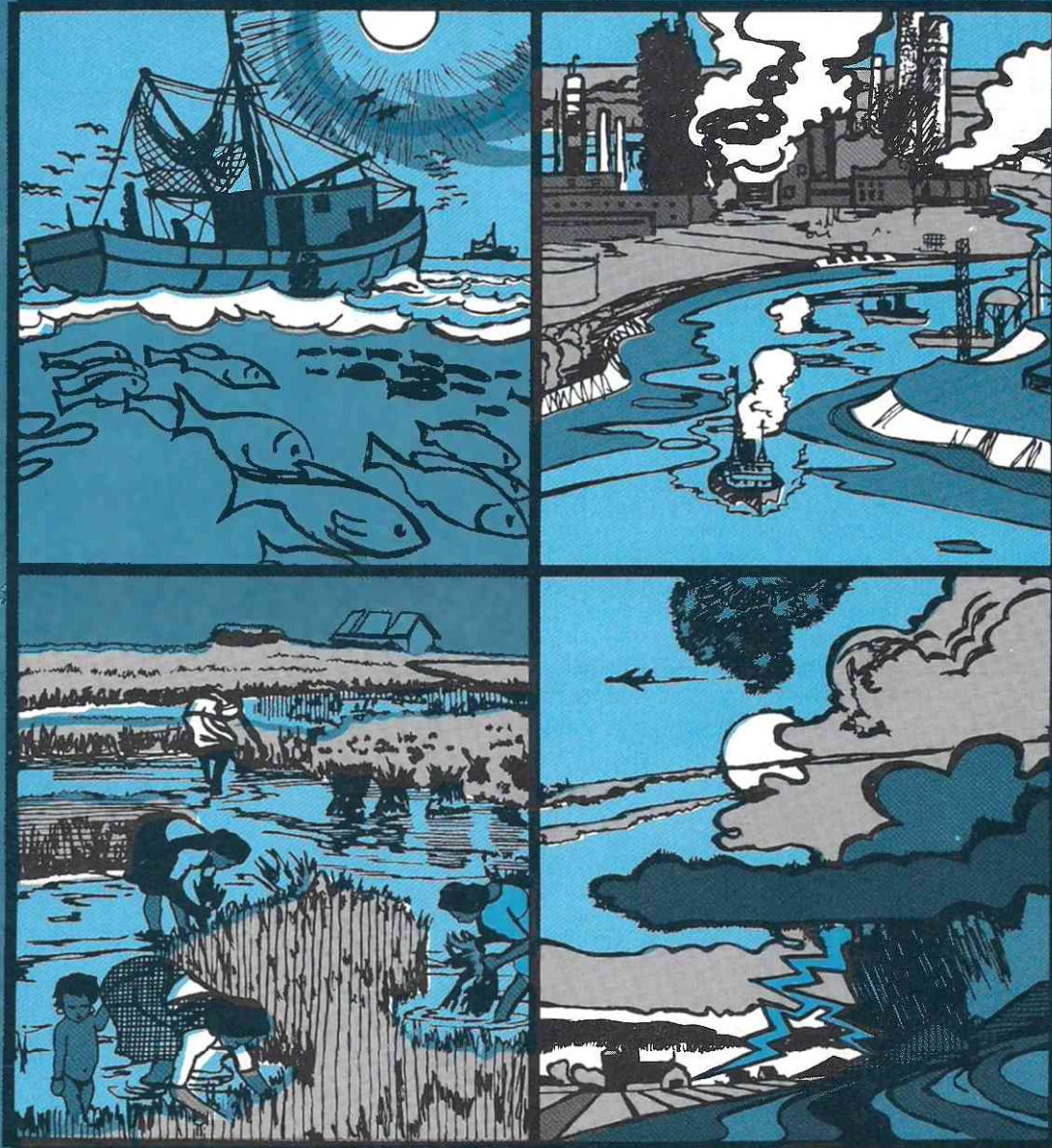
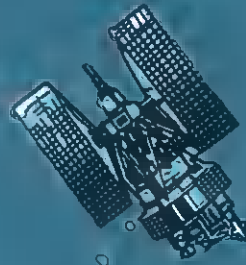


THE CANADIAN

MARCH 1974

# leader





# Leaders —

a suggestion for a group or an individual, Spring project will also encourage boys with Star or Badge work.



## PRESENTING



2

## A QUALITY LINE OF CANADIAN BIRDHOUSES AND BIRD-FEEDER KITS

Each kit contains pre-cut, western red-cedar parts, nails, easy-to-assemble instructions in English and French on back of box. Make excellent gifts for the young or the elderly. Every kit contains an information sheet on birds' habits, feeding, fly pattern and nesting. A birdhouse or feeder that will enhance any garden — bring the joy of bird-watching to everyone.

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|--|------|
| 71-294 DIAMOND BIRD HOUSE — suitable for wrens, chickadees, swallows and other small birds.  | 2.99 |
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| 71-291 SWISS CHALET — large birdhouse suitable for wrens, chickadees nuthatches, downy woodpeckers, bluebirds, sparrows and tree swallows. | 5.89 |
| 71-292 DELUXE FEEDER — suitable for most birds, provides a grain hopper and two wire-mesh suet holders.                                    | 4.99 |

Available from your local Scout dealer or from Boy Scouts of Canada, Supply Services, Box 5151, Station F., Ottawa, Ontario K2C 3G7



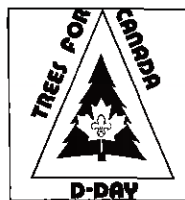
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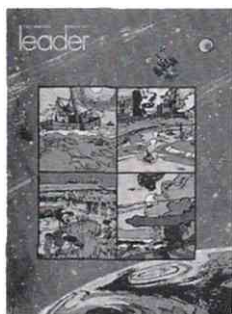
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JAMES F. MACKIE, Editor

BEATRICE LAMBIE, Assistant Editor

MICHEL PLANT, Editorial and Advertising

## COVER



Deputy Chief Scout Bill Carr has challenged Canadian Scouting's quarter of a million members to convert to action that part of the Scout Law which states that a Scout is wise in the use of his resources. He feels that actions will speak louder than words and, through their actions, our members can set examples in conserving for their parents and communities. In this issue you will find a multitude of suggestions on how your boys can become involved in conservation and the saving of *The Blue Planet*.

Cover courtesy of the United States Information Service.

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

## SUPPLY SERVICES



## NEWS



Sales of the **Scout Calendar '74** reached an all-time-high total of over 380,000 — this is 35,000 more than the previous year and it reflects the growing interest by groups and their customers. This means that approximately \$145,000 gross revenue was shared by Scout groups, district, region, provincial and national offices.

As with everything else, the calendar, too, has been affected by increase in cost of paper, printing, shipping and promotion material. As a result, the selling price of **Calendar '75** will be increased to 75¢, of which the group should net about 30¢ instead of 20¢. This increased profit should be an added incentive to your group to sell more calendars than ever. Details will be announced later. **NOW IS THE TIME FOR YOUR GROUP TO MAKE PLANS TO INCREASE ITS REVENUE FROM CALENDAR '75 SALES.**

While on the subject of **price increases**, here are more:

Pioneer Sheath

Knife (50-117) now 4.49

Cub Bike Pennant (71-334) now .69

Scout Bike

Pennant (71-335) now .69

We draw readers' attention to our advertisement on page 2, for a new line of **Birdhouse Kits** and **Bird-Feeder Kits**.

They're Canadian made, too. Get your boys interested in the houses this spring and in the feeders in the fall.

Announcing the introduction, as catalogue items, of the following **"PACK-O-FUN" books:**

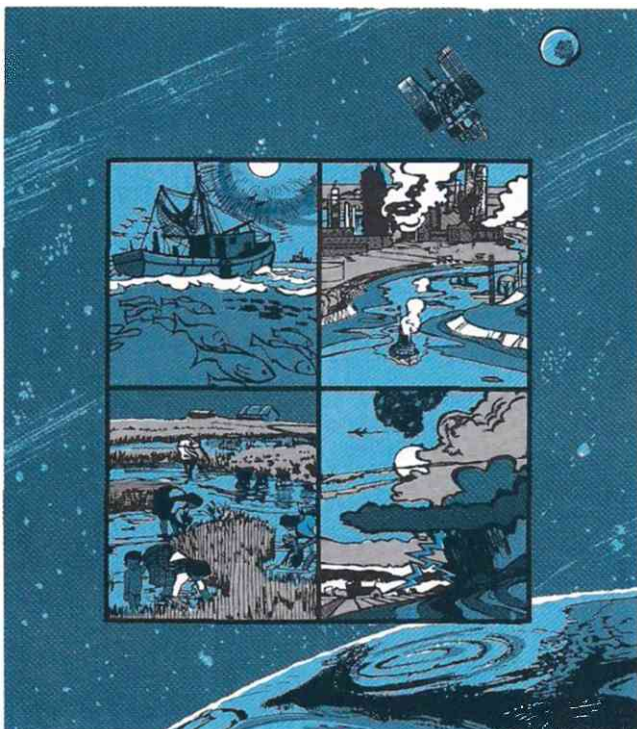
20-621 How to Make Sock Toys	1.00
20-622 Easy Wood Projects for Boys	1.00
20-623 Fun with Marshmallows	1.00
20-624 Candy Favours and Fixins	1.50
20-625 Christmas Decorations from Odds 'n' Ends	1.50
20-626 Indian Crafts for Boys	1.50
20-627 Scrapcraft Christmas Ideas	1.00
20-628 Make-it Ideas for Christmas	1.00
20-629 Gifts to Make from Odds 'n' Ends	1.00

These books are available through your local dealer or direct from Supply Services.



# SURVIVAL OF THE

## Sir Peter Scott on Conservation



This morning I'm representing the natural world — the animals and plants (fellow members of the crew of Space Ship Earth) and, in particular, two organizations which exist for their conservation — The International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, which is the scientific and technical agency, and the World Wildlife Fund, the campaigning and fund-raising organization.

There is a program of close cooperation between these bodies, the WWF in particular, and the World Scout Bureau. And I for one am thrilled about it because we have a message to communicate and how better than through 15 million Scouts in 104 countries of the world.

I am supposed to talk to you about conservation — a big subject, which means all kinds of different things to different people — from the great environmental problems of our time to the future of wild nature and the survival of endangered species. I want to start with the wider issues facing mankind and become progressively more specific, getting down to particular projects — and all the time relating these various aspects of conservation to the participation of Scouts throughout the world.

In 1970, Spaceman Neil Armstrong, who once described earth as "the Blue Planet," speaking to the World Wildlife Fund Conference, said: "To stand on the surface of the moon and look at the earth high overhead is certainly an unusual experience. Although it is very beautiful, it is also very remote and apparently very small. You might suspect that in such a situation the observer would dismiss the earth as relatively unimportant. Paradoxically, the opposite conclusion has been reached by all those who have had the opportunity to share that view. We have all been struck by the simile of an oasis or an island; more

importantly, it is the **only** island we know as a suitable home for man. The significance of protecting — of saving that home had never been felt more strongly by any of us. Protection seems most required, however, not from foreign aggressors or natural calamities, but rather from its own population — its human population."

We've plundered our planet and we're still plundering it with scarcely a thought for the long-term future. And only now are we beginning to realize that it's quite a small planet and the only one we've got. Many of its most benign and hospitable areas are already grossly overpopulated and polluted. Have we passed the point of no return? Will the irreversible chain reactions we have **already** set in motion end in the early extinction of our own species — and maybe all the others as well? Many biologists of repute think that this may already be the situation — that the life support systems are already breaking down.

I am more optimistic, though I am convinced that all will be disaster unless we can radically change our attitudes to the major problems of over-population, pollution, the exhaustion of resources, built-in obsolescence, energy wastage and growth mania.

Many of these are political issues and this may be where the non-political approach of the Scout Movement can be helpful.

Neil Armstrong pointed out that the Blue Planet is threatened by its human population. Consider the current calculations which indicate that more than 230 people are born every minute and that just under 100 die every minute. That produces 190,000 extra people each day in all the world. Fifty percent of all human beings on earth are under 15 years old.

And if we think that the so-called green revolution or food farming the sea are just around the corner, we're deluding ourselves. The Sahara Desert is extending southward, bringing famine to the West African states involved. The cutting of forests has changed the climate over vast areas of the globe.

The Director of the Food and Agricultural Organization, Dr. Boerma, warned at the beginning of this year that any further failure of world harvests would seriously imperil the stocks of food on which many millions depend and now we hear that the harvest has been poor in yet more countries.

Conservationists — proper ones — are people who see mankind in relation to the rest of the living world, and accept long-term responsibilities for the Blue Planet. They have a message to communicate but they often resort to all kinds of jargon and almost immediately cease to communicate. They talk about ecosystems, and biomass and biotypes, and High Quality Environment. And what about the hard-worked word, ecology. I like, as a simple definition, "the study of inter-relationships between air, water, soil, plants, animals and man himself."

The IUCN has a Global Policy on the Quality of Life which, simply stated, implies that people must get the feeling that life is a little better for them today than it was yesterday and that there is reasonable hope it will be better tomorrow. This progression, says the policy, should apply not only to individual human beings but to organizations, to governments and, indeed, to the whole relationship between man and the Blue Planet.

# THE BLUE PLANET

Would I still be communicating if I described a Code of Ethics which involved some understanding, appreciation and respect for nature, and a recognition of the value of diversity which offers some freedom of choice. I think I should certainly lose you again if I went on about recognizing mankind's ephemeral guardianship of the world heritage of nature — all quite nice words but how far do they get us with the real business of conservation.

There is one more jargon phrase I want you to know about and understand. It is "Genetic Diversity" — there is a law of nature which says that the stability of any ecosystem is directly dependent on its genetic diversity. This means that a community of animals and plants is more stable if it is made up of a wide diversity of species, and by the same token becomes less stable every time a species is removed from the community.

Whatever one's views may be on the extinction of species — the stability in nature provided by genetic diversity certainly ranks as one of the most powerful scientific arguments against species extinction. There are others. The living species of today are the current end products of 20 million centuries of evolution. And the thought that a unique line that long can be brought to a halt by a handful of perhaps ignorant or perhaps greedy people in a few years, a mere instant of geological time, is to me appalling. Is it not worth **some** effort to prevent any of these "Life-Lines" being cut? I believe that this is the sort of thing young people can assimilate very quickly and easily. By the way, since the year 1600 man has accelerated the normal rate of extinction from other causes by a factor of at least four and many feel that a factor of 12 is nearer the mark.

Did you know that there are five species of trees in the world which exist in the form of only one tree?

The Great Whales were almost brought to extinction and the danger is not over yet. A dozen or more species of whale are in danger while the largest, the Blue Whale, has been protected. The Humpback, Right and Grey Whales are also protected but the Fin, the second largest, may still be hunted, within a quota. Recently, 120 nations voted to recommend a total moratorium on all commercial whaling but the International Whaling Commission, dominated by Japan and Russia, the two remaining, major, whale-catching nations, would not have it. We shall go on trying.

The spotlight has now fallen on the Tiger, reduced to some 2,000 in India and Pakistan, and perhaps about as many in all other Tiger-bearing countries. IUCN and WWF have rescue operations underway for lots more species: spotted cats, Polar Bears, Orang Utang, Marine Turtles, Crocodiles and so on. More than 800 vertebrate animals, including birds, are presently listed in our Red Data Book of threatened species, and action programs are being put together to prevent listed species from following the Dodo and many others into extinction. In my lifetime more than one species or subspecies of vertebrate animal — mammal, bird, reptile, amphibian or fish — has become extinct each year — more than one a year for 63 years.

SIR PETER SCOTT is chairman of the WWF, a biologist, painter and son of the Antarctic explorer. This edited version of his speech to the World Conference ties in with Canadian Scouting's concern for the environment and conservation.



## MUTUAL AGREEMENT WITH WORLD WILDLIFE FUND

The week-long 24th World Scout Conference ended with a four-point agreement which is an expression of Scouting's concern with the environment, and will involve the Movement in more conservation work.

Here is the statement which was signed by Ambassador Antonio C. Delgado on behalf of the World Scout Committee and Sir Peter Scott on behalf of the World Wildlife Fund.

