the desire on the part of the Chief Scout for something which would reflect His Excellency's close relationship with Scouting, and the expression of troop Scouters that some form of prestige badge or award was needed to provide a focus or goal within the Scout-section badge system.

Consultation between the then Deputy Chief Scout, Wally Denny, the provincial commissioners and the Program Committee of the National Council resulted in the development of a set of requirements and the proposed design of a cloth badge. These were presented to the Chief Scout for his approval.

On September 18, 1973, the Chief Scout of Canada, Governor-General Roland Michener, inaugurated the Chief Scout's Award by presenting the Award in the form of a cloth badge and a certificate to two Scouts representing Boy Scouts of Canada. The original badge, certificate and Chief Scout's challenge are now hanging in the museum at National Headquarters. The two Scouts who received the award on behalf of Scouting were representing the Movement, **not** receiving their Award. (*The Canadian Leader*, October, 1973.)

The focus of the Award was captured by the Chief Scout in the words of His Excellency's challenge. In it he states that the Scout receiving the Chief Scout's Award has exemplified the principles of Scouting through his leadership, his voluntary service to his community and his outdoor skills.

The Chief Scout's Award (cloth badge) is worn on the left sleeve of the Scout shirt. It should be centred on the sleeve, one inch from the shoulder seam. The Pathfinder Award is worn centred four inches below the shoulder seam.

A Scout earning the Chief Scout's Award should be referred to as a Pathfinder Scout, holder of the Chief Scout's Award. He should not be referred to as a Chief Scout as there is only one Chief Scout of Canada, the Governor-General.

It is intended that a Pathfinder Scout should receive the cloth badge as quickly as possible after

completing the requirements. The decision as to successful completion should be made by his "peers" or "fellow Scouts" and troop Scouters. It was not intended that the potential recipient would be required to appear before special examiners, district staff or service team. This approach is based on the fact that Scouters and boys from the Scout's group know him best. The decision as to who will receive the award is in the hands of those who have seen demonstrated the necessary leadership, voluntary service and outdoor skills. They know the amount of effort put into earning the Award.

How the requirement — "as judged by your fellow Scouts (peers) and your Scouters" — is to be interpreted must be decided within each troop. For the purpose of the Chief Scout's Award, a troop may decide "fellow Scouts" or "peers" will mean the whole troop or just the Scout's patrol or the Court-of-Honour. The same applies to the terms "your Scouters" and "troop Scouters." Within a troop this may mean just the troop Scouter and the boy's Scout counsellor or a combination of all the Scouters working within the troop. The important point is that, within the troop, boys must be involved with the adults in arriving at the decision to approve the granting of the Chief Scout's Award.

The cloth badge should be presented at an appropriate ceremony within the troop by one of the Scouters. It may be desirable to invite the Pathfinder Scout's parents but only after consultation with the Scout.

The certificate, signed by the Chief Scout of Canada, is intended for a public presentation. The following, in order of precedence, are suggested as appropriate people to make the presentation:

National level:

Chief Scout
Deputy Chief Scout

Provincial level:

Lieutenant-Governor
Provincial Commissioner

Regional/District level:

Regional Commissioner
Chief Magistrate
Mayor or Reeve
District Commissioner

To earn the Chief Scout's Award, a Scout must:

- 1) earn the Pathfinder Award;
- 2) earn two of the following Achievement Badges at the Gold stage: Anchor, Campcraft, Exploring;

- 3) maintain one year's satisfactory participation in the affairs of his troop as judged by his fellow Scouts and troop Scouters;
- 4) make and keep a promise to give a minimum of fifty hours of voluntary service to his community;
- 5) satisfactorily provide leadership to others in organizing and carrying out a service project;
- 6) meet with an adult or group from another agency or community-service institution and discuss the need for and the provision of services in the community.

