

THE CANADIAN

OCTOBER 1975

# leader

P. 38 -

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## SUPPLY SERVICES



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

After many years of service to Scouting, the Hudson's Bay Company and the Robert Simpson Co. Ltd. in Regina have closed their Scout Departments — coinciding with the opening of **The Scout Shop** at the Regina Regional office.

Announcing the arrival of the first of a selection of **bracelet charms**. Designed for ladies' auxiliaries it is of sterling silver and sells for \$5.95 (Cat. no 60-351). It arrived too late for inclusion in the catalogue. Watch for announcements of further designs.

There is an upswing in the demand for recognition pins. Are your new district officials wearing them? The following are available through your Scout office at \$1.65 each.

- 01-392 President Pin
- 01-394 Commissioner Pin
- 01-395 Executive Pin
- 01-391 Past President Pin

The following new items arrived too late to be included in the new catalogue — they are available now.

**Beaver Statuette** — attractive award item, antique copper finish. Height 5", solid walnut base 4" x 3" with engraving plate. (Cat. no 61-558) \$7.75.

**Camping Trophy** — for excellent camping performance. Depicts tent and tree, antique copper finish, solid walnut base. Height 5½", base 2¼" x 2¼", with engraving plate. (Cat. no. 61-559) \$5.75.

**Cub Bookends** — a wolf cub in ornate frame (antique copper) mounted on solid walnut, 9" high, 5" wide (Cat. no. 61-557) \$19.50.

**Beaver Pennant** — can be a gift or an award, 17" long — brown on white (Cat. no. 71-336) 95¢.

**Pencils** — 3" long with plastic loop, imprinted with emblems for 20¢. Beaver (Cat. no. 82-007) Cub (Cat. no. 82-008).

Distribution of **Scout Calendar '76** is now in full swing — the demand is greater than ever. Make sure your group benefits this year — remember your profit is 30¢ per calendar! Contact your Scout office today.

JAMES F. MACKIE, Editor

VELMA CARTER, Assistant Editor

MICHEL PLANT, Editorial and Advertising



### COVER

Good magazine covers don't 'just happen.' In the case of this month's, it meant gathering six boys together; getting them into uniform; transporting the group by station wagon to the hills overlooking the World Jamboree campsite (over some multi-curved and narrow roads). From there, it was down a sheer embankment and over a couple of fences. While photographer **Andre Proulx** was busy lining up his shots, the editor managed to get a picture of a professional at work.

The shot shows the national headquarters area to the far right and beyond the barns, the sub-camps centre and to the left, with the Logen River on the far left. Lillehammer is located farther down the river on the opposite bank to the Jamboree. The Scouts on our cover are: **Mike Craig and Jim Baker, Halifax, N.S.; Renald Brule, Plessisville, Quebec; Eloi Doucet, Balmoral, N.B.; and Henrik Nielsen, Nordborg, Denmark.**

Cover photo — **Andre Proulx, Proulx Brothers, Ottawa.**



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**TOP:** Music abounded at the Jamboree and all that was needed for a singsong was a few notes strummed on a guitar, and like magic, there was a group of willing singers.



**TOP:** Displays of native customs and dress made interesting viewing. These African Scouts demonstrated a native dance.



**RIGHT:** The handicraft area was especially popular, not just because of the many interesting projects but also because of the attractive Nordic instructors.



**RIGHT:** Lord Robert Baden-Powell, grandson of the Founder visited the Canadian headquarters and was presented with a contingent hat by Contingent leader Bill Carr.



The world at their feet: their world for ten magnificent days - a once in a lifetime adventure.



Story by Jim Mackie  
Colour photos by Andre Proulx



## NORDJAMB 75

It all began in 1920 when the Founder, Lord Baden-Powell, invited the Scouts of the world to attend a gathering he called a **Jamboree**, in London, England. Some 21 countries plus British Dominions and Colonies accepted his invitation. Fifty-five years later, 17,700 descendents of that first group, this time from 94 countries and all five continents, met in Lillehammer, Norway, from July 29 to August 7, for the 14th World Jamboree and this is their story.

While there are many who feel that, rightly or wrongly, the amount of time, money and effort spent on a world jamboree for only about .01% of the world's Scouting population, could be put to better use, for those fortunate enough to attend, it is without doubt, the adventure of a lifetime. And if you're not convinced of this fact after you finish reading what follows, ask any one of the 1,300 Canadian Scouts, Venturers and leaders, who left their homes in all parts of this country in mid-July, to take part in NORDJAMB 75.

They travelled by bus, car, train and plane from every province plus the Northwest Territories, to assembly points in Vancouver, Edmonton, Toronto and Montreal, and there boarded SAS, Air Canada and Canadian Forces aircraft for flights over the North Pole and across the Atlantic Ocean to Copenhagen.

For many it was their first flight and for most, the first time in Europe; they left home with an air of excitement, anticipation and a few butterflies in their stomachs and returned a month later, seasoned travellers.

While the charter flights were on the way from Canada, another



TOP: Where the adventure began for many. Scouts gathered at the SAS booth at Montreal International Airport in preparation for departure.

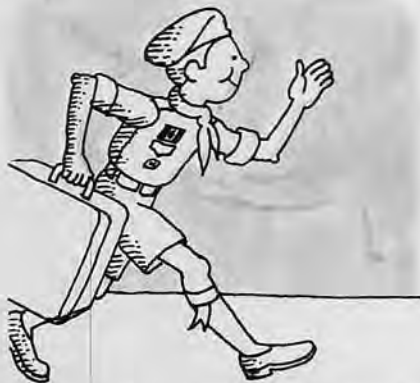


RIGHT: At the conservation area, Scouts were shown how primitive Nordic farmers flattened the furrows after planting seeds.



Harnessing the wind. Canadian Scouts constructed a windmill to generate power.

# the adventure of a lifetime...



arm of Canadian Scouting, the Maple Leaf Region in Germany, was moving its contingent members across Europe, by air, to meet their Canadian brothers in Copenhagen.

Sounds easy, doesn't it?

Some 1,300 boys and adults enrolled, assembled and transported (along with a few thousand pieces of luggage and equipment) half-way around the world. At least easy when you look at it on paper, but let me assure you, it wasn't. Logistically, it was a massive operation that was 18 months in the planning and required the work and cooperation of hundreds of people from Newfoundland to Vancouver Island.

Early in 1974, Al Craig, a director in the Communications Service at the National Office in Ottawa was assigned to the NORDJAMB Committee as Jamboree Administrator, and from that time until he left for the Jamboree, (and I speak from first-hand knowledge because my office is next door to Al's) his phone never stopped ringing with calls from all across Canada and as far away as Norway, Sweden and Denmark. Along with his secretary, Lois Turner, he met a constant stream of visitors — boys, salesmen, air line and travel agency representatives and leaders; soothed the fears and answered the questions of worried parents; gave advice on post-jamboree tours; prepared necessary forms; processed applications and jamboree uniform orders and when one of the regular mailings to participants was taking place, loaded every inch of

available space in Communications Service with masses of paper.

In between all this in-office activity, Al made two quick trips to Europe to finalize plans for contingent accommodation, feeding and travel.

The entire Jamboree operation was under the direction of Contingent Leader and National Commissioner, Lieut. General Bill Carr and his committee drawn from across the country: Jack McCracken, Ottawa, deputy contingent leader; Tom Hart, Calgary, deputy contingent leader; Andre Roy, Montreal, (representing L'Association des Scouts du Canada) deputy



Bill Whitehead

The Canadian Ambassador to Norway, His Excellency K. D. McIlwraith chats with a Scout about to take off on his Jamboree hike.

contingent leader; Dr. Peter Granger, Kleinburg, medical officer; Kirk Scott, Hamilton, medical assistant; Don Dick, Edmonton, executive staff support — west; Brian Gill, Burlington, tour coordinator; Lieut.-Col. Dave Hampson and Captain Bob McLeod, Lahr, Germany, quartermasters.

This group met regularly for 18 months, planning for the expected (and hopefully, the unexpected) and assigning tasks and duties.

It had been Canada's practice, prior to previous world jamborees, to gather the full contingent to-

gether at the major departure point for a pre-jamboree training camp. In 1971, when the 13th World Jamboree was held in Japan, the gathering was held on the campus of the University of British Columbia in Vancouver.

Taking into consideration the size of the NORDJAMB contingent (the largest ever sent to a world jamboree outside Canada), the four separate departure points and the distances to be travelled, it soon became apparent to the Committee that it would be economically impossible to hold the pre-jamboree gathering in Canada. It was decided that the first time the Canadians could get together as a full contingent would be in Europe, and Denmark's historic capital city was chosen as the site for the pre-jamboree 'conference.'

As flights began arriving at Copenhagen airport, they were met by chartered buses that transported boys and leaders to four schools in the Copenhagen suburb of Brondbykommune, that would be 'home' for five days.

Each school campus consisted of a central building, containing the administrative office, gymnasium and cafeteria, surrounded by a number of smaller buildings containing two classrooms each and separated by washroom facilities and showers.

It was here that the contingent got to know each other, were brought up-to-date on current plans, local customs and the etiquette of a world jamboree. Here also, they met the Canadian Ambassador to Denmark, His Excellency, E. M. Cornett and the Lord Mayors of





Copenhagen and Brøndbykommune.

In addition to an organized bus tour of Copenhagen, contingent members were permitted to venture forth on their own to visit such world famous sites as Hans Christian Andersen's 'Little Mermaid'; Amalienborg Palace, home of Denmark's Queen; Tivoli Gardens and Copenhagen's Stroget, a row of streets reserved for pedestrians only, with plenty of interesting shops.

The next major event on the busy schedule was 'home hospitality.' During this five to seven day period, boys and leaders lived, as house guests, of Danish and Swedish families, in order to have the opportunity of experiencing the Nordic way of life.

First to depart for home hospitality was a group of 23 from Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, who left by train on July 22 for Umea, a city in northern Sweden. Umea is twinned with the city of Saskatoon in a scheme that recognizes the kinship between Umea and Canada's wheat province, through the pioneers from Sweden who helped to settle Saskatchewan. When civic officials in Umea heard that Saskatoon boys would be in Sweden on their way to NORDJAMB, they invited them to visit their city.

On July 23, the balance of the contingent departed by bus for home hospitality, with 1,000 going to various parts of Sweden and the remainder to locations throughout Denmark.

Contingent Company 60, made up of boys from Ottawa, London, Ont., and Burnaby, B.C. travelled to Tidán, Sweden, a town located about half-way between Gothenburg and Stockholm.

The experience of this group seems to be typical — warm, hospitable hosts who went out of their way to plan special events and parties for their guests.

In fact, the Tidán hosts became so fond of their visitors that they hired a bus during the first weekend of the Jamboree, drove all Friday night, arriving at Lillehammer early Saturday, spent the day in camp with their Canadian 'sons' and left that night for the long drive home.

And while actual experiences differed from place to place, the word was the same from all — great, just great!

Strangely enough, the one accident of any consequence involving a Canadian, (an eye injury)

occurred during home hospitality but by fortunate coincidence, contingent medical officer Dr. Peter Granger was a guest in the same home and was able to see that proper treatment was administered immediately. The host family even insisted on keeping the boy for an additional period and later delivered him to the Jamboree site.

A 14-year-old Venturer from Montreal had a special problem in connection with this part of the program. Daniel Greenberg is Jewish and required a kosher household but the problem was resolved easily. When Chief Rabbi Melchior of Copenhagen heard of the need, he invited Daniel to be his personal guest.

On July 29 came the major task of gathering the contingent members together for the trip to Lillehammer. Three of the headquarters

of quartermaster and purchased most of the needed equipment in Germany, including 460 three-man tents.

Work began on securing equipment in December 1974, when Bob McLeod began studying catalogues to obtain, at the best price, the multitude of items required to stock the 180 patrol and troop boxes. The cash value of the completed job was between \$60 and \$70 thousand dollars.

Bob's first move was to buy one of each item that had to go into each type of box and pack them to see what size containers would be required. As he said, "The boxes were built around the contents."

Plywood was obtained locally and a group of volunteers including Scouters, Armed Forces personnel and members of Hobby



Jamboree photo

Five fingers — one hand. The Jamboree theme. The opening ceremony and nearly 18,000 participants gathered in the circle of flags to form a mighty and strong hand.

team had gone on to the Jamboree site during home hospitality week and when the busloads of Canadian boys began arriving at the camp, they were ready for them.

One of the massive problems in handling 1,300 people on a strange campsite, thousands of miles from home, for ten days, is equipment. Added to the problem is the shipping of the needed equipment to the camp. Fortunately for the Canadian contingent, that "arm of Canadian Scouting" in West Germany, referred to earlier, came to the rescue.

Lieut. Col. Dave Hampson, regional commissioner, Maple Leaf Region, with the assistance of Captain Bob McLeod, assumed the role

Shops in Lahr, spent hundreds of hours constructing the boxes, that would eventually weigh over 200 pounds each when packed. The finished product was stored in Lahr and during the week prior to NORDJAMB shipped by Norwegian transport trucks to Lillehammer.

Following NORDJAMB all equipment was repacked, shipped back to Lahr and will eventually be sent to Prince Edward Island for use by foreign contingents attending the 1977 Canadian Jamboree.

When it was announced that the 14th World Jamboree would be held in Norway, many wondered if it was actually possible to find a camping site large enough to accommodate over 17,000 people, in a

country that is best known for its mountainous terrain.

Well, I for one soon found that Norway is not all mountains and fjords and that my pre-conceived ideas, gathered mainly from Hollywood movies, were far from correct. In the southern, fertile and flat river valleys, it is easy to find suitable campsites. The rolling fields on the banks of the River Logen chosen for NORDJAMB were planted annually with food crops. In 1973 jamboree officials negotiated an agreement with the farm-owners to level the ground and plant grass in preparation for the Jamboree. In 1976 the acreage will again revert to farm land.

Lillehammer is the largest city in this part of Norway and, while the Jamboree site was located some six miles away, on the other side of the river, it became the focal point for souvenir-hunting Jamboree participants.

In the official Jamboree handbook, the Mayor of Lillehammer wrote: "As a famous tourist centre in the heart of Norway, we are accustomed to having many tourists from other countries visiting us. But never before have we had 17,700 guests from 94 countries at the same time, and this amounts to a large increase in our permanent population of 21,000."

The actual Jamboree site was over 2½ miles long and viewed from surrounding hills, was an ever-changing panorama of colour and sound.

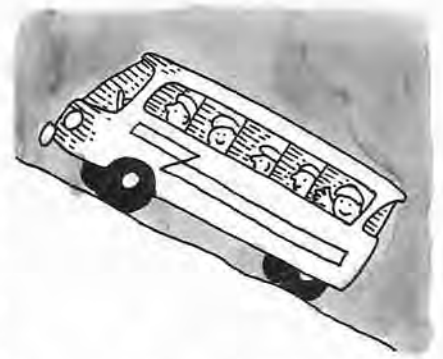
Each day a number of national contingent headquarters held receptions and in addition to dressing in colourful native costumes, served

traditional food and drink to guests. A number of contingents had bands with them and almost anytime participants could hear music played by brass, concert, marching, drum or pipe bands. Wherever you walked there were groups of boys and girls singing songs of the world.

Girls? Oh yes, some 750 of them; all legal, card-carrying members of the Scout associations of the Nordic countries and, it should be noted, they added a delightful dimension to the Jamboree. They worked on the staff of the handicraft and conservation program areas and with the security force, and it could be said, were very popular with the Canadian Scouts who told me that they were all for co-ed Scouting.

