

THE CANADIAN

JUNE/JULY 1975

leader

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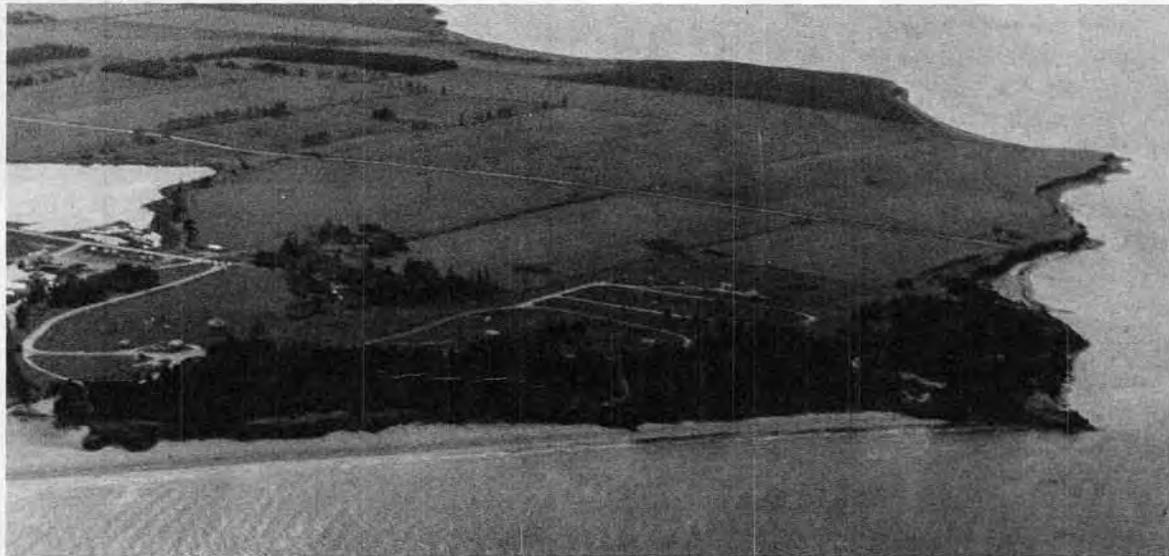
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National Jamboree

1977

Cabot Provincial Park P.E.I.
July 5~12, 1977



FOR MORE INFORMATION WATCH FOR FEATURE ARTICLE
IN JANUARY 1976 ISSUE.



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SUPPLY SERVICES



NEWS



THE CANADIAN leader

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MICHEL PLANT, Editorial and Advertising



COVER

With many sections closed for the holidays and to quote the old song, "the living's easy", we've tried to match the content of the June/July issue to the summer mood. There's something for everyone, including the hard-working committeeman, and the program ideas are equally ideal for use at summer camp or when your section begins to meet regularly in September. So have a safe, happy summer and may the sun shine bright.

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

Leaders in British Columbia will be interested to learn that three Scout council offices are now **Scout Shops**, carrying a complete line of Scout merchandise.

British Columbia Provincial Office, 719 West 16th Ave., Vancouver, V5Z 1S8.

Vancouver-Coast Regional Office, 664 West Broadway, Vancouver, V5Z 1G1.

Fraser Valley Regional Office, 620 Queen Ave., New Westminster, V3M 1L2.

The Pack Program Planning Guide (20-480) is now known as *Program Planning for the Pack* — its contents and catalogue number remain the same.

The camping spirit now pervades the air and thoughts turn to the physical arrangements, programs, activities, menus and equipment for the big summer event. All of these subjects are adequately covered in *About Camping*, (20-613) available through your Scout office, dealer or from Supply Services. Among many other helpful books in the catalogue are *The Campfire Song Book* (20-602) and *Scout Camp Hymns* (20-356).

Leaders in south western Saskatchewan will be sorry to hear that **McKenzie's Boys' Shop** in Swift Current is closing its Scout department after many years of service to Scouting. Moose Jaw and Regina outlets will now be the nearest source of supply.

The back page of this issue contains an advertisement for **Scout Calendars '76**. More and more funds are raised as sales continue to increase, year by year. Last year groups shared almost \$115,000 by selling calendars. Make sure your group earns its share this year.

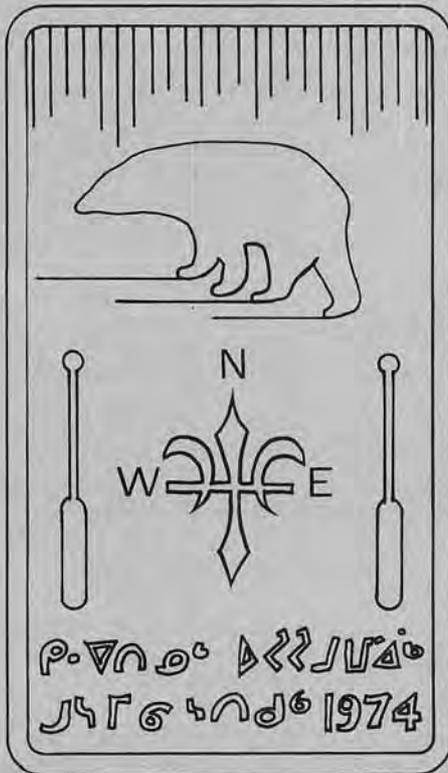
Plan now.

A TRIP TO JAMES BAY

By Ken Lee



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Last summer the Pine Beach "Nahani" Boy Scout Troop left their safe and comfortable homes in Dorval, Quebec for the wilderness of James Bay.

Setting off on their ten-day expedition, the forty-nine adventurers embraced the opportunity to put good Scouting practices to work as they had in the past.

Scoutmaster Ken Lee wrote *The Canadian Leader* to share their adventure that lured them over 780 miles from home.

Our journey to James Bay didn't just happen. There were several good reasons that the trip "got off the ground." Each year the Pine Beach "Nahani" troop makes a ten-day adventure trip. It always includes a base camp in a location that we haven't used for the past three or four years. In this way we all get to see a new location or area. That's adventure for all. We usually alternate between the Adirondacks in New York State and Algonquin Park, Ontario. This puts us between 175 and 250 miles from our town. The trip also includes two 50-mile canoe trips, back to back. Of course, Scout outdoor training, swimming, cooking and camp fires are standard. When you camp in the bush, you have to build everything from scratch.

Our journey to James Bay included all these things but on a more adventurous scale. Transportation would cover 780 miles on three trains. There would be three canoe trips; one of 110 miles and two of 60 miles. The additional feature would be seeing Moose Factory, a real (even though modernized) Hudson Bay Trading Post. The fact that the inhabitants are Cree Indians enticed us even more. And then, what of weather, flies and hazards that far north?

A rough plan was made by the Scouters and senior boys in March. It was then decided to present the package to the parents and Scouts on a troop night. Some good questions came from the parents as to safety, weather, hazards and of course, cost. The boys asked about animals, Indians, fur trading and who could get on which canoe trip. The result was an overwhelming "go."

Then came a flurry of rework on all the estimates, tentative booking of train travel and arrangements for canoe rental. An inventory of camp equipment was made, along with changes required due to the method of transportation we had chosen. This was followed by building new pieces of gear.

A few of the lads wishing to make the trip had financial problems. In a couple of cases these were solved when they realized their parents, who were employed by an airline, could get railroad passes for part of their journey. Several other lads went into the waste paper business at full speed and raised over \$100.

Mid-May saw formal camp applications mailed to all parents and also made available to other troops in Dorval, in a limited number. These were due back by the end of the month.

Then began a hectic period — bookings to be



confirmed or adjusted; transport and canoe rental bills to be paid; and various permits to be applied for including Scout travel, camp permit, wilderness travel (for canoe trips) and a fire permit. The final count was five leaders and forty-four boys.

Canoe trip participants and leaders put their menus together and formed shopping lists. The troop's usual camp menu was copied and adjusted for base camp. Buying crews went to work and in several days had purchased all the staple food and stored it in a leader's basement. An order was sent off to the Hudson Bay Company at Moose Factory for perishable items. Finally a packing crew closed and sealed all the boxes and tagged and stenciled them for Moosonee. Canoe trip boxes were colour-coded for easy identification. Camp gear was sorted and packed in equipment boxes and appropriately labeled.

Meanwhile each Scout and Scouter had been assembling his own gear, along with extra supplies of insect repellent and the ever popular safety gear — a fly hat.

At last, on June 22, all was ready. The troop's trailer plus a panel truck and one car moved the 3,500 pounds of equipment and food — a total of 74 pieces, to Montreal to be placed in a baggage car. Another Scouter picked up some frozen steaks to be used as the first meal by the adventurers.

By noon, the travellers were gathered at the Dorval railway station, complete with parents, friends, relatives and bulging packs. The train came and we were off on the first leg of the epic journey — west to Ottawa, on through Achray Ranger Station in Algonquin Park where we had camped in 1973, then through Brent, another old troop camp, and at last — North Bay. This was a five hour stop-over. We made a tour of the main street and then returned to the station to try to get some sleep on top of our kits.

At 1:30 a.m. we were northbound to Cochrane — the second leg of the trip. Breakfast was at six o'clock and by eight o'clock we were at the frontier — Cochrane.

The leaders were happy when they saw two pickup trucks with the seven rental canoes. The outfitter was right on time. So far no hitches in our plans.

Then it was aboard the celebrated Polar Bear Express for the trip north to Moosonee. About an hour into the trip, the boys for the 110-mile canoe trip and those for the first 60-mile trip got out of uniform, into "workies." They repacked their gear, some (and not

much) for the canoe trip, the balance to go on to base camp. A few boys went to the baggage car to equip the canoes with paddles and life jackets. At the same time the food boxes were inspected and sorted by colour. All was ready!

Our first stop was Otter Rapids Dam. Eleven boys and one leader trooped out with four canoes, personal gear, red food boxes and good wishes for a safe trip.

Our second stop was Onakawana Bridge. Again we followed the same procedure — eight boys and a leader hauled out their gear and green food boxes (including two five-gallon cans of food to be stored for the long trip, since they were to pass here in 2½ days.)

At last we arrived at Moosonee, 780 miles from Dorval. It was 1:00 p.m., June 23 — 24 hours from starting time. Order of the day: Find a truck to haul baggage, with extra kits, down to Moose River. The boys hiked. Indian freighter canoes were rented to travel around the sand bars at low tide to Tidewater Park, on Charles Island, midway to Moose Factory. Here we set up camp.

Our first meal was at 6:00 o'clock that night, and, except for a candy bar, that was all the food we had eaten since 6 a.m., but the next day we were right on schedule. Sunday night the temperature was 2 degrees Celsius, Monday it was 3 degrees but Tuesday morning it went to 29 degrees and stayed there all week. No rain disturbed our camp until the middle of our last council fire that Saturday.

Each day a different group of Scouts went over to Moose Factory, which is on another island, by freighter canoe to see the museum, blacksmith shop, powder vault, old cemetery and trading post and to purchase Indian handicrafts. This was an opportunity to view Canadian history first hand. A pleasant surprise was the lack of blackflies and even the gigantic local mosquitoes were slow to bite.

Wednesday, the first group of '60-mile' canoeists, returned with stories of fast water, flies and fish. Everyone had their share of adventure happily without injuries or damage.

That evening eight more boys and a leader packed their gear, took the canoes and paddled over to Moosonee for the third canoe trip. They portaged up the main street to the station where they slept in a baggage car, ready for the trip south to Moose River Crossing, where, the next morning, they would set off back to the main camp.

(Continued on page 35)

beaver valley beaver valley beaver valley



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By Laurence Pringle

The following article is printed with the permission of the editorial director of *RANGER RICK'S NATURE MAGAZINE* which is recommended as a useful and colourful resource to your colony. Subscription to the magazine, which publishes ten issues a year, may be obtained by writing to National Wildlife Federation, 1412—16th St., N.W. Washington, D.C., U.S.A. 20036. The cost is \$7.00 per year.

It was a sunny spring morning in the wooded valley. The woods were alive as leaves unfolded, wildflowers bloomed and birds sang.

This morning there was a new sound — a grinding, chewing sound that came from near the creek that flowed through the valley. A beaver was chewing at the base of a small tree. New life had come to the wooded valley.

The day before, a pair of beavers had swum upstream into the valley looking for a new place to live. The valley seemed just right and the beavers began to build a dam in a place where the creek flowed slowly.

The beavers started to cut down shrubs and small trees with their sharp teeth. They laid the branches and tree trunks in a row across the stream, the heavy, thicker ends pointing upstream. The branches were fitted tightly together.

The water continued to flow through and around this small dam, but the beavers kept working. They built a dam of trunks and branches all across the valley floor. They pushed mud and stones against the upstream side of the dam to make it watertight. A pond began to form behind the dam.

As the dam grew higher and wider, the pond became deeper and bigger. Water spread across the valley floor, covering the ferns and wildflowers growing there. Mice and chipmunks fled to higher dry land. The water soaked the soil surrounding the roots of trees. The roots could no longer get air from the soil. The trees would begin to die.

After many nights of work, the dam was finished. Only a little bit of water trickled over it. With the dam completed, the beavers gathered branches and piled them in a deeper part of the pond.

Soon the pile of branches rose several feet above the water. The beavers carried mud in their forepaws and plastered it on the pile of sticks. The mud hardened and helped to hold the sticks together.

Then the beavers dug into the stick pile from below the surface of the water. They made a hollow den inside above the water level. This was their lodge. It would be a safe place where the beavers could rest and raise their young.

By midsummer the valley looked very different from the previous summer. Many trees in the pond had died. The beavers had cut down many other trees to build the dam and lodge. The sun shone on a wide pond where once there was a thick stand of trees.

The beavers had destroyed the habitat of some of the forest plants and animals, but their pond was now a new habitat for other things. Water insects, salamanders, frogs and fish thrived in the beaver pond. Birds swooped over the water by day, catching insects. Bats did the same at night. Many animals visited the beaver pond for food or a drink. Deer came to eat the plants along the pond's edge, and raccoons caught frogs.

Each evening the beavers left their lodge and swam about the pond. They fed on the new kinds of plants that grew in the water or along the pond's edge. They listened near the dam for the sound of leaking water. If they heard any they quickly plugged up the leak with sticks and mud.

In the fall the beavers became very busy. They cut down many trees and piled them in deep water near the lodge. This was to be their winter food supply. When the pond surface was frozen over and a cold winter wind howled over the snow, the beavers would be warm inside their lodge. Whenever one was hungry, it would swim under the ice to the food pile, chew off a branch and carry it back to the lodge to eat the bark and twigs.

The beavers mated during the winter, and in the spring the female gave birth to three kits. The kits started swimming soon after they were born. They played inside the lodge, rolling and tumbling about. For a month they nursed milk from their mother. Then they learned to eat leaves, twigs and bark.

The kits grew quickly. By autumn they were able to help their parents gather food for the coming winter and repair the dam and lodge.