*The World Organisation of the Scout Movement*, an international organization devoted to youth education and service to others, and the *World Wildlife Fund* (WWF), an international organization devoted to conservation of the natural heritage of man for the benefit of all life on earth:

- *being aware* of the continuing threats to nature and the environment as a result of ill-considered or wanton misuse and over-exploitation of the natural resources of our earth;
- *being convinced* of the urgent need to take positive action to conserve nature and natural resources as a prerequisite for survival and for a high quality of life for present and future generations;
- *being convinced* of the key role of education and of the important role of youth in world conservation;
- *being determined* to unite their forces and efforts for the sake of conservation as one of the most important and urgent tasks of mankind.

HEREBY MUTUALLY AGREE to introduce and to use their best endeavours to develop a close and long-term cooperation and partnership in the conservation of nature and the natural environment of man.

This cooperation will be based on a joint action program at global, national and local levels and will embrace common objectives such as:

- the promotion of conservation awareness and principles at all levels in the community;
- the promotion of conservation education and training;
- the establishment and management of nature reserves;
- the mobilization of resources for conservation programs and projects.



# TEIOHONWAKA I

(pronounced: DAO-HONA-WAGA)



By Kenneth G. Saumure, Council Advisor,  
Maplewood "Voyageur" Venturer Company,  
Chateauguay, Que.

June 30 and July 1, 1973, saw the greatest flurry of paddles on the Chateauguay River since the battle of Chateauguay in 1812. After 1½ years of extensive planning, *Teiohonwaka* was a reality. It was fitting that this first canoe race would also be the Maplewood "Voyageur" Venturer Company's project in celebrating Chateauguay's Tricentennial.

Three years ago, when the "Voyageurs" received a donation of a 100-year-old canoe, it wasn't even dreamed that such an event would follow. Since then the boys have built and repaired several canoes as winter projects, and have become quite proficient in handling them.

Unanimous approval was given to the idea of a canoe race. A special race committee of five members was formed to coordinate the work and preparations for the race. Since the Chateauguay River wends its way for 60 miles from the Canadian/American border, and through the twin cities of Chateauguay (Quebec and New York State), it seemed an excellent choice for a race. Also at the border, on the river, is the Dunn Memorial Scout Camp. This was a perfect starting point.

The first need was to find an appropriate name that would suit our out-of-doors activities and would relate to the race. Finally, the name, *Teiohonwaka*, was chosen, a Mohawk word meaning, "a very fast canoe."

The next year was spent visiting property owners along the river, obtaining permission to use or cross their land as the occasions occurred. Permission from the city of Huntingdon had to be obtained (and the services of a policeman requested) to cross a city road at a portage and to ensure safety of the participants. Private properties also had to be crossed. It is unbelievable how hard it is to portage across a supermarket parking lot on a Saturday afternoon!

As Lady Luck turned up, the longest portage was about 75 yards. There were four portages along the river. At the halfway point a large field was turned over to us, and we were allowed to erect a toilet and have general use of the property. After a year, when all the groundwork was completed, the crests were designed and purchased, a flag was made for the race, trophies were obtained, and

a special mould for striking the medallions was purchased. All designs used in the race were created by the company membership. When this work was completed, questionnaires were sent as feelers to all *Venturer* companies in Quebec and Ontario, as well as to Rovers, Rangers and American Scouts in northeastern U.S.A.

By the time replies started coming in, the rules and regulations had been drafted in two languages, and everyone who replied was sent an 11-page brochure and entry form.

Two weeks before the race, patrol crews were organized, as well as portage flagmen, timekeepers, toilet erectors, photographers and drivers.

Thirty-six entrants assembled at Dunn Memorial Scout Camp on the evening of June 29, ready to begin the race next morning. At 11 a.m. the canoes were numbered and placed along the river's edge. Reverend Moncrieff gave the benediction in English and in French, and the boys then proceeded back to a point 100 feet from their canoes. When the "Voyageur" bugler, Glenn Morrison, blew the charge, the race was on. The entrants raced to their canoes, lashed in their gear and took to the water. The Le Mans-type start looked wonderful and, as the canoes rounded the first bend, a large herd of cows chased them till they were out of sight.

The first six miles to Huntingdon were in fast, choppy water, with a small but tricky set of rapids at the approach to the city. On the other side of town was the first portage, crossing Highway 52, through the shopping-centre lot, and into quite-fast water below a 15-foot dam.

Fast, choppy water, then a long stretch of calm water led to Dewittville. Here a short portage was made around a dam at the site of the last commercial, water-powered, gristmill in Québec. The canoes were put into fast, choppy rapids and, a quarter-mile downstream, "SURPRISE" — an actual, white-water, set of rapids with two-foot whitecaps. The tricky set of twisting rapids created havoc and humour for the canoes. Some came through properly, some backwards, some sideways, some spinning and six upset. One canoe came through OK but minus the crew.

A little white water and calm stretches faced the boys for the next 12 miles to Ormstown, where the last portage was made for the day. The last six miles was through calm water to Allen's Corners and the overnight stay.

When the last canoe hauled up, assembly was blown and the presentations began.

The first canoe took 4 hours, 32 minutes to cover the first 32 miles of the race. After setting up their tents, they had supper and chatted with the many spectators who followed the race.

At sunset, taps were blown and a general campfire was held till 10:30, when the boys turned in. Some boys slept in pup tents, others under their canoes (to conserve weight as all food and gear had to be carried in their canoes).

Never in the history of Scouting in the Chateauguay District has an event attracted such large crowds of adults. From start to finish, spectators lined the river and followed the race both days, throughout its entire course.

At this point special thanks should be given to Mr. Alvin Chisholm of Allen's Corners, not only for donating the use of his riverfront but for water, firewood, his tractor and trailer, erection of toilet, permission for individual fires, and allowing large numbers of spectators to cross his property.

Sunday morning at 6 a.m. reveille was blown. The boys arose, cooked their breakfast, stashed their gear and awaited the second leg of the race. By 8 a.m., spectators started gathering again in large numbers. At 8:30 a.m., Reverend Moncrieff held a bilingual church service, and music was played on a 150-year-old auto-harp. After the service, the canoes were lined up in the previous day's finishing order.

When the "Voyageur" patrol canoes were in the water, the second leg of the race got under way at 9 a.m. Ahead lay 17 miles of calm water to Ste. Martine and the last portage of the race. Once this dam was passed, choppy water, small rapids and fast water faced the participants to the finish line. During the race, only one canoe retired, due to the size of the boys and the weight of their double-hulled, sheet-metal canoe. The last 25 miles were covered in 3 hours, 45 minutes — with only a 17-minute spread separating the first five finishers over the two days. The last canoe was in at 3 p.m. as scheduled. The winning team had a total elapsed time of 8 hours and 17 minutes.

Mr. J. O'Connor of Verdun Trucking Limited presented the Transport Trophy to the first overall team of Michel Yelle and Daniel Thibault of the J. F. Kennedy Poste Pionnier from Beauharnois. The Voyageur Trophy was presented by District President Ron Reid to David Hyland

and Duncan Gosnell of the 1st Ormstown Scout Troop.

**Gold medallions** were presented to David Hyland and Duncan Gosnell for their first-place finish in the Scouting age group; **silver medallions** to Danny Daoust and Robby Darker of Maplewood Scouts, Chateauguay; **bronze medallions** to Peter and Billy Cavers of the 1st Ormstown Scout Troop.

In the Venturer/Vanguard/Pionnier age group, **gold medallions** were presented to Michel Yelle and Daniel Thibault; **silver medallions** to Andre Bisailon and Luc Ricard of Poste Pionnier Charles Lemoyne, Chateauguay; **bronze medallions** to Michel Degree and Claude Pilon of the 1st Valleyfield Venturer Company.

In the Rover/Campagnon age group, Gilbert Larocque and Richard Beauchamp of the Athabaskan Rover Crew received **gold medallions** for their first-place finish; **silver medallions** were presented to Michel Clement and Pierre Dumas of the Poste Pionnier Charles Lemoyne. There were no bronze awards in this category.

A disappointing note was that none of the girls' teams who had registered showed up.

Upon completion of the presentations, the company bugler blew taps to end a truly marvellous event.

The success of *Teiohonwaka 1* was due in large measure to the many people who worked as backup to the Venturers in numerous capacities, including drivers and chaperones. We would like to express our deepest thanks to all who contributed their time and effort.

Hearty congratulations are due the Maplewood "Voyageur" Venturers for undertaking a project of such mammoth proportions. The race was a smashing success and entries were split exactly fifty-fifty: Boy Scouts of Canada and *Les Scouts du Canada*. Two local English and two local French weeklies, as well as *Tele-Scout* (*Les Scouts du Canada* monthly paper) and the Provincial Newsletter gave extensive coverage to the race itself. With this success behind us, all expectations are for a bigger and better *Teiohonwaka-2* in 1974.

1. Bilingual church service on the river's edge with Reverend Moncrieff.
2. Sunday-morning start from the halfway point.
3. First canoe in — Michel Yelle and Daniel Thibault of Poste Pionnier J. F. Kennedy, Beauharnois, Que.
4. Michel Yelle, Venturer Advisor Saumure and Daniel Thibault with the Transport Trophy.
5. All the winners with Venturer Advisor Saumure.



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# THE GOLDEN ROVERS

By J.R. (Dick) Mungham

Ten Rovers from Ontario have joined the 572 other young Canadians who may wear a special crest bearing the Golden cypher of His Royal Highness, Prince Philip. The Rovers qualified at the senior level for the Duke of Edinburgh's Award and received their Certificates from the hand of Prince Philip in Ottawa last August.

The magnificent ballroom of the Chateau Laurier set the scene as some 30 young people, their parents and friends, rose to welcome Commander George Manson of Hamilton, National Executive Director of the Duke of Edinburgh's Award in Canada; Colonel Robert Hilborn of Toronto, President of the National Council, the Duke of Edinburgh's Award in Canada; His Excellency, Governor-General Roland Michener, Patron in Chief of the Award Scheme; and His Royal Highness, Prince Philip. Each recipient approached the dais, was formally introduced to His Royal Highness and, during a brief conversation about the Award activities, received his Certificate. His Excellency, the Governor-General, in his capacity as Chief Scout for Canada, took obvious delight in the large number of Rover recipients.

The 1973 Rover Award winners are from the 1st Deep River (Ontario) Crew and from the 11th and 17th Bendale Area Crews, Greater Toronto Region. The 11th Bendale, known as the St. Rose Rover Crew, now has seven Gold, eight Silver and one Bronze Award winners. The 17th Bendale has two Gold and two Silver Award winners. The 1st Deep River Crew has only the one Gold Award winner but has a number of Rovers actively engaged in the Scheme. These 10, added to the six Gold Awards presented to Rovers during the 1969 visit to Scarborough, Ont., by His Royal Highness brings to 16 the total Golden Rovers in Canada. In addition, there are 25 Rovers who have qualified at the Silver or Bronze stage and who are continuing to work at Gold level.

The Duke of Edinburgh's Award is a personal challenge from His Royal Highness to the youth of Canada to excel in leisure-time activities. The Award, in stages running from Bronze to Silver and then to the top level of GOLD, is a program of pursuits which perfectly fits many Venturer and Rover goals. The Award is in the form of a pin, a Certificate and a blazer or jacket crest, each bearing the personal cypher of His Royal Highness. Whenever possible, the GOLD Award is given in person by His Royal Highness. On other occasions the Award has been presented on behalf of His Royal Highness by Her Majesty



PETER THOMAS of the 1st Deep River (Ontario) Crew, receives his GOLD Award Certificate from His Royal Highness, Prince Philip. Peter lost his leg several years ago and has accomplished the Award requirements, including a 75-mile canoe trip of exploration, with seven portages, with the aid of his crutches. Peter, who obviously impressed His Royal Highness with his great courage and determination, received his Certificate on his 18th birthday and received a special nod of recognition from His Excellency, Governor-General Roland Michener, who was a special guest at the presentation ceremony.

The Queen, other members of the Royal Family or His Excellency, the Governor-General. The junior awards, Silver and Bronze, are frequently presented by members of the National Council or Local dignitaries.

In a message from Buckingham Palace to participants in the Award, His Royal Highness writes: "Young people growing up in an industrial society have many difficulties to face and not many opportunities for personal achievements. At the same time, parents, schools, voluntary organizations and industrial firms who recognize their responsibilities also have to overcome many problems. This Scheme is intended to help both the young and those people who take an interest in their welfare. It is designed as an introduction to leisure-time activities, a challenge to the individual to personal achievement and as a guide to those people and organizations who are concerned about the development of our future citizens. I hope that all those who take part in this Scheme will find an added purpose and pleasure in their lives. I am quite sure that all who enter for this Scheme and all those who help to run it will gain that special sense of satisfaction which comes from the discovery of hidden abilities and from helping others to overcome a challenge."

Emphasizing the importance of young people providing public service, the Award Scheme has four areas of

THE GOLDEN ROVERS pause for our camera during their visit to Ottawa to receive GOLD Award Certificates from the hand of His Royal Highness, Prince Philip. Left to right: Jim Pearce, Rick Burnham, Brian Craig, Michael Quirk, David Joyce, Steve Homans, Stew Elliot, Peter Thomas, Jim Sime, Charlie Lamphier, Dick Mungham.



A Certificate of Appreciation is presented by His Royal Highness, Prince Philip to author Dick Mungham of Scarborough, Ont., company and crew advisor from the 11th Bendale Area Group, Greater Toronto Region. The certificate, signed by His Excellency the Governor-General in his capacity as Patron in Chief of the Duke of Edinburgh's Award in Canada, bears the personal cypher and Coat of Arms of His Royal Highness. It acknowledges Scouter Mungham's pioneering work on behalf of the Award Scheme in Greater Toronto Region. In addition to his activities as a Scouter, Dick, a professional Public Relations consultant, is a member of the National Public Relations Committee, the Duke of Edinburgh's Award in Canada. This is the second such award made to a Canadian Scouter; the first was to Commissioner Don Boyd, Bendale District, Greater Toronto Region, during the visit by Prince Philip to Scarborough in 1969.



activity: Service, Hobbies, Personal Fitness and Expeditions. Venturer and Rover advisors will immediately recognize the possibility of adapting this four-point program and accomplishing more than one goal. The Service portion of the Award Scheme requires young people to prepare for, and then give, public service to others. The Expedition section encourages young people to undertake a challenging journey of discovery. Personal Fitness provides an opportunity for participants to take part in a planned program of physical activities. Most everyone has a hobby or special leisure interest and the Hobby portion of the Scheme brings recognition for sustained interest over a period of time rather than for any fixed standards of attainment. The Operating Handbook, available from the National Office, The Duke of Edinburgh's Award, 135 St. James St., S., Hamilton, Ont., contains complete details of the Scheme.

Each participant purchases a Record Book, also available from the National Awards Office, at a cost of 50¢, which is the act of enrollment in the Scheme and in which is recorded the assessment of each activity undertaken in pursuit of an Award.

In his remarks to the Award winners and their guests following the presentation ceremony, His Royal Highness acknowledged the dedication of the leaders and assessors in the Scheme, without whom the young people could never have reached their goal. He also challenged the recipients to remain active in the Award Scheme, as assessors, stating that, having accomplished all of the requirements, their special experience could be of great value to the younger people enrolled in the Scheme. The

Golden Rovers have accepted this new challenge from His Royal Highness and now are playing a leading role in the Duke of Edinburgh's Award in Canada.

#### MOOT '74 REMINDER

The committee for Moot '74 would like to remind all Rovers of their request for a national Rover song to be presented at the Moot in August of this year.

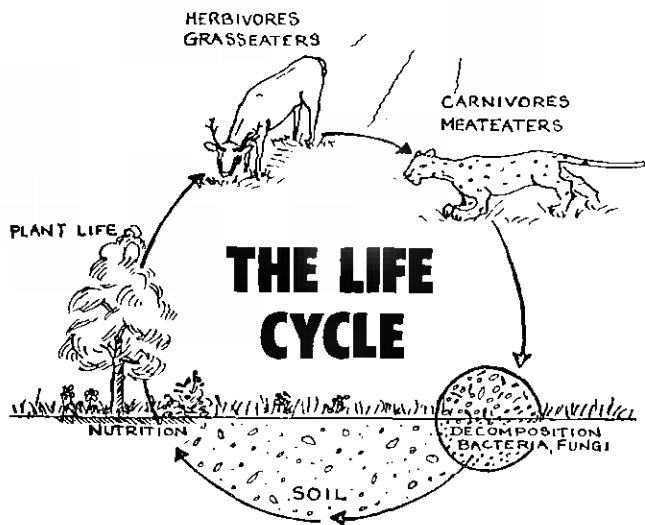
They are looking for an original song, written by and for Rovers, complete with words and music. Let's hear from your talented Rovers.

