

30-31

THE CANADIAN

AUGUST/SEPTEMBER 1975

# leader





## Imagine what a salesman with his talent can do with a product like this.

When it comes to fund-raising, he's a natural salesman. With his charm and personality, he can sell just about anything. Just think what he could do with a product that's actually in demand. Lightbulbs are always in demand.

And Sylvania's "Thank You" lightbulb packs are specifically designed for fund-raising. Each attractively designed carrying case holds 36 three-pack sleeves containing two-100 watt and one-60 watt bulb. These are the most popular wattages and can sell very profitably for about \$1 per sleeve.

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It's a very good deal, and a fairly good deed.

### Fund-raising for a brighter tomorrow.







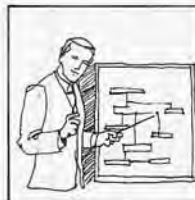
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## SUPPLY SERVICES



## NEWS



# THE CANADIAN leader

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JAMES F. MACKIE, Editor

VELMA CARTER, Assistant Editor

MICHEL PLANT, Editorial and Advertising



### COVER

Rapelling, Metric and Operation Amigo combine to give us our attractive cover but represent only three of our major stories. For an exciting and worthwhile Halloween, pick up a few tips from The Haunted Cellar, on page 6; if you're thinking about buying a new sleeping bag, turn to page 12 and for all the pack Scouters, news of their new leaders' handbook can be found on page 28.

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The 1975/76 edition of **Supply Services** catalogue is now being distributed by Scout councils. We ask all leaders to make sure that every member of their section receives a copy — please enquire at your Scout office.

This will be the first catalogue to include **Beaver** items (attractively illustrated on pg. 3). With the exception of badges, all Beaver items will now be available through official dealers, including Scout shops and Scout offices.

A new gift item, the **Axe and Log Mug** and two new award items, the **Medallion Plaques** and **Appreciation Scroll** also appear in the catalogue.

Two new books, **The Cub Leaders' Handbook** and the **Scout Leaders' Handbook** provide complete details of all aspects of the respective programs — in 3-ring, loose leaf style which will allow continuous up-dating — a **must** for all Cub and Scout leaders.

Scout shops are becoming increasingly popular to boys, leaders and parents — there are now 19 council Scout shops listed in the catalogue.

The following offices are now recognized as Scout shops: Saskatchewan — Regina Region; Ontario — Hamilton District; Ontario — Greater Toronto Region.

**Jack Fraser Stores** in Kitchener and Oakville are closing their boys' wear departments and will no longer operate Scout departments.

Cash's Canada Labels Ltd. who supply shoulder tapes to many groups have moved to 2120 Cabot St., Montreal 205, Quebec.

During the period May 28 to June 28 of this year I visited the five Operation Amigo countries — Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela. This abbreviated report is intended to let you know how the project is going. To cover the entire trip would take far more space than the editor can make available.

The suggestion to visit and assess the progress of Operation Amigo came from the Project Officer at the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) — our major partner in financing the project. An enthusiastic response was received from those to be visited as well as from our own International Relations Committee. Travel and accommodation costs were funded by the Non-Government Organization Division (N.G.O.) of CIDA with my staff time being accepted as Scouting's contribution.

For the benefit of new readers, perhaps it would be well to restate what Operation Amigo is about. In cooperation with the Interamerican Scout Committee, Canadian Scouting has undertaken to finance the salary and travel costs for a professional worker based in Bogota, Colombia and serving Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela. Salary only is provided for a second professional based in Peru but also serving Bolivia. Both parts of the projects have a time frame of four years — 1973 to 1976. Regional Executive Commissioner of the Interamerican Region Boris Ricci is responsible for the management of the project and is our communication link with the five countries.

The objectives of the program reflect the objectives of Scouting generally in the Interamerican Region:

- To provide opportunities for youth in the countries to participate in useful out-of-school education, vocational and recreational activities.
- To provide leadership and guidance in the design and use of community development activities within the programs of Scouting related to the needs of each country.
- To increase the number of youth served by Scouting, with special attention to rural and underprivileged areas.
- To assist the five countries to develop and carry out their development plans to ensure that they will have the resources to make them more self-sufficient by the end of the project.

Funds required to finance the project over the four years total \$80,400. The N.G.O. Division of CIDA is providing slightly more than half of this amount. Canadian Scouting must raise the balance through the Canadian Scout Brotherhood Fund and contributions from Canadian business firms.

The visit began with three days in San Jose, Costa Rica at the Interamerican Regional office. In addition to being briefed, I was able to discuss with Boris Ricci and his staff many aspects of the challenges facing Scouting in the South American, Central American and Caribbean countries. Believe me, they are formidable as I was soon to see. Hardly any Scout groups possess the things that most Canadian groups take for granted as usual requirements — books, games material, camping equipment, tents. And yet, the boys and leaders I met were carrying out their Scouting with a joy and zest that was heartwarming and infectious.

In all five countries, arrangements had been made for me to meet Cubs, Scouts, Rovers, Scouters, training teams, council members and commissioner staffs at all levels. In short, a true cross-section of Scouting. In Peru and Ecuador, my program included courtesy calls on local, provincial and national government leaders. The ultimate was a 15 minute audience with the President of the Republic of Ecuador in the Presidential Palace. All these political leaders showed, what I judged to be, genuine interest in Scouting and, more especially, its involvement in community development activities. Community development is a major emphasis in Scouting in Latin America just as it is in most of the developing countries of the world. It seems to be a natural extension of the good turn on a bigger and more critical scale.

The greetings and hospitality shown me everywhere were enthusiastic and most generous. I was emphatically asked by group after group to convey their fraternal greetings to their brother Scouts in Canada. This I am happy to do and ask you to share them with your boys.

Here in capsule form is the Operation Amigo situation as I perceived it.

#### Venezuela

Scouting in Venezuela is extremely well organized with volunteer leaders and professional staff of the highest calibre. The commissioner staff and training team are comprised of competent, dedicated Scouters. The country itself seems to be bursting with energy and is rapidly developing its many resources.

The involvement of Venezuela in Operation Amigo to date has been marginal. Because of their advanced self-sufficiency it will probably continue to be so. In fact, Venezuela Scouting has given and will continue to give assistance to some of its neighbours, especially in the fields of adult leader training and fund raising.





Scouts and Cubs of Daule, Ecuador participate in a community development tree planting project. Left — Absalon Guevara, president of Guayas Scout Council and their Canadian visitor assist.



### Colombia

After getting off to a flying start, Operation Amigo ran into a severe setback immediately following the III Pan American Jamboree held in Bogota during January 1974. The Jamboree encountered serious financial difficulties resulting in a sizable debt which the present national leaders are trying to eliminate.

Under the leadership of recently elected Chief Scout Pedro Felipe Hoyos, Colombia Scouting is energetically engaged in rebuilding a strong effective National Council. This is essential if the Scout regions in the country are to receive the services they need. Through project executive, Jaime Escobar, Operation Amigo will play a key role in this rebuilding process.

Accompanied by Chief Scout Hoyos and Jaime Escobar, I followed a whirlwind program of visits to big cities, smaller centres and rural communities. These included Bogota, Medellin, Pereira, Cali, Boyaca, La Florida and Santa Rosa. In most places I was able to meet with Scout troops and to participate in their programs. Scouting in the regions is in good shape and most local councils have sound plans for increasing the membership, raising funds, leader training, community development and developing their camping programs.

### Ecuador

Most of my time here was spent in Guayaquil in the Province of Guayas. From Guayaquil I visited small-

er centre of Milagro, Daule and Salinas. The reception in Milagro was wonderful. A huge campfire had been built by the Scouts in the centre of the town square. It seemed that the whole town had turned out to stand or sit around the fire, dance and sing songs. When Latin Americans dance, they do it with whole-hearted enthusiasm. Their happiness radiates from their eyes and is beautiful to experience.

In Daule, I took part in a tree planting project along the bank of a river and I told them about our Trees for Canada program. It was a touching experience to see these young Cubs and Scouts carefully planting trees in the middle of extreme poverty conditions. This was their contribution to the development of their community.

As in Colombia, Scouting in Ecuador is making good progress in the provinces and localities. The National Council has undergone some sweeping changes in its membership and is also in a rebuilding process. I was able to spend one evening in Quito, the capital, with the newly-formed National Council to hear their plans for the future development of Scouting in the country. Here again, Operation Amigo can be of great help in the area of adult leader training. The National Council will meet soon with Regional Executive Commissioner Boris Ricci to set out a concrete course of action for the months ahead.

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(Continued on page 39)



L-R Leoncio Jimenez, Daniel Tagata (Peru's Chief Executive Commissioner) Luisa Garcia, Boris Ricci and Jose Fernandez outside the National Scout Office in Lima.



A left handshake from the La Florida Troop, near Pereira, Colombia to their brother Scouts in Canada. Colombia Chief Scout Pedro Felipe Hoyos (back row), Risaralda Region Chief Scout Alberto Salazar (right).

# HAUNTED CELLAR:

By David Goss

In ancient times, the Celtic people feared the night of October 31 more than any other night of the year. Their superstitions led them to believe that witches, ghosts and goblins were up to their 'devilish best' that night.

Today, the dread of Halloween is still real; but not because we believe in creatures of the dark. Our creatures are more tangible — they come in all shapes and sizes, and sadly enough, are using ancient tradition to wreak havoc in our communities.

Scouting can help make Halloween safer by getting little goblins off the streets while still allowing them the fun of dressing-up and spooking.

Here is a plan we follow in our group which provides an interesting craft project for the Scouts and fun for other boys and girls.

We call it the **Haunted Cellar** — based on the side-show idea you often see at fairgrounds.

You will need at least 15 enthusiastic Scouts, a meeting hall with an upper room and a basement, and permission to use the facility on October 31.

Preparations begin a month before Halloween. Issue the craft instructions necessary for each Scout to complete a papier mâché mask and one other project.

The other projects are simple to make — juice can haunTERS, jumpin' jack o' lanterns, paper plate lights and bottle haunTERS.

All projects should be completed and brought to a troop meeting two weeks before Halloween, to be checked. It is important for the leaders to make sure the eye holes in the masks allow good visibility, and

that any projects using candles for illumination are safe. Once checked, the crafts are stored until needed. Finish the meeting by preparing your advertising campaign. Posters supplying the important details, such as date, place and time must be made. Distribute them to community stores, recreation centres, schools — anywhere likely Halloween spooks will gather.

Whether you decide to charge an admission fee or not, is up to you. A charge gives you control over who can enter. The money can be used for prizes and treats — a necessary part of any Halloween gathering. We have done it both ways and a nominal charge never seemed to discourage participants.

A few nights prior to Halloween, get your Scouts together to prepare the Haunted Cellar. The best arrangement is a cellar with an entrance on one side, and an exit on the opposite side. However, any arrangement will work, providing you can separate the entrance from the exit in some distinct way.

In designing your Haunted Cellar, think back to the House of Horrors you have visited at fairgrounds. The construction of this amusement guides you along a certain path — safely — past many obstacles. Duplicate this in your cellar by making a route using tables as solid barriers. This ensures that a child passing through the room must follow a distinct route. Disguise tables with sacks, scrap cloth, canvas or any other material that will darken the area.

Arrange the projects your Scouts have made on the table and in darkened corners to give the room a spooky atmosphere. Hang your jumpin' jack o' lanterns from the ceiling. On the floor, between the tables, place objects that will make walking difficult **but not dangerous** — wooden boxes, planks, foil wrap, air mattresses, canvas scraps.

From the ceiling hang extra papier mâché masks, some strips of plastic and old sheeting strips which have been soaked in water. You can add eerie spiderwebs made of crêpe paper and hang them from the ceiling, or tombstones made from white shelf paper and stick them to the walls.