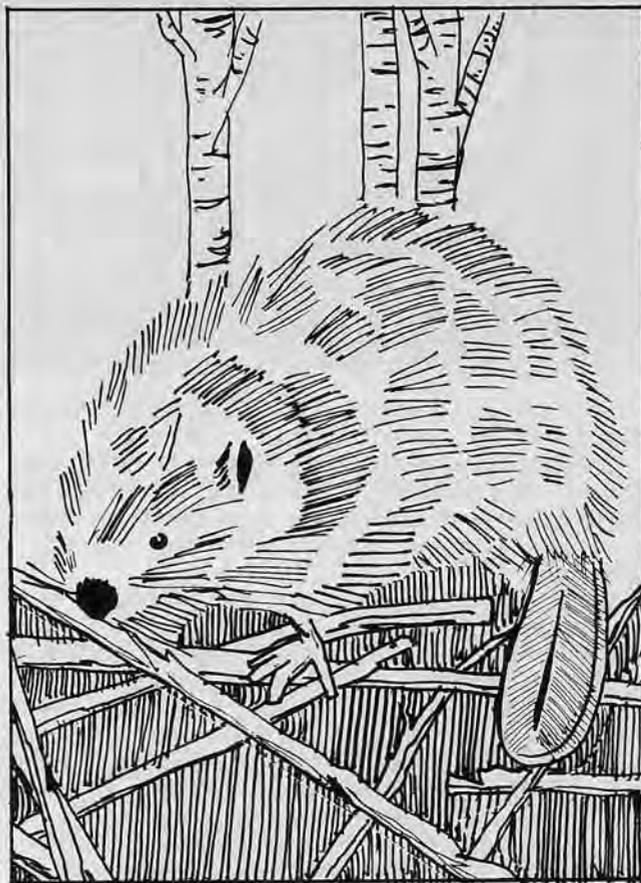
Another winter passed and spring came. The beavers set to work on a new dam. It was built farther up the valley from where the first pond was formed. A pond formed behind this second dam. They could safely swim to the edge of this second pond to find new supplies of trees for food.

The beavers were never far from the safety of the water. The water in both ponds helped protect them from coyotes, bobcats, bears and other animals that attack beavers.

As the seasons passed, more kits were born, but the beaver colony never grew large. When the young reached two years old they were forced away from the colony by their parents. They began searching for homes of their own.

As years passed, the beavers made one pond after another. Each new pond brought changes to the valley. More trees died and more pond habitat covered the valley floor.

The ponds themselves changed too. Slowly their bottoms became covered with mud and decaying leaves. The water became warmer in the summertime



because it was no longer shaded by trees. Warm-water fish now joined the trout in the beaver ponds.

After a few more years the beavers began to run out of winter food. They had to travel farther and farther from the safety of the ponds in search of the trees they like best. There were no good places left to build dams in the valley. So the beavers had to look for another valley where there was more food.

Although the beavers had gone, the ponds were still full of life. Many animals visited them as before. But with no beavers to repair the dams, they broke one by one. The water rushed downstream, leaving bare mud open to the sun. Many pond animals died. But some, such as the trout and some insects, survived in the creek that flowed through the valley.

Grass began to grow in the mud. After a few years the open spaces in the valley where the ponds had been became meadows. These beaver meadows were a new kind of habitat in the valley. They were homes for insects, mice, birds and other animals that thrive in wet, grassy places. Deer came to the beaver meadows to feed. Bears visited too, ripping apart logs and eating ants and grubs they found inside.

More years passed. Seeds fell from the trees that surrounded the meadows. The seeds sprouted and some, after many years, grew to be large trees.

The sunny meadows began to disappear as the forest edge grew toward the stream.

Today young forests grow where the beaver meadows and ponds used to be. Trees overhang and shade the creek as it follows its same course through the valley. The wooded valley looks just as it did long ago, before the beavers first came to live there.

Next spring perhaps another pair of beavers will swim upstream into the valley, looking for a home. The cycle of changes will begin all over again.



CONFERENCE On ADULT TRAINING

by L. C. Wilcox

April 18th and all was ready at Kemptville for the '75 Conference On Adult Training!

It seemed a long time from September, 1974, when the planning started. Extensive communication had taken place with conference participants to ensure their total involvement in the conference design.

Planning

During the summer of 1974, the Provincial Commissioners of British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec were asked to propose one or more persons to form a Steering Committee. It comprised of Darrell Bedford, Quebec; Morrey Cross, Quebec; Bob Dyer, British Columbia; John Pugh, Ontario; Fred Whiskin, Ontario; Larry Wilcox, National Headquarters and Gerry Wright, Program Committee (conference chairman). They met four times in a period from September to April.

An essential element of the planning was to involve participants to the greatest extent possible in the preparation of all aspects of the conference design.

The Steering Committee had amassed the many concerns of participants and determined ways these might be handled. Eight work groups of participants were set up, based on a combination of geography, age and rank. (Gals and guys were also equally distributed.) A group leader was chosen for each group and asked to arrive the day before the conference in order for some orientation. Also, ten participants were selected to serve as members of a Recommendations

and Report group. Their task was to put together action plans and recommendations, and to monitor strategies as they emerged from the work groups; compiling a report during the conference, resulting in a final report completed by the conference closing.

A conference workbook had been prepared for use by each participant, as the event progressed.

In the wake of all the pre-conference activity, the actual week of the '75 Conference On Adult Training seemed to arrive suddenly, and brought an air of increased excitement and expectation. It looked as if half of National Headquarters' equipment was moved to Kemptville. Preparations were made for the arrival of the group leaders. Orientation of group leaders and tying up the loose ends of administration took place just before the arrival of the remaining participants. Registration night went smoothly. Apart from a few missed flights, no one appeared to be suffering from anything worse than jet-lag. Eighty-seven strong, the conference was set to go!

Purpose

The '75 Conference On Adult Training is a forward looking Conference to determine the purpose, direction and emphases on adult training through to 1980 with a view to:

- Further improving the contribution training makes to the application and operation of Scouting's programs

Seriously, now . . .

Burn Evans, Edmonton; Gillian Heath, Oshawa; Harold Puttick, Saskatoon; John Pugh, Windsor; Art Jackson, Ontario.

Celsius or Fahrenheit?

Bill O'Doherty, B.C. checking conference evaluation.

Good to the Last . . .

John Spencer, Victoria and Percy Ross, Chief Executive.



- further developing unity of purpose and cooperative action among councils at all levels of the Movement.

Objective

To develop for adult training: objectives, goals and action plans, including ways to assess progress and respond to emerging needs and priorities for the period of 1975-1980.

Participants

People selected to attend included provincial regional district training chairmen and Scout executives who have an interest in, and influence on, adult training in their areas. Individuals were also expected to:

- be prepared to devote the required time prior, during and after the conference
- have a continuing commitment to Scouting and a continuing role/influence in adult training
- have the ability to make an effective conference contribution
- have the confidence and support of the council to enter discussions and make plans consistent with the conference goals.

Those attending included:

BRITISH COLUMBIA: Stan Ayres, Barney Cavanagh, Ric Clarke, Pete Collins, Paul Deakin, Bob Dyer, Miguel Fernandes, Hank Ficke, *Beryl Hamilton*, Jock Norman, William O'Doherty, Sheena Pattullo, Jim Sharp, John Spencer, Phil Spencer

ALBERTA: *Scott Angus*, Alex Elder, Burn Evans, Eric Haffenden, John Hanlin, Frank Jackson, *Robert Jenkins*, Denny May, John Richardson, Gary Thomas

SASKATCHEWAN: Keith Best, Steve Breen, Gladys Bussey, Rose Gusaas, *Don Lavers*, Jacob Peters, Harold Puttick

MANITOBA: Bill Black, Jack Bundy, Lorne Erb, Les Green, Ralph Heard, Alan Jones, Stephen Loyd, Phyllis Swain.

ONTARIO: *Tom Albion*, Thelma Brister, John Brugsman, Robert Butcher, *Jay Campbell*, Edith Davy, Bill Evans, Frank Greaves, Hugh Halley, Shirley Hart, Gillian Heath, Bill Henderson, Robert Hinch, John Hod-

Hmm-m-m . . .

George Cummings, Ottawa; Doug Campbell, NHQ; Gerry Wright, Conference Chairman; Stan Ayres, Victoria.



dinot, David Hope, Art Jackson, Peeter Kallaste, Charles MacLeod, Dan Peace, John Pettifer, John Pugh, Helen Smith, Fred Whiskin

QUEBEC: Ken Batt, Darrell Bedford, Morrey Cross, Doug Jennings, *Phil Newsome*

NEW BRUNSWICK: Clifford Allen, Bill Waller

NOVA SCOTIA: C. Reg Gunn, Pat King

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND: *Gordon Kerr*, Sharon Paynter

NEWFOUNDLAND: Gary Green, Robert O'Neill

PROGRAM COMMITTEE: Barbara Hannah, Robbert Hartog, Geoff Wheatley, Gerry Wright

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS: Doug Campbell, J. Percy Ross, Charles Stafford, Larry Wilcox

RESOURCE PERSONS AND VISITORS: Ian Roberts, President National Council; George Cummings, Chairman, National Personnel Committee

SUPPORT STAFF: Bob Milks, Marg Williamson, National Headquarters

(names of persons italicized served as work group leaders.)

Off and Running!

Ian Roberts, National President, got the Conference rolling with a humorous, yet thought-provoking, opening address. He spoke of the meaning of 'training'; the need to take into account what both the Scouter wants/sees and what the organization wants/sees in training; the part training can play in helping one's personal growth; and, the need for practicality in the work of the Conference.

Participants worked hard, long hours. All of the original concerns were examined. Problem areas were identified. Alternative solutions were worked through for each problem, with a 'best' solution selected. Then, it was on to the job of working out action plans to implement each solution.

George Cummings, Chairman of National Personnel Committee, served as a resource person during a period of this work.

But it wasn't all work. Rev. Pete Collins, B.C. conducted an ecumenical service on Sunday morning.

(Continued on page 35)

*Wall space at a premium.
Darrell Bedford, Quebec.*



By Velma Carter

On your way south during this summer's vacation? If so, the National Office, Boy Scouts of America in North Brunswick, New Jersey offers you an experience in Scouting.

Located in 100 acres of majestic woods are the headquarters office, a museum, library, conservation education centre and overnight accommodations — as well as the eastern headquarters of the supply division.

A MUSEUM FOR ALL

The Johnston Historical Museum contains "one of the greatest collections of Scouting memorabilia ever assembled."

But first, throw away any rigid ideas you may have of a stuffy, old museum, for this modern, air-conditioned building is an "ever-changing display of Scouting activities and growth" since Lord Baden-Powell started the Movement.

Entering the Museum, the visitor is engulfed in an atmosphere of Scouting — a montage of sight and sound. Dioramas, (effects such as a sunrise can be produced due to colour and direction of light thrown on these spectacular paintings), rotating photo exhibits, illuminated posters, taped telephone messages and simple walk-around-and-read signposts illustrate Scouting, past and present.

One of the biggest attractions is the recreation of Baden-Powell's study, where you can see "him" working busily at his desk. The wax figure, made specially for the museum by Madame Tussaud's Ltd., is so life-like, you might simply think B.-P. is so engrossed in his work he fails to hear any of the questions so often put to him by young visitors.



But the most popular exhibit, according to the museum curator, is the replica of Freedom 7, the space capsule that protected John Glenn as he orbited the earth 13 years ago. Looking into the cockpit, each youngster can only imagine how it felt to view the vastness of space first hand.

Such momentous objects as the flag used at B.-P.'s original Brownsea Island Scout camp to the Space Exploration merit badge carried into space by Astronaut and former Scout, Edward H. White II, catch the visitor's eye and lure him on to other exciting exhibits.

The natural progression of the Scouting Movement's involvement in the community is shown through photographs — with such highlights as Scouts gathering peach pits for WW II gas mask filters, the launching of Cub Scouting in 1933, the Get



Out the Vote campaign of 1956 — right up to recent jamborees.

Lady Baden-Powell has turned over many of her husband's writings, art and other items that reveal the man behind the Scout Movement to the North Brunswick museum. Many adults and Scout leaders are seen browsing through these exhibits thoughtfully.

Everyone, no matter what age, enjoys the movies shown in the new Wm. Harrison Fetridge Theatre.

BOOKS GALORE

Just inside the front door of the museum is the Memorial Library — a special section of the museum that, so far, seems to be overlooked by most visitors.

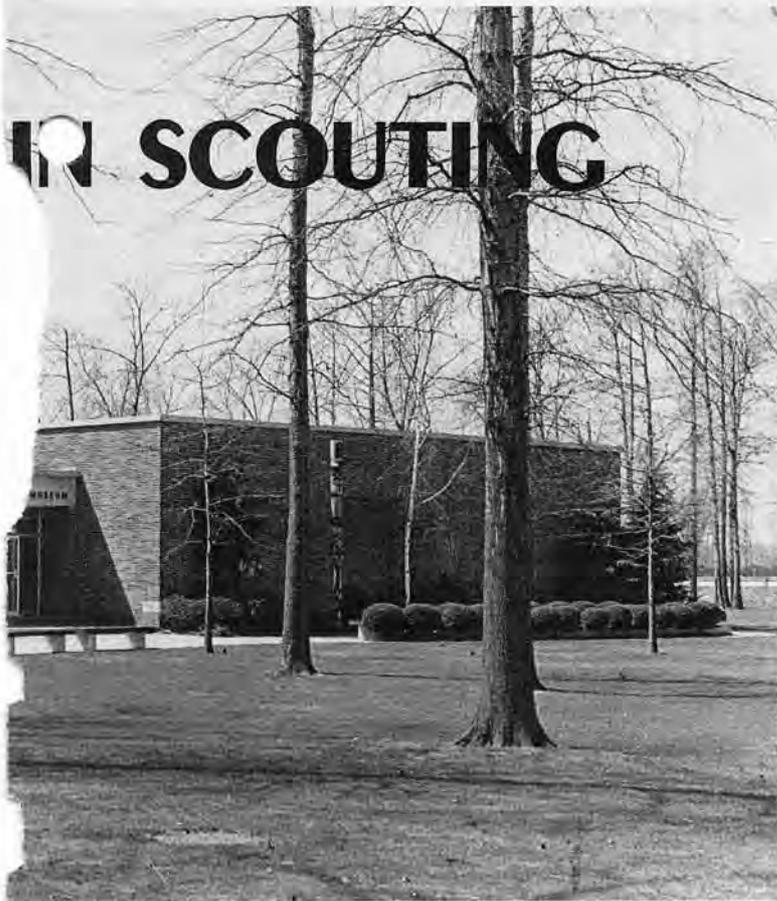
There are over 2,000 books housed in the library with 1,000 of them autographed by the author or donor. In this varied collection of Scouting literature are such books as *Merchant Prince* by J. F. Penny, *Masters of Deceit* by J. Edgar Hoover and *Profiles in Courage* by John F. Kennedy.

You can browse through a volume-bound collection of the *Scouting* magazine since its start of publication in 1913, or the first *Pee Wee Harris* book before the character appeared in the *Boys' Life* magazine comic strip. Issues of *The Scouter*, Great Britain's Scout Association magazine were donated by Mrs. Eileen Wade, once secretary to the Founder and travelling companion to Lady Baden-Powell. Assorted books on hobbies, natural history, crafts, games, Girl Scouts and boys in general, make excellent factual resource material — besides good reading.

VARIETY OF VISITORS

The Johnston Historical Museum is dedicated to the memory of Mr. and Mrs. Gale Johnston. The

IN SCOUTING



family's traditional Scouting interest still flourishes through their three sons who serve on the museum committee.

But Scouters aren't the only visitors to the museum. Church organizations, school groups, and families stop in to have a look. The guest book has been signed by such notables as Lady Baden-Powell, then vice-president Hubert Humphrey and Astronaut John Glenn. Visitors from all over the world have been attracted to the museum — from countries as far away as Chile, New Zealand and Nepal. Since the museum opened in June, 1960, over 425,000 visitors have passed through its doors.

Open six days a week, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. weekdays, and from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. on Sundays, the museum offers the opportunity to witness Scouting's past, free of charge. The parking lot and picnic areas are also open to visitors.

NATURE AT ITS BEST

You can leave this indoor mecca of Scouting, and in just a few minutes be stalking the occasional deer in the Conservation Education Centre. The half-mile nature trail winding through the 60-acre tract has been praised as one of the best on the east coast — all within walking distance of the museum.

