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The Canadian Leader Magazine

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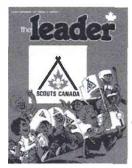
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JAMES F. MACKIE, Editor

VELMA CARTER, Assistant Editor

MICHEL PLANT, Editorial and Advertising



#### COVER

Don't let the cover fool you, officially we're still The Canadian Leader but because most readers seem to refer to the magazine simply as The Leader, we decided to follow the trend.

This month we're introducing something else, our new national logo. For the full story on how and when to use it, turn to page 4.

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by H. R. C. (Bob) Crouch

It's catalogue time again! The 76/77 edition is now being distributed by Scout councils. Our aim is to get a catalogue to every member of Scouting, boy and adult. We ask leaders to ensure that every member of your section receives a copy. Your Scout office will tell you how.

The C.J. 3-MAN TENT and nylon fly advertised in the April issue are not available in the form described. Watch for further announcements!

A C.J. 77 item that's not in the catalogue, is a two-burner RANGER III camp stove which burns naptha or unleaded gas. It is sturdily constructed with a 10" x 17" grill surface. (Cat. #55-921, \$35.95)

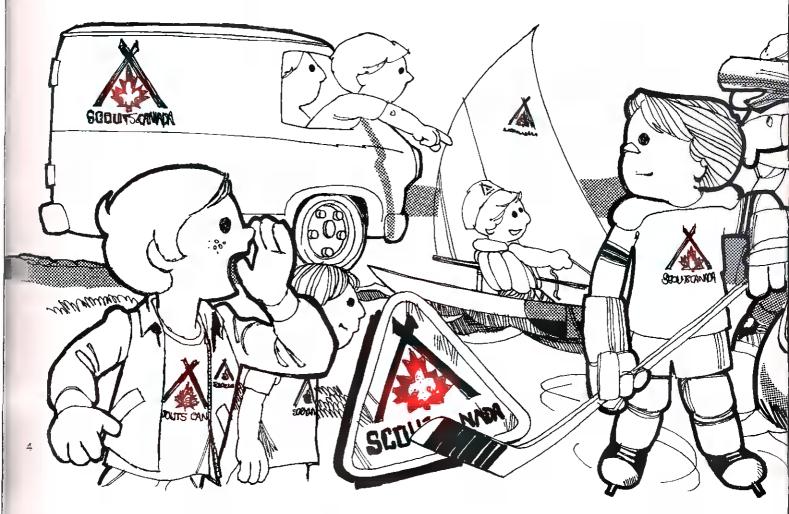
Introducing . . . the HIKER FIRST AID KIT - unbreakable, moisture/ dust proof, white, plastic case, 8" x 5" x 21/2". Includes a bilingual first aid book. (Cat. #53-107, \$7.95). . . . the POCKET FIRST AID KIT, designed to be carried in hip pocket on all occasions. Unbreakable, flexible, white molded plastic container includes swabs, adhesive strips, gauze pads, white petroleum jelly and Bayer aspirin. (Cat. #53-108, \$2.95).

. . . the MONEY BELT which will protect valuables while at camp, travelling or during other activities. (Cat. #53-109, \$2.65)

... a **PEDOMETER** which measures hikes in miles and kilometres. (Cat. #54-129, \$12.95).

. . . SCOUTS CANADA logo crest depicting the new logo approved by the National Council. (Cat. #03-343, 85¢),

For Beaver leaders, the ANNUAL COLONY RECORD BOOK is now available. Maintain records of your colony leaders, attendance, finances and colony history. (Cat. #25-102, \$1.35).



By Robert E. Milks

## Introducing



At its meeting in May, 1976, the National Council approved a logo for Boy Scouts of Canada to be introduced on Sept. 1, 1976.

Scouting is one of many agencies in Canada competing for public understanding, public appreciation and public support. Agencies must earn this understanding, appreciation and support by providing good programs — and these we have!

But, it is not enough to have good programs. We must also ensure that the Canadian public knows that our programs are good. How? We must do it through what people see, through what they read and what they hear.

It is the sum of all of these that creates the public's image of Scouting. With a logo we can help identify Scouting's communications and improve the public's image of Scouting.

A logo does not create a good public image by itself. But, when used in conjunction with good programs and communications, it will



help build public understanding, appreciation and support.

Three criteria were developed and used to evaluate initial designs from artists' sketches to the final logo, which was approved by the National Council. Simply stated these criteria were:

- We are Boy Scouts of Canada.
- We are part of a worldwide brotherhood.
- We emphasize the outdoors and camping.

The logo evolved from the critteria established, progressing through the many stages of development and modification. It started with rough art from two design artists and ended with approval by the National Council.

The criteria were used at every stage to evaluate and judge each modification. The approved logo meets all three criteria:

- We are Boy Scouts of Canada
   met through the use of the fleur-de-lis and the maple leaf as well as the words "Scouts Canada".
  - We are part of a worldwide

brotherhood — met through the use of the World Scouting fleur-delis

 We emphasize the outdoors and camping — met through the shape of the logo. It is seen by some as a tripod over a fire (outdoors) and by others, as a wall tent (camping).

The logo is flag red and black on a white background. Because it is not always feasible to use two colours, the following alternatives have been approved — white on black, black on white, white on red and red on white.

The typeface used is Univers 67. It is a pleasing typeface and readily available in almost every form, including instant lettering forms. It is available in a wide range of sizes.

All councils and groups should start to use the new logo as soon as practicable after September 1, 1976.

To avoid excessive faunching costs, the logo will be imprinted on stationery, pamphlets, bulletins.

books and films as reprinting is required. It is expected that with this approach to the introduction of the logo it will require two years for the complete changeover.

If we are to get maximum value from the new logo, we should develop a consistent approach.

Displays should incorporate the logo in them. If this is not feasible, use the words "Scouts Canada."

Press releases and similar items should feature the logo so that the media begin to recognize our material. Reference to Boy Scouts of Canada should be changed to **Scouts Canada** in releases.

Our official name is Boy Scouts of Canada. This is our name in the Act of Parliament under which we are incorporated. It will continue to be our official name — the name we use on official documents.

We have retained the seal of Boy Scouts of Canada. This seal has served Scouting well. It has been our symbol of honour for over 60 years. It too, will continue to be used on official documents.



by Pat Connell, Rover Advisor 5th Burnaby Burrard Rover Crew

An exciting night's challenge that can work for your group!

"That was great fun! When's the next one?"

That was just one of the many positive reactions of some 130 Scouts of the Burnaby Region who participated in Operation Big Foot, on the night of April

The reason? A little intrigue and a lot of imagination and organization had been added to a night exercise owing to the combined efforts of Jack Nicolls, Burnaby region Scout coordinator, his team of Scouters, the Rovers of the 5th Burnaby Burrard and 3rd Burnaby Lake Rover Crews and Venturer Advisor Henk Vankoeveringe.

Operation Big Foot involved "a midnight hike, ramble, map and compass work, agility and physical endurance under challenging and surprising conditions."

The exercise had been planned well in advance with each participating Scout and leader having been informed of the mysterious circumstances surrounding the night's challenge that was to begin at 9 p.m. and end at 3 a.m.

The scenario in brief:

Earlier today a U.S. B-52 bomber plane experienced mechanical difficulties over Haney, B.C. and was granted permission to make an emergency landing at Abbotsford Airfield.

Rumours from Washington indicated that the plane had been carrying a top secret, mini nuclear warhead that was to be tested in Amchitka, Alaska.

Custom officials at Abbotsford Airfield stated that no such weapon could be found on board but that the bomb bay doors appeared to be locked in an open position.

Due to the top secret nature of this weapon, which the plane presumably was transporting, and in view of the diplomatic embarrassment to the United States, it is assumed that the device was scuttled by parachute.

Unconfirmed local reports indicate that an object, supported by several parachutes was spotted drifting down from a plane.

The area chosen for Operation Big Foot - Golden Ears Park - some 25 miles east of Burnaby, provided the perfect backdrop for this skulduggery. The area

has many old logging roads converging in and out, thus making it the ideal spot to have a number of teams enter from several starting points and eventually, after criss-crossing, reach a designated spot.

Each team of Scouts, representing different foreign interests, was to take a different route to reach the spot where the weapon was said to have fallen.

Coloured survey tape was attached to each Scout's arm, representing his 'life' for it was believed there would be brief encounters with 'the enemy' in the woods. But all hostilities would cease upon the sound of one long whistle and each team would re-group. If a 'life' was lost, it could be restored by asking the Scout leader for another tape. Only 'live' participants could capture the weapon.

And so, the five teams of Scouts and their leaders charged into the damp night in search of the missing





secret weapon. Each leader had a map of the route his team was to follow (the leader having previously gone over the area himself).

Since there were five teams, there were five different routes mapped out, each one leading to the secret device, which, by the way, was the base of a street lamp, with a revolving yellow light on top with a buzzer inside. It would sound off when touched and the light would keep flashing. The Rovers, acting as a special effects team, had hung the device in a tree with a parachute. It was planned that when a team had found their objective, they would grab it, thus tripping the mechanism inside. Two Rovers were hiding by it and they, then, would set off a large rocket which would ascend high into the air signalling, that the weapon had been captured and that every! one should return via the 'escape route' to the "drop off area" where the game would terminate. Here, the Scouters had set up a marquee and first aid station.

The Rovers had prepared the area by constructing a tramway with Henk Vankoeveringe's engineering help, over a large creek to enable the Scouts to get across during the night without getting wet or hurt.

But the mission was not to be as easy as it sounded, for special agents from S.M.E.R.S.H. (15 Rovers) were trying to beat everyone to the drop point. The Scouts were warned to look out for other groups operating in the area, especially these agents of S.M.E.R.S.H. for they were unscrupulous and would stop at nothing to reach their objective.

The Rovers then separated into five groups, equipped with three vehicles, portable radios, red signal flares, veri-flares, parachute flares, horns and other devices meant to hinder the progress of the Scouts and to add "colour and confusion" to the entire operation so that no team of Scouts would reach the weapon until after midnight.

Flares were sent up showing the movement of each Scout unit and radios crackled with information on each team's progress. The Rovers advanced down the roads in their vehicles to slow down and report on the Scouts and send up more flares.

But, as the familiar Burns' quotation goes, "the best laid schemes o' mice and men . . ."

One Scout unit took the wrong road, coming up far too fast and trapped some Rovers between two Scout groups. Frantic calls flew over the radios to keep everyone advised of the situation.

Another Scout team travelled their route faster than anticipated and overtook some other Rovers who then retreated to a bridge. They lit up the area with flares hoping to scare and slow down the Scouts, who un-



daunted, charged on through the smoke, up the road and on to the weapon.

And then it began to rain, lightly at first and then a downpour. The Scouts grabbed the weapon and ran down the escape route while the Rovers frantically called for assistance. The warning rocket had exploded only 20 feet into the air due to a malfunction.

In minutes, all the Rovers converged upon the escape route and one squad captured the two Scouts with the weapon. And still it rained.

At about 1:00 a.m. the rain, plus a few lost Scout teams caused a halt to the operation. Rovers, using their radios, managed to round up about 100 wet Scouts — all on one side of the tramway.

As the water in the creek began to rise, the Rovers started a rescue operation by lighting the way with flares and the Scouts scurried across the tramway over the creek. Finally everyone was safely across and on their way to the drop off point.

The Scouts were then gathered and driven back to the Burnaby hall to dry off and get some sleep. The Rovers locked the gates to the park and as everyone arrived in Burnaby, about 3:00 a.m., the clouds broke and the moon shone from a clear sky!

After a hearty pancake breakfast later that morning, the Scouts went home, while the Rovers dried out their radios and equipment and cleared up what was left of their flares.

Despite the unexepected twists the night exercise took, everyone enjoyed the adventure.

The Rovers liked the challenge to their imagination and organizational abilities and the Scouts valued the experience of teamwork, the night ramble, mapping and the excitement of it all.