While there is not space to report in detail all aspects of the camp — here are a few 'Jamboree jottings:'

Motor vehicles were not permitted on the campgrounds and some contingent leaders took to visiting their far-spread contingents by bicycle. The Canadian Headquarters staff presented Contingent Leader Bill Carr with a bike they called "Bill's Staff Car" . . . Another familiar figure seen peddling regularly around the camp was the leader of the British Contingent, Lord Baden-Powell, grandson of the Founder . . . The campsite was in the 'Land of the Midnight Sun' and at 11 p.m. the sky was still quite bright. By 3 a.m. it was like mid-day. Boys complained of a lack of sleep because of the short night . . . the weather throughout the Jamboree was fine and hot. Temperatures were well above



average but it did cool down at night . . . Prices throughout the Scandinavian countries are high compared to Canada and many of the boys were forced to cable home for more money. Small bottles of Coca Cola were selling anywhere from 60¢ to 80¢ Canadian funds . . . Canadians were easily identified with their yellow and red T-shirts and jackets and red and white maple leaf hats — that is until swapping began . . . Major Bill Whitehead, Information Officer, Canadian Forces Base, Lahr, was responsible for our public relations and sent hundreds of photos home to Canada to local newspapers . . . Each of the ten sub-camps had its own post office, bank, souvenir shop and canteen . . . The Norwegian Army, which has a base near the campsite, provided such necessary services as electricity and water. They also provided a helicopter airlift in case of emergency . . . A NATO equipped hospital was centrally located and staffed by 11 Norwegian doctors . . . The camp ham radio set-up LCIJ provided contact with home stations on request. Many contacts were made with Canada . . . The 14-year-old Crown Prince of Morocco was a member of his country's contingent and held a dinner one night to which a boy member of the Canadian contingent was invited . . . Camp security was very good and although thousands of visitors were in the area at all times, no major problems occurred . . . King Olav V of Norway officially opened the Jamboree and welcomed the visitors to his country . . . His Excellency, K. D. McIlwraith, Canadian Ambassador to Norway spent a full day at the camp . . . Regular bus service was provided every 10 minutes to and from Lillehammer . . . The Canadian flag flown at the opening ceremony came from the Peace Tower of the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa . . . There were four chapels on the campsite, available

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Jamboree photo

King Olav V of Norway accompanied by the Crown Prince of Morocco at the opening ceremonies.



to all faiths . . . Eight different program areas were located within the campsite and in Lillehammer: physical activities; water activities; the North Trail based on Nordic Scout skills; nature and conservation; handicrafts; Maihaugen Folk Museum, an open-air museum consisting of over 100 old buildings dating back hundreds of years; Nordic Culture and Democracy and Modern Technology and Radio Scouting . . . There was a Gilwell Reunion held on the Sunday evening . . . A three-day conference with boy representatives from each country was held August 4 - 6. The outcome of the discussions will be reported in a future issue.

#### THE HIKE

The great adventure of NORD-JAMB was the 24-hour hike which took international patrols of eight boys out into typical Norwegian terrain, some 2,700 - 5,000 feet above sea level and taught them how to survive in strange country with only minimal equipment. It also promoted cooperation and understanding between young men from different parts of the world by giving them the opportunity to live and work together. The patrols were chosen by computer.

Five of the subcamps hiked August 1 - 2 and the other five, August 4 - 5. Each had four routes of varying difficulty to choose from.

Nights were spent in broad-leaved tree areas but routes took the hikers well above the tree line where they could see snow on the peaks.

Before the hikes, participants were specially trained in orienteering, bivouac building, wind-screen and fire making, primitive cooking and terrain information. Among the many subjects covered on the hike were geology, flora, angling and the study of old homesteads, places of sacrifice, hunting pits and traps.

A specially trained Jamboree staff, made up of experienced Nordic hikers supervised this event.

#### Post Jamboree Activities

On August 7, the 14th World Jamboree became a part of Scouting's history, but for the majority of Canadian participants, there was still another week of fun and adventure ahead.

In the early planning for the Jamboree, the Committee felt that maximum opportunities should be given to participants to see and do as much as possible, during their stay in the Nordic countries.



Swiss Scouts entertained with music and human pyramid building.

A Scandinavian travel agency that specializes in youth tours was approached and asked to prepare a number of inexpensive, 7-day, tour options.

Early Jamboree literature included a full colour brochure outlining the following options after the closing of NORDJAMB.

#### TOUR 1

##### Fjords and Mountains of Norway

This tour by private motorcoach took 115 boys and leaders to the most famous mountains, fjords and valleys of Norway and included a boat trip up the Sogne, the longest and deepest fjord in the world. It finished with a full day in Oslo.

#### TOUR 2

##### Are Mountain Camp

Are is one of the most beautifully situated mountain villages in Sweden and 147 Canadians spent three full days there. Also included was a full day in Stockholm at the conclusion of the tour.

#### TOUR 3

##### Three Capitals: Oslo, Stockholm, Helsinki

This turned out to be the most popular tour with some 500 boys and leaders signing on and included travel by motorcoach, train and even a steamer cruise across the Baltic Sea to Finland.

#### TOUR 4

##### Bicycle Tour of Denmark

This tour began with a full day in Oslo and an overnight train trip to Copenhagen. There, the group of 122 were supplied with bicycles and set off on a tour that took them through many small Danish coastal villages, including Odense, where they visited the home of Hans Christian Andersen. It ended in Svendborg with the return trip to Copenhagen by train.

#### TOUR 5

##### Open Tour

The 208 boys and leaders who chose this option were responsible for their own travel arrangements, accommodations, meals and transportation. Because they were not directly under the supervision of the Contingent staff, those under 21 choosing the option, required a letter of consent from parents or guardians.

#### TOUR 6

##### Return to Canada

Participants not wishing to take part in options 1 - 5, and there were 170, returned to Canada immediately following the close of the Jamboree.

Space limitations have required that this report contain only the highlights of what was a magnificent adventure. However, 1,300 Canadians **were there** and will gladly share their photos, slides, souvenirs and memories with you and your section. If you don't know a jamboree participant, call or write your local Scout office for a name.

Who knows, you or some of your boys (or girls), may attend the 15th World Jamboree in Iran — and 1979 is really not that far away.

**THANKS** — This story would not be complete without a word of thanks to a few special people: **Brian Morrow**, Sales Manager, North American Division, **Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS)**, who provided air transportation and made travel arrangements to Norway for the writer and his photographer; **Andre Proulx**, whose fine pictures illustrate this story; **Major Bill Whitehead** who helped us make the best use of our time at NORD-JAMB and who also provided pictures; the **Canadian Headquarters team** who provided food, drink and accommodation and all others who took time to help, pose and talk.



A Canadian Scout and his German friend metal working at the handicraft area.

Andre Proulx

Operating a Beaver colony for one to 1½ hours every week for some 40 weeks out of every year requires a lot of patience, skill and, if you hope to keep the boys active and interested, a continuing source of new or reworked program ideas to share with them.

Many Beaver leaders attend sharing sessions on a regular basis. As a result, they pick up new ideas for their programs and, in turn, share some of their own ideas.

Through all the Beaver Bags that are circulated in districts, regions and provinces more program ideas become incorporated into meetings across Canada. There are, of course, many other places to look for program ideas — some are listed here.

*Ranger Rick* magazine is published ten times a year, costs \$7 for a subscription and may be obtained from National Wildlife Federation, 1412 — 16th St. Washington, D.C. 20036. It is a first class publication which, in addition to coloured photographs, well written articles on various aspects of nature, also contains games, jokes, puzzles, riddles, nature crafts and spectacular wildlife photography that will appeal to all your boys.

*Jack and Jill* magazine is also published ten times a year, costs \$8.45 and may be obtained by writing to 1100 Waterway Blvd., P.O. Box 567B, Indianapolis, Indiana 46206. Regular features, special articles, stories, poems and things to make and do, make this magazine a useful addition to your library.

*Pack-O-Fun* is a scrap-craft magazine, again ten issues a year and costs \$6 for a subscription. Write to Pack-O-Fun, 14 Main St., Park Ridge, Illinois, 60068 for a subscription that will bring you dozens of craft ideas on just about every conceivable subject each month.

Pack-O-Fun also publishes specialty books on a variety of subjects such as "How to Make Sock Toys", "Indian Crafts", and "Fun with Macaroni". For a complete list, see the Supply Services catalogue.

Closer to home, and at no charge, are the hundreds of pamphlets, booklets, comic books and brochures available from provincial and federal government departments and agencies, and from a great many companies and business concerns, all of whom are happy to supply these items to interested people. Most of the items available can be used to provide background information on a particular subject and many of them can be cut up and used in games or pasted to other pieces for art work projects and, indeed, used in as many ways as your imagination directs you.

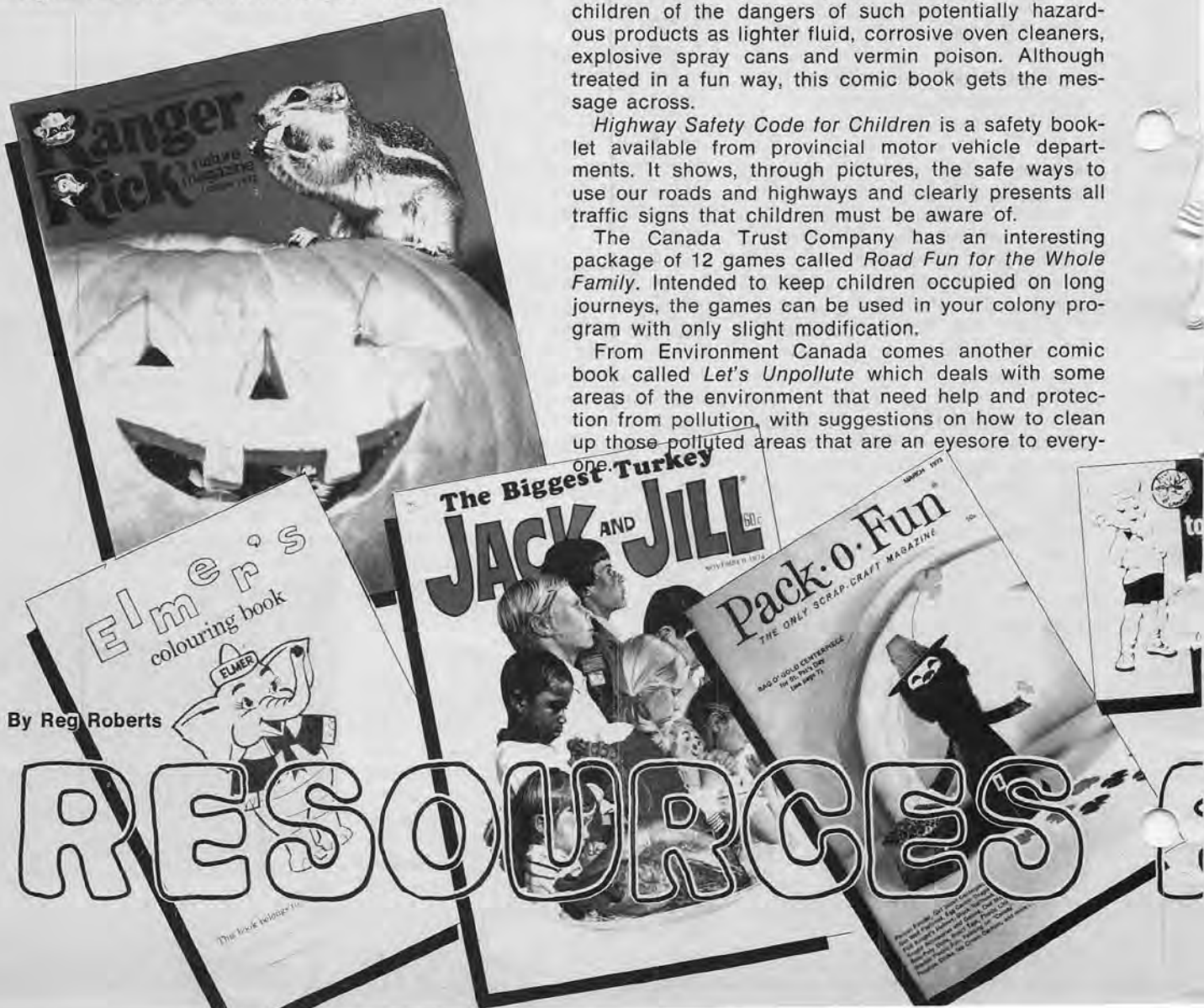
All of them can add to your program content, spice up your meetings and enable young boys to learn and grow in the world around them. Some items you should look for:

A comic book put out by the federal department of consumer and corporate affairs called *The Adventures of Binkly and Doinkel*. It's designed to warn children of the dangers of such potentially hazardous products as lighter fluid, corrosive oven cleaners, explosive spray cans and vermin poison. Although treated in a fun way, this comic book gets the message across.

*Highway Safety Code for Children* is a safety booklet available from provincial motor vehicle departments. It shows, through pictures, the safe ways to use our roads and highways and clearly presents all traffic signs that children must be aware of.

The Canada Trust Company has an interesting package of 12 games called *Road Fun for the Whole Family*. Intended to keep children occupied on long journeys, the games can be used in your colony program with only slight modification.

From Environment Canada comes another comic book called *Let's Unpollute* which deals with some areas of the environment that need help and protection from pollution, with suggestions on how to clean up those polluted areas that are an eyesore to every-





Some provinces have a colouring book called *Ecology* produced by A. E. LePage Limited, Realtor. Besides being fun to colour, it also contains a story and suggestions as to how we can help prevent pollution.

The Mutual Life Assurance Company produces a booklet called *Teaching Them to Manage Money*. It's an interesting guide to adults to show how they can encourage the sensible management of money, even for boys of Beaver age.

Elmer the Safety Elephant is a popular character to school children in a number of provinces and Elmer works towards preventing traffic accidents. Check in your province for the *Elmer Traffic Safety Colouring Book*.

The Canadian Post Office publishes a fascinating comic-style booklet called *Stamps Canada*, all about Canadian stamps. The star is a happy beaver character called Phil Ately. The booklet is designed to encourage an interest in the Canadian postal system in general and stamp collecting in particular, and through the beaver character, presents interesting stories of our postal history.

Also from the postal service is a monthly publication called *The Three Penny Beaver*, filled with stamp collecting facts, information on new issues and games and contests that may be of interest to your Beavers.

Canadian Wildlife Service produces digests on many aspects of Canadian wildlife, one of them called *Beaver* — a four-page booklet full of facts on the beaver and its habitat which can supply you with great background material for future storytelling. Check with the director of your provincial fish and wildlife department for this and other papers.

Health and Welfare Canada has produced a book called *Play for Pre-schoolers*, available from Information Canada bookshops for 50¢.

Many dairies across the country have their milk distributed in Ex-cell-o pack cartons and the Ex-cell-o company has a publication called *Fun with Pure-Pak*. It shows dozens of ways to use plastic cartons for a variety of crafts. Check with the dairies in your area for these booklets.

As I said earlier, these are just a few of the many items available to you to enhance the content of your program. In visiting various parts of the country I learn a lot of useful pieces of material which, unfortunately, are not readily available outside that particular province. The sad thing is that even within a province, many people are simply not aware of what is available.

There are many ways of building up your own resource file — picking up handouts at sharing sessions and always being on the lookout for material wherever you go. If you live in an area that has an annual exhibition, then you are in luck. Such events have display booths of all kinds and most booths seem to have a never-ending supply of pamphlets, brochures and catalogues.

Just about every give-away from county fairs, boat shows, automobile shows, museums, and public libraries can be of value to a Beaver leader in one way or another — for art work, in games, for crafts such as mobiles or decorated items.

You don't have to attend every event yourself; if you know friends who are attending, ask them to pick up a supply of everything going, and before long, your resource box will be overflowing.

The resources I have mentioned here are the booklet type — but, of course there are the other standbys, from popsicle sticks to bottle tops.

Don't forget movies, films, slides, tapes, records or old rags, coat hangers, pine cones, buttons and bows.

If you already have a list of things of resource value in your area, why not send it to me and we will share it in another article some time in the future.

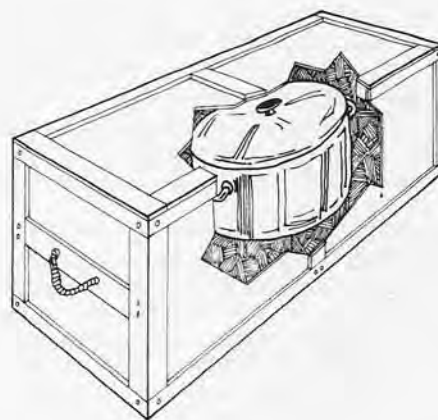
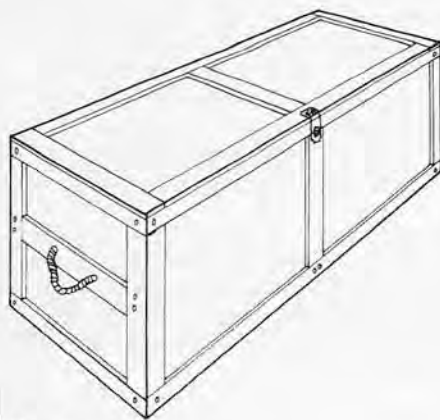
Meanwhile, have fun in your teacher and remember, keep your eyes open for anything that will help with your program.