Also a request that Rovers from each province planning to attend the Moot start now to think about provincial displays, decorations, signs, flags, hand-outs, etc. Space will be made available within each subcamp for such displays.

If a province is preparing a stage-type presentation, please let the Moot Committee know in advance. Write to: Moot Committee,  
7th Canadian Rover Moot,  
c/o Ontario Provincial Headquarters,  
9 Jackes Avenue,  
Toronto, Ont., M4T 1E2



# LIVE IN HARMONY



By Don Swanson  
Director of Camping and Outdoor Activities

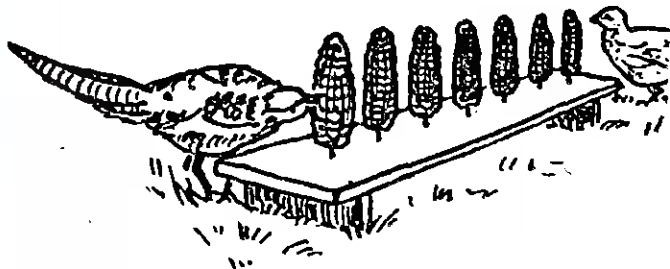
Our policy on camping and outdoor activities states that Boy Scouts of Canada believes man has an increasing obligation to live in harmony with his natural environment. The word, "increasing," suggests an expected increase in knowledge, and skills to apply the knowledge.

Here are a number of ideas which either increase knowledge or provide practical, skill-application of knowledge. Try them with your boys.

All living things play a part in the complex web of life. Each has a role of its own in the balance. If wildlife is exterminated, the balance will break down.

Plants are food for the grasseaters. The grasseaters are food for the meateaters. When animals and plants die, they decompose. And turn into nutrition for the new plant life. And so the cycle goes on.

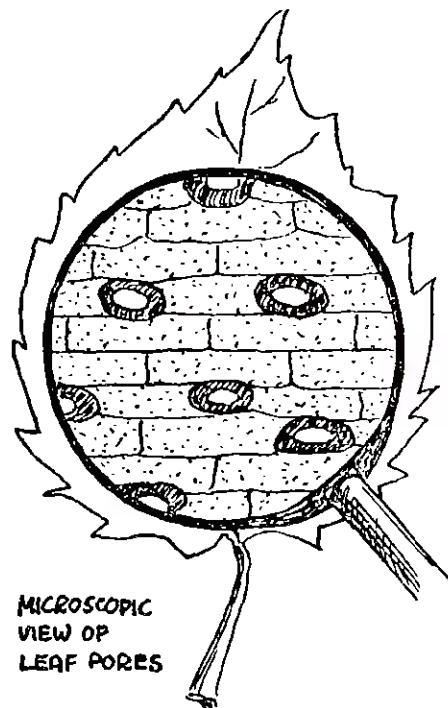
First of all, be a good example. Never throw away anything in the street or in the countryside.



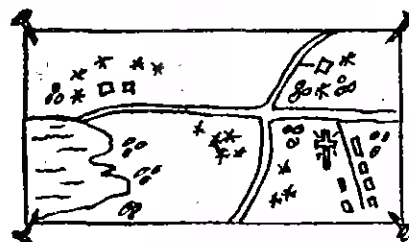
UPRIGHT CORN COBS STUCK ON NAILS



A 15 x 15 m (50 x 50 ft.) lawn releases enough oxygen to meet the needs of four people.

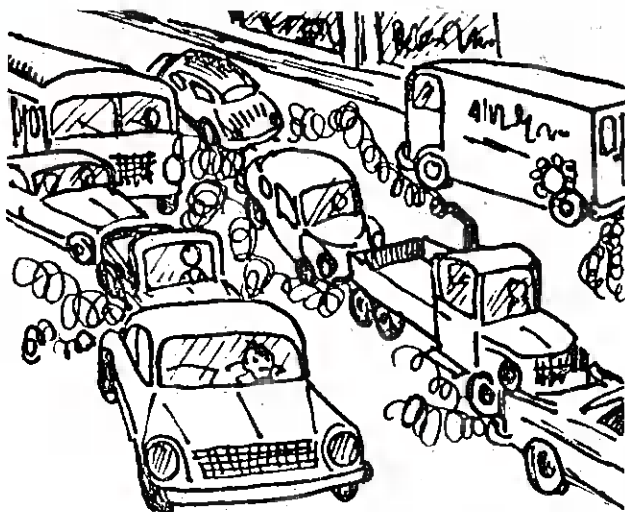


Plants act as air fresheners. Through photosynthesis, plants absorb carbon dioxide and give off oxygen.



Adopt an area in your neighbourhood and take the responsibility of keeping it clean and tidy. Draw a map of the area and let people see what you are doing.





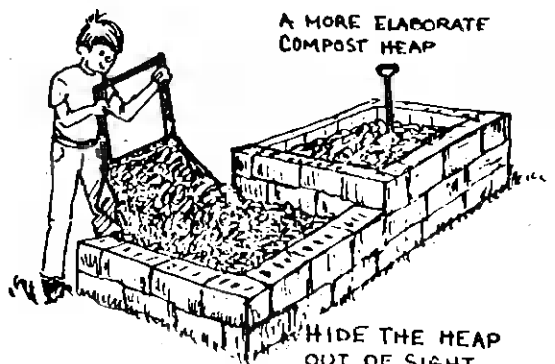
Since man cannot live without oxygen in the air, plants are extremely important as they are the only source of new oxygen.  
When we burn gasoline or other kinds of fuel, oxygen is used up.



KEEP THE HEAP MOIST AND STIR IT OCCASIONALLY

USE THE HUMUS FROM THE COMPOST HEAP TO IMPROVE THE SOIL ON THE FIELDS OR IN YOUR GARDEN

A LITTLE LIME WILL AID THE DECOMPOSITION



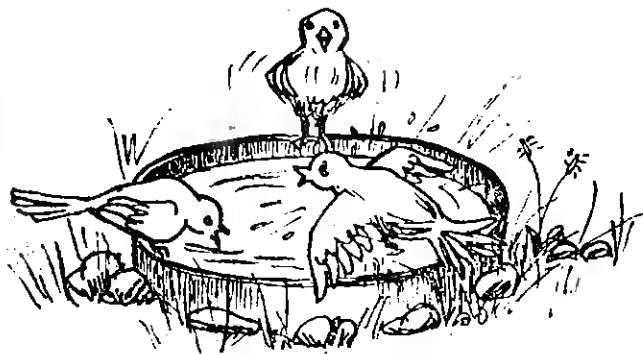
A MORE ELABORATE COMPOST HEAP

HIDE THE HEAP OUT OF SIGHT - IT IS NOT ATTRACTIVE TO LOOK AT

Vegetable matter (grass cuttings, leaves, trimmings from hedges and trees, leftover vegetable material from kitchens) should not be thrown away. If possible, put it on a compost pile.

There it will decompose and, after a year or more, it will have turned into rich black humus — about the best soil one can get.

NOTE: in some areas compost heaps are not permitted within city limits.

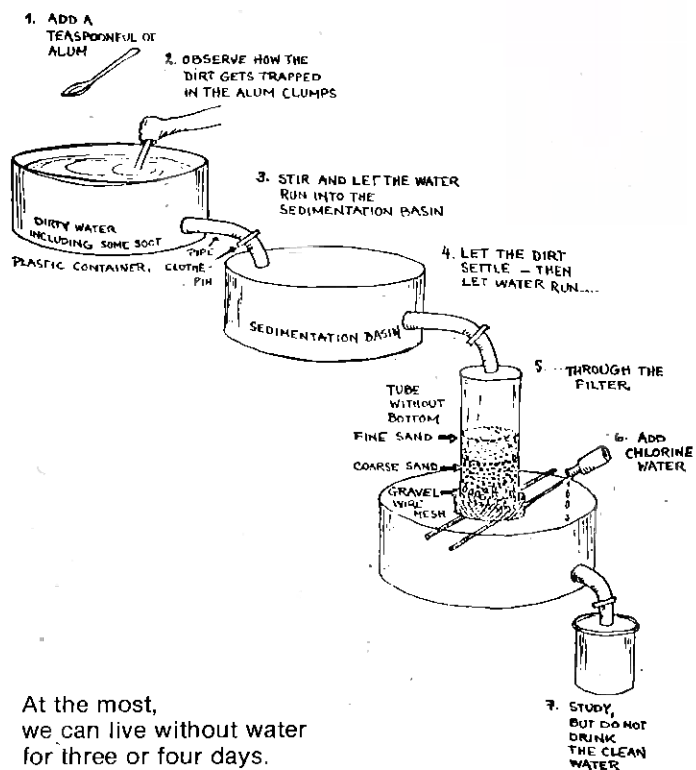


Set up and maintain a bird feeder.

Feeding should be started early, in good weather, to attract the birds and must be continued until spring as the birds develop dependence.

An old garbage-can lid makes an excellent bird bath. Paint it deep green and set into the ground. Edge with stones to make it look realistic.

### BUILD A MODEL WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT



At the most, we can live without water for three or four days.

On the other hand, we can live without food for up to 20 to 30 days.

Evidently, water is very important.

It seems as if there is an abundance of water on earth. However, most of it is sea water (salt) and, therefore, of no use for people to drink or for watering fields. Only three percent of the world's water is fresh water.

This material has been compiled and adapted from publications of the World Scout Bureau.

# FOIL COOKING AT CAMP

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By Jim Mackie

During his first year in the Scout troop, our son, who was eleven at the time, returned home from an early spring meeting with the momentous news that his patrol was going to participate in the regional camporee, to be held over the May 24 weekend, and that he had been appointed patrol coordinator for the event. We soon found out why the honour had fallen to one so young and inexperienced — the patrol leader had never camped, the remainder of the patrol were also first-year boys and word had leaked out that his mother and father were experienced Scouting types.

At the first camporee planning session, to which we were invited, and after volunteers had been found to supply needed tentage and other necessary equipment, the conversation turned to what the boys seemed to consider the number-one item of business — food. Helpful suggestions were plentiful as the proposed menu was discussed and these ranged from such delicacies as filet mignon and lobster to Baked Alaska but the group was soon brought back to hard reality when my wife asked, "Has anyone done any camp cooking?"

The silence was deafening and you could almost see eight young minds programming **out**: filet and **in**: canned beans.

Although their initial suggestions were beyond reach for this outing, they soon found out they could eat well without featuring the beans as a main course and could relegate them to luncheon status.

It was here that we suggested they make it a foil-cooking weekend, thus giving them time to get around the camporee and learn from the more experienced campers.

The camporee schedule called for the patrols to arrive pre-noon on Saturday, and we knew that our boys would have their inexperienced hands full for the first few hours just setting up their campsite, and wouldn't really have time to prepare a proper lunch. Because of this it was decided that they should prepare, at home, individual lunch bags containing a sandwich, cookies and a carton of milk, for distribution on the campsite at the appropriate time.

Saturday-night supper was the first meal planned and it was decided that it should consist of tomato juice, hamburger, potatoes, carrots, onions and, for dessert, baked apple. It was also decided that it should be prepared on the Saturday morning just before departure for camp, along with the bagged lunch, so that all that would have to be done in the evening would be to drop it on a bed of hot coals.

When shopping for the camporee food, a supply of heavy-duty foil was purchased and on the Saturday morning the full patrol gathered in our kitchen to receive a short course on how to prepare foil meals.

Each boy was given a sheet of foil, large enough to fold in half over the food to be wrapped and to allow for a three-folded crimp at all three open sides. The foil was laid on the table, shiny side up, and the surface spread lightly with butter.

The meat was pressed into patties and the potatoes, carrots and onions cut into **thin** slices. (This is necessary because the meat cooks faster than the vegetables and thick slices are often still hard when removed from the fire.) The ingredients then were arranged in the vertical centre of half the sheet, and with the edge on the horizontal line, and sprinkled with salt and pepper. Before wrapping, a little water also was sprinkled over the ingredients to help the cooking process and to provide a little gravy.

The other, empty, half of the foil then was folded over the contents and three tight folds of about one-half inch were made at each of the three open edges. Another sheet of foil, the same size as the first, then was wrapped around the food to provide additional protection.

The campers were reminded that the packages **must** be cooked on a bed of hot coals for 15 to 20 minutes, and **never** on a flaming fire and that, if wrapped properly, soon would begin to swell up and a hissing sound would be heard. (This sound indicates the package is well sealed and the food is being pressure cooked.) At half the cooking time, the package was to be grasped at one of the folds and turned over carefully to ensure even cooking. (Care must be taken during this operation not to puncture the foil wrap.)

After cooking, the package was to be opened by tearing along the crimped edges and the contents eaten directly from the wrap.

The dessert apples were cored and the resulting cavities filled with a mixture of sweet chocolate, sugar and cinnamon and, again, a sprinkling of water. The apples then were wrapped in foil and were ready for cooking.



Incidentally, the boys also made small cups from foil for their tomato juice and milk. A few of the other things they cooked in foil at that camp and at succeeding ones are outlined below.

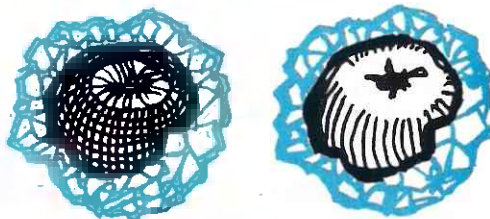
Needless to say, the weekend was a great success, from the food angle anyway. Oh, they had some trouble with the tent and they didn't win a pennant for a top campsite but, because they were well fed, they were inclined to overlook the things that didn't go as well. What's more, the same gang has camped many times since and, incidentally, earned a fair number of good camping pennants in the process. And at each camp, in memory of the first time around, they have usually cooked at least one meal in foil.

#### Hot Dogs

Slice wieners down the centre and pour in barbecue sauce or melted cheese. Fold in foil and heat for 10 - 15 minutes so that all the flavours blend together. Serve in sliced, heated buns.

#### Pancakes

Place **double thickness** of foil on grill over coals. Grease lightly and drop batter on foil. Bake until bubbles form over the top, turn and bake on other side.

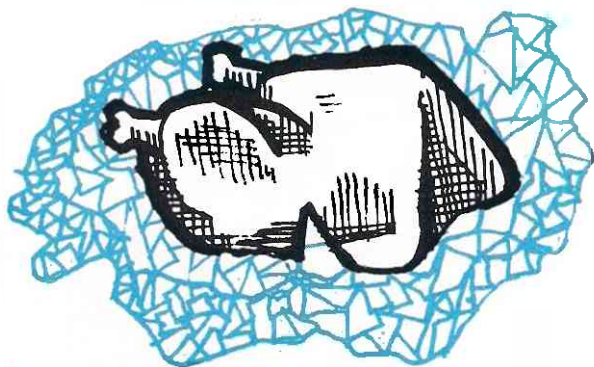


#### Baked Tomatoes

Thoroughly wash several large, ripe tomatoes — allow one per person. Cut out centres but do not peel. Sprinkle with a little salt and pepper. Wrap each tomato separately in aluminum foil; fold tightly to make sure the juices don't leak out. Bake on coals for about 15 minutes, or until soft.

#### Dogs and Burgers

Enjoy those foil-cooked barbecue dogs sometimes with hamburgers, cheeseburgers or banquet burgers, all cooked in foil. Combine chopped onion, one teaspoon of salt and ground beef. Shape into thick patties, place a slice of cheese or strip of bacon on top. Serve in heated or toasted bun. Also try sausages and canned meat with the dogs in foil.



#### Chicken

For best results use a frying chicken cut into pieces. Wrap pieces individually in double thickness of foil after spreading butter over the pieces and sprinkling with salt and pepper.

#### Summer Squash

Wash, cut off ends, slice in half (the long way). Put finely sliced onion, a small bacon strip, and salt and pepper between the halves. Reassemble each squash and wrap in heavy-duty foil, twisting the ends. Bake directly on coals until tender.

#### Bar-B-Q Beans and Dogs

Divide one can of pork and beans into four portions on four squares of foil (12" x 12"). Top each with alternating, one-half-inch chunks of wieners and sweet pickles on a toothpick. Twist corners of foil together lightly. Barbecue over very hot fire about 10 minutes. Serve on plates right in foil. For variations, use pineapple chunks or olives.