#### By Robert E. Milks

Scouting will celebrate 70 years of camping in 1977. The first Scout camp was held by B.-P. on Brownsea Island in 1907 with 21 boys attending. CJ '77 will be held on Prince Edward Island in 1977 with 15,000 boys attending. What a way to celebrate this anniversary!

Will we see you and your Scouts/ Venturers at the Jamboree? We certainly hope so because CJ '77 is your opportunity to provide a great climax to a year of Scouting activities. CJ '77 will have a terrific program — a program that's tailormade for you and your group. Yes, the program is tailor-made because your group can select those activities that they want to participate in from a variety of choices offered to them.

If CJ '77 is to be the climax to your year's program, then there are a number of things which you should do now!

- 1. Seek the support of your group committee.
- 2. Discuss participation with your Scouts or Venturers.
  - 3. Build it into your year's plans.
  - 4. Keep parents informed.
- 5. Start planning fund raising activities.
- 6. Register your intention to attend with your council.
- 7. Look into lightweight camping gear.

The following information is a summary of all information released to date. Use it to brief your group committee, your Scouts or Venturers and their parents.

**Two Jamborees:** There are two Jamborees opening simultaneously — one for Scouts and one for Venturers.

**Location:** Cabot Park, near Summerside, P.E.I.

Dates: The Jamboree will operate over ten days — from Sunday, July 2 to Monday, July 11, 1977. Arrivals will be staged over two to three days. Departures will start July 9. This provides seven exciting days of programs for each group.

Requirements: The only requirements for participation in either Jamboree are:

- 1. Scouts, Venturers and Scouters must be registered members.
- 2. Each participant must have two weekends of overnight camping, including preparing meals and using the camping gear taken to the Jamboree.

Unit of Organization: The unit of organization is the Scout patrol or the Venturer company, consisting of five to nine members and one Scouter. Patrols can be a natural patrol from a troop or a made-up patrol from a troop or council. Patrols from the same troop will be assigned to different sub-camps. In effect, each sub-camp will be a miniature Jamboree. Scout patrols or Venturer companies, or both,

might form a group for the purpose of travel only, that is, to travel to and from the Jamboree.

Fee: All meals travelling to the Jamboree, at the Jamboree and on tours are to be paid by the participants. No payments are made to the Jamboree Committee for such costs. Each unit (patrol or company) treasurer should take sufficient funds in travellers' cheques. or make arrangements for funds to be transferred to the Bank at the Jamboree site, to cover these costs. Travel: All participants west of the Manitoba/Ontario border, including the Northwest Territories, will travel by air to Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and Halifax. From there they will travel by bus, train or air.

Participants east of this border will travel by bus or rail.

The Transportation Committee will have a plan developed by December, 1976.

Groups can arrange their own transportation but permission must be obtained from the group/section committee and the local council. This should be noted on your application form and you will be assigned a definite arrival time and date.

Equipment: In keeping with the theme of camping in harmony with the environment and lightweight camping, groups are encouraged to use lightweight camping gear at the Jamboree.

Such gear is not just Jamboree equipment, but equipment that can

be used for years. If it is impossible, after all reasonable efforts have been made to obtain lightweight gear for the Jamboree, the committee would permit the use of heavyweight gear on the site. But, it must be capable of being separated into patrol-sized units and be carried by the patrol or company up to a mile, from the camp gate to the site. No vehicles, other than service vehicles, will be allowed on the actual Jamboree site.

**Budget:** Prepare your budget for the Jamboree as follows:

**Expenses** 

Jamboree fee (from Council office) Meals 2 x \$7 = \$14.00 (travel)

6 x \$2.75 = \$16.50 (on Jamboree site)

1 x \$6 (on tour)

Transportation (from Council office or own arrangements)

Equipment — per person share Total per person

Total for group Total per person x number in group.

#### Revenue

Participants' fees
Fund raising projects
Group funds
Other

By planning now and through working on fund raising projects the participants' fees can be reduced substantially.

**Program:** Details of the Jamboree program will be given in the November issue of *The Canadian Leader* magazine. Watch for the colourful Jamboree poster in the same issue!

#### REGISTRATION

The first step is to let the local council know that you plan to attend. Do it now!

Later you will be given an application form to register your patrol(s) or company.

#### Other Information

Watch for future issues of *The Canadian Leader* magazine. Set up a "Jamboree Information" section on a bulletin board. Keep parents informed through a regular newsletter. Read your council bulletins. Information on fees, travel and registration procedures will be of use to you.

Three bulletins will be issued after you register to keep you informed of the latest information.

A lot of people have been working for over a year to make CJ '77 an exciting event. Now it's up to you to make CJ '77 available to your boys! SEE YOU THERE!

#### JAMBOREE PERSONALITIES

Lt.-Gen. W. K. (Bill) Carr, National Commissioner of Boy Scouts of Canada was appointed Camp Chief for CJ '77 at the May meeting of the National Council.

No stranger to jamborees, he was Camp Chief for two Arctic and Northern Jamborees and Canadian contingent leader to the 14th World Jamboree in Norway, in 1975.

Bill Carr's association with Scouting began in Grand Bank, Newfoundland, when he became a Scout. Subsequently, he served as an assistant Scoutmaster, group committee member, chairman of the Alberta, Quebec and National, Arctic and Northern Committees, vice-president and first vice-president of the National Council. He was appointed Deputy Chief Scout by the then Chief Scout, Governor-General Roland C. Michener in September, 1973.

As Commander of Air Command, Canadian Forces, Bill Carr now lives in Winnipeg.



Bill Carr

Following the decision by the National Council to explore the feasibility of a Canadian Jamboree, Lt.-Gen, A. Chester Hull, was approached and he agreed to chair a Jamboree Planning Committee. His report to the November '75 meeting of the Council was approved and the decision was made to proceed with the planning for a Jamboree in 1977.

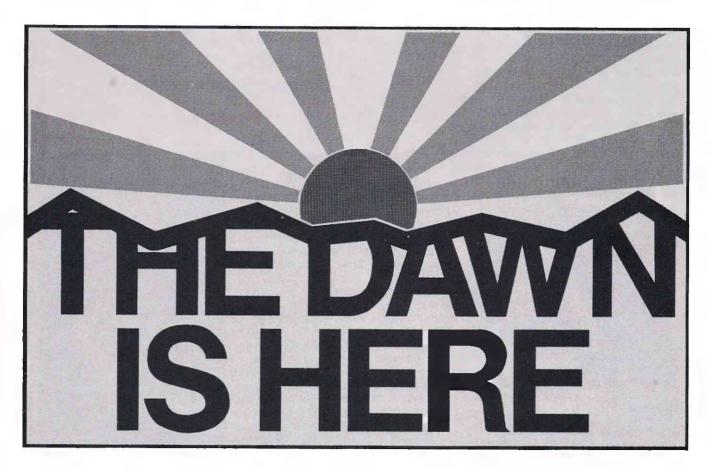
At the May meeting of the Council, General Hull was also appointed Deputy Camp Chief for CJ '77.

Chester Hull retired recently after serving with the Canadian Armed Forces since 1933. His final appointment was vice-chief of the Defence Staff.

The Jamboree Planning Committee has been meeting regularly since 1974 and has produced an exciting program for CJ '77.



Chester Hull



#### by Don Swanson

Have you ever watched a sunrise . . . the gradual disappearance of darkness as the light of the sun chased away the lingering shadows? Did you feel the quickening of the senses and the excitement of a new day, of things to be done?

September is a little like a sunrise as it heralds the start of another Scout year. And what a year it could be for your troop — chock-full of adventure, excitement and the promise (and attendance) of the highlight of the year — CJ '77.

Most troops are well into their plans for the year and have their days all prepared. For those who haven't got underway yet — it's time Scouters — the dawn is here.

The following ideas may be of some help in getting underway:

TASK

COMPLETED

Contact made with Cubs coming up to troop
a) Person-to-person
b) Telephone
c) Letter

Service team contacted regarding coming costs
Necessary forms and pamphlets obtained:
1) "Seven Keys to Recruiting Volunteers"
2) "Scouts" (color pamphlet)
3) Application for Membership
4) National Indemnity Insurance
5) Supply Services Catalogue
6) Registration Forms

- "About Camping"

(one for each Scouter)	
— "Preparing Patrol/Troop Programs"	
(one for troop)	
— "Games Galore"	П
(one for each Scouter)	_
— "Let's Celebrate"	
— Scout Record sheets	$\Box$
<ul> <li>Scout Personal Record Books</li> </ul>	$\Box$
(one for each Scout)	
Complete "We are Planning To Go" and send to y	our
council (March issue of The Canadian Leader)	
Program planned for first two meetings	$\Box$
Arrangements made for registration night	
Boys advised	
Parents advised	
	. –

A note mailed to your Scouts and those Cubs coming up can assist in ensuring the return of boys to Scouts. Include the pamphlet "Scouts" and suggest the boys bring a friend. Full details regarding time, date and place of the meeting should be included.

Parents should receive a copy of the two pamphlets 'National Indemnity Insurance' and the 'Application for Membership'. Make sure you include information regarding registration costs; names of leaders; time; place and date of registration night.

The first troop night should be a night of action, activity and getting to know each other. The activities should encourage the boys to form groups of two's and three's.

The second night would be used to introduce the formation of patrols. Discuss with the boys the desirability of patrols of boys who are friends, go to school together and are in the same school grade.

The third night explore with patrols the ideas of patrol leadership, length of term of office, duties

4	4
ď	

of the patrol leader, assistant patrol leader, and project leaders. Elect patrol leader and assistant patrol leader.		8:25	Form patrols: Encourage boys to form on the basis of school grade/age/interests.
TIME	GISTRATION NIGHT ACTIVITY	8:35	Patrol meetings: —discuss possible names —select patrol name
7:00/7:30 p.m.	'Application for Membership' forms completed by parents (this includes parents of new boys and previous Scouts).  No boys present	8:50	Troop Horseshoe Patrols report names chosen to troop. Each patrol to find out something
7:30/8:00	Introduce Scouters, sketch possible activities for coming year, promote CJ '77 Jamboree. Brief parents on patrol system, badge scheme, troop	8:55	about their chosen name and report at next meeting. Scout silence (Silent prayer) Home
	operating rules (if any). ST TROOP MEETING		·
<b>TIME</b> 7:00 p.m.	ACTIVITY Boys assemble at meeting hall. Names	MEETING: THI	RD TROOP MEETING ACTIVITY
	are recorded. Dues collected.	6:50 p.m.	Scouters arrive
7:10	Boys leave for park in cars driven by four fathers,	7:00	Encourage patrol games
7:20	Games (See Games Galore and Hand-	7.00	Troop Horseshoe Roll call and dues collected
	book for Troop Scouters and Coun-	7.05	Flag break
	sellors (HTSC), Chapter 14.) To facilitate the formation of patrols,	7:05	Game (relay or team game that keeps boys in their patrols).
	use games such as Chariot Fight	7:15	Patrol Meeting:
	(HTSC, page 168) and Zip! Zap! (Games Galore, page 11).		<ul> <li>Discussion led by Scouter or Scouter-in-training, covering the job</li> </ul>
8:00	Wiener and marshmallow roast		of patrol leader and project leaders.
8:30	Scouter's "Five" —		The discussion should cover what the
	<ul> <li>Discussion around fire led by troop Scouter focussing on what the boys</li> </ul>		patrol expects from the leaders; what the leaders expect from the other
0.50	would like to do in Scouts.		patrol members; length of the term
8:50	Fire out Clean up. (Remember to leave nothing		of office; advantage and disadvan- tage of frequent elections (e.g. more
	but thanks.)		boys get a chance to learn to be a
MEETING: SEC	Home. COND TROOP MEETING		leader; if a leader is not doing a good- job he won't be re-elected).
TIME	ACTIVITY	7: <b>3</b> 5	Game (active and should use patrol
		7.00	
6:50 p.m.	Scouters arrive.		structures).
6:50 p.m.	Involve "early birds" in a game which	7:45	Election of patrol leaders and assis-
÷	Involve "early birds" in a game which allows players to be added (e.g. Dodge Ball, Hot Potato).		Election of patrol leaders and assistant patrol leaders.  Game — instructions given to p.l.
6:50 p.m. 7:00	Involve "early birds" in a game which allows players to be added (e.g. Dodge	7:45	Election of patrol leaders and assistant patrol leaders.  Game — instructions given to p.l. and a.p.l. The game should encour-
7:00 7:05	Involve "early birds" in a game which allows players to be added (e.g. Dodge Ball, Hot Potato). Form troop into horseshoe; roll call and dues collected. Game (active)	7:45	Election of patrol leaders and assistant patrol leaders.  Game — instructions given to p.l. and a.p.l. The game should encourage teamwork by patrol but should take into account that the patrol is
7:00	Involve "early birds" in a game which allows players to be added (e.g. Dodge Ball, Hot Potato). Form troop into horseshoe; roll call and dues collected. Game (active) Patrol formation:	7:45 7:55	Election of patrol leaders and assistant patrol leaders.  Game — instructions given to p.l. and a.p.l. The game should encourage teamwork by patrol but should take into account that the patrol is still fairly new.
7:00 7:05	Involve "early birds" in a game which allows players to be added (e.g. Dodge Ball, Hot Potato). Form troop into horseshoe; roll call and dues collected. Game (active) Patrol formation: Scouter leads troop in discussion on formation of patrols exploring the	7:45	Election of patrol leaders and assistant patrol leaders.  Game — instructions given to p.l. and a.p.l. The game should encourage teamwork by patrol but should take into account that the patrol is still fairly new.  Patrol Meeting:  Patrol to discuss what they want
7:00 7:05	Involve "early birds" in a game which allows players to be added (e.g. Dodge Ball, Hot Potato). Form troop into horseshoe; roll call and dues collected. Game (active) Patrol formation: Scouter leads troop in discussion on formation of patrols exploring the idea of boys being in the same patrol	7:45 7:55	Election of patrol leaders and assistant patrol leaders.  Game — instructions given to p.l. and a.p.l. The game should encourage teamwork by patrol but should take into account that the patrol is still fairly new.  Patrol Meeting:  Patrol to discuss what they want to do as a patrol.
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The largest of Canada's two territorial divisions is the Northwest Territories which covers about 1,305,000 square miles.