# FOR BEAVERS

# DID YOU EVER USE

# A HAYBOX ?



By Joan Kearley

In 1913, my father was Scoutmaster of a troop in the very poor Stepney area of London, England. Because economy was a priority when it came to camping, my father made a simple device for camp cooking, called a **haybox**. Since food cooks slowly in the haybox, even the cheapest cuts of meat became mouth-watering tender. Interrupted by World War I, Dad didn't get a chance to handle another Scout troop, but that handy gadget — the haybox — became part of our household equipment, and is still part of mine.

A haybox, quite simply, is a highly efficient but primitive conserver of heat; food is put into a box that is filled with some insulating material, just as hot drinks are put into a thermos bottle. The food container must be the exact size to contain what is to be cooked, and must have a tight lid. Once the food has been brought to a boil the closed container is put into the haybox and properly surrounded in insulating material, so that it will go on cooking itself slowly, without further heat or effort. If the haybox has been built properly, the food will be at table temperature as much as seven hours later.

With a large haybox, entire meals can be prepared early in the day and kept hot, so that all campers are free to go about having fun, with a full, hot meal waiting, when they are ready to eat. Prepare your food for a haybox meal hours ahead of time. For example, begin cooking the meat for supper's stew in the morning, using your breakfast campfire.

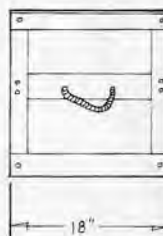
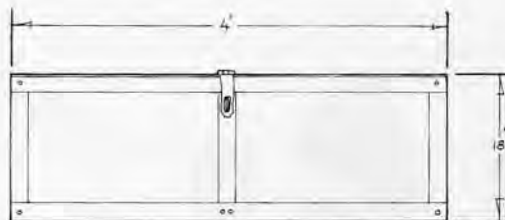
Throughout the years I have continued to use our haybox and have cooked a wide variety of foods in it, both at camp and at home.

You can make a temporary box out of a large carton, the sort that holds 48 double rolls of paper towel. For insulation you can use just about anything — hay, straw, newspaper, styrofoam slabs or chips. Pack

your box full, but not too tightly — *it is the air trapped in the filling that holds the heat.*

Try building a permanent haybox. Use 2" x 4" softwood lumber and sheets of plywood. A box measuring 4' x 1½' x 1½' will hold three four-quart pots and leave enough space between for proper insulation. The idea is to have your pots well-insulated to hold the heat for hours to continue the cooking process.

Make a lid as well, so that you can use the empty box to carry food and utensils to and from camp. Make sure you attach the plywood sheets inside the



## Required Materials

- 65 ft. of 2"x4" (8 pcs. 4' long, 22 pcs. 1½' long)
- 1 sheet 4'x8' plywood
- 6 doz. wood screws
- 2 steel hinges
- varithane varnish
- (lock clasp optional)



frame. This way, the thin sheets will be protected from rough handling and the box will not be in direct contact with the ground. Keep the frame as strong as possible — boys aren't known for their gentleness — and fit the two ends with rope handles for easy carrying. Give the box a good coat of plastic varnish both inside and out so that it will stand up to wet weather.

Once you know how to use a haybox, you will be amazed at the variety of food that can be cooked by boiling. All you need is forethought and imagination.

#### STEW FOR 6 BOYS

Cut 2 lb. of meat into small cubes (large pieces will not cook through) and roll in flour, to which you have added salt, pepper and steak spice. Chop two onions. Using the fat from breakfast's bacon, brown meat and onions over still-hot coals. While the meat is browning, prepare vegetables, setting them aside in water. Shake flour into the pan to absorb the extra fat and thicken your stew. Add enough hot water to cover the meat in the pan and bring to a boil, stirring constantly. Transfer into a pot that will hold the lot and bring to a boil again. Cover tightly and press the pot down into your haybox. Then cover the lid with a layer of straw. Now close the haybox or cover the carton with a ground sheet.

This first stage turns your tough, cheap stew meat into nice, tender chunks. At lunch time, take the pot out, pour the contents into a larger pot, add the vegetables and enough water to fill the pot. Boil again, cover and return to the haybox as before.

At supper time, lift the pot out and serve the stew — no need to reheat. The meat will be tender, the vegetables cooked to perfection — and all ready to eat. This is a great recipe for leftovers.

#### SPAGHETTI AND MEAT BALLS

The tomato sauce for this dish must be made a day ahead, and here again you use the hot coals left from preparing an earlier meal.

**Sauce:** Cook one large, finely chopped onion in melted bacon fat, in a pan over a slow heat until the onion

is soft but not brown. Add flour to absorb all the fat. Add 2 cups tomato juice, 1 tsp. sugar, 1 tsp. salt, 1 bay leaf, ½ tsp. oregano and ½ tsp. parsley flakes, while stirring. Bring to a boil, cover and pack in the haybox. (Remove bay leaf when you take the sauce out.)

Prepare ground beef by rolling into very small balls and fry, draining off the fat and meat juices for use in a stew or soup. Boil spaghetti in salted water until just tender. Drain. Reheat sauce to boiling point, add meat balls and spaghetti. Stir. When it boils again, transfer to haybox as before.

#### STEWED APPLES

Peel 3 lb. apples and cut into small chunks discarding the cores. Pack loosely into a pot the right size, add a little sugar and water. Bring to a slow boil. When the fruit shrinks, pour into a smaller pot and bring back to a boil before covering and packing in the haybox.

Remember that while your meat took two sessions in the haybox to make it tender, the fruit will need only one. If you place the dessert fruit into the haybox at breakfast time, it can come out at lunch time and be served cold for supper's dessert.

Try making Boston baked beans in a haybox, using your favourite recipe. Like meat, it will need to be reheated after the first three hours and you will have to add water. When cooking a roast of meat on a spit over a fire, use the haybox to cook the vegetables along with a hot drink.

If you're travelling to a campsite and want a hot meal ready once you've set up, try making a meal, such as stew, at home and use the haybox to keep it hot until you get to your destination and are ready to eat.

Some fires refuse to stay lit long enough after a meal to be of any real use and here I recommend the tuna or chicken haddie campfire. (See *fuel tin*, Canadian Leader June/July '75 and Nov. '74.) This burns just like a candle only with an intense heat. Set the fuel tin in a circle of stones that is higher than the tin to get the pot to boil.

Colour Casper and put him on your front door on Hallowe'en



HI, I'M CASPER THE FRIENDLY GHOST — AND ON HALLOWE'EN, I'LL BE KNOCKING ON YOUR DOOR WITH THE ORANGE UNICEF BOX TO COLLECT COINS FOR CHILDREN IN THE POORER COUNTRIES — PLEASE GIVE AS MUCH AS YOU CAN

Unicef Canada



By Jim Mackie

Picture if you will, a group of boys and girls seated in front of a large box, eyes glued to a viewing area about 18" x 22", where brightly coloured characters are cavorting, doing battle and successfully managing to erase the real world from the minds of the youngsters.

Sound familiar? Just like home? Maybe so, but not quite. It's not a television cartoon program to which I'm alluding, but a form of entertainment that goes back a few thousand years — a puppet theatre.

Long before the advent of tv's *Flintstones*, *Bugs Bunny* and *Yogi Bear*, children were being entertained by *Punch and Judy* doing battle and *St. George* 'doing in' the dragon.

The puppet theatre still makes an interesting program item and the variety of puppets and story themes is practically unlimited. The boys' imagination can run wild and not only can they create the puppets and give them life, they can also be their voices.

Puppets are usually brought to life through manipulation of strings or the movement of fingers, and while the ultimate is to make them move, you may wish to start your new puppeteers with simple stick puppets.

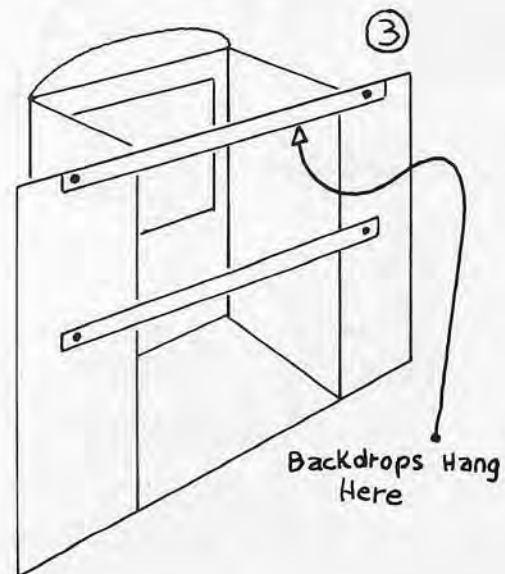
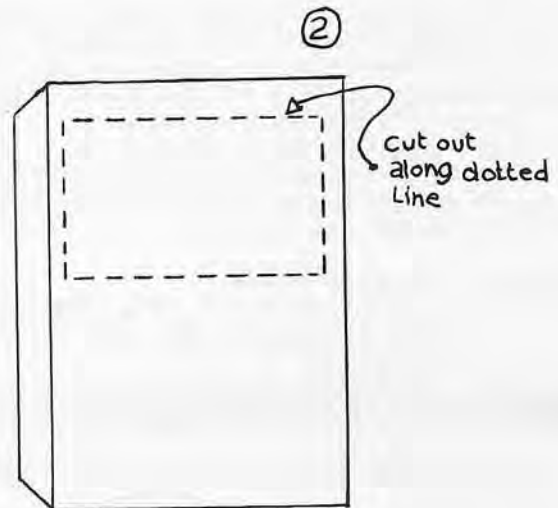
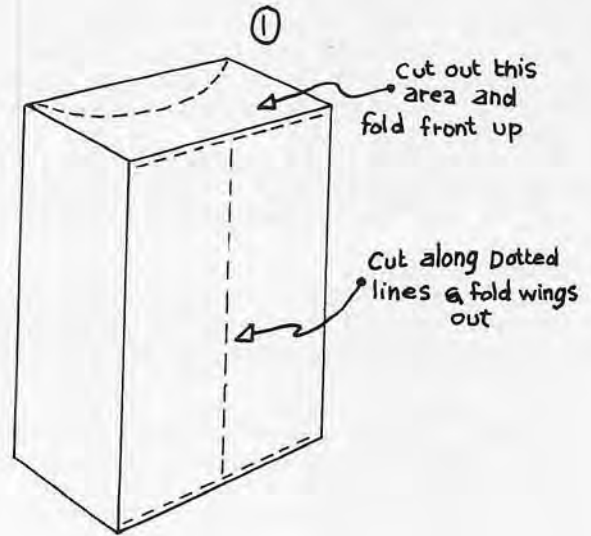
But first things first — what's an actor without a stage? So, how about making a theatre?

This stage is made of cardboard but you will find that it is strong and easy to make and decorate.

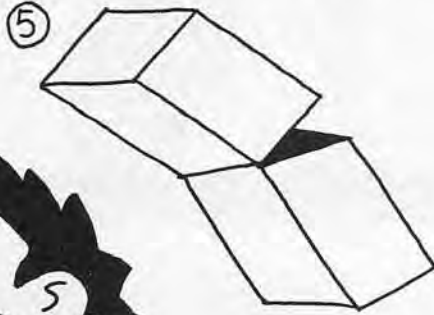
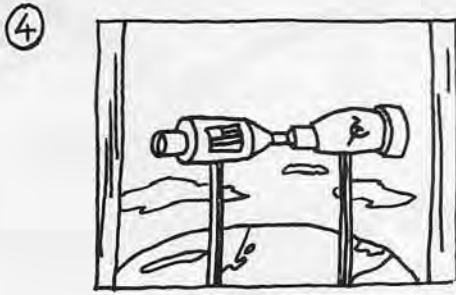
Local appliance stores will provide you with your basic need — a heavy cardboard carton, the type that refrigerators and stoves come in. Just ensure that it is large enough to accommodate your puppeteers. (Fig. 1, 2 and 3)

You will also need a piece of  $\frac{3}{4}$ " square soft wood for your curtain support and two pieces of  $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 1" for wing supports. The actual lengths of your wood will, of course, depend on the size of your theatre, which in turn will depend on the size of your carton. Wood can be attached to cardboard with stove bolts or, better still, with wing nuts which will allow the theatre to be dismantled for storage or transportation.

Your stage curtains can be made of anything from old sheets or colourful towels to dress material. For







the curtains you'll also need screw eyes and cord or a short curtain rod.

The backdrop should be either material or cardboard that is decorated to meet the needs of the play. One play may require a number of backdrops, depending on the number of scenes. The job of making backdrops can be left to the 'stagehands' not actually involved in the operation of the puppets.

Give your theatre at least two coats of white latex paint and then add your own decorative items in bright colours. You may wish to have a wolf head on the front or your group number. The wings look especially nice with vertical stripes.

Again depending on size, the theatre can either be placed on a table or left on the floor.

### STICK PUPPETS

Stick puppets are just what the name implies, cut-outs from heavy, white cardstock, decorated with a person, place or thing and attached to a stick.

The puppets can be figures of famous people, either drawn or cut from a magazine or newspaper and glued to the cardstock or such things as an aircraft, car or boat. With last summer's historic link-up in space still news, your Cubs might like to draw the American and Russian space vehicles. (Fig. 4)

The background could be black with the earth showing at the bottom and the boys supplying the voices of the astronauts, cosmonauts and mission control. The show could be in three parts: the blast-off, meeting in space and the re-entry with parachutes, aircraft carrier, helicopters, frogmen and the ocean.

A puppet show can be used by leaders to put over instructions for a test, to announce a special event planned or for that matter just about anything. It is an ideal activity for a parents' night or summer camp.

### HAND PUPPETS

Two of the more popular types of hand puppets are shown and can be made by even the youngest Cub.

The first one is made from individual size cereal boxes and as you can see from the illustration, really only requires a pair of scissors or a knife to cut the box in half and a few odds and ends to give the character a personality. (Fig. 6, 7) The hair can be made from felt or excelsior and the stripes on the dragon's body from coloured paper or paint. St. George's sword can be made from a popsicle or sucker stick, covered with tinfoil. The maiden rescued by the brave knight can have long hair made from unravellled twine.

To operate, merely insert the four fingers in the upper portion of the box and the thumb in the lower and then move up and down.

Perhaps better known is the hand puppet, made from cloth that fits over the full hand, with the thumb and three fingers providing the arm movement and the index finger moving the head.

While this type is available commercially, it is very easily made from odds and ends.

A portion of a kitchen paper or towel roll tube makes a good body and the head can be anything from a balloon to a styrofoam ball available from a hobby shop.

Why not start a puppet theatre in your section? It's easy and it's fun!

For more information of puppets, see Section 12, ACTING, *The Cub Leaders' Handbook*.

By Don Swanson and Bob Milks  
Photos by Gary Milks

Audio  
Visual



No. 12



It all started last winter when Sandy Bridges, Director of the Charles L. Sommers Wilderness Canoe Base of Boy Scouts of America visited the National Office. They have an active winter program at the camp and Sandy told us about their plywood trail toboggans used on winter hikes.

From this discussion, we considered the feasibility of making our own inexpensive, lightweight trail toboggans. For lightness we would use foam board or cardboard. To add strength, we felt they should be fibre glassed. We built two toboggans — one of foam board and one of cardboard. The cost surprised us and we built an inexpensive third toboggan to reduce costs — using a bedsheet (donated by the assistant editor) instead of fibre glass. The results of our project are recorded in this photo-story. We still need to test them out, but on grass they look great.

#### Some Hints:

- We used a mat type fibre glass but have discovered that a woven fibre glass would be better suited.

