

DECEMBER 1976 VOLUME 7 NUMBER 4

the **leader**



*Happy
Holidays*



What Canadian Scouting is What it does How it does it

Your role and tips on how to play.
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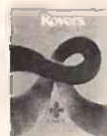


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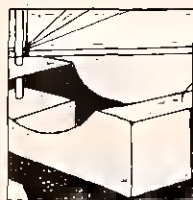


These and other supporting books are listed in the Scouts Canada catalogue and are available from your Scout dealer, Scout shop or directly from **Boy Scouts of Canada. Supply Services, P.O. Box 5151, Station 'F', Ottawa, Ontario K2C 3G7**

the leader

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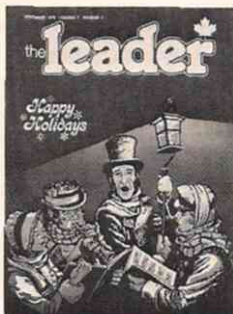
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JAMES F. MACKIE,
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Editorial and
Advertising



COVER

Christmas is a time for giving, and this issue of **The Leader** follows that time honoured tradition. In addition to regular articles, we have a number of interesting items that have appeared in other publications, which we felt would help you with your December programs. **Have a happy holiday season!**

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supply services news

by H. R. C. (Bob) Crouch

An up-to-date version of **By-laws, Policies and Procedures** is now available. Cat. #20-805, 75¢.

Introducing "**Smiley the Beaver**" brooch, an attractive gift item. Smiling 'moon' face with Beaver hat and neckerchief in baked enamel finish on white metal. Cat. #60-357, \$2.50.

The prices of the **Beaver decals** on page 15 of the new catalogue should read 60¢, large and 15¢, small.

We regret the inconvenience and disappointment caused by the delay in delivery of the **Akela Totem**. The manufacturer in the U.K. has experienced problems in acquiring the necessary materials from which it is made.

Just arrived! **Baden-Powell Plaque**—three dimension head and shoulders of the Founder of Scouting, styled on the well-known portrait by David Jagger. In brown plastic material, 7" high, individually boxed. An excellent gift or presentation item. Cat. #61-571, \$7.95.

There is now a third size of the **Scouts Canada Logo crest**—triangular, 8" high, Cat. #03-352, \$3.95.

Minor Matters of 234 Main St. is the new dealer in **Newmarket, Ont.**

A small 1" x 1" adhesive backed red **Maple Leaf crest** is now available. Remove the backing and the crest will adhere to any surface. Cat. #03-316, 25¢.

We, at Supply Services take this opportunity to send Season's Greetings to our customers and readers. We wish you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.



by Velma Carter

The decision is made—you're going to have a Christmas party for your group. Now the work begins, but before you plunge into the next step of choosing the kind of party to have, look over these ten points and keep them in mind as you finalize your plans.

1. Be organized—that's the secret of any party.
2. Have plenty of material ready; games, songs and crafts—in case substitution is necessary.
3. Do as much preparation beforehand as possible.
4. Plan activities for the boys who arrive early and while they are waiting for the meeting to begin.
5. Be sure to include everyone.
6. Keep in mind the likes and dislikes of your group.
7. Use variety—it's the spice of any party.
8. Alternate quiet and active games.
9. Be on time and have equipment necessary.
10. Get the party off to a good start—join in!

If the party's been properly planned you'll be able to participate with the boys.

The next step is to decide what kind of party to have. As a deluge of ideas sweep over you, keep in mind the time needed to plan a party and the time you have. This may narrow your choice. Usually a Christmas party is held at the last meeting before Christmas, but if special arrangements are to be made, e.g. holding the Christmas party in the children's ward of a local hospital, make sure you have allowed enough time on both sides to make the arrangements and that the necessary people have been contacted.

If choosing the right kind of party for your group has become an obstacle course of ideas, why not have the boys give suggestions as to what they would like to do this year? Or you can suggest a number of ideas and let them make a choice. Do they want to do something different or follow last year's program?

Here are a few suggestions:

- a parent-son party

- a friends and family party
- a skating party
- an 'old-fashioned' Christmas party
- a tobogganing party
- a tree-trimming party
- invite friends and relatives to a Christmas play or pageant and serve refreshments afterwards.
- a Scouts' or Cubs' Own service
- Invite a Brownie pack/Guide company or a neighbouring Cub pack/Scout troop.

Discuss the meaning of Christmas, what it means to your boys—presents, good food, Christmas trees, holidays, carols, etc. You can focus on one of these ideas as a theme or incorporate several into the party, according to the age range of your group.

As you discuss the meaning of this festive occasion, remember to include the religious aspect. It is an important part of your party program and will instill the proper atmosphere of good will.

INVITATIONS

Who are you going to invite? If you have chosen to invite a large group of family, friends or other children, you can have the boys make the invitations during a special crafts session on a meeting night.

Make sure each invitation includes the same information: who, what, when, where and any special party instructions, such as bringing a gift for the Christmas exchange or a donation for the Scout Brotherhood Fund.

Snowman Invitation

Fold a piece of red or green construction paper, 5" x 10" in half to make a folded card. On white paper, draw or trace a picture of a snowman carrying a shovel. Cut the snowman out. Make his features—eyes, ears, nose, mouth, hat and scarf in black. Add a black snow shovel in his hands. Paste the snowman on the folded construction paper. Write the party message inside the folder in white or coloured ink.

Christmas Tree Invitation

Draw and cut out a Christmas tree in a large potted

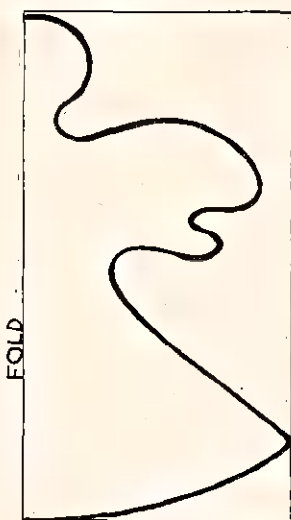
base, 6" high and 5" wide, from green construction paper. With pencil, print lightly the word XMAS (due to the amount of space you have). Take a heavy needle and punch a series of tiny holes, one right next to the other, outlining the word XMAS. The message on the tree will appear to be outlined in light when held up to the lights. Write the party message in coloured or white ink at the base of the tree.

DECORATIONS

Decorating the meeting place is a big job. You can have your group make special angel borders to add to the traditional red and green streamers. Adding paper snowflakes is also effective.

Angel Borders

Draw or trace the silhouette of a Christmas angel on a piece of paper. Crease a separate piece of paper into three-inch folds. Trace pattern on to top fold with straight edge of pattern along fold. Hold folds together tightly and cut around outline, making certain not to cut where 'fold' is indicated.



GAMES

The games you choose for the Christmas party should be games not usually played throughout the year. Here are some examples:

Parcel Pass

Two gifts, each parcelled with several wrappings are handed to two of the players as all stand in a circle. Lively music is played. When the music starts, the parcels are passed quickly from one person to another. When the leader blows the whistle, the persons holding the parcels are allowed to unwrap them. In a moment or so, the music is continued and the parcels must be passed along. The leader allows about 10 to 12 seconds before calling for re-passing of parcels. This passing and un-parcelling alternates until the gift is finally disclosed and the person making the final unwrapping keeps the prize.

The Christmas Dinner

A large sheet of white cardboard, with the letters C-H-R-I-S-T-M-A-S printed down the left side, is pinned on the wall in front of EACH team. The first player is given a pencil or felt pen. On 'go' each player in the team must go to the card and write opposite the letter in proper turn, the name of something which may be found on the table for Christmas dinner. For example, the first player may write "cranberries", the second "ham" etc. The team first to finish wins the point, provided of course, the items listed may be found on a dinner table.

A Christmas Message

The large sheet of cardboard is now reversed to show the blank side. On 'go', each player must go to the card and write on it one word towards making a Christmas message or telegram to send to someone (Santa Claus, a relative, the prime minister, etc.). Each person adds a word which will follow logically the words previously written. It falls to the last player in the team to finish the sentence. The game must be played immediately after it is explained so that the players are not given time to consult in the matter of building a sentence. The winning group is the one with the best sentence.

Loading Santa's Sleigh

A large pile of presents (wrapped empty boxes of all sizes) are stacked in a corner. Each boy runs up and brings back a 'present' which he gives to the leader of his team, who must hold all the presents in his arms. When he has been given all the presents he may load up the sleigh. The team that can load their sleigh in the fastest time is the winner. Remember, valuable time is lost if any presents are dropped.

PRIZES

Supplying prizes for the winner of each game can produce a problem. Here is an easy and inexpensive idea for a delicious prize that every winner will enjoy—then and there!

Popcorn Balls

You will need 1 cup sugar, ½ cup water, 1 tsp. vinegar, 1 tbsp. light corn syrup, 1 tsp. salt, 1 tbsp. butter or margarine and 6 cups popped corn.

Combine sugar, water, vinegar, corn syrup and salt. Cook to hard ball stage (265°F). Add 1 tbsp. butter. Pour over popped corn. Grease hands. Form into balls, lightly but firmly. Let balls cool on cookie sheet or waxed paper.

To make the balls more appropriate for Christmas, you can add red or green food colouring to the syrup and candied cherry bits to the popcorn.

Back to the party program. Whatever type of Christmas party you have chosen, try to include an opportunity for everyone to contemplate the spirit of Christmas in their lives and to revitalize that spirit while they prepare for the hustle and bustle of the days to come.

You can do this by having a troop or patrol present a short Christmas play. Read Christmas poetry you or your boys have found in library books or magazines. You can feature poetry written by any member of the group.

Instead of exchanging Christmas gifts within the group you might have the boys bring donations for the Canadian Scout Brotherhood Fund and while the money is being quietly collected have a leader or one of the group read a Christmas story that demonstrates the spirit of sharing as in *The Christmas Scout* (see Dec. 75, *The Leader*).

Here you can include traditional background music of hymns and Christmas carols using a record player or music you have had taped specially for this party. Your choice will help instill the mood, so choose carefully.

After the quiet period and while the group is together, pass out the song sheets and lead a singing of Christmas carols.

One group ended their Christmas party by dimming the lights and having the group sing *The Little Drummer Boy* as they filed out of the hall.

Recollections

by Ed Sampson as told to Thelma Brister

Ed Sampson's many memories of Cubbing were revived by the January 1976 "Paksak" article which recalled the past of a Cub "in the early days". He shares the experiences of an "oldie" leader with us.

I was never a Cub, but I was a Cub instructor and acting assistant Cubmaster in the early days of Cubbing. No one worried too much then about age limits, so at 13, while technically an instructor, I was actually working as an A.C.M.

Cub instructors were always boys who were Scouts, and one was invited to become an instructor. The job was regarded as an honour, and permission had to be given by the Scout's parents. Even in those days there was a leader shortage which meant pretty heavy reliance on the instructors, as in my own case. It was not at all unusual for the Scoutmaster to also be Cubmaster and sometimes the Rover leader too! Unless the Scoutmaster was also the Cubmaster, there seemed to be very little contact between the leaders of the pack and troop, and I cannot recall there ever being a formal Going-Up ceremony in my early days.

All leaders (male and female) wore the broad, brimmed hat and pack Scouters had large round badges, about the size of a silver dollar, on the front of the hat. The colour varied with the job—green for Cubmasters and red for assistants. Uniforms for lady pack Scouters were left pretty much to what they wanted to buy or make.

Group committees, as we know them now, did not come into existence until a later date. In the early days we had separate committees for each section, an idea which has recently been introduced as something new!

For books we had to depend on publications from England. The main one, of course, was *The Wolf Cub's Handbook*, but books by Vera C. Barclay were well used. Eventually Canada's own *The Cubmaster's First Year* was published and this was felt to be an excellent aid.

There was very little in the way of district organization as it is known today. Leaders were very much on

their own—including raising money for the pack. Provincial council did have a man whose prime responsibility was with Wolf Cubs and he travelled the length and breadth of Ontario offering advice, help and encouragement.

Naturally there was little available in the way of training. The first Wood Badge course for pack Scouters in Ontario was held in 1931. Then came preliminary training courses for pack Scouters and Cub instructors received a watered-down version of the adult one.

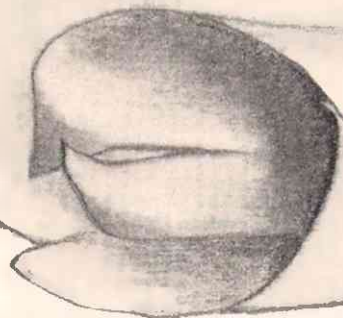
The usual meeting places for packs and troops were church halls, but sometimes barns and chicken houses were used. We met in a church hall and did our own housekeeping (sweeping and cleaning). Just as the Cub of 57 years ago mentioned in the "Paksak" article, we too, had a Quebec stove for winter heating. Sometimes it was necessary for each boy to bring a piece of wood. Someone had to be there in good time to get the heater lit and going, and also to remain until it was out. Guess who that was!

Our pack had 24 boys, a Cubmaster and me. I have to admit that most of the programs were often watered-down Scout ones. This may have been because the same man was usually involved with both sections, and also a lot of reliance was placed on the use of Scouts as instructors.