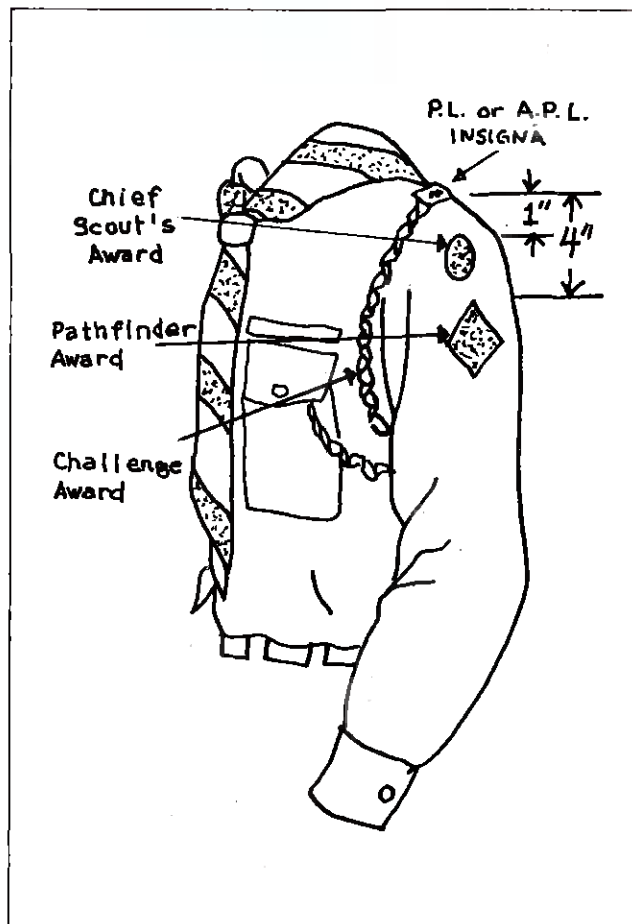
These requirements are set out in two forms: a one-page leaflet entitled "Requirements for Chief Scout's Award" and within an 8-page pamphlet entitled "Canadian Scout Handbook Supplement."

Both of these are now inserted into new copies of *The Canadian Scout Handbook*. A limited number are available through Scout offices or Supply Services.

In keeping with the prestige inherent within an award presented under the name of the Governor-General of Canada, service projects undertaken to earn other badges (e.g. Citizen) may not be credited toward the earning of the Chief Scout's Award. The fifty hours of service must be solely for the earning of the Chief Scout's Award and may be completed over a period of several days, weeks or months, or as one large continuous project such as manning a lost-child booth at a fair or exhibition.

A number of Scouts have earned the Chief Scout's Award since its inception. How the public presentation ceremonies were conducted and the kinds of service projects undertaken by the Scouts receiving the Award would be useful information which could be shared through this magazine with Scouters and councils. Problems encountered with any aspect of the Award could also be shared.

Please drop a line to: Don Swanson
Director — Scout Program
Boy Scouts of Canada
P.O. Box 5151
Postal Station F
Ottawa, Ontario
K2C 3G7



Chief Scout's Award to be worn on the left sleeve of the shirt. The badge should be centred on the sleeve with the top point one inch from the shoulder seam.

The Pathfinder Badge to be worn directly below the Chief Scout's Award. The badge should be centred on the sleeve with the top point four inches from the shoulder seam.