#### Corn in Foil

Remove silk, leaving husks attached. If desired, soak in salted ice water 20 minutes to one hour; drain well. Brush with soft butter, sprinkle with salt and pepper. Bring husks up around corn. Wrap each ear in double thickness of foil, twisting ends to seal. Cook over coals for 10 minutes, turning often.

#### Potatoes Baked In Foil

Clean medium-size potatoes and rub with corn oil. Wrap in foil and place on hot coals, turning several times, for about 50 minutes. Slit potatoes criss-cross, squeeze to fluff up centres, sprinkle with salt and pepper, and butter to taste.

#### Blushing Apples

Core apples but do not pare. Slash each apple part way down to form wedges but do not cut apart at base. Combine four teaspoons brown sugar and half-teaspoon cinnamon; blend in four teaspoons butter. Place each apple on a square of foil and fill the cored apple with the brown-sugar mixture. Add a drop or two of red food colouring, if desired, and a lemon twist to each apple. Wrap tightly in foil and place on coals for about 25 minutes.

#### Peas and Potatoes

Shell fresh peas and peel very small potatoes, sufficient to serve number in group. Place on a large square of heavy-duty foil with several pats of butter, salt and pepper, and a sprinkling of coriander (optional).

#### Marshmallow Fruit Grill

Line a shallow baking pan with foil, allowing enough to fold across the top of the pan. Fill pan with assorted fruits. Allow one cup of fruit per serving. Then arrange marshmallows on top of fruit, using four regular marshmallows (or ½ cup of miniatures) to one cup of fruit. Fold foil over the top of the pan and heat on charcoal grill or coals until marshmallows start to melt — about 15 minutes. Serve plain or with ice cream. Suggested fruits: chunk pineapple, sliced bananas, apricots, cherries, plums, strawberries and melons.

And, finally, a reminder that **foil will not burn** . . . so when your meal is completed, place the foil on the coals to burn off any remaining food or grease. Then remove, allow to cool and roll into a tight ball for transport back home and disposal in your garbage can.

Our thanks to Reynolds Aluminum Company of Canada, Ltd. for allowing us to use hints and recipes from their publication, **COOK & TIP**.

# CONSERVATION — ON THE

By Don Swanson.

With today's concern for our environment, pollution and the energy crisis, the Conservation Badge is a natural for a patrol.

Here's a sketch of a program plan for a patrol working at the silver level. It is assumed that the patrol is composed of boys of similar age and school level.

## Patrol Meeting No. 1

### Requirement No. 2

Boys are divided into teams of two with their patrol. The terms of the first badge requirement are written on slips of paper and placed in a hat. Each pair selects a slip of paper. Teams have 60 minutes to research their subject, using whatever resources they can — library, dictionaries, parents. Each team presents a brief, verbal report to the patrol on its findings. Winner is the team showing greatest resourcefulness and having most complete report.

(At a later meeting the Scouter will devise a quiz requiring the patrol members to match terms with a list of definitions or explanations.)

## Patrol Meeting No. 2

### Requirement No. 2(d)

Scouter obtains a copy of *Native Trees of Canada* (Queen's Printer) and a field identification guide, such as

*Quick-Key Guide to Trees, Q.K.I.* by David Archbald, published by Doubleday & Company, Inc. (Check with local libraries and book stores as there are other guides by different authors.) A short yarn and demonstration and the patrol is ready to use the guide. A short outing is planned for Saturday.

### Requirement No. 3(b)

In discussion with the patrol, the Scouter asks if they would like to tackle growing plants with lights instead of just two beans. It is pointed out that this is a much more ambitious scheme but could be a lot of fun. The boys decide to proceed. Contact is made by one of the boys with an agriculturist to talk to the patrol at the next meeting. (The Scouter may make some suggestions to the patrol and advise how to make the contact.)

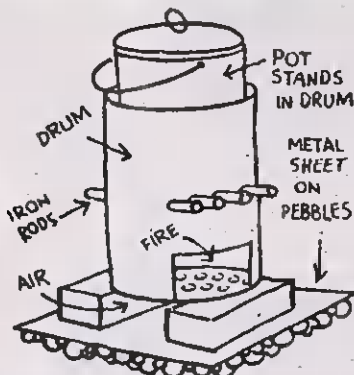
## Patrol Meeting No. 3 (Saturday)

### Requirement No. 2(d)

Short hike with each boy packing own lunch. (Stress placed on bringing high energy foods.) Each boy carries a small litter bag — to pick up litter on the trail as well as provide a receptacle for own litter. Litter bags must be taken home and placed in garbage.

The field guide shown by the Scouter to the patrol in Meeting 2 is used to identify trees when necessary.

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## CONSERVATION COOKING

Build and use a "conservation-minded" stove.

With this stove you get

- more heat from less fuel
- less smoke
- protection of grass and soil
- limitation of sparks — "fire proof"



USE PUBLIC TRANSPORT



## PLANT TREES, SHRUBS, GRASS

Since vegetation purifies the air, there should always be as much greenery around as possible:



## VEGETATION

- absorbs carbon dioxide
- produces oxygen
- filters out dust
- moderates temperatures
- reduces noise
- provides wildlife habitat
- improves property value
- makes the neighbourhood a more attractive place in which to live



# ROUTE OF THE VOYAGEUR

## Director, Scout Program

Sketches are made; measurements taken as well as some photographs. These notes and photos will be used to sketch full-size drawings.

### Patrol Meeting No. 4

#### Requirement No. 3(b)

The Scouter has arranged for the purchase of the lights. (One type: two G.E. Vigor Light tubes and hooded fixtures; range in price: approximately \$19 to \$34.) The group committee has agreed to cover the cost. Parents of one of the patrol members have okayed the use of their basement.

The agriculturist explains to the patrol how to plant seeds, what soil to use, about fertilizer and watering.

Each patrol member will obtain one of the items necessary to set up a garden. Planting will take place one week from the approaching weekend.

It is decided to raise tomato plants and to sell them at nominal charge (if successful) to recoup some of their costs.

### Patrol Meeting No. 5

#### Requirement 2(d)

Notes and photographs from hike are used to prepare a set of six, coloured, line drawings of the leaves and needles. These will be retained in the patrol's equipment locker for future games.

#### Requirement 3(b)

Duty roster drawn up to look after seedlings each day, and time set for the patrol to meet for planting. Progress report given by each Scout on his assigned task.

### Patrol Meeting No. 6 (Saturday)

Patrol meets to set up lights and plant seeds. Parent who has agreed to let boys use a corner of basement acts as supervisor.

### Patrol Meeting No. 7 (Weekend)

#### Requirement No. 4(a)

Arrangements are made with the district to have the patrol assist in clearing some undergrowth and carry out the removal of preselected trees at the district camp.

A forester advises Scouts in the selection and best methods of removal.

Weekend camp program is built around tree identification and marking or plotting out a quarter acre.

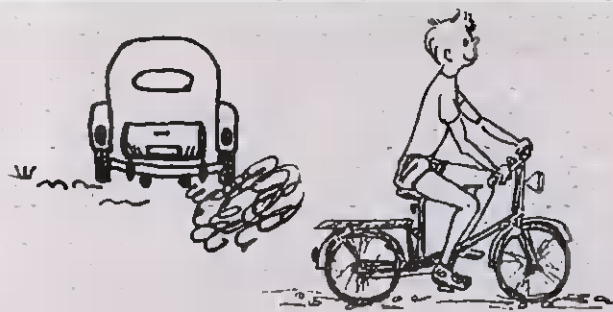
Once the patrol has completed the project with its plants (seedlings will be offered to parents/friends of Scouting at a nominal charge) the silver-stage Conservation Badge can be awarded to each Scout.

**A Scout is wise in the use of resources.**



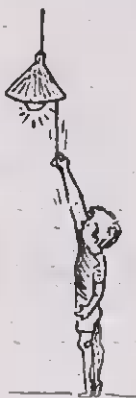
### NO TRANSISTOR RADIOS.

Noise can be considered as air pollution: no transistor radios or tape recorders in the street, in the countryside or on the beach.



### USE A BICYCLE

Cars are the big air foulers. If you walk or ride a bicycle instead of going by car you are a conservationist (and improve your physical fitness).



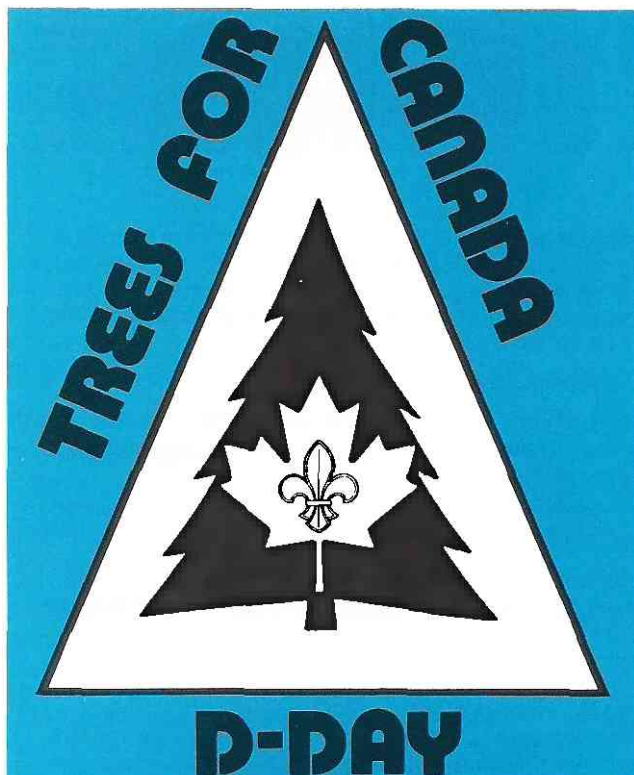
### TURN OFF THE LIGHTS

Save energy in all forms. The production of energy causes radioactivity, thermal pollution, sulphur dioxide, carbon dioxide. The only 'clean' energy is hydroelectricity but hydroelectric plants destroy beautiful waterfalls.

### CAMPFIRES

Avoid huge campfires — they burn quantities of timber and send masses of smoke into the air — and are dangerous because of sparks setting fire to dry bush in the dry season.





By S. Young

The gang were poised, equipment and supplies at the ready, determination and purpose were etched on every face as they prepared to make their assault.

Plans had been established long before; tactics had been laid after the long-range strategy had been set by the High Command.

All that remained was for the order to be given and the hordes would unleash themselves on the unsuspecting objective.

This was the way it was seconds before D-Day.

That's Dig Day, man, the final act in the "Trees for Canada" project. That's the way it'll be in hundreds of communities across the land one day in May this year.

Those diggers and planters will stream out over hill and dale just a-digging slits and stuffin' those lil' old seedlings in and moving on to the next slit until three quarters of a million trees for Canada get a new lease on life. That's a lot of trees, no matter how you dig it.

Thousands of acres of waste land and fields and hills requiring reforestation will also get a face-lift because of thousands of Boy Scouts of Canada members who will be participating in the National "Trees for Canada" project.

We just know that **your** section's involved.

Your local council and your section have a lot going for them when involved in "Trees for Canada."

The National Council is providing the following support material which is now available through your local council:

- **An Organization Booklet** — 12 steps to planning a successful "Trees for Canada" project.
- **Pledge Cards** — each member can keep a record of the pledges he receives.
- **Thank-You Cards** — each member leaves one with the person who sponsors him.
- **Authorization Card** — shows that the member has planted a certain quota of trees on Dig Day.
- **Crests** — colourful woven crests for each member taking part.
- **Planting Instructions** — a leaflet explaining methods of planting and some ideas for Dig Day.

Promotion will be provided nationally and local councils can design their own pr campaign using the following items contained in a pr kit:

- Fact Sheets
- TV Slides
- Press Releases
- Radio & TV Spots
- Repro Sheets

All these are aids which will be available to those councils and groups who participate in "Trees for Canada." The real benefit to your section, however, comes in relating the project to the badge and star schemes.

Let's take the Cub section as an example and check the areas that tie in with the "Trees for Canada" objectives, conservation and ecology. The Black Star requirements offer a wide range of activities, such as: 1) a collection of leaves, weeds, seeds, etc.; 2) plant a tree or shrub; 3) learn about trees and their uses; 4) explain the water cycle; 5) bird feeding stations; 6) observation of insects; 7) field trips; 8) trips to special places.

Many requirements of the other stars can be related directly to "Trees for Canada."

Cub badges, such as Collector, Gardener, Woodsman, Observer, Angler also tie in. Other section badge schemes are just as relevant.

What we're getting at is "Trees for Canada" is not only a good turn to the community, that it can reclaim waste lands and assist in reforestation, that it can raise funds for your section, but also it can be a positive way in building a meaningful program which boys can identify with, involve them in the outdoors and create an awareness of the need for conservation.

When the word gets out in your council that "Trees for Canada" is a "go" project, make sure that your section: boys, parents, leaders, committee, sponsors get into the act. From those who have been involved "Trees for Canada" has proven itself to be an ideal program focus, has built enthusiasm at all levels and provided an opportunity for boys to be involved in a worthwhile, visible community service.

**ESTIMATED PLANTING — 1974:** Ontario — 551,500; Manitoba — 200,000; Newfoundland — 1,000; New Brunswick — 100,000; Saskatchewan — 23,000; Alberta — 3,000; Prince Edward Island — 50,000; B.C.-Yukon — 1,000; Northwest Territories — 1,000; Quebec — 1,000; Nova Scotia — 1,000; totalling: 932,500. Is this close enough to do a PR job on planting a MILLION trees?



**"Trees for Canada" — It's a Growing Project.**



In place of our regular "Training Talk," we asked Al Craig to produce this special feature of program suggestions for you and your boys — ideas that may help them to become involved with many of the problems we face today and ways in which they can help. . .

# OUR ENVIRONMENT

## Become Involved in Protecting It

By Al Craig

No matter in what capacity you serve, you can learn more about environment-related problems, become involved, set an example and incorporate environment-related activities into training and outdoor activities around the badge schemes of all sections. Added spin-off benefit to involving Scouting in environmental activities is the excellent PR image developed in the community when uniformed members are seen taking positive action to improve the environment. And let's not forget, Trees for Canada, paper drives and bottle collections also have the added benefit of giving Scouting an opportunity to earn necessary operating funds.

### JUST THINK FOR A MOMENT

"Pollution costs the Canadian economy more than \$2 billion a year."

"Every cubic foot of garbage, it has been estimated, produces about seventy-five thousand flies, not to mention rats, mice, mosquitoes, cockroaches, etc."

"The overall loudness of environmental noise is doubling every ten years in pace with our social and industrial progress."

— Quotations from *Environmentally Yours*, Environment Canada publication.

These startling statements emphasize the need for all Canadians to become concerned about our environment and, more importantly, take an active part in doing something about the cost to each of us, our health and peace of mind.

Environmental concern is not new. Canadian Scouting has always been concerned about the environment; taught good conservation practices; encouraged our members to earn "conservation-related" badges; collected waste paper and bottles for years; and emphasized being kind to and concerned about animals. All of these activities were program means to achieve our ultimate aim — good citizenship. Some of them were specifically recognized as fund-raisers. Now our added emphasis must be to develop concern in our membership so that they will become more knowledgeable about their environment, its problems, and how they can be actively involved in doing something positive NOW, so that they, and their children, will not inherit a polluted world.

### LEARNING MORE ABOUT ENVIRONMENT-RELATED PROBLEMS

It would be ridiculous to attempt to explain environmental-related problems in a four-page article. This issue of *The Canadian Leader* is devoted in part to the subject and will make an excellent jumping-off spot to help you begin to understand the problems.

Many excellent articles around this subject have been produced in *The Canadian Leader*:

March '71 — Fighting Pollution

- April '71 — Water, Water Everywhere
- Tomorrow's Eating Must Be Planned Today
- Canada's Natural Parks Picture and Essay Contest
- May '71 — Who Cares About the Big, Bad Wolf?
- June/July '71 — Our Family Fights Pollution
- In Wilderness Is the Preservation of the World
- October '71 — Forest Activity
- Strictly for the Birds
- November '71 — Apathy, Pollution and You
- Scouting Fights Pollution
- March '72 — PR in the Wilderness
- Aug./Sept. '72 — Bottles, Bottles
- October '72 — Canada's Forest Resources
- Pets in the City
- January '73 — Paper Depots
- Bird Feeders
- February '73 — Trees for Canada
- March '73 — The Nicholson Trophy
- May '73 — Practise What You Preach and Preach Good Practice

"The Editor's Notebook" each month generally contains short articles on exciting projects and activities in which groups all across the country are engaged.

