

## scouting Christmas gift suggestions

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For details of these and other useful and attractive items see your Supply Services catalogue.

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40-421 Snowshoes, Junior

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19.00

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24.75

60-365 Mug, Beaver

60-361 Mug, Section Symbol

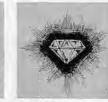
60-362 Mug, B.-P. Souvenir

60-364 Mug, Axe & Log

AVAILABLE THROUGH YOUR SCOUT DEALER AND SCOUT SHOP or from BOY SCOUTS OF CANADA SUPPLY SERVICES











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VELMA CARTER, Assistant Editor

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#### COVER

While Christmas is still more than a month away. your November issue contains a number of good but simple craft ideas for the holiday season (see Crafts for Christmas, page 4 and From the 85th, page 26) plus a story on how the Venturers and Rangers of Burnaby, B.C. made Christmas '74 a happier one for the youngsters in their area (Fantasy Castle, page 8). In addition, there's something for each program section and a special four-page pullout and poster on Scout-Guide Week '76.

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#### H. R. C. (Bob) Crouch

Looking for ideas for Christmas gifts for your boys? Our full colour catalogue contains many inexpensive items such as the Comb-incase, 35¢, Good Turn key chain, 59¢, Beaver or Cub pencils 20¢ (not in catalogue) or one of the attractive crests illustrated on the back page.

To this date we have sold 100.000 National C-A-N-A-D-A neckerchiefs - 60,000 Cub and 40.000 Scout - an indication of how popular this item has become. Pollacks Ltée in Quebec City no

longer carry Scout supplies. We have reintroduced the metal book ends which were discontinu-

ed several years ago due to production problems. They consist of the Scout emblem supported by beavers, in oxidized copper finish. Cat. No. 61-560 at \$18.95.

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Because of new company policy, the Scout departments in Walkers. Stores in Ontario will close Nov. 22. Watch for announcements regarding alternate supply sources.

Canadian Scouters wear your uniform proudly, YOU are an important member of the largest youth organization in the world. For over 60 years Scouting has enjoyed world-wide respect and the support of people who recognize that the distinctive uniforms help bridge racial, religious and political gaps in today's world. The uniform is a constant reminder to all members of their commitment to the ideals of Scouting. Wear it proudly, every chance you have. Show you belong and encourage your boys to do the same.

Woodward Stores in Clearbrook, B.C. have included a Scout department in their new store at Seven Oaks Shopping Plaza.

There's still time to raise funds by selling Scout CALENDAR '76 contact your Scout office now!



#### By Velma Carter

Have you ever wondered how families in other countries decorate their homes and Christmas trees during the Christmas season?

This month our Christmas craft theme is ornaments from other lands. You'll recognize the traditional Yule log from England or the Christmas crackers from France and be introduced to some not-so-familiar decorations such as Julenisse, the spritelike gnome of Norway who is said to keep a friendly watch on the cows and horses in the barn, or the Ukrainian spider web ornament that is considered a good luck charm when placed on a Christmas tree.

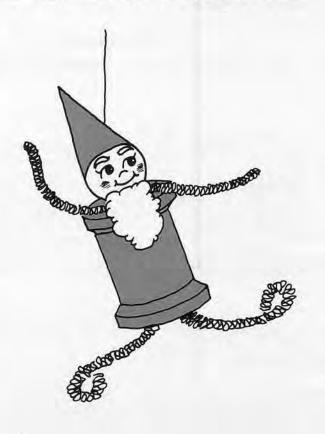
Decorating for festivities has been going on since ancient times. The Romans decorated their temples and homes with green boughs and flowers for Saturnalia, their season of feasting, games and giving of presents; Druids gathered mistletoe with great ceremony and hung it in their homes; the Saxons used holly, ivy and bay to brighten the atmosphere during the festive season.

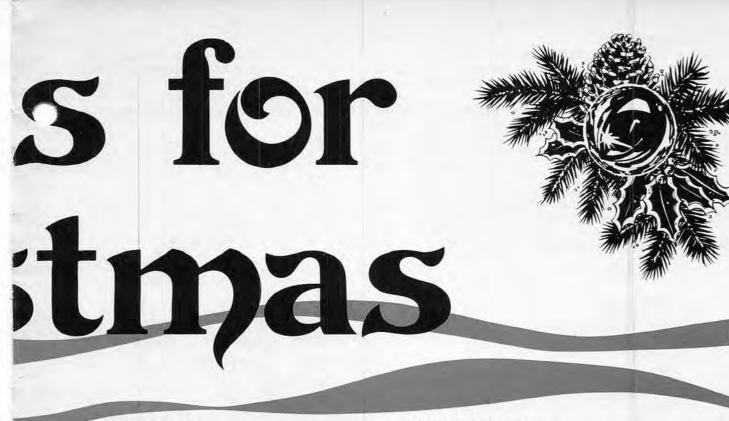
Our own Canadian Christmas traditions have various ethnic origins, passed from generation to generation and adapted to the lives and times of each family. It seems fitting to renew our own heritage and acquaint ourselves with the interesting features of others. While not every country can be included, we have chosen the simpler ornaments that will not only convey the spirit of the country but will provide fun and a sense of accomplishment for the boys. There is room to adapt these crafts according to the ability of your group — for the 'fumbling fingers' and the more dextrous. The ornaments can be completed in one session rather than be carried from one meeting to the next, perhaps losing the interest of some boys.

Get to know some of the different Christmas customs other countries practise and share them with the boys. It will not only add to the enjoyment of their crafts, but will give it meaning and perhaps a special spot on their own Christmas tree at home, with a story to go with it.

#### **NORWAY: Julenisse**

Julenisse, Norway's sometimes mischievous Yule man of Scandinavian folklore can be made by pushing two pipe cleaners into a Christmas ball, or ball of cotton covered with crepe paper for a head. Push other ends down through a wooden thread spool painted red. Twist pipe cleaners just below head for arms. Add a cotton beard to the head, paint features. Make a small cone-shaped hat to glue to the head.





#### **POLAND:** Porcupines

Make this attractive star from typing or decorative paper. Cut 12 identical circles 4" to 6" in diameter. Draw a 3/4" circle at centre. Divide outer ring into 8 equal parts and cut slits from outer edge to inner circle. Roll each section into a sharply pointed cone by holding a pencil across section with point at one edge and slanted to one side of centre. Roll first one corner, then the other, around the pencil and glue tip firmly. When all 12 circles are completed, sew together as tightly as possible.

#### YUGOSLAVIA: Angel

For the body, use a paper cone 31/2" high or a drinking cone. For the head, push a double pipe cleaner into a Christmas ball or styrofoam ball. Insert ends of pipe cleaner into tip of cone and twist to hold. Cut ruffles from a baking cup and slide over cone to decorate skirt. Push a pipe cleaner through holes in upper part of cone for arms. Make a pipe cleaner halo and push free end into cone, twisting end on inside. Cut another baking cup from top to bottom on two opposite sides. Spread for wings and glue or pin to angel. Paint features and hair.

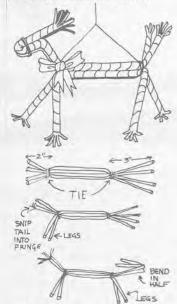


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#### SWEDEN: Straw Goat

Try this straw goat, a particularly favourite theme in Sweden. Larger goats have been made for table decorations from birch bark and branches saved from the summer season.

Tie a bundle of four straws together with string 2" from one end. Tie again 3" from other end. Bend down two straws from shorter section for hind legs. Bend up two remaining straws for tail and snip into a very narrow fringe. Bend two straws from 3" section for front legs and cut off to slightly less than 2". Fold two remaining straws in half as shown and tie with string close to fold. Bend for neck and head as shown. Cut into fringe for horns and hair. Tie a red bow around body where front legs join. Ends of leg straws can be slit and bent out for hoofs.



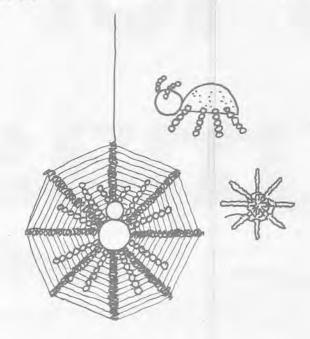
#### LITHUANIA: Bird Cage

Original Lithuanian ornaments are made from field straw but we have substituted soda straws for our purposes. Cut 6 soda straws in half and thread onto double thread. Arrange the straws as shown; forming three loops. Cut two more straws into quarters. Use six of these pieces and thread one at a time onto double thread between preceding straws as shown. Before adding each piece, wrap thread around point. Tie ends of thread together. Join loops at top; tie to form cage. Hang a toy bird, ornament or even a gumdrop inside. Many variations of this idea are used at Christmas.



#### UKRAINE: Spider Web

Make the spider's body from half a styrofoam ball with a large bead for the head. String smaller beads on a fine wire for legs and feelers. The web is made from a frame of four pipe cleaners. Weave string around the web. Glue spider to centre and hang with thread.



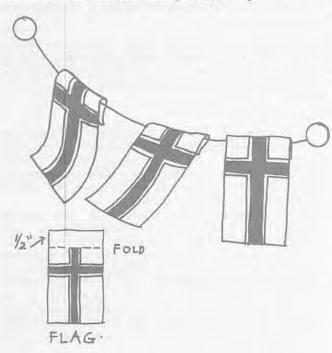
#### HUNGARY: Baskets

Made from gaily decorated paper, the cone is 4" deep. A handle is stapled on and the cone is filled with candy or nuts and hung on the tree.



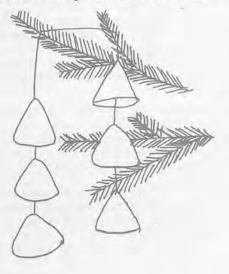
#### Flags

To make a garland of Norwegian flags, cut pieces of red paper  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ". Glue narrow strips of blue paper to form a cross. Outline with white crayon, chalk or ink. Fold end and glue to string.



#### DENMARK: Bells

Cut circles from construction paper at least 2<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>" in diameter. To form cones cut circles in half. Fold over, stapling or gluing together. String the bells in sets of three and hang from Christmas tree.

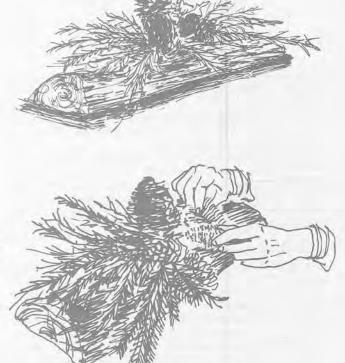


#### ENGLAND: Yule Log

This decoration can be used as a centre piece or placed on a mantle or buffet. Take a log that has been sawn in half. To attach greens and decorations you can use two methods, your choice depending on the age group of the boys.

1. Using melted paraffin wax: let the melted wax cool for about half an hour and then put on the centre of log in a soft lump, pressing evergreen boughs into it. Add your decorations at this time.

2. Polyfilla: Mix Polyfilla with water until it has a thick consistency. Place a small amount on the log and arrange your evergreens and decorations then. Suggested decorations: fir cones, candle, holly berries and leaves, artificial snow and Christmas balls.



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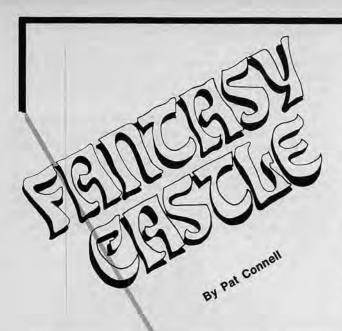
#### CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Bell

Cut out two pieces of coloured cardboard or construction paper in the shape of a bell — 25%" wide and 23%" high. Join both pieces down the centre, flat, by stitching through the double thickness with heavy thread. Separate each side to make it 3dimensional.

#### FRANCE: Crackers

Use 4" pieces of cardboard tubes, tissue paper of any desired colour. Cut tissue in pieces 12" long and 6" wide. Cut matching pieces of aluminum foil and place the two together. Cover the tube having the foil on the outside and securing with tape. Cut fringe at both ends, fill centres with paper hats, small toys and other novelties. Pinch ends and tie with ribbons.