The Northwest Territories include the districts of Mackenzie, Keewatin and Franklin.

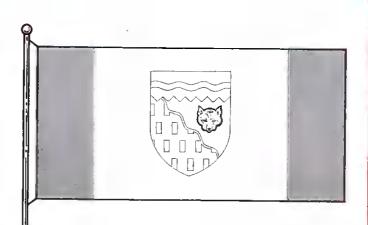
The Coat of Arms of the Northwest Territories is composed of a shield which is diagonally divided by a gold, wavy line below a white upper section which features a broad, blue wavy band. The white signifies the icefields and the line, the Northwest Passage.

Superimposed on the red background of the right side of the diagonally divided section is the white face of the Arctic Fox and on the green background of the left side are symmetrically placed gold rectangular boxes or billets. The dividing line between the two sections represents the treeline. The green side, the Mackenzie Valley and the red, the Tundra. The billets of gold and the fox — great sources of wealth. The crest of the shield is adorned by a silver and gold wreath, topped by a northward-pointing compass between two erect Narwhals (Arctic whale-like mammals) back to back.

The Northwest Territories held a public design competition for its flag which was adopted in 1969. The blue and white background recalls the skies, water and snows of the far North. In the centre is the Coat of Arms.

The floral emblem is the Mountain Avens which was adopted in 1957. This hardy plant grows abundantly in the Northwest Territories and has white petals with yellow centres.









12

# adda Emblems.



#### YUKON TERRITORY

The Yukon is located in the northwestern section of North America and is bordered on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the south by British Columbia, on the east by the Northwest Territories and on the west by Alaska.

The Territory was made famous with the Klondike Gold Rush of 1898 that actually awakened the Yukon to the rest of the world and the 20th century.

Whitehorse is the capital and has more than half of the population of the Territory within its city limits, about 11,000 people.

The Yukon possesses great mineral resources which remain virtually untouched. Transportation within its boundaries and to parts of the outside world must be modern (aircraft) and primitive (dog-sled). In season and in some areas, the populated areas may be reached by two routes — by water up the Pacific coast to Skagway, then by rail to Whitehorse and overland by the recently constructed Alaska Highway.

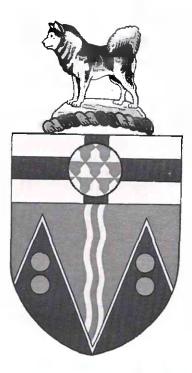
The Malamute or Eskimo sled dog, has been featured in the Yukon Coat of Arms. The black and white animal stands erect on the snow base above a red and gold wreath as the crest of the official shield.

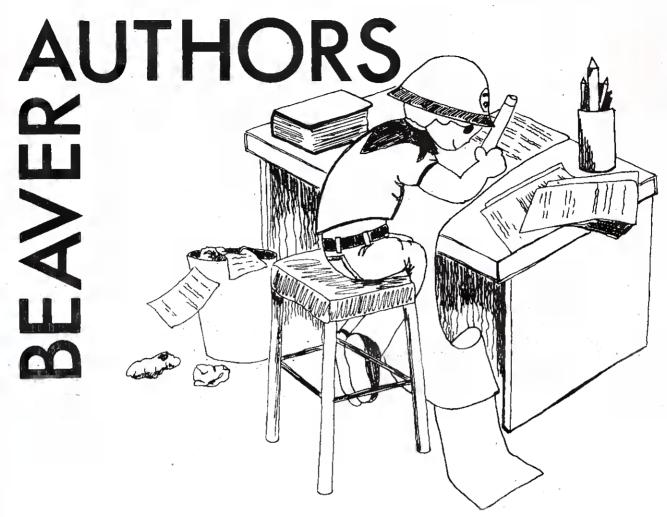
The shield features on its upper portion (chief), the Cross of St. George, referring to the early explorers and traders, who were mainly English. In the centre of the Cross is a circle of blue (light and dark) symbolizing the fur trade, which played such an important part in the exploration and development of the country.

Below the chief, on a blue background are two, white, vertical, wavy lines illustrating the Yukon River and the streams of the placer mining days. Rising from the bottom are two red wedge-shaped figures with two round, gold figures in each wedge, perhaps symbolic of the great Yukon gold rush of the last century.

The flag represents the forests, snows and waters in the background colours. The Coat of Arms is shown in the centre and below the Arms is a spray of Fireweed, the Territorial floral emblem.

Fireweed is also known as River Beauty and Broad-leaved Willow-Herb.





#### by Bob Butcher

For some time now I have wanted to do an article on Beavers writing or preparing little books. The idea came to me after reading an education fact sheet that had been widely distributed throughout Ontario. To quote from the paper, "writing and illustrating their own story books stimulate children's imaginations and provide continuous motivation for practice in reading and writing skills".

The idea was reinforced recently after Beaver leader Joan Webb sent some sample scrapbooks that had been completed by Beavers in her colony in Windsor. Nova Scotia. Her colony took the approach of using the animals in the forest as the central theme of their colony's little books. Each boy was given a scribbler and chose an animal that he wished to do a book on. Beavers did their project at home with the help of parents, as well as in their lodges. All the boys brought in information on various animals to share with each other. Information was also obtained from the Department of Lands and Forests. At the end of six weeks, the boys turned in their books which were shared at colony meetings. The ones I had an opportunity to look at were on eagles, chipmunks, wolves, deer, snakes, and owls. A number of these books pointed out that the animals being covered were endangered species, a fact which is useful to

share with the Beavers and which opens up many avenues for further exploration and learning.

It would seem that this could be a useful project shared by other colonies. Animals of the forest are not the only subjects that could be covered. Such things as trees, flowers, birds, fishes, or other elements of nature could receive similar treatment. This would help to emphasize the nature theme of the Beaver Program.

It would seem logical that this approach be modified for different tail groups. The younger boys at the discovery tail level might not be able to read and write. Their books might simply be scribblers full of picture cut from various sources. The books by Busy Beavers, on the other hand, could be well supplemented with the printed word.

Another approach for would-be Beaver authors would be an autobiographical one. Boys could be encouraged to start and continue their own diary or journal. Such a book could be called "All about me." The first page could contain a photograph of the Beaver with a caption "This is me, my name is ——". Pages could then go on to include the Beaver's address, parents' names, and school attended. Further chapters could represent what the Beavers want to be when they grow up. These could include pictures

of hockey players, musicians, baseball players, firemen, policemen, doctors — just about anything. Pictures of a baseball player might have the caption "This is me when I grow up. I want to be a baseball star. I will play for the Expos."

Further chapters might include pictures of "Places I Would Like to Visit." Another chapter might be entitled "Places I Have Been" or "Things I Have Done." Such chapters could be supplemented with photographs taken by the boys or their parents.

Another chapter might be reserved for poems, songs or stories that a Beaver may choose to com-

pose himself.

If such a book was kept over a long period of time, or if a new one was started at the beginning of each Beavering season and the book kept while the Beaver remained in a Beaver colony, it would be another visible way of showing a Beaver that he is growing.

The keeping of such a journal would definitely be a creative activity and would support this theme. If Beavers were to share their books with members of their lodge or their colony they would no doubt learn more about each other and thereby foster spiritual

fellowship.

My Beaver Promise is ......; I belong to the lodge; My leaders' names are .....; Their telephone numbers are ......; Our pond is located at .....; My friends are .......... Such a booklet can be completed by a Beaver with the help of one of his colony leaders. It can be taken home and shown to the boy's parents. It provides useful information for them and also enables them to help their son learn his Beaver law and promise for his investiture. It might be a useful idea to start this kind of book and then add or have the boys add chapters to it from time to time throughout the year. By including a chapter on "Ways Our Colony Helps"

Take Care of the World" a Beaver has a visual record showing him how he is in fact keeping his Beaver promise. By including two or three chapters on how Beavers have fun, work hard, and help family and friends, he will have a record of how he is keeping his Beaver law.

As swim-up time approaches, the boy's journal could add a chapter on things he expects to do when he swims up to Cubs. Keeo could be very useful here in helping the Beavers identify things that should go in their book. There could be spaces for the Cub law and promise and some of the Tenderpad requirements just as there was space in the beginning for the

Beaver law and promise.

If the individual approach to keeping journals or log books seems to be a bit impractical or undesirable for your colony, then give some consideration to a way which would emphasize more sharing. This would be the approach of having several boys share in the preparation of a single book. This could be done either in lodges or in tail groups. In lodges, where boys are of different ages, then different responsibilities could be assigned to each boy. The younger ones could choose and cut out the pictures while the older ones could write in the written portions. of the book. If the task is approached using tail groups then obviously the books are going to be of a very different nature when completed. The one done by the older boys will likely be more polished than those prepared by the younger ones. If these are then shared with the colony, they should provide another demonstration of how Beavers change as they grow.

While I put forward these ideas as possible ways to supplement your colony programming, I don't envisage them taking on overwhelming proportions. While Scouting and the schools both share in the development of youth, our programs should not parallel too closely those of the school systems nor should the activities taking place in any colony be described as "too much like school work." Our activities should, however, focus on providing opportunities for mental, physical, social and spiritual development.

If your colony has been doing anything similar to this, which involves any new or different variations, send in your ideas to share with others.

## **FUND RAISERS!**

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## **19** jamboree-on-the-air jamboree-sur-les-ondes



The 19th Jamboree-on-the-Air will be held over the weekend of October 16 - 17 and once again, thousands of members of the Scout brotherhood around the world will have the unique opportunity of direct communication with each other.

This event began in 1958 when the World Scout Bureau was located in Ottawa and in succeeding years it was not unusual to have 400 Canadian stations participating from Newfoundland to British Columbia. Last year the number dropped to an all-time low of 20 to 30 stations, mostly located in the province of Quebec.

Let's do better this year! Why not contact your local ham radio club and ask for help and advice?