Here nature survives unscathed by human intervention. Along the peaceful trail, there are exhibit panels, and identification markers to help everyone, from novice to seasoned camper, appreciate nature at its best. The quiet observer, blending silently into the sheltering forest will hear the cheerful call of blue jays, mourning doves or cardinals attracted by the feeding stations; or witness chipmunks, rabbits, raccoons, possums and other creatures, scurrying about in the thick darkness of the underbrush. A

printed guide describes the soil underfoot and the trees towering above.

A specially constructed woodchuck den is inhabited from early summer to mid-October while the turtle pond is active from spring to fall. The wildlife observation blind overlooking a pond carved out of the forest brings you face to face with brant and mallard ducks, Canada geese, a wood-duck and 'Mariah', a white-tailed doe. Injured hawks and owls are kept in raptor cages until they are healed and ready to venture out on their own. Guided tours and special films on pollution and conservation can be arranged in advance.

OVERNIGHT ACCOMMODATION

For the weary Scout and Scouter, accommodation is provided at the Ellsworth H. Augustus International Scout House. It provides overnight accommodation for touring Scout groups, visiting Scouts and Scouters from abroad and Boy Scouts of America volunteers and their wives. The House was given to the Boy Scouts of America in memory of Mr. Augustus, former BSA president for five years, by his widow and family.

There are eight private rooms for adults and family groups, four dormitories and two twin-bedded leaders rooms. There's also a library for quiet moments, the Fellowship Room for recreation, the Friendship Room for conferences or group meetings, and, for the more industrious — laundry facilities. Rates are reasonable but reservations are made at least one month in advance.

The Boy Scouts of America campus is an ideal spot to visit for any Canadian family or group vacationing in the eastern U. S. this summer. It's not only educa-



tional but it's great fun — and what better way can you acquaint yourself with Scouting.

For further information or reservations, write:

Conservation Service,
Boy Scouts of America,
North Brunswick, N.J.,
08902

OR

Augustus International Scout House,
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Velma Carter joined our staff as assistant editor in March of this year. No stranger to the media, she has worked as a freelance writer and reporter-photographer during the past 3½ years.

BUILD A BETTER MOUSETRAP...ER STOVE

By Don Swanson

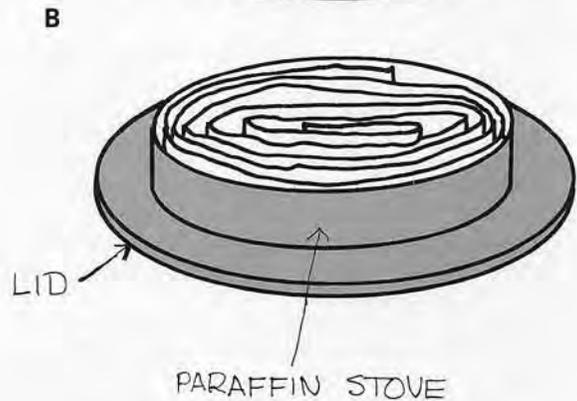
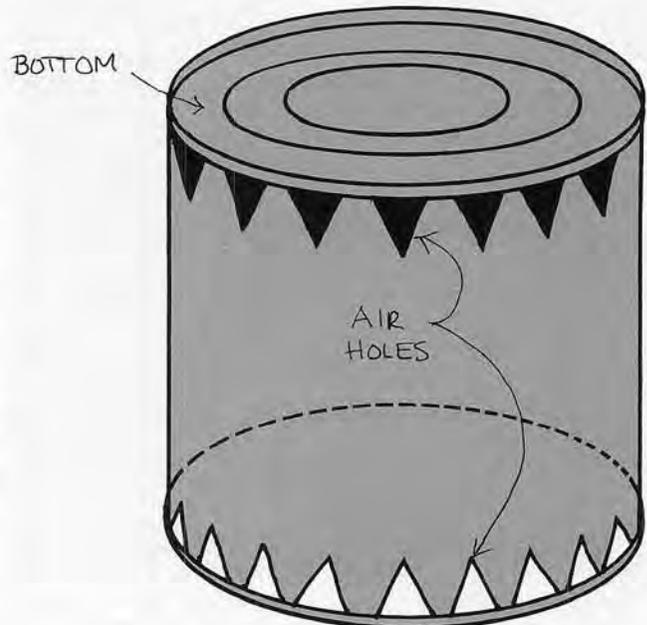
In previous issues of *The Canadian Leader*, (May 1974 and November 1974) directions for two small make-it-yourself stoves were illustrated. Since then, two enterprising Scouters have taken the time to drop us a line and share their modifications to the stoves.

Jim MacDougall, Regional Commissioner from the Cape Breton Region suggests the addition of a can with holes in the side. This is placed over the stove to hold a pot for cooking. There are a few ways this can be tackled.

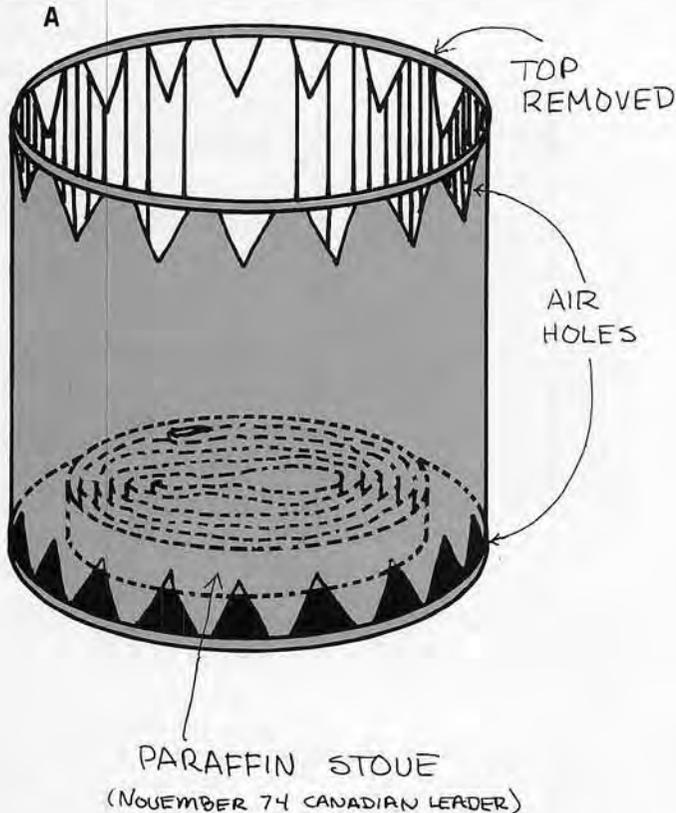
Model 'A', with the open top, allows you to reach down into the can to light the paraffin stove.

Model 'B', with the bottom still intact, uses the large can's lid as a base. The paraffin stove is placed on the lid, the stove is lit and the can is then placed over the paraffin stove resting on the lid.

The air holes are critical. Failure to provide these at both the top and bottom will result in the flame going out.



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The ultimate refinement — the Can-Cook '75 Stove — comes from the 2nd Peterborough Troop. They have combined the tin can stove featured in the May issue and the paraffin stove featured in the November issue and added some neat refinements. Many thanks to Troop Scouter, John Van Hooydonk, for sending us the detailed plans (See illustration 'C')

At the Inter-Regional Scouter's Conference (a joint undertaking by the National Capital Region and the St. Lawrence Region) a group of Venturers shared the results of their experiments with the paraffin stove. They indicated that reducing the number of strips of cardboard extends the burning time — (might be worth experimenting to see if the extended time is at the expense of heat with a longer cooling time required.)

2ND PETERBOROUGH- ST LUKES SCOUTS
"CAN-COOK '75 STOVE"

FRY PAN - MADE FROM 28 OZ JUICE CAN
(OPTIONAL TO CUT IN HALF)

HOLES - MADE WITH V CAN OPENER

TEA BILLY - (TAKE OUT GRILL AND USE BILLY AS FLAME SNIFFER)

24 OZ JUICE CAN

COAT HANGERS - BENT AND CUT TO MAKE GRILL

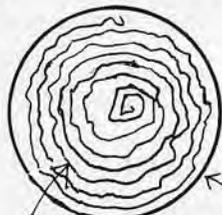
(2 OPTIONAL GRILL POSITIONS FOR 2 CHOICES OF HEAT RANGE)

FUEL TIN (TUNA, PET FOOD OR "DEL MONTE" FRUIT CUP TIN)

MULTI-AIR HOLES - AROUND BASE TO PROVIDE CLEANER FIRE, SINCE PARAFFIN WAX BURNS QUITE SMOKY; ALSO IMPROVES HEAT VALUE

NUT & BOLT - ($\frac{3}{16}$ " X $\frac{1}{2}$ ")

LARGER DIAMETER CAN TO USE AS STAND FOR PLACING ON GROUND OR SNOW



FUEL TIN

MADE FROM TUNA TIN OR "FRUIT CUP" - WILL BURN 2 to 2 1/2 HOURS TOTAL IF MADE AS SHOWN

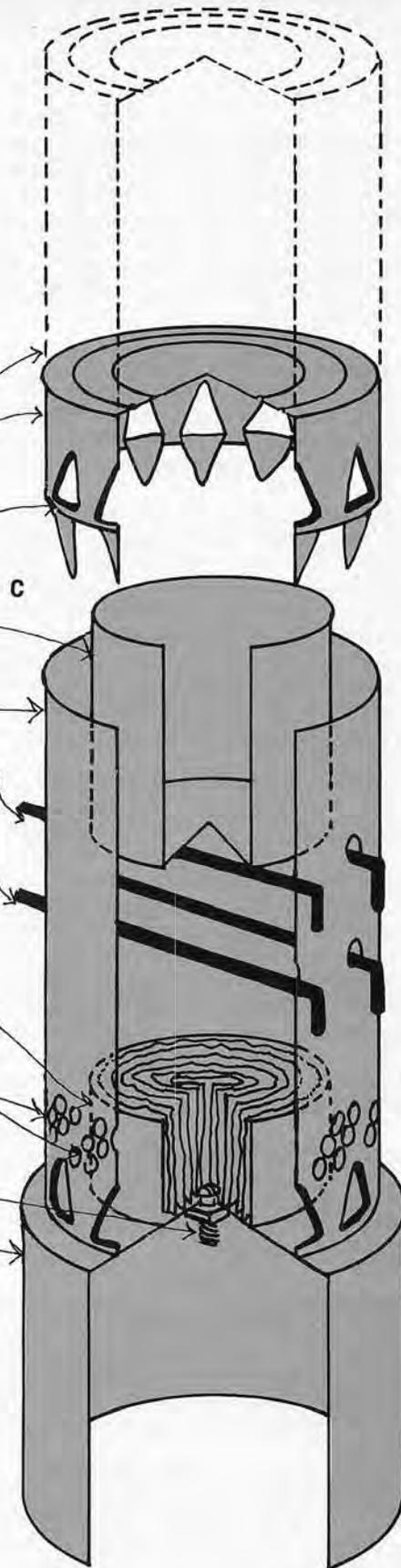
← TUNA TIN

CHARRED CORRUGATED CARDBOARD ROLLED LOOSELY AS SHOWN AND $\frac{1}{8}$ " FROM TOP OF CAN - ACTS AS WICK



CHARRED CARDBOARD
 $\frac{1}{8}$ " FROM TOP
LEVEL OF PARAFFIN WAX
 $\frac{1}{4}$ " FROM TOP

USE DOUBLE BOILER SYSTEM TO MELT PARAFFIN WAX IN TIN CAN AND POUR IN UP TO $\frac{1}{4}$ " FROM TOP



By Doug Campbell

This month's article covers both the brain and brawn of Venturing. The first section deals with planning resources for the company, and the second with the fitness of Venturers and how a company can test to see if its members are in good physical condition.

Advisors are encouraged to cut these articles out of *The Canadian Leader* and add them, as resources, to their Venturer Advisor Kit.

Planning Resources for the Company

Young men join Venturers for a variety of reasons: to have fun, to be with and make new friends, to extend their skills, to learn new ones, to visit new places and to add to their growing store of general knowledge.

Venturers look forward to these experiences, but to realize and make them happen requires planning — their planning — with the aid of their advisor and resources provided by Boy Scouts of Canada.

Several workbooks are available to provide the guidance necessary in the area of planning. Some books cover planning in general, while others, are directed towards such specific program planning as organizing a camp. A company may wish to establish a company planning kit which could contain some or all of these books.

Company officers should be familiar with the workbooks. Advisors may want to emphasize the use of the workbooks during their next company training program.

The books listed are available either through local Scout offices or the Supply Services catalogue.

The Canadian Venturer Handbook provides most of the resources a company needs to start planning program activities. In the "planning section" of the handbook are resources for setting objectives and guidelines, as well as how to evaluate the success of an activity. Venturers should be encouraged to read this section, and to have a good understanding about the concept of planning.

As a planning resource, the *Venturer Executive Workbook* provides the company executive with a written record of their plans. It offers resources and guidelines in long, short and immediate range planning. Members of the company executive should be familiar with the workbook, and it should be available for both executive and company meetings.

As the company becomes involved in the planning of its activities, it will want to finance some of them through company funds. The *Venturer Treasurer's Record Book* provides ideas on budgeting and fund-raising. The treasurer should know the resources in the workbook and be able to apply them to company plans.

The *Venturer Secretary's Record Book* is used to keep records for the company. Keeping track of the system used to plan activities helps the company evaluate each activity. The secretary is responsible for keeping records of individual recognition, resource people, and participation by members in company activities. Such records and information can be vital to future planning.

OF BRAIN



The *Venturer Advisors Kit* provides many resources on company planning. An advisor should be familiar with the suggestions the kit offers and be ready to promote their use within the company. The company training program suggested in the kit is a good vehicle to help train company officers in the aspects of planning.

The *About Camping* book was developed to help plan and carry out a variety of camping experiences.

As a planning resource, it should be used by all companies as they begin to learn to plan camps. It covers such areas as camp programs, menus, health and safety. An advisor may wish to give a copy of this workbook to the Venturer in charge of each camp the company plans.

Let's Celebrate can be used by Venturers and advisors to provide resources for the planning and conducting of spiritual happenings for the company. It can also serve as a guideline for religious discussions.

The document *Problem Analysis and Decision Making* can be used by advisors to help their companies learn the process of analysing problems and making decisions. One of the obstacles a company faces when planning an activity, is how to make decisions around the action of the plan. An advisor should have this document in his kit and be familiar with the suggestions it has to offer.

Becoming familiar with these resources will take the frustration from planning and help it become an endeavour you will enjoy.

A FITNESS TEST FOR THE COMPANY

When was the last time you asked your company whether or not they were physically fit?

Today, Canadians are very conscious about keeping in shape, a feeling emphasized with the summer Olympics being held in Montreal next year. Most advisors feel their Venturers are in good shape, just because they are young. But fitness is unrelated to age. Many young men between the ages of 14 and 17 are physically unfit.

A Venturer needs to be in good physical shape as well as in the right frame of mind for all activities. His body's effectiveness is determined by its strength, muscular endurance, stamina and power.



AND BRAWN

Strength is simply the ability of the muscles to exert force. Muscular endurance is the ability of the muscles to keep on providing that force. Stamina is the ability of the heart and lungs to supply the muscles with the energy necessary for the work they are doing, and power is the rate at which the work is done.

If you take each of these aspects of fitness, you can see how it is possible to gauge the condition of the body.

Strength is measured against an external force such as a weight or a spring. Different muscles do different jobs. Someone who milks cows daily will have a stronger hand grip than someone who does not, just as a person who walks a lot will have stronger, more developed leg muscles than a person who drives his car everywhere. To determine accurately the relative strength of several people, you must ensure that each one is using the same set of muscles.