Fantasy Castle is the name given to the Christmas project devised by 200 Venturers and Rangers of the Burnaby Region, B.C.

The two groups joined forces last December to put on a Christmas party for the children of the area, one that no one would forget.

Planning started in early November with the approval of the Burnaby Venturer Council and the Parks and Recreation Commission as sponsor. The Commission donated \$400 for supplies; stage lights, sound equipment and many other miscellaneous items that were needed later on; and turned over Mather House, a part of the Burnaby Arts Centre, to the group as the site for their Fantasy Castle.

Mather House is a large, two-storey, older-styled house. It has many large rooms and enough winding staircases to make it an ideal setting for the Castle. Here the children would meet many storybook characters (Venturers and Rangers in disguise), and get a chance to visit with Santa and his elves.

A whirlwind advertising campaign was started by the public relations committee. A 'magic number' was advertised for the children to call, to speak to Santa. The phone, at Mather House, was manned each night by Venturers, who received hundreds of calls, the week before the Castle opened. 'Fantasy Castle' flyers were mailed to almost everyone in Burnaby. Posters were placed everywhere.

The preparation of the house itself, started on a weekend. The Venturers and Rangers divided the house into various sections with a committee for each - The Entrance, Elves' Workshop, Boys' and Girls' Land, Marshmallow Swamp, the North Pole, the Enchanted Forest and Santa Land. Outside decorations and parking control were handled by two more committees.

The group continued the transformation throughout the week before the opening. They painted storybook characters on the walls, set up sound equipment, wired for additional electric lights and built props. It took over 3,000 man hours for the entire project.

At 9 a.m. Saturday, December 14, a line-up of eager children and parents were awaiting the opening of Fantasy Castle.

Once inside the Castle, the children began their see p9 A

journey by climbing into a railway car (a box on a trolley) eight at a time, and were pulled (by Venturers) down a deep dark tunnel to Boys' and Girls' Land. Along the way they passed Snoopy, Charlie Brown and his friends. In Boys' and Girls' Land they were greeted by a live Jack-in-the-Box (a Ranger) and

#### see p9 B

were led by Mary Poppins and some of her friends along the Yellow Brick Road, past many brightly clothed dolls towards the Elves' Workshop, where they could watch the elves busily making toys for Christmas.

#### see p9 C

Once through a small opening in the wall, they were standing in Marshmallow Swamp - an eerie, dark room with green and blue lights and swirling mist. The floor was covered with giant marshmallows (sponge rubber mats) and contained a big frog (a Venturer) who jumped about.

From the Swamp, they arrived at the door leading to the North Pole, which was guarded by two red-coated Mounties (two Venturers) who showed the children the way up the stairs. At the top of the stairs, the children were met by blowing snow, swirling winds and Old Man Winter. They scrambled through an igloo, which came out on the other side of the wall, and arrived in the Enchanted Forest. The Forest was 'snow-covered' and the Christmas trees were decorated with coloured lights and candy canes. see p 9 D

Bubbles (blown by a hidden bubble machine) swirled around the heads of the children. The elves (more Rangers) pointed the way to Santa's house. Santa was at home, sitting in his favourite chair, waiting

#### see p9E

for his little friends. Venturers and Rangers entertained with songs and toy musical instruments while the children signed the Good Book and visited with Santa. After their visit, they climbed aboard the North Pole Express - a sleigh - to be pulled over to a chimney which was actually a canvas slide which led down an emergency exit to the ground outside. see p.9 F

They slid down the 'chimney' to the ground floor, where they found their parents waiting.

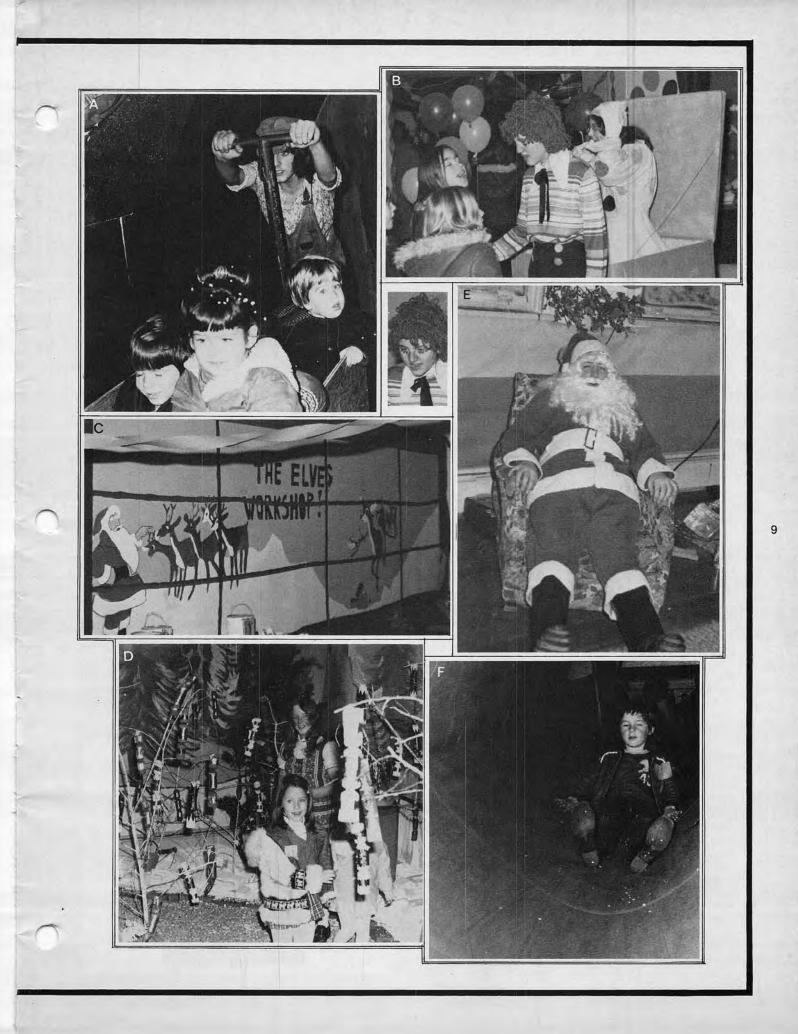
The journey took about 20 minutes - so a waiting room had been set up where parents could have a cup of coffee and browse through Guiding and Scouting literature.

The mayor of Burnaby, after going through the Castle himself, expressed his appreciation on behalf of the community and his desire for the group to hold "Fantasy Castle on an annual basis."

Over 3,250 children travelled through the Castle during that two-day period. The joyful expressions on their faces and shouts of glee were proof enough for everyone that the project was a success.

It took a lot of hard work and imagination to get Fantasy Castle off the ground. But the tremendous cooperation and determination of the Venturers and Rangers involved, made the project the success it was and brought the spirit of Christmas to a lot of people - young and old alike.

PAT CONNELL is regional Venturer coordinator for the Burnaby Region.



## Diamond Jubiles of Cubbing 1916-1976

#### **By Elizabeth Daniels**

1976 will be a special year for North America. The United States will be reviving the Spirit of '76 to mark the 200th anniversary of its nationhood; Canada will be hosting the Olympic Games and both countries will be joining the rest of the world in celebration of Cubbing's 60th birthday. Anyone who is looking back while moving forward, runs the risk of stumbling! But in Scouting, we learn to look wide, in all directions. So, on our 60th birthday, we may be excused if we pause for a moment in our march forward to look back at where we've been.

How did it all start? To learn that, we must go back to the turn of the century when a British soldier defended a small town in South Africa against continuous attacks by the Boers. The plight of that little British garrison at Mafeking, and its determination not to surrender, caught the imagination of the British public. When relief came May 17, 1900, its defender, Colonel Robert Baden-Powell, became an instant hero and an idol of British youth. Clubs, organized by teenage boys, sprang up all over Britain, using a military manual written by B.-P. as a guide to their activities. In 1910, B.-P., now a general, was asked by King Edward VII to assume responsibility for the organization and guidance of this grass roots movement. The rest is history. Scouting, the most extraordinary and unique world brotherhood in the 20th century, was born.

There were some problems in those early, exciting years, and one of the most immediate faced by the

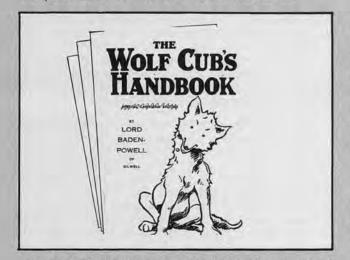
Founder, was a direct result of the popularity of his book *Scouting for Boys*, designed for 12 to 15-yearold boys. Young boys wanted to join their older brothers in the troop, but mixing the age groups simply did not work. A separate scheme for junior Scouts was obviously needed, so in 1913, the Chief Scout set about designing a program for the eight to 11year-old boys, for use by groups distinct from, but in connection with, existing troops. It is a mark of his genius that he was able to produce such an appealing format, ideally suited for young boys, and at the same time, to build in the elements for a natural progression towards the troop. B.-P. chose *The Jungle* 



*Book* by his friend Rudyard Kipling, as a framework for the new section, and enlisted the support of interested Scouters to experiment with program ideas. For the next two years the scheme went through the process of shaping and refining.

The junior branch of Scouting almost became known as Beavers. Many early junior Scout troops chose their own names, such as Nippers, Colts, Trappers and Beavers. B.-P. considered them all. He liked Beavers but he was aware that, in many parts of the world, the name Wolf was a title of honour given to a good scout, and having decided to use Kipling's jungle to build on, Wolf Cubs seemed a natural choice.

By 1916, B.-P., who was preparing a handbook for Wolf Cubs, decided the time was ripe for a conference, and on June 24 of that year, about 80 Cubmasters of both sexes, representing 10,000 Cubs, gathered in London to report progress and make suggestions. He discovered that some of their experiences had been a little off-beat, not to mention hair-raising. One Cubmaster had "a nice little pack of 99", and another proudly boasted that his Cubs usually beat the Scouts in their knife-throwing contests! But, on the whole, B.-P.'s scheme had been tried and it worked. The recommendations submitted at this conference were valuable to the Founder in defining the policy and program, and the Wolf Cubs received official blessing. In December, 1916, the first public demonstration "to inaugurate the Wolf Cub organization as a junior branch of the Boy Scout Movement" was held at Caxton Hall in London, to coincide with the publication of The Wolf Cub's Handbook.



Instead of chapters, the handbook offered 'bites', and the introduction to the first edition gives the key to the spirit of the book and why it was an instant best-seller: "Every boy, like every young wolf, has a hearty appetite. This book is offered by an Old Wolf to the young Cubs. There is juicy meat in it to be eaten and there are tough bones to be gnawed. But if every Cub who devours it will tackle the bone as well as the meat, and will eat up the fat with the lean, I hope that he will get good strength as well as some enjoyment out of every bite."

The Cubmaster was known as Akela and leaders collectively as Old Wolves. B.-P. reduced the Law of the Jungle to something short and simple enough for all Cubs to understand and remember. It has remained unchanged in Canada to this day.

In Canada, Cubbing really got in on the ground floor. Cub packs were operating here earlier than 1916, the first being the 60-strong Knox Church Pack of Goderich, Ontario, organized in May, 1914 — the liveliest group in town! By 1916 there were 421 Cubs across Canada, but national recognition did not come for two more years. It is interesting to note that, while Cubbing spread rapidly over the world, B.-P.'s idea was not accepted by the Boy Scouts of America. Cub Scouts were not officially recognized there until 1930, and only then with a different format. Today, there are approximately 5,172,806 Wolf Cubs in the World Brotherhood, 131,000 of whom are Canadian.

Since it is International Women's Year, it is appropriate to pay homage to Vera Barclay, who became the first Wolf Cub Secretary in 1916. B.-P. was too busy to attend to all the details on the launching of this new section, and left them to her. She guided the organization in its early years. Her inspiration and example led many women to offer their services from the beginning, and, in Britain at least, these women are credited with forming the backbone of the leadership in the most successful section, certainly the strongest in number, of Scouting.