There was extremely keen competition, and I think now that we probably placed far too much emphasis on this. The general format of the programs remained pretty much the same from week to week.

Sixers and seconds were used a great deal and had lots of opportunity to practise leadership roles. Once a month the sixers and seconds met at the Cubmaster's house for special instruction. This was more like a club meeting and usually ended with something to eat.

The Cub uniform could be grey, blue, green or brown, at the discretion of the Cubmaster, but all boys in any one pack wore the same. Uniform usually meant cap, sweater and scarf. We always had soap and a towel as well as shoe-shine material as part of our pack equipment for boys to clean up before the meeting, when necessary—which was quite often!



of a Cubmaster

Dues (not called 'bones' at that time) were 5¢ a week—if a boy had it.

Discipline was a must, with a firm hold being exerted. Akela was the head of the pack—and how! I recall too, that a whistle was used as a regular method for pack order.

Although the Cubmaster was called Akela, jungle names were not used to any great extent in the early days, but we did do jungle dances—not too well and often with improvisations, but always with fun bordering on civil war!

We played lots of games. These were primarily just for fun and not much thought was given to the possibility of using them as a means of reviewing star work or passing tests. Our Cubs' favourite games included:

Akela Says—an adaptation of O'Grady Says and good for discipline.

Akela Goes to Camp and Takes—a good memory game.

Pussy Cat—a circle game.

I Remember—an innovation of Kim's games for memory.

Pass the Ball—for dexterity.

Near our meeting place was a small green area, so we would often go outdoors to play games, but I don't remember any outdoor meetings as such. We had a campfire about once a month. We did not do crafts.

We had hikes (and that's what we called them) once in a very great while but not as a regular thing. As for camping—whoever heard of that for Cubs! By 1927 packs were going on hikes a little more frequently, and some Cub camps were held.

Our annual parents' night was the big event of the year. I don't like to admit it now, but stars and badges were held back to be presented at this event.

We had very little parent participation. There was no ladies' auxiliary but some mothers were known as 'lady workers' and they helped us with parties and such. There was a special lady worker pin.

Unlike today, bus trips or tours were not on our list of pack activities but I do remember all the excitement

when we had a day at the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto—a journey of 90 miles and not a Cub was lost! We did, however, have one boy missing for a full hour. Afterwards we found out that he had decided to **walk** into the "Tunnel of Love" wearing his shoes and stockings. I wonder if he learned anything useful to add to his Cub knowledge!

The depression years of 1929 and on, brought many problems. New boys and often new leaders were not able to find uniforms. Sometimes we were unable to give the boys badges, but large progress charts were used to record their achievement.

Second-hand uniforms were rounded up and restored and for investitures we used a pack Cub cap and scarf—the same one, many times over.

There was very little money and quite often from a pack of 36 boys, the dues would total 15¢ to 20¢. It came down to just whatever a boy was able to bring without mentioning how much it was.

Leaders learned to improvise and make do with what they had, but activities were not curtailed. In fact, more packs than ever were formed. There was an increase in parental participation.

These were the "good" days of Cubbing and Scouting. They offered a form of stability which was being looked for, and Scouting generally became accepted.

In the early days it took a lot of courage to be a Cub or Scout (and sometimes even to be a leader). Boys would often go the long way 'round to pack and troop meetings, or their homes, to avoid those who would laugh and jeer, and sometimes fight. However, those were the days too, when the idea of a Scout's honour had great impact and meaning.

We did not seem to be as concerned with the organization as such, as we are today, but more with the Movement—the boys. Quite often we did things wrong but the emphasis was heavy on one thing—FUN, both for the boys and the leaders.

Sixty years of Cubbing! I am happy and proud to have played a part in this exciting piece of history, and know there will be many more "old leaders" who would join with me in saying, "Happy 60th Anniversary, Wolf Cubs!"

FUN WITH PLASTICARTONS

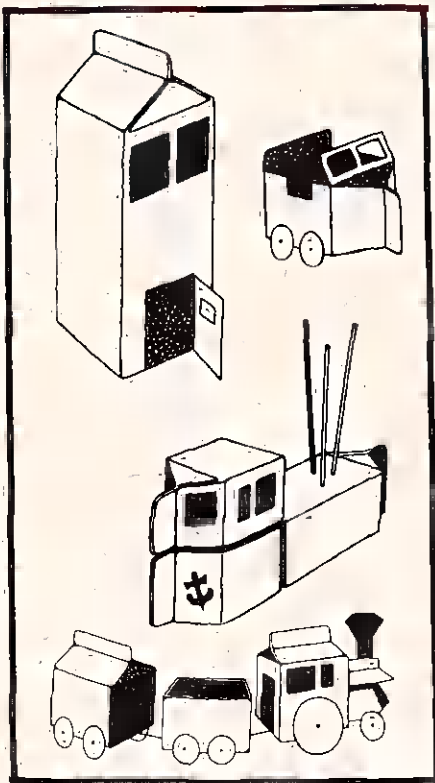
Our thanks to the Ex-Cell-O Corporation (copyright 1972) for their permission to reprint these crafts from the publication "Fun with Pure-Pak Plasticartons."

Organizing crafts takes time and effort — yours — and to be successful you must use this watchword — SIMPLE. Start small. Introduce something simple and get it right rather than choose a more elaborate scheme that may end up in disaster. As your group becomes more adept with this medium you can loosen the reins on their imaginations.

All of the suggested craft items here can be made from plastic-coated, gable-top milk cartons. Supplies you may need are easily available. You probably have most of them on hand now:

- scissors, sharp knife or single-edge razor blade
- pressure-sensitive tape
- white glue
- ruler
- paper: self-adhesive, gift wrap wallpaper and construction paper
- staples
- plastic or paper cups
- plastic drinking straws
- plastic spray paints
- ball point pen or felt tip pen for marking cutting lines and designs

ONE WORD OF CAUTION: Before beginning any project, wash and dry cartons thoroughly.



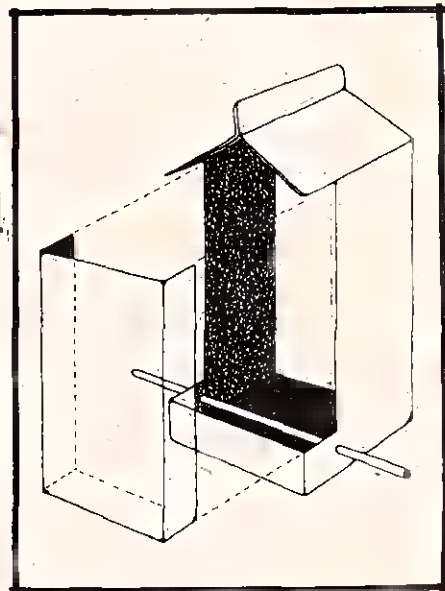
HALF-PINT PROJECT

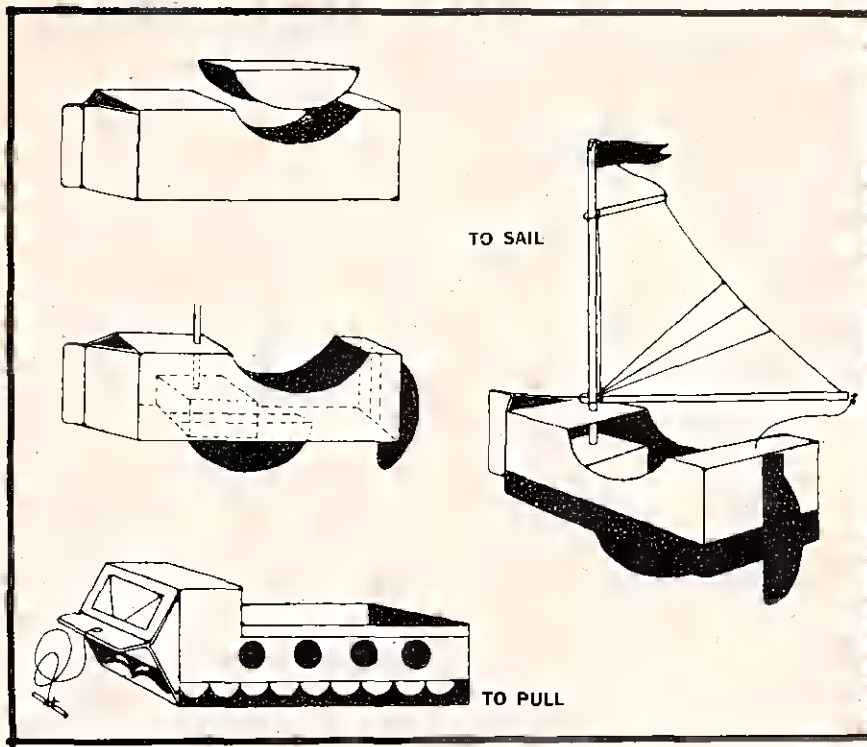
Build a village, boat, trucks or a train from half-pint, 10-oz. and quart cartons. Straws make good axles and derricks. Use spools, buttons or Plasticarton circles for wheels. Just cut openings for windows and doors. Spray with bright coloured plastic paints. A cord, knotted at one end and strung through the cars of the train, will keep this pull toy 'on the track'.

FEED THE BIRDS

Children will love to see birds come again and again to this easy-to-make feeder.

A half-gallon carton is a comfortable size. Cut opposite sides of the carton back $1\frac{1}{2}$ " from the top corners along the line of the gable, then down from the top to $1\frac{1}{2}$ " from the bottom. Trim under the gable to make the roof overhang. These cartons don't leak, so punch holes in the bottom of the carton to let any rain water drain out. A plastic straw or dowel makes a good perch. Punch a hole in the top and hang from a branch or eave. Or nail directly to a tree or post. Fill the bottom with bird seed and watch the fun.





A BOAT TO SAIL OR PULL

Lay a quart carton on its side and cut out a curved piece from opposite sides and across the top.

From stiff paper, cut a sail. Attach plastic straws, cut to fit, at top and bottom of sail. Use another plastic straw for the mast. Knot a string; run it through straw at top of sail and tie it at the top of the mast. Tie another string near bottom of mast; run it through straw and knot. Don't cut string yet. Punch a hole just large enough for the mast to fit into the bow. Insert and anchor to bottom of boat with glue or clay. Slip loose end of string through the stern, leaving enough play in the string so the sail will turn with the breeze. Knot string on outside of stern. Cut a rudder and keel from carton scraps. Glue in place with water-proof cement.

For a pull toy, omit the keel and rudder. Omit the sail and cut carton sides at right angles.

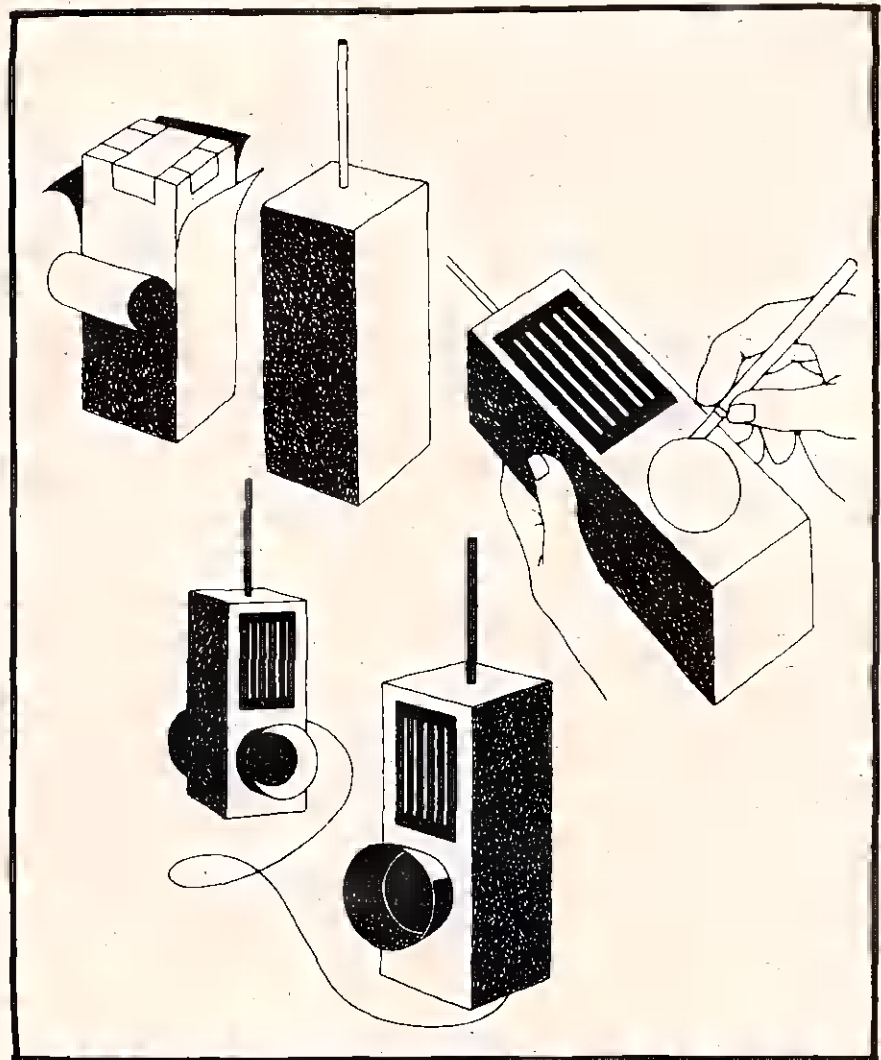
A WALKIE-TALKIE THAT REALLY WORKS

Cut the gables off two quart milk cartons. Cut two square pieces from a third carton to fit the opening and make a flat top for each carton. Seal on four sides with pressure-sensitive tape. Paint or cover with self sticking paper.