In Venturing, leg muscles are tested more severely when climbing uphill with back-packs while other muscles are working to carry the pack on your back. Someone who can easily lift a heavy pack on the day of the event may not be able to carry a much lighter pack for days. Muscular endurance, which is more important than mere strength, depends upon the effectiveness of the blood supply to the muscles and the suppleness of the muscle tissue.

In the *Venturing* handbook published by the Scout Association of New Zealand, there is a simple test called the **Harvard Step Test** that measures stamina. Why not try it with your company?

Equipment

You will need a box, 20 inches high, a watch with a clear second hand, and a companion.

Stand erect in front of the box. Put one foot on it, then step up and stand on the box with both legs straight. Put one foot down and then the other. Stand erect on the floor. Time yourself to take one second to step up and one second to step down. A complete cycle should take two seconds to bring you back standing erect on the floor. Now do this for five minutes without stopping — 150 times up and 150 times down. Then sit on the box. After one minute sitting down, your companion should count your pulse rate

for half a minute. Allow another half minute rest; count again for half a minute. Allow a further one and a half minute rest and count again for half a minute. The timing and action should be:

a) At zero time	and for 5 min.	for 5 minutes — Step up and down 150 times doing one step up each second and one step down each second.
b) At 5 min.	and for 1 min.	Rest on box.
c) At 6 min.	and for 1 min.	for ½ minute — Count pulse for 1st time (i.e. no. of pulse rates in 30 sec.) this will probably be between 55 and 75. Rest on box for remaining ½ min.
d) At 7 min.	and for ½ min.	Count pulse for 2nd time (no. of pulse rates in 30 sec.) this will probably be between 50 and 70.
e) At 7½ min.	for 1½ min.	Rest on box.
f) At 9 min.	and for ½ min.	Count pulse 3rd time (no. of pulse rates in 30 sec.) this will probably be between 45 and 55.

INDEX OF FITNESS

The index of fitness is obtained by dividing 15,000 by the sum of the three pulse rates. If the number obtained is:

below 75	—	not fit
75 - 80	—	barely fit
80 - 88	—	average
88 - 95	—	reasonably fit
95 - 110	—	good
over 110	—	excellent condition

If a company conducts the **Harvard Step Test** and finds its overall fitness is not as good as expected, then they may want to concentrate on some activities which will help to condition themselves. Suggest to your Venturers that they can chart their progress while trying to gain a better overall Index of Fitness.

If you try the **Harvard Step Test**, let us know the results, and let's see which company in Canada is in the best physical condition and by how much.



SO YOU ARE ON A C

By Donald and Keith Monroe

Adapted from
How to Succeed in Community Service
J. B. Lippincott Company

This article originally appeared in
THE SCOUT LEADER, January
1969. It is reprinted at the request
of a number of councils.

PART II

Some committeemen talk too much — without knowing it. How to recognize and curb this in yourself: How to behave when you're in a minority.

In Part I we discussed how the new committeeman can comfortably fit into a group. We also told of common mistakes made by committee members. Those blunders are easy to make, but also easy to avoid — when you understand protocol.

One other mistake, however, is ubiquitous and persistent: talking too much.

It's hard for a talker to know how much is too much. Enthusiasm and good ideas are welcome to any committee. Good or not, ideas are welcome to any chairman who understands the democratic process. But many a man becomes as gabby as a circus barker without ever realizing it. Logorrhea, like halitosis, is a fault that friends are loathe to mention. How can one detect it in oneself?

If you notice people fidgeting or staring into space when you talk, you talk too much. If a chairman politely cuts in — "We appreciate the contributions you've made, but I suggest you hold your other points until later," or if you are several times asked to speak **briefly**, it may dawn on you. A major offender will sooner or later be chided by the chairman or someone else, or quietly dropped. But even when you're aware of your bad habits it's hard to correct.

Eugene Peckham in his **Dynahelps for Democratic Leaders** offers prescriptions to people who realize they talk too much and want to cut down. One is to put their thoughts in writing before they speak. This makes them clarify and condense and gives other people more time to be heard.

Ask a question — lower voice

Another is to ask a question rather than launch into a statement. The question can be framed to draw the statement out of someone else, usually in shorter form.

A third is simply to lower the voice. "The chances are you have a strident voice," Peckham says, "or you wouldn't so successfully overwhelm others who want to talk. Turn down your volume."

The garrulous are chronic interrupters. "Practise yielding," Peckham says. "When someone tries to interrupt you, let him. When a silence falls, wait for someone else to break it."

If you can do that, you've kicked the habit.

If you're in the minority

Harmony is sweet. It's almost indispensable to teamwork. But harmony is a matter of atmosphere — friendliness rather than hostility. It doesn't mean that members always agree.

In fact, a good working rule is that majorities are usually wrong — at first. New ideas stick in the craw. Old ideas seem sacred. Emotions and personalities trample logic. Vital facts are often invisible (no committee ever has all the facts).

Therefore, it's a duty of a good committee member to question everything silently and to speak when answers continue to elude him. Why is this being done? Why this way? Are there better ways? Are pertinent facts ignored?

Most of us shrink a little from asking such questions. We know our colleagues prefer to feel that everyone agrees with them. As Ordway Tead points out, even in the midst of disagreeing, most of us abhor disagreement. For the sake of peace and the approval of others, we tend to keep quiet. But in our stronger moments we remember Abraham Lincoln's stern reminder, "To sin by silence when they should protest makes cowards out of men."

Your protests can be couched as mild questions, thus ruffling fewer feathers. A question can be a welcome stimulant to a fair-minded committee. Figuring out the answer may lead people to change their view. On the other hand, their answer may explain their view so you yourself agree with it.

Cracking tough nuts

But sometimes your quizzing will leave you still in disagreement. What then?

First, of course, you need to re-examine your own



thinking. How does it look from the other side. Are you sure of your facts? Is your opposition based on a pet theory or a pet peeve. Our own rationalizing has a way of sounding very rational to ourselves. Try to think it out and perhaps talk it out with some frank friend, before you plant yourself firmly in a minority stance.

Having done all this, don't back down because the majority is unmoved. If the good of your group demands that the others change their opinion, it's up to you to persuade them. How you'll do it depends on the situation. There are times to fight, times to explain, times to conciliate.

Be a John Brown

Sometimes the majority is merely apathetic. The boys' work committee of a service club was plodding comfortably along, taking a few orphans to ball games and giving them a Christmas party. But one member, John Brown, got excited about the work of a youth center in the worst part of town. It faced bankruptcy. He urged his committee to dash to the rescue. But the other committeemen thought this too much trouble for a small group of boys.

It was John Brown's fiery, table-thumping enthusiasm that finally broke them down. He told stories of boys the center was helping. He reminded them that these boys' parents would never support such an enterprise. "That's why it's a blighted area," he barked. "These kids will rot in the alleys if we let the center close."

He advocated a bigger, stronger center, which the service club could promote. To clinch it, he had figures at his fingertips. He proved that all this could be done with the committee's available budget. He swept everyone along with him, and the club eventually took deep pride in the project. But if Brown had been quiet and patient, the youth center would have died.

Or a Chinese fighter

Sometimes it's better to roll with the punches and conciliate an angry majority rather than fight it. (A Chinese proverb says, "By fighting you never get enough, by yielding you get more than you expected.") For example, a church board was told, correctly, that a Scout troop chartered by the church had broken new chairs in the recreation hall and had torn the carpet. The board exploded. It decreed that the troop must meet elsewhere.

Boys will be boys, as their fathers know. Two fathers were on the church board. They also knew that the elderly majority of the board would not consider boyishness an extenuation for damaged property. So these minority members counseled with the Scoutmaster and his troop committee and later with the Scouts.

All hands were ashamed of the damage, eager to fix it, and glad to promise that rough games would henceforth be played only outdoors. This news was taken to the church board. In addition, the troop proposed to include service to its sponsor as part of its activities in the future, beginning by rebinding the church's old hymn books. This compromise mollified the board, so the troop wasn't banished.

Fall back and regroup

Now let's examine the minority member. He isn't always right, although the human brain is so constructed that he usually thinks he is. And when he is, sometimes surrender is smart. Being a loyal loser isn't always cowardly. It may be better to let a group make a mistake than to try to stop it.

For example, a Y.M.C.A. leader planned a camping trip to a lake where canoes were available. But an unsupervised canoeist had drowned there in the recent past. So the camp committee was dead set against any canoeing for its boys. The leader was saddened, because he was an expert aquatics man and a strict enforcer of safety rules. He might have forced the committee to let them use canoes by threatening not to go unless they did.

But he applied a lesson of history pointed out by Liddell Hart in his book **Strategy**: "The most satisfactory peace settlements, even for the stronger side, proved to be those made by negotiation rather than by a decisive military issue." The camp leader knew that imposing his will on the committee might make them so angry that they wouldn't work with him in the future. He dropped the issue. The canoes weren't worth a major battle. A year later the committee let him use them.

Before you force an issue, ask yourself: Is a principle at stake?

H. A. Overstreet's **The Mature Mind** points out the significance of this question:

On a tablet in front of the Old South Meeting House, in Boston, are words that describe our Revolutionary forefathers as "worthy to raise issues." They knew which things were important and which were unimportant. A person has to be mature to be worthy to raise issues. Most of the small frictions in life that destroy mutual confidence and enjoyment come from raising issues that are not worth raising — and most of the social inertias and timidities that keep our world from moving toward its ideals express a reluctance to raise issue that should be raised.

SCOUTING FOR BOYS WITH HANDICAPS



By Gerry Giuliani

No One Is Perfect

We all have our limitations; our strong and weak points. We all fit somewhere on the scales of emotional, physical and mental capacity. In some instances, we are stronger than others; at other points, we are weaker. Admitting and facing our limitations is a sign of strength providing we use what we can do to the best of our ability and accept help from others (who have their limits too) who have the ability and know how to do those things we may not be able to do. This in itself, is a difficult learning process for many of us, even though it is plain common sense which applies to you and to the boys and young people you lead.

Each and everyone of us is unique as a person because no one is perfect. (If everyone were perfect, we would be a rather bland lot!). Despite limitations, everyone of us sees things in his own eyes and no matter how different from you he interprets things, the world is real to him. No one is perfect, yet, because of this imperfection everyone is unique. Each of us projects his personality by being productive; by doing. To be productive everyone must share ideas, time and things with others. Scouting helps everyone who participates to do just that.

Handicap?

The word handicap, like many others, has been used and re-used for so long that it now means different things to different people. To some, "handicap" means crippled, to others, retarded, or emotional difficulties. It can mean a person without money, without family, without enough food, etc. Some people consider a person who turns his back on a retarded boy to have a handicap. Then, again, the word hand-

icap can mean to many, a way of getting a golf score under 100. So there are many interpretations.

Consider a limitation an individual faces which prevents him from functioning as a person without some form of mechanical, personnel and/or counselling support. Because of the help this person needs, and the feeling of inadequacy that may accompany this need, he, in many instances is excluded (or even excludes himself) from participation in community life. He is, in effect, socially handicapped. Perhaps this is the only important definition of handicapped: being socially excluded and, therefore, unproductive because of a limitation.

Scouting, because it depends upon community involvement, is an ideal vehicle to help a boy, who is socially handicapped because of the nature and extent of a limitation, become more involved in his community.

Your Community

If your community is representative of the average Canadian community, then there are a number of boys around who are socially handicapped and need Scouting. They are the ones who are shut up in uncertainties, hobbled by a physical limitation, held back because of a mental incapacity, or frustrated because of emotional difficulties. They are the boys who face challenges that are more pronounced than the average boy; who don't mix with other boys because they don't feel they are worth anything or don't feel they "fit in"; who, because of social and traditional biases, are shut away in institutions, special homes and training schools where they are conveniently kept out of the way; who are forgotten at home because they are a physical burden to the people who are "close" to them. Despite their handicap, they are still boys who need other boys —

ordinary boys; boys who need to be a part of their community and its activities; who need to contribute, to share, to participate, to belong.

Perhaps there is a boy in your neighbourhood who is isolated from the people in his community; he may be in your section right now. There may come a day when a parent with a boy who has a handicap asks you to register his boy into your section. Or a closed (special) Scout group for boys with handicaps may approach you to take on a boy they feel should be integrated into a regular group. There may be a boy in a special school, treatment centre, home or institution who would like to become a "Scout". What are you prepared to do as a leader? In what specific way can a boy with a handicap participate most effectively in Scouting?

Three Methods

Scouting for boys with handicaps is part of the normal Scout organization with common sense adaptations and adjustments being made where necessary. The program is flexible enough for you, the leader, to make any adaptation to meet the capacity of the boy and yet offer him a challenge and demand from him his best effort. The three ways the program can be applied are listed below in the preferred order:

1. Integration

Boys are encouraged to join a local Scout group and take part in as many activities as possible. To allow every boy with a handicap the opportunity to meet and face the real world, an experience tied in directly as possible with his community is essential. Whenever possible, this normalization process, by integration of such a boy into a regular Scout group, is encouraged.

2. Outpost Member

Whenever, for some reason or other, a boy cannot make it regularly to a Scout meeting or is confined to his home (i.e. confined to bed, can't go outdoors in winter time, has no transportation, needs special medical attention and/or simply cannot physically make it week after week), you can have him join as an "Outpost" member. As such, he would be visited by his fellow members and/or leaders, involved in a personal Scouting program and partic-



ipate, whenever possible, in group activities. The importance of an "Outpost" member lies in the fact that he belongs to a regular bunch of boys, has friends and directly feels he belongs to the worldwide brotherhood of Scouts.

3. Closed Groups/Sections

Whenever the first two alternatives are not practical, a closed group/section may be formed to bring Scouting to boys who would not otherwise be able to participate. These groups could be formed in special training schools, treatment centres, institutions or sponsored by a local parents association, or even started by people who are interested in helping boys with handicaps. Such a group/section should **always** be formed with the intention of placing any boy into a regular local Scout group as he becomes prepared to do so.

You, the leader

The approach and example you use, as leader of your section, will determine the successful participation of a boy with a handicap in your Scouting program. Remember that if you accept the basic attitudes of quality of life, genuine concern and the dignity of the individual with basic human rights, these attitudes will pass on to the boy you lead; by example and program content you reflect your individual character. Here are some basic steps and hints you may wish to use. They have been used and found effective by Scouters who work with boys with handicaps.

1. Get to know the boy before he actually joins your section. It is a good idea to establish a good relationship between yourself and the boy so that the boy will feel secure enough to want to overcome any doubts and hesitations he may have. It is also a good idea to discover the nature and scope of his limitations to help you determine what assistance you may need, what type of program adaptation you may want to make, and an idea of where and how he will fit in with the rest of the boys.

2. Remember to involve his parents and keep them informed. Many parents worry about or suspect any program that offers to help their son. Starting off with a good relationship with concerned parents is essential. They may not want to become involved at first, but keeping them up to date on what their son is doing may gradually help them recognize the worth of Scouting and draw them out to lend support. Some parents may want to become involved, and it is important to be able to find ways so they can become of service.

3. Seek advice from parents, public professional services, schools and other Scout leaders. They are all part of your community and should be used when you have any questions or concerns.

4. If you have any doubts about the capacity of your regular boys to accept a boy with a handicap in your section, check it out with them. Do not underestimate the ability of your boys to understand the extra challenges and needs another boy with a handicap faces. You may be surprised that once your regular boys understand the situation, are made a part of the decision to accept a boy with a handicap, and feel the encouragement from you, there will be little difficulty.

5. Emphasize the things that the boy can do rather than those which he cannot. Let him explore his own

(Continued on page 20)

boundaries (within reasonable safety limits) with a sense of challenge and dignity of risk. Once he finds his boundaries, he will in many cases, compensate by sharpening those skills that he can do. Encourage him to focus on these skills.