So much for the past. Now for the present and future. No vital organization grows without evolving, and changes have been and will continue to be made. Cubbing started with one book, two stars and 12 badges. In Canada we now have plenty of resource material, including a new leaders' handbook, five stars, and 26 badges. The uniform has undergone more than one modification: there is renewed interest in the outdoors with better conservation practices; and there have been other refinements to keep pace with the growing sophistication of the modern child. In the late '60's Canadian Cubbing was updated to offer a more rounded, creative, interwoven eight-point program, putting less emphasis on the acquisition of stars and badges. However, the Aim remains the same: to provide an atmosphere of romance and adventure through play; to guide boys towards selfsufficiency, independence and good citizenship. No other organization has succeeded in producing effective competition. We, in Cubbing, still have the field largely to ourselves, despite the proliferation of special interest groups such as little leagues in recent years. This is not to say we don't still have problems.

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A major problem is the high rate of loss when our Cubs are ready for Scouts. Maybe the responsibility lies more with the troop than the pack, but we should be open to new approaches to smooth the path of transition. One thing that will keep us on our toes is to ensure that we do not lose those eager Beavers when they are ready to swim-up to Cubs. Our best insurance is to become familiar with the Beaver program, and maintain a good liaison with the colony.

Scouting has always stood for the sound values of loyalty, duty, responsibility and courage with cheerfulness and good humour. As long as we do not fall into the trap of change for the sake of change, Scouting will continue to contribute these steadfast values in a changing world.

How shall we celebrate our Diamond Jubilee? You might think we have plenty of time, but it will slip by all too quickly. Personal anniversaries last a day, but this party will go on for the entire year. Now is the time to plan to pack it as full as we can with celebration. Write and share your ideas and we will incorporate them in future articles on how to make our 60th birthday a happy year for us and for as many around us as we can.

# Cilfs Cilfs Official official

Gil's disappearance on July 30, 1975 led to a search that involved many people. I have written about the events leading to the incident because those people deserve an explanation and also because it raises questions concerning a leader's responsibility. Boys Gil's age often have major problems such as learning and physical disabilities, shyness, indulgent parents, and broken homes. Cubbing has been a well-known help in their solution. I expect many a leader has tried by instinct to help a boy cope with some problem that is outside his own experience. On this occasion I didn't fully appreciate the risk, but if I had, I doubt that I would have acted differently.

It was one of those beautiful hot days just made for being outdoors. Our group — nine Cubs from my pack looking for something to do on a lazy summer day — were off to the Scout Jamboree at Hanlan's Point on Toronto Island. Since the fathers who helped regularly were working that day, it was arranged that Gil, the only second, and two other Cubs would be in charge of two boys each, while I theoretically, had the three leaders to watch.

None of us knew what to expect at the Jamboree and we agreed that if it was not any fun, we could go to Centre Island where the amusement park and rides were situated.

Gil started the day by staying close to me and, drawing confidence, gradually mixed in with the other boys. By the time we reached the ferry he was using his exceptional general knowledge trying to impress the others and succeeding. It reminded me of his early efforts when, as a newly invested Cub, he used pockets of candy, money, toys and odd'n'ends, often produced in the middle of a Grand Howl, to attract the attention of the other boys.

Gil's reputation had preceded his application to become a Cub. He was then in the same class at school as my daughter, but he attended haphazardly and did little of the assigned work. At "open house" I was shocked to see Gil's desk placed so that the open classroom door hid him completely from the teacher's view and pitylessly cut him off as much as possible from the other children. If the teachers had no control and he was already socially rejected by the other children his age, there didn't seem to be much hope that the mutual adjustment needed for him to become a Cub would be achieved.

During Gil's first Cub meetings we had to cope with the aggression between Gil and the other boys. He tested us in different ways. For instance, he accepted instruction on the Law while sitting under a table completely out of sight and learned his Promise one night while we were out on a hike. When Gil switched schools, his attitude improved and the pack accepted him. Discipline was a major problem and eventually he was given a choice — either quit Cubs or accept the rules. I think we were all surprised when he decided to stay. Gil was invested, and although the problems didn't stop there, he did well enough to eventually become a second.

We spent the morning and early afternoon swimming and watching the parachute display. Scouts directed us to the other activities. The boys hunted jungle animals in long grass, followed the 'blindfold trail' with the aid of a piece of string, rode the bucking barrel, made crafts and tried the obstacle course. While trying to kick 'dinosaur eggs' (balloons) Michael, one of my Cubs, fell awkwardly on one hand. It took only seconds to realize he was in pain and to suspect a greenstick fracture. Jamboree officials helped immediately, and leaving the pack in their charge, I hustled Michael off to the main first-aid tent. I left him there, in good hands, and rushed back to the boys to explain what happened. Returning to the first-aid tent I found that Michael was already on his way to the Sick Children's Hospital. I phoned his mother, who took the news calmly and said she would meet him there.

Rejoining the pack, I found their spirits high. We passed the refreshment stand and what money they had left didn't last long. Gil managed to eat four icecream cones in quick succession. It was clear that he had more money tucked away but since he wasn't splashing it about, it didn't seem to matter.

In among the tents of Scoutcrafts, a can of water had been rigged over a chair so that a hard throw with a bean bag would empty the contents over the seat's occupant. A leader hesitantly took the chair

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Region.

and Gil was chosen to throw first. The third shot, carefully aimed, resulted in one wet leader. The boys then spent some time scaling a 20-foot tower constructed from pole timber. I looked around to take my count of red scarves that identified our group - only seven. A quick scan of the area showed it was Gil who was missing. I wasn't worried yet and we waited in the same spot for Gil to find us. Scouter Dick Madely strolled up to us and I told him of the possible problem. He explained the security arrangements that would prevent any Cub from leaving the Island unless he had a pass or was accompanied by a leader. Apparently Gil had not mentioned to the boys any plans to take off on his own or indicated where he might have gone. First the obvious - check the washrooms, refreshment stand and first-aid post. Nothing. Again the Cubs were assembled and told to sit together in a circle while I checked the area. I searched the waterfront, lined with moored yachts and the few acres of tents. Nothing. Back to the pack who were dutifully sitting as I had left them. The next step was to check the ferry dock. Surely he would be there since the security staff would prevent him from boarding, but no such luck. There was no longer any doubt that I had lost Gil, so I informed the security staff to prepare for a full-scale search and phoned Gil's parents to tell them the news. His mother said he hadn't phoned home.

NCF

Gil was an independent boy and I knew that at ten years of age he was capable of finding his own way home and telephone if he ran into trouble. Getting lost, or going to the police for help did not fit my picture of him. Most likely then, he had given me the slip deliberately, but then again, would he? There had been no hint that he might, except he did want to go on the rides at Centre Island. Could he have fallen in the deep water where the yachts were moored? If still at the Jamboree, which he should be according to security, he must be hiding from us. When I phoned Gil's mother she had said Gil would be alright and to take the other boys home. She was probably right, but could I be sure? I could not leave until every possibility that he was at the Jamboree had been eliminated.

The full force of Jamboree security was in operation. Men with walkie-talkies spread out to search. Descriptions of Gil were circulated and any unfortunate Cub with a red scarf was scrutinized and questioned. I arranged to have my wife inform the other parents that their sons would be late coming home. Another leader took charge of the Cubs while I circled the camp again, the beach and canoes, all the time wracking my brain for anything I might have missed. The police were standing by. Two and a half hours had passed and Gil still had not called home. After the pack had supper, I called my wife to come down with one of the fathers to fetch the boys from the ferry terminal. Then I had another leader take the boys across by ferry.

On my own, I started to check the long shots. First the yachts. In the background I could hear Scouts searching and shouting out 'Gil'. The yacht owners had not seen any lost Cub. I was about to go to Centre Island to check the amusement park when someone called to me. Gil was alright. With a wave of relief flooding every bone in my body, I listened to the news that Gil had phoned his parents to say he was on his way home and they had passed the word to us. I hurried to the ferry terminal to meet the rest of my pack. By that time my wife had arrived with transportation and we all went home.

The next evening I had a telephone call.

"Akela, it's Michael. I just phoned to tell you I'm fine. I have a cast on my arm and it has to stay on for three weeks, but that's okay because I got some great presents."

I wonder about Gil. He is a loner, rarely trusting and seldom giving. He needed to be a Cub, but does he still think it necessary? Will he be back for the new season in September? The next time I see him I will tell him of the turmoil he caused because I want him to know that a good many people cared very much what happened to him. I wonder what his reaction will be — pleasure, dismay or just indifference?

HAMISH McGREGOR is Cubmaster of the 4th Don Mills Cub Pack in Ontario.



How did your Scouting group begin? Who started it? How long ago? These are some of the questions Scouter David Goss answered after he received notice that his troop qualified for a 50-year certificate of consistent sponsorship from the New Brunswick Provincial Council of Boy Scouts of Canada. David shares his experiences which culminated in an anniversary celebration and presentation before 200 enthusiastic guests during Scout-Guide Week 75. He hopes the tips he discloses here will help any group who would like to plan their own anniversary, whether it's for 50 years or five.



As leader of St. George's 21st Troop, Woolastook District, Saint John West, New Brunswick, I received word last November that our troop had qualified for a 50-year certificate for consistent sponsorship. Like most Scout troops, we had only an inkling of our beginning and were eager to discover our background. We began a thorough search in November, but our predecessors had been doers, not authors and only scant records were found at first. Looking through the parish annual records we found names of those who had submitted reports over the years to the sponsoring body and published them in our Sunday church bulletin. We requested that anyone who had Scouting souvenirs that dealt with past activities — photos, books, newsclippings — contact our group committee.

The overwhelming response of the community enabled us to plan a celebration service for February 23 and invite 200 guests.

Displays of loaned pictures and momentos of troop activities since 1925 were set up in the church hall. Some display highlights were: a photo of the Boys' Brigade of 1896 (predecessors of Scouting in our parish); photos of our first troop camp in 1926; the troop attending the visit of King George VI in 1939; a newspaper report of the death of our troop founder which revealed how he founded it and how he became district Scoutmaster (all facts previously unknown to any of us); three photo albums from 1949 to 1956; newsclippings saved by a proud mother and copies of two campfire programs of 1953.



Left to right: Cubs Norman LeBreton, Kelly Stark and Gordie Cobham ponder over one of the many photos in an album donated for the St. George's 21st Scout Troop 50-year celebration service.

Young and old shared memories and fellowship that evening — a perfect climax for Scout-Guide Week 75.

If you would like to plan your own group's anniversary of consistent service or sponsorship, you might find our celebration program helpful. In our preparations, we learned a great deal, some of which I'd like to share with you to make your plans that much easier. **The Search for Memorabilia** 

 Look through reports of your sponsor's annual meetings; records of registration at provincial or regional offices and momentos, certificates and badges in your meeting hall or sponsor's archives.

Ask the community to help you by writing letters to

the editors of your local newspapers and community news. Be brief and specific about what you need and why.

• Check the local newspapers (on microfilm), in your library, for articles mentioning your group. Have a specific date in mind, February 22 for example, and look through several editions before and after that date.

• Check with older Scouters and previous leaders who might have scrapbooks, newsclippings, record books — whatever they will loan. These items are irreplaceable and deserve great care. Respect wishes of anyone hesitant about loaning their keepsakes; perhaps they can give you leads to other sources of information.

Once the momentos start coming, set a date for your celebration two months in advance, to give you enough time for preparations.

Begin your publicity campaign at least a month ahead. Use the newspaper again — advertisements, community news columns and letters to the editor. Try radio flashes, community bulletin boards and cable tv. Tell your story at Rotary, Lions or Kiwanis meetings. Pass the word along to everyone.

Invitations should be sent a month before the event. We included the mayor, councillors, directors of recreation, previous Scouters, the press, members of our sponsor's governing body, council members, the Honours and Awards chairman and parents of group members presently involved in the program — Cubs, Brownies, Guides and Scouts.