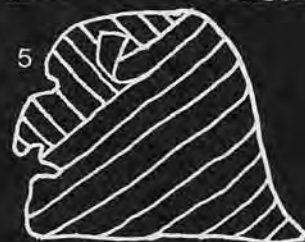
After lighting all the candles in the haunTERS, turn out the other lights, and check the course layout to ensure that it is safe. There should be just enough light to safely navigate the obstacles, while keeping an eerie and mysterious atmosphere.

Halloween night, activities should begin with costume judging. After the prizes are awarded, begin the cartoon show. During the cartoons, arrange for a few children at a time to go downstairs to visit your Haunted Cellar.





Down in the darkened basement, the Scouts are masked, and in their hiding places making spooky noises. The children come to the cellar door and knock loudly. Let them in one or two at a time. Have the 'chief spook' greet them just inside the door. He shakes their hand with a rubber glove dipped in ice cold water and sends them on their way. They reach the first obstacle, perhaps a plank which gradually rises until it is six inches from the ground. Here the child is helped off the plank by a Scout, whose gloved hand is a mess of fur and wax mixture. Further along he is helped over the boxes and later another Scout, dressed as a ghost, jumps out of a dark corner at him. As he passes along the course, spooks keep helping and haunting him. They guide him as he bumps into rocks, spiderwebs, goes through the wet sheeting strips, walks over crumpled foil, steps on bouncy air mattresses, until he comes to the far end of the room. Here he is helped up the dark stairs and back into the original room, to enjoy (with a sigh of relief) more cartoons.



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Children like to be scared — but some children beginning the journey will be unable to complete it due to real fear. Have a few senior Scouts or adults present to lead these children out safely and quickly. Quietly reassure them that the show is all in fun and if necessary, turn on the lights to prove it. Always have someone on the master light switch so the lights can be turned on quickly in case of a fall. While we have never had an accident in the several occasions we have sponsored the event, it is a possibility which you must be prepared for.

This program can easily be modified to become a regular fall activity that the troop can sponsor for the Cub pack.

No matter which way you choose to use this idea, you will make your community a little safer this Halloween, and many parents will no longer worry about their children's safety on Halloween night.

#### PAPIER MÂCHÉ HALLOWEEN MASK

1. Make a chicken wire enclosure to fit completely over your head. Mark the location of your eyes and mouth with masking tape.

2. Add crumpled newsprint to build up a forehead, nose and chin. Fasten with tape. Depress and cut chicken wire in mouth area. Make sure your eyes and mask eyes are level.

3. Begin adding 2-inch strips of torn newsprint which have been well soaked in water. Try to keep the strips even. Brush on a glue solution made by mixing one part wallpaper paste with 10 parts of water.

4. Add a second layer of torn newsprint, brushing each strip with paste before laying it. These strips are placed at right angles to the first layer.

5. Add a third layer using the same method. Continue until all chicken wire is covered.

6. Tear up some of your soaked strips adding water and paste to make it mushy. Add this to your mask to make bumps, warts, scars and to help set the styrofoam teeth. Set your work aside to dry for one week.

7. Add rope or old mop strands for hair by punching holes and pushing strands through, tying inside head. Punch eye holes — then paint with poster paints.

8. Front view of completed mask.

#### JUICE CAN HAUNTER

1. Fill a 48 oz. juice can with water and freeze it.  
2. When frozen, punch a jack o'lantern or spook

design in the can with a nail and hammer.

3. Drop the ice out and let dry.

4. Spray or paint it black. Add a hanging wire. Place a candle inside to light up the holes.

#### BOTTLE HAUNTER

1. Paint juice or jam bottles a solid colour with airplane paints. Let dry.

2. Scratch or paint Halloween face designs.

3. Use construction paper, dyed rope, or pipe cleaners for hair and moustaches.

4. Add a candle to make these haunters glow.

#### JUMPIN' JACK O' LANTERN

1. Make the head from a No. 1 grocery bag, cut lengthwise. (Using pinking shears to make all cuts.)

2. Using the rest of the bag and other scrap paper, join paper with tape to form a body with arms and legs.

3. Paint 'him' black and add teeth in white on one side.

Look for more easy-to-make Halloween crafts — like scarecrows, foil face masks and paper plate lights in the October issue!

DAVID GOSS is troop Scouter of St. George's 21st Troop, Saint John, New Brunswick.

# METRIC UTTERINGS

By Charles Stafford

## SOME FACTS ABOUT THE METRIC SYSTEM

The metric system has many virtues, not least of which is its decimal nature. To convert from a smaller to a larger unit of measure or visa versa, it is necessary only to divide or multiply by ten, one hundred, one thousand and so on.

### Style Usage

Only the symbols of the three highest prefixes *tera*, *giga* and *mega* are written with upper case letters, all other prefixes must be lower case.

- Only one prefix can be used at a time.
- The plural 's' is never used with metric symbols.
- Metric symbols are always written **without** periods.

Symbols may be raised to a power, but abbreviations followed by a period cannot.

Square and cubic measure units of area and volume must be written with the exponent <sup>2</sup> and <sup>3</sup> respectively: m<sup>2</sup> square metres, km<sup>2</sup> square kilometres, m<sup>3</sup> cubic metres, cm<sup>3</sup> cubic centimetres, (cc is incorrect).

There must always be a space between the numerical value and the symbol of the unit. The exception is in temperature °C where no spaces are left.

If a numerical value is less than one, a zero must precede the decimal marker, e.g. 0.5 instead of .5.

The thousands marker: Groups of three digits before or after the decimal marker should be separated by a space, not a comma. Thus: 26 000 or 0.000 000 2.

## THINGS TO DO

### Make a Metricube

See and feel some metric measurements to help them become a part of you.

A metricube is a cube 10 centimetres by 10 centimetres by 10 centimetres.

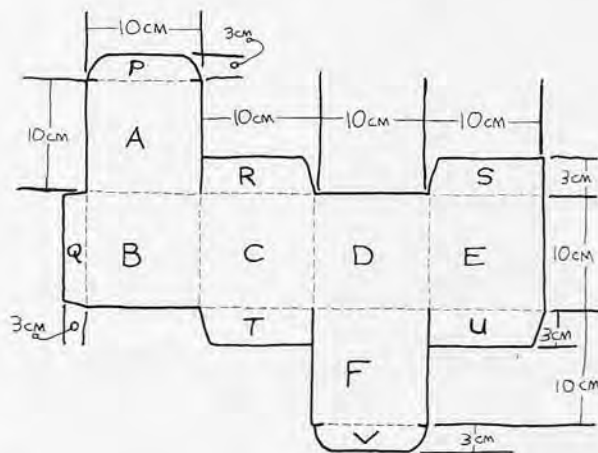
- Each face is 100 cm<sup>2</sup> (square centimetres)
- Its volume is 1 000 cm<sup>3</sup> (cubic centimetres)
- 1 000 cm<sup>3</sup> is the space occupied by 1 litre (l)
- 1 000 cm<sup>3</sup> or 1 l of water weighs 1 kilogram or 1 000 grams (g)

• Thus, 1 cm<sup>3</sup> is 1 millilitre (ml) and weighs 1 g. See how simply it all relates together.

Just in case there's a scientist around, perhaps we should explain that to be exact, 1 000 cm<sup>3</sup> will contain exactly 1 litre of water weighing exactly 1 kilogram at 4°C.

- Make a metricube (see illustration) and see how large a litre is.
- Seal the cube and fill it with water and **feel** how much a kilogram is.
- Discover how many mugs of cocoa you can get from 5 litres.
- How many servings of baked beans would you get from 1 litre?
- How much does a litre of baked beans weigh?
- Pour the contents of a 15¢ pop bottle into a metricube (sealed!). How many cubic centimetres or litres is it?

Get the boys to make and illustrate metricubes as shown and hang them in their corners and/or in their bedrooms as a reminder.



Fold on dotted lines, lay card flat and make all folds up, away from the table.

B, C, D, E, F, form the sides by folding inwards on dotted lines. Flap Q is glued inside side E. A makes the top, folding over flaps R & S which are folded into the cube.



**Flap P** is inserted into cube against **side D**. **F** makes the bottom, folding over **flaps T & U**, which are folded into the cube. **Flap V** is inserted into the cube against **side B**. Glue **F** to **flaps T & U** and **flap V** to **side B**.

### A QUIZ

Try this quiz out with your section, and see how they do.

#### THINK METRIC NOW

In each of the following questions choose the answer you think is correct and place a check mark in the space provided.

- A gram is about the weight of:
  - an apple
  - a dime
  - a pineapple
  - not sure
- A metre is about the height of:
  - a door
  - a kitchen counter
  - a chair seat
  - not sure
- Water freezes and boils at:
  - 32°C and 212°C
  - 100°C and 200°C
  - 0°C and 100°C
  - not sure
- A measuring cup would hold about:
  - 2 ml
  - 20 ml
  - 200 ml
  - not sure
- A new born baby weighs about:
  - 3 kg
  - 30 kg
  - 300 kg
  - not sure
- A tall man is about:
  - 20 cm high
  - 200 cm high
  - 2 000 cm high
  - not sure
- Normal body temperature is about:
  - 25°C
  - 37°C
  - 45°C
  - not sure
- A regular size soft drink tin holds about:
  - 1.5 l
  - 1 l
  - 0.3 l
  - not sure
- A litre of water weighs about:
  - 100 g
  - 10 g
  - 1 000 g
  - not sure
- A new lead pencil is about:
  - 50 mm long
  - 100 mm long
  - 200 mm long
  - not sure
- One teaspoon of maple syrup would be about:
  - 0.5 ml
  - 1 ml
  - 5 ml
  - not sure
- A professional football player weighs about:
  - 45 kg
  - 90 kg
  - 180 kg
  - not sure

- A dollar bill is about:
  - 15 cm x 7 cm
  - 20 cm x 10 cm
  - 100 cm x 70 cm
  - not sure
- The thickness of a dime would be about:
  - 0.1 mm
  - 1 mm
  - 5 mm
  - not sure
- The standard of length in the metric system is the:
  - millimetre
  - centimetre
  - decimetre
  - kilometre
  - metre
- The basic temperature scale used in the metric system (SI) from which derived units originate is the:
  - Celsius scale
  - Kelvin scale
  - Fahrenheit scale
  - Centigrade scale

### Answers

- |      |      |       |       |
|------|------|-------|-------|
| 1. b | 5. a | 9. c  | 13. a |
| 2. b | 6. b | 10. c | 14. b |
| 3. c | 7. b | 11. c | 15. e |
| 4. c | 8. c | 12. b | 16. b |

Reproduced by permission of Metric Commission, Ottawa, from "Introduction to the Metric System."

### MOVING TO METRIC

The following target dates for metric conversion in Canada are reprinted from Standard Canada (February 1975), published by the Canadian Standards Association. The dates have emerged from Sector Committee operating within the Metric Commission. Target dates are tentative and subject to change.

#### 1975

April, 1975 Temperature reports to be given in Celsius only.

Fall, 1975

September, 1975

Sugar to be packaged in metric sizes. Precipitation reports (rain in mm, snow in cm) to be given in SI.

#### 1976

Early 1976

Summer, 1976

January 1976

Automobile speedometers to be marked in km, if necessary

The Olympics, to be held in Montreal, will be conducted in metrics.

Newsprint and market pulp to be supplied in SI.

Metric scales in the retail trade will be introduced in three pilot conversion areas.

March, 1976

Prepackaged fresh fruits and vegetable to be sold in SI.

September, 1976

Atmospheric pressure to be given in SI. The shoe industry to convert to SI.

#### 1977

January, 1977

Scales to be converted to SI in the food industry; conversion ends December, 1978.