6. Exercise patience. Help him to become one of the boys. This does not happen with special treatment, but with understanding.

7. Modify badge requirements **only when necessary** to meet his capacity. Be sure you keep the element of challenge and best effort that you ask of your other boys.

8. Include him, in some way, in every possible activity. This may be from refereeing a game, to modifying a game so that he can play; allow him to feel a part of the program and the gang; use your imagination and enthusiasm to guide you.

9. In your community there are many service clubs and organizations who will help. If you need a wheelchair ramp, transportation for a boy with mobility problems or a person to help out on an outing or weekend, your local service clubs and organizations will probably be available to help.

10. Make exchange programs with closed groups for persons with handicaps part of your program. Whether the exchange is with a Scout group or not, the program will expose your boys to people who face a different kind of challenge in life than do most of us. The exchange will also allow your boys to realize the worth of an individual as a person who, despite his handicap, has the same basic needs, problems and desires as do everyone else, except that in some instances these needs, problems and desires are more amplified.

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Who Benefits?

A boy with a handicap contributes to a Scout program by demonstrating his willingness to learn in the company of friends, despite his handicap, through effort and determination in whatever task he takes on, by offering a great capacity of joy and a genuine ability to give and receive, and by offering other boys a chance to learn that they are all brothers and that quality rather than quantity is an essential ingredient of brotherhood. He benefits by experiencing friendship, by being asked to participate, by facing challenges that are met by success and by participating in the average boy's environment.

SURVEY: "Help Needed"

Last summer, *The Canadian Leader* included a questionnaire, **HELP NEEDED**; asking how you felt about Scouting for boys with handicaps. I am happy to report at this time the responses were most encouraging. Those of you who took the time to answer expressed a strong feeling that boys with handicaps should be allowed the benefit of Scout programs. A great majority felt that there is enough flexibility in the Scout program to accommodate boys with handicaps, and just about as many felt that boys in a regular Scout group are capable of understanding and accepting the needs of boys with handicaps. The response came from a good cross-section of Scouters from all sections, half of whom had direct experience with boys with handicaps in Scouting. Returns came in from every part of the country and reflected the population distribution accurately.

It is noteworthy that there is a receptive leadership in the country to boys with handicaps, and this re-



ceptiveness includes the overwhelming opinion that, as much as possible, such boys be kept in the community and become members of regular Scout groups.

We are all on this "space ship earth" together. We all have our limitations which urge us to seek help and company with other people. We depend on and have a responsibility to one another. Certain limitations are more apparent in some people than in others, but these challenges must be met and shared by all.

Look around you, in your community, and see if there's a boy with a handicap, who can use your program. Why not help him to become a Scout?

"The way in which society responds to the needs of the handicapped is a good measure of civilization itself. We are more aware today than ever before of the interdependence of human beings. We understand that whatever diminishes anyone diminishes everyone."

*Trends Magazine 1974
(July/Aug./Sept. issue).*

GERRY GIULIANI, actively involved in Scouting for 12 years, is one of the authors and researchers of "SWTH—the Scouting with the Handicapped Project"—the result of an exploratory in-depth study of Scouting for boys with handicaps. He has now incorporated this information into a new publication for leaders, ready for distribution this summer.

High Adventure

It's not too late to get in on your share of HIGH ADVENTURE — to taste cold, clear, mountain water fresh from a running stream, to paddle leisurely through canoe routes of days gone by, to hear the roar of the rushing water and feel the stinging spray on your face as you shoot the rapids or experience the quiet peace of a summer afternoon after a morning of exciting activity.

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CORRECTION

Scuba '75 was incorrectly advertised in the May issue of *The Canadian Leader*. This program will not be offered in 1975. We regret any inconvenience that may have been created.



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An Open Letter

By Joan Kearley

The leader of the 3rd Thorburn Cub Pack, Pictou County, Nova Scotia, Joan Kearley, wrote a *Paksak* article for us back in March, 1974 which was called "Sixers Cuboree — Pictou County Style" in which she asked the question, "Have you ever considered doing away with your sixers' council and substituting a camping seminar for sixers and seconds shortly after they are appointed?"

A resounding "yes" was published in an article by Bob Shaw (June/July 1974) of Belleville, Ontario, writing on behalf of the leaders, sixers and seconds of the 10th, 18th and 19th Belleville packs.

Well, Joan Kearley replied last September and asked if we would publish an open letter to Bob Shaw and our readers. We agreed but so many other items piled up in our basket to keep us busy . . .

We are finally printing the letter.

So — our apologies to Joan and Bob for the delay. If our readers would like to respond to the letter, please do so. Our address is P.O. Box 5112, Stn. 'F', Ottawa, Ontario K2C 3G7.

Dear Bob:

Do you think we ask too little of our sixers? After three years of Cuborees for sixers, I have come to the conclusion that, in the main, we do. We have the 'Television Disease' where it is expected that everyone will sit on their rump and be entertained, so that sixers are too much spectators rather than active participants.

The first year at our Cuboree, we watched over them like a bunch of mother hens. We had never had the boys in camp without the Scouts or a cook-house staff to help out, just us between them and the big wide world outside. But with each successive year, we have done less and less for them, encouraging them to do more for themselves.

This year our Cuboree was ready to go very early. All we were waiting for was the Thanksgiving weekend to arrive. The reason? It's because at the end of the summer when time was hanging heavy on their hands, we asked the boys to do the planning.

They came up with a program that was far more ambitious than any we leaders would have schemed up. The menu was completed in good time and most of it was planned for outdoor cooking. One feature was the making of their own bread. (*We made good biscuits last year, Akela.*) In addition, they had planned for both hay box and tinfoil cooking and indicated practical ways of using up all the staples left over from our summer camp.

They asked that each work team be permitted to spend one night under canvas and get up in the morning to get breakfast over an open fire; after breakfast had been cooked on the first day, they planned to cook shortcake in a frying pan to be served at lunch. In this way, they could spend the whole morning out on the lake in canoes, either mapping by compass or exploring the bed of the lake with a home-made 'lead-line'. Baloo was to stay ashore and have the milk and shortcake ready on demand, not because they wanted to keep her away, but because every boy in the pack knew that Baloo

gets seasick if the bathtub water has ripples on it.

As usual, the boys planned to do all their own chores, which included the hewing of wood and hauling of water; sweeping and scrubbing where it is needed; laying in supplies of wood, tinder and kindling for winter campers, and checking those jobs that needed attention before the weather gets too bad for service trucks to make it into camp.

On the more serious side of the seminar, the boys came up with a list of aims for a Sixers' Cuboree.

- to study more fully the aims, activities and skills involved in Cubbing
- to prepare ourselves to take a full and active part in troop activities
- to return, in some measure, the Good Turns done to us by the District Council by always having a fully equipped camp available for our use
- to teach us to be full members of the adult world

The wording was, of course, the work of the staff.

As usual, sessions on the right way to do things such as The Grand Howl, Flag break, fire lighting and tent pitching would be held, but spare moments in camp are to be used in regular practicing, because the boys want their proficiency in these things tested in competition against a stop watch or against the other sixers, with awards for the grand champion in each field.

It is going to be interesting to see whether the program they have mapped out will work in practice; if it does, it should do a lot to build their skills and confidence as efficient Scouts in the near future.

I have looked long and wistfully at the early spring for another Cuboree, but I fear that the situation of Camp Roderick is against us. It is three miles back in the bush, with a road that, though quite well laid, is so steep that it presents problems for the family car even in summer.

We won't be having Campfire as you do, either, Bob; twelve boys makes too small a group for a really successful one. However, we don't regret it, because we have evolved a substitute that works. We call them fireside chats. The boys put on a big fire in the fireplace, set jugs of potables and plates of eatables in reach, and we yarn. We may try out a skit idea and everyone offers suggestions for its improvement. We tell stories or learn the words of a song. We bring up problems that come up in lair or den, and we discuss them and their possible solutions.

We, the leaders, set a very high value on these chats. The small group gathered round the big fire on a cold, dark night with no one else within miles has welded the senior boys with the leaders into a really firm friendship! There is no other way that I can think of, where we can get to know the boys and their problems so well, so that we have never even given serious thought to the idea of multi-pack seminars. To us the fireside chat at a Cuboree is the highlight of our Cubbing year.

Sincerely,
(Mrs.) Joan Kearley
3rd Thorburn Cub Pack.

P.S. I did enjoy your article, and plan to crib one or two ideas. J.K.

packs

By Reg Roberts

It would seem as though summer is finally upon us and, for some packs, that means that Cubbing is over until next September. It doesn't have to be that way though. Why not carry on during the summer months when the whole outdoors beckon?

Some of you will be taking vacations, of course, and some will say that you need a little time away from the Cubs before the new season begins. Both are good reasons for easing off your pack activities, but perhaps you could think of even better reasons to keep in touch with at least some of the boys during the summer.

After all, how often do we hear the childrens' plaintive cries of "I don't have anything to do" after just the first few weeks of summer vacation? Well, in Cubbing there are all sorts of things to do.

Many of your boys may be earning the Young Olympians of Canada Award; if so, now is the time to begin or finish up the bronze, silver, or gold stages in such areas as cycling, field hockey, lacrosse, rowing, baseball, sailing, water skiing, football, softball, tennis or just plain walking. If you are interested in this program for your boys but do not have the information, write to *Young Olympians of Canada, Post Office Box 16000, Montreal, Quebec.*

For something different — how about a family picnic for the entire pack or for sixes and their families? These can be a lot of fun, not only from the point of view of good food and lots of it, but also because of the games, skits or stunts that can be played by the boys with their parents, brothers and sisters.

Why not consider a community scavenger hunt? With an extensive list of items to be found and a carefully planned route, such an event could occupy a whole morning or afternoon, ending up with a barbecue and swim at someone's home, local pool, stream, beach or pond.

Consider a fishing trip — a day's outing with some of the vacationing fathers going along to a nearby fishing spot to show the boys the basics of safe fishing practices; how to cast or troll and even tie flies.

Try a visit to a local historic site within easy bus or car travel from home. After the visit, maybe a day or two later, have the boys get together to put on a play or skit acting out the history behind the place they visited.

For those boys who cannot swim and, indeed, for those who can — how about a weekly swim party? One summer objective would be to have every boy a swimmer by the end of August.

Consider a summer field day for the whole pack, with races, games, prizes and snacks, all held at a nearby park or open space. The prizes need be nothing more than simple ribbons for first, second, and third place finishers. But be sure to have a lot of honourable mentions.

How about a pet show, flower show, dress-up parade, a trip to an ice cream plant or your local soft drink factory?

The whole point of summer activities of course, is to keep in touch with the boys of your pack — keeping the enthusiasm alive during the slack summer period until regular activities begin again in the fall. It's also making use of the warm summer days to get out of doors as often as possible.

This year, don't let summer slip by, the way it usually does. Get together with your Cubs at least once a week. It will pay off in enthusiasm and enjoyment and will have all the boys bursting to get back into things when you start off next fall.

Have a great summer!

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It was a rainy Sunday when my husband and I visited a beaver pond near a cabin along Ghost River, not far from Cochrane, Alberta. Beavers had been absent from the area for many years, but recently a pair of young beavers had come to the property and built a dam along the river.

Unfortunately, the residents of the cabin do not like beavers and were convinced that beavers do damage to the property — so the beavers had to go.

I wondered what would happen to them. They could be trapped by Indians for their fur or trapped by the Fish and Wildlife people who would move them to an area where beavers are more welcome.

We went over to the pond and saw the beavers swimming around. As soon as they saw us, the beavers sounded their warning to the others — their broad tails slapping the water — sometimes taking us by surprise. One young beaver climbed onto the riverbank across from us. We decided to take our boys over to the pond before the beavers were to be moved.

The rain during the chosen night of our visit to the beaver pond didn't bother anyone, since we were all wearing rubber boots and raincoats.

As we approached the pond area, we told the boys to be very quiet and to move slowly. We hoped the beavers would show themselves at least once to make our trip worthwhile.

While we were standing along the pond in front of the lodge on the riverbank, I caught glimpse of something moving over the water surface — the male beaver was swimming up the pond. The beaver swam in front of us and when he noticed us, gave a perfect tail slap. It took the boys by surprise.

The steady rain had made us as wet as the beavers in the pond! We waited some time but the other beaver did not show up. So we left our observation post and went over to the dam for a closer look. It was a small dam and since it was messy, it was obvious the beavers were still young and inexperienced. However, we were impressed that they had dammed even the smallest outlet of the pond. One of our boys took a stick, completely bare of bark, from the water, to use for a beaver wallhanging for our 'beaver pond'.

On our way to the car we came across a big tree chopped down by the beavers and we filled our pockets with beaverchips clearly marked by the teeth of the beavers. These we have glued around our Big Brown Beaver.

Back at the car, we had hot chocolate from our thermos and cookies — and believe me, they were the best we ever tasted!

We drove back to Calgary and despite the downpour, were completely satisfied with what we had seen that night.

Thanks to Marieke Jalink of Calgary for this story.



Alberta's Minister of Culture, Youth and Recreation, Horst A. Schmid, is shown exchanging a left handshake with a Beaver from the 'Acorn' Lodge from the 'Foothills' colony in Calgary. Mr. Schmid was presented with an appreciation award, Beaver button and group neckerchief on behalf of over 1,600 area Beavers. In return, each Beaver received an Alberta pin. The Alberta government has been a major supporter of the Beaver program in the Calgary region.



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By John Sweet

With summer camp in the offing and the aroma of woodsmoke (or the smell of naphtha gas) already titillating the nostrils, some thought must surely be given to the use we intend to make of what B.-P. described as the Scouter's greatest opportunity.

A word about that.

By nature we are inclined, I fear, to be somewhat over-hearty in our attitude to the good life of Scouting away from base: I meanersay, rock-climbing, pot-holing, white-water canoeing, even (if we may) pioneering and the other 'heroic' pastimes are all very well for the Toms, Dicks and Harrys of your troop, but what about the Cyrils, Cedrics and Cecils — gentle, thoughtful and on the whole more sensitive types, who, even in boyhood, see more to life than the vulgar display of mere muscle-stretching one-up-manship?

Mind you, we are not saying that mind and muscle are necessarily antipathetic. Why, we ourselves, in our tempestuous youth, were able to combine rigger on Saturday afternoon, with 'The Immortal Hour' at the Newcastle City Hall (or even 'Die Fledermous' at the Theatre Royal) on Saturday evening, and, on Sunday, between Church, much painstaking authorship of fine literature for young and tender minds of both sexes.

So while the subject is on the agenda, let us consider the possibility of one breakaway activity which might (you never know) prove to be the turning point in the cultural life of at least some members of your troop. The idea is that you should try to sell your patrol leaders the idea of using natural dyes, drawn directly from nature, to make their own distinctive patrol neckerchiefs for wear in camp this summer.

How about that?

In preparation for this, each Scout would be required to provide his own triangle of white material, and it would be necessary to enlist the help of your friendly neighbourhood Guider — or better still, a pigeon pair of her dolly-bird patrol leaders — to come along to a meeting of the patrol leaders' council and teach your boys the art and craft of dyeing. The actual manufacture of the neckers, however, should

be done in camp, and it must be clearly understood that they are for in-camp wear only.

If you operate in such isolation as to be out of the reach of the refining influence of our sister Movement, here is a step by step description of the dyeing process, more or less as given in the U.K. GUIDE HANDBOOK to whom our grateful thanks:

Step 1: Mordant material (to help colours to be absorbed) — 1 gallon water, 4 oz. alum, 1 oz. Cream of Tartar. Boil for one hour.

Step 2: Collect materials (onion skins, roots, berries, moss and lichens etc.) Cover selected material with boiling water and soak overnight, then boil for one hour.