Planning invitations and making up a souvenir brochure can become a great craft project for your group. It's worth the expense to have your invitations printed (with reply forms) at a printing firm.

The details of the progam can be left until two weeks before the date. Since ours is a church sponsored troop, we worked with the pastor to arrange a Thanksgiving service. We ensured that all the youth groups in the parish had been invited and played an active part in the program.

Delegate jobs: Cubs and Brownies might sing a hymn during the service, a Scout might read a scripture and a Guide might offer a prayer. The group can work together on skits, songs and displays of Scoutcraft representative of the different eras the troop survived. Some can be flag bearers, others can look after the press, light the birthday cake, serve cake and coffee to guests and act as guides.

A few days before the event, decorate the meeting hall. Set up your displays, making sure they are all clearly marked and explained. Don't forget who to return them to when finished.

Make a list of things to do and as each item is finished, tick it off. A final check; The press — are they coming? with a photographer? Guest Speakers any ill or away? how about replacements? Speeches running long? everyone included? Any other awards or service pins that can be presented? **The Big Day** 

It will arrive and if you've forgotten anything it's too late to worry about it then. Take advantage of our experiences. Following our outline will help you relax, knowing that everything will run smoothly.

Remember — everyone loves a birthday party! And this is the best kind — where Scouting can share memories and good times with the community.

So start digging, get out the candles — your anniversary could be next!



#### By Fred Rumsey

You want to know how to turn me into a quivering mass of guilt? Just whisper "service project" into my ear — that will do it every time. The spine prickles, the palms of my hands grow moist and my speech degenerates into a high-pitched moan.

Somewhere, far-away in the mists of my basic training stands a Scouter who is to blame for all this. When he spoke, you listened and obeyed. He delivered his training talks in a style reminiscent of a fire and brimstone preacher. "A Scout leaves a campsite cleaner than he finds it," was one of his more memorable commandments, and it took me three years before I could bring myself to leave the broom and dustpan at home for a trip. But his favourite line he would thunder "A troop program without service projects is not a Scout program." He was quite single-minded on this point, which only goes to sharpen the pangs of guilt. My troop, you see, does very few service projects.

A horrible admission, I know, but true. It isn't that I don't believe in encouraging our Scouts to serve their community and fellow man — I do. In an age of institutionalized charity and corporate good works, I would dearly love to pass that sense of individual commitment on to my Scouts.

Service to others has been at the core of the Scout Movement since 'day one'. Legend has it that the birth of Boy Scouts of America, now a movement 5 million strong, can be traced to a good turn performed by a young Scout on the streets of London.

Mr. William D. Boyce, an eminent Chicago publisher, in London on business, found himself lost in the fog. As he was trying to find his way, a young boy stepped out of the gloom and asked if he could be of assistance. The young boy offered to guide Mr. Boyce to the place he was seeking. Upon arrival, Boyce offered the youngster a shilling only to receive the comment, "No thank you. Scouts don't accept tips for doing their good turn." Boyce was so impressed he had the boy take him to meet Robert Baden-Powell. This good turn resulted in the founding of Boy Scouts of America. (Editor's note)

As Scouters, I think we underestimate the impact we can have on our Scouts. We don't see how someone like you or me can affect our Scouts' behaviour enough to really count, when we only meet them for a couple of hours most weeks. I'm not so sure I understand why it is either, but the fact is that we do influence our Scouts out of proportion to the time we actually spend with them. It probably has to do with our being around at a time in a boy's life when he is questioning his traditional authority figures (parents and teachers) but still looking for an adult model. The point being, that service and the good turn can be emphasized to good effect in your work with Scouts and can easily make a lasting impression on them.

Which brings us to an embarrassing question. If service is such an essential part of Scouting, and guiding boys to a belief in helping others is so important to our society's future, then why haven't I made service projects a high priority in my troop programming? You might think that I would have done so if only to relieve my own guilt.

Things are actually not as bad as they seem. My stern trainer, who insisted that a "program without service projects is not a Scout program," had the right idea but the wrong words. Service, yes; but service project; not true. It is an important distinction to make. Service means helping people in the broad sense of the word. Service projects, on the other hand, are just one form of service that is organized and planned ahead (often being fairly ambitious).

I would consider it a serious omission if service projects were the only type of service that appeared in our troop program. Our goal is to instil in our Scouts the desire to help others whenever an opportunity arises. By limiting service to just the occasional project, we do this goal a disservice. Instead of isolating service from the rest of the program, we should try and bring the idea of service into as many activities as possible. This I find surprisingly easy to do.

I consider my Scouts to being doing service when they arrange for transportation; dig latrines; set up game equipment; cook dinner at camp; read the lesson at Scout's Own: teach other Scouts. I am sure your Scouts do the same types of things. But do you point out to them that, in so doing, they are performing a service for their fellow patrol or troop members? Do you treat their efforts as just a job to be done, or do you ensure that praise is given when appropriate? How often do you remind your Scouts that they are being "prepared for service" when working on such badges as First Aid, Safety or Handyman. When was the last time you held a game where they could enjoy practising these service skills? Do you ever describe your patrol leaders as being elected to serve their patrols?

Small things, perhaps, but it will take constant and varied reminders before your Scouts begin to accept service as something which should be a part of their daily lives. This is not meant to downplay the formal occasion for introducing service provided in the Scout program. The preparation for investiture, the earning of the Citizen Badge and the 50 hours of service required for the Chief Scout's Award are three such occasions. But the same holds for these as for service projects - they should only add to, and never replace, your emphasis on service as a daily routine of helping others in whatever small ways are available. Remember, we want our Scouts to help their fellow man spontaneously, as though service was second nature to them. We don't want them to think of service as something which always takes a lot of effort and is only done once a month.

This being said, there is still a strong case to be made for the more organized way of helping others which we call the "service project". By working on a service project in his community, a Scout learns to give help to those outside his narrow world of friends and relatives. His horizons are broadened. He begins to feel concern and responsibility for a larger world first his local community, then his fellow Canadians and later perhaps, the world community. So the service project has a real place in a boy's citizenship development. Even here, there is still no need to get locked into the type of full-scale project. For example you and your Scouts are gathering at the church hall to go camping. While waiting for all the drivers to show up, you organize an impromptu litter clean-up of the church grounds. Or another time you might be arriving at one of your Scout's homes for a patrol meeting. You notice an elderly neighbour shovelling snow, and presto! you've got a ready-made opportunity for a patrol service. The advantage of this approach to service projects is it emphasizes the idea of being prepared for service anytime and anywhere.

But somehow, the more spectacular type of service project has a continuing appeal. Its public relations value is tremendous and is appropriate when the type of service envisaged needs careful planning and organization. The full-scale service project is a great chance to get parents involved. It also lets your Scouts sharpen up their organizational talents. My grudge against this type of service project is that it always seems to be the other troop who comes up with the good ideas. If you have this problem too, I recommend Chapter 26, "The Scouting Good Turn", in the new *Scout Leaders' Handbook* for service project ideas and tips.

This year my troop has three service project goals: one community service project by each patrol; one outdoor service project by each patrol and one world brotherhood project by the entire troop.

This is probably the very least to which any troop should aspire. We haven't scheduled more because, quite frankly, we've got too many activities in the works. But you had better believe that almost every one of those 'other activities' is going to have the idea of service worked into it somehow.

And as for those of you whose troops are going to do **less** service work than mine . . . I hope your spines prickle!

FRED RUMSEY, a former Scout, Venturer advisor and trainer is now troop Scouter for a downtown Ottawa troop that he established on his own (that's a story in itself that will be told in the new year), and a member of the Scout Subcommittee.





From Victoria, B.C., a note from Ann Whittaker about an annual spring event held for Beavers in her colony, the 5th Juan de Fuca. With all the boys dressed as hobos and carrying their supper in a kerchief tied to a stick, they take a 30-minute hike along a trail that runs over hills, through woods, over streams, past a waterfall and finally down to the sea. By the time the boys arrive they are more than ready to devour their meal after an exciting Hobo Hike.



St. Mary's Lake Colony, B.C. sent a photo of their Big Brown Beaver and some genuine 'beaver-chewed' wood.



I just received a copy of *Northern News*, a publication of the Northern Region of Alberta. Here are a few 'newsy' items found in the Beaver section called "Kit Bag."

One of the colonies in the region did such a fine job of building a dam that it washed out a rural road.
More than 600 Beavers attended a Beaveree last June, which was a huge success.

• Eleven new colonies have been formed in the region.

It sounds as if Margaret Roche, Beaver co-ordinator for the Northern Region really has things organized.

Looking for an interesting movie to show your Beavers? "More Than a Redcoat" is a fascinating film about Canada's RCMP and how they do their job.

For more information about borrowing the film, contact your local office of Great West Life Assurance Company or write to them at 60 Osborne St. North, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 3A5.

From the Big Tooth Colony in Warfield, B.C., their hand-made flag.



Another flag — from the 12th Beaver Colony in Sur-Del, B.C.





Scout-Guide Week is held each year from the Sunday before February 22 to the following Sunday. Why February 22? The answer is simple. Both Lord and Lady Baden-Powell were born on that day. The date, therefore, is a memorial to the late Chief Scout of the World and a day on which to honour the Chief Guide of the World — two people whose work has affected the lives of millions of people throughout the world.

By observing this week in a worthwhile way, we can help Scouts and Guides better understand the principles which 25 million (active) members throughout the world share.

This in itself is sufficient reason to hold Scout-Guide Week. But, there is another very important reason — public relations. During the winter, early darkness and the resulting indoor meeting cause people in the community to be less aware of Scouting and Guiding. Scout-Guide Week is a chance for us to show people that Guiding and Scouting are alive and flourishing . . . twelve months a year!

#### HISTORY

The practice of holding "Scout-Guide Week" in Canada is not new. During the 1940's we cooperated in holding "Boy Scout - Girl Guide" Weeks. By 1949, however, there were so many special "weeks" it was felt that ours would be lost, so it was dropped.

The Girl Guides then started observing a Canadian "Thinking Day" on February 22 (a concept originally developed in 1946). The Boy Scouts officially dropped the week, but groups and districts continued the practice and in the early 1950's in response to local demands, Boy Scout Week was officially recognized.

Although officially discontinued, many communities continued to hold combined Boy Scout-Girl Guide Weeks. Even in 1970, news clippings were received which used the original newspaper mats. In the late (Continued on page 22)

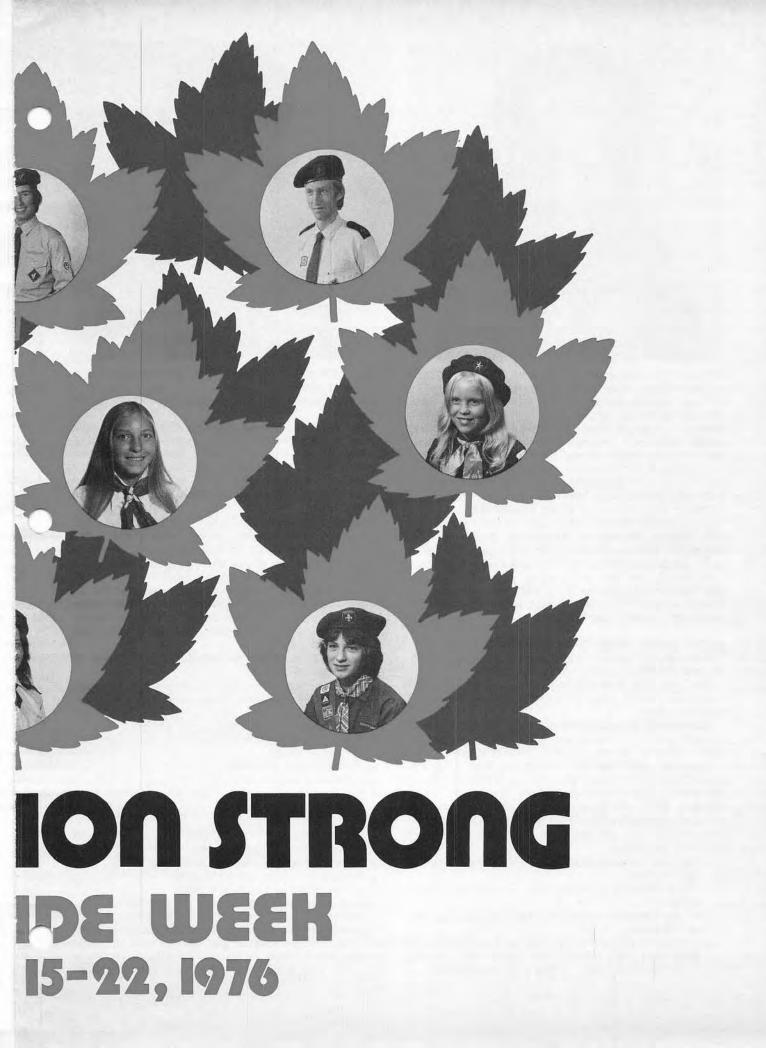




Brothers, Ottawa

Proulx

## HALF-A-MIL SCOUT-GU FEBRUARY





sixties there was evidence of an increasing pattern of Scout-Guide ecumenical services.