Environment Canada publishes two excellent booklets: *Let's Unpollute* (aimed at public school students) and *Environmentally Yours* (high school students). These two colourful booklets are available in quantity, free of charge, from all offices of Environment Canada. (See Resources List.) You can work together with your boys with these basic publications and help your boys — and yourself — develop a greater understanding of the problems we all face. (See Resources List for further reading.)

### BECOMING INVOLVED

You can fight pollution in many ways. The first step is self-education — know the problem, learn the basic laws of ecology and join with others interested in fighting pollution. The actions of individuals can set a good example. However, many of the problems are of great magnitude and complexity, involving industry, labour, finance and government. They must be dealt with at municipal, provincial, national and even international levels. You can become well informed, influence public opinion, and demand priority for the things that matter most.

### SET AN EXAMPLE

You are in an unique position to influence the boy members you work with. They look to you as a leader, and observe and copy many of your actions. Set a good example and develop a sound, positive approach to environmental problems.

## WHAT YOU CAN DO

Learn as much as you can about pollution. The problems and solutions are complex — the more you know, the more useful a part you can play.

Support legislation designed to preserve our environment and to reduce pollution.

Focus your concern by becoming a participating citizen. Make it a point to find out the names, addresses and telephone numbers of your local as well as provincial and federal representatives. Write letters of complaint or praise to elected officials and heads of industry.

Almost every major city in Canada has a pollution-fighting organization — join it. If there isn't one in your community, form one. Much can be done by individuals, but strength lies in good organization. Organize an Environment Council in your area.

Press for action when you know of obvious cases of pollution, either by individuals or industry.

Become informed about federal and provincial laws on pollution control. Press for their enforcement.

Support the study of pollution and environmental programs in local schools, colleges and universities.

Be prepared to pay a little more for goods and services, so that technology can be directed toward pollution abatement. It is the price of a cleaner environment.

Many of the actions needed to restore a healthy, pleasant environment must be taken on a broad front. However, each of us can contribute greatly through our own efforts. Personal example can have considerable effect.

In order to combat pollution we must first know what we are fighting. There are four basic types of pollution — air, water, land and noise.

### AIR

If possible, organize or join a car pool.

Use public transportation systems. Press for their establishment where conditions warrant such service.

Have your car engine tuned frequently and keep it in good condition.

Don't let your car idle needlessly.

Support efforts to improve the design of motors in order to reduce pollution.

Walk or use a bicycle whenever practical. Keep this in mind for your next ramble or hike.

Don't burn leaves — compost them.

Keep your furnace in good condition. An inefficient furnace produces hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide.

Don't burn coal in your fireplace or furnace. Burn only low-sulphur content fuel in your furnace.

Conserve all forms of energy — thus reducing the use of electricity, which in turn lessens the demand on thermal generating plants.

Support legislation for the reduction of air pollution.

### LAND

Don't litter. Carry a litter bag in your car and use garbage cans on the street. Leave nothing behind after your camp — except your thanks.

Cut down on your own garbage. Recycle and reuse wherever possible.

Buy products in returnable containers where possible.

Minimize your purchases of disposable products, such as paper towels, disposable diapers, etc. Instead use items which may be washed and reused.

Find out if there is a collecting depot in your locality for old newspapers, telephone books and non-returnable bottles.

Gardeners can reduce their bulk of garbage by using vegetable wastes, grass clippings, leaves, egg shells to make compost heaps.

Avoid excessive and widespread use of pesticides and herbicides.

Organize clean-up campaigns in parks, beaches and other public areas.

Investigate your municipal garbage disposal. If garbage is incinerated, make sure it is burned cleanly and efficiently. If a landfill site is used, check for the possibility of water contamination and rats.

Press for better municipal use of garbage.

### WATER

Don't use high-phosphate detergents. Switch to soap or low-phosphate detergents. Remember this when you buy your supplies for camp.

Don't waste water — especially important at camp.

Fix leaky taps and running toilets.

Do not pour toxic chemicals such as oil and gasoline, or cooking fat down the drain.

Apply pesticides or herbicides with care and in recommended dosages to avoid danger of contaminating runoff.

If you have a septic tank system, make sure it is properly constructed and kept in good working order.

Don't dispose of garbage or sewage in waterways. Learn how to construct proper grease pits at camp.

If you own or operate a pleasure boat, make sure wastes are retained in a proper holding tank and, when taken ashore, see that they are disposed of through proper sanitary methods.

Find out to what extent sewage is treated in your municipality. If it is untreated or if it is given only primary treatment, press to have it improved.

Report any water pollution problems to the authorities and demand that action be taken. Reports may be made to the provincial Department of Health, Water Resources Commission or other authorities in your area.

### NOISE

Make sure your car muffler is operating efficiently. This may also protect you from carbon monoxide poisoning.

Reduce the noise level you are creating. Homes are becoming noisier with each new electrical, labour-saving device.

Try to reduce the use of noisy machinery. Consider quietness when selecting a power mower or outboard motor.

Be discreet with use of snowmobiles where they may disturb others.

Oppose the use of new products that are excessively noisy.

Do not abuse machines. This creates much more noise and damages the machine.

Select a car for its quietness of operation, among other factors.

And remember — the British Safety Council pamphlet on the dangers of high-noise levels lists the "sound pressure levels" for a jet plane 100 feet away at 140, rivetting at 120 and the level at a Cub Scout meeting at 110 decibels!

### TRY THESE IDEAS

— at camp, on a hike or ramble, on a training course, or in your own backyard.

WATER — Build a Bird Bath

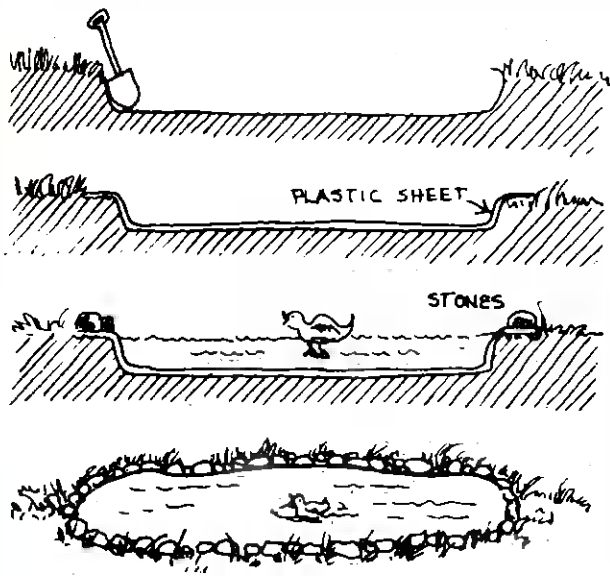
1. Make a trench in the ground.

2. Spread a plastic sheet over the trench.

3. Cover the edges of the sheet with earth and stones.

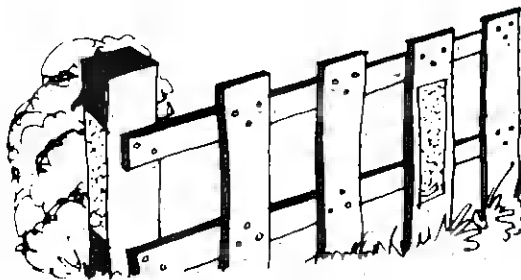
4. Fill with water — and birds!





#### AIR — Air-Pollution Detector

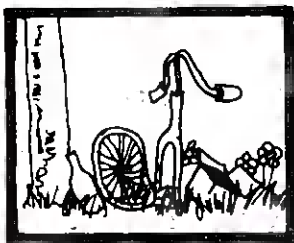
Smear a few pieces of cardboard with petroleum jelly or peel off the backing of some bumper stickers. Fasten the strips to a fence or tree with the adhesive side out! One of the strips should face in the direction of the prevailing wind. Compare the strips after a few days. From which direction does the worst air pollution come?



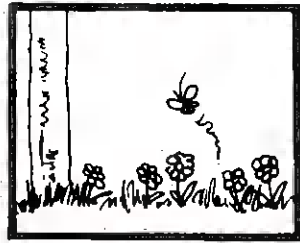
#### LITTER — Photo Litter Safari

Find a spot which is particularly badly littered. Take a photograph. Clean the place. Take a new photograph. Repeat in various places and send all the photographs to the local newspapers. Enclose a map on which these places are indicated.

BEFORE

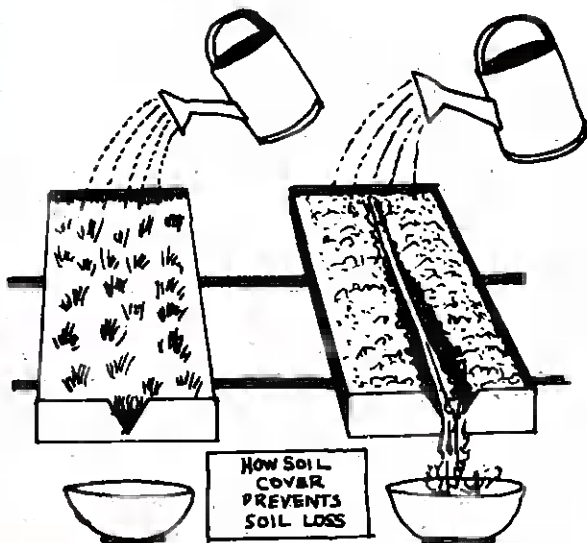


AFTER



#### SOIL — How Vegetation Prevents Water Erosion

Two boxes are filled with soil. In one of the boxes the soil is covered with leaves, grass, sawdust or something similar (to indicate vegetation). Sprinkle the same amount of water simultaneously over both boxes and see how fast and how much water runs off from each box.



#### WILDLIFE — Photo Safari

Why not arrange a competition — who 'shoots' the best animal 'shot.'

Find a place where you know the animals will appear. Make sure you don't disturb the animals or damage nature.



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#### RELATING ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS TO SCOUTING PROGRAMS

##### BEAVERS

— who promise to love God and to help take care of the world, and specifically through activities at the various tail levels in Learning, Inquiring, Developing, Investigating and Helping.

##### CUBS

- Black Star — all requirements
- BlueStar — No. 10: visits to waterworks, sewage disposal plant or power plant
- Red Star — No. 13: clean up waste-litter from a public place
- Gardener Badge
- Observer Badge
- Pet Keeper Badge
- Carpenter Badge (build birdhouses)
- Handyman Badge (repair leaky faucets)
- House Orderly Badge (care and disposal of garbage)
- Toymaker Badge (use of odds and ends to make things)

## SCOUTS

- Pioneer Award — Conservation Badge
- Voyageur Award — Conservation Badge
- Pathfinder Award — Conservation Badge
- Achievement Badges — Conservation Badge
- Challenge Badges — Agriculture, Horticulture, Resource Management

## VENTURERS

- Exploration, Personal Interest, Service and Social/Cultural Activity Awards — all of which contribute to earning the Venturer Award.

## ROVER

- Development Awards and crew activities in conservation and pollution

## RESOURCES

- *The Canadian Leader*
- *Pack Program Planning Guide* — Nature of Things — Pollution Fighters
- *Scout Program Planning Guide* — Conservation Skills

### Environment Canada, provincial offices:

#### Federal

Environment Canada  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0H3

#### British Columbia

Department of Lands, Forests  
and Water Resources  
Parliament Buildings  
Victoria, B.C.

#### Saskatchewan

Department of the Environment  
Saskatchewan Power Corp. Bldg.  
Regina, Saskatchewan

#### Alberta

Department of the Environment  
Legislative Building  
Edmonton, Alberta

#### Manitoba

Department of Mines, Resources  
and Environmental Management  
Legislative Building  
Winnipeg, Manitoba

#### Ontario

Ministry of the Environment  
135 St. Clair Avenue West  
Toronto, Ontario

#### Quebec

Quality of Environment Department  
Parliament Buildings  
Quebec City, Quebec

#### New Brunswick

Department of Fisheries and  
Environment  
Centennial Building  
Fredericton, New Brunswick

#### Nova Scotia

Department of Public Health  
Province House  
Halifax, Nova Scotia

#### Nova Scotia Water Resources

Commission  
J. W. Johnson Building  
Halifax, Nova Scotia

#### Prince Edward Island

Department of Environment and  
Tourism  
Provincial Administration Building  
Charlottetown, P.E.I.

#### Newfoundland

Clean Air, Water and Soil Authority  
Elizabeth Towers  
St. John's, Newfoundland

- World Wildlife Fund  
World Wildlife Fund (Canada)  
60 St. Clair Ave. East  
Suite 201  
Toronto 7, Ont.

## FURTHER READING

Each year dozens of good books are published on pollution and ecology. Your local library will provide up-to-date information in this rapidly changing field. Many libraries also maintain files of clippings from newspapers which deal with this topic. The following books are a good start in becoming better informed about the environment and what you can do to protect it.

Battan, Louis J. *The Unclean Sky*  
Anchor Books; American Meteorological Society: 1969  
Up-to-date, authoritative reading for secondary school students and the lay public on the causes and effects of air pollution.

Brinkhurst, Ralph O. and Chant, Donald A. *This Good, Good Earth: Our Fight For Survival*  
MacMillan of Canada; Toronto: 1971

Particular emphasis on the environment of Canada and Canadian problems. Details the measures needed to meet and solve pollution problems.

Chant, Donald A. (editor) *Pollution Probe*  
New Press; Toronto: 1970

Thirteen representatives from the University of Toronto Pollution Probe organization survey the problems of pollution in Canada today.

De Vos, Anthony, et al. *The Pollution Reader*  
Harvest House; Montreal: 1968

A series of articles based on the Canadian national conference, "Pollution and Our Environment."

Graham, Frank Jr. *Since Silent Spring*  
Fawcett Crest Book; Greenwich, Connecticut: 1970  
Recounts the progress of the pesticides controversy since Rachel Carson's *Silent Spring*.

Ward, Barbara and Dubos, R. *Only One Earth*  
Norton, New York: 1972

A balanced, though unofficial, report on "the care and maintenance of a small planet," commissioned by Maurice Strong, Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment. Stockholm: June 1972

### Environment and the Law

This booklet summarizes the provisions of the various acts and amendments to legislation concerning the environment which the Parliament of Canada has passed since Confederation. (Available free on request from Information Branch, Environment Canada, Ottawa K1A 0H3 Canada, or from any regional office of Environment Canada.)

### Canada and the Human Environment

A profusely illustrated report on the status of the environment in Canada in 1972, prepared by Environment Canada for the UN Conference on the Human Environment, Stockholm, Sweden. Available from Information Canada Centres. Price: \$3.

### Conference on the Human Environment

A report on Canada's preparations for and participation in the UN Conference on the Human Environment, Stockholm, Sweden. Available from Information Canada Centres. Price: \$2.

- Scout World Bureau Series, available at U.S. \$2 for the set, or U.S. 50¢ each from C.P. 78, 1211 Geneva 4, Switzerland.

1. Clean Water
2. No Litter
3. Precious Soil
4. Pure Air
5. Free Wildlife

- Conservation and Ecology Games  
Grycher Toys International  
1336 S. Seventh Ave.  
Hacienda Heights, California 91745 U.S.A.  
(Free catalogue on request)

- Free Films (user pays return postage only)  
Associated Films  
333 Adelaide St. West  
Toronto, Ont. M5V 1R6  
(Free catalogue on request)





Such is my ignorance, I used to think, that in order to make a print-out of your bare foot — admittedly something the average citizen does not need to do every day — there was nothing for it but to black the sole with boot polish or printer's ink before planting it on the paper. Apparently you can get even better results, with much less inconvenience, simply by painting your hoof with a solution of baking powder in the proportion of one teaspoon to a half cup of wetness, and then holding the resulting print about six inches above a candle flame. This will bring up a perfect likeness which can then be framed and hung on your bedroom wall next to the portrait of your best girl in her holiday bikini.

(You can say we **try** not to be stuffy and Victorian.)