Cut five slits $2\frac{1}{2}$ " long, $\frac{1}{8}$ " wide and $\frac{1}{4}$ " apart. Start 1" from top of the carton. This is where sound comes out. Cut the bottoms out of two small drinking cups, leaving a $\frac{1}{4}$ " edge. These are the mouthpieces. Cut two circles near the bottom of the carton just large enough to hold the cups, leaving about $\frac{3}{4}$ " of the cup outside the carton.

Tie a knot in one end of a long, long string. Punch a small hole in the back of one carton opposite the mouthpiece just big enough for the string to slide through. Pull the string from the inside to the outside until it reaches the knotted end. Punch the same size hole in the other carton and thread the string from the outside to the inside. Tie a knot in the second end; pull string backwards until it is stopped by the knot.

Insert one cup in each circular hole until it fits snugly. Insert a straw in the top of each carton for an antenna. The string should be slightly taut when sending and receiving.



CONTAINERS FOR MANY USES

Cut any size carton to desired height. Cover the outside with cloth scraps — felt, velveteen, printed cottons are easy to handle. Just overlap and glue. Self-adhesive papers work very well, come in attractive patterns and wipe clean.

What Will It Be? A pencil holder, a button box, a litter box for the car? Maybe a cache pot for your favourite plant. Turn a carton upside down, cover it with matching wallpaper scraps and it's a spray-can cover for all those aerosols in the kitchen, bath and laundry.

Make a Box — a sewing box, a jewelry box, a box for recipes or photographs.

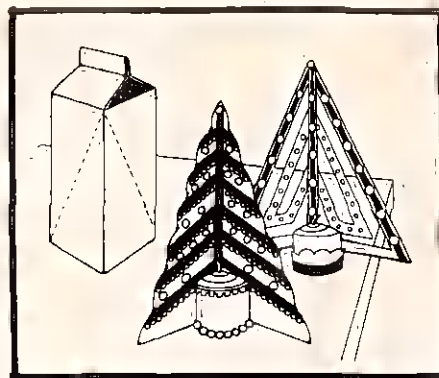
Little girls love things "just like mother's". Here's how to make a sewing box from a gallon milk carton. (Decorate it differently and it's a mad, mod, fun jewelry box with a tray.)

Turn the carton on its side, cut off the gable. Cut and fit the side of another carton to the open end and seal on three sides with tape.

Cut down one long side and end leaving one long side attached to make a lid. Cut a separate piece 1" wide and as long as the lid. Attach with tape from the underside of the lid. This will make a tuck-in flap.

To make the tray: From an extra carton cut a box-shaped piece leaving one end, one side and the bottom attached. Cut about 1½" deep or as deep as you want the tray to be. Trim the other long side and one end each about ⅛" so that the finished tray will fit inside the box. Attach two separate strips to enclose the tray. Glue small pieces of wood in the four corners for the tray to rest on. Four spools, one in each corner, make a "secret" compartment at the bottom of the box.

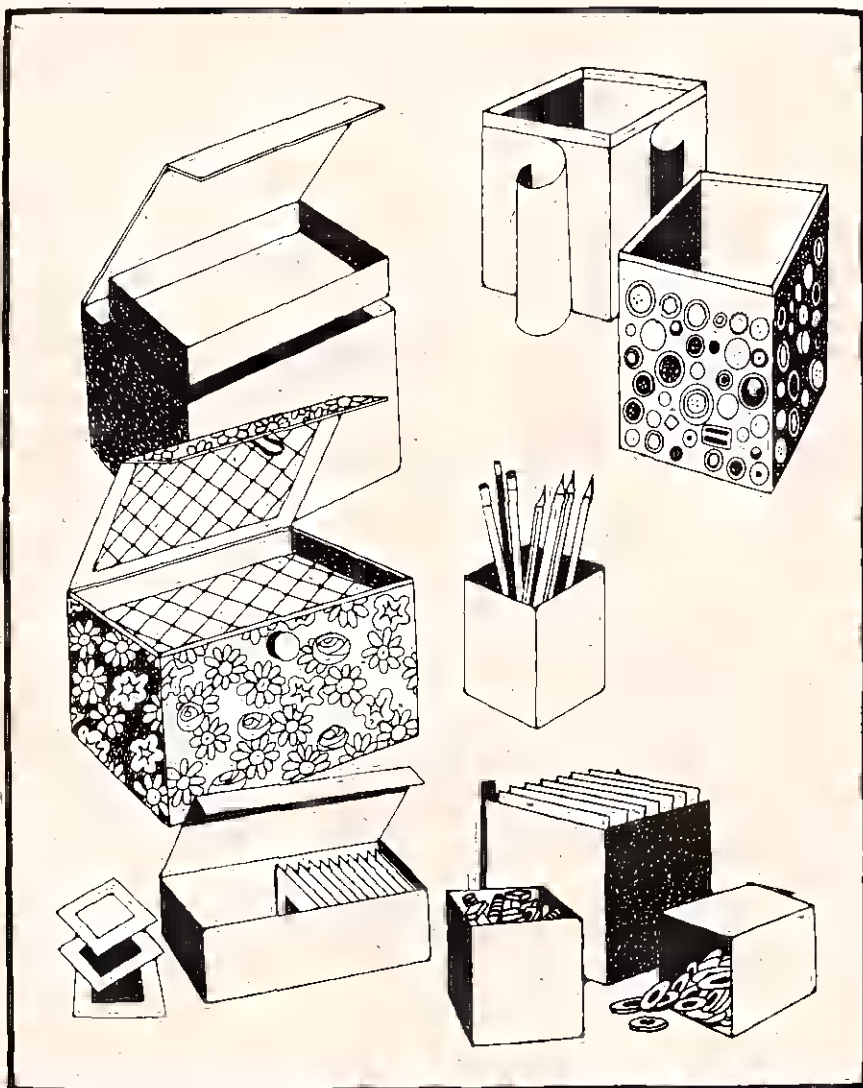
Recipe File, Slide or Snapshot File: Use a quart carton for 3 x 5 cards or 2 x 2 slides. Use basic sewing box instructions. A half-gallon carton makes an interesting, handy file for snapshots.



DECORATE WITH CANDLES

Cut two sides of a gallon carton in any kind of decorative pattern retaining the corner. Cut out the bottom. Decorate with ribbon, sequins, beads, glitter. They can be folded flat for storage.

Make two identical reflectors. Finish the backs and stand corner to corner. Place four candles in the openings for a centerpiece. A grouping of different heights of reflectors and candles can add sparkle to any table.



A BRIGHT IDEA

All you need is a half-gallon Pure-Pak carton, a 10" candle, 1½ lbs. of paraffin, 3 trays of ice cubes.

Cut the top from the carton and rinse thoroughly. Crack the ice cubes into medium and large pieces, drain off the water, and return to the freezer. Melt the paraffin in a double boiler. When all the wax is hot, center the candle in the carton and surround it loosely with cracked ice.

Quickly pour all the hot paraffin over the ice.

Let cool for half an hour. Cut the carton down the sides and peel it away.

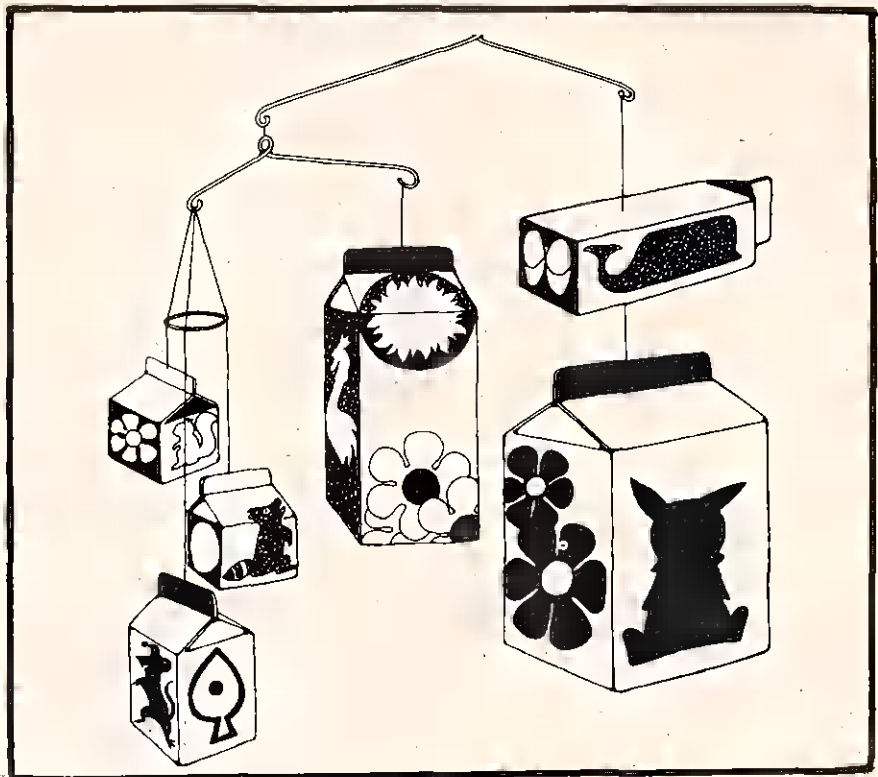
There's your candle ready to decorate for any festive occasion.

A SWINGING IDEA

Mobiles are fun to watch and to make. Even the slightest movement of air keeps them in motion.

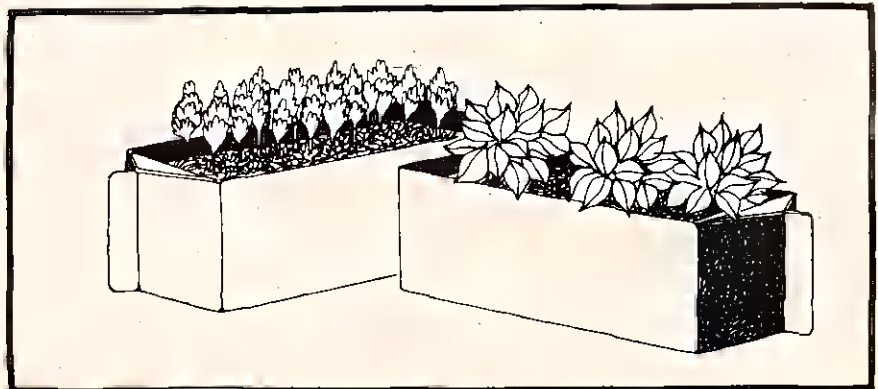
The trick is in the balance. Use a variety of sizes of cartons to form an interesting pattern. Wire coat hangers with ends bent for loops work very well. Support arms can be of any length, and straight, angled or curved. The longest support arm should be at the top. Nylon thread, fishing line or heavy-duty buttonhole or carpet thread can be used for hanging the cartons. Tie each to a support arm, experimenting for placement and balance. Leave enough space between cartons so that they can turn freely without bumping into one another. The number of pieces and the size of the mobile is a personal choice.

For this example, tracings from children's books were made and silhouettes cut out and glued to painted cartons. Self-adhesive decals were added for colour.



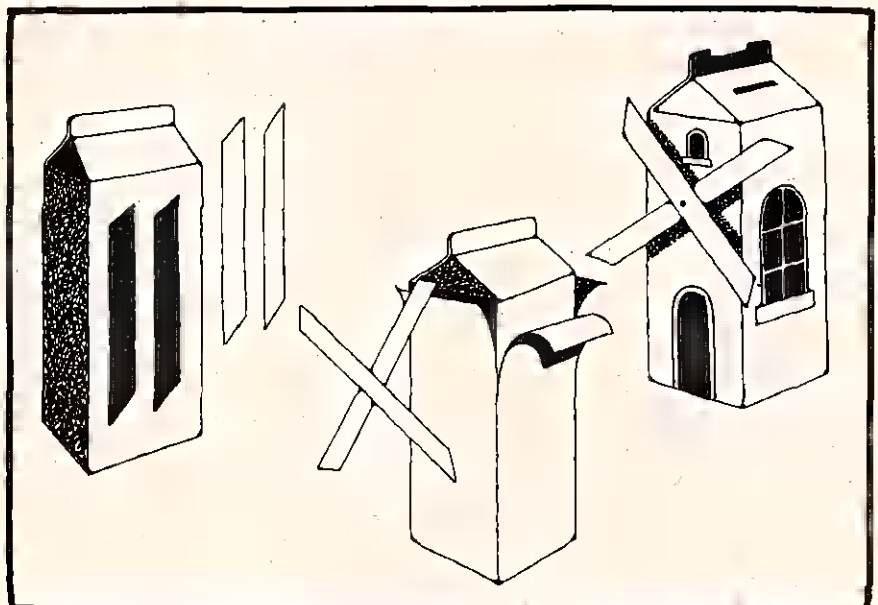
SEED STARTERS

Plastic cartons are ideal for starting seeds. Depending on desired size, reseal the gable, cut off the top of one side of a carton. Punch holes in the bottom for drainage. A seed packet taped to the carton will tell you at a glance what the seedlings will be.