These factors, along with the belief that both Guiding and Scouting had much to gain from pooling resources, led to exploratory meetings between national public relations personnel of both organizations. Scout-Guide Week, as we know it, was introduced in 1970 for a 3-year period. In late 1971 a second 3year period was approved. In 1974 it was agreed to continue Scout-Guide Week subject to one year's notice to discontinue by either organization.

Scout-Guide Week in the past six years has met with varying degrees of acceptance across Canada. There has been excellent cooperation and results in some areas and little or no cooperation in other areas.

Nationally, the per unit cost of producing posters and supply material has been reduced, for example, one set of art instead of two sets, larger printing runs resulting in lower "per unit" costs.

#### SCOUT-GUIDE WEEK '76 - FEBRUARY 15-22

Scout-Guide Week is your chance to make Scouting and Guiding known in your community.

The best way to make your programs known is to make them visible. The following are a few ideas that you can adapt.

Ecumenical Church Service: Invite all local clergy to participate in a Scout and Guide Ecumenical Service. Involve all Scouts and Guides in the community.

Shopping Mall Display: Recognize that it is not possible to have Scouts and Guides in the mall for a full week. This means that there should be static displays. Malls are huge — large signs are needed to catch people's eyes. Plan activities for Saturday and evenings that will attract attention. Consider using activities like these:

- Kub Kar competitions hold playoffs on Saturday morning
- Demonstrations of First Aid including resuscitation
- Hobby displays including work on hobbies such as macramé
- Feature a giant birthday cake built of plastic and decorated with appropriate Scout and Guide symbols. Give pieces of real cake to shoppers.



- If not available in the mall provide free babysitting service
- Put on a live concert supplemented by a film show.

Store Window Displays: Check with local merchants to see if they would provide space in their store windows. If enough are available, hold a competition between patrols for the best decorated window.

Banquets, Dinners, Pot Luck Suppers: Whatever you want to call it — invite families to join in this activity.

**Uniform and Salute:** Promote visibility on Monday, February 16. If all Scouts, Guides, Guiders and Scouters wore their uniforms on this day, one in every 50 Canadians would be in our uniform. Greet each other on this day with the half-salute or sign.

Winter Carnival: Sponsor a winter carnival for all youth in the community. Provide a variety of activities such as cross-country ski races, snowshoe races, snowball throws and ice snakes. Wind up with a bean supper and a campfire.

Be our Guest Meetings: Bring along a friend to regular meetings.

There are many other ways to make Scouting and Guiding visible. Consider these ideas for local adaptation:

- Community good turns
- Special blood donor clinics
- Exchange visits
- · Re-dedication ceremony
- · Reunion of past members
- Recognition of people who have helped your program in the past year
- Campcraft displays
- Cooking contest gourmet dinner invite media personnel as judges
- Hobby exhibits hotels, theatres
- Present books to local libraries
- Hobby show in community hall
- Bird house and bird feeder competition
- Visits to shut-ins and homes for aged.

These proposed activities have two things in common: they involve Scouts and Guides and they put Scouting and Guiding in front of the public. Try some of them in your Scout-Guide Week activities this year! Thought for the Month: A troop meeting without a lot of laughs is like tripe without onions, prunes without custard, a western movie without gun-play, home without a mother (or On the Level without a few pithy editorial interjections — Ed.)

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When it comes to a question of psychology in the troop room, the thing we have to decide is whether in a matter of this sort the old cliché about a little knowledge being a dangerous thing is relevant.

Time was when you could safely judge a lad by his behaviour. The fact that young whosit never did a hand's turn in camp and was always missing when it was his turn to clean out the stew pot or service the lats, left you no doubt that he was a lazy little so-and-so who stood in urgent need of a patrol leader's helping hand (or boot) to bring him to his senses. Not so today. A lot of questions have to be answered before you can start the treatment. What about his home background? Is he being starved of love, security, carbohydrates, calories? Is he a loner? If so, what sort of loner: a 'natural' (in which case you don't have to worry) or one of those unhappy creatures who seem incapable of breaking out of their shells of loneliness? Is he constantly seeking adult companionship when he should be larking about with his peers? Above all, how are the other boys treating him? and so on and so forth, ad infin.

Well, that, as we say in sophisticated circles, is the name of the game and what we have to consider is whether a hastily-acquired theoretical knowledge of 'boy psychology' would help us to understand the boy better before giving him a kick in the backside, or whether you feel that, on the whole, it might be as well to rely on instinct, observation and common sense to diagnose his trouble and prescribe the right treatment.



"GEORGE, ON THE OTHER HAND, PUTS HIS FAITH IN THE DIRECTIVE APPROACH."



For ourselves we are torn both ways. Our own boyhood was marred by a distinct lack of sympathy and appreciation on all sides. Nobody really **understood** us. Nobody. Had they done so they would never have wasted all that time and effort trying to cut us down to size, and today we might have been a better man, secure, relaxed, poised, self-confident, cocky, instead of being the shrinking violet you see before you as we write.

Think about it, lad. Ask yourself this question — How well do I know my own boys?

One thing is certain. Whatever you think of them, they will have your number all right.

You can count on that.

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Talking of snow, one of the unrealized ambitions of our boyhood was to spend a winter night in a homebuilt igloo. Dan Beard, the great American backwoods journalist and illustrator, made it all sound too easy in one of his splendid how-to-do-it books. First you rolled yourself a number of oversize snowballs, stacked them together and then pounded the heap into a solid mass and sealed the cracks and crevices as necessary. You then used spades and light boards of wood to mold and scrape the snow into the shape of a beehive with a polished surface that shone like a newly laid egg.

The next step was to hollow the thing out to make an igloo with walls not less than two feet thick, and to ensure this Mr. Beard's suggestion was that you should prepare a number of pointed sticks exactly two feet in length and drive them into the mound until only their heads showed above the surface. An entrance was then tunnelled into the mound and the would-be Eskimos worked in relays to scoop out the interior just as far as the tops of the pointed sticks.

Sadly, we never got as far as this in the north of England, chiefly because the snow had a habit of turning to slush before we were half-way through.

Your lot may have better luck. Who will be the first to claim that he, or they, have done what we so miserably failed to do fifty-odd years ago? Come to think of it, On the Level has never once got itself on the cover of this magazine. Would this give us the opportunity we have been waiting for a lovely photograph of some of your Scouts emerging triumphantly from their beehive of snow into the keen cold air of a winter morning?

Yes? No?

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#### (Editor: Perhaps!)

At Baden-Powell House the other day we bumped into an old friend and fellow Gilwellian, Mr. Percy Neville of Surrey, and within a matter of minutes found ourselves halfway up Queen's Gate trying to put a tight bowline round a lamp standard from a range of 15 feet.

On the face of it you'd think this an impossibility, but you must take our word for it that it can be done. The trick, as demonstrated by Mr. Neville, is to put a running marlinespike hitch in the middle of the rope, slide it up until it grips the post and then break it with a sharp jerk on the free end to convert it into a classic bowline. Absolutely marvellous.

What you, or rather your patrol leaders, are now invited to do is to work out the **modus operandi** for yourselves. It can't be all that difficult. We had four Scout leaders from a one-horse village in Hertfordshire to see us the other Sunday afternoon (actually they came from High Wych, which probably hasn't even got a horse) and although hampered by the presence of the accident-prone Mr. R. Bardsley, of whom you must have heard, they did it in no time at all.



SOMETHING WILL HAVE TO BE DONE ABOUT CYRIL. HIS VOKE IS BEGINNING TO BREAK ."

#### **Revolutionary idea**

How would it be to institute an 'associate membership' of the Venturer Company so that lapsed members could be kept informed of forthcoming events and allowed to join in on equal terms from time to time as their fancy takes them?

Don't all speak at once.

By way of a change, why not set out next troop night to fill your headquarters with the most appetizing smell imaginable!

Nothing could be easier.

All you have to do is to promote an I.F.P.C. (Indoor Fish-Planking Contest).

The boys will love it.

For each patrol you will have to provide a suitable fish, a few scraps of fat bacon, an off-cut of hardwood, a handful of nails or tacks, a hammer, two or three wire coat-hangers, a sheet of aluminium foil, an enamelled plate to catch the drip, and a cooking stove of some sort.

The patrol leaders, well primed in advance, will at once tumble to the idea of using the coat-hangers and aluminium foil to make a reflector for the stove. Bags of potato chips will, of course, be on the house, and if the Scouter team needs something to do, they could make themselves responsible for the hot drinks.

Personally we consider this a very good idea indeed, even if we did think of it all by ourselves, and are confident that the more enlightened and imaginative members of the readership will at once realize its possibilities and put it into operation.

During the past summer we were granted the rare privilege of going camp visiting with the editor of **SCOUTING** magazine, (U.K.) Ron Jeffries and his gallant assistant, Mr. Geoff Platt.

de

At lunch with one of the patrols we found ourselves sitting opposite a well-nourished 15-year-old who told us that this was his fifth successive summer camp with the troop and that without doubt it was one of the best he had ever attended. Nevertheless he fully intended to turn it in when he got back home.

The ostensible reason — T.N.B. (Troop Night Boredom).

The real reason — he plays someting called the 'base' in a thing called a 'group' which actually has an 'agent' and gets paid in real money for bashing it out at dances and such like. Quite obviously, in competition with all that glamour — the thudding rhythm of his own music, the mystical gloom in which the group performs, the applause, the girls, the money, the prospect of being 'discovered' with unbelievable fame and fortune just round the corner — nothing that Scouting can provide has a snowball's chance in hell.

But the lad insisted that it was the boring nature of the troop meeting that had turned him off.

Ron asked him whether it would make any difference if the program was jazzed up a bit to include wide games, visits, patrol activities and so on. He said no, it wouldn't — his troop was already doing all those things. In fact, he made it clear that he had the highest opinion of his own troop. It was just that the weekly meetings were — well — boring.

Geoff Platt asked if he had any intention of going into the Venture unit in due course.

He said no.

We asked why not?

He said he really didn't know, but when he had finished with the troop he was through with Scouting for good and all.

On the way home we couldn't help wondering whether our own regret at the loss of this excellent boy might have been mitigated if he'd been leaving to join (say) the County Youth Orchestra rather than to plunge into the sultry atmosphere of the current pop 'scene'. For ourselves the answer is 'Yes'. Not because we have any reason to be snobby about music, but rather because we have recently taken the trouble, with some assistance from the editor of **SCOUTING** magazine, to find out what the 'vocalists' of some of these pop groups are actually saying when they drool out their piffling 'lyrics', and believe us you don't have to be on the same wave-length as Lord Longford or Mrs. Mary Whitehouse to find them pretty 'sick-making'.

And please-please — don't tell us that this sort of thing isn't all part and parcel of pop culture as we know it today, because we too have done our homework and have taken rather more innuendo and double entendre than we can stomach.

It grieves us, it really does, to think of that nice, wholesome, healthy-minded ex-Scout bashing out the rhythm in the thick of all that slime.