A friend of mine in Shropshire got all his boys mad-keen on Morse Code signalling by rigging up a complicated intercom system between the patrol corners and the Scouters' room, and getting the patrol leaders to make their own battery-operated tappers **before** trying to persuade them to learn the Morse Code. This he did by inventing a game in which each boy became either a living "dot" or a "dash," or neither, according to the need of the moment. It worked thus: first, the Scouter prepared a series of cards, each bearing a large black capital letter, with the Morse equivalent in red underneath. The boys were arranged in files of four. The idea was that when a card was held up, they would see first the letter, and then the Morse sign, and would instantly reproduce it physically by standing upright to represent a dash, squatting to represent a dot, or peeling off the file if not required at all. Thus if the letter F was needed, the first, second, and fourth Scout would squat while No. 3 remained standing. If only two digits were called for, the unwanted two would remove themselves smartly and, of course, the first team to reproduce the sign correctly each time were awarded a point. These were recorded with chalk marks in front of each file. By this simple device, and the prospect of being able to exchange rude messages with each other over the intercom, the Shropshire lads were con-ned into learning the Morse Code, almost without realizing it.

Which must prove something.

## FIVE-MINUTE QUIZ FOR THE PATROL LEADERS' MEETING

1. When passing a heavy, razor-sharp, felling-axe to a fellow lumberjack, would you do the polite thing and hand him the haft first, or the business end, or what?
2. What is the essential difference between the running bowline used as a loop knot, and the figure-of-eight?
3. What is the first thing you should do when amputating a dead or diseased branch from a growing tree — apart, of course, from climbing the tree?
4. What, according to the Founder, is the unwritten Scout Law?
5. In pioneering, what is the formula for calculating the length of a rope which is to be used to squarelash two spars together?
6. What should you **not** do to the victim of a road accident until the nature of his injuries is known?

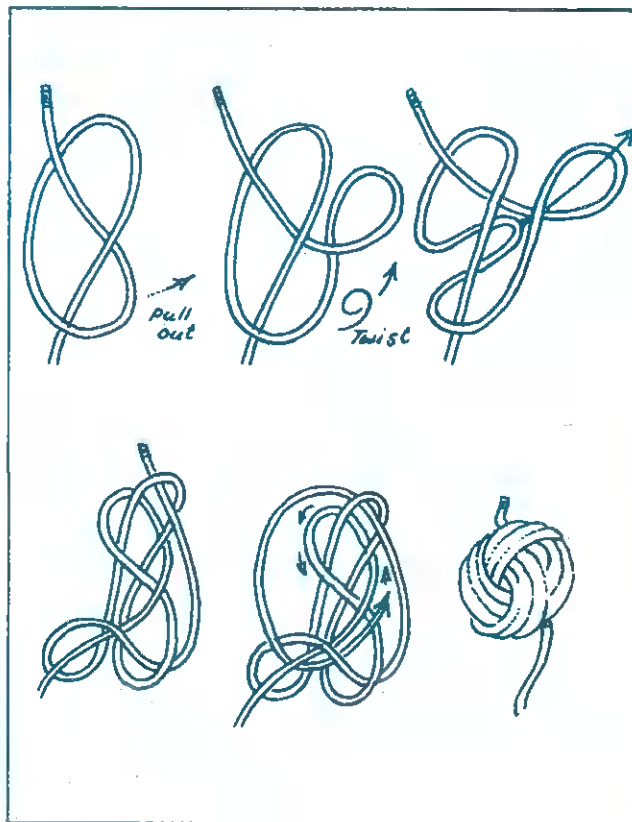


Speaking for myself — and may I just say that no one is better qualified to do so — I have usually found it almost impossible to learn to make even the simplest of knots, bends or hitches straight from the book.

Just the other day, however, thumbing through some ancient volumes of our weekly paper, *THE SCOUT*, which went out of publication many years ago, I came across one of my own attempts to educate the masses in the making of the turk's head. At first glance it looked impossibly complicated but, to my astonishment, I found I was able to follow the pattern quite easily.

The difficult bit is shown in the diagram. From this point onward all you have to do is to weave the free end round alongside the part which is arrowed, and then tidy the thing up to make either a three- or four-strand scarf ring, or a nice neat ball for the end of your throwing line. The free end, however, should be considerably longer than it is shown in the diagram. Sorry I can't be more explicit about this, but it all depends, of course, on the size of the rope or cord you are using.

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Now that Uri Geller is hitting the headlines throughout the world with his marvellous displays of spoon-bending and ESP, you might like to try something of the sort at your next patrol leaders' meeting.

Every Scout must contribute one or more coins of the realm to the common pool. The coins are placed in a straight line on the table and Uri's stand-in (yourself) leaves the room. In your absence the p.l.s. select one coin and pass it around the circle, each man grasping it tightly in his **left** hand while he concentrates his mind, willing you to select the right coin when you return to the room. The coin is then replaced with the others, and the ESP expert is recalled and asked to say which was the selected coin.

To do this, all present must continue to **will** him to make the right decision. This, they should be told, is of the greatest importance. Meanwhile, the subject of the experiment passes the fingertips of his right hand over each coin in turn, touching it lightly. If the boys have done their stuff, he should have no difficulty in picking out the coin they have selected.

How, you ask? Come, come, you can't expect us to tell you everything.



Idea for an outdoor patrol competition on a winter night: **TORCHLIGHT MARATHON.**

All Scouts, warned a week in advance of the great event, must bring to the troop meeting the materials for making a torch capable of being carried by hand a distance of not less than two hundred yards. On troop night, time should be allowed for the manufacture of the torches — ten minutes ought to be ample — then the patrols must spread, man for man, in relay formation along a course of half a mile or so. When all are in position, the torches at the far end of the line are lit, and the flame must be passed from torch to torch until the last man in each patrol bears it in triumph to the troop room, escorted of course by his encouraging teammates.

**Warning:** gloves should be compulsory and the use of liquid combustibles such as paraffin prohibited.

Scouting in the British Isles, which used to be treated with a sort of flatulent benevolence by what is now known as "the media," has had to sustain a lot of mickey-taking lately — most of it good-natured enough in its way, but quite a lot of the stuff, especially on the all-pervasive telly, frankly critical to the point of scurrillity. One lady, having sat through a bit of tedious play-acting called "Brussel Sprouts" on the box, was heard to remark that she would think twice about letting any son of hers join a Movement like that; and in the circumstances no one could blame her.

Not to worry. Our membership figures are still rising, and almost every Cub pack in the country has a long waiting list.

What needles me, though, is to be told by well-disposed critics of our Movement, headmasters of comprehensive schools, graduates of Youth Leader Training Colleges, and other professional boy-minders who are being reasonably well-rewarded from the public purse, that in their experience it is only the "best" boys who are attracted to Scouting — by inference, the boys who need it least. True up to a point, perhaps, but hardly in accordance with the evidence provided by such entertainments as "Brussel Sprouts" in which the boys swore like troopers, smoked like chimneys, took girlie magazines to bed with them, giggled and made lewd gestures during morning prayers round the flag-staff, and in general behaved like the sadistic little monsters they obviously were — all in the broad light of day without any of it coming to the notice of their Scouter! An improbable story, to say the least of it — but, at this precise moment, it is all that millions of people in the British Isles think they know about the Scout Movement!

But let's just suppose that the headmaster of our local comprehensive is right in saying it is only his "best" boys and "best" girls who become Scouts and Guides — who says they don't need the sort of training we give them? After all, the term "best" is merely comparative — e.g., "the best of a bad lot" — and in the present state of society that must surely fall far short of perfection!

Take the case of a troop I visited in summer camp a few years ago. Their leader turned out to be an old friend of mine, a rural Dean, no less, (because, of course, I only associate with people above a certain level) and a first-class, Gilwell-trained, practical Scouter. When I breezed in, his boys were all out on patrol expeditions, but there was sufficient evidence about the site in the shape of monkey bridges, backwoods' sundials, and other Dan Beard-type gadgetry, to indicate that the program was soundly based in the best traditions of Brownsea Island. An altar had been set up in a quiet corner of the camp, and there daily Mass was said with, I was told, a full muster.

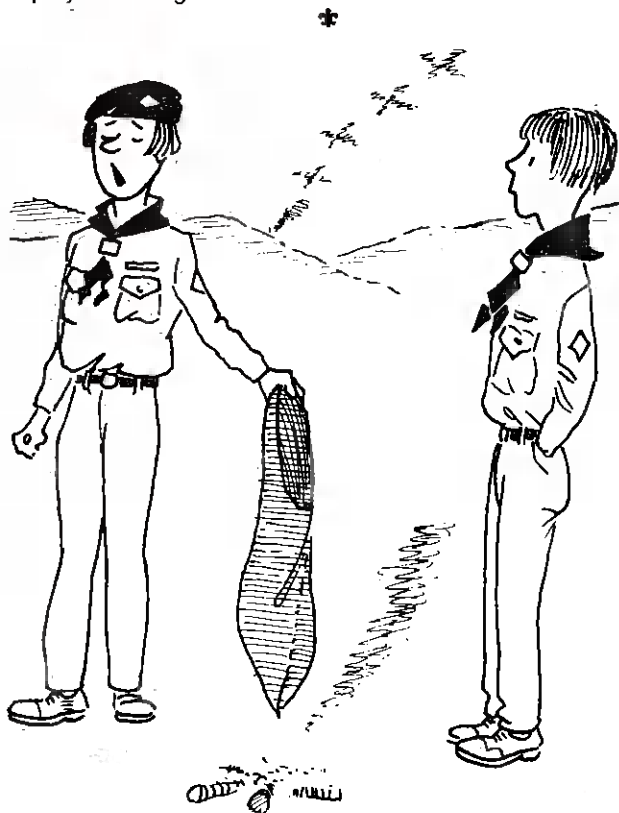
I duly reported in glowing terms to the local district commissioner. A few weeks later he rang up to say that the troop was paying a return visit to his district. If I would like to meet the boys, I should make a point of attending the Magistrates' Court in the nearby seaside town of C at such and such an hour on such and such a day, when I would find them all on parade — in the dock. It appeared that their frequent patrol expeditions had taken them almost daily to the local supermarket, where they had found good hunting in the richly loaded trays and shelves . . .

A true story, I assure you, in which you will find no comfort. But it does at least prove that Scouts, the so-called "best" boys, are just as subject to the villainies of boyhood as anybody else, and do need the sort of training that Scouting provides, even though it sometimes fails to register.



Perhaps they need it even more. Of the "best" more is expected than of the "worst," and if our boys are to fulfil their proper role in life . . .

You don't think so? A bit pharisaical, you think? Perhaps you are right.



**It's From your Girl-Guide friend —  
person to person !**

"A boy gets to be a man when a man is needed," wrote the American novelist, John Steinbeck, in one of his books.

How very true.

And the thing about Scouting is that it sets out deliberately to create situations in which the qualities of manhood are needed at every age-level. The method is to give the boys character-challenging exercises in and around the pack den or troop room, and then to push them further and further afield to fend for themselves — supported, of course, by progressive training.

You can pretty well judge the mettle of a troop Scouter by the number and quality of the "situations" he creates for his boys. Some well-meaning types are so preoccupied with "factors of safety" and the nightmare possibility of insurance claims against them that they never get round to doing a Steinbeck on their boys at all. Such people are perhaps too ready to put the blame on timorous parents. What they don't seem to realize is that it is part of the Scouter's job to convince the parents that they, too, can rely on the budding manhood of their own offspring.

So let's have less mothering in the program-planning department, and a bit more of *The Grapes of Wrath* spirit. Our own opinion is that troop Scouters as a class are less likely to be found guilty of irresponsibility than of cotton-woolitis when they clock-in at the Golden Gate.

How to make a miniature fire-extinguisher — highly lethal, but just the job for the end of the patrol leaders' meeting, when some responsible adult is on hand to put a damper on if necessary:—

You will need an empty ink bottle with cork, a short length of rubber tubing, a splash of vinegar, and a pinch of baking soda. Pierce a hole in the cork and poke the tube through it. Now add your baking soda to the vinegar in the bottle and replace the cork quickly. Aim the tube at a candle flame and see what happens. Drop us a card if it actually works.

#### **Five-Minute Competition for the Patrol Corner**

Hand each Scout a plain postcard with the north point marked on it, and invite him to draw a sketchmap which will enable any member of a rival patrol to identify the precise location in the town or countryside. No place-names are permitted and the scale must be indicated.

Psychological observation: if you leave it to a Scouter to organize a troop-room game, ten-to-one it will be a relay game of some sort. Leave it to the boys themselves and it will be British Bulldogs.

Chaps who deliberately break the rules of troop-room games or otherwise behave in a clottish fashion should be summarily punished by doing six Mark II press-ups. All this means is that the press-ups must be carried out with a brisk handclap on the rise, as per diagram. Brisk is the operative word. I have just been carrying out a bit of personal research on the living-room carpet and can therefore speak with authority and a mouthful of fluff.



#### **FIVE MINUTE QUIZ: Possible Answers**

1. All things being equal, the best plan is to lay the axe down or stick it in a log and let the other fellow pick it up for himself. Otherwise, it is probably safer to pass it to him so that he can take the back of the head in his hand, and so keep the dangerous part of the axe under full control.
2. Both the running bowline and the figure-of-eight loop are slip knots, but the figure-of-eight grips as it slips and will lock tight when the loop is closed round the load.
3. Undercut it, to prevent stripping down the trunk.
4. "A Scout is Not a Fool."
5. Take the diameter of both spars and call them yards — or, if you like, metres, which will give you a little more rope to play with.
6. Move the victim.



# Fold-Down

By Robert E. Milke



24

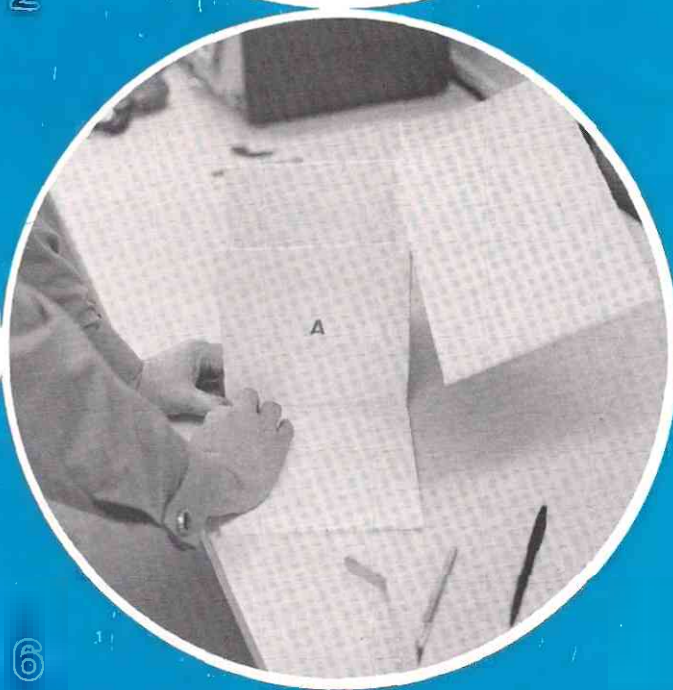
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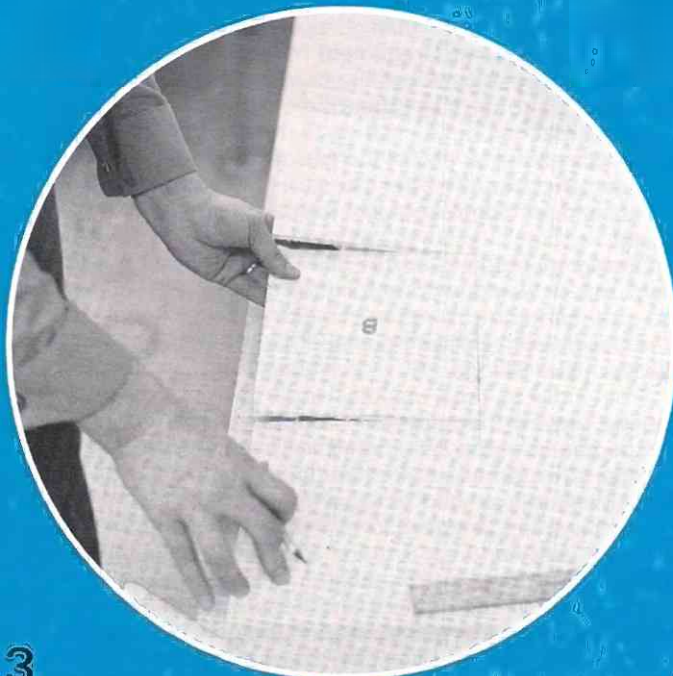
1. Take a square piece of corrugated cardboard or Fome-Core. Rule it into 9 equal squares — on a 4' x 4' piece you would have nine 16" x 16" squares.
2. Cut, with a sharp knife, along one of the lines, from the edge of one side to 1/3 of the way across.