#### When fibre glassing:

- wear long gloves to protect hand and wrists
- work in a well-ventilated area
- clean hands and tools with acetone quickly
- mix only the resin that can be spread before it gels.

The following shows our costs. We believe it to be an excellent troop or patrol project — one that will add fun to winter hiking.

**Note: These are strictly trail toboggans. They are not to be used for sliding.**

	A	B	C
Resin 2 qt.	\$6.00	\$6.00	\$3.00
Fibreglass 4' at \$1.25	5.00	5.00	—
Bedsheet	—	—	—
Foam core	1.50	—	—
Cardboard	—	—	—
'D' rings (10)	.95	.95	—
Eye hooks (10)	—	—	.95
Acetone 1 pt.	1.69	1.69	1.69
Tape (approx.)	.50	.50	.50
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$15.64</b>	<b>\$14.14</b>	<b>\$6.14</b>

#### Cost of tow harness:

100 ft. of sisal rope	\$2.95
5 rings at 11¢	.55
8 snaps at 35¢	2.80
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$6.30</b>

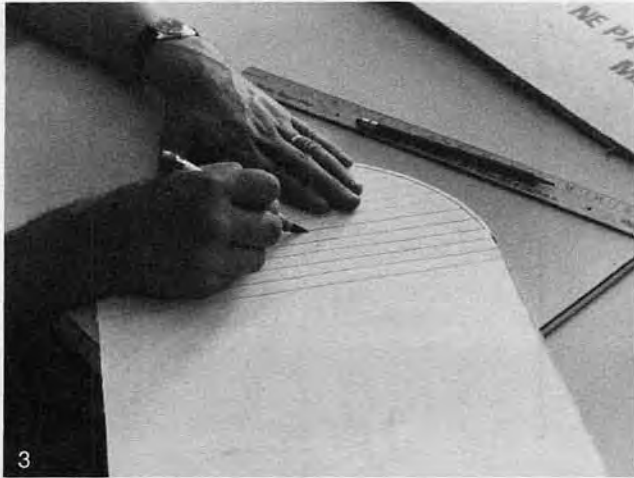
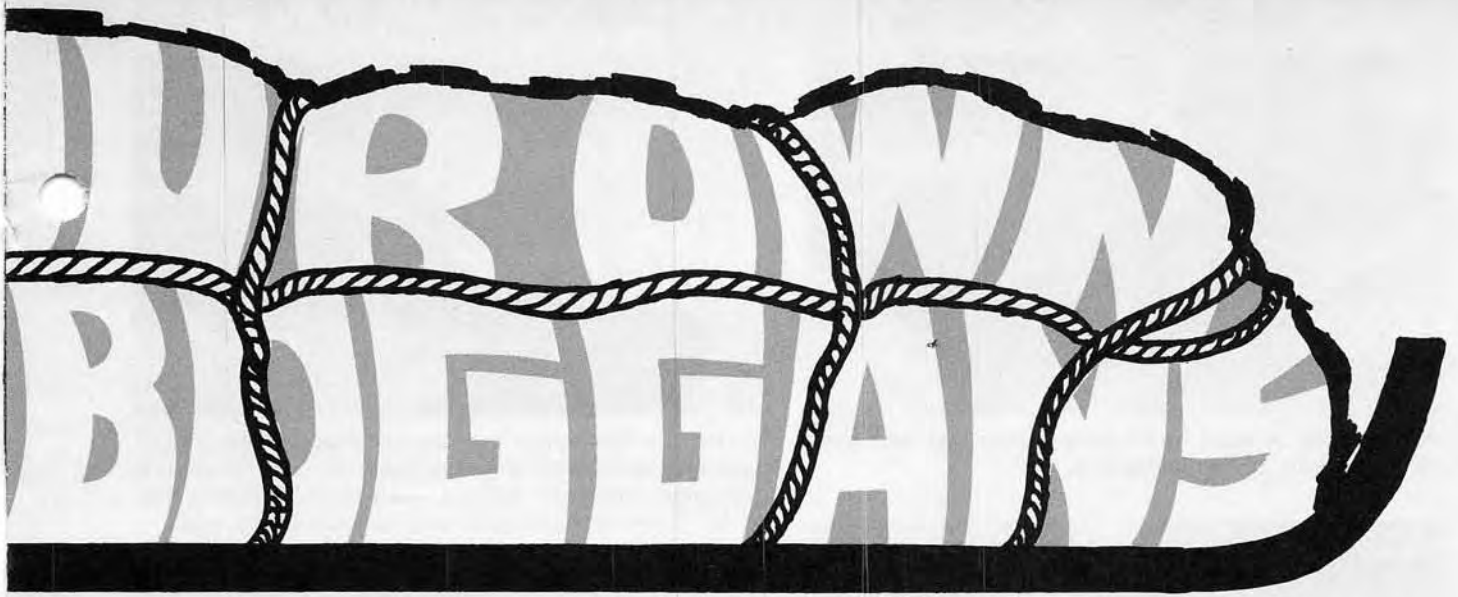


We assembled the materials that we thought would be needed. We subsequently found that we had to add tin snips, electric drill, sandpaper and instructions on fibre glassing.



The toboggans were made from 1' x 4' sheets of cardboard (packing carton) and foam board. We experimented with a rounded front on one — but it does not suit the harness we used.

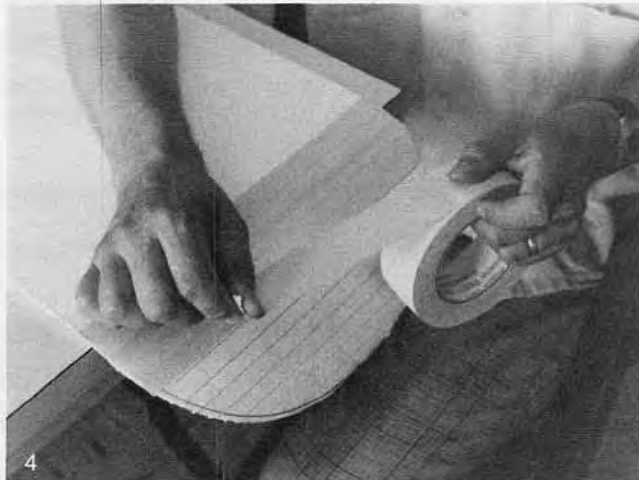




3 To bend the board at the front, we drew lines  $\frac{1}{2}$ " apart for 6" on the bottom. We cut half way through the board with a knife and then formed the front curve.



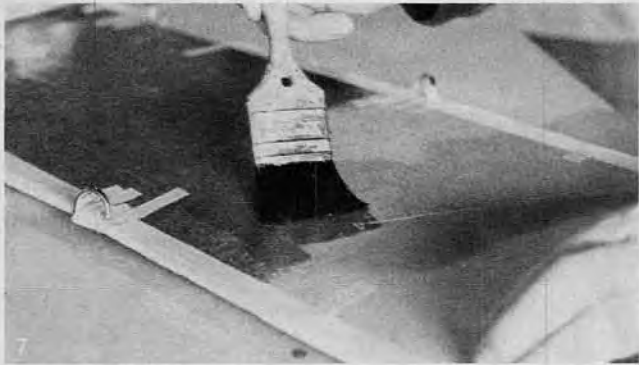
5 We also sealed all edges with masking tape including holes cut in the front curve for ropes.



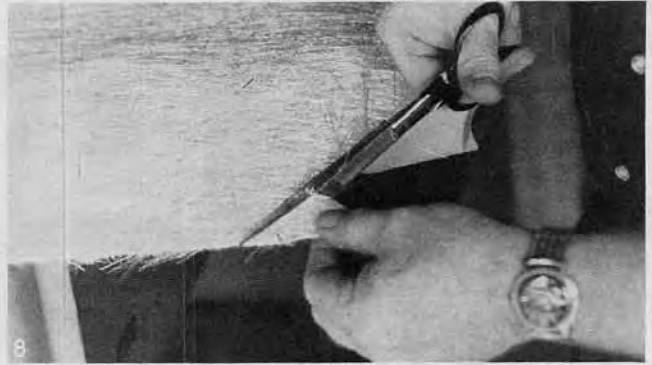
4 To hold the curve and strengthen it we covered these cuts with masking tape.



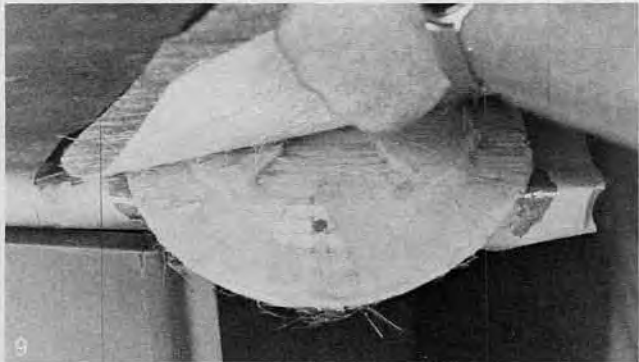
6 On the first two toboggans we ran a rope around the outer edge — to provide strength and to hold the 'D' rings. The rope was sealed to the edge with masking tape. We were not happy with the results and modified our approach on the third toboggan.



7  
A base coat of resin was applied to the top, and then to the bottom, of the toboggans.



8  
We cut the fibre glass mats to the shape of the toboggans and painted on a coat of resin on top, laid on the fibre glass and then applied more resin, ensuring that all air (seen as white patches) was out of the mat.

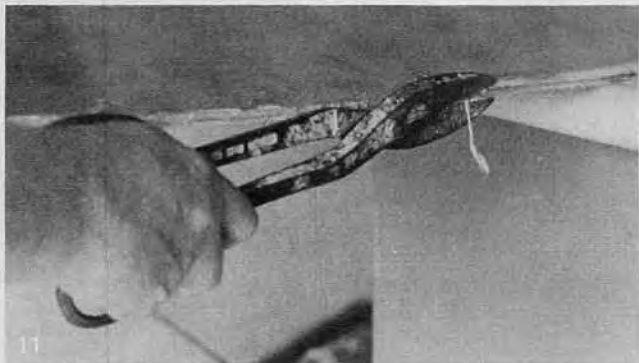


9  
We had allowed an overlap of mat on the bottom, expecting to wrap it around and seal it on top. We found that the mat did not readily bend — thus our recommendation for using cloth.

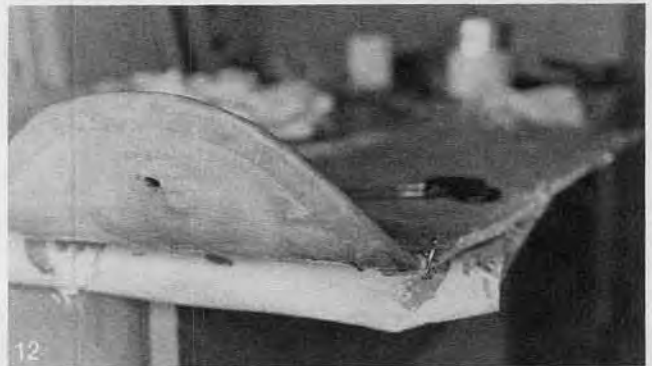


10  
We applied another coat of resin to the top and bottom to get a smoother surface.

18



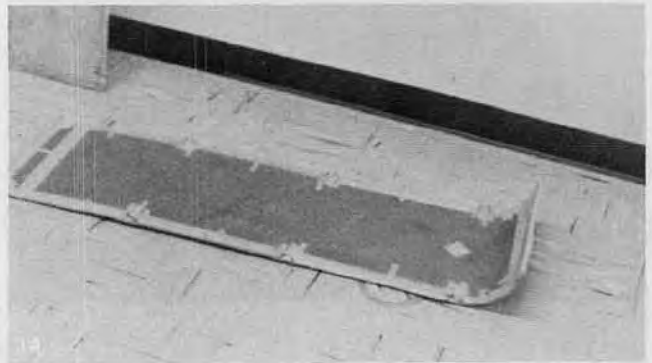
11  
We used the tin snips to cut off stray fibres along the edges.



12  
To seal the edges we used strips of cotton cloth coated with resin. A final sanding and coat of resin finished the toboggan.



13  
This is the toboggan made with foam board, fibre glass and resin. The rounded nose requires modification of the man harness.

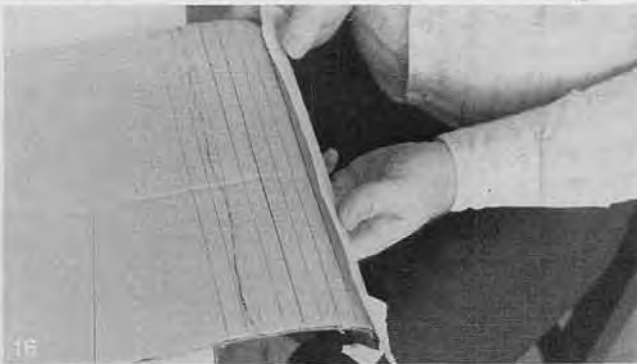


14  
This is the toboggan made with cardboard, fibre glass and resin.





15  
On the basis of our experience we decided to use two layers of cardboard for the third toboggan. Because of the curve we cut the bottom layer 4" longer so that we could even it flush after gluing.



16  
We scored both layers at 1/2" intervals, again sealed them with masking tape to hold the curve.



17  
The two layers were glued together with rubber cement. For a strong bond, we applied the cement to both faces, allowed them to become almost dry and then put the pieces together after carefully aligning them. Once they are together the cardboard will tear if you try to separate them.



18  
Once glued together, we inserted 3/8" plywood blocks along the edge. These were glued in — again using rubber cement.



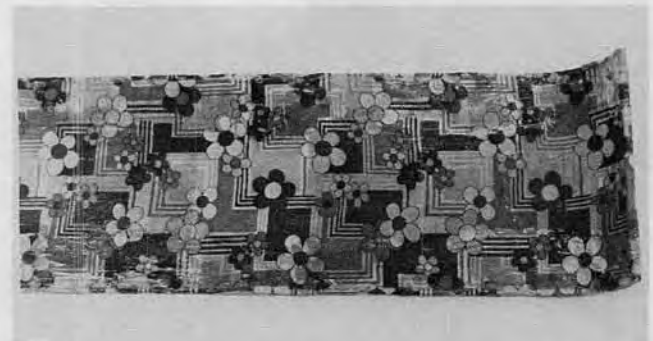
19  
We reinforced the blocks with masking tape wrapped around the toboggan.



20  
We also bound the edges with masking tape and rubbed any rough joints to smooth them.



21  
We applied a coat of resin to the top and bottom and then stapled the bedsheet to the toboggan. The inset blocks were useful for this. We applied resin, again ensuring that the sheet was firm against the cardboard and that all air was removed.



22  
Alternating sanding and coats of resin ensured a smooth finish on the bottom. We found the resin picked up the colours which had faded. Eye hooks were then screwed into the wooden blocks and our masterpiece was finished.



We used the pattern in an old Winter Scout Handbook to make the tow lines. It requires a lot of splicing — a great way to get practice while making something practical. Here's how one part looked when completed.



of triangles. We pulled the ends of the rope up through these triangles

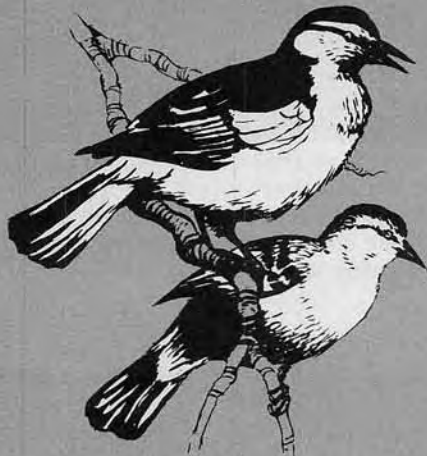


Knowing how to tie the load on is important. We threaded our rope through the eyes, leaving a series



and tied it like this. We found that this modified hitch is easy to open to get into materials.