The suggested starting time is 00:01 hours LOCAL TIME on Saturday, October 16; to terminate 48 hours later at 23:59 hours LOCAL TIME. If local stations find it more convenient to operate on Friday evening, they may do so. Each station is completely free to select its own time and periods. However, there is a better chance of finding more overseas stations if the suggested times are followed.

Local regulations must be strictly adhered to and it is suggested that you look for stations around the

official World Scout Frequencies:

	Phone	C.W.
80 metre band	3,740 : 3,940 Khz	3,590 Khz
40 metre band	7,090 Khz	7,030 Khz
20 metre band	14,290 Khz	14,070 Khz
15 metre band	21,360 Khz	21,140 Khz
10 metre band	28,990 Khz	28,190 Khz
Liston before	you call 'CO Jambaraa'	to opening

Listen **before** you call 'CQ Jamboree' to ensure that the frequency is not already in use.

When your local arrangements are completed notify the National Organizer, Boy Scouts of Canada, P.O. Box 5151, Station F, Ottawa, K2C 3G7, preferably before the end of September, giving the details of your troop or group and the call sign of the radio amateur who has agreed to help you.

After the event, send your complete report to the National Organizer, again providing information on who took part and the call sign of your radio amateur. Also note the call signs of other Jamboree stations to whom you spoke, but **not** non-Scout stations. On receipt of your report the National Organizer will send you a participation card.

PLAN NOW TO PARTICIPATE!



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

Kirkland District Guides, Brownies and Kirkland St. Mary's Scouts, Cubs &	
Beavers, Que. (Church Parade)	\$ 25.00
First United Church Scout Group, Swift Current, Sask.	61.00
131st Varsity Community Assoc. Group, Alta.	54.00
Hants West District Council, N.S.,	
(Founder Day Service)	65.52
43rd (Knox) Cubs and Scouts, B.C.	200.00
Mississauga District, Ont. (Trees for Canada)	291.02
Manitoba West Regional Council	
(Trees for Tomorrow)	<b>2,3</b> 85.77
10th Sherbrooke Scout Group, P.Q.	5.00
7th Sherbrooke Scout Group, P.Q.	5.00
1st Leaf Rapids Scout Group, Man.	25.0 <b>0</b>
1st Heart's Content Cub Pack	11.25
Scouts and Guides, San Josef, B.C.	17.42
Okanagan Scout District Council, B.C.	104.78
Riverview Cub and Scout Group,	
Moncton, N.B.	13.60
James Fell, District Commissioner,	
Flin Flon, Man.	20.00
1st King Scouts, King City, Ont.	25. <b>6</b> 5

# 1976-77

WITH MANY NEW AND EXCITING ITEMS!

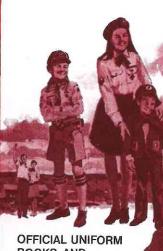
you and your group will be receiving a supply of catalogues from your Scout office

SCOUTS CANADA \*\*



ALL ITEMS AVAILABLE THROUGH YOUR LOCAL OUTLET (See Page 2) SUPPLY SERVICES (See Page 15).

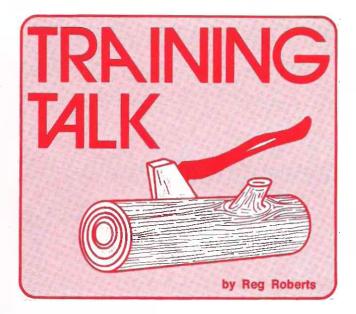
4th National Canadian Jamboree, Cabot Park, Prince Edward Island, July 2-11, 1977



**BOOKS AND EQUIPMENT** 

(Effective September 1, 1976 to August 31, 1977)

Prices and specifications in this catalogue are subject to change without notice.



This thought-provoking article was written for "Training Talk" by JACK BOOTH, a member of the Fraser Valley Regional Training Team, British Columbia. Comments on the article are welcome and will be passed along to Jack.

#### Who's Missing What?

The scene is a small community hall on a cool, gray Saturday morning. Beyond a 50-foot clearing behind the old building, a bush of alders and vine maples flourish. Tall, dark evergreens stand in the park across the road. There is a mood of cool isolation on this quiet morning. It is just nine o'clock when the sound of tires crunching on the gravel beside the porch stairs is heard. Bill and Margaret are already there.

"Have you been waiting long?" Liz asks, as she steps down from her van. "I was here earlier but I forgot the key and had to go home for it."

"No, no problem, it's only nine now," says Bill cheerfully.

"The hall should heat up quickly," Liz assures them as they open the door and carry in their equipment and supplies.

All three are in uniform. Hints of gray in Liz's hair. Bill's graying temples and Margaret's silver mop under her beret, place them in their late 30's and 40's. Their Gilwell neckerchief and beads help identify them as experienced, trained Scouters. Their cheerful chatter and efficient cooperation suggest that they are good friends who enjoy working to-

In fact, this day is the culmination of many hours spent together organizing and planning. Today they are presenting a training course for Cub leaders.

At 9:30 a.m. a dozen or so, men and women will start a full day of learning and fellowship; new Cub leaders looking for some basic training to help them in the challenging job they have taken on.

Planning for this event started two months ago

when various groups in the district had indicated to the service team that training was needed for their new leaders.

A survey of the district confirmed that there was indeed a need for a training session — a new assistant in this pack; two new people in that pack; a new pack with all new leaders in a third.

These new people were being helped on the job by service Scouters and other experienced Scouters, but this should be supported by a more formal training course. The encouragement, exchange of ideas and getting-to-know-others which can be generated by a training event had always proven to be valuable to new leaders.

So a district training course was scheduled and leaders were invited to register.

Bill, Margaret and Liz were the training team. Their experience ranged from four to 20 years. Each had a good awareness of today's programs and today's boys. Two were still working with boys in their own packs as well as being service Scouters to other adults. All three had taken training in people skills to help them in their task of helping adults learn.

Gradually, registrations had trickled in. Out of 18 new Scouters who apparently needed training, 11 registered for the course. A Saturday was chosen after checking with all potential participants on their availability for Saturdays, Sundays or week nights.

As the week went by, two additional Scouters from outside the district took advantage of the opportunity and sent their names in. So, there would be 13 plus the three trainers. Not quite enough for an ideal pack basic, but it would be fine. The participants could be formed into three 'sixes' to get the feel of being in a small group.

It would be a good day!

The hall was arranged and the training team metto plan the event. They considered numerous points: What are the needs of these people? What do we want to accomplish? What can they learn? What things can we do so that the participants will discover things for themselves - so that they will 'learn by doing'? We want it to be interesting and fun, too. What can we build into the day's program to make it fun, and to create a feeling of fellowship?

And don't forget coffee and easels and a projector and paper and a flag and . . .!

After the planning meetings and preparations were complete, the team was enthusiastic and ready to go. Liz, Bill and Margaret had got to know each other a lot better and were confident and happy about the job they had done so far.

They were ready to help the new leaders have a useful and happy experience. Now all they had to do was wait for Saturday.

And here it is, Saturday morning. The three are busy preparing the hall for the day. Coffee is perking. A table is set up with a display of books and other useful materials. The projector and screen are up and a sign is put out on the roadside to guide the people arriving by car. Name tags are ready.

The first leader arrives. He is one of the strangers from another district. A handshake welcomes him, and the familiarity of the uniforms soon make him feel that he belongs here.

At 9:30 the course should be starting, but only

three people have arrived.

"Looks like everybody slept in this morning," Margaret says to Bill, as they pour themselves a cup of steaming coffee that is beginning to fill the hall with an inviting, warm aroma.

"Let's wait for a while yet," suggests Liz.

The few who are there are looking at the display material and casually talking. Bill is chatting with two of them. They are discussing a problem of keeping older boys happy and interested when an activity is planned for the young boys. Several good thoughts emerge from the sharing of ideas.

"Hey! I'm learning something already," says a

pleased and surprised new leader.

By ten o'clock there are five participants. Where is everybody? The trainers decide that they'd better have a conference so they find a corner and put their heads together.

Then Liz announces to the people who are there: "We're going to start. We have a slide presentation which we'll show now. Perhaps more participants will arrive during the presentation then we can begin the

rest of the program."

The projector and cassette player are turned on and an interesting session which gives a general view of Scouting, begins. When it's over, there are still just five participants. Another trainer's conference is quickly convened.

"Well," Margaret tells the group, "we're going to have to change some of the things we had planned because of our numbers. Rather than try to do an

actual Grand Howl, we'll talk about it."

And so the day goes.

By four o'clock they are doing the final wrap-up. "Any questions or concerns that you'd like to ask before we finish today?" ask the trainers.

A question on the role of sixers and another on investing more than one boy at a time are examined, then the day's learning sessions come to an end.

The trainers ask the participants for a brief written comment on the course. Did it meet their needs? What could have been done better? The anonymous notes show that it has been a great day, a successful learning experience, just as the trainers felt it had been.

"Due to its small size, I found the meeting to be friendly, informative and helpful . , ."

134 Park Lawn Rd. Toronto M8Y 3H9/255-3421

"I think these informal types of meetings give you

more insight to the problem that other Cub leaders are having and how they are solving these problems."

"I learned more in one day about running a pack than I have in the previous year."

After the last goodbye to the participants, and when all the equipment was stowed away, the trainers review what happened.

"I'm really disappointed in the poor turnout," says Liz. "But it did work out well after all, didn't it?"

"Yes," says Bill, "but it's especially frustrating after we personally phoned every one of those people to confirm that they'd be here. Why can't people do what they say they're going to do?"

"I don't know what to do about it," adds Margaret. "The sad part is that all the others missed a good

opportunity to help themselves."

"Well, it was a good day," Bill says encouragingly. "The small group certainly had advantages. It would have been better for games and ceremonies with a larger group but I'm content that we haven't wasted our time."

Liz is thoughtful. "The thing that is too bad is that three of us have put in a lot of time preparing for today — to help five people as it turned out, and I'm sure that time has been taken from other things we might have been doing in Scouting — perhaps helping a lot more people in different ways."

"No, I don't feel that way," says Bill. "Those five leaders have gone away today with skills and confidence that will improve the program with their

Cubs."

". . . and enjoy it more," adds Liz. "Yes, you're right. It was worthwhile, despite our initial disappointment."

As the three walk out of the hall to their cars, Liz stops to lock the door, and Margaret turns to Bill.

"We enjoyed the experience today. The participants enjoyed it and got what they wanted." She pauses thoughtfully. "I guess the only ones who really missed out are the people who could have come but didn't."

Liz and Bill nod in agreement. Each says goodnight and drives home to family and supper.

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This month's **Consoling Thought:** History has taught us that the world's greatest leaders, and indeed top men in almost every walk of life, are not usually very nice people. Perhaps that's why so many of us fail to make the grade.

One of the characteristics of Scouting over the years has been that at every level — international, national, regional and local — it has always had its fair share of lovable eccentrics, some of them even more lovable than others. Just at the moment, the Movement seems to be a bit short of such characters. If you have any candidates to put forward, please let us have their dossiers, not necessarily for publication. Names need not be given but your eccentrics must be real people.

You will be sorry to hear that a chap called Keith bruised his back rather badly the other weekend while field-testing an aerial runway in a delectable spot called Chalfont Heights in leafy Buckinghamshire, England.

The irony of the incident, as reported to us by his assistant Scout leader, Peter Browne, is that although Keith is something of an expert in the field of aerial runways, having built lots of the things quite successfully in the past, he was not too proud to supervise the erection of this particular runway with a copy of the official (U.K.) Aerial Runway Code in his hand. Indeed, it has been suggested, not actually said, you understand, but suggested, that had Keith relied more in his own experience and less on the 'Code', much suffering would have been avoided. Fortunately, although his injuries required hospitalization, they were not considered serious. All we can do is to wish him a speedy recovery.