3. Do the same with the other lines on the same side and with the two lines on the other side.
4. Now crease along the remaining lines.
5. Fold along each of the creased lines, as in this photograph.

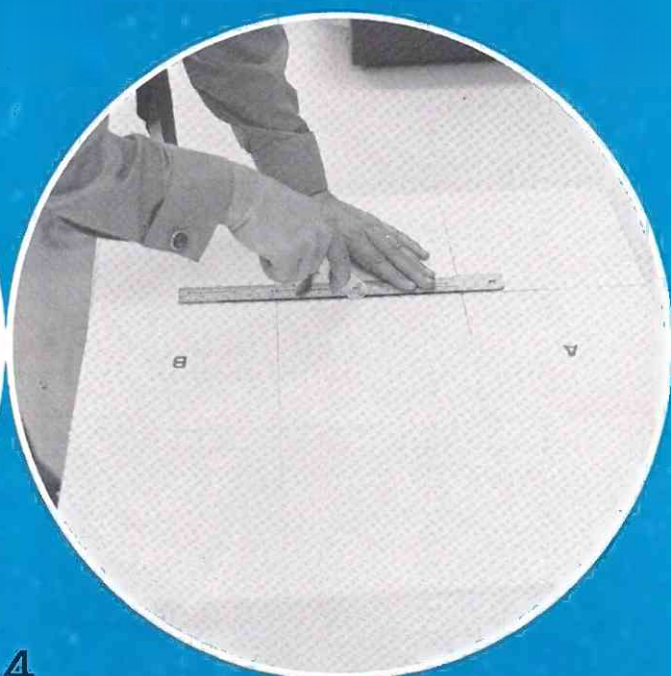


# Display

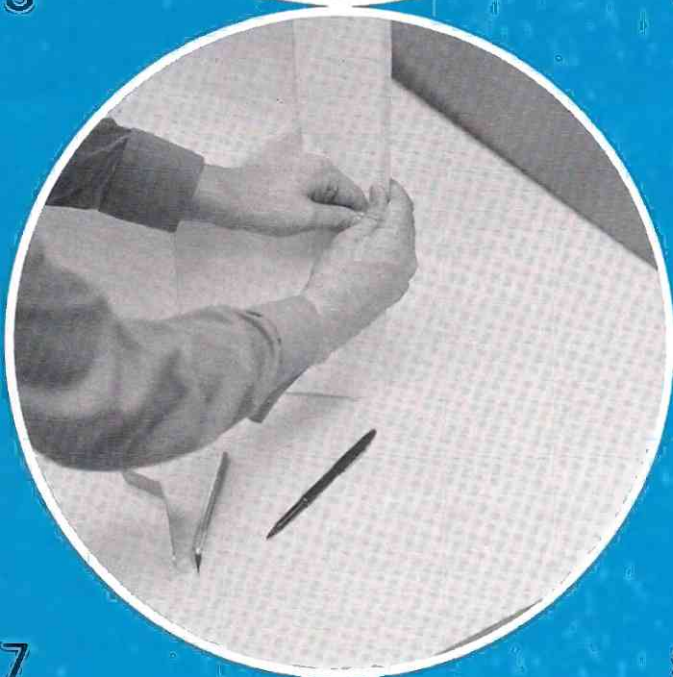
This display was first seen by me in the Display Services of Boy Scouts of America. I was struck by the sheer simplicity of it and have since built several for a variety of uses. So far, the largest size I've built used a 4' x 4' piece of Foam-Core. The one shown in these photographs is a smaller version because it was easiest to photograph.



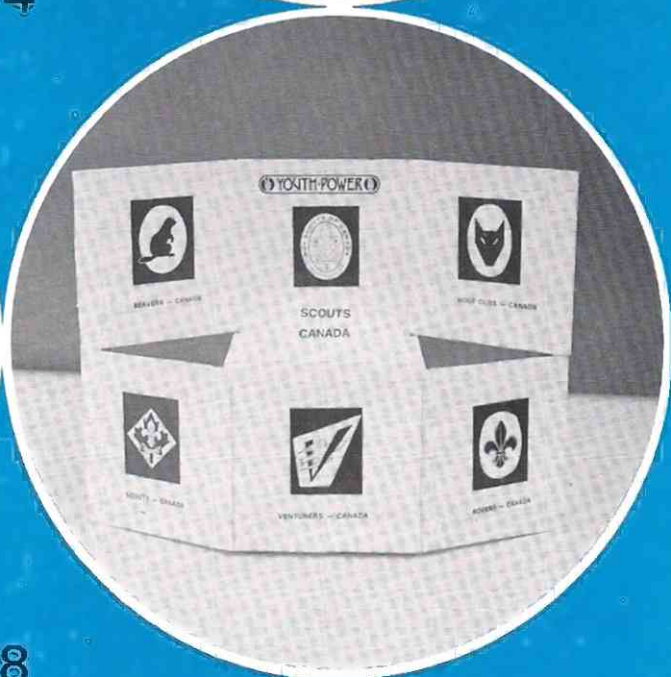
3



4



7



8

6. Attach the centre side panels to the front panel as if you were forming a box. Masking tape works quite well and will not be seen.

7. Attach the two, side, top and bottom panels as in the photograph. Decorator tape can be used along the edge. It holds the panels together and gives the display a more finished look. If the dis-

play needs to be moved, consider using a section of a plastic "swizzle stick" as a "dowel" or "pin" to keep the edges together.

8. The display can be covered with self-adhesive wood-grain plastic, wallpaper or left white to provide a stark contrast for photos, logos and materials.

# THE BEAVERS MEET THE BEAVERS

By Gord Hanna



Photo by Dave Goss.

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Last fall while I was on a visit to New Brunswick to implement the Beavers-Canada program there, Abe Goss, the Provincial Commissioner for New Brunswick, suggested we go to the Beaver Lake Refuge so that I could see and feed some real Beavers. That would be a real thrill!

On a sunny afternoon, Abe, his wife, his son Dave's family and I headed toward destiny. There was magic in the air, but no lightening bolts appeared.

Beaver Lake Refuge is located at Barnsville, about twenty miles from Saint John. We drove along the Saint John Airport Road (Route 11) for about ten miles and then turned onto Route 820 for eight miles. Then we followed the signs that said, "To the Beavers," along a side road off Route 820.

I wore my Beavers-Canada jacket and my Beaver hat for the occasion. I wondered how close I would get to them.

The youngest member of the Goss family, Dave's son Derek, was still too young to be involved in the Beaver program, but he was sure fired-up to see the Beavers. He also wanted an ice-cream cone.

We arrived just before five o'clock in the afternoon and parked the car right beside the pond. Armed with two cameras, we went into the feeding area. It was the ideal time to see the beavers.

Beaver Lake Refuge is not a tourist trap. It is a natural setting with the beaver protectors' home fifty yards from the pond. The beaver protectors are Ernest and Nancy Mickelburgh.

Mrs. Mickelburgh was there to call the beavers for their supper. The first beaver was just coming in as we arrived. It was the mother beaver and her name was Marilyn. I stood and watched as Mrs. Mickelburgh proceeded to

feed some carrot sticks to the beaver by hand. It was not until later that I thought of taking a picture.

A small fence separated Mrs. Mickelburgh and Marilyn from us. Then, Mrs. Mickelburgh had a young girl go over the fence to feed Marilyn. I watched in amazement and wondered if I would get a chance.

Marilyn had had enough to eat and was slowly waddling off as a larger beaver came waddling onto the scene. He was the father beaver and was aptly named Big Daddy. I was hesitant about moving toward the 45-pound animal with two front teeth but my nervousness completely disappeared when Derek walked up to Big Daddy. With a carrot stick and encouragement from Mrs. Mickelburgh, I followed him and offered the carrot stick to Big Daddy. Big Daddy sat up on his hind legs with his tail for support and reached out his hands to the carrot. I let him put his hands on the far end of the carrot. He began to munch... the carrot was a tender morsel. He was so careful. His hands had full control but I let the carrot go before he got to me.

During the second carrot, I was more confident and held on. It was a wonderful thrill to feel Big Daddy's trusting hands on mine. It was like shaking hands with another person. Beavers-Canada had met the beavers at Beaver Lake Refuge!

From time to time, people would drive up and walk quietly toward the beavers. The beavers had no fear of the people or of the cameras which clicked and whirled.

After a few other people had dared to feed Big Daddy, Mrs. Mickelburgh had him perform a trick for us. She gave him an apple and told him to swim to a rock about 20 yards away and eat it there. Big Daddy picked up the apple in his mouth and waddled into the water. He swam to the rock, climbed onto it and began eating the apple. While watching this feat, I recalled the part in the Beaver story, *Friends of the Forest*, by Harry McCartney, where Rusty was visiting the beavers in their lodge. Rusty's visit might just be possible. After all, I didn't believe that beavers ate apples until just now.

We had to wait a little while for the next beaver but she was well worth it. The beaver was a kit which is a young beaver. This one was a female named Anne Murray. I wondered how the real Anne Murray would feel if she knew!

Anne was not too sure about visitors and kept her distance of them. However, she fully trusted Mrs. Mickelburgh and got her supper from her protector. After a few nibbles Anne was off to play. As she swam off I wondered whether the male beaver who sings in the National Film Board movie, *Beaver Dam*, and she might get together and put out a record. After all, we do have records put out by chipmunks.

The sea gulls at Beaver Lake Refuge wanted to get into the act as well. The one called Billy Jack was a noisy character. Mrs. Mickelburgh and Billy Jack seemed to enjoy telling each other off.

I had a chance to talk with Mrs. Mickelburgh about Beavers-Canada while I was there, and she told me about her beavers. She gave me a pamphlet from the New Brunswick Tourist Bureau which tells how she and her husband tamed their first beaver. The pamphlet explains it this way:

"Years ago, when Ernest and Nancy found a pair of beavers building a dam on their property, Nancy remembered a story her mother had told her about a man named Grey Owl who had tamed beavers. She thought how wonderful it would be if she could tame these two! Friends told her it would be impossible, but she was determined to try.

"Gradually, the beavers became used to people watching them from a distance, but they would not come to the



poplar tree Ernest cut for them — not while anyone was there.

"Mornings, however, the branches were gone. One morning, finding that the beavers had cut down an apple tree, Nancy got the idea of luring them with apples.

"Ernest built a ramp to the water's edge and Nancy sat there evenings, holding out a slender stick with an apple on its end. After several evenings, one beaver began coming closer; then he took the apple from the end of the stick. Daily thereafter, Nancy shortened the stick, until the beaver was within touching distance. Then she began feeding by hand. Before long, the beaver was putting his paws on her lap when reaching for an apple.

"Four years passed. A second beaver now came to eat from Nancy's hand. The pair brought their kits and Nancy made friends with them all."

The Mickelburghs' protection of their beavers is a labour of love. They are not exploiting their beavers for money. However, it does cost money to provide food and care for their beaver friends and the Mickelburghs appreciate any financial support given to them. Most of their support comes from the tourists' voluntary collection box. Maybe some of our Beaver colonies would like to give a few beaver nickels to the support of Beaver Lake Refuge. The Mickelburghs address is R.R. 3, New Brunswick, Canada.

Grey Owl, the person who inspired the Mickelburghs, was a famous Canadian author. He was a trapper until he made friends with two beaver kits. And then he gave up trapping and began writing articles about the beavers and the Canadian wilderness. *Sajo and the Beaver People* is one of the books written by Grey Owl which is popular among many Beaver leaders. They have read the book and then have talked about it with their Beavers.

Grey Owl wanted to help conserve the Canadian wilderness and thus wrote books to capture the hearts of people who love the wilderness so that they would help to stop the rape of the land and the animal population. The Mickelburghs are the protectors of three beavers. They have been moved to action by the touch of the beaver's sensitive paw.

We must join their ranks and make an effort to make sure that beavers and other animals are protected, and that our wilderness is properly looked after. We need a system of wise management and action.

What can we do? Here are a few ideas:

- Support wildlife preserves.
  - Make sure that beavers are not destroyed as nuisances when they interfere with any project of man.
  - Adopt a beaver colony and make sure that they are protected.
  - The Association of the Beaver Defenders, Newfield, New Jersey 08344, U.S.A., suggests these ways in which we can help preserve the beaver.
- 1) Work towards the day when everyone will enjoy the companionship of beavers by creating new and exciting ways to call attention to the plight of the beaver and to its potential for good.
  - 2) Wear no animal fur and speak up against the wearing of wild animal fur.
  - 3) Use the media to get facts on the beaver and injustices against them into the news.
  - 4) Accept no old excuses based on the trapping of beavers.
  - 5) Clip articles about beavers and, after taking action on them, send them to the Beaver Defenders for sharing. Include the source and date of all articles.
  - 6) Write letters to encyclopedias, magazines and authors who mention beavers being valuable for their fur or who mention trapping as a hobby.

- 7) Learn the laws regarding beavers in your province. If they are not protected, find out why not, and write to your MLA to ask for their protection.
- 8) Invite trappers to become knowledgeable about beavers and their potential.
- 9) Distribute the Beaver Defender literature.

Let's work toward the protection of our beaver and other animals, and the conservation of the Canadian wilderness by living our Beaver Promise of loving God and helping to take care of the world.



Hi! Beavers are really on the move in our second year of national development. Councils who were operating Beavers last year are finding an increasing demand due to the enthusiasm and fun of Beavering. Would you believe that there are over **10,000 Beavers** in Canada.

**Winnipeg** is now in its third year of Beavering. **Stephen Loyd**, Regional Field Executive for Beavers-Winnipeg, has informed me they are anticipating an increase in their colonies of 33 percent, which will mean over 20 new colonies. They continue to be able to obtain quality Beaver leaders.

Last summer, **Grace Piper** resigned as regional coordinator for **Beavers-Calgary**. Grace made an immense contribution to Beavering. It was under her guidance that Beavers began and developed in excellent quality in Calgary.

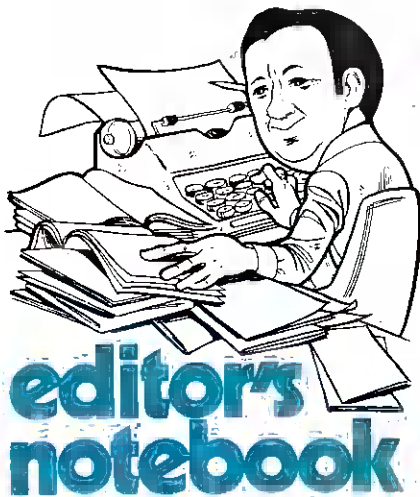
Tabulations of the national questionnaire forms have been mailed to operating councils. There was a 30 percent response from parents and boys, and a 25 percent response from leaders. Both are considered very high responses. Thanks for completing and returning your form. In this way we learn what **you** think.

The colony at **CFB Portage** has made an addition to the Beaver mascot which they made from the pattern supplied in Kit #2. They felt the tail was a little floppy so they glued a piece of 1/4" rubber to the bottom. It makes a resounding "smack" when lifted and slapped on the floor by the boys.

— from **Ralph Heard**  
**Manitoba West Region**

On Saturday, November 24, a very successful Sharing Session for "**Keeos Only**" was held at St. Pius Hall, with 22 Keeos from North Calgary in attendance, plus Carl Coate from South Calgary, "Ace Community," Amy Lorn Trailer Court. What an array of Cub jerseys and silver scarves! Between 1:30 and 4:00 p.m., we covered the Beaver program, had a couple of singsongs, and shared ideas of programming and working with boys of this age. Half way through the session they took time for donuts and a soft drink. The boys had a great time doing the ceremonies!

— from **Doug Bucar**  
**Calgary Region**



**Lord George Bridges Harley Guest Rodney**, eighth Baron of Rodney, and one of Baden-Powell's Brownsea Island boys, died in Victoria, B.C., on December 19. Lord Rodney, who considered himself the world's number-one Scout because he was the first to sign the list at the experimental camp, was accorded a Scout funeral at the request of his family. Arrangements were made by Greater Victoria Region Scout Executive **Jack Scrivener** and included a guard of honour of Scouters and Scouts from the 1st Juan de Fuca Troop and pall bearers from the regional council. Following the ceremony, those taking part were invited to the Rodney home by Lord John Rodney, of London, England, who succeeded his father to the family title. Lord Rodney retired to Victoria in 1961 after farming in Alberta for 40 years.