February, 1977

April, 1977

All grain sales to be conducted in SI. Visibility and wind speeds to be given in km/m and km/h, respectively.

May, 1977

July, 1977

Textile orders to be booked in SI. Construction industry to be converted to SI.

September, 1977

All road signs in Canada to be converted to SI.

**CHARLES STAFFORD** is Executive Director, Program Services, at the National Office.

This story really began two years ago in Kandersteg, Switzerland. There, two Scout troops — one British and one Canadian — forged a link of friendship that resulted in the Canadians visiting London for a week, last February and featured overwhelming British hospitality. The best way to repay the English Scouts was to invite them to our home in Baden, West Germany.

The idea of an exchange was approved at our first group committee meeting in September. The Scouts and Scouters accepted responsibility for organizing the program and invitations were sent across the Channel. The 3rd Molesey Troop accepted and began their plans that would ultimately bring 23 Scouts and three leaders to Klein Canada, Baden, West Germany.

Meanwhile, in Baden, Scouters from the three local Scout troops developed a program that included activities designed to show our guests something of Canadian military life in Europe, Scouting activities typical of our area, plus a Join-in-Jamboree which would include local French and German Scouts, finishing with a tour of the Black Forest area that surrounds our base.

In view of the group's total involvement, Scouts from all three troops were picked as hosts.

Finally, March 28, 1975, the 3rd Molesey Troop arrived — two hours late — due to a last minute rail strike. A reception was held in the Community Services Lounge and the British boys were treated to a meal of cold cuts and potato salad.

Saturday was 'free' to enable the boys and their hosts to get to know each other and to visit sites in the local area.

Sunday morning a church parade was held — from the Scout Hall to the two Base churches. Scouts from both countries took an active part in the services.

Rapelling — going down a cliff with the aid of a nylon rope and snap link — is our Scouting specialty. This was the first time the English troop had had the chance to see rapelling close-up, and thanks to the excellent instruction of our resource trainer Cpl. Wayne Tanner, 3 Mechanized Commando, the boys were soon 'on rapel'. At first, the descents were slow, but soon all were tackling the big face, 70 feet, like real pros. It was an exciting and fun day for everyone.

Tuesday morning featured a look at the diversified military roles on the base. There was a well laid out display of equipment set up by 3 Mechanized Commando — everything from a 9 mm pistol to an Armoured Personnel Carrier (APC). The enthusiasm of the visitors was appreciated by the soldiers who had set up the display on short notice. The Scouts were taken for a ride in the APC as a finale to their visit. Next, it was through the gate and on with the tour of 421 Squadron, where Capt. Don Harrington, our enthusiastic group committee chairman, showed the boys the airfield and the CF104, including a chance to sit at the controls of the plane.

After a short lunch break, it was time to don swim trunks and participate in the first day of a two-day Join-in-Jamboree. A fun relay set the theme for this international Scouting event as Scouts from Britain, France, Germany and Canada gathered in the indoor pool to compete in racing rubber tubes, rafts and a bucking bronco ride. The British team came first, the French, second; the German, third; and the Canadian, fourth. As the German newspaper said, we were "good hosts."

That evening we took the English Scouters out to supper. Imagine Canadian Scouters with their wives,

# British



*English Scout Terry Bridgeman 'on rapel'.*



*British Scout participates in raft relay.*

at a German Gasthaus (restaurant), being entertained by British pub songs. It was quite a night.

We began the second day of the Join-in-Jamboree at eight that morning. Scouts from the four nations were divided into eight patrols containing Scouts from each country. These patrols competed in games of tug-of-war, volleyball, soccer and in the afternoon, a six-kilometre Volkslauf (run). The work of three Venturers — two Canadians and one British — using backpack radios, kept the organizers informed of all activities and enabled on-the-spot problem-solving.

A campfire ended the successful Join-in-Jamboree with hopes of something similar next year.

Thursday we took a bus trip to the Black Forest



# Boys in Baden

By John Baxter



*Riding an Armoured Personnel Carrier.*



*Group Committee Chairman Capt. Don Harrington shows three English Scouts the CF104.*



*Stephen Arnt, 3rd Molesey Troop and Robert Kennelly, his host, at the Black Forest Village near Triberg.*



*One minute to get on board — hockey sticks and all!*

Village, where farm homes are reconstructed in the typical Black Forest fashion, of thatch and wood. This gave the boys a feeling of German rural life. Next was Triberg, village of the Coo-Coo clock and mechanical, music-playing manikins. That evening, 3rd Molesey Troop Scouter, Willy Dell, was presented with two autographed hockey sticks as souvenirs of the game he and his troop saw between the Base team and a visiting team from Massachusetts, U.S.A.

Friday was spent touring Baden-Baden, a city famous since Roman times for its spas and later, gambling casino.

Before we knew it, it was Saturday. Hockey sticks, luggage, handshakes and a few tears — it was time

to say goodbye — with only a minute to board the train. The Scouts of Baden said 'good journey' to their brother Scouts from England.

To Scouters like Ted Rappitta, John Connally, Daryl Dorcus, David Barnard, Marc Geraux and Jurgen Lutze, it had been a great week — but then, they planned it that way.

*A member of the Canadian Armed Forces, JOHN BAXTER has been troop Scouter of the 3rd Black Forest Troop, Baden, West Germany, for the last three years. In August he returned to Canada to take up a new posting at Canadian Forces Base Shearwater, near Dartmouth, N.S.*



# SELECTING A SLEEPING BAG

By Don Swanson  
Director, Camping and Outdoor Activities

It has been said a sleeping bag is the single most important piece of camping equipment. The accuracy of this statement is probably open to debate but one thing is certain — a good night's sleep is essential to ensure enjoyment of a camping trip! And the key to this is your sleeping bag.

A sleeping bag cannot and does not produce warmth. It insulates the body from the air and retains the heat produced by the body. Let's look at the four basic causes of heat loss: radiation, conduction, convection and evaporation.

**Radiation** is the chief cause of heat loss. The head is the prime source and acts as an efficient radiator for the body. For example, at just 4°C the head can lose as much as 50 per cent of the body's heat production.

**Conduction** accounts for small amounts of heat loss. When you stretch out in your sleeping bag, the full length of your body comes into contact with the ground.

**Convection** is probably the most active cause of heat loss. A thin layer of air next to the skin is warmed by the body. If this thin layer of warm air is kept close to the skin, we remain warm. However, if this layer is replaced by cool air, we feel cold.

**Evaporation** results from two sources — perspiration and the insensible or gradual evaporation of water from the skin and lungs. Little can be done to prevent heat loss through insensible evaporation but steps can be taken to reduce perspiration.

With these basic causes of body heat loss in mind, let's take a look at the sleeping bag. A sleeping bag's prime task is to hold or retain a blanket of warm, still air around the person. This is accomplished through a layer of insulation material which traps air in tiny pockets.

A number of insulation materials are used in sleeping bags: goose down, duck down, polyester batting and wool batting. For our purposes we'll just look at the down and polyester filled bags.

## Down Filling

Down is obtained from the undercoating of water fowl and is prized as a sleeping bag filler because of its light weight, excellent insulation quality and its ability to be compressed into a very small space and spring back. Down also *breathes* and thus its major enemy is moisture. The human body gives off about a pint of moisture during sleep. Combine this with a hot muggy day and you'll probably have a

damp sleeping bag. Canoe trips require extra precautions. Wet down loses practically all of its insulation value. And it's also very difficult to dry.

## Synthetic Filling

The main problems of the synthetic fillings for sleeping bags has been its bulk and weight.

One new synthetic filler is worth looking at. DuPont has developed a filler called *Dacron Fiberfill II*, which compacts into small space. For example, using equal amounts of goose down and Dacron Fiberfill II and compressing them with equal pressure, the Dacron bag will compress about 90 per cent as much as down, that is, if the goose down bag stuffs into a 10 inch diameter, a bag of Dacron Fiberfill II will stuff into 11 inches.

Dacron Fiberfill II absorbs less than one per cent moisture when wet. More important, when wet, it maintains its shape and filling uniformity. Down lumps and loses its cohesion when wet, thus losing its insulation value and takes a long time to dry out.

A bag marked fiberfill is not the same as Dacron Fiberfill II.

## Loft

Tests have shown that the thicker the insulation, the warmer the bag. Thickness is called loft. It is measured by fluffing up the sleeping bag, laying it out flat on the floor and measuring from the floor to the top of the bag. Now divide by two (half on top and half under).

Because so many things effect the warmth of a sleeping bag — temperature of the air; amount of wind; sleeping in a tent or out in the open; a person's basic metabolism — it is extremely difficult to predict with any degree of certainty the temperature rating for any sleeping bag. The following table is used by the U.S. military as a **minimum** survival guide and has been converted to Celsius for our purposes.

Temp. °C	4	-1	-7	-11	-18	-22	-29	-34
Insulation thickness (in inches)	1½	1¾	2	2¼	2½	2¾	3	3¼

## Shape

There are four basic shapes in sleeping bags: mummy; semi-mummy; barrel; rectangular.

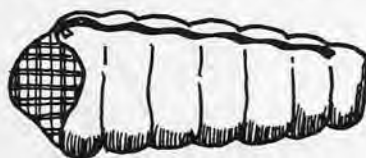
The lightest and warmest bag is the mummy. Its biggest drawback is that many people find it too confining. Try one out and if you find you can't adjust, the semi-mummy may be more suitable.

The rectangular bag is the most common bag. It provides the least warmth in ratio to weight and size.

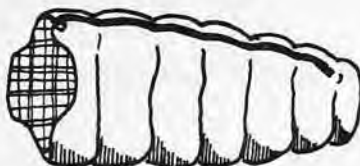


This is caused by the extra space inside the bag which must be warmed by the sleeping person.

Mummy



Semi-mummy



Barrel



Rectangular



### Differential Cut

Many bags are constructed with the inner fabric cut smaller than the outer. This creates a thermos bottle effect and is known as a "differential cut". Theoretically cold spots are avoided as the sleeper moves within the bag. The smaller inside shell prevents the sleeper's body from pressing the inner and outer shell together. This approach is not used on rectangular bags.



### Hoods

For maximum warmth, a sleeping bag should have a hood that can be pulled snug around the head and fastened. Remember the body's radiator? Failure to keep the head and shoulders covered can mean a cold sleepless night.

### Zipper

Ideally you should be able to open your bag for airing. This means a zipper that runs from head to foot. A good arrangement is a zipper which will open from either end. This allows you to open the foot for ventilation. Most quality bags now use some form of nylon zipper. These are lighter, less likely to jam and do not conduct cold.

### Draft Tube

A draft tube is an insulation filled tube which runs the entire length of the zipper. The purpose of the draft tube is to prevent loss of heat through the zipper.

### Fabric

Ripstop nylon is usually used on down-filled bags. Ripstop nylon is a type of nylon fabric with a heavy thread woven into the fabric to prevent tears from running. The density of the threads makes the material down proof. If the material is too porous, down will "leak" out. (Don't be alarmed at the loss of a few feathers).

Sleeping bags with polyester fill don't have the problem of "leaking" insulation. As a result most bags are covered with a nylon taffeta.

### Stitching

Stitching can be one of the best indicators of good workmanship. Straight seams, back stitching to reinforce ends of seams and the way the hard-to-get-at spots were sewn are good indicators of how well the bag has been put together.

In down-filled bags, the stitches should be close together (about ten to the inch). Polyester filled bags don't require stitching quite as close (eight stitches to the inch are recommended).

### Baffles

Baffles are panels or tubes sewn between the inner shell and outer shell of a down-filled sleeping bag. Their purpose is to keep the down evenly distributed around the body. There are five basic approaches:

- Sewn through — this is simply the inner and outer shells stitched together to form tubes. Cold spots occur at the seams.