Step 3: Strain the liquid through muslin.

Step 4: Bring dye to a boil. Add material. Boil for about one hour.

Step 5: Remove material. Rinse well in cold water. Dry in shade.

Incidentally, the Guide Handbook has nothing to say about the sort of materials which can be dyed in this way, but I seem to remember that you should avoid synthetic cloth of any kind, especially the non-crease variety.

Lichens, we are told, do not need mordant and should merely be boiled for three hours or so.

If your boys are at all interested in this activity (my guess is that some will be, some won't) they might like to try their hands at something called tie-dyeing. All you have to do, apparently, is to bunch up the cloth into a tight ball and bind firmly in all directions, either with string or elastic bands. After the first dyeing, you open out the cloth to reveal the undyed, or partially dyed, areas and then rebind and dye with the second colour. This produces a delightful marbling effect guaranteed to send all beholders into raptures of admiration. A great deal will depend, of course, on the choice of the second colour — which is precisely where the 'culture' comes in.

Well, you can't say we don't do our best to help you to break new ground.



'I must be doing all right. I heard my Gran tell my Mum that I was turning into an insufferable little prig.'

Another simple arty-crafty idea which your patrol leaders might like to spring on their boys during the lethargic after-lunch period in camp, is to issue them with steel knitting needles and a few of those polystyrene ceiling tiles which can be bought quite cheaply at your local Do-It-Yourself shop, and get them to heat the needles in the fire or stove and carve out their own coats-of-arms. The designs can then be painted in attractive colours with any sort of paint other than cellulose, and the shields exhibited proudly on a new sort of 'totem pole' in front of the sleeping tent to ward off evil spirits, night-prowling Scouters and other intruders.

Talking of totem poles, I have just come across a book called 'TRIBAL TRAINING' published in the U.K. in the year 1919, with, no doubt, official approval since it was written and illustrated by the then 'Headquarters Commissioner for Woodcraft and Camping', John Hargrave ("White Fox").

Here is a short quotation, selected at random from the chapter entitled 'Camp Ritual and Ceremony'. It comes at the end of the 'Ceremony of "Taboo"' in which the young brave is brought before the assembled tribe and warned of the evils of unclean thought and speech, as well as comfort, luxury, 'swank', self-abuse and other anti-social habits:

CAMP CHIEF: Let the wisdom of the love of Taboo sink into your innermost heart, O Little One, that in the days to come you may remember and obey.

BOY: I hear, O Chief — I shall not forget.

CAMP CHIEF and BOY face tribe.

CAMP CHIEF: Brothers, he knows the wisdom of Taboo, welcome him according to the most ancient and honourable traditions of our tribe, and help him to pass the Tests of Endurance and Skill that he may become a leader and a true brave.

TRIBE (standing): YAH-HOW!

YAP! YAP!

He is a brother!

We will show him the Trail!

Let him keep silence and observe!

Give him to us!

He is one of the Tribe!

YAH-H-O-O-OW!

We have spoken!

The imagination boggles.

Did any Scout troop ever take this stuff seriously, I wonder?

I doubt it — even in those far off days, when the 'Een Gon Yama Chorus' was still being sung with gusto (and in full harmony) — if not at the Gilwell Re-union, then certainly at Scout campfires all over the land.

Arising from the above, it is all very well laughing at what was being done and said in the name of Scouting in years gone by, but has it ever occurred to you to wonder what the Scouts of the next generation will find to laugh at in what some of us are doing and saying today?

Would someone care to give some thought to the matter and tell us what he or she thinks our successors will find most extraordinary, ridiculous, or even (dare we say it!) contemptible in our present-day Scouting? We have our own ideas about that and it will be interesting to find whether they are shared by others.

In the age of innocence, jerry-built pioneering structures which collapsed were usually regarded as good for a laugh, always provided that no bones were broken as the Scout leader or district commissioner landed in the duck pond on his posterior in a ridiculous tangle of ropes, spars and catapulting pickets. However, it didn't always turn out like that.

Unfortunately we have no statistics which would enable us to relate the incidence of such mishaps to the number of structures built, but as pioneering has always been, regrettably, a minority interest in Scouting, it is quite on the boards that the proportion of accidents, great and small, has been much higher in the field of pioneering than in any other adventurous activity.

In saying this, the last thing we would wish to do would be to discourage anyone from having a go. But please bear in mind — and make sure that your patrol leaders bear it in mind too — that mainline pioneering is not for beginners, but for chaps who know their stuff. Further, that no hazardous project — such as the building of a tower, tree platform, bridge or rope-way — should be attempted until your pioneers have served a thorough apprenticeship at ground level. By all means let them learn by doing, but let the doing be done where an elementary mistake will not spell disaster.

Yea verily, brothers, I say unto you, there is much to be learned in pioneering — from such crude backwoods type operations as the making and pointing of a picket to more delicate matters such as angles of strain and declivity, safe working loads, factors of safety in general, and the scores of minor skills which are the stock-in-trade of the pioneer-in-action. It all requires intelligence plus on-the-spot judgment and decision-making of a high order. In such matters even Homer may nod, but at least your Homers should not be in a position to blame you because they had not received the instruction to which they are entitled.

I speak from the heart. Word has just been received in this studio about the collapse of yet another jerry-built Monkey Bridge and the arraignment before the Crown Court of a perfectly good Scout leader whose one fault was that he had failed to make sure that his patrol leaders were up to it before he set them to work. Fortunately — thanks to good housekeeping at Scout Headquarters in London — the Scouter in question will be fully indemnified against legal liability, but it must be a sorry experience and not one you would wish to suffer yourself.

We (as White Fox might have said) have spoken.

Here is an excellent new game, with the compliments and best wishes of its inventor, Mr. G. Auty, Scout leader of the 40th Wakefield — Wakefield being of course, the scene of the great battle on New Year's Eve 1460 between those close neighbours, the Men of Lancashire and the Men of Yorkshire.

SKITTLE CRICKET: Equipment — one old table tennis bat (or similar). Lightweight plastic ball, 10 skittles (plastic washing-up liquid bottles are ideal.)

The skittles are placed on a bench at the side of the field of play about four metres from the wicket (another bench). The ball is bowled underarm from the 'crease' (a chalk line) about seven metres in front of the wicket. When the batsman hits the ball he may run and fetch a skittle and place it on the bench behind him. The batsman collects another skittle after

each strike, up to a total of ten, when his inning is completed. He may be bowled (struck) out or caught at any time, whether he is at the wicket or not, and his score is the total number of skittles left standing. There is no leg-before-wicket rule, says Mr. Auty (and he ought to know, since he invented the game) but I imagine that deliberate body obstruction of the wicket would not be tolerated. (Not by me it wouldn't, I can tell you.)

An agile wicket keeper is recommended to keep the game flowing, and the bowler should be changed as the batsmen change.

The beauty of this game is that the batsman cannot be bowled until he has scored at least one run; also that his position becomes more hazardous as his score increases, with a consequent lengthening of the line of skittles on the wicket.

Brilliant! Quite, quite brilliant! — a game worthy of the great cricketing county of its origin.

Do give it a go. Congratulatory postcards, letters, telegrams and bouquets will be forwarded without delay to the inventor.

Veteran readers of this column will be familiar with the strange device known as 'The Quipswitch Pulsator' which consists of two elastic-operated guided missile launchers which shoot a cotton reel to and fro, non-stop, along a taut line thirty feet long (maximum). The thing was pioneered on a Scout leader training course in Ipswich, England, some years ago and later re-invented by a combined Pack and Troop Scouters' Part II Wood Badge Course at Camp Opemikon, near Ottawa, Canada. The world record of six clear returns was set up in Ipswich and duly publicized in a small book entitled 'PATROL MEETING BLUEPRINTS' published by The Scout Association in London. (Advert.)

We have now been informed that at a patrol leader training course held in Newport, Gwent, in the Principality of Wales, one of the patrols succeeded, under rigid test conditions, in establishing a new world record of no less than seven clear returns. A great achievement indeed, as the men of Camp Opemikon will be the first to acknowledge.

However, it is not so much to draw attention to their own prowess that the patrol leaders of Newport and the Wye Valley have written. What bothers them is that this particular world record was first publicized **in a book**, as distinct from a periodical. As a matter of principle, they consider that this is wrong, because when (as now) the record is broken, no acknowledgment is possible until (and if) a revised edition of the book concerned is published.

We must admit we'd never thought of that.

Still, it gives us great pleasure to declare the patrol leaders of Gwent the new world champs in the firing of the Quipswitch Pulsator and send greetings and congratulations to them.

This brings us to the 2nd Peterborough, Ontario, Canada.

Some time ago we received a transatlantic telephone call from Jim Mackie, Editor of *THE CANADIAN LEADER*, to say that the 2nd were hell-bent on shattering the world record for the Abington Guided Missile Launcher (as described in these columns some time ago) but were having one or two small problems. Later we were put in touch with the Scout leader, John Van Hooydonk, and were able to offer

some advice from past experience.

At that time the world record, set up by an Italian patrol in the Essex County International Jamboree some years back, stood at 76 yards.

We are now able to tell the world that the 2nd Peterborough have beaten this decisively — with a magnificent shot of 160 yards. Their missile was roughly the size of an ordinary cotton reel but was custom-built to their own design and turned and shaped on a home lathe by two patrol leaders of the troop. The launcher was powered by the high quality elastic which Canadian ice hockey players use to keep their stockings up.

The 2nd now throw down the gauntlet to the Scouting world. Beat that if you can! — but please bear in mind that the 2nd haven't shot their last bolt yet. They fully intend to raise their shot to a ton and are still working on it.

(Editorial interjection: All honour to the Italian patrol who were the original world champs, but we are now informed that the 2nd Peterborough have again shattered their own record with a run of — wait for it! — **203 yards**. Nor was this due merely to the superior quality of Canadian hockey-type rubber bands. Full details in our next number. Meanwhile let it be known that John Van Hooydonk's boys lined their purpose-built spool with a nylon core to reduce friction-drag but have no intention of leaving it at that and are still searching for the ideal material for the guideline. Similar research is being carried out simultaneously in the U. K. We await further news from Peterborough, Ontario and Holton St. Peter, England.

We all have our favourites, but has it ever occurred to you that in all its variations — chant, paraphrase, or metrical version — the 23rd Psalm has inspired more good tunes than any other poem in the history of literature.

Which reminds me to ask. I am a little out of touch. Can anybody tell me what's happened to that smash hit 'Amazin' Grace' which was topping the charts in the U.K. a year or so ago? Still droning on?

The District Annual Meeting



'Yes Mr. Sturgeon, I'm sure the-er-Top Brass, as you call them have listened with great interest to what you have to say and will lose no time in taking appropriate action.'

from the 85th

By Don Judd

This month I want to share with you three separate topics — The Campfire Program, Points and the Winning Six.

THE CAMPFIRE PROGRAM

One of the aspects of weekend camp that I passed over rather quickly last month was the campfire program. This was partly due to space limitations, but also because I wanted to emphasize that such a program need not be reserved for the outdoors but can be used successfully as part of regular indoor, winter activities. Three candles on an aluminum pie plate will provide a suitable atmosphere in a darkened hall — or perhaps a willing father could make an artificial campfire with an electric bulb for you.

Because we usually reach camp at sundown Friday night, we don't go through the formal Grand Howl and flag break until Saturday morning. So last year I wrote a new opening for our Friday night campfire which included the Grand Howl.

'The evening breeze, through
the forest trees

Drops to a hush as the twilight
falls.

Our fire light flies through the
jungle eyes

As we wait to send out our call.
The shriek of might from Chil the
Kite

Gives way to Shere Khan's
growl

As our campfire glows, strike
fear in our foes

With the words of our own
Grand Howl' . . .

Following this opening, we went through several songs such as: "Little Rabbit Foo Foo," "One Bottle of Pop" and "Push the Damper In."

These were followed by a short yarn (story) as part of the yell **OWA TAGOO SIAM.**

And following a few more songs, we closed with "Kum Ba Yah" and the Cub Promise. Because the boys had really no time for preparation, we didn't have skits until Saturday night.

Saturday night I opened with the familiar,

With the smell of woodsmoke
drifting on the air,

And the glow of fire light we all
are here to share,

I bid you all a welcome to this
campfire.

After a few songs (which included "On Top of Spaghetti" by request from the previous year), both boys and leaders put on skits. When it was their turn, the leaders acted out Goldilocks, Three Little Pigs and Little Red Riding Hood in pantomime with appropriate sound effects. I am convinced that this type of participation is the key to a successful program.

Following several more songs, we closed by singing taps:

Day is done,
Gone the sun
From the lakes
And the hills
And the sky;
All is well
Safely rest,
God is nigh.

Last year for the first time, we had musical accompaniment for the Campfire programs and the Cubs' Own on Sunday morning. Akela of "C" Pack, Bruce Ferguson, brought his guitar and did a commendable job of following my key changes.

POINTS AND THE WINNING SIX

During the course of a regular Cub meeting, the boys earned points as a team (and lost them individually as a disciplinary measure) toward becoming Honour Six for the following month. The main source of these points was from inspection which fitted into the general program outline that follows:

7:00 Doors open (incoming ball games)

7:10 Grand Howl

7:12 Bones (dues)

7:16 Return to lairs for inspection
7:25 Steam-off game
7:40 Badge and star work
8:10 Quiet game or songs
8:20 Announcements
8:25 Closing Grand Howl
8:30 Good night, good luck, good hunting — See you next week

For the inspection, I prepared small slips of paper, one for each six as shown in this example:

RED SIX	POINTS
1. Attendance	(2) _____
2. Inspection	(2) _____
3. Bones (dues)	(2) _____
4. Books	(2) _____
5. Church	(1) _____
6. Special	(1) _____
	TOTAL _____

1. **Attendance** is obvious — a boy is either there or not. No points are allowed if a boy is late for inspection.

2. **Inspection** is a general category. With six boys present, 12 points are possible. Points are subtracted for such things as no shoes or slippers (socks are too slippery and dangerous on the polished gym floor), dirty neckerchiefs, etc.

3. **Bones** are also obvious. In the 85th, the packs have managed to maintain the dues at 10¢ in spite of inflation. Boys are asked to bring double the amount the following week if they forget. Conversely they are credited if they bring more than 10¢ to a meeting. One of the assistants places a Cub hat in the center of the circle after the Grand Howl. As the boys' names are called, they rush up, calling out "Bones Baloo" and deposit the dues in the hat.

While I was Akela, I used the old Form 3 (Cat. 25-403) for attendance and dues. This form has been discontinued in favour of the annual Pack Record Book. I have no experience with this system, and therefore cannot pass judgement on the relative merits of the Pack Record Book, but a sample of the old form is shown for the benefit of the newer leaders. These forms fitted the loose leaf cover, Supply Services #25-401 which is still listed in the catalogue (74/75) at \$1.35.