WINDMILL BANK TO SAVE FOR A RAINY DAY

Use a quart carton. Close the gable and staple or seal with tape. Cut a slit in the gable for coins. Spray-paint or cover with self-sticking paper. Cut two 8" strips from another carton. Cross at the centers and attach with a large pin, small flat headed nail or a paper fastener.



THE PLUS FACTOR

by Tom Dodds

One of your duties as a Scout-er is to teach your boys to think under pressure; to react to emergencies in a practical way and to improvise where necessary. Here's a few unique ideas to pass on to them. Or better still, why not present them with the problems and see how they would have reacted?

A small boy, licking a two-scoop ice cream cone, accidentally touched the hot metal of a barbecue grill.

At the first shock of searing pain, he plunged his burned finger into the ice cream.

The youngster got instant relief.

Score one for ice cream as first aid equipment.

Treating a burn with ice cream really shouldn't surprise anybody. People are always thinking of new and different uses for things, many involving safety.

In California, a disabled car was in a risky position parked on the

shoulder of a road, but not for long. The driver, a young woman, recognized what was wrong when she looked under the hood — the fan belt was broken.

She was just as resourceful as she was knowledgeable. She fashioned a makeshift belt with her panty hose, and it worked long enough to get her to the next service station.

A coconut saved the life of eight-year-old Peter Gordon Watts. The boy fell off a boat into the Pacific Ocean in the Palau Islands area. Islanders put to sea and searched for 15 hours before they finally found young Watts, alive and clinging to a large unhusked coconut that he had found floating.

In Cleveland National Forest in Southern California 1,500 goats are firefighters. The goats chew their way along firebreaks in an experimental program to cut down flame-prone wild grass. Officials say goats have worked out well in similar projects in other states.

Take a bag of cat litter, a block of plastic foam and a box of baking soda. These three diverse items can all be put to work for your safety.

Cat litter: Some drivers carry a bag of cat litter in their car trunks. The gritty litter can be used to give a car increased traction in snow or on ice. It's more easily obtainable than ashes or sand and it's conveniently packaged.

A block of plastic foam is a good place for do-it-yourselfers and hobbyists to store single edge razor blades safely, by sticking the sharp edge into the material.

Baking soda is most effective (and handy) in combating a grease fire in your kitchen. Water should never be used as it may spread the fire rather than extinguish it.

Sometimes, turnabout's safe play.

Here are some things that have safety applications in addition to

their usual functions.

You usually think of a carpet as something to walk on, but a small piece of carpet may also help your car walk out of ice or snow when placed in front of a spinning wheel.

Those who say a necktie is impractical and useless may be surprised to learn that it makes an effective bandage when tied around a wound to stem the flow of blood.

Rolled-up newspapers make a good makeshift splint to immobilize a broken bone and prevent further injury.

A flat door can be used as a backboard to keep the spine aligned after a diving accident. The injured person is carefully strapped onto the door so that his spine and neck cannot move.

A ladder is normally used for going up and down, but for a person who has fallen through the ice on a frozen pond, it's great for getting out. Rescuers can stay back from the dangerous ice and reach out to the person in trouble with the ladder. The ladder will distribute the victim's weight.

Meat tenderizer is excellent first aid for bee stings. Just make a paste with water (a quarter-teaspoon of tenderizer and a teaspoonful of water) and apply.

A wall or show window makes a good place to check headlights and directional signals to see that they are on and functioning properly.

A shovel can be used as a skid to move loads without lifting or carrying, lessening the risk of back injury.

Clothespins can contribute to safety in traffic. Toll tickets, written directions and instructions, some kinds of identification can be clipped to the sun visor, eliminating the need to divert attention from driving while searching for such items.

A brick makes a good wheel



Reprinted from FAMILY SAFETY, a publication of the U. S. National Safety Council

chock to prevent your car from moving, when used along with the hand brake, while you're changing a tire.

Ice cubes are effective first aid for a bruise. And cold water is a good pain reliever and first aid for a burn, when the affected area is immersed in the water.

A beanbag ashtray makes an excellent coin holder for the driver who must pass through several toll gates. This eliminates fumbling through pockets, looking for coins, and risking loss of control of the car.

Spare tire, ice chest with clamp-on lid, gallon thermos jug — all are good emergency life preservers. A person in trouble in the water can stay afloat with one of these until help arrives.

Soap can be used to safely check a suspected gas leak. Soap and water, when mixed to the proper consistency and applied with a brush to a gas pipe joint where there's a suspected leak, serves as a detector. Bubble formation indicates a leak. Soap also makes a good lubricant to use in loosening and freeing a stuck finger.

A dime (or other coin if it's more suitable) makes a safe screwdriver for something small that has to be held in the palm of the hand to be worked on. A conventional screwdriver might slip and gouge the hand.

A car, incidentally, can be a safety haven. It's the safest place to be if you're caught out in an electrical storm.

All kinds of things have safety applications. Only a few have been mentioned here. Can you add to the list? Have you found a use for an old sock, a yardstick, or an empty milk carton that does something for your safety or somebody else's?

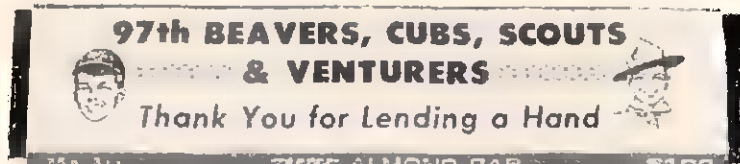
If it really works it's worth passing on. The life you save might be anybody's.



NEED FUNDS?

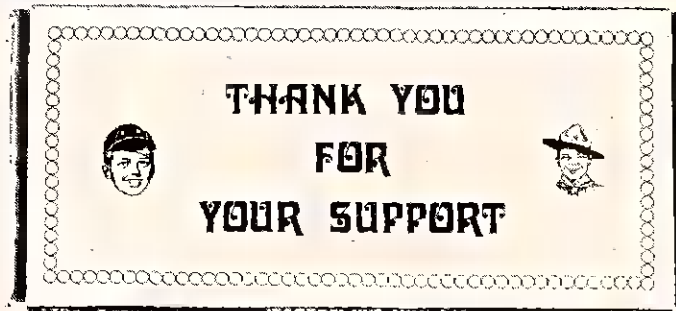
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\$1.00 Nut, Milk or Almond Bars [3 oz.]

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ORGANIZATION _____

SIGNATURE _____ TITLE _____

ORDER DATE _____ [Allow 2-3 weeks for Personalized Bars] DATE REQUIRED _____

☐ Standard Wrapper ☐ Personalized (Attach Design)

☐ Send Fund Raising Brochure

LEADERSHIP

THE ADVISOR AND THE COMPANY

PART 2



14

In Part Two of our series on leadership we are going to take a look at how an advisor can ensure successful 'self-directing', but must take some risks to do so. Before you start, it may help to review Part One which appeared in the November issue of **The Leader**.

Ensuring Success

To operate successfully, the Venturers of a *self-directing* company must first be able to agree on what they want to do; which project or activity they want to undertake. Next, they must realize nothing will happen unless they do something about it themselves. Also, they must have, or be able to get, whatever *information, equipment and skills* needed to carry the project out. Another requirement is a strong incentive to keep them together while they carry it out.

If all these conditions are met, the activity or project stands a chance of success, but if any one of these conditions is not satisfied, the project will probably fail.

To ensure success, the Venturer advisor must be able to create conditions favourable for success without interfering with the independence of the company by making decisions for them, or doing things for them which they could do, or could learn to do for themselves if they were keen enough.

The Venturer advisor starts by stimulating them to discuss their needs and how they can meet them and

by deciding to undertake one or more specific projects. If they need it, he will provide them with information, particularly on how other companies tackled similar projects. He will help them to analyze any problems they meet in the course of the project. He will help them to obtain any assistance or advice they need—in addition to that which they can provide for themselves.

In practice, the Venturer advisor will do all this by asking questions rather than by stating his own opinions. Also, he will avoid asking leading questions—questions which suggest particular answers. He may ask the questions to bring out into the open any hidden disagreement he thinks may exist within the company, or to make sure the Venturers are basing their thinking on facts rather than assumption or to draw attention to some relevant fact that they have overlooked.

Being Neutral

This makes it sound as if the Venturer advisor acts as an impartial chairman or anchor man, but this is not so. A Venturer advisor is not a Venturer and should not try to act like one. He plays a neutral role and avoids putting forth his own views. If he is asked to give his opinion, he states the problem by restating the arguments for and against each of the alternative ideas and adds any further points he feels should be considered.

Much will depend on the Venturer advisor's skill

in framing and asking questions in an acceptable way and on his sensitivity to the feelings, attitudes and relationships of the company members.

Some Risks and a Dilemma

Helping young people to think and decide responsibly in relation to needs and objectives they define for themselves helps them to mature. But, however skillful the Venturer advisor, what does he do if the Venturers arrive at decisions with which he disagrees?

First, we must recognize that this is a risk which the Venturer advisor, using the non-directive approach, must accept. If it is any consolation, we can say that the more skillful he is, the less the risk! But saying this doesn't eliminate the risk which he must always face.

If the group makes a decision with which the Venturer advisor is unhappy, he says so and explains why. But, at the same time he freely accepts the rights of the members of the company to decide for themselves. He disassociates himself from the decision, rather than from the members of the company, and shows, at the same time that he is prepared to stand by them and help them where he can when things go wrong.

If he is right in thinking that they have made a bad decision, results will prove him right and he can then help the Venturers learn from their experience and is a valuable function for the Venturer advisor to perform.

This may be the council of perfection, for a Venturer will find it hard to let the company make a bad decision leading to a dismal failure. The truth is that every Venturer advisor is faced with a dilemma. The more immature the Venturers are, the more they need opportunities to discuss and decide amongst themselves things which matter to them. But the more immature they are, the more likely they are to make a bad decision.

In the final analysis the Venturer advisor must accept responsibility for the welfare of those with whom he is working and he cannot, in all consciousness, let them come to any real harm.

Leadership and the Company Executive

Unfortunately the Venturer advisor cannot really resolve the dilemma by limiting the responsibility of the company to things which do not matter, because

by doing so he deprives the Venturers of the kind of responsibility which helps them to mature.

Some Venturer advisors have tried to resolve their dilemma by delegating a good measure of responsibility to the company executive which has been elected by the Venturers themselves. This is a step in the right direction as long as the members of the executive are prepared to accept the responsibility and a Venturer advisor can give them the right sort of backing.

But, if the Venturer advisor is content with an elected executive of this sort, what of the rest of the company? How does it help them to mature? In most cases all that has happened from their point of view is that the decision making is now done by an elected executive rather than by the Venturer advisor. As for them, they are still at the receiving end with the decisions being made for them.

Another disadvantage is that the Venturer advisor tends to spend more time with the company executive, which invariably includes the more mature and experienced members, and less time with the rest of the company, who are usually less mature and less experienced and consequently, in greater need than the company executive for opportunities to develop themselves by thinking for themselves. How can a Venturer advisor provide some non-directive stimuli to every member of the company?

The answer is found in the fact that within the company there are, or should be, several smaller interest groups and the Venturer advisor's work with these 'ad hoc' groups is just as important as his work with the company executive. Indeed, there are strong arguments in favour of him concentrating a good deal of his attention on these groups because these are where all of his members can get good training and learn to reach responsible decisions among themselves. And, to be practical, a bad decision made by small interest groups will be much more limited in its effect. The reputation of the company as a whole is not at risk.

In the final part of this series, we will look at how an advisor encourages self-government in the company and some of the characteristics of self-governing companies.

PROVINCIAL
BADGES
DISTRICT
BADGES
CAMPOREE
CRESTS
EVENT
BADGES
FREE DESIGNS
AND PRODUCTION
SAMPLES
TOURIST AND
NOVELTY BADGES
IN STOCK



HIGH QUALITY
SWISS
EMBROIDERED
CRESTS,
BADGES
AND EMBLEMS

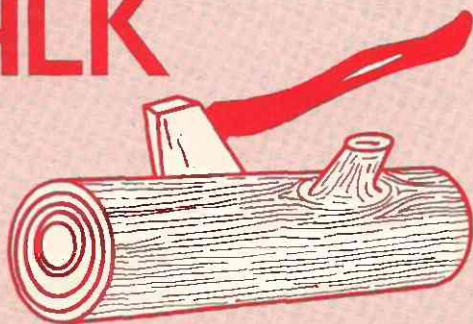


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company
L I M I T E D

TRAINING TALK



by Reg Roberts

With the festive season fast approaching, my thoughts like many other people's I'm sure are often about the true meaning of Christmas. In a world where commercial messages flow out of every radio and television set, extolling the virtues of smelling good this Christmas, or looking fashionable in some new winter clothing, it's difficult to remember that "good will towards all men", is really what it's all about.