- Square box — this is a series of vertical baffles sewn between the inner and outer shell to provide square tubes for the down.



- Slant box — the baffles in this approach are slanted. Slant box is more efficient than the square box in preventing the shift of the down.



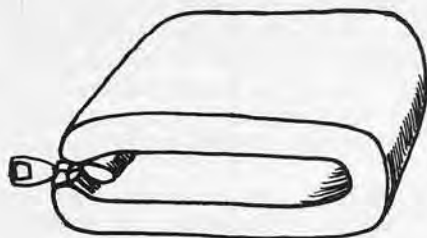
- Overlapping "V" tube — this is a series of small interlocking V-shaped tubes and is the most efficient method but adds extra weight.



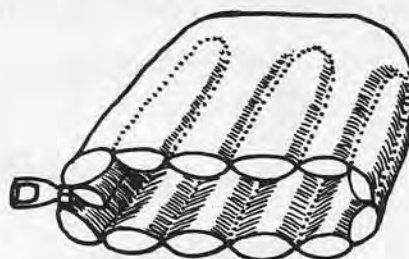
- Laminated — this is basically a double quilted construction. Because it's composed of two sewn-through layers arranged so that they overlap, this approach adds considerable weight.



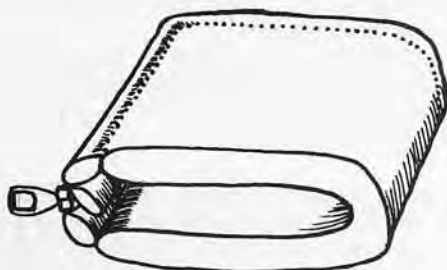
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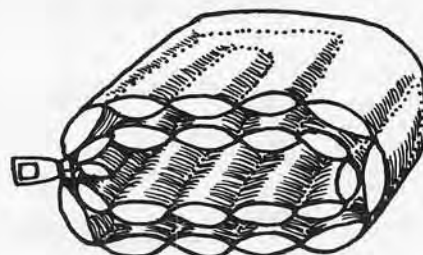
Edge-Stabilized



Sewn-Thru Batts



Edge-Stabilized (Sewn-Thru)



Double-Quilt

In polyester bags, baffles are not required. Polyester comes in rolls of batting. These are cut and sewn between the shell. While it doesn't require baffles, polyester does have to be secured to prevent it curling up into one end of the bag. This is usually accomplished by stitching the edges. The cheapest approach is to sew through. Better bags use two layers of batting and alternate the seams.

#### Foot Space

Better bags have a high spot at the foot to allow room for your feet. The bag manufacturer who has taken the time and effort to do a good construction

job here has put together a good bag.

#### According to need

Buy your bag based on your needs. Do you camp only in the summer? Or mainly spring and fall? Do you do any winter camping? How much?

A bag which is suitable for winter camping is much too warm for summer use. A good three-season bag can be "beefed-up" for winter use. Decide on your needs, then shop. Compare bags, check features, compare prices. Remember — you're not purchasing a sleeping bag in preparation for an assault on Everest. Fit your bag to your needs and your dollars.



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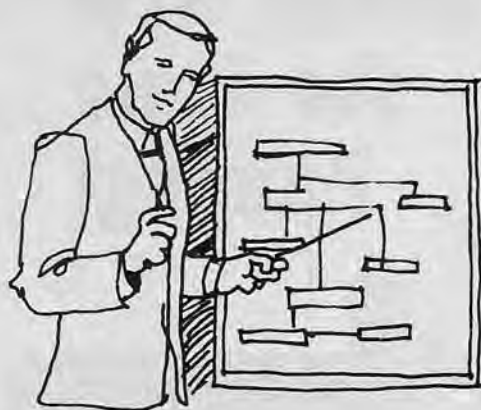
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# Recruit a Rover

## Create a Crew

By Doug Campbell

### Rover Population Declining

For the last ten years the Rover population in Canada has dropped to 2,500 from 6,500 members. With this rate of decline it is evident Rovers must become more active in the area of recruitment. If Rovers feel they have a good program to offer Canadian youth, they must now decide to meet the challenge of extending the Rover program into their communities. This is not an easy task.

How do crews go about recruiting new members? Who does the recruiting and where? This article has some suggestions which can be modified to meet your local needs. But, are Rovers willing to accept the challenge of recruitment to expand their membership?

### When is the best time to recruit?

Anytime is the best time for recruitment. But, because we tend to be a seasonal organization — from September to May — the best time for recruiting is in the fall. Crews should prepare a recruiting plan to start in the fall and carry through until May. Recruitment is not a 'one shot deal', it is a manoeuvre to get new members to start new crews. If your crew makes a commitment to start recruiting it must recognize this responsibility immediately.

### Where do you find recruits?

There are two groups of people we can recruit from: those who are already members of Scouting and those who are not.

One of the best recruiting grounds for Rovers is Venturer companies. Members of a crew could talk to companies and encourage their members to continue Scouting by joining a Rover crew or forming a new crew themselves. Perhaps your crew could invite older Venturers on a group activity to show them what Rovering is all about.

When recruiting new members from outside the organization, there are many places to look. An obvious place is amongst your friends. Other places are schools, colleges, and other youth-oriented areas. Some Rovers work and possibly their friends would be interested in joining.

As a crew exercise try listing persons and places in your community which have recruitment possibilities. Once the crew has decided the area in which they will concentrate, there are several methods to use. The best method is personal contact. People are more likely to join the crew if they are approached on a personal basis.

Other methods include advertising in school newspapers, local radio stations and community news-

papers. Remember, if you want people to join, you must first let them know you exist.

### Sponsor a New Crew

If you have been successful in recruiting many new members, why not sponsor a new crew? This could be a good selling point to older Venturers who may wish to stay together and form their own crew. All your crew must do is help the new crew get started. You would help them find a permanent sponsor, recruit an advisor and aid them in their initial programs and organization. A member of your crew might pick this up as a service project.

### Information Evening

Another good method is to hold an information evening. This can take many forms, but should be informative and fun. Rovering is an exciting program and should be presented as such. The evening should move quickly and cover such areas as programs, uniforms, organization and how to join. Use slides, displays and short, interesting talks. People attending have really one question — *If I join the crew what will we do?* Make sure your meeting answers this question. Your crew may want to combine the information evening with a barbecue or pancake dinner. This would certainly add fun and fellowship to the event.

### Aim for Some Targets

Once your crew decides to become active in recruitment choose targets within their reach. Organize a plan of action and then get going. Too much planning can retard your goal. If every crew in Canada made the following commitments we would increase the number of Rovers substantially.

**Target:** Every Rover now in the crew is to recruit one new member.

**Result:** Rovers in Canada grow to 5,000 from 2,500.

**Target:** Start and sponsor one new crew this year.

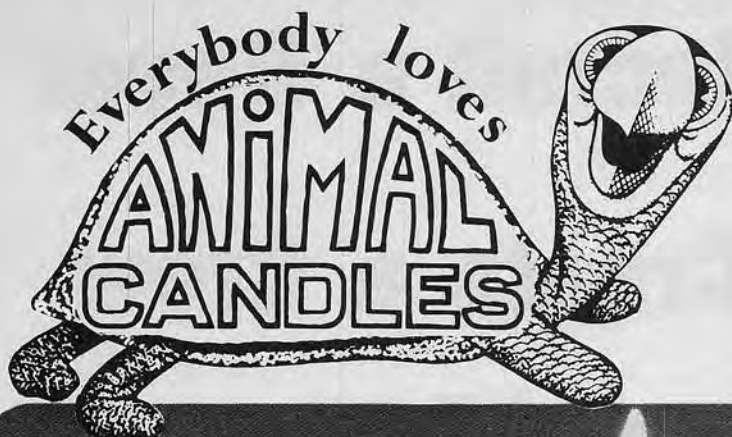
**Result:** Crews increase to 600 from 300.

**Target:** Every crew holds an Information Night for Venturers to explain the Rover program. (In areas where there are a couple of crews get together and put one on.)

**Result:** Possibility of even more new crews to be formed.

### What are you doing?

Are you ready? Get on the bandwagon, think up some ideas and get started. We want to hear from crews who have picked up the challenge. Let us know what targets you have set and how you plan to reach them. If you have already done some recruiting, send us your plan. We will share it with other crews.



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By John Sweet

A year or so ago a distinguished Scouter in Canada told us that one of his constant preoccupations was 'keeping the humdrum out of the weekly troop meeting'.

Yes, indeed. We have all had some experience of that.

For ourselves we are great believers in the tactic of the unexpected (codeword TOTU) to shake things up when dullness threatens. What the troop needs in such a state of emergency is a shock — the ruder the better. Something so off-beat that it upsets the familiar rhythm of the Scout life completely and fills the air with uncertainty, wonder, speculation, conjecture, even alarm.

Let us give you a f'rinstance.

Suppose at next week's troop meeting the program is just falling into its comfortable, boring stride when, out of the golden sunset of the September evening, two dolly-bird Girl Guides, in full regimentals present themselves at the portal, demanding audience of one (named) patrol leader. Suppose, further that the said patrol leader is definitely **not** the Don Juan of the troop, but rather some weed with spectacles and steel braces on his front teeth, who normally never rates a second glance from the women of his own generation when they pass him in the street. Think of the sensation this will create! Glazed with curiosity, the eyes of all present will track the bewildered and embarrassed lad across the room. A brief colloquy will ensue, then in a sort of a trance the patrol leader will drift across to consult the troop Scouter, while the two girls remain demurely in the doorway, well aware that they are being seen to maximum advantage with the light behind them, but modest with it too, of course. The Scouter will be seen listening with pursed lips and furrowed brow to what the patrol leader has to tell him, then will go through the motions of consulting his faithful Scout counsellors before finally nodding assent. The patrol leader will then instruct his boys to gather their belongings and, without so much as a glance at the gaping troop, will lead them across to merge with the young ladies in the doorway and disappear with them in a haze of gold.

Now the truth of the matter may be that the Guides have merely taken it into their heads (or rather had it put there by a Guider-Scouter conspiracy) to lay on a barbecue supper in somebody's back garden and invite one of the Scout patrols to join them, but that, we need hardly tell you, is the least of it. If everyone in the know is sworn to eternal secrecy, speculation will be rife and will even grow rife the longer the secret is kept. In fact, if we want to be serious for a moment (and why not?) the keeping of the secret, **as a matter of personal integrity**, might conceivably prove to be not the least valuable aspect of this light-hearted incident.

Ah! You don't think much of it? 'A bit silly,' you think?



News has just reached us that a gallant patrol leader in the 36th Halifax Troop, Nova Scotia, Canada, recently persuaded someone's 15-year-old sister to disguise herself in Scout rig and turn up at a troop meeting with the tale that she had just come to live in the neighbourhood and would like to transfer her membership from her old troop. The patrol leader and his assistant had given the lass a crash course in pioneering and relevant Scout traditions, such as the use of hand signals for horseshoe formation etc. so that she could acquit herself reasonably well in the troop night program; and so expertly did she perform that all present, not least the visiting district commissioner, were completely foxed. (We are told that the DC even complimented the troop Scouter on acquiring such a fine upstanding recruit!) At the closure the 'new boy' was invited to reveal his true identity. This he did merely by removing his beret and shaking out his hair as only a girl can. Sensation!

(Editor: I can imagine! What next, I wonder!

Sweet: You'd better ask Miss Diane Smith (alias Jimmy Kingston), Patrol Leader Martin Sullivan of the Eagles (who talked her into it) or Allen P. Smith (troop Scouter, who aided and abetted the whole disgraceful episode.)

Editor: What about the DC?

Sweet: I'd keep out of his way if I were you.)