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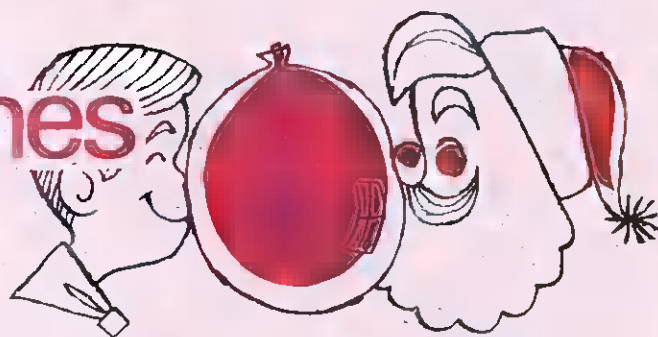
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Cornwall Scout District, Ont. (Trees for Canada)	\$ 753.56
North Waterloo District Ladies' Auxiliaries, Ont.	62.00
Sur-Del District, B.C.	77.00
Westmount District, Que.	56.08
Niagara Falls District, Ont. (Trees for Canada)	669.98
1st Tilbury Group, Ont.	20.00
1st Brooks (Alta.) Cub Pack	21.00
Humber Seneca District, Ont. (Trees for Canada)	862.99
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Lynn Valley District, Ont. (Trees for Canada)	164.25
Wellington District, Ont. (Trees for Canada)	257.07
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Donation from Towers, Perrin, Forster and Crosby Ltd., Montreal, Que., in tribute to the late Marc Perron	50.00
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West Durham District, Ont. (Trees for Canada)	698.85
12th Dartmouth Troop, N.S.	21.00
1st New Brunswick Gilwell Reunion	19.65
New Brunswick Trainers' Course	21.19
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Yellow Briar District, Ont. (Trees for Canada)	422.28
William B. Webber, Scout Executive, Northern Ontario	25.00
Red Arrow Scouters' Club, Newmarket, Ont., in tribute to the late Jim McCaig	60.00
1st Char-Lan Optimist Cub Pack, Williamstown, Ont.	20.00
Prince Edward Island Scouting Membership (Trees for Canada)	1,660.00
Inner City Scouters, Toronto, Ont.	27.00
Whitby District, Ont. (Trees for Canada)	757.04
Wallaceburg District, Ont. (Trees for Canada)	291.02
Newfoundland Provincial Scouters' Conference, 1974	56.55
8th Ottawa (1st Hull) Scout Troop	25.00
Prince Edward District, Ont. (Trees for Canada)	189.91
St. Clair District, Ont. (Trees for Canada)	721.98
Bert Smith, Longview, Ont.	20.00
1974 Ontario Gilwell Reunion	131.70
1st Poplar Hill (Ont.) Cub Pack	20.00
Great Lakes Camporama '74, Ont.	68.47
Nova Scotia Scouters' Conference, 1974	63.67

songs and games for Christmas



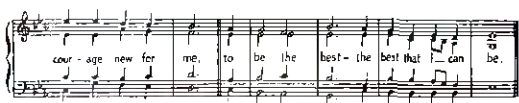
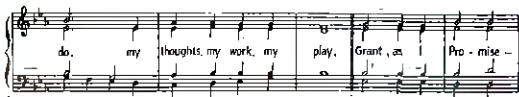
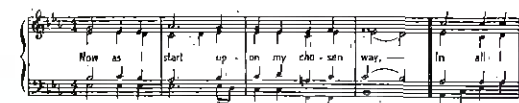
THE BOY SCOUT HYMN

Now as I start upon my chosen way,
In all I do, my thoughts, my work, my play,
Grant, as I promise, courage new for me
To be the best, the best that I can be.

Help me to keep my honour shining bright,
May I be loyal in the hardest fight,
Let me be able for my task, and then,
To earn a place among my fellow men.

Open mine eyes to see things as I should
That I may do my daily turn of good,
Let me be ready, waiting for each need
To keep me clean in thought and word and deed.

So as I journey on my chosen way,
In all I do, my thoughts, my work, my play,
Grant, as I promise, courage new for me
To be the best, the BEST that I can be.



MANNEQUIN

One Scout from each patrol stands in front of it and acts as the model. Each Scout is given an article of dress or adornment.

At "Go," the first Scout runs forward and puts his article on the model, as he thinks best; the others follow in turn.

Points are awarded for the first patrol to finish dressing their mannequin.

Then mannequins parade in front of the whole troop and a vote is taken for the best-dressed model; points are given accordingly.

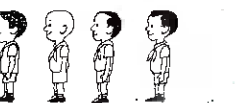
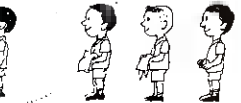
Finally, mannequins return to positions and they are undressed in the same order in which they were dressed. Patrol finishing first gets highest points.

Points for three parts then are totalled.