\*

A word about this month's worksheet.

Just after I'd finished drawing the thing, one of my big brothers turned up and, having brooded over that little swinging derrick problem for a few minutes, pronounced it insoluble as specified.

Now if there is one thing more than another that brings me to a boil it is destructive criticism of this sort — especially when it is well founded.

So I'd be grateful if you would get some of your patrol leaders to have a look at the problem and prove my brother wrong for once. You can take it from me that it won't do him any harm. Those of my readers who suffered from big brothers of their own will know just how uppish they can be at times. Mine is an extreme example. Any help you can give in cutting him down to size will be much appreciated.

Little need be said about the other items in the worksheet, except perhaps that they aren't exactly new but may be new to your lot. The Mark II method of making the Turk's Head was certainly new to me when I picked it up from Jack Blunt about a quarter of a century ago, and it is so simple that I actually got it right the first attempt.

The swing boat was invented by the 1st Harold Hill Troop some years ago and is ideal if you happen to have a headquarters with a convenient beam from which the contraption can be slung without collapsing the entire building. What happens if one of the passengers is twice the weight of the other we leave you to discover for yourself.

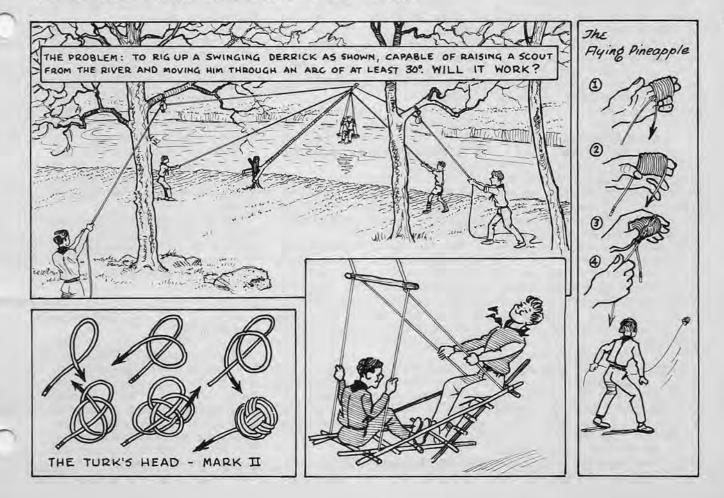
The Flying Pineapple is a method of coiling a very light line so that the weight of the ball converts it into a sort of lobline with the string running freely from the core. Follow me closely and I will try to elucidate.

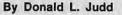
1. Start at the fingertips (two fingers only) and lay up a series of tight turns, taking care to lay them carefully alongside each other without overlapping.

2. Follow with a second and third set of turns, working back to the fingertips then in reverse.

3. Remove the ball from the fingers and transfer it to the thumb. Start wrapping diagonally, taking care to cross each turn over the last. DO NOT CLOSE THE CORE HOLE.

4. To throw, pull the short end out of the core for a foot or so to make sure that it is running freely and bowl overarm as in baseball, with a good follow through.





This month Don tells us how the 85th handles that all important Going-Up ceremony and gives us some great ideas for handicrafts in what he describes as a "handicapped" hall.



The Going-Up ceremony is an important event in the 85th and takes place early in the fall. The procedure outlined here has worked well both years it was used. It evolved from a group discussion during my Wood Badge "in residence" weekend. There had not been a formal ceremony for many years in the 85th and I wasn't certain how to handle the details with so many sections involved. The first year we combined the three Cub packs and the Scout troop for the ceremony and, last year, we included our second troop as well.

As a result of these discussions, I presented two plans to the group committee. The leaders chose to have each Cub pack in its own circle rather than one large one. I visited the pack that meets in the church hall and experimented to make certain there would be room for everyone.

#### Going-Up Ceremony 85th Ottawa

1. The troop Scouter of () Troop calls the entire body of Scouts into a horseshoe at the rear of the church hall with the open end of the horseshoe facing the stage. (Troop colours can be displayed at the side of the open end of the horseshoe if desired.)

2. The Akela's of A, B, and C Packs station themselves equally spaced across the hall in front of the stage . . . A Pack at stage left, B Pack, centre and C Pack stage right.

Akela A Pack (Scouter's name) Akela B Pack (Scouter's name) Akela C Pack (Scouter's name)

Troop Scouter A (Scouter's name) Troop Scouter B (Scouter's name) **3.** Akela of () Pack calls, "Pack, Pack, Pack." The Cubs form three circles around the Akela's. Akela of () Pack leads the three packs in a Grand Howl. A senior sixer of () Pack (Cub's name) is to respond.

4. Akela of () Pack then calls the boys in his pack who are going-up to Scouts to the centre of their circle. The boys salute and repeat in unison with Akela the Cub Promise. The boys then give a left handshake to the other boys in their pack and return to the centre of the circle with Akela.

5. Akela of this pack leads his pack in three cheers for the departing boys.

6. Akela then takes the boys out of the circle to the open horseshoe where the troop Scouter(s) are waiting to greet them.

7. Akela introduces the boys individually to the Scouter who places them in the charge of a Scout counsellor who then takes them to begin forming another smaller horseshoe **inside** the troop horseshoe.

 Akela returns to his pack circle.
 Akela of () Pack then calls the boys to the centre of the circle and repeats the ceremony, followed by the third pack.

**10.** When all Cubs going-up have formed their smaller horseshoe, the Scout troop gives the new boys three cheers before being dismissed to end the ceremony.

That's it. I run off several copies of the above format and each year select a different Akela and troop Scouter to lead their respective operations. It's a simple matter to fill in the blanks and have copies prepared ahead for all the leaders. That way everyone knows what to do.

The parents are seated on the stage to view the proceeding and, at the close of the ceremony, are invited to the head of a line for coffee and doughnuts. (Soft drinks for the boys.)

#### The 'Handicapped' Hall

One of the disadvantages of

meeting in a school gymnasium is that shiny floor. Woe be to anyone who makes a mess that can't easily be cleaned up. Hence my term — handicapped hall.

Some of these handicrafts can be used as part of star work but the main consideration should be that they are interesting and fun for the boys. The safest protection for the floor is a large sheet of plastic in each lair to keep glue, sand and stains under control.

#### Soup Alphabets

Material: 2 lb. bag of Soup Alphabets, white glue (small dispenser for each six), brown felt marker, wooden coffee stir sticks (seven times the number of boys), box of toothpicks, a shallow box lid for each six.

Dump a handful of letters in the shallow box for each six and let each boy pick out the letters for some words of wisdom — the Cub Law for example. The leaders keep busy off in a corner simply sorting letters of the alphabet to be ready to help some of the boys.

As the boys complete assembling the Law, they are given seven wooden coffee sticks and several toothpicks. Each six is then given the bottle of glue.

A line of glue is run down the centre of a stick, spread quickly with a toothpick and the letters for that line assembled in place, using another toothpick to place each letter. As each line is completed, it is set aside to dry. Then the joining pieces are glued and the whole thing assembled.

The brown coloured felt markers are used to go over the top of each letter to provide a "burned" effect. The white glue will dry transparent.

The same idea can be used with slices of small logs cut at an angle to be used as a base instead of coffee sticks. (We have these prepared for a rainy day activity at camp.)

#### Egg Shell Men

Material: one egg shell per boy (and a few spares), crayon or fine felt markers, toilet paper or Christmas paper rolls, strips of white paper (approx. 2" x 6"), African violet soil, white glue, grass seed. To prepare: a) Save your morning egg shells which you have opened by confining the hole to one end with a diameter of about 34 in. b) Cut rolls into cylinders about 2" long. A hand saw makes a good cut without squashing the roll.

Have the boys glue the strip of white paper to the roll using the white glue. Then run a bead of glue around one end of the roll and sit an egg on it.

Have the group sing a song while the glue sets awhile.

Using grease pencils, crayon or the markers, draw a face on the egg shell and arms on the roll. Put a few teaspoons of soil in each egg shell and a pinch of grass seed. Add a few drops of water. Let the Cubs take them home, placing them in a window and keep them watered. The egg shell will grow a fine head of green hair.

#### **Paper Airplanes**

The Great International Paper Airplane Book by Jerry Mander, George Dippel and Howard Gossage, (Simon and Shuster, New York) includes full size drawings that can be copied onto 81/2" x 11" paper. The designs for the planes are winning entries in the First International Paper Airplane Competition sponsored by the Scientific American magazine. Get a pair of scissors for each boy, have him cut out the planes and race them. Any good bookstore should be able to order the book for you. I could not find any reference in mine to prohibit copying.

#### Parachutes

Material: 12 large plasic garbage bags cut in half (this will do for

24 boys), light cotton string, a wooden clothespin for each boy (not the spring type), 8 small peeloff paper labels — 3/8" x 5/8" for each boy.

Provide each boy with one side of a garbage bag. Demonstrate the entire process, using paper, first. Fold the bag in half twice. Then fold twice along the diagonal. Using a pair of scissors, cut an arc across the wide end. Open it out. It should be, a scalloped circle. Cut four 30" pieces of string for each chute. Place the legs of the clothespin over the string at the centre. Holding the 'man' upside down, drop the string and wrap another short length around the neck to hold the chute strings in place.

Attach the strings to the plastic at equally spaced folds. Use the small peel-off labels to attach the strings to the plastic. Fold the chute loosely, with the man in the center, and throw into the air.

#### **Treasure Chest**

If you time it right you can have this three-session project end a week before your Christmas party and use the chests for it. My way of handling the cost of the kits (Supply Service cat. No. 71-113, 85¢) is to buy one kit and use it as a pattern to make as many kits as I need. Material: K3 particle board ¼" thick, white glue, large box of wooden stir sticks, walnut stain, ¼" tape, meat string. Use the kit parts to make a template for the end parts of the chest and have the particle board cut into the number of pieces needed.

Cover the floor with the plastic sheets and give each boy a kit and glue. Make sure they put the glue on the K3 end pieces and not the stir sticks. Place 5 sticks together side by side. With glue on the narrow edge of two end pieces, place them on the stick 1/16" in from the ends. When glue dries a bit, tip chest on one side, apply glue to end pieces and lay more sticks on. Repeat for other side. As glue dries, assemble lid. Before glue on lid dries, check fit and adjust where necessary.

On the second night, provide the sixes with a low, wide tin and  $\frac{1}{2}$ " brush. Brush oil-based walnut stain onto chest and wipe off excess. Beware of the fire hazard with the oil soaked rags and dispose of them properly.

The third night use two pieces of black cloth tape along one edge as a hinge. Put one on outside and another on inside. Use the two lengths of 1/4" tape as the 'iron' reinforcements around the chest. Put short lengths of meat string with knots inside the chest for side handles.

Collect the chests (with each boy's name inside) when finished. Fill them with caramels and wrapped hard candy and add a few gold covered chocolate coins on top for a pirate effect. Close each chest using a paper peel-off label with the boy's name as a seal.

Present the chests to the boys at the Christmas party.



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## *EFLTURE*

#### By Mike Nickerson

At the end of May next year, 136 nations will be represented in Vancouver at Habitat: The United Nations Conference On Human Settlements. The probblems they will be discussing — population distribution, housing, resources supply, inflation, social wellbeing and environmental stability — are shared by our communities in Canada.

The Youth Dimension Project is part of the Canadian Participation Program in conjunction with Habitat. Our purpose is to encourage young Canadians to develop their awareness of and ability to deal with the human settlement issues which are now and will be affecting their lives.

"Human Settlements" means far more than the collection of houses and places we live in. It encompasses our total way of life together — our customs and values; systems for providing heat, light, water, food and other necessities; the workers, business people, artists, teachers and many others who provide services for one another. Together, the quality of these elements determines the quality of life in a human settlement, or community.