Arising from the above, we have often been told in the friendliest fashion by Scouters that they find some of our so-called 'crazy' suggestions quite amusing but never have time to try them out because they are much too busy with **real** Scouting.

All we can say in reply is that in days gone by it was our own Scoutmaster's concern with 'real' Scouting that made the weekly troop meeting such a confounded bore.

We don't want to push the point, but perhaps it is not without significance that the 36th Halifax, who occasionally find time for diversions of the sort described above, have an average weekly attendance of 37 Scouts out of a total of 42.

One thing is certain. There must be several boys in your troop at this very moment who do not share your passion for first aid, pioneering, nature study, cloud recognition, or indeed any of the other conventional activities of the Scout training program, any more than we, half a century ago, shared John Willie Lawson's taste for flag-wagging, the Schaeffer method of artificial respiration, the Scout-staff-and-its-uses, or the never-ending 'Things All Scouts Should Know' as featured by the page full in our weekly paper *The*

*Scout.* If it wasn't good enough for us then, it certainly is not good enough for the boys of today.

Come! For once in a lifetime, stop trying to improve each shining hour at next week's troop meeting and play it for laughs instead. Perhaps you may find that even some of the craziest ideas are not **just** crazy after all.



'And I may say, Mr. Chairman, that I've got my fellow Scouters behind me heart and soul.'

## CONTROVERSY

We wish to remind the readership that several tenets of Scouting dogma are being challenged at the moment and that further contributions to the debate are invited, especially if they can be supported from personal experience as compared with mere expressions of opinion.

Here they are:

- the apparently unshakable belief in the reef knot as a reliable method of joining ropes of equal thickness (challengers — Eric Franklin and John Sweet)
- the claim that the new high pack rucksack is superior to the bergen type low-loader in all circumstances (challenger — Dave Siddons)
- the belief that sods should be carefully removed from grassland before the fireplace is built in camp, and replaced after use (challenger — an unnamed farmer in England)
- the claim that polypropylene ropes are entirely suitable for use in Scout pioneering (challenger — 'Jib' Lewis)

For ourselves we make no secret of the fact that we consider the reef the most over-publicized, over-rated knot in the book. A trivial knot, suitable only for use with string, tape, bandages, Brownie hair ribbons, and of course the reef points of sails. Definitely not a good knot for tying up parcels. Treacherous in the extreme when subjected to variable strains.

When it comes to the high pack rukker, we have good cause to feel disgruntled, because though unfamiliar with the thing ourselves, we were conned by some editors or other into giving it a subliminal plug as compared with the good old bergen type low-loader in an illustration we'd drawn for one of those not-very-successful Cub Scout quiz books. If we'd known then what we know now — namely, that Dave Siddons would shortly be in danger of drowning in

a snowdrift in the Berwyn Mountains of North Wales, unable for several minutes to find his feet because his centre of gravity had been upset by one of these high pack things — we might not have been so willing to accede to the editorial dictate.

When it comes to creating bald patches for camp fireplaces, our own experience is that the danger of burning the grassroots can be avoided by the simple expedient of taking them up with the sod. This was the rule at the Norfolk International Jamboree in the Royal park at Sandringham House a few years back, when as field commissioner for the time being we had some responsibility in the matter. You can take it from us that a month after the camp you could only tell where the fireplaces had been because the rectangles of glass were so green and fresh-looking by comparison with the trampled turf around them. Admittedly this might not have been the case if cattle had been grazing the park at the time. Cows are notoriously inquisitive, aren't they? Yes, they are. Let us leave it at that. Anyhow, we commissioned a few of the more intelligent, responsible and forward-looking troops in the U.K. to carry out a little field research into this matter during the recent camping season. Their reports are expected hourly.

Finally, how about this? It concerns the suitability of ropes of man-made fibre — particularly the highly-recommended polypropylene for use in Scout pioneering.

'My Scouts,' writes Mr. 'Jib' Lewis of the 4th Melton Mowbray, 'make regular use of the harvester's hitch for hand-straining ropes, but on a recent patrol leader training course we were demonstrating how to make and use the knot with a brand new polypropylene rope and forgot that friction causes heat and melts ropes of artificial fibre. Result, we now have an 80 ft. rope and a 20 ft. rope instead of a nice bridging length of 100 ft. Luckily it was only a demonstration — at ground level.'

You have been warned.

Incidentally, the 4th Melton Mowbray now mask their ropes with short lengths of plastic hose pipe where the "sheave-bight" of the harvester's hitch is formed. For ourselves, we prefer the insertion of a strop of **natural fibre rope** to take the wear and tear in the nip, our understanding being that it is the high friction grip of **polypropylene on polypropylene** that does the damage. Yes, Mr. Lewis?



Forgive us for mentioning such a dull subject, but our impression is that the so-called 'discovery' method in primary education is now so popular with the avant-garde that it is in danger of becoming almost totally discredited.

Splendid! Perhaps this would be as good a time as any to start using it again ourselves. After all, the technique of 'learning by doing' and 'finding out for oneself' was pioneered by B.-P. in the first place, and so long as we don't make the idiotic mistake of using it to the exclusion of all other teaching methods, all will be well.

What we are proposing, however, is a modified version of the old method. The idea will be to pose the problem, and, at the same time, help the boys to solve it quickly by putting on display all the necessary equipment. This will enable even the thickest non-genius in the troop to arrive with self-flattering speed at the correct solution. Excellent for morale,



even if it is a little suspect as a test of mere intelligence.

Here are a few random ideas. You will see that some of them are illustrated in the worksheet, but we need hardly say that you aren't supposed to show this to the students until they've had a go at it themselves.

Try it at your next patrol leaders' meeting. At the end of the meeting, place before them a sheet of paper mounted on a drawing board, a coin of the realm (returnable), a blob of modelling clay, a pencil with a sharp point and a pair of compasses, and ask them to tell you in full detail — *and at what time of day* — they would set up an improvised apparatus to find true north by the sun.

You could also lay out an ordinary 12-inch ruler, a length of fine twine, a small curtain ring, and a half-inch nut and invite them to 're-invent' a crude theodolite to determine the relative elevation of a given point on the opposite side of the valley in mountainous country.

Another idea would be to provide them with the use of a portable typewriter, a few sheets of paper, a match and a candle, and challenge them to produce a readable carbon copy of the Scout Promise — without the use of ordinary commercial carbon paper. (Note: We have just scored a brilliant personal success with this one and, with the price of carbon paper in mind, are thinking of going into business.)

Suggestions for other ways of applying this new educational technique to Scout training will be more than welcome.



'Ever since our Assistant District Commissioner was elected President of the Women's Institute my Cubs have complained that their Mums are playing *their* games!'

## PERSONAL

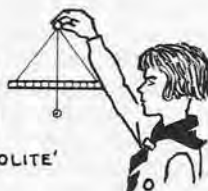
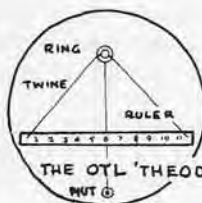
Very many thanks to all the good, kind people who remembered our birthday this year and sent us greetings from near and far. What fun it all is to be sure. Your letters, cards, poems, cartoons, and 'phone calls put a sparkle on the day that will never fade. Now we must all look forward, must we not, to the 29th of March *next* year? Yes, indeed. It is never too late to start filling up that page called 'Forthcoming Events' in the back of your diary.

(Editor: Honestly! I don't know how you have the nerve . . .)

Sweet: Nonsense! Think of the pleasure it gives so many nice people — this cheerful bunch from Deep River in Canada, for instance, or the Fringe Element of the Cambridge University Scout and Guide Club to send affectionate messages to an imaginary creature who exists only in the golden sunshine of their own imagination.

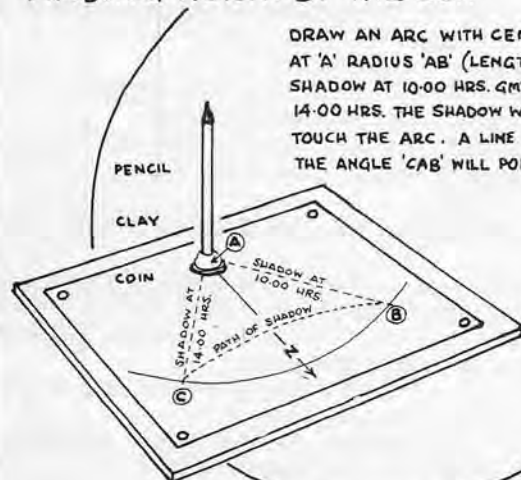
Editor: Ah, well, if you put it like that . . . Carry on.)

## SURVEYING



TO ESTIMATE DEPTH, COUNT THE NUMBER OF SECONDS TILL THE STONE STRIKES THE BOTTOM, SQUARE IT, MULTIPLY BY 16 AND CALL IT FEET

## FINDING NORTH BY THE SUN



DRAW AN ARC WITH CENTRE AT 'A' RADIUS 'AB' (LENGTH OF SHADOW AT 10:00 HRS. GMT. AT 14:00 HRS. THE SHADOW WILL AGAIN TOUCH THE ARC. A LINE BISECTING THE ANGLE 'CAB' WILL POINT NORTH



## SUPERMAN

THIS STUNT IS A PROJECTION OF THE PRINCIPLE OF KUNG FU, JIU JITSU AND OTHER ORIENTAL SPORTS IN WHICH EXTERNAL FORCES ARE USED TO CANCEL EACH OTHER OUT. 'SUPERMAN' STANDS WITH LEGS APART AND HOLDS THE KNEES OF THE 'RIDER' WHO SHOULD SIT WELL BACK. THE THIRD MAN PLACES THE BACK OF EACH KNEE ACROSS THE RIDER'S ANKLES AND SITS WELL DOWN BETWEEN HIS LEGS. THE TWO PASSENGERS THEN RAISE THEIR ARMS SIDEWAYS AND SUPERMAN CANTERS ROUND THE ARENA

# The Cub Leaders' Handbook



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By R. J. Roberts

For those of you who are regular readers and remember last year's August/September issue, there was an article called *Books for the Wolf Cub Program*.

It was with some hesitation at that time that I promised a new publication for pack Scouters to replace the existing Pack Scouter Series and indicated that it would be available in September of 1975.

Well, surprise — the new book called *The Cub Leaders' Handbook* is ready and should be on your Scout dealers' shelves right now.

Writing a handbook is no easy task. It is one that takes time, of course, but more important it takes the effort, of a lot of people. I'm not really talking about the actual printing of the book or the art work or the editing, but rather about the very basic work of researching and writing the contents so that it will appeal to the readers across Canada.

To make this happen, the National Wolf Cub Subcommittee, through the various provincial councils, was able to set up task groups in a number of areas of Canada. These task groups undertook to prepare material, either completely original or from the pages of other Scouting publications, training course handouts, local publications and, in fact, any other source that would lend itself to be used for the benefit of

pack Scouters who would read the new book.

To begin with, an outline of what a new book should contain was prepared. This consisted of suggested chapter headings and tentative chapter content. This was sent out to the task groups to review and some changes were made in accordance with the recommendation of the task group members.

The next step was to ask each task group to undertake the writing of material for three of the chapters, together with a general review of the other chapters.

By doing it this way, we were able to have every chapter looked at in general by every task group and in depth by at least three task groups. The advantage to this approach is that in the final analysis the contents of each chapter is a consensus of ideas of people across the country.

The task groups worked diligently on this project spending hours in small group meetings, gathering reams of information and writing pages of material for consideration by the National Wolf Cub Subcommittee.

With this completed each task group sent in the results of their labour. The subcommittee, who had also been working on some of the chapters, then went about gathering all this material together, weeding out duplication, reviewing every idea and suggestion and finally, producing a draft handbook.