20



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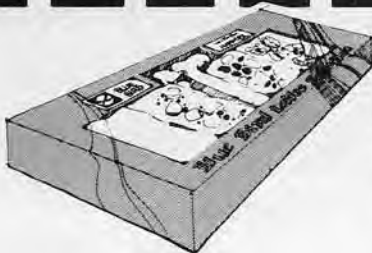
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# Pack Law

By R. J. Roberts

Those of you who have been around the Cub program for a while will recall that a few years ago some major changes occurred in the program to keep it up to date and "in tune with the times."

For the most part, the changes that took place have been well received and are generally accepted by pack Scouters in Canada.

Following our lead, many other countries have reviewed their Cub program and they, too, have changed or are in the process of changing their programs. Because of the similarity of their changes to the ones we made, we naturally feel that we are on the right track, even though ours were made some years ahead of the others.

The one area that we did not change, while others have, is that of the Promise and Law — and that raises the question as to how the majority of pack Scouters in Canada feel about the present wording of the Promise and Law.

As you know, the Promise reads:

**I promise to do my best,  
To do my duty to God and the Queen,  
To keep the Law of the Wolf Cub Pack and  
To do a good turn to somebody every day.**

24

In Australia, the Promise reads:

**On my honour I promise that I will do my best —  
to do my duty to God and the Queen, to help other  
people, and to keep the Cub Law.**

In the United Kingdom, it is the same except for the addition of the word 'Scout' in the last line —  
**to keep the Cub Scout Law.**

In Canada, our Law reads:

**The Cub gives in to the Old Wolf  
The Cub does not give in to himself.**

In Australia, the Law is:

**A Cub is loyal and obedient  
A Cub does not give in to himself.**

and in the United Kingdom:

**A Cub Scout always does his best, thinks of others  
before himself and does a good turn every day.**

In any discussion of the Promise and Law as practised in Canada, two items are usually pointed out. The first is in regard to the lack of reference to 'my country' in the Promise. The second deals with the Law and the fact that for some people "giving in to the Old Wolf" suggests complete subservience and "not give in to himself" as a denial of personal freedom or freedom of expression.

In the Promise, many people feel that, in addition to doing one's duty to God and the Queen, we should also encourage boys to do their duty to Canada and, while it can be argued that in serving the Queen, a boy also serves his country, for some, the additional wording would result in a nationalistic emphasis which now appears to be lacking.

As for the Cub Law, those who favour its retention as it is now stated will support the argument that a leader who understands the intent will have no difficulty in conveying this intent in an appropriate manner to boys in their pack.

Those people who feel that the present Law is too confining suggest that a law which is so involved as to require interpreting to be understood by a boy of Cub age should be rewritten in a more simplified way — perhaps as in the examples given above from Australia and the United Kingdom.

Your views on this subject and any suggestions as to keeping the existing Promise and Law in Canada, or a possible revised wording for one or both as shared with you on this page, would be appreciated. Without your **expressed** opinion on the subject, true representation of pack Scouters across Canada is lost.



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### Choose a dark night for this one

On a stretch of flat open ground — the local playing fields will do nicely — mark out with sisal twine and metal tent pegs a 200-yard stretch of imaginary country lane with a fairly sharp S-bend about midway. Place an unconscious person (on a groundsheet, of course) about half-way round the bend. At the far end of the lane, mark out an open gate at one side, with a 'Beware of the Bull' sign lying face downwards, as though it had been knocked over.

Send out the patrols one at a time to cope with this situation. They should be told to imagine that they are returning late from a weekend camp and should be suitably equipped with rucksacs, jackets (including, if possible, two light-coloured ones) and whatever else seems appropriate. The use of lights of any kind should be strictly **verboden**.

Points to notice:

1. On entering the lane, does the pl marshal his men in single file on the left hand side of the lane facing the oncoming traffic, with the boys wearing the light-coloured jackets at the front and rear of the column.

2. At the scene of the accident, does the pl immediately send the boys with the light jackets to opposite ends of the S-bend to stop the oncoming traffic?

3. Does the pl nominate boys **by name** to various tasks and give clear and concise instructions: a) two boys to the imaginary call-box to dial O, ask for the police, give a coherent report and state that the ambulance is needed — one boy to stay put while the other returns to report 'mission completed'? b) One Scout to reconnoitre ahead and check that no other person or vehicle is involved?

4. Does the pl himself administer superficial first aid to arrest bleeding, etc. and attend to the comfort of the injured person **without moving him**?

5. When, and if, the open gate is discovered, are reasonable precautions taken to deal with this added complication: a) by closing the gate, b) by warning all hands that a dangerous bull may be at loose in the area, c) by dispatching a Scout to warn the farmer, and the police?

Now, as we see it, there would be several ways of presenting this harmless little activity to the troop.

Method A would be to send out your team of trained assistant Scout leaders to set up the scene as described above — and no doubt to have fun themselves on the side by impersonating the angry bull! — and then to act as observers, while you, the Scout leader, keep the rest of the troop happily engaged back at the home base. Later an inquest would be held, when your observers could make witty comments about the performance of the patrols and point out all their mistakes.

This is the traditional method and in our opinion it is very much open to criticism.

The trouble is that, more often than not, it results in considerable loss of face by the patrol leader who, of course, must carry the can for all the daft things his boys might have done. At its worst this can amount to a form of character assassination. In past years even grown men on adult leader training courses have been known to squirm with embarrassment and resentment as rib-tickling ridicule was poked at their efforts to control the antics of their followers. With boys the hurt goes deeper, lasts longer, might even be permanent.



An exaggeration? Perhaps. But . . . watch it, Scouter!

In Method B the activity would be offered to the patrol leaders, not as a competition to test their powers of initiative and leadership, but as an opportunity to train their Scouts on the job. To this end the incident would be described in detail at an eve-of-the-event meeting of their council, when they would discuss it with the Scouter and work out the correct procedure for tackling the forthcoming emergency. No hint of this should reach the patrols of course (why should it?) but think how the pl's stock will rocket with his own followers when he is seen rising magnificently to the occasion at every turn!

Method C would be to brief the patrol leaders, provide the necessary impedimenta and leave it to them to organize the incident — or better still, set up an even better one of their own devising — and then act as observers while their assistants enjoy the rare privilege of leading the patrols into action.

Come to think of it, you could learn a lot about your own attitude to Scouting by declaring here and now which of these methods most appeals to you.

On the other hand, it is just barely possible that you will share the opinion of a friend of ours who, when asked what he thought of this activity as a diversionary exercise for the troop night program in winter, simply replied, "**Not much!**" The following conversation ensued:

US: **Why not?**

HIM: **Been done before.**

US: **Of course it's been done before, but the question is — has it been done by your present lot?**

HIM: **Well - - er - -**

US: **On troop night? In the winter? In the dark?**

HIM: **Er - - well**

US: (*sweetly*): **Thank you. That is all we wish to know.**

Saying which we drained our glass and allowed ourselves to be led out into the garden to admire the local glow-worms. But it makes you wonder doesn't it?



**Autobiographical Note:** Our deep distrust of Scout leaders dates from long ago. It happened at the very



*"All we're saying, if they are all that good, how come they never get a mention on television?"*

first camp we attended as patrol leader of the 2nd Wallsend Woodpigeons. We were organizing the erection of our ex-Army (first World War) bell tent at a county rally of some sort on the edge of the race course in Gosforth Park, not far from where the County Training Ground is now, when a neighbouring Scouter, acting no doubt with the best of intentions, strolled across to tell us, in the presence of our own men, that we were making practically every mistake in the book. He then took the job out of our hands, gave what was undoubtedly a splendid exposition of the art of tent pitching, patted us kindly on the shoulder and strolled back well pleased with himself to rejoin his own troop.

We have often thought that what we ought to have done was to thank him courteously for this help and advice, explain that he had unfortunately pitched the tent in the wrong position and then take it down and re-pitch it a few feet to the right or left.

But that's life. You only get these brainwaves when it's too late.



We have frequently been told, and have just been told again, that the program ideas we put forward in this column are okay for small boys fresh up from Cubs with Akela's tender parting words still ringing in their ears, but are much too juvenile for young men of 14½-plus who are already suffering the pangs of puberty and need much stronger meat to take their minds off their personal problems.

As to that, hasn't it ever occurred to anyone that it might not be just the troop meeting program that turns the older boys off — perhaps it is the troop meeting *per se*.

Meanwhile, let us admit freely that our failure to suggest program ideas for older boys on troop night is due not to bloody-mindedness but to our own inability to think of anything that would fill the bill. We have tried and failed. If our critics think they can do better why don't they, instead of sitting round committee tables complaining and nit-picking?

Never mind. Here is another dollop of juvenilia. We can only hope that your little boys have lots and lots of fun.

- Get someone to plant his fingerprints on a highly polished dark surface, such as a piano. Carry out an experiment by dusting them with finely powdered French chalk and try to transfer the dabs to the sticky side of transparent fablin or plastic tape.

- Borrow a Polaroid camera with flashlight attachment and allow each patrol in turn to take action photographs of themselves working on some interesting project out-of-doors.

- Provide ropes, batons, blocks and tackle, and while you keep the kids happy indoors, send the pl's out to make a rope ladder and stretch it tightly between two trees (or whatever) so that the boys can crawl along it in one direction and do a Tarzan act in the other.

- In soft snow, send patrols out under the assistant pl's to create tracking problems for each other while the pl's run out electric cable and a powerful spotlight to provide oblique lighting. (Come to think of it, this would make an excellent subject for instant photography).

- Conduct an experiment by testing a snowfall for acidity with litmus paper at different stages of its existence, the idea being to see whether it is subject to pollution from the atmosphere, passing traffic, etc.

- Carry out 'rigidity and self-control tests' by throwing the shadow of an outstretched arm on the wall and marking the end of a pointing fingertip with a pencil while efforts are made to disturb the subject by creating loud and unexpected noises and other diversions behind his back.

- In the dead of winter get the troop room barker to announce a reward for the apprehension of any living creature other than human found lurking on the premises.

- TANKS: The entire troop, save one, lie face downwards, side by side, on the floor to form the tracks. The spare man lies full length on top at one end. The tracks roll over together so that the man on top is borne swiftly along. Others follow in turn.

- Convert plastic soft drink bottles into 'individual showerbaths' by perforating the base with the red hot tip of a steel skewer or knitting needle. The bottle will only release the spray when the air-tight screw cap is removed.

- Provide each patrol with a pair of large scissors and invite them to rig up a system that will enable them to operate the scissors by remote control by snipping the edge of a sheet of typing paper at a range of four feet.

Other suggestions for our new juvenilia feature will be warmly welcome.



#### THIS MONTH'S PRIZE QUOTE:

The reasonable man adapts himself to the world: the unreasonable one persists in trying to adapt the world to himself. Therefore all progress depends on the unreasonable man.

George Bernard Shaw

Discuss this with your patrol leaders during the



coffee break at the next meeting of their council and ask them to name three people who, through sheer unreason (in the Shawian sense) have changed the course of history.



The other day we were faced with a situation where we had, quickly, to put a non-slip loop in a rope with insufficient end to make a normal bowline. You see here the result of our researches. It will be known to posterity as 'The Poor Man's Bowline' and is now submitted to Eric Franklin, Dave Siddons and 'Jib' Lewis for fuller investigation.

This still leaves room for 'The Even Poorer Man's Bowline' which has yet to be invented, though we are working on it. The requirements are that it should use up less rope than the P.M.B. but be no less reliable.



**Public Warning:** Fancy knots of the kind described above are for light-hearted experimentation only, of course, and should never be used in situations where life and limb are at stake.



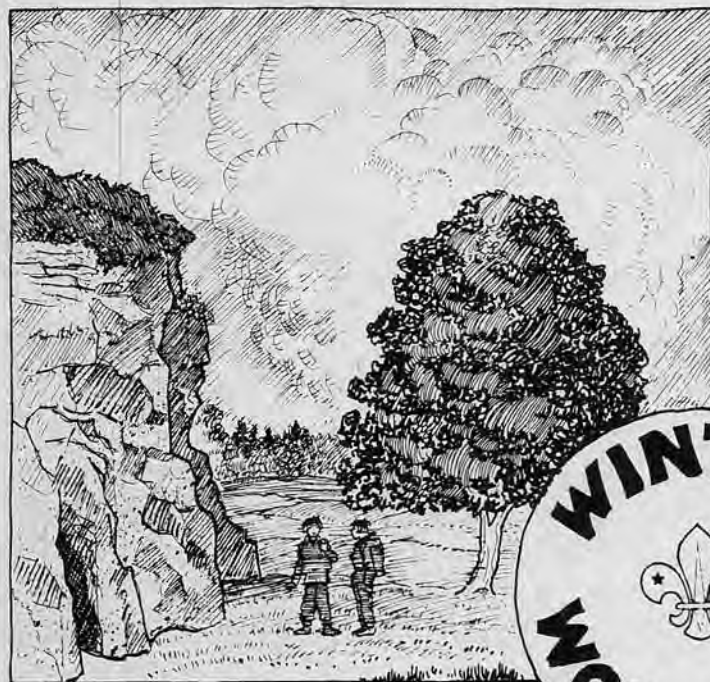
The other items in our **WINTER WORKOUT** should not overtax the intelligence of the readership. In the thunderstorm problem, both the rock face and the solitary tree would tend to attract the lightning and

should be given a wide berth. The woods would provide a safer refuge and, as the centre of the storm is still the better part of a mile away, perhaps the obvious course would be to make a beeline for the trees and hope to get there before they were caught in open ground.

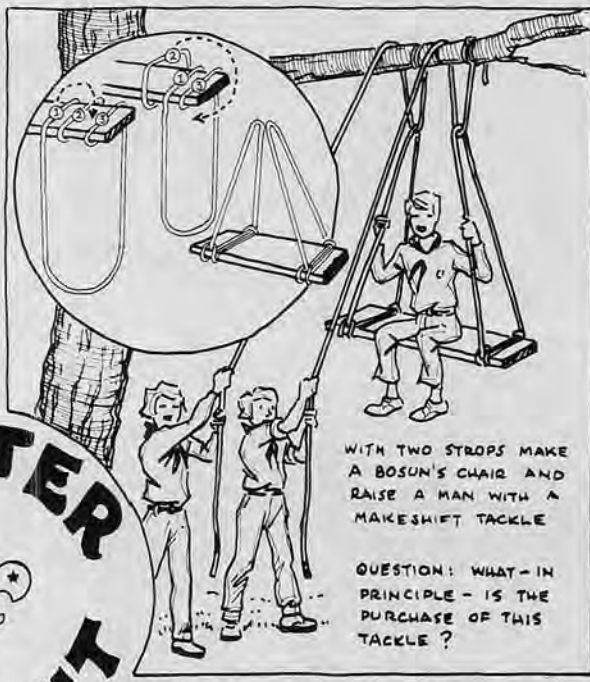
The strop method of making a bosun's chair is our own idea and cuts out those awkward bowlines which are usually recommended. The purchase would be two to one on each hauling rope. Incidentally, the two boys would obviously need to work in unison to avoid tipping the passenger out of the seat. If you feel you can't altogether trust them it might be wise to limit the height of the lift, but that's a matter for your own judgment and discretion.

The Wall Knot is a simple method of making a permanent stopper in the end of a fall to prevent it from running out through a block. It is usually combined with a Crown Knot, on the double, to make the so-called Manrope Knot. If you feel really keen to try it you should refer to Eric Franklin's excellent new book *An A. B. C. of Knots*.

Ground Hogs, of course, are delightful little creatures like snubnosed rabbits which abound in the sandy soil of the province of Ontario, Canada. The idea in The Ground Hog Relay is that the 'hogs' should run on the backs of their heels while supported by a partner from the rear. We have to admit that we've never tried it ourselves, but it looks like fun.

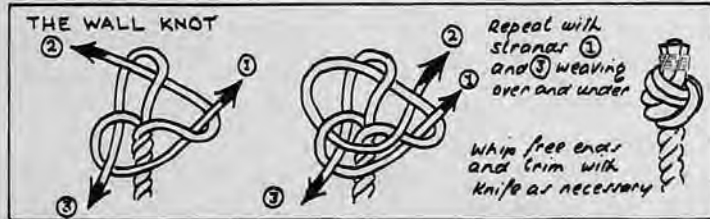


THE BOYS HAVE BEEN CAUGHT IN AN EXPOSED POSITION WITH ONLY THE SOLITARY OAK TREE AND THE CLEFT IN THE ROCK FOR SHELTER NEAR AT HAND. THE INTERVAL BETWEEN THE LAST FLASH OF LIGHTNING AND THE THUNDERCLAP WAS LESS THAN FIVE SECONDS. THE WOOD IS A QUARTER MILE AWAY. WHAT SHOULD THEY DO?