It appears that the accident was due mainly to the failure of the braking system. This was the familiar pick-up device on the hawser itself - just a single rope grommet with a couple of brake ropes running down to pickets on either side of the line of the runway. The theory of this brake (borrowed from the British Army) is that the travelling block should pick up the grommet and push it down the hawser until the two brake ropes are at full stretch, thus bringing the seat and the passenger to a smooth full stop. As an additional precaution, Keith and his men had introduced two strings of motor car inner tubes into the system to act as shock absorbers. Unfortunately, what they had failed to do was to make sure that the block matched the hawser for size. Actually it was just that much too big, so that instead of pushing the grommet down the hawser it tried to swallow it, thereby bringing poor Keith to a premature, unscheduled halt. At the same time, owing to another slight miscalculation, his feet struck the ground and pushed him back against the wooden backrest of the purpose-built seat.

Our correspondent, to whom many thanks, is anxious that other pioneers should be on their guard against these two dangers, which he thinks are not made sufficiently clear in the 'Code.' He does not say whether or not the tests set out in para. 7 of the 'Code' (Factors of Safety: Testing the Apparatus) were carried out before Keith embarked on his ill-fated flight, although he does tell us that even more exhaustive tests were made after the accident, which if Keith will allow the expression, sounds a bit like locking the stable door after the horse has bolted. We



are in touch with our man-on-the-spot, Peter Browne, and will report again in due course.

Meanwhile, let it be said that we cannot accept that the 'Code' was altogether at fault in this matter, as a close study of the text will show. (Canadian readers will find it reproduced in full at the Appendix on page 161 of their copy of SCOUT PIONEERING) Not that any 'Code', however skillfully compiled can cover every contingency or combination of contingencies. Indeed, we have been told more than once, in the gracious parlance of the day, that the 'Code' itself is a load of old rubbish ('rubbish', for the benefit of our transatlantic readers, being one of the fashionable words in the U.K. at the moment) but so long as insurance claims keep pouring in we fear that it is the sort of 'rubbish' our Movement will have to endure. Anyhow, as the 'Code' itself is at pains to point out, nothing stands in place of common-sense and the exercise of sound judgment by the man on the spot.

Carry on pioneering, but mind how you go. (Editorial interjection: You've done it again.

Sweet: Done what?

Editor: Worked in a plug for that book of yours. Sweet: Goodness gracious! So I have. Would you like me to change the subject?

Editor: Please do.)

Pslightly Psychological

A very small chap of our close acquaintance (he happened to be our eldest brother) once told us, rather ruefully, that quite early in life he had discovered that it was wiser to keep his trap shut when actually **standing** in company. Sitting down it was quite another matter. **Then** he could safely speak up without being pointedly ignored or snubbed.

THE BULLDOG BREED



HA, HA - THE 14th SAID THEY WOULD BEAT US BY HUNDREDS BUT THEY ONLY SCORED TWENTY - SEVEN GOALS.

#### What's in a Name?

Having achieved the statutory retiring age (65), our country International Commissioner stopped being a commissioner and was dubbed 'International Advisor' instead. **Immediately** the calls upon his services — which were, of course, quite unchanged by his titular demotion — dropped to zero.

#### More Juveniliana

—being troop night program ideas for the Sort of People They Think We Are.

1. In areas where caterpillars abound, send patrols out under their assistant p.l's in due season to collect a few likely specimens while p.l.'s work together to rig up a short sprint course which will keep the

competitors each to his or her own lane.

2. Promote a competition in which each patrol converts two cycles plus one safari camp bed and anything else they can rustle up in the shape of light spars and lashings, into a low-slung meat wagon capable of carrying an injured man with speed, safety and comfort round a given course. Finish with a race round the local playing fields (or equal); and please note that the 'wagons' will need to be dragged in reverse.

3. Carry out experiments to discover whether it is possible to inflate a large toy balloon with hot air — perhaps using a cycle pump. Write and tell us how you do it and whether it has any aero-dynamic effect

on the balloon.

4. Patrol Competition: Scouts are paired off in a wide half circle, each pair with a given task to perform. All necessary equipment supplied, but only the first pair at each point to be told what they are required to do; e.g. make and erect a self-supporting

flagstaff and hoist your patroli flag; improvise a stretcher; erect a skeleton hike tent with two garden canes, a length of twine and, either, a handfull of drawing pins (indoors) or a handful of skewer type tent pegs (out). Scouts move in a clockwise direction when signal is given (before the given task is completed) and, having identified the nature of the task for themselves, carry on with it until the next signal is given. The final result ought to be good for a laugh but as your troop are probably the first to attempt this activity, perhaps you will be good enough to let us know what happens.

5. Call up p.l.'s and invite them to organize their manpower so that when called upon to do so in about ten minutes time, they will be able to transmit a given codeword of five letters with the utmost speed and accuracy around a circular mile-long relay course. The route the message must follow will be worked out by individual p.l.'s from a street plan of the area and, working from the plan, they must deploy their men in positions which will enable them to receive and transmit the message without moving more than (say) 20 paces from their original positions. (Note: This activity is more difficult than you may imagine and should only be attempted by troops like your own with above-average I.Q.'s.)

Arising from the above, we have often been told by well-meaning critics that, although they themselves quite **like** the program ideas we put out in these columns from time to time, they can't really believe that they are ever put to practical use by the readership.

Go on — force yourself! Don't just stand there chanting 'What a load of rubbish!' Prove it.

The other day a 14-year-old Scout confided to us with obvious sincerity and concern that he wished he could find something to believe in.

Clearly a case for 'counselling.'
How would you have dealt with it?

IDEA! — a brand new visual aid in the form of a pocket flip-chart in which two ropes, drawn in outline, one coloured red, make a sheet bend before your very eyes. The chart consists of 15 plain post-cards stapled in three places down one end. It is the work of J. K. Bellew, who apparently drew his inspiration from something called 'Weber-Kreuz Knoten.' Absolutely marvelous. Can it be that this is something Mr. Bellew picked up at the World Jamboree in Norway last year?

Scouting thrives on improvisation. We used to live in huts. Now we have 'halls' and 'headquarters' and the old joke about taking 'everything but the kitchen sink' to camp is a joke no longer.

Are we over-providing?

Straight Speaking

Lifted, without permission from News and Notes, the regular monthly bulletin of a large Scout district in the South-East of England.

"Owing to problems which occurred at the district

25

camping ground before Easter, Scout leaders are asked to note that Scouts will not be allowed to camp before the Spring Bank Holiday this year unless under adult supervision.

"It is the opinion of those of us who are on duty regularly at the camping ground that a lot of Scouts do not know how to camp properly and furthermore, have no idea how to occupy their time. The Duty Scouter cannot be expected to undertake training in this matter. It is up to the boys' own Scout leaders to come and do this job. They will be more than welcome."

#### Agenda

—being our second attempt to fiven up meetings of the patrol leaders by the introduction of a certain amount of Fringe Lunacy into the discussion.

Choose a favourite moment to enlarge on the principle of TOTU (the Tactic of the Unexpected, as expounded in our **August/September '75** outburst) and invite the boys to suggest ways in which the element of surprise for its own sake might be turned to good account in the lifelong battle against repetition, sameness and boredom. The chances are that you will be met by a blank silence. Not to worry. Here are a few ideas which might trigger off the imagination of your advisors.

1. Suggest that you should extract from the group council the promise of a one-off grant of (say) two dollars for each patrol on the understanding that they can justify the actual expenditure of a similar amount by the patrol from their own resources in the week before the application is made. If they fail to con-

vince the group council of the wisdom of their shopping, of course, no grant will be forthcoming.

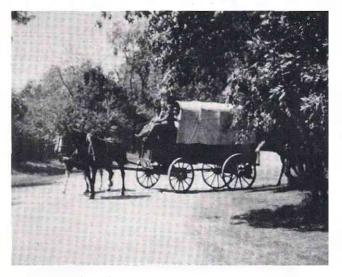
2. Suggest that a 'Nine Days' Wonder' should be created deliberately in the annals of the troop. One way of doing this would be to arrange for the dramatic arrest of the Scout leader by two plain clothes police officers (actually two members of the local amateur dramatic society) at the beginning of the troop meeting, leaving the patrol leaders to carry on to the best of their ability. Later the Scouter would reappear, to explain laughingly that it was all a case of mistaken identity and that the police had 'eliminated him from their inquiries.' He should add that all would be revealed in due course but that meanwhile the matter was to be regarded as **sub judice** and should not be discussed outside the walls of the troop room.

3. With the cooperation of various Mums, Dads and others, arrange a surprise four-course dinner party for the troop. No warning should be given. When the boys arrive for the normal weekly meeting they should find the tables set and a seating plan prominently displayed, with place cards, table napkins, drink glasses, the lot! In place of after-dinner speeches, play back secretly-made tape recordings of recent happenings in the troop -- e.g. a snatch of campfire singing, the chit-chat inside a patrol tent as the patrol settle down for the night, one of the a.s.l.'s blowing his top during an unruly troop meeting, a snatch of discussion at a meeting of the patrol leaders - anything, in fact, which might be good for a laugh, finishing, perhaps, with the reading of the evening prayer on the last night of summer camp.

And do remember that we are still waiting to hear from you with ideas for this new 'Agenda' series.



## TRAIL BLAZER ADVENTURE



#### by Bob Butcher

We received from Winnipeg the following report of the 78th St. Ignatius Darjeeling Wolf Cub pack's "Trail Blazers" adventure. It was reportedly the first horse-drawn, covered wagon trip even attempted in Manitoba and perhaps all of Canada, a journey of 39 miles. While the leaders say the journey was "too strenuous" for some and "not recommended" for young Cubs, the boys claim they had a "super time" and that they "sincerely desire to attempt the trip again." Who knows what might happen next year? Whatever happens I feel this story must be told. Here then, is the story of their great adventure. Thanks Terry Tanchuk (Baloo) and Christine Shewfelt (Akela) for sharing it with us.

#### Trail Blazers or The Great Canadian Wagon Train

Trail Blazers was a unique journey by horse-drawn, covered wagons from Wakopa, Manitoba to the International Peace Garden on the border of southwestern Manitoba and northwestern part of the state of North

This included 12 Cubs, four Scouts, two Cub leaders (Akela and Baloo), one district commissioner (Tornag), a quartermaster (Hugh), an assistant district commissioner (Soona), her husband (our handyman), four girls (two Brownies, one Guide), and one boy (former Scout) on the St. Ignatius team. On the South West Ponies team there were: one South West Ponies leader (our wagon master), two drivers (one native Indian and the other an old wagon master), two South West Ponies boys, and a Thistle (the South West Ponies Girl's section), two teams of horses, two covered wagons, two trucks (one with a U-RENT-IT trailer hitched to it) and an Irish Cart with a high spirited pony.

Our adventure really began at the 5 p.m. Mass in St. Ignatius Roman Catholic Church on July 12, 1975, where we received the blessing of our Chaplain,

Father MacGillivray.

All the baggage, except the food was inspected and stored in the Scout room in the church basement.

Everyone went home for an early night.

The Cubs, Scouts and leaders left the church hall at .8 a.m. Sunday morning. Our quartermaster, Hugh, and his two Scouts left from Swan River, Manitoba. Soona left from Winnipeg with the food, a little later than planned. We all met in Killarney, Manitoba, ate our lunch and toured the grounds of the park, where we saw a green leprechaun riding a turtle, and the green fire engines.

After the tour, we made our way to Wakopa (the first trading post west of Fort Rouge that the explorer Laverendrye had set up, where Sitting Bull sold General Custer's horse after the battle of Little Big Horn). It was the biggest centre in Manitoba in its 'hey day', when Winnipeg was then known as Upper Fort Gary. Today, all that remains are three

houses, a shed, a barn and an out-house.

Once there, we set up the tents, ate a pre-cooked supper, visited the South West Ponies, and the horses that would be pulling the wagons. After campfire (there were two campfires - one for the boys and one for the girls) we settled down for a well deserved, though not so quiet night. One culprit that played havoc with our sleep was the local guard who raided the grease pit and was chewing on the bones of the pre-cooked chicken that we had had for supper. Other culprits were mooing cows, neighing horses and the early-rising rooster.