We all know about inflation, overcrowded cities, poverty, food shortages and the breakdown of social values and customs. Attempts to find solutions have largely failed, while the problems continue to mount. And when we think about these difficulties as individuals, our feelings of helplessness add to the problem. Most current problems arise from the demands our human settlements have placed on the balance between man and nature. We believe that human caring and ingenuity can restore that vital balance. The answers lie within our creative capacity to find solutions. Our first task is to understand that the difficulties we face are also opportunities to improve life within our own communities, our nation, and the planet we share with 4 billion other human beings. This may well be the greatest challenge ever to engage our capacity to learn and create.

We are fortunate to have this opportunity to address the leaders of Cub, Scout, Venturer and Rover groups across Canada. As a former Cub and Scout I recall the origin of Scouting to be the mobilization of young people to help solve the problems of the day. Investigative skills, ability to make do with available resources and the ethics learned in Scouting can be of value in approaching settlement problems. A certain amount of preparation and on-going activities are related to the needs of today. We are prepared to help with this. It is our hope that your groups will respond to the challenge presented by the changing situation of our communities as we approach the 1980's.

Youth Dimension is set up to do two things: One is to find and provide access to educational resources that will help deepen our understanding of settlement issues. Suggestions for projects involving people, games, literature or other media which will provide experiences to develop insight into problems and solutions will be greatly appreciated. Subsequently, if you would like to use such material with your section, we can either provide it or let you know who has it.

The other aspect of Youth Dimension is to involve young Canadians directly. We are asking them to send us expressions of their concerns, perceptions and ideas about the places they live in — their home, neighbourhood, village, town, city, country or the world as a whole.

What were our communities like in the past? How did they get the way they are now? What do you like best about the present situation? What will our communities be like in the future? What can we do to make them better?

Their ideas may be expressed as poems, essays, drawings, plans — any medium that will convey the idea.

From the writing and art work that we receive we will select examples which are representative of the issues and views expressed by contributors. These will then be compiled and published for distribution to those participating or showing interest in Youth Dimension.

This article is only an introduction to Youth Dimension. If you share our concern please send your ideas and inquiries to: Youth Dimension, P.O. Box 1985, Station 'B', Ottawa, Ontario K1P. 5R5.

We will send you a kit of material including more information on settlement issues and Youth Dimension as well as a poster and other material to stimulate interest and discussion.

We look forward to working with you to make the future a hopeful one.





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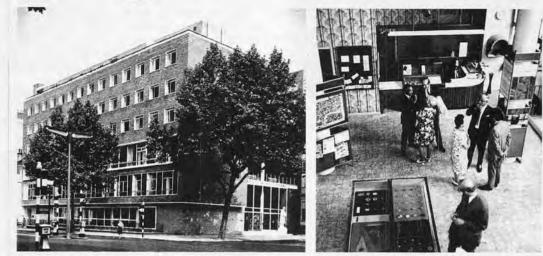
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All these things are yours for the asking; just write to The Warden, Baden-Powell House, Queens Gate, London, SW7 5JS United Kingdom for brochure and booking information. Bookings now being taken for Summer 1976 and enquiries for 1977.





#### By Doug Campbell

32

The option of female membership was given to Rover crews in November 1973 and since then there has been a noticeable increase in program activities involving both young men and women. This has not only occurred in the Rover program but also in the Venturer section. In Scouting today, most adults working with these programs believe that opportunities for wholesome activities between young people of both sexes is a good thing; but these activities must be conducted in an environment consistent with the ideals and objectives of Boy Scouts of Canada. With the increased activities in co-ed programs, Venturer and Rover advisors have been seeking some guidelines which would enable them to help their groups organize and participate in co-ed activities.

Before suggesting any guidelines it must be recognized there are two types of programs involving young men and women. One is "co-ed activities" which can be defined as activities which involve mixed groups, whether or not all the participants belong to the Movement.

The second is defined as "joint Movement activities". These are activities which involve only the members of Girl Guides of Canada and Boy Scouts of Canada.

Joint Movement activities are fun but they also fulfill some aims of the Movement. These events can be part of recruitment plans or service projects. For example, two or three groups could get together and volunteer to close down a camp for the season, planning a fun weekend incorporated with service.

In this article we put forward some points which can be used as guidelines in planning joint Movement activities.

Contact Girl Guides of Canada to obtain the phone numbers and addresses of a local unit. Be sure to let your local council know of your program, as they will be able to help you with some resources, contacts and provide guidance in joint activities.

Set up a committee of interested young men and women and be sure there are some adults to provide advice and guidance. These advisors should have knowledge of Scouting and Guiding procedures. Local councils should be kept informed by advisors as to the progress of the plans.

Begin your planning by taking into consideration such items as date, place, theme, notices, and costs. Your local council can also help you here.

The ground rules governing an event should be drawn up by the organizing committee and shared with all participants, well before the event. The ground rules should also be reviewed *after* the event to see how effective they actually were.

There should be provision for adequate adult leadership at the event. This means at least one adult for each unit and a suggested adult/camping ratio of one adult for every 15 participants.

All participants must be members in good standing in their particular unit.

Those taking part should be aware that while participating in the activity, they are representatives of Scouting and Guiding and should conduct themselves accordingly.

Special Note: In some provinces, provincial councils have special arrangements with Girl Guides covering the control of joint Movement activities. Before you enter into a program of this kind be sure to contact your local Scout office.

Since planning is such an important part of co-ed and joint Movement activities, we are eager to hear of successes your group has encountered and also any trouble spots that have occurred. Write to us at the National Office, Boy Scouts of Canada, P.O. Box 5151, Station 'F', Ottawa, Ont. K2C 3G7.



## HELP WANTED

#### HISTORIANS

Boy Scouts of Canada requires Scouters from across Canada to compile a factual report on the history of their pack, covering such points as when it was first formed; in what location; how it was founded; names of past leaders and when they served; and names of boys who have since achieved national or local prominence - in fact any useful information that we can use as resource material for articles during the next 12 months as we celebrate 60 years of Canadian Cubbing during our Diamond Jubilee.

#### PROJECT ENGINEERS

Required with various levels of experience to set out in detail the type of projects they expect to run in their pack or district to mark the occasion of our Diamond Jubilee. No idea is too wild (well almost no idea) and all will be reported in future issues of The Canadian Leader magazine.

#### UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY

For self-starters with Cub packs in Canada to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee year, 1976. Twelve months lie ahead of you to be used to their best advantage to bring Cubbing to the public by your group, district, region or province. Such events should be planned to provide a maximum amount of enjoyment for your Wolf Cubs and a maximum amount of exposure to the general public. Such events should be reported to National Headquarters for further publicity.

#### PHOTOGRAPHERS

Required to send photographic evidence of pack activities designed to celebrate diamondstudded events taking pace. Packs will celebrate their 60th anniversary on the date closest to the date the group was first formed. Such dates should be included in any photographic reports, with pertinent information and sent to this office. Photographs of pack events that took place 50 or 60 years ago are also welcome.

#### BAKERS

Required by hundreds of packs to provide birthday cakes decorated and iced with appropriate anniversary greetings. These cakes, the highlight of many events, will appease the appetites of the thousands of Cubs taking part in anniversary parties across Canada.

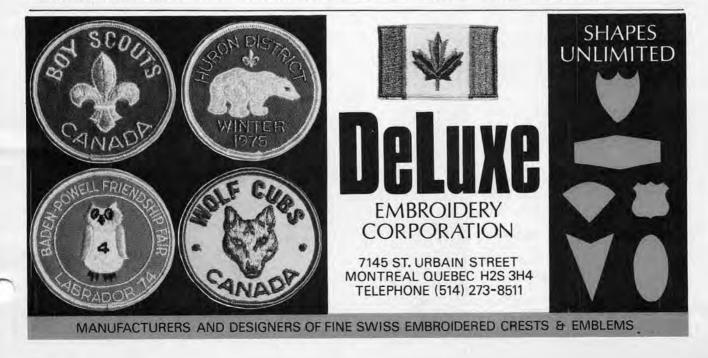
#### SUPPLIER OF SPECIAL CRESTS

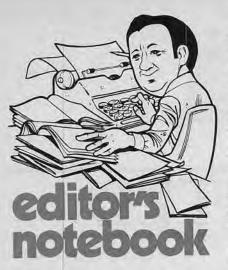
Requires assistance of Cubs and Cub leaders to distribute special 60th Anniversary Crest. This crest is designed to be worn on windbreakers, campfire robes and other such non-uniform items by boys, leaders and others who may wish to possess such a memorial item. Crests to be available by Jan. 1, 1976, Canada's Diamond Jubilee year of Cubbing. More details will follow, but start looking for this special crest soon.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERS

Specialists required to investigate the possibilities of carrying out environmental projects as part of Cubbing's 60th anniversary projects. Such projects should be designed to improve or protect our environment; include careful planning with local people and take place during 1976.

Thousands of people are waiting to hear how you plan to celebrate the Jubilee year. Share your plans with us via *The Canadian Leader*. And after an event tell us how it went, we're anxious to know. Write to Boy Scouts of Canada, National Council, Box 5151, Station 'F', Ottawa, Ontario K2C 3G7.





I really can't help but quote from a letter received recently from Cathy Drury, chairwoman, 1st Forest-Land Group Committee, Dollard des Ormeaux, Quebec, because she wrote just what I like to read: "I agree completely with lan Roberts (see Editor's Notebook, August/September, '75) that every section leader and assistant, group committee chairperson and council member should be receiving The Canadian Leader magazine on a regular basis. I am a group committee chairwoman that was wishing she too, received it.

"Last February when I came into the Movement I was very green, not having been involved in Scouting in any way before. I had a lot to learn and still do. Quite by accident I found that **The Canadian** Leader has a lot of information to add to my knowledge.

"In the three years that our group has been in existence, our registration has never gone smoothly and it might have gone the same way this year if it had not been for one of our alert Beaver leaders telling me about the *Application for Membership* shown in the regular feature "From the 85th" in the August/September issue.

"I borrowed the magazine, read the article, then made up our own group form to suit our local needs. While having the **Leader** I decided to browse through it, started to wonder why chairpeople did not receive it, then came upon your note on lan Roberts' efforts, then a subscription form.

"I too, will now be receiving **The Canadian Leader**, so make that 6,000 and 1 who are now more aware of what is happening in Canadian Scouting."

Couldn't have said it better myself and thank you, Cathy! And this would seem an appropriate time to announce that two more major councils have joined the **Every Scouter Plan** (ESP).

Beginning with the receipt of the fall registration forms, **Calgary Regional Council** will begin to provide their assistant Scouters, group committee chairpersons and ladies auxiliary presidents with **The Canadian Leader** magazine on a regular basis.

The **Greater Victoria Region** has also joined the Plan and this fall will begin to provide the magazine to all their assistant Scouters.

We're proud to say that this now means that eight of the ten provinces, the Northwest Territories and the Maple Leaf Region (Germany) are on the Plan.

What's happening where you live?

During the summer, Canada staged 20 international sports competitions, with over 2,500 athletes coming from 60 different countries. Nineteen of the events were held in the Montreal area in what could be described as a mini-Olympic and a dry run for the big event in '76.

Representatives from Boy Scouts of Canada, Girl Guides of Canada, L'Association des Scouts du Canada and Guides Catholiques du Canada (sector Français) worked with games' officials as messengers and guides and took part in medal presentations, where they carried the medals and raised the flags of winning countries.

Our photograph shows some of the group at the medal presentations for the Modern Pentathlon.



On the inside back cover you will find a half-page ad for Alberta's Sixth Provincial Jamboree — Jamgatta '76 and according to Jamboree Bulletin No. 2, plans for the big event are proceeding on schedule. If you have any boys interested in attending, you should not wait too long before approaching your local Scout office for more information. Early indications are that the event will be over-scribed and only 2,000 can be accommodated.

The initial deposit of \$40 per participant must be sent in with the registration form for boys and leaders with the balance due on March 1, 1976. The total fee is \$80 per boy and \$40 per leader.

While attending **NORDJAMB** this past summer, I had the opportunity to speak to **Allen Smith**, of the **36th Halifax**, over the ham radio set up. Considering the fact that the transmission was over thousands of miles, the reception was remarkably good. Allen wrote recently to tell me that what I heard from Halifax was "one Scouter



who was really eating his heart out because he wasn't there." His troop and Venturer company were however, very well represented by 11 senior Scouts and Venturers and one leader.