WITH TWO STROPS MAKE A BOSUN'S CHAIR AND RAISE A MAN WITH A MAKESHIFT TACKLE

QUESTION: WHAT IN PRINCIPLE - IS THE PURCHASE OF THIS TACKLE?



# HALLOWEEN CRAFTS CONT...

Last month we featured an article entitled *The Haunted Cellar* by David Goss which had some great craft ideas for Halloween. Well, this month we're adding a few more easy-to-make ideas for decorations that can be made just days before Halloween. Why not have your group try them?

## SCARECROW HAUNTER

Lash sticks to an upright pole to provide arms. Make head from an old undershirt and stuff it. Add an old hat. Glue or sew on material for eyes, mouth etc. Use old gloves with stuffing for hands. Find a baggy old shirt to cover 'him'.



## FOIL FACE MASK

a) Make a foil mask of your own face by pressing foil to your skin, cut out eyes and mouth holes and then paint. Add hair, wax for bumps and warts. To make hair and whiskers double foil and cut strips into it. Curl, then glue or staple to mask in layers.

b) Make a basic mask of cardboard to fit your face. Crumble all the foil needed for mask, then reflaten it. Cover the face, building up nose, chin, brow etc. Glue them on.



## WITCH

Blow up a large balloon, paint facial features and tape to top of broom. Invert a coat hanger and tape it to broom. Hang a dark cloak (e.g. dyed sheet) on hanger and add witch's hat and stringy hair to head. Prop up in a corner where everybody is able to see it.



## SKELETON

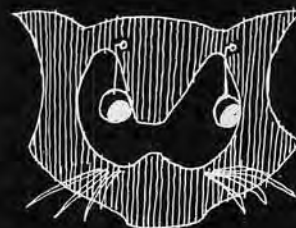
Dangle these little figures in doorways or from ceilings. Cut one soda straw 7" long for body. Flatten it 1" from one end and punch a hole through both thicknesses. Push straw through hole for arms. Punch another hole 1/2" from other end of body and add a 5" straw for hip bones. Insert whole straws for legs; tape joints and bend arms and legs into animated positions. Push several toothpicks through the body for ribs. Cut out 2 skulls from white paper, add features and paste together over neck. Hang with thread and tape.



## MOBILES

(with moving eyes)

Cut outlines of cats, owls and skulls from stiff black construction paper. Hang eyes in the centre with thread. Suspend mobiles with tape and thread.



## PAPER PLATE LIGHTS

These simple designs, cut out of paper plates can be hung as mobiles or can be supported by another paper plate. Light candles behind them to make them glow.



Cut slit in paper plate  
Turn upside-down to  
make a base





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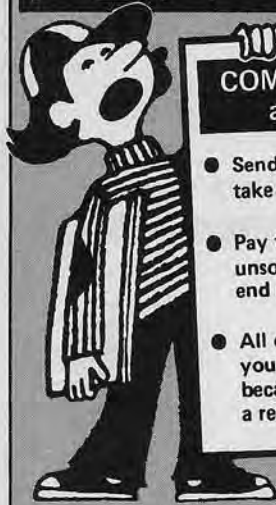
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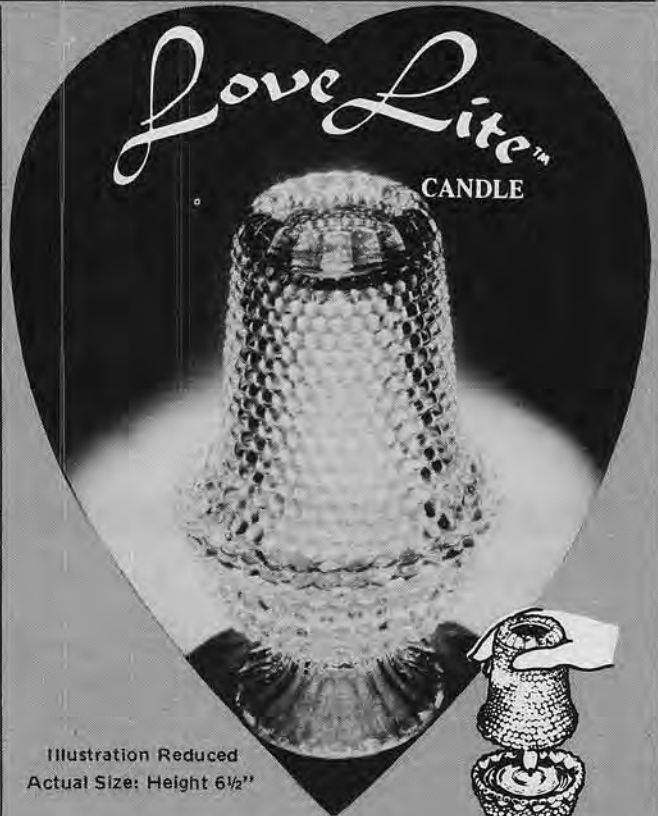


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Thanks to Pat Clarricoats for this photograph of the St. Mary's Lake Beaver Colony as they attended the Remembrance Day Parade in Kimberly, B.C. last year.



Did you ever find yourself in the midst of a colony meeting that suddenly got out of hand? Well, here is some timely advice from Winnipeg of what you can do when the occasion arises.

#### Chaos vs. Fun — Smiling vs. Frowning

With Beaver aged boys some activities suddenly change from organized fun to utter chaos. Leaders can react in a variety of ways such as blowing a whistle (but this hurts eardrums), shouting above the noise (this is bad for nerves) or singling out a few disruptive boys and punishing them (little is gained in the long run).

There are a number of other alternatives which can be used to create self-discipline such as:

- a) Stop the activity and have everyone go to their lodges for a different activity. Without shouting this instantly reduces noise and tension.
- b) Drop your activity in favour of another. Your original program might not have suited the group atmosphere. Advanced planning helps here, where leaders can take an exciting game from a future week and insert it to channel the excitement.
- c) If the boys are overly excited, use the slow down game. This is where the boys use their imagination as a group. Start everyone racing around the pond like airplanes, motorcycles, kangaroos, frogs, snakes and snails. Now that the pace has been cooled, try a fresh approach to your original activity.

#### Greater Toronto Region Beaveree

The Greater Toronto Region held their first Beaveree in June this year at the Greenwood Conservation Area. This was a family day with some 800 Beavers attending and together with their parents totalled 2,300. A great time was had by all.

From the Halifax Region comes an idea that others may wish to try. The crest below was designed and handmade for an upcoming Beaver day by the regional Beaver team. It has a pale blue machine-stitched border, encircling a smiling Beaver on a white background. "Beaver Bonanza" is printed in navy blue.



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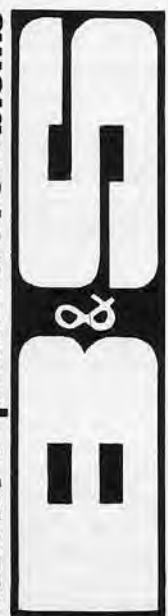
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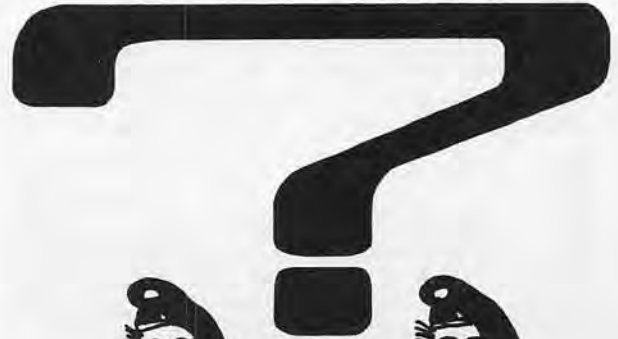
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# PATROL LEADERS LEADERS OR TECHNICIANS



By Don Swanson

Lord Baden-Powell placed great emphasis on the patrol system. In his book *Aids to Scoutmastership* he states: "The patrol is the character school for the individual. To the patrol leader it gives practice in responsibility and the qualities of leadership." He further states: "But to get first class results from this system you have to give the boy real free-handed responsibility or you will only get partial results."

It is apparent that B.-P. saw the patrol system as more than just a way of managing a troop. If our patrol leaders are going to receive maximum benefit from the patrol system, some thought must be given to what qualities of leadership they must acquire and practise.

All too often, leadership training given to patrol leaders is composed of knotting, woodcraft, lashings and other Scoutcrafts. This is not to suggest patrol leaders shouldn't learn these, but what about leadership skills?

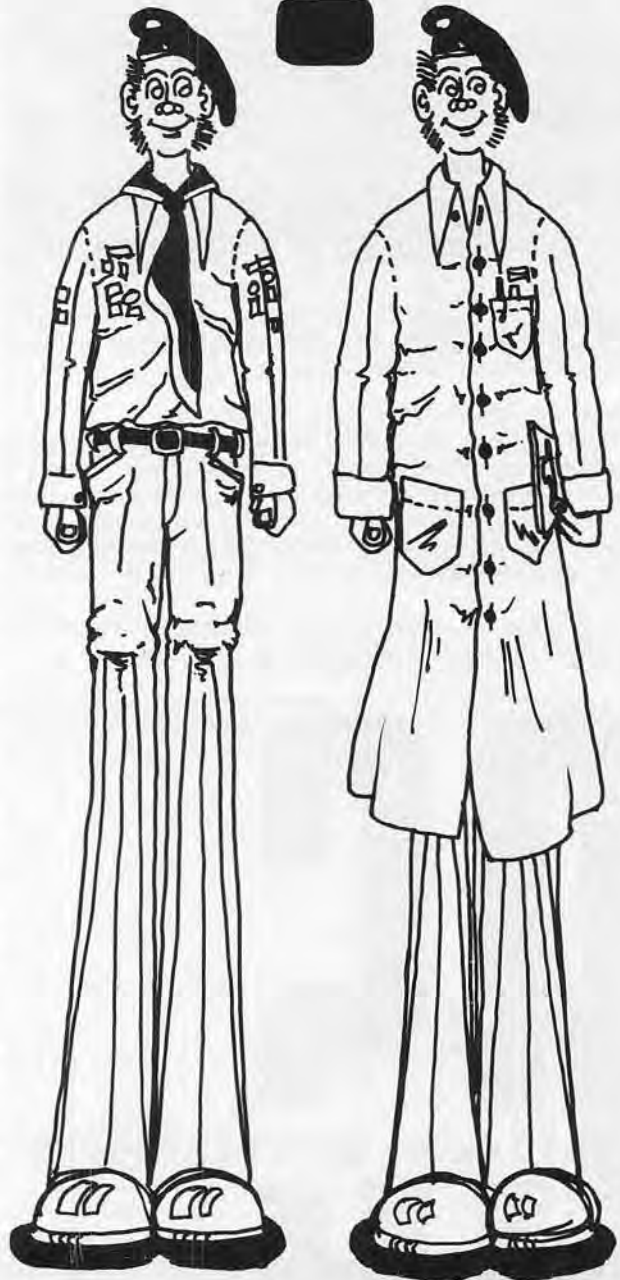
Research in management fields has shown that one key cause of business failures is the lack of management skills rather than the lack of technical knowledge. Apply this to the Scout patrol. All too frequently the patrol leader who has a high degree of technical skills proceeds to 'do it all' himself and wonders why his patrol goofs off.

Let's look at some leadership qualities that a patrol leader can learn and practise.

At a recent troop meeting the Scouts were deciding who would make up their Court of Honour — patrol leaders and assistant patrol leaders or patrol representatives elected just for that purpose. The discussion had split the troop into two camps — those who favoured the patrol leaders and assistants and those who favoured an elected representative. The Scouter caught the muttered words of one of the Scouts.

"Would you repeat that please, Mike?"

The Scout looked startled and then blurted, "It's not that I don't like my patrol leader, but I don't want the patrol leader deciding what I'm going to do without me telling him what I'd like. A patrol representative would represent me and the rest of our patrol." The Scouter pointed out that the patrol leaders and assistant patrol leaders were elected representatives of their patrols. "You mean that me and the other guys in the patrol can tell him what we want and after the meeting he would have to report what happened?" asked Mike.





"Is this how the rest of the troop sees it?"  
A chorus of "yeahs" greeted the Scouter's question.

From this troop experience we can draw two leadership skills — representation and collecting and giving information.

Technically, in a democracy everyone has a chance to express their opinion. The larger the group gets, the less possible to have a 'pure' democracy. Hence, representatives. A patrol leader and his assistant are representatives of the patrol. They should be taught to represent both the 'majority' and the 'minority' voices within their patrols. Learning to present the views of all their patrol members as well as expressing their own view is good experience for a patrol leader.

Reporting what took place and the decisions reached to the patrol is the other half of being their representative. Teach your patrol leaders to follow these simple steps when receiving information:

- a) watch and listen closely to what is done and said
- b) take notes and make sketches
- c) ask questions
- d) repeat what you understand to have been said.

The more involved the information the more important these steps are. Giving information is just the reverse of the above process.

Let's look at another patrol. This patrol is composed of boys who have just come up from Cubs. There are seven Scouts (on the night of their Going-up ceremony, they were also invested — the result of three weeks work by one of the troop's Scouters and two Scouts). It is customary in this troop for the patrol to discuss what they expect of the patrol leader and assistant patrol leader before they elect them. Without coaching from the Scouter, the Scouts expressed the following expectations of a patrol leader and his assistant:

- not a 'boss'
- let others have a chance to do things and doesn't always try to do everything
- set an example by not fooling around and by wearing their uniforms
- admit they don't know the answer when they don't (or don't know how to do something) and let other patrol members answer
- make sure jobs get done

It's interesting to note that while these statements are reasonably close to the words used by the boys, it wouldn't take too much effort to change them into leadership skills terminology.

Their first comment *not a boss* tells us what leadership style they don't want. Boys see a boss as one who orders people around with little regard for their feelings; who thinks he knows it all and never listens to the counsel of others. A patrol leader who makes all decisions and then endeavours to impose them on his patrol through orders would likely be seen as a boss by the boys. The result is rebellion — fooling around during patrol meetings, missing patrol meetings and leaving assigned tasks unfinished or not even started. The authority of an elected leader rests in his group. If a patrol leader's patrol refuses to follow him, he's a leader in name only. Helping boy leaders to use skills which weld their patrol into a team can be of life-long value.

The next comment — *lets others have a chance to do things* — brings us to delegating of tasks. Here, we open the door to several other leadership skills.

Two of these are control and using the resources of the group.

Delegation, control and using resources of the group form a natural grouping. Delegating tasks to people without knowing their skills or interests and then just forgetting about the task is not skilled leadership. Encourage your patrol leaders and their assistants to learn the resources within their patrol by asking questions such as: What are the hobbies of the patrol members? Does any member of the patrol belong to any other club or organizations? How many patrol members camp with their families? Patrol resources should be written down and filed for future reference.

Now when the time comes to delegate a job, the patrol leader has some idea of who to ask. Learning to delegate and use patrol resources should eliminate the patrol leader attempting to answer all questions or undertaking all tasks.

Control is an aspect most frequently overlooked and misunderstood by adults as well as boys. Delegating someone to do a task does not remove the leader's responsibility for getting the task done. The wise patrol leader provides the delegated Scout with sufficient scope to get his assigned task completed and also establishes some form of check to ensure the task is completed. This check should not be left until the last minute or corrective action can't be taken.

This brings us to responsibility. How does one learn responsibility? Well, one way would be yarns, lectures or group discussions. These approaches give the participating Scouts an explanation of the term but a true understanding can only come from experience. The patrol leader and his assistant must feel the consequences of their decisions or actions. If patrols are assigned the task of obtaining transportation for themselves for an outing and fail to carry it out, the sympathetic Scouter who takes over and does their work has robbed them of a learning experience in responsibility. The Scouter's key task is to help them grow through suggestions, direction and, only when necessary, bailing them out.