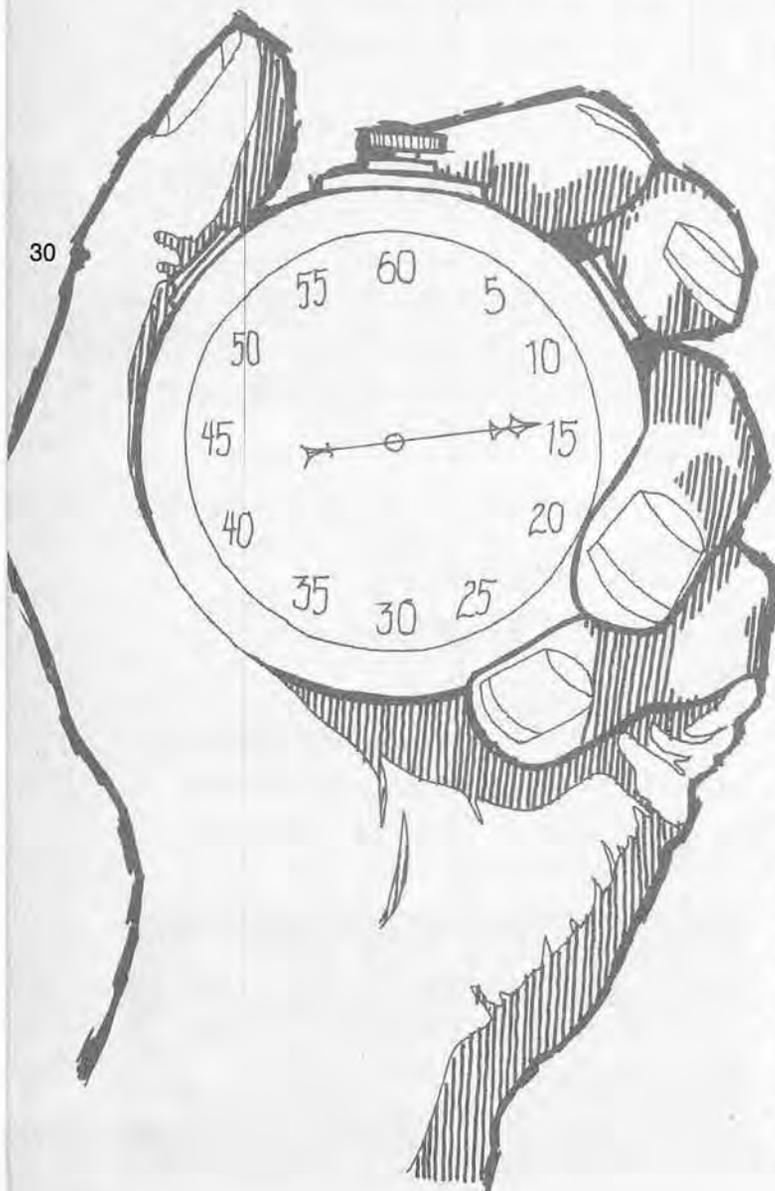
4. **Books** are to be brought to the meeting for reference for badge and star work.

5. **Church** attendance is included because we are a church sponsored group. Attendance is acceptable at either a regular worship service or Sunday school any time

JUST SECONDS

TO THINK

& ACT!



By Don Swanson

Looking for an activity that provides a chance to learn by doing, involves variety, provides quick feedback on results and is (above all) fun? The following suggestion answers all these requirements.

This activity involves Scouts in a series of emergency situations with which they must deal correctly and quickly.

The great thing about it is the activities require no intricate preparations and can be run by a parent, a Venturer or Rover. All the information needed is contained within each situation.

This activity is intended for a patrol to tackle together. It can be used for inter-patrol competition, testing, or instruction and testing.

The best way to handle it is for each patrol to work in separate rooms. If this is not possible, a large meeting hall that provides room for a patrol to spread out and still be somewhat separate from the other patrols will do. Toothpicks or matchsticks provide a tangible token for scoring.

Judges' Instructions

Judges should be waiting for the patrol when they arrive at the hall where the activities will take place. Each judge should have copies of the activities in writing and a few dozen toothpicks or matchsticks. (Each toothpick or matchstick counts as one point.)

When the patrol arrives, have the Scouts sit down in a row, with their backs to the wall. Explain that a series of emergency situations will be read to them. After the description of the emergency, the following phrase will be read: "Just seconds to think and act — go!" Explain that they **must not act** until they hear the word "go". When they do hear "go", they must demonstrate the proper action in the emergency.

One toothpick or matchstick is given for each emergency handled correctly. Following each emergency described here is the correct action to be taken.

Do not let the patrols see the sheets with the problems and answers. After the patrol has demonstrated or explained what action they would take, tell them what should have been done. The most important part of this activity is learning the correct action to take in an emergency.

Points are awarded only if more than half of the patrol reacted correctly as soon as the "go" signal was given.

Ice Rescue

Read aloud — once:

Your patrol is at a winter camp near an ice-covered lake. One of the Scouts disobeys orders and goes out onto the ice. It breaks. He is struggling in the freezing water.

Send your smallest Scout to the other end of the room. He is the victim. (Wait until this is done.)

The tallest Scout in the patrol runs out to rescue him. When he gets close, the ice breaks under him too. Now there are two Scouts in the water. (Wait until this is done.)

Demonstrate how you would handle this situation.

JUST SECONDS TO THINK AND ACT — GO!

Correct Action:

The Scouts should lie flat on their stomachs and form a human chain. Each Scout holds the ankles of the person ahead and the "chain" worms its way to the victim. This approach spreads the weight over a larger surface.

Give one toothpick or match if the patrol does as indicated. If not explain what should have been done.

Nosebleed

Read aloud — once:

Each of you has a nosebleed. Demonstrate how you handle this situation.

JUST SECONDS TO THINK AND ACT — GO!

Correct Action:

Each Scout should sit down and lean slightly forward. Breathing through the mouth, each Scout should press his nostrils firmly together.

One toothpick or matchstick if half act correctly.

Lightning

Read aloud — once:

This room is a big open field. This chair in the centre of the room (place chair in centre of room) is a tall tree. Your patrol is hiking across the field. The sky has just darkened and there is the sound of thunder. You have just seen flashes of lightning.

Each of you demonstrate what you would do.
JUST SECONDS TO THINK AND ACT — GO!

Correct Action:

Scouts should get away from tree and keep low to the ground. Find a depression or ditch if possible.

One toothpick or matchstick if half of the patrol take correct action.

Accidental Hypothermia

Read aloud — once:

Your patrol is on a hike. The air temperature is around 10°C. There is a cool breeze blowing. Earlier, there had been some rain but now there's just a fine drizzle.

You meet another person on the trail. The tallest Scout in the patrol to act as this person. (Wait until this is done).

When you greet him, he replies that it sure is a cold day. You notice that he is shivering and seems to have difficulty speaking. His clothes are wet. Demonstrate what you would do.

JUST SECONDS TO THINK AND ACT — GO!

Correct Action:

Get victim out of wind and rain. Insulate him from the ground and replace wet clothing. Put victim into a prewarmed sleeping bag. As victim is conscious, give him hot fluids such as soup or tea. Build a fire for warmth and huddle close for body heat. Do not rub or massage.

One toothpick or matchstick if action taken by half of the patrol is correct. Lose one toothpick if victim is massaged.

Fire #1

Read aloud — once:

Your patrol is working on the Citizen achievement badge and have just stopped overnight at a hotel. There are two Scouts to a room.

(Scouts pair off as roommates).

Each pair get near a door and then lie down. You are in bed asleep. The Scout on the right of each pair wakes up. You smell smoke and the room seems warm. Demonstrate the **first two** things you would do.
JUST SECONDS TO THINK AND ACT — GO!

Correct Action:

The Scout should:

- a) **feel the door but not open it**
- b) **wake roommate**

One toothpick or matchstick if half of the patrol takes the correct action.

Fire #2

Read aloud — once:

Your patrol is in camp. You have just finished refueling the camp stove with naphtha. You strike a match, open the valve and apply the flame to the burner. The stove bursts into flame.

Demonstrate and explain what action you'd take.

JUST SECONDS TO THINK AND ACT — GO!

Correct Action:

Cover stove with anything which will smother the flames, towel, sacking, tarpaulin. Do not use water. Turn off the valve.

One toothpick or matchstick if half of the patrol acts correctly.

Fire in Tall Building

Read aloud — once:

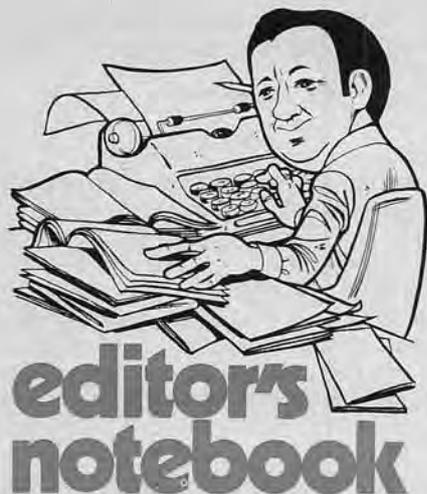
Your patrol is visiting the tallest building in Canada. You are on the top floor. The door of this room is the elevator. The other door (or corner) is the stairs. Suddenly an office opens and a woman comes into the corridor. She says: "There's a fire four floors below us. Everybody must leave the building."

JUST SECONDS TO THINK AND ACT — GO!

Correct Action:

The Scout should go to the stair door, feel it and then open it. No one should enter the elevator. Explain to the Scout that automatic elevator buttons are often heat activated and as a result the elevator will take passengers straight to the fire floor. Then the doors won't close because the smoke puts the electric eye out of action. The elevator shaft will act like a chimney flue and suck flames and smoke into the elevator car.

One toothpick if half of patrol goes to the stairs but lose one of the toothpicks if anyone gets into the elevator.



This unsolicited letter was received recently in the **Vancouver-Coast** Regional Office: "Please accept this small donation to your organization as a token of our gratitude for what two of your members did to assist us.

About two weeks ago we had a flat tire on Burrard and George Streets at 5:45 p.m. We are elderly people and had no idea what to do. All of a sudden two boys approached us and asked if they could help. They changed the tire for us.

We offered to pay them but they refused and said they were Boy Scouts and they helped people in distress.

In the confusion of rush hour traffic we neglected to ask them their names but we will never forget their help.

We would like to commend your organization for such nice boys. They must be a source of pride to you and to their parents."

From World Scouting's **NEWS-LETTER**. . . Join-in-Jamboree continues to gain momentum and events are planned world-wide. The **Alpine Scout Centre** at **Kandersteg, Switzerland**, and the **Weltz Scout Centre, Luxembourg**, both plan summerlong JIJ programs for their thousands of guests. The "All-Island Cuboree," held in **Sri Lanka** (Ceylon) in March, was based on this theme and the annual Father and Son Camp at **Gilwell Park, near London, England**, in June was also of the Join-In variety. In **South Africa** a regular JIJ bulletin (from which many of our ideas came) is spreading ideas and news and 80 per cent of all

members are expected to participate. . . The first **Col. John S. Wilson Training Scholarship** created by the **International Fellowship of Former Scouts and Guides** was awarded to Mr. G. Ranga Rao, recently appointed National Training Commissioner of the Bharat Scouts and Guides of India. Mr. Rao will use the \$1,200 grant to attend a series of training courses and experiences in Europe. The scholarship is named in memory of the Founder of the organization and the first director of the World Bureau. . . Scouts and the Kiwanis Club of May Pen, **Jamaica**, teamed up recently for a safety drive when new pedestrian crossings were established at intersections. Two Scouts were stationed at each crossing during the initial period to help drivers get used to the idea of stopping whenever a pedestrian stepped onto the new safety crossings. . . In **Nepal** Boy and Girl Scouts observed the coronation of their new King by celebrations and community service. In **Katmandu**, Scouts helped clean the city, assisted with crowd control and manned first aid stations and information booths.

In **Prince George, B.C.**, Cubs and Scouts sold 40 lb. bags of sand to motorists to help them over the slippery spots on winter roads and to add weight to vehicles for better traction. Appropriately marked, the sandbags were available at most Esso service stations in the area. The **Prince George Citizen** photo shows **Cub Cameron Bow** and Scout **Donald Adrian** loading a sale into photographer **Doug Weller's** station wagon.

While the **Southern Alberta Regional Council** had to postpone their annual **Ice Rodeo**, which traditionally takes place during Scout-Guide Week, to later in March to avoid conflict for members and leaders involved in the **Canada Winter Games**, it worked out to the advantage of all. The Council became one of the first volunteer youth agencies to be given the use of the facilities of the Game's sportsplex.

A mild blizzard on ice rodeo day failed to keep contestants home and 69 teams travelled many miles to participate. This year, for the first time, Guides entered events and raced against boys. Nearly 6,000 admission buttons were sold, with the money being used to cover rodeo expenses.

In addition to the usual races, the major event was the chuckwagon race.

Even the local radio stations got into the act and iced teams for a novelty hockey game. Local figure skaters also helped to entertain the large crowd.

The top team for the day was the **5th Taber Troop**.





In **St. Thomas, Ontario**, our newest official section, Beavers, worked with their older brothers to collect food for the needy. From the amount collected, it would seem that not only Beavers believe in "Sharing, Sharing, Sharing." **St. Thomas Time-Journal photo.**

The magazine **IMPETUS** recently ran an article in which successful Canadian public figures and businessmen identified people or organizations that had influenced their later life. **Jeffrey Barnett**, founder and president of Pizza Patio Management Ltd., Vancouver, who operates a Canada-wide chain of pizza parlors and recently expanded his organization to Japan, said the most significant influence in his life was Scouting; not in terms of career choice but certainly with regard to management style. It seems his Scouters' tremendous sense of commitment to their work left a lasting impression and it was here he learned to delegate and accept responsibility. But the most important thing he learned, which continued into his adult life, was to become involved in selfless things. Mr. Barnett and his company are well known for their community projects and last year ran a telethon for needy youngsters which raised \$480,000. I wonder if Mr. Barnett's leaders were or are aware of what their efforts achieved?

Saskatoon Area Council has completed another successful instructional swim program. This

year the staff of 41 instructed 550 candidates in various swimming courses. While doing so the staff also managed to upgrade their own aquatic abilities by earning 50 awards, ranging from the Bronze Medallion to Royal Life Saving Instructor qualifications.

Their instructor's underwater hockey team also placed 2nd in the Saskatchewan Provincial Tournament with team member **Pat Goble** receiving the most valuable female player award for the event.

The instructional program will resume on September 20 with three new courses in instructing, snorkling and scuba.

A **Guelph, Ont.** Scout may be the first hemophiliac to earn the Chief Scout's Award. **Mark George**, 14, received his Award at a special

ceremony held during the regular Sunday service at Holy Cross Lutheran Church recently.

Mark's handicap, a chronic hereditary condition characterized by a strong tendency to bleed and an impaired ability for blood to clot, did hinder him from working towards the Award.

While some physical projects that could have been dangerous to him were altered, others were devised for him to solve. Mark's parents left the decisions up to their son and his Scouter, Robert Harmer Jr. and his wife Heather, who are credited with Mark's success.

Mrs. George said that a blood clotting agent developed in 1965 has allowed youngsters like Mark to lead a more active life. She said that if Mark developed a sore ankle or some other problem during a hike or activity, Mr. Harmer would bring him home for an injection and after a while he'd go back to the activity.

A grade 9 student, Mark is on his school swimming team, plays trumpet in the school band and is a grade 8 piano and theory student.

Stephen Willoughby, 13, was the first Scout in the **38th Brant Troop** to earn the **Chief Scout's Award** and judging from the expressions on the faces of his fellow Scouts, he has also earned some admiration in the process. The clipping service has contained a good number of stories and pictures, in recent months, of award presentations across the country as more and more Scouts achieve the necessary requirements. **Brantford Expositor photo.**





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A TRIP TO JAMES BAY

(Continued from page 5)



Friday afternoon, we welcomed our next group of canoeists home. It had been a long 110 miles via the twisting Onakawana, the fast-flowing Abitibi and the wide Moose River. What stories they had to tell! Initially there had been portage trouble. Both the portage party and a survey team for Ontario Hydro were using orange markers — and thus, confusion. The group ended up hitching a ride on a bulldozer. The numerous deadfalls in the Onakawana had them in and out of canoes every few miles and the older boys didn't always bother to portage the fast water. A hole in one canoe plugged with an old glove was witness to this. There were long days at the paddle, late suppers and pounds of suburban fat lost — but they were instilled with the spirit of frontier adventure. After all, how many other Montreal Scouts would experience this trip?