Allen allowed that this was a good representation but said it still left him at home with more than 30 Scouts and Venturers who wanted some summer action.

A camp was planned for the Scouts, based on the Join-In-Jamboree theme and got a lot of the younger boys looking towards the 15th World Jamboree in Iran in 1979, but what about the Venturers?

Allen felt that they deserved something special, and through the efforts of his local district commissioner, a Canadian Forces colonel, was able to arrange for some gliding instruction and an actual flight at the Canadian Forces Base Greenwood for the older boys.

So all the members of the 36th had a fine summer — no wonder they have an average membership of 42.



With the cooperation of the Canadian Forces Base Borden, the Ontario Provincial Council held their second camporee for Cubs and Scouts with handicaps in June. Circle Pine attracted 375 boys and 127 leaders from all over Ontario to the three day event. This young Scout tries his hand at one of the skill-testing games on the minimidway. Barrie Examiner photo. On July 30, the oldest surviving colleague of the Founder, Lord Baden-Powell, passed away in England at the age of 88.

Percy Bantock Nevill — P.B. to members of the Scout Movement for a period of 66 years, was 22 in 1909 when he read a book called "Scouting for Boys." Immediately impressed by the new and exciting program outlined in the book, he contacted Baden-Powell for more information and then founded the 5th Enfield Troop.

In 1914, he became associated with **Roland Philipps** who had been given the job of organizing Scouting in London's East End, a challenging and often dangerous area. When Philipps was killed in France during the war, P.B. took on the responsibility for the area.

Roland Philipps willed his home in East London to the Association and it was opened as a hostel for members of the Movement. P.B. became its first honourary warden. In 1947, he bought and donated the house adjoining the original property to enable officials to enlarge the facilities. **Roland House** still operates and has been home to thousands of young men over the years.

Although the name P.B. Nevill will be unknown to many in the Movement today, one of his good turns to Scouting has affected hundreds of thousands of members in every country of the world where Scouting exists.

In 1918, W. deBois MacLaren, district commissioner for Rosneath in Scotland, offered to purchase a camping ground near London, for the Scouts of the East End. Baden-Powell persuaded him to agree to the idea of a training centre as well as a camping ground and gave P.B. the job of finding suitable property.

Nevill went out on his motorcycle, weekend after weekend, searching for the right spot and eventually was directed to a derelict estate on the edge of Epping Forest; as overgrown as the home of Sleeping Beauty. He camped there with some of his Rovers, found it to his liking, recommended that it be purchased, took B.-P. for a visit and Gilwell Park was born.

When the Founder ran his first Wood Badge course there in 1919, P.B. was one of his instructors.

In his tribute to P.B. Nevill in SCOUTING magazine, Ken Stevens, Chief Executive Commissioner of The Scout Association wrote: "In a Movement which survives through the goodwill of its members, there are many who give much and can never be adequately thanked. P.B. is foremost among these. But it is also entirely true to say that the Movement itself could not have achieved what it has if P.B. had not picked up that early copy of the Founder's work. I cannot but imagine that B.-P. would have found the life of P. B. Nevill the very model of what he hoped for as the result of setting down his ideas and ideals."



Six-year-old Scott DeMille of the 30th Beaver Colony was one of 350 Beavers who took part in a colony get-together at Oshawa's Camp Samac in late June. Part of the fun was this game of trying to capture and eat a carrot on a string, without using hands. But, as the Oshawa Times photo caption noted, like a good Scout he stuck to the job and finally succeeded. In addition to other games and a sing-song, the Beavers were treated to a parade, with a Disneyland theme, put on by older Scouts. Times staff photo by Sharon Young.

Kandersteg, Scouting's Centre in the Swiss Alps will be open from Dec. 21 to Apr. 19 for ski weekends and camps. Summer season goes from June 21 to Sept. 5 and features the Kander Olympics sports, moutaineering, and a high adventure award. For more information write the editor.



While a member of the merchant navy in 1935, Bill Waller contacted typhoid and had to put ashore at New York City. During his recovery period he decided that the sky, not the sea, was where he belonged and along with his brother Gerry, decided to learn to fly

After obtaining their commercial licenses, they went to work for Pan American Airlines, flying in the Caribbean and South America, and later in Canada's north.

With the outbreak of War in 1939, they joined the RCAF, Bill going into heavy aircraft and Gerry to fighters. Gerry was killed in the Battle of Britain.

While flying a Halifax bomber, Bill was badly shot up and was told that he would never walk again, let alone fly. His feelings at that time are well expressed in "Grounded." He credits Douglas Bader, legless ace of the RAF with helping him prove the doctors wrong, on both counts. He finished the war as a squadron leader of a pathfinder squadron and was demobilized in 1946.

Each year, the real meaning of November 11 seems to become a little more remote and while many have a holiday on this date, little thought is given to the real significance of the day.

Bill Waller calls himself a 'rhymer' but whether he is that or a poet, perhaps his words will help to serve as a reminder to you and your group of the many, in two wars, who gave so much that we might enjoy freedom. November 11 is their day.

#### GROUNDED

How I long for the roar of the motors, The exhaust belching flame like a gun; The feel of the great aircraft under you As she shivers and strains on the run.

How I long for the voices of comrades, The skipper, tail gunner and WOP As they call to you, asking and trusting You, to bring them all out on top.

How I long for the fast journey homeward, Dawn breaking out all around; Old England finally beneath you, Then down, easy down, to the ground.

The talk in the mess after briefing, The lines that are shot, by and by, The worry for those not returned yet. Oh God! and they say I can't fly.

— November, 1942 Harewood Convalescent Home, England.

#### ANOTHER PRAYER

Oh Christ, grant rest to those who died, That we might live. To those who gave their lives and freedom, All that man could give.

Grant you, that we, who stay, can carry on That torch flung to us by their hands. That we in trust, can keep Thy peace Brought by them, unto many lands.

—July 12, 1943 RAF Trimmingham

#### TELL THE KIDS

-01

(0)2

So you're wearing a poppy, But do you know why?

Have you been told Where birds now fly When bombers and fight Filled the sky?

Have you been told That War is hell What happens to flesh When torn by shell?

Have you been told Of the heroes, all Who gave of themselves And then did fall?

Have you been told How some returned Badly crippled Flesh all burned?

Have you been told Of wounds and scars Of minds, once healthy Now empty or sparse?

Have you been told For year after year How it was To live with fear?

If you've been told Then remember well And tell the others That War is hell.

—November 11, 1974 Saint John, N.B.

36

There's Ace, an Aussie Who died in my arms. There's Gerry and Jack From Western farms.

A GHOSTLY PARADE

At this time of year

And old friends visit But the visits don't last.

No words are spoken.

No touch is made,

But they file past

As if on parade.

I live in the past

There's George, last seen Going down in flames. And Irish Tom Good at all games.

There's Don, whose crew Disappeared in the dark And there's young Alex Snuffed out like a spark.

They silently pass With a shake of the head, These visiting friends Long gone, long dead.

They seem to be saying It is now up to you. We gave our all Now you follow through.

—November 11, 1974 Saint John, N.B.





#### **RAILROAD SONG**

In eighteen hundred and forty-one The National Railway was begun, The National Railway was begun, Working on the roalroad.

#### Chorus:

Patsi-atsi-oree-ai Patsi-atsi-oree-ai Patsi-atsi-oree-ai Working on the railroad.

#### In 1892

Looking round for something to do. In 1893

The National Railway called on me. In 1894

I found my back was mighty sore. In 1895

I found myself more dead than alive. In 1896

I sat on a pack of dynamite sticks. In 1897

I found myself on the way to heaven. In 1898

I landed at the pearly gate.

) In 1899

A-sailing on the clouds sublime. In 1890-10

I started to work all over again.

#### WE'RE GLAD

(Tune: Auld Lang Syne) We're glad this week has come around. For Scouts like you and me Are closer drawn, and ties made clear That not forgot shall be. So here's my hand, my friend, my pal, My heart you've filled with cheer.

Let's make each day a time like this

Throughout the livelong year.

#### HAVE YOU SEEN MY SHEEP?

One player, who is the shepherd, stands outside the circle. He taps on someone's back and says, "Good Morning." The tapped player, who is a housekeeper, replies, "Good Morning." The shepherd says, "Have you seen my sheep?" The housekeeper asks, "What does he look like?" The shepherd then describes a player near the housekeeper. He may say, "Oh, he has a blue tie, a brown coat, tan shoes," etc. As soon as the sheep recognizes itself or the housekeeper knows who is being described, both begin to run outside the circle, the housekeeper trying to catch the sheep before he gets back to his place in the circle. If this happens the sheep must go into the centre of the circle, which is called "in the soup," where he remains until the end of the game. Whether or not the sheep is caught, the housekeeper becomes the shepherd for the next time. The shepherd does no chasing. When he has described his sheep, he steps into the housekeeper's place.

#### RAINY DAY RELAY

The group is divided into two teams. An umbrella and suitcase filled with old clothes are placed a few paces in front of each group. A skirt, or loose beach slacks, a flower hat and a pair of mittens make a hilarious costume. The object of the game is to have each contestant run to the suitcases, dress in the clothes, open the umbrella, race to a given goal, return with the suitcase and umbrella, close the umbrella, take off the clothes, repack them and pass the bag on to the next player on the team. The excitement and hilarity in

the dressing and packing reduces the on-

lookers to limpness from laughter.

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Songs — page 15

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#### EGG RELAY RACE

Two hard-boiled eggs are used for this relay. The group is divided into two teams which form two lines, one player directly behind the other. Each player is given a teaspoon with instructions to hold the handle between his teeth. A hard-boiled egg is placed on the bowl of the spoon of each of the two leaders. At a signal the leaders with their hands behind them, run to a goal across the lawn without dropping the eggs. If the player accomplishes it he grabs the spoon in his hand runs back to the line and places the egg in the spoon of the next player in line. If the player drops the egg in transit, he picks it up and places it back on the spoon before advancing farther. The team completing the race first is declared "Eggsperts."

#### SACK BOP

Players stand in two lines. At the head of each line place a stack of No. 10 paper sacks; one for each player. At a given signal the first person in each line picks up a bag, runs to the end of his line, blowing it up as he runs and pops it on the back of the end player as he steps into line behind him. If the bag fails to burst, he blows it up and tries again. As soon as the explosion is heard the second person in line takes a turn with a sack. The side finishing first wins.

#### CHINESE GETUP

Group pairs off. Two sit on floor, back to back, with locked arms. At signal they try to rise. This lends itself to tournament play. The winners play each other until only one winner remains. CARE is more than just a package.



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#### THERE WERE THREE JOLLY FISHERMEN

There were three jolly fishermen, There were three jolly fishermen, (Group 1 shouts: fisher, fisher)

(Group 2 shouts: men, men, men) Fisher, fisher, men, men, men (2) There were three jolly fishermen.

The first one's name was Abraham, The first one's name was Abraham, Abra, Abra, ham, ham, ham, etc.

The second one's name was I-Isaac, The second one's name was I-Isaac, I-I, I-I, zik, zik, zik, etc.

The third one's name was Ja-a-cob, The third one's name was Ja-a-cob, Ja-a, Ja-a, cob, cob, cob, etc.

They all went up to Jericho, They all went up to Jericho, Jer-i, Jer-i, ko, ko, ko, etc.

#### CUB PICNIC

(Tune: Finiculi, Finicula) One day I chanced to take out for a picnic, My Wolf Cub Pack! My Wolf Cub Pack! We'd sandwiches and gingerale a-plenty, To fill the slack of my Cub Pack! We went into the bush and started supper, Where I lost track of my Cub Pack. And that is where I woefully discovered How much they lack, my Wolf Cub Pack. "Akela, Akela, look at this pussy-cat, Isn't it a beauty, a white stripe down his back."

I tried to run — I tried to skip But all I did was simply trip (pause) Isn't any wonder I went home in a sack.



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