Once the draft was completed, it was sent out to the task groups for them to review. The intention was to see that all the work they had done was correctly interpreted, appeared as they felt it should, was in the appropriate order and would be of use and value to the many pack Scouters who would eventually purchase the book and use it to operate Cub packs across the country.

With the review period completed, the task group returned their corrected copies and once again the National Subcommittee amended the draft in accordance with the latest task group recommendations.

The art work was inserted, a cover was designed, the editor took over correcting spelling, punctuation, and style, and finally, it went to the printer. Over a year's work was finished with a great sigh of relief for a job well done.

As I said, a lot of people made this publication possible and to simply say 'thank you' seems a little inadequate, but thanks are deserving for a tremendous job completed.

It seems fitting that you should know who these people are, so we have decided to list the names and locations of those who helped out:

**Newfoundland:** Mr. Gary Green

**Nova Scotia:** Mr. Jim Sharp, Mrs. Mary Edwards, Mrs. Luetta Lockhart, Mrs. Loretta Piper

**New Brunswick:** Mr. D. T. Buckley, Mr. Jack Brown, Mr. George Totton, Miss Irene Weaver, Mr. Andrew Wylie

**Quebec:** Mr. Paul Williams, Ms. Ginette Aube, Mr. Ken Batt

**Ontario (Windsor)** — Miss Edith Davy, Miss Yvonne Eberle, Mrs. Florence Laing, Miss Sharon Girling, Mr. Art Hemstreet, Mr. Alex Merindle, Mr. Tom Payne, Mr. Frank McGuigan

**(Toronto)** — Mr. Bill Henderson, Mr. Brian Templeton, Mrs. Yvonne Marshall

**(South Lake Simcoe)** — Mrs. Isobel Ashbridge, Mr. and Mrs. David Clegg

**Alberta:** Miss Yvette Gourdinne, Mrs. Doreen Buckton, Miss Val Foreman, Mrs. Janet Denis, Mr. Gary Dorigatti, Mr. Cec Underhill, Mr. Jack Alexander



**British Columbia: (Fraser Valley)** — Mr. Lyle McManus, Mrs. Peggy Booth, Mr. Alex McKay, Mrs. Pat Bell (*Radium Hot Springs*) — Mrs. Myrna Cleverley, Mrs. Dolly Cleverley, Mr. Andy Hill, Mr. Don Cleverley (*Vancouver-Coast*) — Mr. John Hurley, Helen and Ralph Brown, Lloyd Bygrave, Beverly Cooper, Alex Maddon

The people above have varied backgrounds. The majority work actively with Cub packs, some are service team members and two are members of the executive staff.

Thanks must also go to some of the members of the National Program Committee and the National Headquarters staff who read and commented on the final copy and of course to that untiring group of people from the National Wolf Cub Subcommittee who put it all together: Mrs. Barbara Hannah, Mrs. Elizabeth Daniels, Mrs. Thelma Brister, Mrs. Anne Leith, Mr. Arnel Pattemore, and Mr. Tom Davidson — all from the Niagara Falls-St. Catharines area of Ontario.

And what of the book? It's called *The Cub Leaders' Handbook* and it contains about three hundred pages 8½" x 11" in size and punched to fit a three ring binder. It is designed this way so that other material clipped from *The Canadian Leader* or picked up at training courses may be added in the appropriate sections and readily accessible for regular use.

The content of the book deals with every (we hope) conceivable aspect of the Wolf Cub Program, beginning with a section on Cubbing — what it is, what it sets out to do, what it's all about and where it fits in the overall objectives of Boy Scouts of Canada.

The story of Lord Baden-Powell follows, then the history of Scouting, then a section on boys — who and what they are and what they seek to get from the Cubbing program. The next section deals with leaders and leadership which includes 'Boys With a Handicap' and 'Health and Safety.'

Pack Organization follows, covering such areas as the pack, the sixes, the sixers and seconds and information on the group council and committees, the district and a list of program aids to serve you.

An extensive section on Program Planning deals with reasons for planning and who does it, together

with numerous suggestions as to how to go about the whole business of planning for a pack.

The jungle atmosphere of Cubbing which has been somewhat neglected in the last few years is dealt with in the next section and, hopefully, in a way that will encourage more use of the jungle theme in appropriate ways.

Next there's Pack Themes, Special Pack Events and Sample Programs, all of which provide a multitude of ideas for programs in the pack, on which you can build.

The matter of Pack Discipline follows, then Ceremonies, covering all the major ones used in Cubbing. Sections on Star Work, Badges, Games, Handicrafts, Music, Acting, Camping, Outdoors and Storytelling cover the elements of the Cub program and are intended to show how each of these areas contribute to a well-rounded program for boys of Cub age.

The spiritual side of Cubbing is handled with a number of ideas and suggestions as to how duty to God can become an everyday occurrence rather than a once-a-year event.

Finally, a section on Aids and Resources offers a general look at what is available and how to make the most of it in your pack.

That's a brief preview of the major sections of the book; naturally much more is to be found which will be of value to the reader.

I set out to thank the many people who contributed to the completion of this publication. Some of you, I am sure, will know some of the people I have named and will, I hope, share your thoughts about the book with them.

For those areas of Cubbing which you feel we have overlooked, or dealt with too lightly, we hope to hear from you. Your ideas and suggestions can form the basis of articles for this magazine which, when published, may be pulled out and inserted into your Handbook, thus improving, expanding and keeping it up-to-date.

Asking you to respond is not a superficial gesture — we really mean it. Let us have your views. Thanking those who helped is not a superficial gesture either — they all did a magnificent job and Scouting is richer for it.

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MANUFACTURERS AND DESIGNERS OF FINE SWISS EMBROIDERED CRESTS & EMBLEMS

By Donald L. Judd

This month we take a look at group committees' responsibilities and in particular, how the 85th fulfills its responsibility "to secure and recommend Scouters for appointment."

# from the 85<sup>th</sup>

One book that every group committee chairman should have on hand for reference is *By-Laws, Policies and Procedures* — Boy Scouts of Canada (Supply Services catalogue no. 20-475) which is available from your local distributor for 65¢.

The rules and regulations of Canadian Scouting are amended occasionally and it is a good idea to keep up-to-date on the changes in policy and procedures in the operation of the group.

Of particular interest to the group committee chairman is the section on "Guidelines for Section and Group Committee Work." Here, for example, one finds that the group committee is "to assume responsibility for all property." Assuming that the entire group operation is financially self-sufficient, that statement means that if, during the game of *British Bulldog* in the Cub meeting room, a fist is put through the wall, it is the group's responsibility to pay for the repairs. This might raise the question about the sponsor's responsibilities. These are not specifically laid out, but those of the group committee are, so let's have a look at a few of them.

The group committee is charged with operating the Scouting program on behalf of the sponsor. A charter is granted by councils to a sponsoring institution, or in some cases directly to a section/group committee. In the event that a section (or group if more than one section is involved) disbands, the charter is supposed to be returned to the council along with all the

material and financial assets (tents, records, money, etc.) by the sponsor. By associating its name with the group, the sponsor is allowed to restrict membership to boys whose families are identified with the sponsor. For example, a church sponsored group may restrict membership to church members.

There's a lot more in the book, including a reminder that an annual report must be submitted to the council office. This report is to cover the activities and financial status of the group.

One of the continuing challenges facing a group committee chairman is to somehow minimize the 'we/they' attitude between leaders and the rest of the committee.

One way to do this is to try to keep your retired leaders working on the group committee. At the *Spring '75 Scouting Conference* held this year for the National Capital and St. Lawrence Regions in Smith's Falls, Ontario, I sat in on a session on 'Group Committee Operations'. Of the 16 people in the room, only one other person and myself were in uniform. Formal introductions were not made, but it was obvious that all others were members of group committees and a good proportion were chairpersons. I became very conscious of the 'we/they' attitude. I think a reasonable conclusion was reached — the need for communication.

One of the tasks listed in the book of rules under the guideline for group committees is "to secure and recommend Scouters for appointment." And, as any chairman knows . . . that's a dilly! There is a

pamphlet available from your district office called *Seven Keys to Recruiting Volunteers*. It contains some good ideas and is well worth reading. My predecessor, Bob Jackson, is a salesman and he got results with the direct approach; often stopping people as he was out for a walk and actually selling them on becoming a leader. (He sold me on becoming a chairman!) I tried this method but I'm not convinced it works for me. But I do talk Scouting (until I get glowers from my wife) when we are at social gatherings and have recruited several that way. You might also ask your sponsor for help in recruiting.

One method that has been used by the 128th Ottawa, is to flood every household in their operating area with a registration form. The 'boy application/information' sheet also contains an offer of service for adults and I understand that this approach has brought several ex-Scouters and Guiders out of retirement including one man who is the father of teenage girls and welcomed the opportunity to get out with the boys again.

However, I feel that the first source of potential leaders should be the parents of boys who are active in the program, so I modified the 128th form for distribution to boys in the 85th at the first two meetings in September. If they have friends interested in joining, they are welcome to take applications to them. We have a mass registration at the end of the second week of meetings, in the church hall.

Incidentally, it is group committee policy in the 85th to pay the registration fees for all leaders and three-quarters of the cost of their uniforms to a maximum of \$15. As you can see in the sample application form, the sons of leaders get top priority in becoming members.

Here then, is the application form. Thanks to Bill Caudle of the 128th Ottawa who got me interested in this method of registration and recruiting. If it works for us, perhaps it will work for you.

Why not try it?

## APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP in the 85TH OTTAWA SCOUT GROUP

(Sponsored by St. Stephen's Anglican Church)

Beavers 5 to 7 years Scouts 11 to 14 years  
Cubs 8 to 10 years Venturers 14 to 17 years

I wish my son to become a member of the Section indicated below:

- \_\_\_\_\_ Beavers "Alphas" — meet Tues. at Britannia Church 6 - 7 p.m.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Beavers "Queens" — meet Mon. at St. Stephen's Church 6:15 - 7:15 p.m.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Cubs "A Pack" — meet Wed. at St. Stephen's Church 7 - 8:30 p.m.



- \_\_\_\_\_ Cubs "B Pack" — meet Mon. at Severn School 7 - 8:30 p.m.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Cubs "C Pack" — meet Wed. at Severn School 7 - 8:30 p.m.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Scouts "A Troop" — meet Tues. at St. Stephen's Church 7 - 9 p.m.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Scouts "B Troop" — meet Fri. at St. Stephen's Church 7 - 9 p.m.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Venturers — please indicate any interest in forming this section. Do not pay registration fee at this time.

Boy's first name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Last name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Age \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Birth D. \_\_\_\_\_ M. \_\_\_\_\_ Y. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Street Address \_\_\_\_\_  
 Postal code \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone no. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Church attended \_\_\_\_\_  
 (This information is for statistical use in annual church reports.)

Indicate your son's status below:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Son of a leader or group committee member of the 85th
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Attended the 85th last year in the following  
     Section \_\_\_\_\_ Beavers  
     \_\_\_\_\_ Cubs  
     \_\_\_\_\_ Scouts
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Transferring to the 85th from another group.  
     Indicate group no. \_\_\_\_\_  
     City \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_ New applicant to the Boy Scout organization.