How does a patrol leader and his assistant learn about these skills so that he can practise them? How about a leadership course for your patrol leaders and assistant patrol leaders early in the year? This could take the form of lectures at your Scout meeting place and ideally terminate with a patrol leaders' training camp. Have the Scouts rotate as patrol leaders and assistant for each project in the program. At the end of each project have the boys evaluate the effectiveness of the leadership. Scouters could serve as observers.

The Scouter whose patrols hold elections during the course of the year will have to conduct more than one leadership training experience (perhaps it should be offered to the whole troop anyway?). It's interesting to note that B.-P. ends by saying: "The main object is not so much saving the Scouter trouble, as to give responsibility to the boy, since this is the very best of all means for developing character."

One area that the Scout Subcommittee intends to tackle this year is leadership in the patrol. Your views and comments are most welcome. We'd also like to hear of any leadership development being conducted for patrol leaders and assistant patrol leaders. Write to: **Donald H. Swanson, Director, Scout Program, Boy Scouts of Canada, Postal Station 'F', Post Office Box 5151, Ottawa, Ontario, K2C 3G7.**



# GET ORGANIZED THEN GET GOING...

By Doug Campbell

34

Many Venturer companies are beginning to organize their program for the coming year. In the following months a series of articles will appear in *The Canadian Leader* to help companies understand the Venturer program. These articles will cover the role of the advisor, the company executive and action-oriented programs for Venturers. Share these articles with your Venturers.

This month's article deals with organizing the company executive. If the company is to prosper, strengthen and provide the members with worthwhile experience, it needs to have responsible people working for it.

What better group, then, than the members themselves playing specialized roles within the company?

Most successful companies become that way because they have a strong and efficient group of officers running their affairs. These officers, the company executive, are an important part of Venturing and, as the advisor, you should be familiar with the role each member has to carry out.

## Company Officers

Each company will have a number of officers elected by the members. The term of office should not exceed one year, although an officer may be re-elected for another term. The size of the company will determine the number of officers elected — a minimum of three. It is the duty of the officers to run the company's program with the advice, guidance and active participation of their advisor.

The success of the company, its smooth operation and the interest shown in its program depend largely on the enthusiasm and ability of the officers; therefore, it is important that careful selection be made to fill these positions.

## The President

The president, elected annually by company mem-

bers, holds the most important elective office in the company. He presides over all company and company executive meetings. He is responsible for the smooth operation of the company and, together with the advisor and executive, works to provide a satisfying program of activities for the members. He represents his company at all meetings of the district/region Venturer council and should exercise his duties in a way that will create an atmosphere of friendliness and cooperation.

## The Vice-President

Each company should elect a vice-president with the same qualifications as the president. He should be prepared to fill in for the president if he's absent and prepare each prospective member for enrollment into the company.

## The Secretary

The secretary is elected by the members and handles all the necessary paper work, such as minutes and correspondence. He attends to company publicity as required and reminds members of meetings and activities.

## The Treasurer

The treasurer, elected by the members, must keep an accurate account of all the company funds. Detailed information of all income and expenses must be recorded and an annual statement of the company's financial situation must be prepared to be audited by the group or section committee.

## Other Officers

While each company is required to have a president, secretary and treasurer, larger companies can have additional officers elected to specific positions.

In such companies a vice-president can be elected



to share some of the responsibilities of the president. A company can elect a quartermaster to look after the company equipment or a public relations man to spread the word of company activities.

Activity committee chairmen would not form part of the executive committee but would be appointed to head a small group of members in the planning and operation of a particular activity. It is a good idea to see that each member has a chance to be a chairman during the year — seeing a project through from start to finish.

Hand out assignments with adequate briefing and be sure to give these activity chairmen help, encouragement and support in making the activity successful.

Having set out the general duties of the officers, the next thing is to let the members know what is expected of them. The following can be copied and distributed to each member to let him know what his obligations are to the company.

### Company Members

Being a member of a Venturer company is serious business but it's also a lot of fun.

No matter whether the activity is a business meeting or an outing, it deserves your full support and your wholehearted effort to make it worthwhile and enjoyable for yourself and the other members.

1. As a Venturer, attend all the meetings you can and, if you know you will not be there, let your secretary know in good time.

2. The Venturer company depends on the ideas and suggestions of the members: make sure you contribute. Let the others know about your ideas. Be ready and willing to support ideas that are accepted with as much enthusiasm as if they were your own.

3. You have elected the officers of your executive and, therefore, they deserve your support.

When it comes to electing the executive, make sure you are there to cast your vote; that you know what each job entails and that you know something about the people up for election. Don't expect the officers to do all the work of the company. They have specific duties and will want to do them well.

You, as a member, will be involved in the general activities of the company; be sure you do your best.

4. Committees will be formed for different company activities and you could be asked to be chairman of a committee or simply a member for a particular task. It might be planning a trip, organizing a dance or locating a guest speaker. Whatever it is, do your best.

5. Many decisions will be reached in the company by a majority decision of the members. Before you vote, be sure you have all the facts, consider them carefully, ask any questions and give your opinion; then vote as you feel you should. Support the final decision even if you don't fully agree with it and do what you can to make a go of the situation.

6. Money isn't everything but . . . many of the projects will require financing. The day-to-day expenses of the company, such as registration fees, badges, awards and company books, need to be paid for. Any suggestion you may have to improve the company's financial affairs will always be welcome; ideas for fund-raising or simply for spending what the company has, should be presented for consideration.

Pay your registration fees on time; bring your dues regularly and support any fund-raising project in which your company is involved.

Remember, it's your company — keep it financially fit.

7. Your advisor is a man of many qualities, not the least of which is being a part of a strong and healthy company. He will offer counsel to the officers and members during the life of the company, but he can only help with a problem if he knows one exists.

If you have doubts about how to do your job, tackle a project, get a guest speaker, or resolve a personality clash within the company — seek his advice and guidance. He may not know all the answers, but he will try to help, that's why he's there.

Why not have your company participate in a company training program? This program is found in the *Venturer Advisor Kit* and the objectives relate directly to the roles and functions of the company executive. Once your company is organized you can get going on some great projects during the coming year.

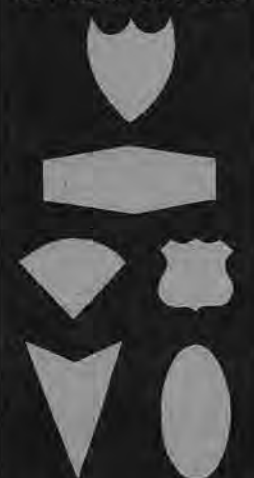


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MANUFACTURERS AND DESIGNERS OF FINE SWISS EMBROIDERED CRESTS & EMBLEMS

By Donald L. Judd

Akela faces two major tasks as the new season begins: plan a general but flexible program for the year's activities and arrange the boys into compatible sixes. Sending a letter to the parents to let them know what is going on will increase parent cooperation.

from  
the  
85<sup>th</sup>

Aside from registration, there are two priority tasks facing Akela as the Scouting season gets under way in the fall. The first is to assemble the boys into viable sixes that will work as teams, and the second is to plan a workable, general program for the year's activities. It is a good idea to send an information note to the parents sometime during the year.

#### The Six and Selection

The point system I'm about to explain has been tried and modified where necessary to produce a fairly reliable method for rating the senior boys for selection as sixers and seconds. Consider the ten or twelve senior boys and allow the following:

2 points for each month over 10 yrs.

3 points for each badge

5 points for each star

5 points for each service year  
When the point values of these boys are worked out, list them in descending order. The first four are selected to be sixers. The next four become seconds. At this point the leader must try to pair up boys to make compatible sixer/second teams. The other boys are assigned more or less randomly, with most attention devoted to matching personalities in each team. New chums, of course, have unknown qualities, and I would never deliberately put two brothers in the same six. I think the development of team spirit is worth attempting, and for this reason I do my best to keep reorganization to an absolute minimum as the year progresses.

#### How to Plan the Program

The Wolf Cub program consists of eight basic elements: outdoor activities, badge work, handicrafts, stories, acting, music, star work and games. It is the responsibility of Akela, working with his assistants, to plan how these elements are to be combined to provide an interesting, useful program for the

boys. Without an overall plan of operation, there is far too much chance that only one element (inevitably games) is used. Try planning your program this way. Mark down the dates of all possible meeting nights between September and June on a piece of paper. Indicate which dates will not be used because of holidays falling on or near the date. If you meet in a school, the hall will not likely be available on days such as Remembrance Day, Christmas break and winter break. The dates left will represent the time available for the program.

When I planned my schedule, the next step was to assign the last meeting of each month as badge and star presentation night. Badge and star work can be brought in anytime but presentations are made only once a month. This method saves having a lot of money invested in badges which have to be kept on hand in case someone earns one on a given night. Here, in Ottawa, we are fortunate to have a ready supply of badges at the district office. Other areas may not have such convenient access and consequently not be able to use this system.

In the autumn, Akela usually spends a period during the first two or three meetings with the new chums so that the boys can be invested as soon as possible. I prefer not to interrupt these important sessions and find that only one pack outing on meeting nights advisable before Christmas. Three are usually sufficient between Christmas and June. Tentative dates are selected and marked, but it is not required at this point to indicate exactly where the pack is going on a particular night.

I usually reserve party and games night for the last monthly meeting, along with badge and star presentation, and for planning purposes at this point simply allocated the other nights as 'star

work'.

Here is how the list looks up to this point: (In place of meeting dates, I have just used week numbers based on a four-week month.)

- Sept. 3 All old Cubs return for games night and presentation of badges and stars earned during summer
- 4 New chums invited
- Oct. 1 Star work  
2 Star work  
3 Star work  
4 Badge and star presentation, Invest new chums
- Nov. 1 Outing  
2 Star work  
3 Star work  
4 Badge and star presentation, begin Christmas crafts
- Dec. 1 Finish Christmas crafts  
2 Badge and star presentation, Christmas party  
3 } Christmas break — no  
4 } Cubs
- Jan. 1 Star work  
2 Star work  
3 Star work  
4 Badge and star presentation
- Feb. 1 Outing  
2 Star work  
3 Star work  
4 Badge and star presentation
- Mar. 1 Outing  
2 Star work  
3 Winter break — no Cubs  
4 Badge and star presentation
- Apr. 1 Outing  
2 Star work  
3 Cyclist badge test  
4 Badge and star presentation
- May 1 Outdoor games  
2 Star work  
3 Outdoor games  
4 Badge and star presentation
- June 1 Outdoor games  
2 Badge, star and service stripe presentation, Final party.

Once the basic schedule has been outlined, the assistants meet to discuss any changes, and express individual preferences for star work instruction, handicrafts, etc. Suggested outings should be considered, such as inter-pack challenges (kub kar races, hockey games, olympic nights) Swim-up or Going-up ceremonies. If tentative dates can be proposed, leaders of other sections or groups can be contacted to ensure there will be no conflict of times.



Murphy's Law states: *If anything can go wrong, it will*, so the program must be flexible enough to accommodate occasional emergency displacement from the meeting room. However, if copies of the program are made available to the group committee chairman and the meeting room controller (school principal, church office) there is perhaps a better chance that disruptions may be avoided or at least minimized. On the other hand, if the program indicates that an outing is planned, the meeting room could easily be used by another group. Communications is the answer and a planned program outline is an excellent base to work from.

### Pack Records

Another key to successful pack operation is well-kept records, both financial and personal. The Annual Pack Record Book I mentioned in a previous article, is the latest introduction and Akelas in the 85th are all using portions of this book (Supply Services no. 25-303). For the records of star work, I prefer to have a separate page for each Cub and when the old form was discontinued, I drafted my own to replace it. Eventually, the form was reintroduced (Supply Services no. 25-406, pads of 50). The advantage to this system is that when a boy transfers to another group, his accomplishments can easily go with him along with the transfer certificate (Supply Services no. 25-405, pads of 25). So that the boy's achievements are out for him to see, I used the Cub Star and Badge Chart (Supply Services no. 25-302). This chart was pinned to a piece of cardboard with map pins. When a boy completed a requirement, a map pin was inserted into the chart. When I made the board up in September, I used one colour of pins to indicate all accomplishments to that date so that progress could easily be seen, and I used a contrasting colour for all work credited in the current year. As time progressed and the requirements for a star completed, the pins were removed and all the requirements for that star were coloured over in that star's colour (all stars that had been earned in previous years were blocked in, in this manner).

This method of recording star and badge work provides the information, at a glance, that the organizer requires to plan his weekly program.

### Letter to Parents

Over the years while I was Akela, I received questions from puzzled parents concerning various aspects of our activities. These queries prompted me to write an 'information note' to the parents. Other leaders in the 85th have used it and I am showing a revised version to conform with the latest edition of *The Cub Book*.

Date .....

#### 85TH OTTAWA CUBS

A note to the parents of boys in 'B' Pack.

'B' Pack is one of three Cub packs sponsored by St. Stephen's Anglican Church. 'A' Pack meets at the Church on Wednesday, 'B' Pack meets at Severn School on Monday, and 'C' Pack meets at Severn on Wednesday. The leaders of 'B' pack are as follows:

(Leader's initial and surname)

AKELA — phone number

Leader's name — BALOO — phone no.

Leader's name — BAGHEERA — phone no.

Leader's name — RAMA — phone no.

The chairman of the Group Committee is D. Judd — 828-4748.

### The Program

The program is planned around *The Cub Book* which the boys should have to learn the Tenderpad requirements and for use as a reference for star and badge work. This book is available at (name of local Scout supply store).

Instruction is provided by the leaders in the majority of subjects necessary to complete the five available stars that the boys can earn if they want, during the three years they are in Cubs. However, certain portions of the star work and most of the badge work must be done at home and brought in to the leaders for examination.

### Badges

I would like to comment here about several popular badges.

**House Orderly:** This is usually the first badge that new boys earn. A note from a parent indicating which requirements have been completed is acceptable.

**Musician:** Boys are required to bring their instruments (other than a piano!) to the Cub meeting to be examined for this badge.

**Personal Fitness:** The Canada Fitness Award includes requirements for this badge. Boys should bring in their record forms to receive credit where possible.

**Swimmer:** Cards from Red Cross Beginner AND Junior swimming

courses are required since the Cub requirements are equivalent to those of the Red Cross. According to Cub headquarters, the Swimming and Water Safety Certificates from the (local) public school board are not equivalent to the Red Cross requirements and, hence are not acceptable for the Cub Swimmer Badge.

**Woodsmen:** A note from a parent is acceptable.

### OUTINGS — Pack Outings

By simply participating in a pack outing, a boy earns credit toward his Green Star (No. 9). However, most outings are organized with a Blue Star requirement in mind. (For example, the trip to the post office is Blue Star No. 9 and the newspaper plant is No. 11). To receive credit toward this star, the boys **must report** on their experiences. A short note written by the boy or dictated to a parent is required.

### Six Outings

Each meeting night, the boys earn points for inspection, games and stars and badges as they are awarded. A winning six is selected at the last meeting of the month on the basis of accumulated points. These boys become the Honour Six and decide on an outing (usually on a weekend) and a parent is requested to accompany them swimming, bowling, etc. The sixer is given an envelope with 25¢ for each boy to be used for a treat, but the boys are required to pay their own admission fees.

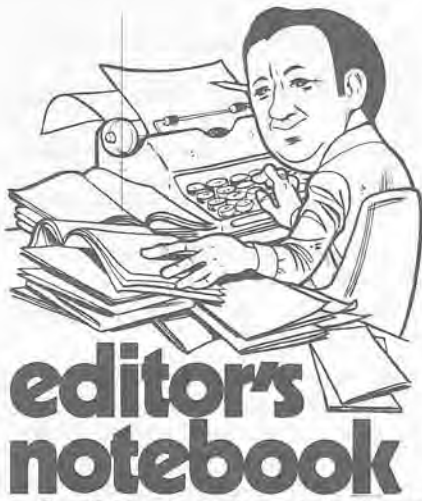
### Finances

Each week the boys bring in dues (bones) which are used exclusively within 'B' Pack to provide badges, craft materials, movies and defray other general operating costs. The registration fee of \$5.50 goes directly to district headquarters and covers the items on a flyer your son has already received.