Saturday, June 29, the juniors made a five-mile training canoe trip (Bunny Trip) just to whet their

appetite. That evening the last canoe group came in. Because of tail winds, they came down too early and so went on by to the islands closer to James Bay. When the same winds, combined with river current and tide, went against them, it took assistance from an Indian freighter canoe to get them back up to our island. Once in the lea, they paddled safely back.

That night all sat down to a steak dinner and later in the evening a final council fire. About 9:30 the rain came but we were so happy, we just went right on having fun. We closed in our usual "last fire" tradition: three verses of *Kum By Ya*, *Taps* and *Auld Lang Syne*.

Sunday started out windy and dry and everything was packed and ready to go by the 2:30 deadline. Then, we were hit with a tremendous storm. During a lull the canoes were off to Moosonee and the first freighter loaded. The second freighter arrived, along with another storm; our equipment was dry but we were wet. That's Scouting. The smart campers weren't worried — they had lined their packs with plastic garbage bags and the dry clothes came in handy.

After loading the truck, it was off to the station to load the baggage car. At 6 p.m. we were homeward bound.

Our return trip had the added feature of a terrific breakfast catered by the Scouts of North Bay plus a swim at the YMCA. With the train delayed from 1 p.m. to 8 p.m. we were back to hamburgers.

Finally by 3:15 in the morning we were home. The last impression of the trip was the chatter of lively boys with tired parents and the string of red tail lights moving slowly down the main street in Dorval.

Oh yes, a camp patch was designed for the trip as usual, but lettered in Cree.

Success again. Where to in 1975?

CONFERENCE ON ADULT TRAINING

(Continued from page 9)

This was a unique, spiritual experience for many, using audio/visuals to explore man's relationship with the world and universe.

Monday evening was scheduled as an evening off. A tour of the National Office was arranged and, all who participated enjoyed it and commented on the warmth and hospitality of the staff members who received them and showed them around. Ottawa's night life was given a considerable boost by those making the most of their single night in the nation's capital.

Outcome

The Conference produced many results. The first was plans developed for adult training for the next several years. Detailed action plans were prepared in the areas of: adult training policy; trainer development program; adult leader training; meeting individual and organizational needs; service team recruitment and training; training for group, sponsor, council committee personnel and improving relationships with other agencies. All of these were approved at the final session of the Conference and presented to Robert Hartog, Chairman National Program Committee for consideration and action by the Committee. By the time this article is published, the Program Committee will have had its first crack at the conference findings at a meeting May 23-25.

Several results of the Conference do not readily appear in the Conference report. The fellowship experienced and the tremendous exchange of ideas, were just great. The unity of purpose and sense of direction that resulted will pay real dividends in the training of Scouters, in the months and years ahead. But more important was the feeling that those participating helped evolve and experience, a new way of making decisions within the Movement — the coming together of people from all levels and geographic areas, to collectively develop action, was a giant step forward from decisions being made at the top! A truly democratic decision-making experience for all concerned!

Follow Up

Much remains to be done to convert the Conference findings into action. Some things require approval of various committees/groups within the Movement. **Training Talk** will keep you advised of these. Other findings can be implemented immediately. Already, action is being taken by participants in their own councils on some items. Want more information? Check with those who attended from your council — find out what happened and what is being done locally.

LARRY WILCOX, a member of the staff at National Headquarters for 11 years and more recently, Program's Director of Manpower and Training, will be leaving Ottawa this summer to assume responsibility as Provincial Executive Director of Manitoba.

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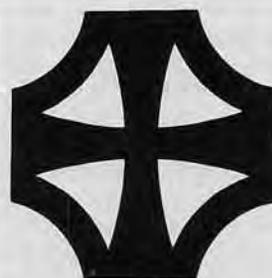
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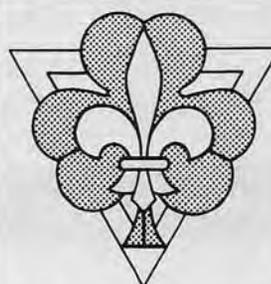
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MANUFACTURERS AND DESIGNERS OF FINE SWISS EMBROIDERED CRESTS & EMBLEMS

stories and games

Our major contributor this month is **Bill Waller**, of Saint John, New Brunswick. Bill, who is a provincial field executive, New Brunswick Provincial Council, describes himself as a rhymier rather than a poet. We think his material is well worth sharing with our readers.



PEACE

By Bill Waller

It had been a hard day, of course they all are when you have over 130 to look after, but this had been harder than usual. Not wanting supper and looking for peace and quiet, I left the camp area and walked into the woods nearby. After some 15 minutes I reached a small glade surrounded by pines, and sat near the edge, on a log.

I realized after a few minutes that my attention was drawn to a certain area and then saw why — a toadstool, but what a difference. This one was shaped like a starfish, only the star points were rounded. I had never seen one quite like it before. Fascinating. Then, as I watched, a stray beam of the evening sun fell through the vaulted ceiling made by the pines and struck almost dead centre on the toadstool. Within seconds, and almost as if coming into a spotlight, a lovely specimen of the Monarch butterfly, fluttered in and settled in that beam of sunlight. A curious hush came over the area. The usual sounds of the woods were gone, or maybe, I had unconsciously blocked them out, not wanting to be disturbed.

I went to my knees and thanked my Maker for being what I was, where I was, and for letting me partake of such a beautiful moment, and as I lifted my head in prayer, again I was struck by the cathedral-like roof made by the tall and stately pines. Finally, I rose to my feet and retraced my steps to the camp, refreshed and ready for whatever might come.

Camp Medley,
Evening of Aug. 7/74

SWEDISH LONG BALL

Equipment: 1 tennis ball

Preparation: Mark out an area of approximately 100 ft. by 50 ft. either with chalk or with a string and tent pegs.

The players are divided into two teams, one of which fields, while the other bats. The batting team line up along one of the shorter sides of the marked area and the fielders stand inside the area. The umpire stands near the end of the side occupied by the batting team and throws the ball into the air. The first of the batting team hits it with his hand and as soon as he has hit it he starts running towards the other end of the field of play.

A player is out if he hits the ball behind the batting line, or if he is hit with the ball while running between one end of the field and the other. If one player is caught, the whole team is out. A run is scored by running to the far end of the field of play and back, during the play of one ball. If the ball is in the umpire's hands when a player is at the far end of the field, he may not run back then, but must wait until another batsman has hit the ball. The fielders may pass or throw the ball but they may not run with it.

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We acknowledge with thanks the following donations
 to the Canadian Scout Brotherhood Fund.

ENTERPRISE SHIRT BUTTON

Equipment: A supply of shirt buttons; 1 postcard and 1 map for each patrol.

Preparation: The shirt buttons are hidden in two's and three's in various locations.

The instructions for each patrol are written on a postcard and reads as follows:

'The country is undergoing a national crisis and there is a universal shortage of shirt buttons. The Prime Minister has an important conference meeting at eight o'clock and a thief has stolen all the buttons off his shirt. It is essential that the P.M. is given eight shirt buttons at 7:55 outside the conference room. During a similar crisis a few years ago the Secret Service hid a quantity of shirt buttons at a location near here, in case a similar thing happened again. The only clue to the location of the buttons is given below.'

At the end of the message give two map references — which lead the Scouts to the place where the shirt buttons are hidden. Each patrol is given a different map reference — all approximately the same distance from your Headquarters. The identity of the P.M. and the location of the conference room must be made clear before the game starts.

Games — page 214

EVENING IN CAMP

The busy day is done,
 The evening is darkening into night.
 Now one can relax, as flames, once bright
 Are flickering here and there among the
 coals
 Lighting for a passing moment the faces
 Of those who join you in quiet thought.
 Who ever said the night was still?
 There. Hear the owl, and there the swish
 of wings
 As a night hawk passes swiftly overhead.
 And there, the plaintive cry, as the old
 Loon sings
 And then, a splash. Was it frog or fish?
 But, peace enough to make you wish,
 This time could go right on forever, but
 say
 Let's get to sleep, for the sun will bring
 another busy day.

EVENING PRAYER (Tune: Amazing Grace)

The day is very nearly done,
 Our voices join in prayer
 To thank you, Lord, for all the fun
 And ask You, Lord, to care.

Now, as round the fire, once bright
 We rise as one, and sing
 So softly, in the flickering light
 The melding voices ring.

So hear us Lord, as is Your right,
 This prayer we offer You
 And guard us through the coming night
 Now, and our whole life through.
 Saint John
 October 10/74

Stories — page 410

Muchas Gracias, Amigo

Consul Cubs and Scouts, Sask. Napane Valley District, Ont. (Scouts Own Service)	13.25	1st and 2nd Cubs and Scouts, Brooklin, Ont.	13.00
Burnaby West District, B.C. (B.-P. Church Parade)	48.00	1st and 4th Carol Cub Packs, Labrador City, Nfld.	10.00
North Halton District, Ont. (Trees for Canada)	97.90	44th Riverside Mowgli Pack, Windsor, Ont.	5.95
8th Lethbridge Salvation Army Beaver Colony, Alta.	360.90	8th Brockville Cub Pack "A", Ont. 12th Richmond Scout Group, B.C.	20.00 100.00
1st BirchCove Group and 3rd Rockingham Group, N.S.	2.60	Scouts Own Service, Wood Badge Course, Blue Springs, Ont.	28.00
1st West Pubnico Pack, N.S. 7th "A" Cubs and Leaders, St. Catharines, Ont.	40.55 21.47	Haldimand District Council, Ont. (Tribute to late past president, Howard McBay)	25.00
13th and 22nd Bendale (Beavers, Cubs, Scouts, Venturers, Rovers); Secor District Brownies, Guides and Rangers, Ont. St. George's Church, Lennoxville, P.Q. (Church Parade)	25.00	B.-P. Service, 1st Lacombe Cubs and Scouts, St. Andrew's United Church, Lacombe, Alta.	25.75
South Shore District, P.Q. (Trees for Canada)	16.00	1st Clarkson Group Committee, Ont. S. Hankin, Flin Flon, Man.	33.37 20.00
Miss Edith Davy, Scout Executive, Windsor, Ont.	25.00	1st St. Mary's Beavers, St. John's, Nfld. Area Scout Church Service, Saskatoon Council, Sask.	11.15 40.00
1st Goulds Beaver Colony, Nfld. 22nd Toronto Scout Group, Ont. B.-P. Church Service, Riverview, N.B. Milton District, Ont. (Church Parade)	119.09 5.00 10.41	Burnaby Southview District, B.C. 9th Greenwood Venturer Company, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	53.55 4.68
Richmond District Church Parade, B.C. District Church Service, Prince Albert, Sask.	57.89	Girl Guides of Canada, Golden Sun Division, Calgary, Alta.	5.00 17.07
1st Vonda Cubs and Scouts, Sask. 1st MacPherson Beaver Colony, St. John's, Nfld.	15.81 4.50	North Halton Scout Council, Ont. Okanagan South District Council, B.C.	60.00 107.75
1st St. David's Beaver Colony, St. John's, Nfld.	7.00	B.-P. Service, Port Hope District, Ont. Wolseley District, Man. (Church Parade)	72.00 47.16
Halifax Cobequid District, N.S. (Church Parade)	23.85	Scouters in Training, Blue Springs, Acton, Ont.	5.00
7th Thornhill Beavers, Cubs and Scouts, Ont. Kings District Council Scout Week Services, N.S.	46.38 63.50	2nd Paris Group, Ont. Burnaby-Mountain District Council, B.C. Scout-Guide B.-P. Church Service, Sackville District, N.B.	75.00 30.00 41.27
		Talbot Trail District, Niagara Region, Ont. (Trees for Canada)	375.32
		Denny R. May, Edmonton, Alta. 52nd Edmonton Cub Pack, Alta. 1st Kitchener Scout Troop, Ont. Laurent Loiselle, Vonda, Sask.	20.00 76.00 20.00 10.00

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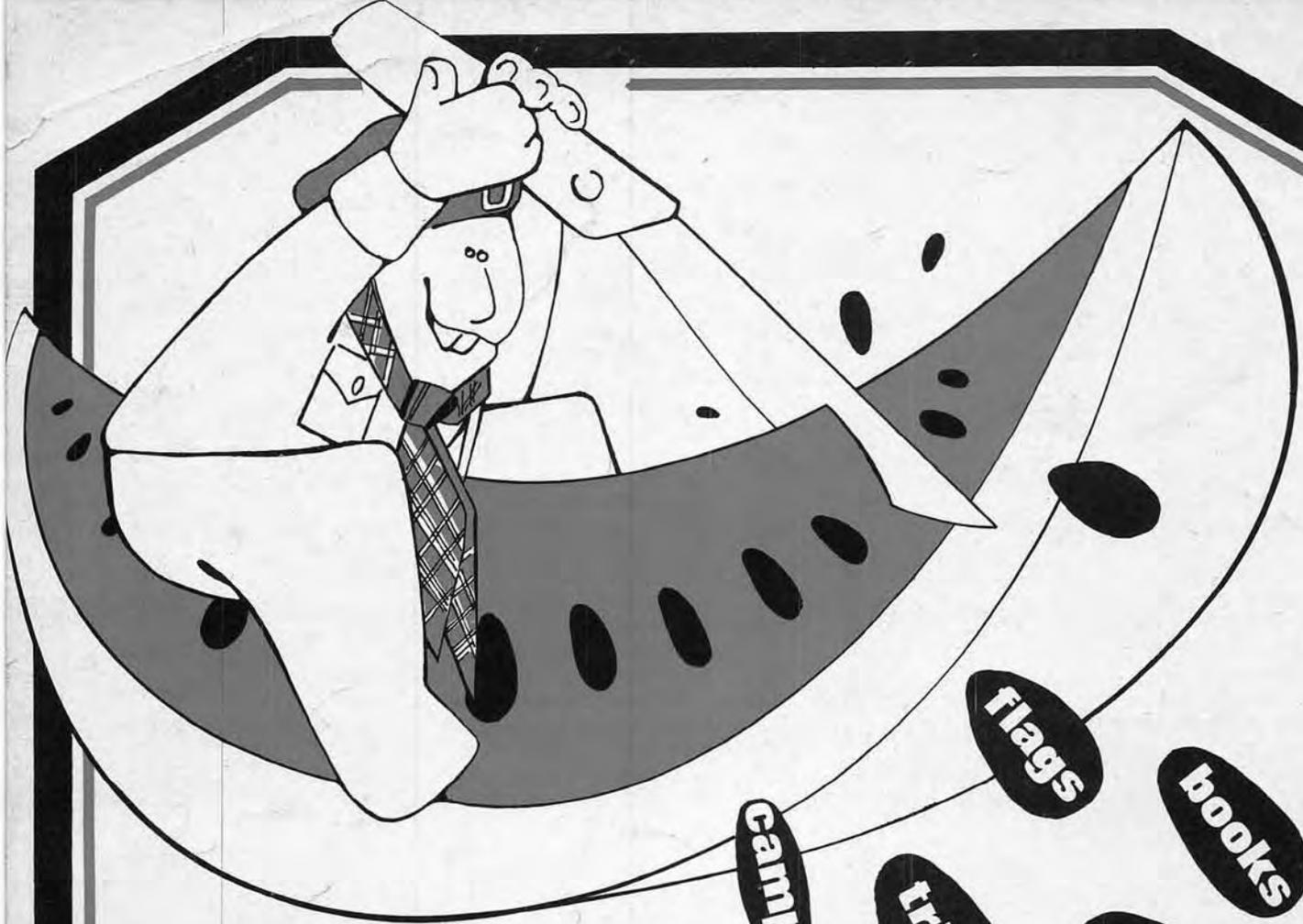
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