#### FAMILY PARTICIPATION SURVEY

1. Please list details if parents have any experience in Scouting or Guiding.

2. Would you be willing to assist as a leader or assistant for:

- |              | Mother | Father |
|--------------|--------|--------|
| a) Beavers   | _____  | _____  |
| b) Cubs      | _____  | _____  |
| c) Scouts    | _____  | _____  |
| d) Venturers | _____  | _____  |
3. Are you willing to be a member of the group \_\_\_\_\_

committee? \_\_\_\_\_

4. Please check any of the following activities for which you are able to contribute your time.

- |  | Mother | Father |
|--|--------|--------|
| a) Transportation  |        |        |
| 1) Outings on meeting nights                             | _____  | _____  |
| 2) Outings on weekends                                   | _____  | _____  |
| b) Parent/son banquet                                    |        |        |
| 1) As a server   | _____  | _____  |
| 2) Help in the kitchen                                   | _____  | _____  |
| 3) Provide a cake or equivalent                          | _____  | _____  |
| c) Typing  |        |        |
| 1) For Beavers, Cubs or Scouts                           | _____  | _____  |
| 2) For the Group Committee                               | _____  | _____  |
| d) First aid instruction                                 | _____  | _____  |
| e) Telephoning   |        |        |
| 1) For Beavers, Cubs or Scouts                           | _____  | _____  |
| 2) For the Group Committee                               | _____  | _____  |
| f) Save-a-tree project<br>(pick up scrap computer paper) | _____  | _____  |

#### PLEASE NOTE:

1. **This is an application only.** Membership in any section will depend on the availability of leaders and space. If either is not available, membership will be restricted and your money refunded in full.

2. By signing this application, the parent or guardian agrees to waive any claims against Boy Scouts of Canada, 85th Group Committee, or any of its leaders, helpers or assistants in the event of any injury that may be sustained by the child named above, while attending, taking part in, or being transported to, during or from any activity sponsored by the Group during the period from September 1, 1975 to June 30, 1976.

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Signature of parent or guardian \_\_\_\_\_

**For Group Committee Use Only**  
 Registration fee of \$5.50 received by \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_ For Group Committee \_\_\_\_\_

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PROVINCIAL  
BADGES  
DISTRICT  
BADGES  
CAMPOREE  
CRESTS  
UNIFORM  
BADGES  
EVENT  
BADGES  
FREE  
DESIGNS  
AND  
PRODUCTION  
SAMPLES

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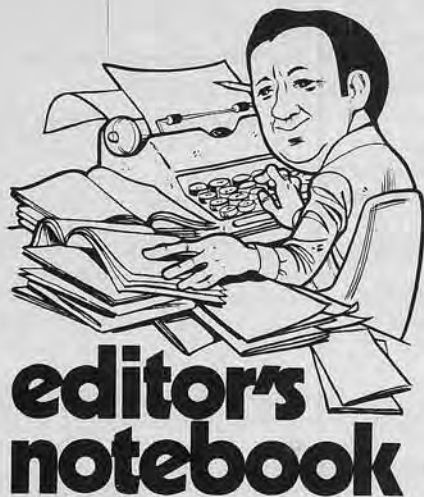
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## editor's notebook

The National Council met in Ottawa in May and elected **David A. Purves**, Winnipeg, as national president. Mr. Purves' association with Scouting began when he joined the Wolf Cubs; he later served three years as a Cubmaster and prior to becoming an officer of the National Council in 1973, was president of the Manitoba Provincial Council.

Married with three children, he is vice-president of Inter-Ocean Grain Company Limited.

Other officers elected were: **Reginald K. Groome**, Montreal, 1st vice president; **Judge C. O. Bick**, Toronto, vice president; **S. E. Lovell**, Oshawa, vice-president; **D. F. Miller**, Vancouver, vice president; **Brigadier W. W. Reid**, Charlottetown, vice president; **A. John Frost**, Manotick, Ont., secretary; **Michael W. Townsend**, Montreal, treasurer; **John C. Osborne**, Ottawa, legal counsel; **Air Vice Marshall James B. Harvey**, Granby, international commissioner and **Ian Roberts**, Toronto, past president.

At his own request, **Mr. R. C. Stevenson**, Montreal, was relieved

of the post of honorary president and was succeeded by former deputy chief Scout and international commissioner **Leonard H. Nicholson**, Woodlawn, Ontario.

A meeting agenda item of interest was the motion to change the title of **Deputy Chief Scout to National Commissioner**. **Lieutenant-General W. K. Carr** thus becomes Canada's first **National Commissioner**.

distinguished guest, **E. Bower Carty**, Ottawa, president of the World Scout Committee.

During the annual dinner, the **National Commissioner** expressed the thanks of Canadian Scouting to the retiring president, **Ian Roberts**, for two very positive and exciting years. General Carr also announced, on behalf of the Chief Scout, that Mr. Roberts had been awarded the **Silver Wolf**.



A special guest at the meeting was **Mrs. Pat Ryan**, Assistant District Commissioner — Cubs, Eccles District, Lancashire, England, who was on a tour of Canada and the United States studying Cubbing. Pat's trip was sponsored by her employers, the **National Westminster Bank Ltd.** During a break in the meeting she met another

In accepting the official letter of notification of the award (the actual award will be presented at a Government House ceremony later in the year), Mr. Roberts noted that he took special pride in the fact that he was following in the footsteps of his late father, **Mr. B. W. Roberts**, a former president of the Quebec Provincial Council and member of the National Council, who was awarded the **Silver Wolf** in 1951.

Ian Robert's effort on behalf of **The Canadian Leader** magazine during his term of office has been outstanding. A firm believer in the need for good, open communication within the Movement, he felt that **every** section leader and assistant, group committee chairman and council member should be receiving the magazine on a regular basis and, while this objective has not yet been reached, as a direct result of his efforts and support, the monthly circulation of the **Leader** has increased from 24,000 to over 30,000 in a little over one year.



DAVID PURVES



IAN ROBERTS



On behalf of these extra six thousand who are now more aware of what is happening in Canadian Scouting and the staff of the magazine, who are sincerely grateful for his support and encouragement — thank you Ian!

In the January, 1974 issue, we were pleased to announce that Canadian Scouting had seen fit to honour **Peter Cooke**, long-time **Commonwealth Secretary, The Scout Association, London, England**, through the award of the **Silver Fox**. The Fox is Boy Scouts of Canada's award to those who have given service, of the most exceptional character to Scouting on the international scene.

Peter has, for many years, coordinated the visits of Scouting people and groups to the United Kingdom and many Canadians have reason to remember his willingness to help, with gratitude.

On April 20 of this year, the Silver Fox was officially presented to Peter on behalf of our Chief Scout, by **Lieut. Col. David V. Hampson, Regional Commissioner, Maple Leaf Region**, (who flew from Germany especially for the event) at a ceremony held following The Scout Association's annual St. George's Day Parade and Scout Service at historic Windsor Castle.

Our picture was taken following the presentation and shows (left to right): **Peter Cooke, Dave Hampson and Sir William Gladstone, Chief Scout of the United Kingdom**. Photo by Jack Olden, Publicity Department, The Scout Association.

From World Scouting's **NEWS-LETTER** . . . For interested Scouters who will not be attending **NORDJAMB**, the Bureau has ordered a limited number of selected **NORDJAMB** souvenirs for sale by mail. All carry the jamboree symbol. A "NORDJAMB SET" contains a three inch embroidered badge, neckerchief slide, large pennant, ballpoint pen, and key-chain for \$7.95 (U.S. funds). The blue camp T-shirt is \$5.95. Items could not be shipped until July, and for interested buyers, items are reserved upon receipt of payment on a first-come basis . . . In **Ethiopia** Scouts have been assisting in the drought-stricken areas by registering refugees and collecting other data, by issuing food and helping to provide shelter, sanitation and medical attention. One team of 53 Scouts and five leaders registered 264,000 drought victims and handled food distribution for about half of them in Wollo. Another team of 29 Scouts, five Guides and three leaders distributed 55,750 kg of grain, powdered milk and baby food in 18 days of service . . . Beginning this year, all **Finnish** training course fees will include 1 Finmark per participant for Guides' Thinking Day and the Scout Universal Fund . . . Scouts of Creteil, **France**, made a complete survey of their town to determine where wheelchairs could and could not go. This so increased their interest in the handicapped that they now take a group of physically handicapped children on an excursion each month . . . The Cubs

of the 22nd Streatham, **England**, recorded 17 of their favourite songs in a local radio studio and produced their own long-play record album. It cost \$525 to make 500 records which were sold to families and friends . . . Eight Scout leaders in Trondheim, **Norway**, recently spent their weekends putting together 5,500 electronic kits which will be assembled by **NORDJAMB** participants as part of the "Radio Scouting" program. . . . In 1974, 3,677 visitors from 19 countries spent 21,771 camp nights at Scouting's Swiss Alpine chalet **Kandersteg**. Included in the number were many Canadians.

Reports from Supply Services indicate that **John Sweet's** new book **SCOUT PIONEERING** is enjoying brisk sales and the only real problem is getting sufficient quantities from England to fill the orders.

Initial reaction to the book's content from readers, is delight that the writer of our popular monthly feature, **On the Level** has at last put many of his popular pioneering projects into book form.

When his regular article "On the Level" began appearing simultaneously in the U.K.'s **SCOUTING** magazine and **The Canadian Leader**, John Sweet developed a new logo that showed a Lindburgian type flying the Atlantic Ocean in an aircraft that even made the Spirit of St. Louis look good.

When he drew the logo, John had no intention of ever actually flying the Ocean but in June, along with his wife **Claire**, he did. And I might add, in a great deal more comfort than the little man of "On the Level."

The Sweets visited with us for 22 days and during that time we had the pleasure of showing them something of this great country of ours. While the visit was "unofficial", John managed to meet and talk with a number of Scouters and boy members. His greatest disappointment was when a planned Beaver picnic (to which he was invited) which was to have had an attendance of over 1,000 from the National Capital Region (Ottawa), had to be cancelled because of heavy rain.

Wherever he went, John was told how helpful his monthly column is and I am sure returned home with a greater appreciation of the value of his writings to Canadian Scouting.



By R. J. Roberts

One of the most important features of the Beaver program is the idea of sharing. This is not a new idea to Scouting — almost since the beginning, we have encouraged boys to "do a good turn every day" and had a variety of ways to help kindness and concern for others become a regular part of a boy's life.

Beaver's motto is "Sharing, Sharing, Sharing" and so much of the program has been developed in a way that helps sharing to take place naturally rather than in a 'forced' way. People share because they want to, rather than because they have to or are told to, and I find this to be an extremely valuable part of this new section of Canadian Scouting.

What prompted this line of thinking is the number of Beaver Bags that I receive each month. Usually I can expect 10 to 15 Beaver publications every month from different parts of Canada.

Many of them are put out by the Beaver people in a region; some are produced provincially and one or two are prepared by districts. But in almost every case, they are filled with ideas, games, songs, crafts and general information which is of value to the colonies in their particular area.

Some of the content of these Beaver Bags originates in that province, region or district and provides information of interest primarily to the readers in those areas; coming Beaver events, names and addresses of new colonies, outings and trips that people may not be aware of and listings of local resources.

Other material is of a general nature and while some is produced locally, quite a lot is taken from the pages of other Beaver Bags received from all over Canada.

The speed with which the editor of a Beaver publication hears of a new publication is amazing and the usual procedure is for copies of any new Beaver Bag to be sent to editors around the country. A new editor goes on the mailing list of all the other publishers and another Beaver Bag is shared.

Beaver Bags are produced under a variety of different names: *Chit Chat from Newfie Water Hole* from Newfoundland, *Marsh Mumblings* from Regina, *The Tail Slapper* from Calgary, *Beaver Sharings* from P.E.I., *Beaver Tales* from York Summit district and *The Tailslap* from the National Capital Region.

There are many more and I am sure there are some I have never heard of. The point is that in Beavers so much is being shared through these publications, and so many people are benefiting from the ideas and information freely given by others.

In operating a program which encourages boys to "love God and help take care of the world", what better way of helping that to happen than by sharing a game or song with them that they know was played or sung a week ago — a thousand miles away by a similar group of boys. How much more important to boys in Prince Edward Island to know that the prayer being used by them tonight is also used in Edmonton by other Beavers. And when the colony in Ontario has completed a great service project of some kind to help take care of their part of the world, how much more enthusiastic will they feel to know that perhaps another group of boys in Victoria, B.C. will be trying to do the same thing.