It's discouraging to try to practise goodwill and indeed try to encourage others to do so when all around us are many examples of quite the opposite. But for trainers of adults who will in turn train boys, "goodwill towards all men" is still an important part of any training event that takes place in Canadian Scouting.

In training circles both in and out of Scouting the term "human relations" training has been used quite often and for some people it is a term that conjures up many different interpretations.

The participants at the 1975 Conference on Adult Leader Training, looked at the term, at the place of this type of training and defined it as "people working with people", and that's what we have been doing in Scouting since the very beginning.

Another term some of you will be familiar with is "brotherhood." At one time it was used whenever referring to Scouting; as in the "World Brotherhood of Scouting." While the term may not be used as often today, it is still an important one in thinking about this tremendous worldwide organization to which we all belong.

Brotherhood; people working with people; and goodwill towards all men, all seem to fit together. It's unfortunate that some people take out these good feelings and show them off only at this time of the year, but for those of us involved in training, happily we have many more opportunities to extend our goodwill, to practise brotherhood and to work with people.

Some of the ways we can improve our ability to work with people may seem very simple when written. But when put into practice they can make an ordinary meeting, Scouter gathering or training event a warm, positive and enjoyable learning experience.

The introductory interview is very often the first exposure any new leader has of what Scouting is all about and can be a major factor in how the new person sees the organization and relates to it.

If it is conducted in haste and in an offhand way, the chances are that the organization will be seen as one in a hurry to go nowhere and one that is not terribly concerned about helping a new person become acquainted and settled into the movement in a comfortable manner.

If, on the other hand, the interview is conducted in a warm and friendly way, with full explanations and time spent to answer questions and resolve doubts, the new leader will probably see Scouting as a place where he or she is a name and a person and not just another body brought in to do a job.

Training courses provide more opportunities to show our regard for people and may begin with such simple procedures as having the new people met and greeted by name at the door. The offering of a cup of coffee and the introduction to some other people does much to make them feel at home and a little less alone in this strange new situation.

For quite a few people, particularly those who have been away from school for some years, the prospect of getting involved in a training event can be a little scary. Questions like; "How dumb will I appear to others?" or, "Will I be expected to perform some task that I'm not familiar with?" are bound to go through the mind of those attending a course for the first time.

It's important then for trainers to be aware of these feelings and try to deal with them before the event if possible but certainly as soon as the course begins.

It's also important to provide opportunities for new people to achieve something early on in the course. This not only begins to build confidence in their own mind but also gives others a chance to see them as a person of worth.

Knowing all the participants attending a Scouting function is a good way to begin building an appropriate atmosphere for whatever is to follow. Most of our adult gatherings are not that large and so knowing such things as their names and the groups to which they belong, may be accomplished without too much effort.

Talking to the participants about their interest, hobbies and concerns will soon put you in touch with things they care about and things they worry about. This kind of knowledge will help you in future dealings with them. But the simple act of showing interest in each person does much to set them at ease.

Listening to the ideas of others is another way of not only getting to know them but also of discovering new ways of doing things that can be beneficial to you and the organization.

People work better if they have an opportunity to participate in the planning of the task in which they are going to be involved. With this in mind, training sessions become simplified when those taking part have an opportunity to set out their areas of concern or interest, have them noted and then work towards having them resolved.

I recognize that in setting up a training event, Scouter club agenda or conference program certain things are seen by the trainees or conference staff as important points to accomplish. But the participants who also have reasons for attending will be more inclined to get involved if they know that their concerns also have a high priority and will be recognized. It's all part of "people working with people."

As an organization moves along, changes inevitably occur and, for the most part, change of any kind causes difficulty for some people. It usually means we have to begin to do something differently than

we have been doing, and it takes time to adjust.

Informing people well in advance of change allows time to get used to the idea and makes accepting changes easier to handle. As mentioned earlier, having an opportunity to help plan the change is another way to paving the way for acceptance.

People generally don't like to be pushed into something; so suggestions are much easier to put across than directives or commands. It's also important in building relationships between participants and trainers to show that the trainers are also human.

A sense of humour, an ability to show understanding, a readiness to repeat things until it's clear to all participants, and the honesty to admit when you make mistakes, are all helpful behaviours in relating to others.

Being a leader in a section and working with boys or being a trainer who works with adults, means that you are looked upon as having some particular ability, some special skills or some specialized knowledge which I as a learner can benefit from.

It's important then for leaders of boys or trainers in adult situations to set the style in the most appropriate way. The behaviour modelled is likely to be that which is copied. And good or bad, that's how it will be judged. Whatever you do—do so in the knowledge that many will follow that example.

Setting proper goals, goals which are realistic and achievable and helping people reach them is vital. Showing confidence in what you do and in the actions of the participants will help them approach future tasks with confidence.



It's important to explain the 'why' of things occurring in the organization. It isn't enough to say "It's in the book; so just do it that way" or "I have my job to do and I'm telling you that's the way it is." People do a better job and are happier when they know the 'why' of a procedure.

"Good will towards all men" also takes on a tangible meaning when credit is given to people for a job well done. You know people who have been active in Scouting for many years and enjoy being a part of the organization. But for some reason or another, no one ever gets around to saying how important the job they do is, or how well they performed a certain project. Honest praise for accomplishment should be sincerely offered *and often*.

By the same token some people do the "wrong" things over and over again simply because no one ever told them it was wrong, or inappropriate. It's my feeling that errors should be corrected in a constructive way whenever possible. That too, is a part of "people working with people."

I mentioned at the outset that trainers of adults in Scouting have a special responsibility, because, what they have to share with participants will hopefully be passed along by those participants to the boys in their sections.

I hope many section leaders read these pages and recognize that they too have the same opportunities in building good fellowship and sound relationships with the members of their sections and groups.

Keeping an ear open for complaints and then trying to find ways to settle them and prevent a re-occurrence shows concern for everyone's welfare.

Letting people know what is expected of them and springing as few uncomfortable surprises as possible will help keep the comfort level high for all concerned.

Looking for unusual behaviour and trying to search out the reasons behind it will let people know that you really do care what is happening to them and that they can look to you for help and guidance when they need it.

"People working with people," is something I said we have been doing since the beginning of Scouting. Well, it certainly is something that is embodied in the Aim of Scouting, and it is reflected in the principles by which we operate.

How well we are doing is something you must judge. For me, it's useful to look periodically at whether I am doing the best job I can in helping people work together with people and if not what I can do to improve.

I've suggested some ways of doing that and I'm sure you have many ideas of your own. As trainers it's important that we all look at the ways we practise brotherhood and of how we help people work together with people. Perhaps in looking we may find more ways of showing our "good will towards all men", and one day of helping to find a truly lasting, "peace on earth."

pat-sat

by Bob Butcher

As we bring this Diamond Jubilee year of Cubbing to a close there are still some items left in that file which I want to share with you.

The Kempenfelt District in Ontario held a special service to celebrate the Jubilee and part of that service involved a candle lighting ceremony. On an enormous cake there were six large candles. Six boys were chosen to come forward and light one at a time. The first candle was lit in honour of Lord Baden-Powell, the second in honour of the newest pack in the district, the third for the oldest pack in the district, the fourth in honour of all the group committees and Cub mothers, the fifth for all boys who are Cubs in 1976 and the sixth in honour of the Anniversary. This kind of approach could probably be applied to other celebrations.

Now that the Jubilee is drawing to a close are your boys looking forward to what Cubbing will be like in another 60 years? Here are some "Cub's eye views" of what to expect.

"Sixty years from now we mite not even have gas stoves gas lights. We will run out of gas, but if theres a chance they will be better off or it mite chang to 60 years back."

"We mite not even have real camp outs. It mite be just a vew and thay think its coping yes things will chang."

"A mishen to set up chairs and flags. We could fly to cubs and on hikes. Put on a jet pack and shoot to cubs. Sit in the air in sted of the ground. Flout in sted of walking."

"There will be automatic tents. There will be Robot Inspection taker's for leaders."

"In sixty years from now there are going to have a machine for a leder."



The Barrie Examiner

18



Our thanks go out to **Faye Semple** of the 2nd Grand Lake Beaver Colony in **Enfield, Nova Scotia** for sharing the activities of their colony. In May of this year, Faye and the other colony leaders took their Beavers on a fishing trip. Each boy was accompanied by at least one adult and some boys brought both parents, brothers and sisters.

The Dartmouth Lakes are stocked by Environment Canada and the one they visited had been stocked only weeks before. The boys were eager and the leaders optimistic.

They had just arrived when a

piercing scream was heard.

Assuming someone had fallen in, the leaders hastened over to the spot where the scream came from, only to discover that a 6-year-old had caught a nice little trout.

Ironically, only two adults caught anything. One mother caught a three-inch minnow to everyone's delight. The boys had much better luck pulling in 10 to 11-inch trout. Now they can hardly wait to do it again.

The leaders also took their Beavers on a tour of the airport. They were taken on a D.C.-8 that was being prepared for a Bermuda flight. The boys loved visiting the cockpit and they also enjoyed watching the luggage being loaded.

Faye attributes the ability to carry out such outings to the **fantastic** parent support they have received on all of their activities. Usually there are more than enough parents to help out and too many cars.

Because of the large number of Beavers in the colony and the large number of boys who want to join, plans were made to form the boys into two colonies this fall. Keep up the good work Faye, Rick, Jim and Marlene!

Thanks to the **Calgary Region** for sharing this idea that appeared in their bulletin under the heading "Snow Detectives."

Winter is a good time to show your Beavers how to be snow detectives. The objective is to learn to observe nature's clues. Beavers can start by studying tracks left by their own snow boots. Have the Beavers walk across a snowy area and try to identify the boot-wearers. Do they notice the distinctive treads, walking peculiarities, sizes and shapes, depth of tracks (indicating weight of boot wearers, etc.)?

Now why not look for other tracks that might be about in the snow?



SCOUT-GUIDE WEEK

Thanks-
for helping us grow

by Robert E. Milks

Scout-Guide Week

February 20-27, 1977, is Scout-Guide Week in Canada. Scout-Guide Week is a time for us to pause to remember Lord and Lady Baden-Powell, both of whom had their birthday on February 22. To Scouts and Guides the date is a memorial to the late Chief Scout of the World and a day on which to honour the Chief Guide of the World—two people whose lives have touched millions of people throughout the world.

Scout-Guide Week has also been a time for us to say to people—"Look! We're here! We're alive and well even though early nights and cold weather have made us invisible!"

This year we are hoping that we can make it something more—make it a time to say "Thanks."

Thanks—for helping us grow!

This is the theme for Scout-Guide Week, 1977. Why this theme? Our previous theme was "Half-a-million strong." There are indications that we now could say **more than** "Half-a-million" strong.

We are growing in numbers.

But, equally as important is the factor that our members are growing—growing mentally, physically, socially and spiritually because of the programs provided by their Scouters and Guiders.

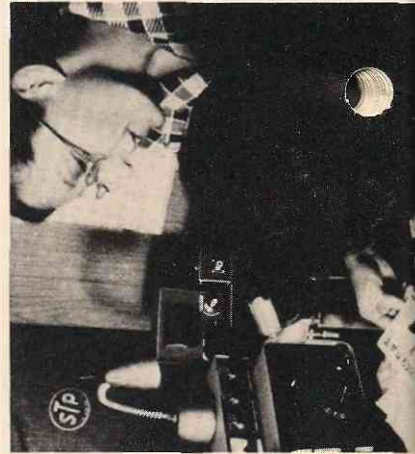
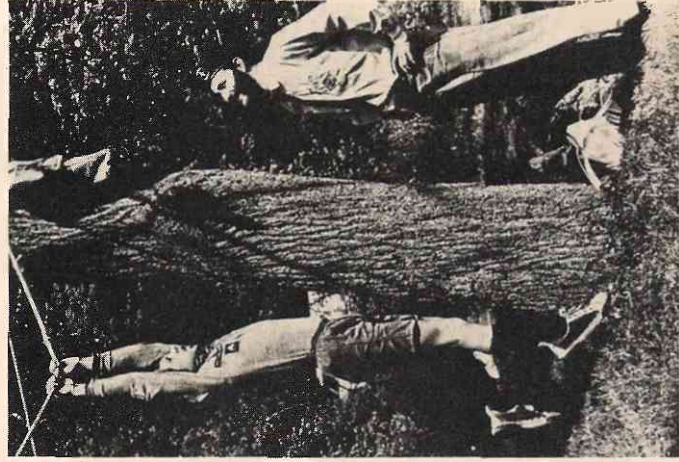
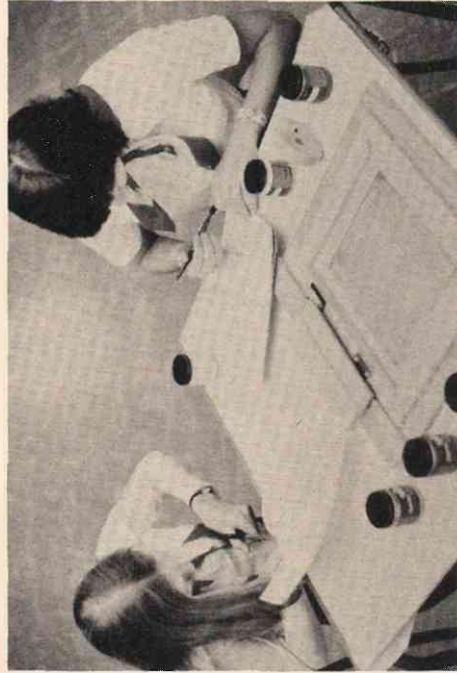
We believe that the time has come to say "Thanks" to all people in our community who have helped us grow.