We left Wakopa the next morning (early afternoon?) and travelled southwest to Lake William. Because of our late departure we had to travel in the heat of the afternoon. Once at the lake the first thing we did was to get into our swimsuits and head for the water. We soon found out there were blood suckers in the water when one of the Scouts came out with one on

his foot.

After cooling off, the Cubs and the girls set up their own tents. All meals except two were prepared by the boys. Washing up was done by both the boys and girls. After another swim it was time for lunch. It seems that we did a lot of swimming -- well, it was hot! At least 35°C in the shade. Our meal times varied because of travelling, the heat, and diminished appetites. Some went for another swim while others went on a hike to find the kybo, and the rest studied nature books. The boys did observe many animals, birds and plant life while travelling. Night soon came and the boys and girls were off to bed. The leaders met to go over the next day's program and then to

All went well, even after one of the leaders slipped out of her sleeping bag, head first, to discover that they had pitched their tent on a slope. Much laughter came from that tent. All was quiet until Akela called, "Soona . . . Soona". "We've got a visitor!" Upon hearing this all heads (adults) were poking out of the tents. Then . . . "Arrrrrragh" not once but many times. Quiet again. Bang! What was that? Then — "Get out of here!" "C'mon git". Upon looking out once more we saw — Baloo and quartermaster Hugh in their unmentionables, chasing our nocturnal visitor, who sported a dandy black mask. Baloo lit one of the Coleman lanterns thinking that this would keep the raider away. No such luck. A few minutes later they were chasing the raccoon again and this time he had a loaf of bread and an empty lunch bucket. He was caught with the goods and he knew it. So, he dropped them and ran for his life. We went back to sleep to wake up a little earlier than the previous day. The duty six was up and preparing breakfast. The others cleaned up after we ate and everything was ready to be packed again. We were leaving for Lake Adam a distance of 11 miles.

We arrived at Lake Adam and went into the wrong campsite. After consultation we found the right campsite where an RCMP officer came to visit us. He talked to the boys about the duties of the RCMP. He handcuffed two Cubs only to find that they had escaped by slipping their little hands through the cuffs. He also showed them the equipment in his car, which thrilled the boys.

We then set up camp in the original campsite of the cattle drives, dating back 100 years. There was a corral and water for the horses. Water for us had to be hauled from the public water tap at the local campgrounds. This campground was about three miles away from our campsite, so the trucks came in handy.

The heat of the day played havor with our program as it was just too hot to do anything but swim. The boys and girls again went to the beach to cool off.

The boys were also quick to notice that our campsite had been the scene of a forest fire at one time.

Camp was set up, and lunch was prepared. A short rest followed and then it was time for another swim. A load of water was also brought from the public tap. The duty six prepared the supper, while others gathered wood for the campfires. During the campfire, the Trail Blazer Trek Cart song was sung for the first time for the South West Ponles. Mosquitoes were abundant that evening so we had to get the fogger going for the first time on our trip.

It was a peaceful night except for the skunk in the garbage can. Baloo crept out of his tent after the

skunk had disappeared and moved the garbage can across the road.

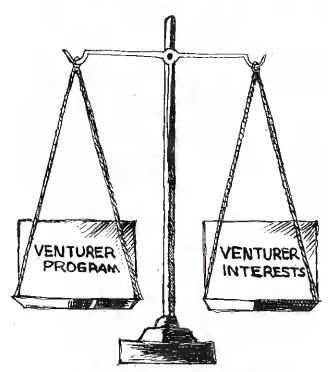
The morning was stifling hot again, so after breakfast the cool water of the lake beckoned us for another swim. Lunch followed and then it was time for us to dress in full uniform for our trip to the International Peace Gardens. We were to be met there by a Cub Scout pack from North Dakota. To our disappointment they didn't show up. After a treat of ice cold popsicles from Tornaq we boarded the trucks and went back to camp. We had to use the trucks because the horses were not allowed in the parks. It was terribly hot, 52°C (126°F) in the sun and 46°C (116°F) in the shade, so we ended up at the lake again. When we arrived back at camp a large pot of stew was waiting for us, prepared by the girls. The weather cooled off quite suddenly so the boys had a game of baseball with the members of the South West Ponies and some of the Cub leaders.

Little did we realize after the sudden cooling off that we would be awakened very early by a ghost train - a ghost train that knocked down five of our tents, flooded the whole campsite, with rain coming down so fast that the ground could not absorb it. Tornag and Akela (Mary Poppins) salvaged the dining shelter from blowing up and away. Soona was putting camp stoves on the tarp covering the six boxes. Baloo, Hugh, and Handyman John tried to get the tents up again. Meanwhile the boys were reading comics while others were helping to dig trenches to get the water out of the campsite. During the Iull we managed to have breakfast. Then the ghost train came again. More water, a little bit of hail and more water. A small transistor radio (emergency use only) stated that there was similar weather in store for us tomorrow. After great deliberation we decided that we would pack it up and head for home.

Parents were called to come and get us. Naturally some of the boys didn't want to go home and as one boy said, "We needed a shower anyway." Lunch was served under a tarp, prepared and served by Soona. Everyone ate standing up. At last the drivers came and one by one the boys waved goodbye with "See you in the fall." So ended our Trail Blazers Adventure.



### IT'S PROGRAM PLANNING TIME



## A Balance of the Two

by Doug Campbell

With your Venturers starting back to school in the fall it is time to start up your company for the next Scouting year.

As an advisor you should start to consider the type of balanced program your company may want to plan for this coming year.

The Venturer program contains several interest and development areas upon which a well rounded program can be designed. These areas include the outdoors, spiritual development, personal interests, service, vocational development, exploration, travel, personal fitness, leadership, recognition, social and cultural development.

As your company prepares its program it should try to plan one activity for each of the experience areas. If this is done you will find ample activities for your planning year. An example of how a development area might be used to plan part of a program follows.

Let's consider the vocational development area. Your company, upon investigating all the different types of vocations, may find they have one vocation interest in common, such as forestry and conservation. The company would then plan how it would conduct certain activities in order to meet their needs in this area. This type of procedure can be done for all the experienced areas. Perhaps a list of these areas can be put on one side of a large sheet and have the Venturers 'brainstorm' different activities which they consider to be within that specific experienced area. The result of such an effort is bound to give your

company a balanced-program, involving all the experience and development areas. From this the company may decide to earn the World Conservation Badge.

Special Focus Company

Your company may be looking for something a little extra this year by trying to become a "Special Focus Company". Such companies become involved in a specific interest for a six-month to a year period, during which time they learn new skills and have some activity with the special focus. Although the company becomes involved in activities which support the special focus, an advisor should make sure that the company program still includes the many interests and development areas within the Venturer program.

Finding a special focus or interest is not difficult if you take an inventory of the company's personal interests. If, say, photography shows up on all the inventory lists then this might be the special focus for the next six months to a year. Other special focuses may deal in ham radio, fire fighting, cycling, skiing, search and rescue.

A company using photography as a special interest may involve itself in all the areas of the Venturer program through their special focus. An example would be to plan an activity for the vocational area by visiting a professional photographer's studio to find out how he operates his business. To plan an activity in the social and cultural area, the company may decide to attend a local exhibition of photography in their community.

An advisor must always watch the program to make sure Venturers do not become bored with their special focus. Boredom will never set in if an advisor ensures activities are planned for each one of the interest and development areas. Even planning camp, with the purpose of taking wildlife picture for the Nicholson Trophy, would meet both the criteria for a Special Focus Company and a balanced program.

#### Something to Remember

July 2 to July 11, 1977 will be one of the greatest camping adventures in Canadian Scouting. This adventure is the Canadian Jamboree being held at Cabot Park in Prince Edward Island. Your company should seriously consider attending as it will expose them to Venturers from all across Canada.

But how do you go about having your company prepare to attend the Jamboree? As an advisor, your job is to enthuse the company to attend and they will do the rest. The planning for such an event may be done in three areas: registration for the Jamboree; equipment needed and the necessary fund raising for travel expenses.

To show your members' interest in participating at the Jamboree your company should send to their local council their "We Are Planning to Go" form found in the March issue of *The Canadian Leader*. Formal registration will occur at a later date.

The CJ '77 program emphasizes lightweight camping. Today, most Venturers are already involved with the use of lightweight gear and, in fact, most of them have good equipment. As a project have your Venturers prepare an inventory of the camping equipment they own and items which can be obtained for the Jamboree adventure.

The biggest thrust for the company in preparing for the Jamboree will be to raise the necessary funds to pay for the trip. This is such an important part of the planning that someone should be specifically assigned by the company to be responsible for bringing ideas to the company and operating the various fund raising activities. Perhaps part of your next business meeting might be used to brainstorm different fund raising ideas in order to help get the ball rolling.

There is a lot of work to be done in terms of planning and fund raising to attend the Jamboree. The benefits in terms of meeting other Venturers and sharing ideas cannot be measured. As an advisor you can help the members of the company work as a team to achieve this very special goal.

#### Recruitment<sup>®</sup>

A special activity that you could try in the fall is to visit some of the troops in your area to find out if there are any young men available for your company. Although many companies may appear to have a closed membership in terms of being a friendship group, Venturers must begin to recognize that as they grow older they should be planning for the future and the continuation of their company. Venturers should recognize that if their company provides them with fun and excitement they should be prepared to share this with other youths in their community. Some companies may have by-laws which limit the size of their company and an advisor must respect their by-laws. But, if he feels the company would benefit from new membership, it is his responsibility to let the company know how he feels.

If you strongly believe the Venturer program would be of value to other youths in your community and your company's size is set, do not hesitate to let your local service team know that something should be done.

#### Get Them Together

The company may be waiting for you to call the first meeting. Do not hesitate to do so for it can mean the difference between a quick start to an action-oriented year or a slow start to a disappointing one. In any case, you take the initiative and get the group together. Below are a few ideas which you might use to encourage your company to get together this fall. You may want to hold a:

bowling night, miniature golf night, movie night

(going to a local show), industrial visit or a father and son baseball game.

Once you have your company meeting on a regular basis make sure they plan an activity as soon as possible.

#### Company Resource Book

One project done in the fall that can benefit the company for the whole year is to have some Venturers put together a "Company Resource Book". Such a book would contain an inventory of the personal camping equipment and contain names, addresses and phone numbers of kindred organizations and people who may be useful during the program year. Your resource book would also include places of interest and industries. The time taken in the fall to prepare such a workbook may be a time saving device later on in the year as you plan some of your activities.

#### Canadian Venturer Handbook

The Canadian Venturer Handbook has served the Venturer program well and like all resources it is now time to update the information. A special task group has been recruited to collect material and write a new Venturer handbook. This is an invitation to you and your company to participate in the writing of a new handbook. Although the new handbook will not be available until August, 1978, the groundwork must be done now in order to guarantee a super handbook. If your company would like to review the handbook and submit their ideas, they can do so, but it must be done by January 31, 1977. Perhaps, your company might read the handbook and spend one evening designing a book as they would like to see it. You can add personal comments if you wish. For those members of your company who are interested, they may want to design a handbook cover and send it to us. The consultation with Venturers concerning their Venturer handbook is very important and we hope that you, the advisor, will allow time in your program for your Venturers to review the handbook.

Comments can be sent to:

Venturer Handbook Task Group, Boy Scouts of Canada, 1345 Baseline Rd., P.O. Box 5151, Stn 'F', Ottawa, Ont. K2C 3G7



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## **PARTNERS**



## Working Together to Serve Youth

PART 3

By Pat Horan, Director Sponsor Relations

#### The Sponsor and its Administrative Committee

All Scout groups are sponsored by community based institutions and organizations such as churches; schools; service, fraternal and civic clubs; parents groups; groups of citizens; home and school associations; Canadian Armed Forces bases plus a wide variety of local community groups.

Boy Scouts of Canada provides programs to such groups to use in their youth work These groups, called sponsors or partners, are free to choose and use any or all of the programs, depending on their needs. As part of the partnership involved they receive services from the appropriate Scout councils.