Sharing and Beavers goes together as naturally as Beavers and Beaver Bags. The following items have been taken from the most recent batch of publications to arrive on my desk, to share with you.

## A PRAYER

Softly falls the light of day  
As our campfire fades away.  
Silently each Beaver asks  
Have I done my daily task?  
Did I give the world my care  
Remembering to smile and share?  
Beavers turn to God in prayer  
Knowing He will always care.

(from the Winnipeg Beaver Bag)

## Songs

Tune: John Brown's Body

Verse 1:

The Big Brown Beaver got a flea upon his paw,  
The Big Brown Beaver got a flea upon his paw,  
The Big Brown Beaver got a flea upon his paw,  
And he flicked it until it flew away.

(Use fingers and hand to flick)

Verse 2:

The Big Brown Beaver got a flea upon his ear,  
The Big Brown Beaver got a flea upon his ear,  
The Big Brown Beaver got a flea upon his ear,  
And he flicked it until it flew away.

Verse 3:

The Big Brown Beaver got a flea upon his tail,  
The Big Brown Beaver got a flea upon his tail,  
The Big Brown Beaver got a flea upon his tail,  
And he smacked it 'til he killed it dead.

(from P.E.I.'s Beaver Sharings)

Tune: John Brown's Body

I've got something in my pocket  
That belongs across my face.  
I keep it close beside me  
In a most convenient place.  
You'd never, never guess it  
Tho' you'd try for quite a while.  
So I'll take it out and put it on.  
It's a great Beaver Smile.

(from Chopper's Chips, Red Deer, Alberta)

## Games

### Kipper Racing

For this game you need one 'kipper' (cut a foot long fish shape from tissue paper) and a folded newspaper for each team. The teams divide, half of each team behind the line at one end of the room, half at the other. At the word 'go' the players try to waft or fan their kipper up to and across the line at the other end of the room with the folded newspaper. Once the kipper is over the line, the newspaper is handed to a team member on that side and the fish is fanned back again. The first team in which every member has fanned the kipper over the opposite line is the winner.

(from Chit Chat from Newfie Water Hole)

### Stepping Stones

Two pieces of cardboard approximately 9 in. by 11 in. (stepping stones) are required for each team. The first boy takes both stepping stones and makes his way to one end of the hall by placing one stepping stone in front of him, stepping on it, and then placing the other in front of him and stepping on it. When he reaches the end of the hall he runs back giving the stepping stones to the next boy in line.

(from Beaver Tales, York Summit)



### Broken Car Relay

Use the following actions to signify broken car parts:

Broken steering wheel — zig-zag to goal line

Flat tire — crawl on hands and knees

Water in the gas — 2 steps forward, 1 back

Only reverse shift works — must walk backwards

Dead engine — team members must push another to goal

(from *Beaver Sharings*, P.E.I.)

### Chinese Puzzles

The colony is divided into two groups. One person from each group stands outside the circle made by the remaining Beavers. Once the circle is made, no one must drop hands. The circle is jumbled up by telling them to move in and out of circle, step over hands, go under hands, etc. until they can move no further. The Beaver who stood outside must unscramble the people into circle formation again.

(from *Calgary's The Tail Slapper*)

### Stories

#### The Bundle of Sticks:

This is one of Aesop's fables changed slightly for the sake of comprehension. To illustrate the story, give each boy a tongue depressor or popsicle stick. Take a small stack of them and tie them firmly together.

Once there was a wise farmer who had many sons. The sons were always quarreling and fighting and nothing the good farmer could say would stop them. Then one day, he called all his sons to his room. Before him was a bundle of sticks which he had tied together. The father commanded each one of his sons to break the bundle in two and they all tried but not one of them could do it. Then the wise farmer untied the sticks and gave them one by one to his sons to break. This, of course, they did very easily. Then the father said: "My sons, you are like sticks. As long as you remain together, you are strong against your enemies. But once you quarrel and become separated, then you are destroyed."

**N.B.** for more effectiveness, this story should be told from memory and not read.

(from *The Tailslap*, National Capital Region)

### Creative Activities

#### Decorating Bottles and Jars

Empty bottles and jars of all shapes and sizes can be transformed into bright and unique vases, piggy banks, pencil holders and useful pots to keep things in.

Tear art tissue into different shaped pieces, the size depending on the size of the bottle to be decorated. In a small bowl, mix a half-and-half solution of white glue and water. Brush this watery mixture onto the surface of the bottle. Apply pieces of art tissue to the bottle, coating each piece with the glue-water solution as you attach it. Apply several layers of tissue, overlapping different colours for shaded affects. As the glue dries, the art tissue will tend to fade. To restore the original colours of the paper and to seal the surface, apply a liberal coat of plastic spray or clear varnish.

Materials: Bits and pieces of art tissue, glue and varnish. One sheet of tissue will cover three medium-sized bottles.

(from *Woodchips*, Vancouver-Coast Region)

#### Porcupine Potato Planter

Potato, 2 thumbtacks, 4 golf tees, soil, grass, or bird seed, pipe cleaner, spoon, scissors.

Procedure:

a) Scoop out the top of the potato, leaving a shell about half an inch thick.

b) Use thumbtacks as eyes and a pipe cleaner for the tail.

c) Fill opening with soil and sprinkle with seeds. Porcupine will have bristles in about ten days.

(from *The Tail Slapper*, Calgary)

These are just a few of the many items contained in the excellent Beaver publications that I see each month. If you have one in your area that I am not getting, send it along and I will share the contents with others.

If you would like to see more of these ideas in *The Canadian Leader*, let me know and more will appear in future issues. Meanwhile, keep on sharing and continue to run programs which will encourage your Beavers to do the same.

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# SCOUTER'S FIVE MINUTES and SONGS

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# OPERATION amigo VISITED

(Continued from page 5)

## Peru and Bolivia

The terrific work being done in Peru was the highlight of my entire trip. This is especially significant since this part of the project was seriously interrupted by the loss of the original project officer Father Huberto Giles for a full year, which means that the project in Peru and Bolivia will extend to the end of 1977. Father Giles has been replaced by three project workers even though the salary allowed is based on money for one person. This team of young executives, Luisa Garcia, Jose Fernandez and Leoncio Jimenez are capable and dedicated persons, taking Scouting to boys and their families in the very poor districts of Lima. This is being done in cooperation with the local education authorities through an agreed upon process of community development. I was able to visit four of these districts — Comas, Independencia, Rimac and La Victoria — and to meet the boys, their leaders and parents. I stood in dust and rubble almost up to my ankles. Normally I don't like the taste of dust, but in this case it was the sweetest taste in the world.

This program is to be extended to other parts of Peru.

Bolivia has only recently begun to make use of the Operation Amigo project. Excellent meetings were held with key Scouters in La Paz and again concrete plans were made for the development of Scouting in Bolivia. For example, Luisa Garcia and Father Giles

(now a volunteer Scouter) will go to Bolivia from Peru to conduct a series of adult leader training courses this fall.

## Conclusion

It is possible that I have tended to report my more negative observations. It would have been a simple matter to report only the positive achievements of Operation Amigo, for they are many. I felt you ought to know that Scouting in the whole of Latin America is facing many demanding challenges. The help that the project is able to contribute is a 'drop in the bucket' in relation to those challenges. Perhaps the most important information I can share with you is that the wonderful people I met are themselves actively committed to improving their communities and their nations. They have chosen to give their time, energy and talents to Scouting because they see it as a vehicle which offers the scope and potential to help build present and future generations.

Operation Amigo must continue. To do so, it will need your continuing concern and your contributions.

*JOHN MacGREGOR, Executive Director, Relationships Service, works with the International Commissioner and the International Relations Committee which includes managing the Canadian Scout Brotherhood Fund of which Operation Amigo is a part.*

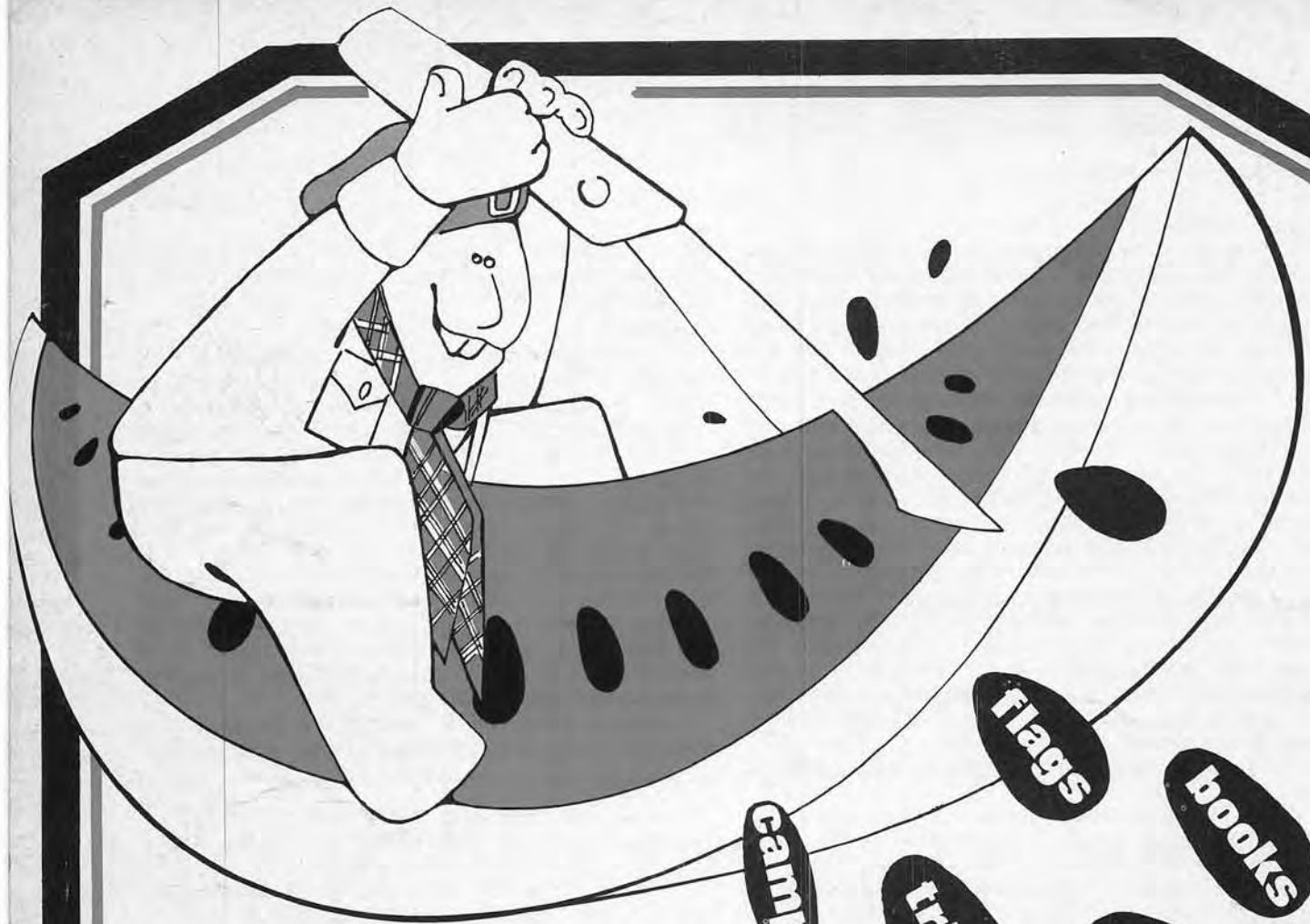




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