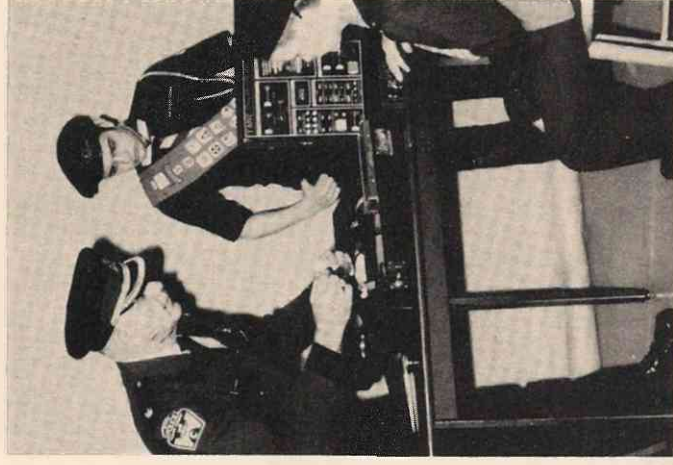
Thanks—To Whom? By Whom?

"Thanks—for helping us grow!" conjures up a dream—a dream that could be a reality. Consider Scout-Guide Week, 1977! Wrap the theme around it! Think about what could happen if we all took time to say "Thanks" or to express our thanks through action. Imagine what would happen if:

- Our Scouts and Guides and their parents expressed their thanks to the Scouters and Guiders—not just with a cheery smile and warm words but in a positive way such as baby sitting while the leader and spouse had a night out!
- Scouts and Guides invited their parents to a special night and said 'thanks' with a personally made gift or card.
- Scouters and Guiders and all members of their sections invited, to a party, all the people who had helped them in the past year—perhaps a birthday party on February 22 and served them refreshments and entertained them with skits and songs.
- Scouters, Guiders and committee members invited the sponsors and/or those who make the halls available, to a meeting, showing them how much they contribute to the program. A practical 'thanks' could be a good turn or even an I.O.U. due in the spring for a clean-up of the grounds.

Thanks-
for helping us grow





Scout - Guide Week

February 20-27, 1977

- We moved into shopping centres and malls and served coffee to the people in our community or helped people carry parcels to their cars and thanked them for their support.
- If every member of Scouting and Guiding personally said 'thanks' to five, ten or more people. That shouldn't be a dream! Let's make it a reality.

Start Now

Don't leave it until February to start planning how you and your Scouts and Guides are going to say thanks to your community—your parents—your sponsors or the people who supply you with a meeting hall.

The following list is only given to generate ideas. Build on it. Find the approach that feels best for your operation.

Scouters and Guiders, consult with the members of your pack, troop, company or crew. Toss some ideas out to them and get them to offer their ideas. Make it a buzz group—don't reject any ideas offhand, record them, let them piggyback on other ideas. You can evaluate all ideas later. Who knows? The best idea might be a combination of two or three ideas that, at first, seemed ridiculous.

- Hold a birthday party in the local shopping centre—share with shoppers. Thank them for support.
- Good turns in the community—i.e. snow shovelling for senior citizens.
- Offer babysitting service to shoppers.
- Present a "thanks" certificate to the various people who have helped you over the past year.
- Hold a winter carnival for children in your neighbourhood.
- Hold a special night for parents—"thank" them for their support.
- Visit the mayor or reeve—present a special certificate of "thanks".
- Hold a mass demonstration* with other groups with placards—each thanking some group for their support—e.g. thanks for parks we use in camping.
- Visit service clubs—arranged in advance. 'Thank' them for support.
- Display Scout-Guide Week posters in as many locations as possible.

In each case uniforms should be worn so that Scouts and Guides are seen as the ones who are saying thanks.

*get necessary permits.

Local Public Relations

The Scout-Guide P.R. Kit features the "Thanks—for helping us grow!" theme. In it are national news stories, fillers, radio and T.V. spots and repro sheets. Get our message of "thanks" out through the media.

Summary

Scouting and Guiding have much to be thankful for. Seventy years ago in 1907 Lord Baden-Powell took 20 boys to a camp on Brownsea Island. In 1977, the organizations started from that camp have grown to over half-a-million in Canada and over 25 million active members in the world.

This phenomenal growth has only happened because of the support given by millions of people—people who have served as leaders, worked on committees or provided the necessary resources such as meeting halls.

To all of them, and to all of you we say "Thanks!"
THANKS—for helping us grow!

Support Materials

Scouters and Guiders

The 1977 Scout-Guide Week poster has been produced in this issue of the magazine. Additional copies of these posters have been run off and are now available to you through Scout and Guide offices. Place them on bulletin boards, in store windows or any place that people will see them and learn that we are "thanking them for their support."

P.R. Personnel

New P.R. kits have been produced for 1977. Please do not use the 1976 kit or repro sheets! Boy Scouts of Canada has a new logo and this is incorporated in a revised Scout-Guide Week logo. Copies of the 1977 P.R. Kits are available from Scout and Guide offices. This year, think in terms of "market area." Meet with other P.R. personnel in Scouting and Guiding in that market area and plan a coordinated approach to all media in the market area.

Scout - Guide Week
February 20-27, 1977

We have just received a welcome invitation to visit the Cub Scout leaders of Cardiff at their annual get-together in November and are under orders from Ron Burden, their commissioner, an old and valued friend, to be ready to introduce a few 'new' ideas into the program.

His invitation happened to coincide with an offer from Dave Siddons of an unspecified number of plastic lemons, while from Katrina's dad (our neighbour) came an unexpected windfall in the shape of a dirty great box of apple fritter cartons in the flat condition, the processed food people having decided to discontinue the line.

Anyhow, to cut a long story short, we have decided that, come November, Ron Burden's Cub Scouters shall add another wing to Cardiff castle by turning the cartons into bricks, and then, having built a new keep or an extension to the battlements, shall knock it down again with lemon-coloured projectiles, fired from the hip by a new type of fire-arm which we just invented. (See diagram.)

It was while we were working on this project that a rather uppety acquaintance of ours, the wife of a local farmer, called to see the lady of the house. She took one look at what we were doing as she passed through the workshop and said 'Little things please little minds.' Quick as a flash (twenty minutes later) the perfect riposte sprang to our lips. **'So do tatty old cliches.'**

But that's the story of our life. We always arrive at the station just as the train is disappearing round a distant bend.



By John Sweet

Pepigrams

- Too often the genius of youth comes to an early closing. Through Scouting we can provide a carry-over into manhood by making the years of boyhood unforgettable.

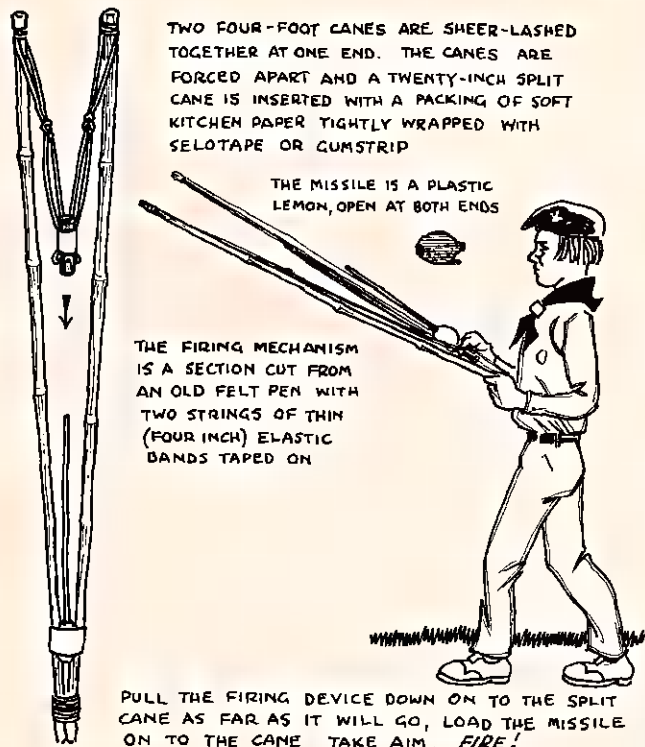
- Nothing succeeds like success. That's why lost causes are necessary for the survival of the human spirit.

- For some of us, those lines of Kipling's beginning 'Who hath smelt woodsmoke by moonlight' express something about Scouting that would otherwise be inexpressible. For others they are a nauseous gobbet of sentimentality.

- Scouting succeeds with each succeeding generation of boys because it is the nearest thing they can find to their dream of what life **could** be if only adults would let it. John Thurman's classic phrase 'legalized mischief' has a lot in it. Perhaps the most significant truth that emerged from the history of Scouting's earliest days was that boys thought that, **because they were Scouts**, they were free to trespass on other people's property and to do things ordinary boys weren't allowed to do.

Scouters learn more about the climate of opinion in the troop by keeping their ears to the ground than by formal consultation with their patrol leaders. It is all a matter of 'reading the vibes.' Do not, however, be too ready to jump to conclusions. Keep listening—not just with your ears, either—and *then* consult your advisers.

Back to the troop room and the stark realities of the Scout life. Call up your patrol leaders, hand to each, three four-foot garden canes, tell them to create a yawning chasm six feet across with chairs or forms and then throw a bridge across it using the canes and (literally) nothing else.





"It says 'Finally raise your tetrahedron by means of a luff tackle, mounted to advantage, until the true line of the falls bisects the angle between your imaginary datum line and the anticipated coordinate on the auxiliary hawser at maximum tension, after which is a simple matter . . .'"

For positively the last time in this life, may we remind you that when setting up one of those camp geysers which deliver hot water in direct proportion to the amount of cold water you feed into them, it is quite unnecessary, a sheer waste of time and a deliberate spit in the eye for people like Archimedes and the rest of us who did O-level physics, to equip your cistern with a long feeder pipe so that cold water goes directly to the bottom. This is by no means the first time we have drawn your attention to this matter and it really is **too** much. What is the good of us postulating 'Laws of Nature' especially for your benefit if you persist in ignoring them? The whole point of the litre-for-litre hot water system is that it works of its own accord. If you don't believe us, fill a large jug with very hot water—slightly hotter than you can bear—and stick the index finger of your left hand into it while you pour half a litre or so of cold water into the other side of the jug. You will find that the agony you are suffering abates not one jot. The temperature of the water near the surface will change not at all. We ourselves have got a slightly scalded fingertip to prove it, but don't let that convince you. Try it yourself.

A Scouter told us the other day that if his troop reverted to open fire cooking in camp they would never be able to find time for all the interesting, exciting, adventurous things they do. Such as what? Such as canoeing, sailing, swimming, pioneering, orienteering, forestry, mountaineering, badge work, day hiking and all that.

Sounds reasonable.

How much canoeing, sailing, swimming, pioneering, orienteering, forestry, mountaineering, badge work, day hiking, etc. did your lot do in camp this year?

And here are a few more random suggestions for your p.l.s council, none of them exactly 'new' but you never know: they may come up fresh as daisies for your boys.

Fill a tumbler to the brim with water, cover it with a post card, then turn it upside down and watch what happens. (Note: It will add greatly to the interest of this little experiment if you sit yourself in a chair and allow it to be carried out immediately above your head.)

Tie a clean handkerchief to the back leg of a chair with an overhand knot and invite anyone present to sit in the chair and untie it with his teeth without allowing any part of his person to touch the floor.

Charge a sheet of brown paper with static electricity by heating it and rubbing it vigorously with a clothes brush. Demonstrate its power by sticking it on the wall or by scattering scraps of newspaper a few inches above them.

Borrow a set of handbells—and have fun.

Provide chalk, drawing pins and thin twine and see which member of the council can draw a perfect ellipse on the floor, measuring exactly one metre on its long axis.

Use the council as guinea pigs to try out a series of partner contests and small group activities which might (or might not) be considered suitable for inclusion in the program of next week's troop meeting.

It says in our BOY'S BUMPER BOOK OF THINGS TO MAKE AND DO, published about the turn of the century, that the longest recorded distance covered by a home-made telephone without the use of electronics is just short of one quarter of a mile. By our reckoning that's about four times the distance ever covered by one of these cream-carton-and-trouser-button telephones. You may think it worth your while to offer it as a challenge to your minions. You never know—they might even get themselves into 'The Guinness Book of Records.'

All we can do is to pass on the old (1905) formula and leave it to you to carry out research.