Recently I was given a copy of a new book on Canada's Mounties, *The Royal Canadian Mounted Police — A Century of History* by **Nora and William Kelly** (Hurtig Publishers, Edmonton, Alberta, \$10) and must admit that, in light of the amount of publicity given the Force in 1973 and the millions of words written about it in books, magazines and newspapers, I had wondered if there really were anything else to say. However, as a self-acknowledged fan of the Force from away back, I began to read and almost immediately found myself engrossed in one of the best adventure stories I have read in some time.

In preparation for the two-part article we featured about the RCMP last year, I did a fair amount of research and remember being generally disappointed at the apparent lack of actual anecdotes and stories about the **individual men** whose deeds and example are responsible, in great part, I feel, for the enviable reputa-

tion the Force enjoys throughout the world today.

I am now happy to report that this apparent shortage is no more, thanks to the storytelling ability of the Kellys. In their 318-page book they move from one actual event to another, from the founding in 1873 and the epic march west of the less than 300 recruits, to the present day RCMP and, although they manage successfully to maintain the mystic of the Force as one, solid body, happily allow the individual officers and men to come into the spotlight, at last.

Buy a copy of this book or ask for it at your local library; it will provide many hours of enjoyable reading and plenty of resource material for campfire stories and Scouter's Five Minutes.

Forty Cubs from the **115th Parkwood Hills** group in **Ottawa** made a brief visit to Government House on Sunday evening, January 6, to sing goodbye to their Chief Scout, His Excellency, Governor-General **Roland C. Michener** and **Mrs. Michener**. The Cubs sang a medley of songs to Their Excellencies, two of which were particularly suitable for the occasion — "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow" and "So Long, It's Been Good to Know You."

The Cubs presented the Chief Scout with a drawing of the Founder of Scouting, and His Excellency, in turn, presented the pack with a personally signed photograph that will be placed in the museum at National Headquarters. Mr. Michener, who is the first Governor-General to have been a boy member of the Movement, told the Cubs that he had begun his Scouting in Red Deer, Alberta, and that he had become Chief Scout before some of those present were born. He also wondered if among the Cubs present there might be a future Governor-General.

**Photo by Proulx Brothers, Ottawa.**



From World Scouting's **NEWS-LETTER** . . . The remarkable record of Astronauts with Scout training continues as the all-Scout crew of **Skylab III** continues to carry out its mission as this was written. Gerald P. Carr (who was a visitor at the 1967 World Jamboree), Edward C. Gibson and William R. Pogue are expected to complete man's longest space mission, over 80 days. The 59-day **Skylab II** of Bean, Garroitt and Lousma was also an all-Scout crew . . . Early reports on **Jamboree-on-the-Air '73** indicate that despite poor radio conditions, compared to previous years, more stations participated. Coordinator **Len Jarrett**, Director of Administration at the World Bureau, operated three Bureau stations, with an international team, atop a 1,600-meter Swiss mountain. He reported 182 contacts in 32 countries, on all continents . . . Over 1,000 Scouts and leaders from 18 countries (including Canadians from the Maple Leaf Region) participated in last summer's **Jubika '73** program at the Scout Alpine Chalet at **Kandersteg**, Switzerland, to mark its 50th anniversary. An eight-nation staff provided a full range of day and evening events, including a daily newspaper. If you are planning a trip to Switzerland, remember, good accommodation at reasonable rates is available at Kandersteg. For more information, write the Editor . . . In **Uruguay**, Scouters and Scouts carried out a public-opinion survey for a television station. For their 400 hours of work, they received \$2,000 worth of blankets which they contributed to medical institutions . . . Major corporations in the **United States** are increasingly willing to "loan" executives to social service programs, including Scouting, and generally for one year. The company continues to pay the man's salary, he retains all his company benefits, and gets back his old job (or an equal one) when he returns. The



**Burlington Railroad of Minnesota** has assigned a company director, full-time, to organize 100 Explorer posts specializing in railroad careers and to recruit 900 adult leaders from the company. **Sears** has loaned an executive to the Chicago Area Council to assist in raising funds. A police officer in Indianapolis is assigned full-time to organize Explorer posts with law enforcement speciality and to recruit and train adult post leaders. **IBM** loaned a staff engineer to the Orlando Council to organize Scouting for hundreds of boys from low-income and disadvantaged communities . . . and in **Costa Rica** where **Scouting**, for a number of years, has been an official subject taught at the Faculty of Education of the **University of Costa Rica**, four Scout troops with 125 members were started recently at the university's Laboratory School. Further, the university has now designated a full **Professor of Scouting** position on the faculty.

If you're planning a trip to **Montreal**, with your group, inexpensive accommodation and breakfast is available from the centrally located **Rosedale United Church**. Rosedale maintains clean, well equipped dormitories, showers, etc. For more information and prices write direct to: Rosedale United Church, 6870 Terrebonne Avenue, Montreal 262, or phone 514-484-9969.

From the **Worth Telling** page of **SCOUTING** magazine (BSA), a story of Brotherhood in Action. "Eight members of my husband's troop assembled smartly for a district court of honour. Each one's uniform was starched and pressed, the picture of correct uniforming. But the last Scout to enter held his hands behind his back as he slid into his chair. He was terribly embarrassed because his wrists were four inches beyond the cuffs of a long-outgrown shirt. When the troop number was called and the Scouts started forward to receive their awards, a lump came into my throat. All eight had rolled their cuffs two turns. They might have been out of uniform to others, but to me they were the most beautiful boys in the world." **Eileen Johns Jordan, Bellingham, Washington.**

The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization announced recently that **Lady Baden-Powell's** image will appear on their Ceres Medal in recognition of the positive involvement of the Girl Guides and Girl Scouts of the World in nutritional and rural expansion programs in developing countries.



The December 11 issue of *The Vancouver Sun* contained a full-page ad from **Eaton's** featuring blazing red poinsettias, spread over three-quarters of the page, and the following one-quarter-page message: "Poinsettias. Literally thousands. Today see a great burst of scarlet excitement in all our stores! Enjoy them until December 21. Then with the help of hundreds of Boy Scouts, Eaton's will share these legendary scarlet flowers of Christmas with Senior Citizens in the Lower Mainland (of British Columbia). Our thanks to the Boy Scouts."

And that's what happened! Through the cooperation of the **Vancouver-Coast, Burnaby and Fraser Valley Regions**, over 2,500 potted poinsettias were delivered to senior citizens by Cubs, Scouts, Venturers, Rovers, along with leaders and com-

mittee personnel, to make their Christmas season a little brighter. As **Jack Adair**, regional field executive, Vancouver-Coast, wrote when he sent along the story: "This is one project that really had a true meaning of Brotherhood and made everyone feel so good at being part of it!" **Photo courtesy of Vancouver Sun.**

With the emphasis on ecology and conservation elsewhere in this issue, a good turn performed by Scouting in the **Port Stanley, Ontario**, area last spring is one that might well be copied by members in other parts of Canada. The debris that piled up on the Port Stanley Beach over the winter was removed by a rake brigade of boys and leaders and the beach prepared for the use of the general public during the summer. **St. Thomas Times-Journal photo.**



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# packsack

## SIXERS' CUBOREE — PICTOU COUNTY STYLE

Have you ever considered doing away with your sixers' council and substituting a camping seminar for sixers and seconds, shortly after they are appointed? There is something much more attractive about a short weekend in camp than there is about being "kept in" after Cub meeting when everyone else goes home.

We've been doing it for three years now. The first year was an experimental "dry run" and lasted only from early morning to late at night. It was a roaring success so, two years ago, we extended it — went out after lunch on Saturday, stayed overnight and returned late on Sunday. Last year we expanded it further and took two full days and the intervening night. We go late in the fall, partly because there is always a new batch of sixers at that time and partly to be well out of the way of summer and winter campers.

Last time we settled for Thanksgiving weekend — my assistant and I both had to work on Saturday and the holiday offered our only chance of two full days. The weather was wet, windy and cold; the previous year was wet, too, but so warm we



were bathing in the lake — though the water was frigid: Camp Roderick is 800 feet above sea level.

Adding to the inconvenience of poor weather, I forgot my program book but I am lucky to have a wonderful assistant who rarely forgets anything. However, the only copies of the recipes we planned for the boys' meals were in my book so we were compelled to improvise, which took us into new territory where the boys were concerned. They prepared and cooked all their own meals, though not outdoors because of the rain.

We had a lively mixture of instruction at both Cub and Scout level — beside cooking they made wooden cutlery and used it; they learned to co-ordinate a compass with a map and then went out into the wild, wet woods and put their new skill to practical use; they invented the equipment, operation and rules for a new game and played it; as well, they spent a fair amount of time on the fundamentals of Cubbing at a rather more advanced level than that given to new chums. The Law and Promise were gone over in minute detail; the Grand Howl was practised to perfec-

tion and, last year, the boys came up with a new and exclusive twist to the end of it that sounds wonderful when used in the open.

We had sessions on self control and discipline; how to fill out a sixer's record book; the hows and whys of good hiking; we had a session on sixers' problems in the pack in which the boys got a lot off their chests and a certain amount of practical advice was given.

While one team under one leader went to the cookhouse, the other did a stiff job of camp cleanup chores. Camp Roderick is a wilderness camp and they had to haul their water and gather their wood for these chores. The fire in headquarters was kept alight all day and water was heated in the cookhouse. All the sleeping huts were swept out, the equipment picked up and put by, and garbage gathered from in and around the huts; the headquarters' recreation room and the cookhouse swept and scrubbed; logs and kindling wood stored under cover for winter campers, and a check done of things that needed attention before the first snowfall.

Back in the den, there has been a noticeable difference in the boys' ability to handle themselves and their sixes. They are, I think, looking forward to the day when they go to the troop because they feel they know a little of what will be required of them.

AND they had such fun for every minute of the time in camp that what they tell younger Cubs will inspire a real ambition to be a sixer at some not-too-distant time in the future.

Joan Kearley, CM  
3rd Thorburn Cub Pack  
Pictou County, N.S.

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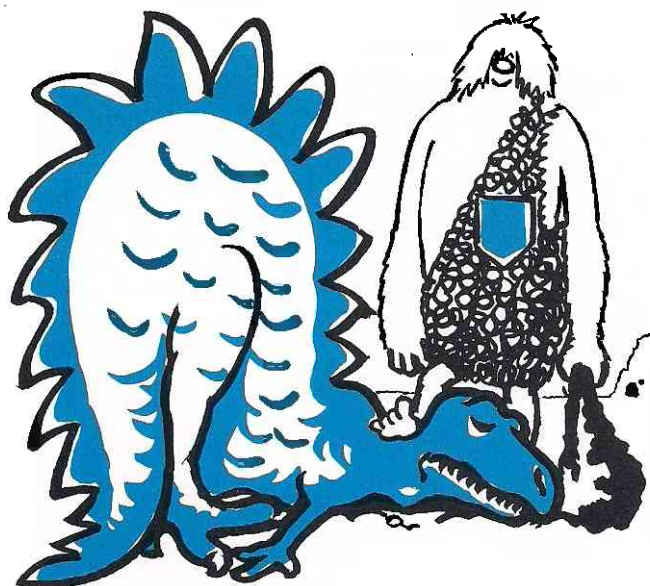
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# stories & games

Our story this month is a contribution from **Iris Notley**, ADC Training, Capilano District, **North Vancouver, B.C.**, which contains a message we believe should be shared with all.

In her accompanying letter Mrs. Notley wrote: "... the feeling sometimes that we are on the outside of things: curiosity on the one hand, rejection on the other ... then someone taking an interest in one who is 'just looking' ... then, involvement in better things, something worthwhile. ... To me, after many years in the Movement, this typifies Scouting: the before and after involvement."

## "JUST LOOKING"

A small boy — rather dishevelled, hair tousled, a baseball bat, rather the worse for wear, in one hand, a mitt dangling from the other, a ball sticking half in and half out of a torn back pocket — stood watching a group of boys in uniform running back and forth along a creek, picking up stones, bits of shell and driftwood, and filling boxes with all these odds and ends. A man, also in uniform, sat on a rock, looking at the boys' treasures. He was deeply interested in what the boys had to show him and what they had to say.

The young lad's curiosity got the better of him — it wasn't long before he was poking around with some of the boys.

"Hey, who are you?" one of them asked. "You're not one of us."

He mumbled that he was "just looking," stepped back, looked nervously around as if he had done something wrong, then dejectedly scuffed his way toward a clump of trees nearby.

Strong arms caught him, almost swinging him off the ground. Before he could say anything, a kindly voice asked why he was leaving.

"Well, sir, I was interested in what they were doing so I joined them, but I'm not one of them."

The man in the green uniform said, "You could be. They are Wolf Cubs and I am the Cubmaster."

The boy fidgeted with his mitt, tapped the toe of his shoe with his bat and asked, "I can, how?"

The Cubmaster replied, "Let's exchange names, phone numbers and addresses. I'll call your parents, then we can get to know each other better."

## READY FOR BATTLE

*Equipment required: neckerchiefs; round pieces of paper with sticky tape; a long list of questions on items of star work; drinking water and tall mugs.*

Pack arranges itself in a circle. The leader asks questions from the list, starting with any boy and moving in a clockwise direction. If a boy is stumped or gives an incorrect answer, he gets a broken arm (his arm is put in a sling with his neckerchief) and the question moves on.

If the same boy misses when his turn comes around again, he loses an eye (an eye patch is taped over his eye).

If he misses a third time, he goes to hospital (to a leader who gives him a large mug of water to drink). He must drink the water and then can rejoin the circle without any injuries.

Play for 15 to 20 minutes, but keep the pace reasonably fast.

## SEEING-EYE DOG

*Equipment required: brown-paper bags large enough to fit over the boys' heads.*

Sixes will take relay formation. A paper bag is placed over the head of the first boy in each six, which makes him a 'blind man.'

On signal, the boy behind him becomes his seeing-eye dog and guides him, running, through an arrangement of chairs which have been placed in front of the teams.

Continue the game, changing pairs, giving each boy a chance to be both a blind man and a seeing-eye dog.

**This is a race:** winner is the six that finishes first.

These games were contributed by **Valerie Arthur, CM**, Good Shepherd Pack, **Cartierville, Que.**



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### HOG TIE

*Equipment required: three-foot length of rope for each boy.*

An even number of boys is required. Two teams line up opposite each other so that opponents are evenly matched.

Each boy must try to tie his rope around his opponent's legs, joining the ends with a reef knot, at the same time avoiding having his own legs tied.

Vary by using other knots.

This teaches boys how to tie knots under difficulties.

### CHARIOT RACE

*Equipment required: staves or light poles (six per patrol), lashing ropes.*

Each patrol must build a chariot in the form of a trestle.

Points will be awarded for speed and correctness of lashings.

When all chariots are completed, one Scout from each patrol will mount as a rider and the rest of the patrol act as horses.

Patrols then race around a given course.

We thank *The Victorian Scout*,  
Australia, for these games.

In the excitement of the moment the boy started to run off, stopped, made a half turn and yelled, "Thanks."

Time passed — a dad and a mother found themselves a part of Scouting and one small boy found himself to be "one of them" and involved in the adventurous world of Cubbing because he was "just looking."

— Contributed by **Iris Notley**  
A.D.C. Training  
Capilano District  
North Vancouver, B.C.

### WHERE DOES THE LIGHT OF A CANDLE GO?

A child looked up with his earnest eyes.  
"Where does the light of a candle go  
When I blow it out?" And not being wise,  
I could only answer, "I do not know."

"It was so little and bright," he said,  
"And now it's so little and lost." And I,  
Turning and tucking him into bed,  
As puzzled as he, could not reply.

"So little and bright — so little and lost."  
Over and over the brief words came.  
A moment ago a candle tossed  
Here in this room its vital flame.

Where is it now? And where are we  
When life is blown out by the casement wind?  
Nothing is lost — it cannot be —  
Our souls will be flames, released and  
thinned.

Passing their swift way through the air,  
Climbing the chasms, cleaving the night,  
To be cupped by the hand of God somewhere,  
And steadied by Him for eternal light.

— Author Unknown



# "Baden-Powell House Is Prepared for You!"

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