TEAM GAME



mannequin



Our thanks go to KINCIR, Scouting Magazine of Indonesia, for this game.

LANGUAGE BADGES

The following are available through Scout offices.

SCOUTS — for use as outlined on page 7 of *The Scout Badge Book*.

CUBS — for use as outlined on page 136 of *The Cub Book* (referred to as Interpreter Emblem).

01-071 French	01-085 Latvian	01-100 Lithuanian	01-114 Korean
01-072 German	01-086 Macedonian	01-101 Urdu	01-115 Blackfoot
01-073 Italian	01-087 Deaf	01-102 Hindi	01-116 Afrikaans
01-074 Hungarian	01-088 Danish	01-103 Bulgarian	01-117 Vietnam
01-075 Yiddish	01-089 Estonian	01-104 Maltese	01-118 Tagalog
01-076 Ukrainian	01-090 Finnish	01-105 Serbian	01-119 Eastern Eskimo
01-077 Spanish	01-092 Hebrew	01-106 Czechoslovakian	01-120 Western Eskimo
01-078 Polish	01-093 Norwegian	01-107 Slovak	01-121 Gaelic
01-079 Dutch	01-094 Swedish	01-108 Slovenian	01-122 Chipewyan
01-080 Chinese	01-095 Arabic	01-109 Yugoslavian (Croatian)	01-123 Dogrib
01-081 Punjabi	01-096 Ojibwa	01-110 English	01-124 Loucheux
01-082 Greek	01-097 Esperanto	01-111 Chilicotin	01-125 Slavey
01-083 Japanese	01-098 Russian	01-112 Roumanian	
01-084 Portuguese	01-099 Armenian	01-113 Cree	

DONWOOD TROOP'S DODGEBALL

In this version of dodgeball, nobody is eliminated — all boys continue to play until one team wins.

Teams must be evenly matched. Have boys choose an opponent of about the same size and speed. One boy of each pair goes to the opposite side of the court. Three ropes lying on the floor divide the playing area.

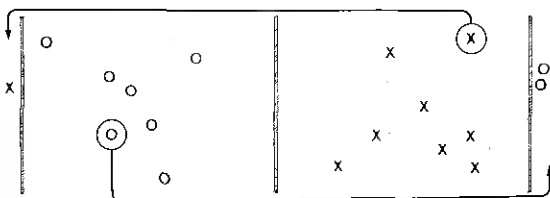
Object of the game is for each team to hit their opponents with a large, inflated ball — a volleyball is excellent. Only hits below the waist are allowed.

When hit, a player immediately leaves his part of the court and goes behind a line **at the back of his opponents**. From the rear he can continue to try to hit his opponents.

Game continues until one complete team is hit by the ball, at which point the other team is declared the winner.

The boys must understand the four parts of the playing area and that **no player is allowed to cross over a rope** to retrieve or capture the ball.

Fast and noisy — referee should use signals to indicate when hit is legal and when it is too high.



—contributed by Scouter Philip W. Maynard,
18th Peterborough (Ont.) Troop.

IF ALL THE WORLD

(Tune: *If I Could Teach the World to Sing*)

If all the world could live as Scouts,
Oh, what a world this would be:
Peace through understanding,
Progress through harmony.

Our aim is the same,

Our goals are one.

We'd prove this to the world,
We'd work together in brotherhood,
For all the boys and girls.

Repeat 1st verse

Then we'd have a jamboree,
The whole world 'round,
Each caring and sharing
In the new friendships found.

Repeat 1st verse

— words by Scouter Maurice E. Lowe,
written at the Part II Wood Badge
held in Maple Leaf Region, Spring 1974

THANK YOU

(Tune: *traditional*)

Thank You, for all the fun in Scouting,
Thank You, for all the friends I've earned,
Thank You, for time to pass to others
Things that I have learned.

Thank You, for dedicated trainers,
Thank You, for men and women true,
Thank You, for bringing all the leaders
To work for youth and You.