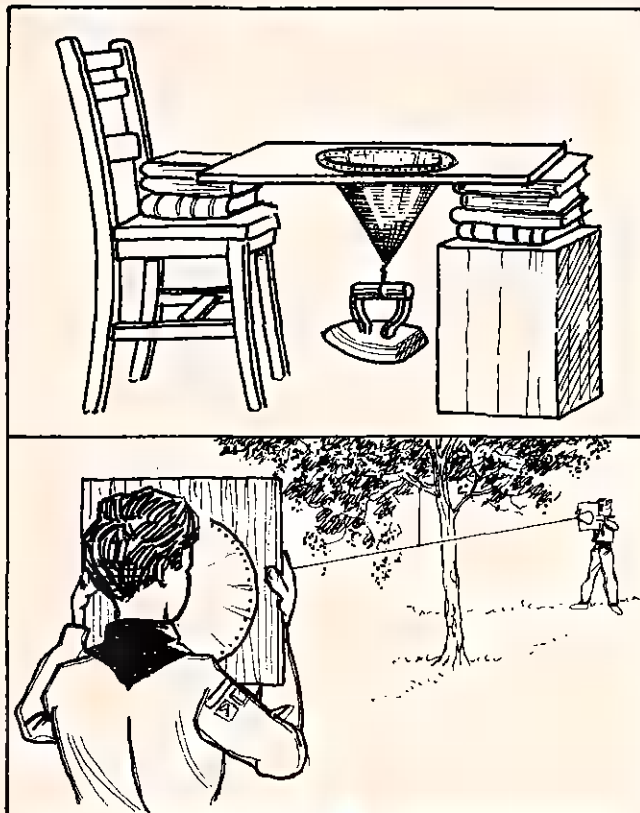
"Take two fresh beef bladders. Blow them up hard, secure the necks with string and leave them in the shade to stretch without, however, allowing them to dry out completely. Deflate them, cut off the necks and soak them in warm water until they are pliable.

"Now take two plywood boards measuring about 350 mm square with 200 mm holes in the centre, stretch the bladders evenly over the holes (avoiding wrinkles) and pin them down with rings of thin leather tacked or stapled at intervals of about 12 mm. Trim as necessary. Attach short lengths of fine copper wire to trouser buttons and poke the wires through small holes in the exact centres of the diaphragms you have made. From the ends of the wires suspend weights of about 3 kg and allow them to hang as shown in the diagram until the bladders are hard and dry.

"Now hold your board-and-bladder microphones at some considerable distance apart and join them together by stretching a fine copper wire between them, simply by twisting the ends to the two wires attached to the buttons. The wire should be stretched to the limit, of course, and must be kept clear of the ground, being supported if necessary by loops of string hanging from branches, posts, etc.

"To ring up the other end, simply tap the microphone smartly with a pencil. Speak slowly and distinctly, directly into the microphone."

Fascinating! For ourselves we can hardly wait to read your report (if any). Go on, force yourselves. It is true that when you turn up on troop with a couple of 'fresh beef bladders' in one hand and a coil of copper wire and two trouser buttons in the other, your minions will think that you have at last gone the last few inches round the bend but they've probably been expecting it for some time, so what's the odds?



Have You Noticed

- that no matter how hard you try to ring the changes, it is always the old, worn-out ideas that go down best with the hoi polloi? The prevalence of monkey bridges is just one example—and they **still** can't get'em right.
- that Scout troops who sport a uniform camp dress usually camp better than their more casual neighbours?
- that open fire cooking in camp appears to be making some sort of a come-back in competition with butane, paraffin and other odiferous materials?
- that Scout leaders who must undergo 'obligatory' training are never very keen to sign on for 'optional' courses?
- that because of the phasing out of campfire singing, we are beginning to forget the words of even the most familiar songs, e.g. 'Green Grow the Rushes, Ho' and 'When I First Came to This Land'?
- that Cubs will still listen enrapt to a story that is being read to them by someone they know?
- that ex-Cubs are much easier to find among one's circle of acquaintance than ex-Scouts?
- that the fathers of Scouts make excellent assistant Scout leaders but rarely aspire to Higher Things?

This next bit might already be too late for many readers, but anyone who plans to build a Monkey Bridge in the near future would be well advised to read it.

Not that it matters if your bridges collapse while no one from outside the Movement is looking, but we do draw the line at making a public laughing stock of ourselves if it can possibly be avoided. After all, there are lots of TV comics who have been specially trained to do that sort of thing. Why should we do their work for them?

Four principles, then to be borne in mind:

P.1: Crossing a Monkey Bridge is really an 'assisted balancing act.' The bridge must be designed to give the user a sporting chance to maintain his equilibrium.

P.2: All main ropes—**hand as well as foot**—must be tackle strained. If no blocks are available, use the Harvester's Hitch. If you don't know the Harvester's Hitch, learn it. If you can't be bothered to learn it, you have no right to be trying to build a bridge in the first place.

P.3: The hand ropes should be at least shoulder high or higher, so that if the user does go off balance he will tend to pull **down** on the hand rope instead of pressing **outwards** (which is the cause of most accidents).

P.4: People who regard pioneering as an outdated and outmoded activity, fit only for small boys and extremist members of the Lunatic Fringe, should leave it severely alone. On no account should they attempt to build bridges for other people to cross—least of all when lots of other people (e.g. television viewers) are looking.

Returning to the subject of the 1905 telephone, it occurs to us that if you support your wire with loops of string, as recommended by our Bumper Book, the string will absorb the vibrations and defeat the object of the exercise, especially if you use soft stuff. Would it help to use nylon? Or perhaps you could improvise insulating bobbins with plastic?

Another idea would be to pass the string through plastic bottles filled with water. Everybody knows that sound waves travel much further through water than through air. Would it help? Probably not—but we must remind you that the word 'probably' has no meaning in scientific research.



'It's my patent fire-by-friction set. Saves carrying matches.'

ADVICE TO CUB LEADERS

Bob Butcher

One of the purposes of Wolf Cub articles and columns in **The Leader** is to share ideas and advice among leaders. In this article I want to share some suggestions arising from two different sources. The first section entitled "BOYS" was assembled from material sent in to us from **Michael Burdo** of Pointe Claire, Quebec. Thanks go out to Michael for his contribution with hopes that others will follow his lead.

The second section entitled "PARENTS" is reprinted from the Sarnia, Ont. District's Scouting bulletin "The Pathfinder". It appeared in a 1975 issue but was published some 30 years before, under the pen name of "Mao", an unidentified Sarnian. Thanks go to **Neil Motchan** of "The Pathfinder" for allowing us to use the piece here.

BOYS

Cubbing should be one of the highlights in a boy's experience. It is a valuable time for his personal growth both mentally, physically, socially and spiritually. You, as a leader to a group of boys, play a vital role in ensuring that your boys get the most out of their Cubbing experience.

Let's look at a few characteristics which will appear in a pack setting.

Discipline

Make ground rules known to the boys and insure that they keep them.

Be firm with the boys but be kind. Remember that it is easier to be firm with them in the beginning and gradually ease off than trying to gain control after you have spent time in a "free for all".

Carry out decisions promptly regarding disciplining Cubs. For instance, if a six deserves to lose points for poor conduct, don't continually threaten to take away the points. Do it after one warning—not after three or four. Explain the situation and be prepared to help them understand where they went wrong. Never put a child down or reprimand him in front of others.

Communication

Personal contact between the leader and the boy is most important and a smile goes a long way. Children readily respond to it. It's definitely the number one method of communicating with a boy.

Eye Contact

Eye contact is equally important. Make sure your eyes meet those of the child you are speaking to. It helps the child when he knows you are paying attention to what he is saying. This is very effective for instance, when you are explaining a game to the group. Stop the process if all eyes aren't looking towards you when explaining the game.

Avoid overplaying this method of communication but don't overlook it. It is a valuable aid in communication.

Furthermore, **listen** to the boy's conversation. Don't let it go in one ear and out the other. Talk with him and enjoy it. You can learn a great deal from a Cub. You would be foolish to think otherwise.

Shouting

Never yell or shout at the boys. If this should happen stop the process. You have lost control of the group. Children respond to shouting only through fear of the sharp words screamed out.

Review your methods of getting their attention. For instance, a sharp call of the word "PACK" should and must get their immediate attention.

Physical Contact

A pat on the head or a hand on the shoulder at the right time goes a long way. It shows the boys that you care and that you are there.

Get to know your boys. This is not to say that you should know each lad's life story, but get to know the boy by taking the opportunity to spend five minutes talking to each individually, when opportunities arise for a quiet conversation on a one-to-one basis.

Motivation

A child can be easily motivated by your mannerisms and personal conduct. Thus it is essential that you maintain a good standard of conduct and set a proper example.

Instill a team spirit attitude with the boys. Teach them the importance of fair play and motivate a "working together" attitude.

Furthermore, never scorn a particular lack of skill or ability on the part of a child. Every child is different and each has his own talents and/or likes and dislikes.

Show a sense of fair treatment to each boy. Do not play favourites.

Occasionally, be prepared to drop to the boy's level. Play in his games once in a while, perhaps when invited. This is a good way to motivate a real fun atmosphere. Use good judgement in deciding when to enter a game and when to look on as a leader.

Be respectful of a boy's privacy and the need for a quiet moment away from an adult.

A quiet prayer and hymn sing carried out over a glowing campfire greatly enrich a boy's moral standing. Be sure to choose the opportune moment to recite a short prayer or sing a quiet hymn/song. God is indeed a part of Scouting.

You, as a leader, do not have all the answers to a boy's many questions. Don't pretend to know all the ropes. Work together with the boys and together search out the answers.

You play a vital role in the mental, social, spiritual and physical growth of a boy. The most effective tool in working with children is "love". If you love working with boys you will inevitably reap a great reward from your experience. Cubbing is fun and adventure with boys and is one easy road to such great rewards.

PARENTS

Some of us are apt to look upon parents as a necessary evil. We tolerate them, exercise all our patience, and must practise the Fifth Scout Law—and sometimes even the Sixth. With the more promising parents, we sometimes take advantage of their natural interest, thrust fresh responsibilities upon their already laden shoulders—and call it cooperation.

Akela in Touch with the Parents

When I was a young Akela with little time or sympathy for parents, I felt irritated when mothers told us that they didn't mind their boys joining because it would give them something to do and keep them off the streets. I remember my horror when the idea was first conceived that it was part of a Cubmaster's duty to visit the parents regularly.

But now that I am the parent of a Cub, and no longer an Akela, I see the other side of the picture, and, in my brief excursions into Scouting, I do see an occasional reflection, however faint, of my own impatience and resentment.

Someone called "Bally-Hoo!"

As a parent I can state that we have a curious sense of proprietary interest which, as good parents, we are perfectly ready to waive in the interests of the boy himself, should he find wholesome activities which tend to take him away from us.

On Cub nights, I recognize in myself the mothers who say, "Well at least I know where he is for an hour or so." But I share with them my preference to have my son returned to me in good order.

I can appreciate the bewilderment of parents unfamiliar with Cubbing when they hear the descriptions which their boys bring home; their muddled accounts of wolves and stars, and someone called Bally-hoo who taught them to swear, and you had to swear before you could be a Cub; and there are howls and

snakes and tigers . . .

Arrange the Call on Parents

This, being so phenomenal a thing, must favourably impress the most skeptical of parents; but for both reasons I can imagine that the visit of that queer being whom the boys call by some heathen name would be welcomed; and I can understand why he or she might sometimes be greeted with suspicion. This visit should be arranged beforehand, either by a note, or a polite message through my boy, asking if a certain time would be convenient, as I felt that it would prejudice me against the stranger if he were to find me with my arms in the wash-tub or my hair in curlers.

And when he comes I would like to be treated with more respect than patronage. I would be flattered if he credited me with some intelligence and a natural desire for the development of my boy. I should like to be told something about this business of Scouting as a whole, as well as the by-laws of this particular pack, and the questions of uniforms, subscriptions and good turns.

Certain Questions Resented

I should not mind being asked to teach Jeremy how to light fires and how to clean his shoes; but I should resent inquiries into the state of his toothbrush and his bedroom window at night.

A large supply of tact is needed to cope with such parents as I am supposing myself to be—but if I suspected the need for tact, and I recognized it for such, or if I felt myself to be patronized, or a subject for charity, I should oppose the whole proceedings.

But whether I am intelligent or not, sympathetic or antagonistic, I am still the principal person where my boy is concerned, and I understand him as no one else can.

A Little More Consideration

If Akelas have time to read this plea for parents, will they make a resolve to treat them with a little more consideration and more tolerance—and to disguise their toleration more effectively? I might add that I have not had any grounds for complaint personally, I am purely grumbling at my own behaviour and my own attitude of long ago, for which many a parent must have had to exercise their full share of tolerance.



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SELECTING SNOWSHOES

by Don Swanson

Writing about the selection of snowshoes when the sun is shining and there isn't a flake of snow on the ground seems just a little out of place. On reflection, I guess that's the time to shoe-up—before the snow lies deep and white.

Two of the most common questions asked are, "How big should a snowshoe be?" and "What kind (style) is best?" Rather than just giving a pat answer to the two questions, let's look at the basic points to be considered. These are: style (or type), floatation, traction, tracking ability, length, width, weight, front turnup and binding.