As the partnership is formed, the sponsor agrees to administer the program(s) through the appointment of, or arranging for, the election of a group or section committee or having its own established youth committee take over the administration of the **Scout** group.

Thus, the partner and Scouting come together in a sort of partnership as outlined in the chart of this article, taken from the pamphlet Sponsoring and Administering Scouting. Note that the committee is an extention of the partner or sponsor.

The main purpose of the committee is to support the leaders in their work with boys and see that the programs are operated to provide maximum benefits for the boys concerned.

Committee functions fall into two major categories — program and administration — which are spelled out in detail in the pamphlet already mentioned.

The key to an effective administration committee is the selection of a team-oriented, flexible chairperson who knows the job and who can draw about him or her, an enthusiastic group of co-workers willing to do all they can to support the Scouters in their work.

All such members should know their jobs and be expected to serve for an agreed upon tenure of office.

The administrative functions — registration, fundraising, provision of meeting hall at reasonable cost, equipment, etc., are relatively straight forward and best carried out by people with experience (or those willing to learn) in those areas. Such functions can be done by individuals, small sub-groups or special task groups set up for that purpose.

The program functions offer a greater challenge, for here the human element is stronger. Scouters will be known to the committee and most likely will often meet with them. One function of the committee, in cooperation with the leaders is to help such Scouters reach their potential and thus provide a further challenging program for their boys. Training opportunities are readily available through Scouting and other sources.

Tapping community resources — developing a list of places to go, people to meet and things to do will be a further task that will take time and effort to establish but will then be a matter of keeping up-to-date. The astute coordination working on this assignment will quickly get to places such as the Scout service centre, the library or the recreation department to see what is already known and available in the local area.

Camping and the outdoors is an integrated part of Scouting so this coordinator (or sub-group) will be busy; tapping into the resource file but also depending heavily on the wishes of the Scouters, and interests of the boys, to help with their plans.

Perhaps the most challenging job of the committee is that concerning the selection and recruiting of leaders. Once again, current leaders will likely provide clues and advice, but this coordinator needs to look wide, and aim to develop a backlog of adult support — a card index of names of potential leaders. This can be built from a list of parents, friends of Scouting in the community, community college and university contacts (such helpers may be available for only part-time but do tap them for their interest and enthusiasm), former Scouts and leaders, other youth leaders and members, service clubs and other such community group personnel.

To assist with this task, Boy Scouts of Canada provides an excellent free pamphlet entitled Seven Keys to Recruiting Volunteers available from your local Scout centre.

As part of the resource pool, don't overlook the talents and skills of committee members and if formed, the ladies' auxiliary. Often, Scouters can use short term expertise in badge, craft and special skill, (swimming, cooking etc.) areas. In addition, this may provide an opportunity for some committee members to meet with the boys.

A note about the youth committee method: This is designed to make good use of an already existing system and thus tie Scouting closer to the overall youth work of the partner involved. The youth committee may co-opt one or two of its own members or recruit one or two new members to be responsible for the Scouting aspect of its overall youth thrust.

The youth committee method is much more likely to happen with church partners but other community groups such as the Home and School, Knights of Columbus and most service clubs have youth committees and may choose to use this option.

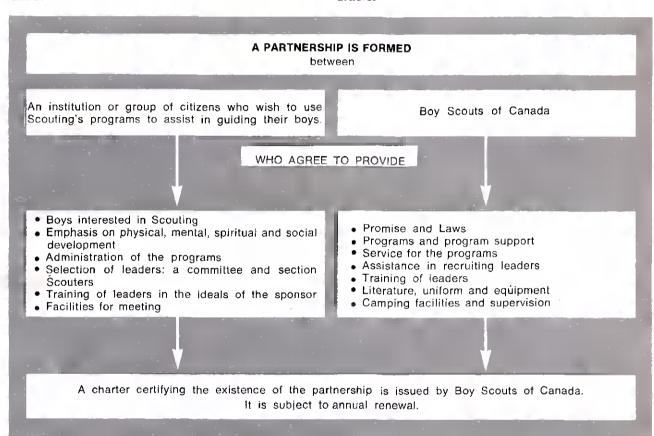
The charter issued to the sponsor/partner is subject to annual renewal. This should be a real, challenging and evaluative process, not a matter of fact business or postal contact. Scout officials need to

sit down with partner representatives and review what the Scout group has done or hasn't done; where it fits into the overall youth work; what it hopes to do to meet objectives for the next year and what is required to help it meet such objectives. They must also ask such questions as: Was the religious aspect of Scouting given due emphasis? Was membership retained/increased? How may the total team (Scouters, partner personnel) work together to support that Scout group?

To assist the administrative committee in its work, there are a number of aids available from the Scout centre:

- · Administering Scouting filmstrip
- Sponsoring and Administering Scouting pamphlet
- Specific program section pamphlets
- Seven Keys to Recruiting Volunteers pamphlet
- The Canadian Leader every Scouter should receive a copy of this excellent resource.

What has been your experience with sponsors (partners) and their administrative committees? The Editor would welcome reactions, further ideas, success stories and suggestions regarding the above article.







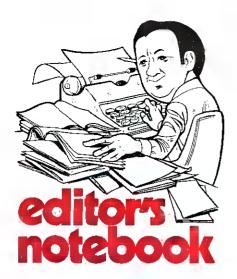
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Shades of the past! A letter from Harry Nielson, 1st Kirkfield Huron Troop, Winnipeg, tells of a metric Scout staff competition held recently as a part of his troop's support of this country's conversion to the metric system.

Frankly, I haven't heard of the trusty old Scout staff for years. I remember, as a Scout, being very proud of mine, which was marked off in the then conventional feet and inches, but metric?

The winning staff of the 1st Kirkfield Huron was 1.5 metres long with every half metre marked from the bottom up. The last half metre was marked every decimetre and the last decimetre was marked in centimetres.

Another entry combined metric information with a colour scheme, while one inventive Scout came up with a Celsius thermometer showing such important points as the boiling point of water (100°), body temperature (37°), room temperature (20°), freezing point of water (0°) and comfortable winter camping temperature (-18°).

As Harry wrote in his final paragraph, "In this troop, Scouts don't just 'mutter metric' (see *Metric Mutterings*; The Canadian Leader, August/September 1975), they do something practical about it.

Jerome Bruhm is an involved volunteer. In 1970, he decided that he should do something to make his life more rewarding and interesting. Having grown up without a father himself, he felt that he should offer his services to the Big Brothers. Jerome and Michael, a ten-year-old, were matched and have become good friends over the years. His belief in Big Brothers led him to establish a public re-

lations committee to promote and recruit help for the organization in the Halifax-Dartmouth area of Nova Scotia.

In 1973, Jerome also became an assistant Cubmaster with the **2nd Westphal 'C' Pack.** His ability as an amateur magician made him an instant hit with the Cubs. Michael also went along most weeks to help.

During the spring of 1975 many of Jerome's volunteer activities had to be curtailed because he was to be married in April. Gail is p.r. director for the YWCA in the area and an active volunteer in the Big Sisters program, who, even before her marriage, had made her appearance in the kitchen for several Cub events. And naturally, anyone who is talented in the kitchen, is popular with Cub-age boys.

So it was that when Gail and Jerome planned their wedding, they wanted it not only to be unique and meaningful but to include friends like Michael and the leaders and boys of the 2nd Westphal 'C'.

Michael was the 'second' best man, a Cub recited a poem written by another pack Scouter, and the entire pack was invited to the wedding. Following the ceremony the pack formed a guard of honour outside the church, made a presentation to the newly weds and gave them a Grand Howl.

Jerome, you must have quite a gal, if she's willing to share her wedding day with a pack of Cubs. We wish you both much happiness.

Thanks to Office Overload MAN-AGEMENTIPS for the following story.

During Mark Twain's days as a newspaperman, he was an editor of a small Missouri paper. One day he received a letter from a subscriber stating that he had found a spider in his paper and asked if this was an omen of good or bad luck.

Twain replied: "Finding a spider in your paper is neither good nor bad luck. The spider was merely looking over our paper to see which merchant was not advertising so that he could go to that store, spin his web across the door, and lead a life of undisturbed peace ever after."

While Twain felt that the spider was neither a good or bad omen for his reader, perhaps Scouters who waste many valuable program hours each year having their boys play floor hockey and basketball, might take warning. Boys join Scouting to do something different and exciting — not to participate in an instant replay of what they probably did earlier that day in school.

Seen any spider webs around your meeting place lately?

90

On special holidays, when volunteer help is at a premium at the George Derby Veterans Hospital in Burnaby, B.C., hospital officials know that they can count on the 5th Burnaby West Venturer Company.



On such days as Easter, Remembrance Day and Christmas, the Venturers help with the flag ceremonies, assist patients in and out of wheelchairs, wheel and walk them around the gardens and give a hand with refreshments and clean-up. They also take part in religious ceremonies for the vets and spend time just talking to them, perhaps their most appreciated function.

The Venturers and their advisor. Lionel Leonard have been carrying out this valuable good turn since the same boys were in Scouts.

This photograph from the St. Catharines Standard was captioned "But where's the snow?" and went on to explain that the homemade snowshoes made by Jim Giroux and his fellow members of the 3rd St. Catharines Venturer Company were for a northern trip to be made by the company. The lovely lady modelling the 'latest thing in snowshoes' is Brownie Michele White. Jim and Michele were participating in a shopping centre display featuring Scouting and Guiding.

It's not every district that can boast that their official, honourary Keeo is a former Prime Minister of Canada, in fact, to the best of our knowledge, there's only one and that is Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.

This story began in 1975 when the Right Honourable John Diefenbaker celebrated his 80th birthday in Prince Albert, All the school children were invited to the party and because of Mr. Diefenbaker's special feeling for the Scouting Movement, Scouts, Cubs and Beavers were asked to attend in uniform.

Beavers were new to Prince Albert at the time and new to the former Prime Minister too, because when he met them, he asked for another, less crowded opportunity to learn more about the new proġram.

So it was, that at exactly 7:00 p.m., Wednesday, February 25, 1976, Mr. Diefenbaker arrived at the Prince Albert Scout Hall to be welcomed by 36 excited Beavers and to take part in a regular colony meeting. Following the opening ceremony, in which he took part, he was called to the centre of the circle, made the Beaver Promise and was presented with the silver neckerchief of Keeo, an official hat and to commemorate the occasion, a small bronze beaver engraved with the words: "To our dear Keeo, The Chief, 1976" was presented by **Teddy Zwack**, the first Beaver registered in Prince Albert.

Following the ceremony, Mr. Diefenbaker spoke to the boys of his friendship with the legendary Grey Owl who had two trained Beavers he called Rawhide and Jellyroll; asked them to write him and told them always to remember their Beaver Promise.

Can you name the rarest animal in Canada? It's the Vancouver Island Marmot, cousin of the gopher and the groundhog. There are probably no more than about 100 of these little rodents alive, all living on Vancouver Island. A beautiful coloured slide of this Marmot is now available, along with slides of the wood bison, wolf, cougar, peregrine falcon, and the polar bear, in a unique booklet/slide set produced by World Wildlife Fund (Canada).

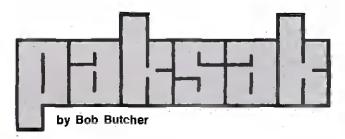
The booklet is entitled Canadian Endangered Species, and it gives a description of the life and habitat of each of these animals, as well as discussing the threats facing each species. It is packaged with the six slides in a heavy duty plastic folder and is available at the special price of \$2.00. (Ontario residents should add 7% tax.) Order from World Wildlife Fund, 60 St. Clair Ave. East, Suite 201, Toronto, Ontario, M4V 1M9.

WWF recently reviewed three books published by The Macmillan Company of Canada that they recommend for use by children: A Book of Canadian Animals, A Second Book of Canadian Animals and A Book of Reptiles and Amphibians, all by Charles Paul May.

All three books would be worthwhile additions to your section library.