The group committee organizes fund raising activities (telephone directory deliveries, paper pickups, etc.) to enable it to finance the entire operation of Beavers, Cubs and Scouts sponsored by St. Stephen's. It is important to note that these activities are intended to cover operating expenses and are not intended to produce a profit.

Please feel free to call me if you have any questions about any of our activities.

.....  
Akela, 85th 'B' Pack



## editor's notebook

On Friday morning, July 4, we witnessed a unique ceremony on the lawn in front of the National Office, that drew, not only members of the National executive and clerical staff but also, a number of interested passers-by. In fact, a number of motorists driving along Baseline Road nearly climbed the curb while looking over their shoulders to see what was happening.

The centre of attraction was a band of Indian Braves (junior size) in full regalia, who were busily planting a tree and trying their best to follow the instructions of our photographer, in spite of the excitement they were causing. One female on-looker (quite unknown to all officially involved) became so interested in the proceedings that she actually began to give the boys posing instructions.

The Indian boys were members of the **Gitksan Sa-Was Scout Troop** from **St. George's Residence School** in **Lytton, British Columbia**, who were on a trans-Canada trip paid for with money they raised themselves through bottle drives,

pot luck suppers, movie nights and the selling of hot dogs to fellow students at the school once a month, during lunch hour.

The Engel Spruce they planted was carried from B.C. for the ceremony.

The leader of the group, **Graham Everett** has promised a full story on this unique troop for a fall issue of **The Canadian Leader**. **Photo by Proulx Brothers, Ottawa.**

A headline in the **Saint John Evening Times Globe** of May 26, brought to mind an unfortunate incident that recently caused serious concerns at the National Office, a provincial office, and I have no doubt, at the local level too.

The headline in question read **SCOUTS LEAVE CAMPSITE SPOTLESS** and the story went on to tell how 1,185 Scouts and Guides had attended a camporee near St. Stephen, New Brunswick, and left after three days of camping with the only evidence of their stay being "neatly piled stacks of firewood at some campsites" and "the camping area looking as neat and clean, as if it had never been used." Representatives from **Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont in the United States and Nova Scotia and New Brunswick** attended the camp, the **15th International Camporee**, that moves back and forth across the international border each year.

Baden-Powell always said that a Scout should "leave nothing but his thanks" after a camp and fortunately in Canada, this is most often the case but recently we were notified of a large camp that did just the opposite, leaving garbage,

damaged trees and a most unhappy property owner. Local officials moved quickly to correct the situation but unfortunately not before a number of letters were written to Scout offices and newspapers.

This underlines the importance of a closing inspection where campers are not permitted to leave until their sites look better, if possible, than when they arrived. This, not only for the public image of Scouting, but also for the training in good citizenship that we are hopefully giving the boys.



In May, the **Leamington-Ruthven** area Scouts and Cubs visited Point Pelee National Park for their annual "trash bash". The boys and their leaders cleaned up accumulated winter garbage plus much of the trash left by hundreds of smelt fishermen who use the area. The two weary collectors in our **Windsor Star** photo, Dean Zimmerman and Chris Brocklebank, are shown dragging their garbage bags back to the central collection area.

This column is being written on July 17 and the Ottawa temperature is hitting 32 degrees Celsius and threatening to go higher, so perhaps it's time for a cold weather story.

When I was in **Nova Scotia** last fall, I was introduced to a character called "**Frostie**."

Frostie has many outstanding features including a three foot long nose with ice hanging down from the end. He is fluorescent red and this contrasts with his white, flowing hair, big eyes and fluorescent robe that hides his other clothes.







Frostie was the brain-child of Scouter **Bill Stanbrook** who created the "Frostie Award" system when he felt that a group of his Scouts who had camped out when the temperature was well under the 0 degree mark, deserved some form of recognition.

The award certificate is now presented to a Scout or Scouter who has "slept in his own fabricated dwelling for a night, when the temperature or wind chill factor was 0 degrees Celsius or lower.

The first time the award is presented, it is called "First Degree of Frostie." The next time will be the "Second" and so on. Some Dartmouth Scouts have up to 20 degrees of Frostie.

I am told when Frostie sometimes appears in person to present the awards he receives a 'warm' reception from his campers. He has also appeared at winter carnivals, parades, campfires and during Scout-Guide Week events. In 1975, he joined Mickey Mouse, Donald Duck and Goofy on the Scout float which appeared in the Dartmouth Winter Carnival Parade.

The popularity of Frostie has now spread across Nova Scotia and also into southern Ontario.

Our thanks to **Mr. W. A. Isendoorn**, editor of the **Cowichan Council Fire**, the newsletter of the **3rd Canadian (Cowichan Valley) Branch of the B.-P. Guild, the International Fellowship of Former Scouts and Guides** who recently sent along the May and June issues of his publication.

B.-P. Guilds have been operating around the world for many years but it wasn't until November, 1974 that the National Council made the organization an official part of Boy Scouts of Canada.

The Guilds are known for their good work and keep a large number of ex-Scouts, Guides and lead-

ers interested and involved after they have ceased active leadership.

Just stop and think of the tremendous reservoir of knowledge and practical Scouting experience that is out there and, while not perhaps wishing to become actively involved again because of age, health or business reasons, this group could be helping in other ways.

If you want more information on how to organize a B.-P. Guild in your area or group, write the National Office.

In the February, 1975 issue, we featured a four-page pullout on special boy events and **Nova Scotia's Operation Alert** in particular. As a result, a number of councils across the country have shown interest in holding their own 'Alert', and what questions we have not been able to answer, we have passed on to Nova Scotia.

I was able to give some help to **John Lehman** and his committee when they were planning the first 'Alert' in the **National Capital Region (Ottawa)** earlier this year and recently received a letter from John reporting on the success of the event. He wrote that 800 boys and leaders attended and continued: "As you know, we have been unable to attract so much support for a regional event since the mid-1950's. It was gratifying and very encouraging to see the high quality of the projects and, as the weekend progressed, we were aware that the spirit of Scouting was being rekindled in the hearts and

minds of all in attendance."

Why not start to plan now for a spring 'Alert' in your area? I know that John and the planners in Nova Scotia would be pleased to share their successes with you.

Murder, kidnapping, aircraft hijacking and now . . .

The following story appeared in the **Kingston (Ont.) Whig-Standard**: "The saga of the wolf separated from his pack has ended happily. "Timmy", the stuffed mascot of the 10th Kingston Cub Pack has been returned.

The wolf head, stolen from the Scout Hall ten weeks ago, was returned undamaged following a plea to the thief in Saturday's Whig-Standard.

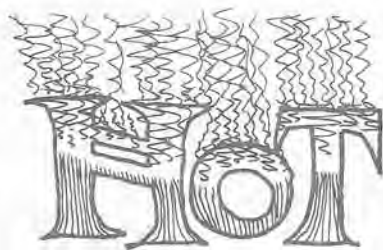
**Eric Simkins**, assistant Scout leader, said that the head was left on the doorstep of the Scout Hall, after an unidentified person called to say it would be given back."

Mr. Simkins reported "Timmy" was in good shape despite his harrowing experience.

By the time this column is read **NORDJAMB** will be just a happy memory to the participants but for a group in **Oshawa**, there will be constant reminders of their adventure and the work they did to earn enough cash to attend.

Eight Scouts and Venturers made and sold cedar name signs to friends and neighbours. Judging from our **Oshawa Times** photo they did a very professional job. Shown left to right: **Tim Hillis, Glenn Ives and Glen Smith.**





OFF  
THE

# PRESS

By Don Swanson

Hot off the press! — the new *Scout Leaders' Handbook*. By the time you read this article the new handbook should be on your Scout supplies shelves and hopefully you've got yourself a copy.

If you haven't — well here's some information about this new Scouters' tool.

Scouters across Canada expressed their concern that the *Handbook for Troop Scouters and Scout Counsellors* was too theory-oriented. The new handbook's contents focus on 'how to apply' and not 'why'.

It is in the form of an 8½" x 11" book and has been three-hole punched for a three ring binder.

The pages and cover have been stapled together but the staples can be removed to convert the handbook into a looseleaf book. This way contents can be kept up-to-date and articles from *The Canadian Leader* and other resource material can be inserted. At this point it is not planned to make a binder available due to cost. Scouters can obtain a binder cheaper locally than Supply Services would be able to provide.

The new *Scout Leaders' Handbook* contains 257 pages divided into 30 chapters. Contents of the book cover:

## PART I — THE SCOUT METHOD

What is Scouting About  
Boys and Young Men  
Boys and You in Scouting  
Know Your Scouter

## PART II — HOW DO I RUN A TROOP

Organization and Operation  
The Patrol  
The Troop  
The Badge System and Your Yearly Program  
The Achievement Badges — Core Program  
Complementary Badge Systems  
Spiritual Development  
Outdoor Activities and Outings  
Camping  
Campfires and Other Programs  
Games  
Ceremonies

## PART III — AIDS TO A SUCCESSFUL TROOP

The Organization That Serves You  
Uniforms, Emblems and Insignia  
Equipment  
Administration and Records  
Finance and Fund Drives  
Your Troop and the Community  
Local Community Knowledge  
Broader Horizons  
The Scouting Good Turn  
Scouting for Boys with Handicaps  
Tell the People  
World Scouting  
Evaluating Your Scout Program  
Scouter Reference Material

Your comments, opinions and suggestions are requested. While we know the new book will be useful, it is recognized that everything can be improved. Please send your comments to:

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# stories & games



## JAMBOREES

I recognise more fully than before the great value of Jamborees, provided that they are only indulged in at wide intervals of time. The average Scout life of a boy is a comparatively short one, and it is good for each generation of Scouts to see at least one big Rally, since it enables the boy to realise his membership of a really great brotherhood, and at the same time brings him into personal acquaintance with brother Scouts of other districts and other countries. He learns new Scouting ideas and camping gadgets, and comes out a better Scout for the experience.

Furthermore, such a Rally is of infinite value in developing team work and organising qualities on the part of the Scouters, and gives them the opportunity of meeting their fellows and exchanging experiences. Thereby the standard of Scouting is raised generally, and its right methods are more widely understood and adopted. To the public, the parents, pastors, teachers, employers and others these exhibitions of the results, as well as of the methods, of our training give an invaluable object-lesson such as brings almost invariably increased understanding and practical sympathy with our work.

But, above all, the international spirit of comradeship and goodwill that is bred in these camps is already becoming a force in the world, a thing which but ten years ago nobody could have foreseen. These

*(Continued on page 414)*

## HALLOWEEN BROOMSTICKS

The players are divided into two groups. Each player has a bit of a toothpick. Occasionally, a whole toothpick is handed out to add impetus. The captains from each line race across the room and lay their toothpick on the table. The second players lay their toothpicks next to their captain's. The object of the game is to see which team can lay the longest broomstick (toothpicks laid end to end) at the end of ten minutes.

## BLACK CAT RELAY

Cut out two large cardboard cats out of black construction paper. Run a string about 12 ft. long through the head of each cat. Tie one end of each string to a chair across the room high enough from the floor so that each cat stands on its hind legs. Divide the players into two teams. Give the captains of each team the loose ends of the strings and tell them to move the cats by jerking the strings across the room and to the operator of the string. The next man in line jerks the cat back up to the chair. The first team through wins the race.

## PUMPKIN SEEDS

Players are seated in a circle on the floor with a bowl of slippery pumpkin seeds in the centre. Each player is given a needle and thread. At a given signal the players all begin to string the seeds. A prize is given to the player with the most seeds on his string at the end of ten minutes.

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# 18 jamboree-on-the-air jamboree-sur-les-ondes



october 18-19 octobre 1975

## STAR DASH

The patrols sit in relay formation arranged like spokes of a wheel, all facing centre with patrol leader in front of each. This is done so that there is at least a 6 ft. diameter circle in centre of spokes. Each patrol numbers off, from the patrol leader backwards. There are three commands: **Change, Cross, Around** — each of which is followed by a number. When 'Change' is called, that number just runs across the centre and sits in the space vacated by the Scout with the same number in the patrol opposite. When 'Across' is called, the number runs across the centre round the patrol opposite and back to his place. When 'Around' is called, he runs clockwise right round the outside spokes and back to his place. Another order may be given to another number, before the first order has been completed, thus getting most of the troop running round at the same time. The first Scout to complete the order wins a point for his patrol.

## BLACK MAGIC

Two 'Magicians' devise a code. One is in the hall when some object is decided upon. The other is called in and eventually guesses the object.

The troop must try and discover what code the "Magicians" are using. Example: the 'Magician' who knows the object asks the other "is it this, is it this, is it this?" pointing at various objects and then at the correct one when he says, "is it that?" Alternatively it may be the third or fourth object that the first 'Magician' indicates.

various national jamborees are doing valuable work in that direction as well as in their more local development. I look forward, therefore, with all the greater confidence and hope to our world Jamboree in Hungary, in August next year, as marking another big step forward in the promotion of that new and much-needed spirit of broadminded goodwill in place of the old-time narrow prejudices and jealousies.

—from B.-P.'s Outlook  
September, 1932.

## THINGS TO WONDER ABOUT

Hey God!  
Did you really make all those stars?  
And that great white moon that looks so fat?  
And did you really make planets like Mars  
And Saturn and Venus and all like that?

Hey God!  
Did you really make fluffy, wobbly puppies?  
And kittens and ducks and jumpy frogs?  
And did you really make goldfish and guppies  
And creepy crawly things beneath old logs?

Hey God!  
Did you really make mud so it would squish?  
And rainbows to chase that can't be caught?  
And did you really make the clams and starfish?  
You did? Well, thanks. Thanks a lot!

by Andy Jensen, Colony Scouter,  
Douglas District, Victoria, B.C.



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## NATIONAL VOLUNTEER

# Leader Profile

In order to better understand and serve Scouters, Program Services has begun a study of the volunteer adult members in Scouting. This study will look at leaders with a view to the variety of backgrounds from which they come, the style of leadership they use and how they feel about their needs, satisfaction and reasons for joining and staying in Scouting.

A questionnaire has been drafted to be sent to a 10% random sample of *Canadian Leader* subscribers by late October. It will contain about 80 questions and take about 30 minutes to complete. A high return of this questionnaire is essential to ensure an adequate representation of Scout leadership across the country.

There is one chance in ten that you will be selected to answer the questionnaire. In effect, each Scouter asked to participate in the study will be participating for nine other Scouters. If you receive a copy of the questionnaire, please take the time to fill it out and return it to the National Office.

This type of survey will help us assess how you see yourself as a participant in the organization. It will help us to find out what specific interests you have, how you go about sharing the program with boys (if you are a section leader), and how you share the program with leaders (if you are a service team member). With this understanding we can do a better job of providing the services you need.

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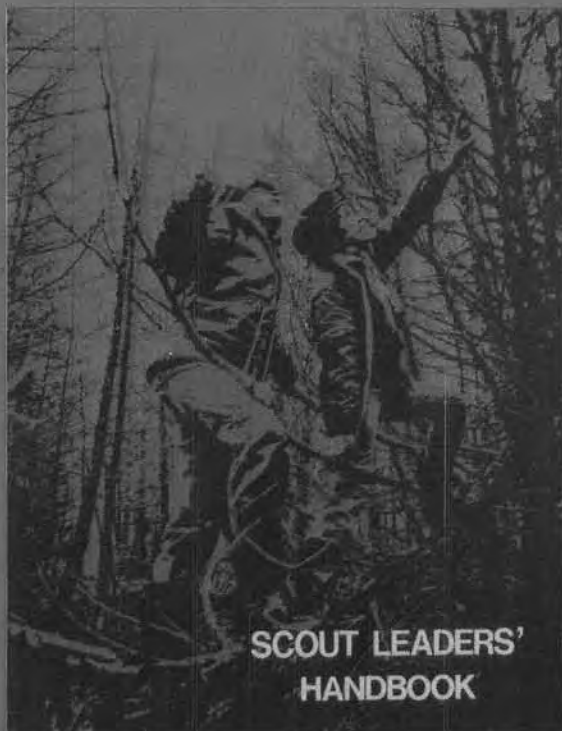
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