Thank You, for joyful hours of camping,
Thank You, for every bush and tree,
Thank You, for all the dawns and sunsets
You have given me.

—contributed by Scouter Bill Waller,
Saint John, N.B., Oct. 1974

HOLIDAY CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS

(Continued from page 5)

ed by the Cratchitts, tried to make that meal something special.

The centrepiece of North American tables has long been the turkey and this is one tradition that the new world has been able to send back to the old. We are told that Jesuit missionaries in the new world domesticated the wild turkey and took it back to France toward the end of the seventeenth century where, today, in many dialects, the word for turkey still is *jesuite*.

The desserts of plum pudding, mince pies and tarts come from England.

In days of old in England, pig was generally the main course on Christmas day and the boar's head was usually decorated with herbs and carried into the dining hall to announce that dinner was served.

Boxing Day is the traditional holiday for giving gifts of money to those who have served us well over the year. This tradition comes from Roman times when the gift was called **Christmas Boxes**. It was the custom to give little clay pots with a slit in the side just big enough to take a coin. The pots, known also as boxes, had to be broken to get the money out. Sometimes they were in the shape of a pig (piggy bank) because a pig was considered no use to man until it was killed.

In December, members of the Jewish faith will be observing **Hanukkah** (the Feast of Light) which represents religious liberty and celebrates the victory of the Maccabees over Antiochus of Syria 22 centuries ago. After three years of fighting, the Maccabees entered Jerusalem and cleaned the city and the Holy Temple. They lighted a jar of oil which they found in the temple and it burned miraculously for eight days.

Each year, Jews celebrate the eight days of Hanukkah — this year from December 9 to 16. It is customary at that time to exchange gifts.

These are only a few stories of the customs and traditions of our December holidays but you can help introduce these and others to your boys and, in the process, hopefully, make the season more meaningful for them.

Here are a few suggestions for your annual Christmas party, plus a number of seasonal good turns. Plan this year to do away with the hot dogs and pop and, with a little imagination and help from the boys, put on a **real** Christmas party.

CHRISTMAS PARTY SUGGESTIONS

- Barbecue a turkey outdoors, with one group responsible for the preparation, another for the cooking, and the third: carving and serving.
- A Christmas campfire, with carols, reading the nativity story and something from Dickens.
- Have groups research and report on Christmas in other countries.
- Have groups research and report on Christmas traditions.
- Hold a craft period: make cards, tree decorations, Christmas stockings, gifts.

CHRISTMAS GOOD TURNS

- Build a nativity scene for a church, hospital or senior citizens home.
- Make wreaths for gifts from coat hangers, wire, greens, crepe paper.
- Decorate church, children's hospital, convalescent home.
- Prepare books of Christmas cards, pictures and stories for hospitals, shut-ins, the elderly.
- Visit with above groups **after** Christmas.
- Tour neighbourhood singing carols for those who have supported you during the year.
- Make and stock bird feeders.
- Make and fill Christmas stockings for the sick and elderly.
- Send homemade cards to family, friends, other groups.
- Make miniature trees for above groups from pine cones, cardboard, plywood. Spray paint and add sparklers.

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INTERNATIONAL CAMP STAFF PROGRAM



An Invitation to Canadian Scouters from Boy Scouts of America

Boy Scouts of America have invited Canadian Scouters between the ages of 18 and 35 to work in a BSA local camp for six to eight weeks this summer. Applicants must serve for the full camp period.

Approved applicants will be expected to pay a registration fee of \$50 (US) and their own transportation from home to an agreed-upon entry city to the U.S.A. From there, the ICSP assumes the following obligations:

- Payment of travel and living cost from city of entry to camp.
- Cash honorarium of \$125 spending money. No tax deductions.
- Accommodation, food and health services.
- At close of camp, option of a planned tour or a cash sum.
- Responsibility for participant's transportation from camp back to city of departure.
- Deadline for completed applications at your National Headquarters:

January 25, 1975.

For full information, write to Boy Scouts of Canada, Box 5151, Station F,
Ottawa, Ont. K2C 3G7

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