Daily Albert Prince Jones, Kent ģ



Round-up Meeting

Are you wondering about doing something to get the pack rolling again? Here's an idea taken from a Windsor district bulletin.

The leaders of one pack sent a notice to all of their Cubs of the previous season inviting them to attend a swim in the town pool and a corn roast one evening at the end of August. Cubs were asked to bring along any new friends who might want to join the pack. They also obtained the names of Beavers ready to swim-up and invited them to attend too.

It's not too late to plan something like this for your pack.

Galaxy Cub

We received a letter from Niagara Falls in response to the photo which appeared in the June/July Paksak. They were quick to assure us that we were not having hallucinations but that the character in the photo was Galaxy Cub.

He attended a father and son banquet earlier this year and became the focus of attention for the evening. His uniform is silver, like the uniform Cubs wear now, though slightly metallic, as it is a space suit. On the front of his hat is a badge like the Wolf Cub Badge supplied through Supply Services. His neckerchief is like Joseph's coat-of-many-colours and very colourful against his silver suit. His year badge is

2036, which makes him a Cub of the future — 60 years in the future. Like all boys of Cub age, he loves a party and visited a district Jubilee party on B.-P. Sunday at the Scout Service Centre, where three birthday cakes were cut and served to the many friends of Scouting who visited and took part in activities.

Galaxy Cub is the product of a craft night held by two Niagara Falls packs following discussions with the Cubs based on what the boys thought Cubbing might be like 60 years from now, and what the Cubs of 2036 will wear to pack meetings.

Here are some of their views that might stimulate imaginative program ideas.

Jake sees the Cub meeting taking place in a rocket labelled "Cub Lodge".

Daryl sees Cubs going camping in a four-stage rocket and the tents will be spaced out between the craters of the moon.

Wayne sees the meeting hall being equipped with booster rockets to enable the Cubs to "blast off for anywhere, at any time."

John sees the meeting hall being a space port and each Cub arriving in his own rocketship.

Mike shows Cubs in space signalling to the rest of the pack who are hiking on the mountains on planet earth.

Wayne thinks we will have difficulty wearing hats over our antenna — even the Wolf Head totem is wired for sound!

Alan says we will play games in astro domes and a computer will run the pack.

Brian says he will save his Cub uniform to show his children, because uniforms will change.

Marcello says there will be robots to do the heavy work, people will dress in space suits, wear gravity shoes and live in one-room houses with light and heat coming from the sun alone.



Restarting Your Colony

It's time again when Beavers are looking forward to getting back to their colony meetings. If you haven't already started to take steps to get your colony operational, here is a list of questions to get your mind working in that direction.

1. Have you contacted your group/section committee chairperson to see if the committee is ready to provide you with continuing support?

2. Have you made certain that your meeting place is going to be available at a convenient time?

3. Have you checked with the rest of your leadership team to see if all will be back this fall?

4. Have you spoken to your group committee chairperson or

consulted your list of parents for any needed replacements? (Scouting's pamphlet "Seven Keys to Recruiting Volunteers" offers useful advice in meeting this challenge.)

5. Have you consulted your records to see which boys are coming back? (Remember that a suitable ratio is five or six boys for each leader.)

6. How many boys will soon be ready to swim-up to Cubs? (It would be a good idea to share this information with your local Cub leader.)

7. Have you scheduled a registration night and announced it to former Beavers and parents of new boys? (The new Beaver pamphlet is a useful handout. See below.)

8. Have you obtained a copy of the new "Colony Record Book" to use on registration night?

9. Have you started to plan your first few meetings and have you noted some longer term program ideas?

**Beaver Pamphiet** 

Council offices now have avail-

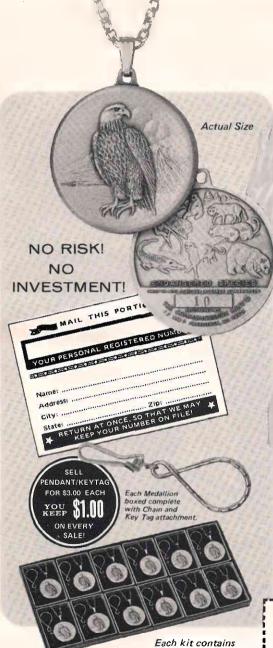
able a new Beaver pamphlet which can be used by Beaver leaders as a handout to interested parents and potential leaders. It describes the program and its benefits, advertises the uniform and other items. It contains an application form which can be cut out and used in a small looseleaf notebook. I suggest you have a quantity available to hand to parents of new Beavers on your registration night. Please note that it was not designed to provide every former Beaver with an application renewal. Other separate forms of this type are available if required.

Beaver Program Questionnaire

I want to pass on our thanks to the more than 150 Beaver leaders and council personnel who completed and returned our questionnaire which appeared in the May issue. Your replies should provide some help to us in deciding the direction of future developments of the Beaver program: I intend to share a summary of the questionnaire results with you in a later issue.

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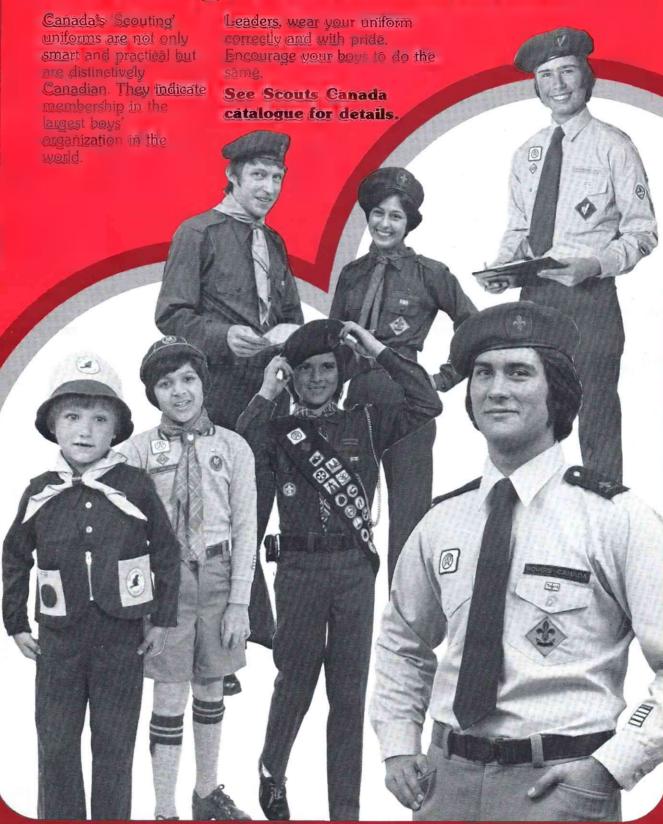
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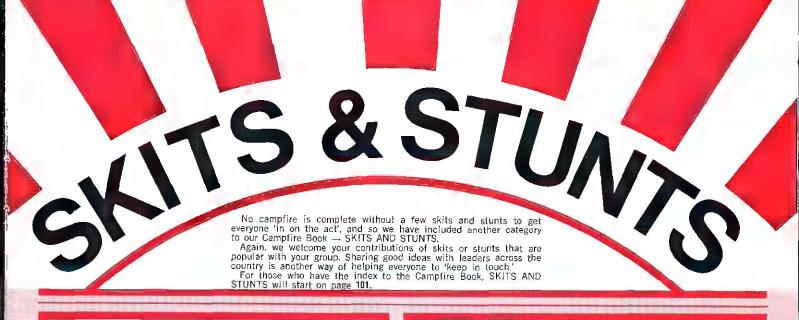
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## Begin Scouting's new season in

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Here's a stunt that's a sure-fire success at any campfire.

Keep in mind that this stunt can be used as an example for other pantomime stunts such as milking a tail-switching cow; a tennis game with one boy as the ball; a rough ride on a small twin-engine plane or a bullfight.

#### THE MODEL T

The MODEL T requires five boys. Four of the boys go down on all fours with blankets over their backs. They hunch over to resemble the wheels of a car and assume the position of the four wheels. One of these boys has a tin can with a few stones in it that he rattles every time the engine is cranked up. Another boy has a blownup balloon or a paper bag he can blow up and burst at the proper time, while the third boy has two balloons or paper bags. The fifth boy is the driver of the car and is dressed accordingly — perhaps a sports cap and sunglasses. The driver goes to the front of the car and pretends to crank it. The engine starts rattling but before the driver can get to his driver's seat, it stops. This happens two or three times before it finally runs long enough for the driver to get comfortably settled.

The four wheels start to move forward. Suddenly one tire blows (the boy with one balloon bursts it and falls flat on the ground). The rattle of the engine stops as the driver switches off the key; gets out; with the appropriate gestures, pretends to pump up the tire. (continued page 102)

#### THE SHOPPING BAG

Everyone gathers round the campfire. A leader has a large shopping bag. Inside there are supposed to be many items from the hardware store (another time it could be a grocery store, pharmacy or toy store, etc.). The bag is passed from boy to boy and when the leader says STOP, the boy who has the bag must choose an item not already acted out and mime taking it out of the bag and using it. The rest of the group must try to guess what it is.

#### DO WHAT I DO AND MORE

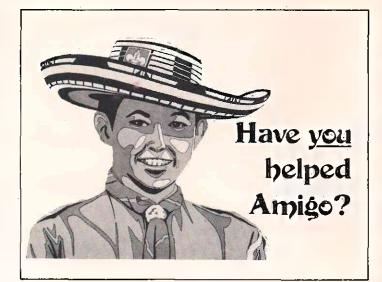
Have a group of boys, (a patrol or six) line up and face their 'audience.' The person on the right starts by performing a simple action such as clapping his hands, standing on one foot or touching his nose. When he does this, he turns to the next player and says DO WHAT I DO AND MORE.

The second player repeats the action and adds a new motion, and the third copies the first two, adding another action. Anyone unable to perform all the previous motions in their proper sequence goes to the head of the line and becomes first player for the next game.

Here are a few pantomime signs that might help your group when making up their own pantomine. Remember some pantomimes may include sound, but it's more fun if they're artificial, not human, as in THE MODEL T.

(Continued page 104)

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Sleepy: Rub eyes with back of fists, then lay cheek on folded hands.

Hungry: Point finger towards open mouth. Hot: Fan with hand and blow out breath slowly through pouted lips.

Cold: Fold arms across breast and shake body.

Pain: Rub part that is supposed to hurt and make an awful face.

No Money: Pull trouser pockets inside out.
Cutting throat: Draw finger slowly across
throat.

Threat to fight: Roll up sleeves or pretend to push them up and clench fists.

Searching: Hold hand horizontal and level with eyebrows.

Hot or hard work: Pretend to wipe brow and shake off perspiration.

Getting down to work: Pretend to spit on hands and roll up sleeves.

Money: Rub finger and thumb together.

Tip: Hold hand cupwise at back.

"No, not that!" — Use a rubbing out gesture with the flat of hands.

"I need a shave." — Rub chin as if checking stubble.

"Here, catch." — Pretend to throw.

"Can't hear you. Speak louder." — Place cupped hand behind ear.

"Shhhhh!" - Place finger vertical on lips.

With each pump the boy, representing the flat tire, raises a little more until he's back to full tire size. The driver starts the engine again, gets back in, but moves only a few feet when the boy with the two balloons bursts one and falls flat.

Again the engine stops and the driver gets out and pumps up the tire but doesn't pay attention to what he's doing and blows the tire up too much, at which point the boy with the second balloon bursts it and falls flat giving the impression that the tires has had a complete blowout. The driver then asks assistance from the audience to help push his 'heap' offstage (the performance area).

#### TOUCH YOUR NOSE

Ask the group how many can stick out their tongues and touch their noses. Have them try, explaining that you realize that not everyone will be able to do it right away, and that it takes concentration. After a hearty effort by all, show them how it's done. Stick out your tongue and touch your nose — with your finger!

#### RUBBER FACES

Call several of the boys to the centre and hand them each an elastic band. Explain that they must stretch the band over their heads placing them on the tips of their noses and under their ears. On your signal, they are to work the bands down from their noses and down around their neck without using their hands.

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