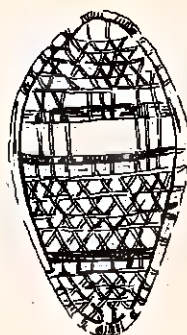
At one time, the type or style of snowshoe indicated various Indian cultures and a designated geographical location. This has become less so today though some styles of snowshoes do use a location or native tribal name. It would be impossible to name the tremendous variety of styles which have evolved so we'll concentrate on the most common ones available. These are:

- Bearpaw*—a short, wide, oval shaped shoe that may or may not have some turnup at the toe;
- Modified bearpaw* (otter or green mountain)—retains the rounded tail of the standard bearpaw but is longer and more narrow with some turnup at the front;
- Yukon* (sometimes referred to as the Alaskan or trail)—a particularly long and narrow snowshoe with a distinctive turnup to the front;
- Algouquin* (sometimes referred to as the Maine or Michigan)—a teardrop shape with a broad and slight upturn to the front and a long and narrow tail;
- Beaver tail*—a snowshoe of medium length that has a teardrop shape with a turned up, rounded front and a pointed tail;
- Ojibwa*—similar to the Yukon, long and narrow with a sharp turnup at the toes. The key difference is that the toe is pointed as a result of the frame being made of two pieces of wood joined at the toe and tail (an advantage: the pointed tip tends to "knife" through the snow).

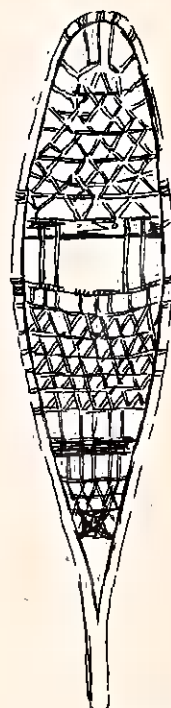
Floatation is the degree a snowshoe will keep you from sinking into the snow. As a general rule, a large snowshoe of nearly any shape works well in deep snow on level ground. When the snow is deep and loose, and the ground is flat with little or no rough terrain, then floatation is of first importance. The following table can be used to serve as a guide to the carrying capabilities of snowshoes:

Type	Weight With Pack	Size
Bearpaw (standard)	125-150 lbs.	13" x 28"
	150-175 "	13" x 33"
	175-200 "	15" x 30"
	200-250 "	14" x 36"
Modified Bearpaw (otter or green mountain)	up to 175 "	10" x 36"
	175-200 "	15" x 30"
Yukon	125-150 "	10" x 48"
	150-175 "	10" x 56"
	175-200 "	12" x 60"
Algouquin	125-150 "	12" x 48"
	150-175 "	13" x 48"
	175-200 "	14" x 48"
	200-250 "	14" x 52"

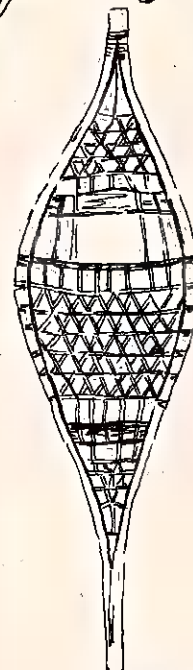
BEAR PAW



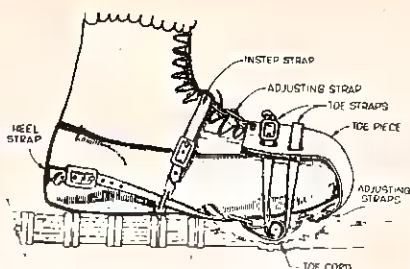
ALGONQUIN



YUKON



OJIBWA



If snowshoeing is going to be done on ground that is hilly or mountainous, then traction is required. Traction is improved by the position of the toe cord. The farther forward the toe cord is, the deeper the front of the snowshoe will sink.

Attachment of metal devices to the bottom of the snowshoe will improve traction. These are best attached directly beneath the ball of the foot so that the full weight of the body will ensure a good grip or bite.

Tracking is simply how well the snowshoe follows the foot. Each time the foot is raised, the toe of the snowshoe should rise up and the tail should drag directly behind. The key to good tracking is the ability of the boot toe to move through the snowshoe-toe hole. Snowshoes with a high turned up toe usually track best as the toe doesn't catch in the snow. The tail should be heavier than the toe. If the snowshoe is lifted by the binding the tail should drop immediately.

Dimensions are always a compromise. Longer and wider shoes obviously have greater floatation but the size adds weight. Dimensions affect the performance and this can help in selecting the right size (and weight):

Length—Long snowshoes track better but are difficult to handle in situations requiring tight turns.

Width—A shoe 12 inches or more, wide will tire you because you must walk with your feet far apart.

Weight—Every pound on the foot is as tiring as five on the back. Because size adds weight, use as small and light a snowshoe as possible.

Front or toe turnup on the snowshoe reduces the problem of the snowshoe catching in the snow. Too

big a turnup and the shoe may crack the wearer in the shins.

The bindings used on snowshoes are as important to the snowshoer as the binding on skis to skiers. The binding must allow the toe of the boot free up and down movement through the toe hole in the snowshoe. At the same time, the binding should hold the foot firmly and allow no side play.

WHAT ARE THEY MADE OF?

Wooden framed snowshoes are still the choice material of most snowshoers, though other materials are also used today. The wood frame is usually white ash and the lacing is composed of raw untanned cowhide. While rawhide is tough and will withstand considerable wear, it loses much of these qualities when wet. To protect the wood and the rawhide from moisture, they are heavily varnished with marine spar varnish.

Neoprene lacing and nylon cord are also used by some manufacturers. Both of these are waterproof, though nylon tends to wear quickly on breakable crust snow.

Metal frames are also used. Usually the metal is aluminum or magnesium. Metal frames must be anodized or coated to prevent snow from sticking to them.

Plastic snowshoes have problems resulting from the limitations of the material. They are too flexible, break in cold temperatures, and develop a bowed appearance with the toe and heel pointing up. They do have the advantage of low cost and light weight.

CARING FOR YOUR SNOWSHOES

Except for the person who makes continual use of their snowshoes during the winter season, maintenance is relatively easy and can be carried out once a year.

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29

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A BEAVER TALE

by Robert A. Brownridge



The following article is reprinted from RANGER RICK'S NATURE MAGAZINE with the permission of the publisher, National Wildlife Federation. With minor modification it could be read or preferably told to the Beavers in your colony.

RANGER RICK'S NATURE MAGAZINE is recommended as a useful and colourful resource to your colony. A subscription to the magazine which publishes 10 issues per year may be obtained by writing to National Wildlife Federation, 1312-16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. The cost is \$8.00 per year.

"Just think, Becky," said Ranger Rick as he and Becky Hare walked along a path in Deep Green Wood. "This is the beginning of our Nation's 200th birthday!"

"Yes," said Becky. "There will be celebrations and parades going on all across the country. Don't you wish you could see them all, Rick? Or be in the parade?"

Before Rick could answer they heard a loud shout coming from the direction of Shady Pond. Quickly Becky and Rick ran toward the pond and skidded to a stop on the bank.

"I don't see anyone," said Rick.

Just then they heard a low moan. It was coming from right below them.

Rick and Becky looked down. There by the edge of the water was Ollie Otter lying flat on his belly! He was covered with mud! Rick and Becky scrambled down to him.

"What happened, Ollie?" asked Becky.

"I don't k-k-know," stammered Ollie, trying to spit the mud out of his mouth. "I came running down the path and took a leap on my slide when SPLAT! I hit this mud instead of the water. Ick!"

Rick and Becky were trying as hard as they could not to laugh at Ollie. He was a sight! Mud on the corners of his mouth, mud on his eyelids—mud all over!

Hearing muffled giggles, Ollie glanced up. Rick and Becky weren't the only ones who thought Ollie looked

funny. On top of his lodge sat Bobby Beaver. He too was chuckling and grinning his toothy grin.

"Oh, what a sight," he gasped. "What a sight you were, Ollie, when you hit that mud!"

"Come over here, Bobby," Rick called.

Bobby swam over and crawled up on the shore. He was still laughing. "If you could have seen yourself, Ollie! Mud flying every which way! Boy, am I glad I was well out of range on top of my lodge. I'd never make it as Bicentennial Animal of the Year if I looked like you . . ."

"Animal of the Year? You?" Ollie asked as he tried to clean himself up. "And why should you be Animal of the Year!" he added crossly.

Bobby Beaver drew himself up. "I well deserve to be Bicentennial Animal of the Year," he said trying to impress the others. "And you, Ollie, you should know why—after landing in my mud!"

"Your mud? You put it there?" Ollie said, still grumbling about his muddy fall. "Just to trip me up?"

"Well, not exactly," Bobby admitted. "I'm the cause of it, though. My good dam holds back the silt and mud that would otherwise run down to the ocean. The mud builds up and years later forms lush beaver meadows. Today it's soft because of the thaw. Sorry about that, Ollie, old friend."

"It wasn't as muddy as this last fall," Ollie complained, still cleaning himself. "And I don't believe the Bicentennial Animal of the Year is chosen just for making mud!"

Bobby nodded his head. "You're right there. All over the country we beavers have made fertile beaver meadows. The first farmers who settled in the valleys 200 years ago sure appreciated our mud making, as you call it. And farmers still appreciate it."

With this Ranger Rick had to agree. "Besides that, Ollie, beavers are valuable animals. They thin the forest when they cut down trees so new growth gets air and light."

"Sometimes I think we've been too valuable, Rick," Bobby said soberly. "We beavers have something more to celebrate this year—we really are the Animal of the Year."

"How come, Bobby?" asked Becky.

"It starts off as a sad story," said Bobby. "For hundreds of years beaver fur was very valuable. In Europe people prized our soft fur for making hats. When beavers were discovered by settlers in this country, well . . . fur traders didn't waste any time going after us! The pelts were sold and traded for many goods needed by the settlers. You could almost say that we beavers, because of our valuable fur, helped to open up the wilderness. Too bad for us. Because of that, we became very scarce."

Rick slapped his friend on the shoulder. "Man, have you made a comeback! And that's worth celebrating all by itself!"

"Right you are," Bobby agreed happily. "It could have been worse, as you say. And did you know that important places like New York, Detroit, St. Louis, Albany and Montreal in Canada were first settled as fur trading posts?"

"That's true," Rick agreed. "In England there was even a royal decree that all hats must be made of beaver fur. No wonder beavers helped open up the wilderness—though I'm sure they would have been happier not to."

"Naturally," said Bobby. "Beavers were so heavily trapped that by the late 1800's we were gone from all but four states. By the time laws were passed to protect us, it was almost too late."

"I see!" exclaimed Becky. "Hurray for the beaver's comeback! Hurray for the conservation laws! Bobby has lots to celebrate."

"Not just for me, Becky," Bobby said, chuckling. "We hard-working, busy beavers haven't just opened up the country to settlers. We open up the woods for many plants and animals. Our ponds make habitats for many different kinds of wildlife. And as poor Ollie found out, there is a regular beaver meadow just beginning right here where my family and I have built our dam. That reminds me, I'd better do some chores and repair the dam before the heavy spring rains wash out all the mud. See you."

Bobby waddled down the slope to the water's edge and swam right into his lodge of sticks and mud.

Soon he was back, scrambling up on shore not far from his friends. They watched him gnawing on a young tree, chips piling up all around.

"Don't your teeth get dull chewing on wood?" Becky asked him.

With his mouth still full of wood chips Bobby mumbled, "The more I chew the sharper they get. Besides, my front teeth keep growing—I've got to keep wearing them down." Bobby went right on chipping busily away.

"I wonder which way the tree will fall?" Becky said.

"I heard the trees always fall toward the water," said Ollie.

"Not true," said Bobby between chews. "Your guess is as good as mine."

He gnawed a little longer, then raised his head and shouted, "Tim-m-m-ber-r-r!"

The tree swayed back and forth—first toward Rick, Ollie and Becky, then back toward Bobby.

"Look out!" shouted Rick. Everyone scrambled for shelter. Ranger Rick jumped toward the water. Becky and Bobby ducked behind a tree. Ollie started in another direction. When he looked up he saw the tree coming straight toward him.

As he tried to run the other way, he tripped on a big root. *Plop!* Once again Ollie found himself flat on the ground. Down, down, down came the tree, faster and faster. Suddenly Ollie felt himself falling. "Yi-i-i—" he screamed as he rolled off the bank.

Instead of hitting the sharp rocks he plopped on a nice, soft cushion. This time it wasn't mud. The "cushion" was Ranger Rick!

"Get off me, Ollie!" gasped Ranger Rick.

"Whew," sighed Ollie. "That tree just missed me. Sorry I landed on you, Rick. You saved me from those rocks."

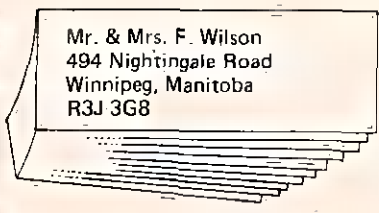
As the animals crawled out of their shelters Becky laughed. "Bobby, we believe you now that you could be the Bicentennial Animal of the Year—but you wouldn't be voted *Lumber Jack* of the Year!"

Bobby laughed. He apologized to Ollie. "Sorry about the close call, Ollie."

That made Ollie feel a lot better. "Forget it, Bobby. Say, why don't you take some of that mud near my slide to repair your dam—that would help us both."

"You're right Ollie, I think I will. And remember, next time, look before you leap!"

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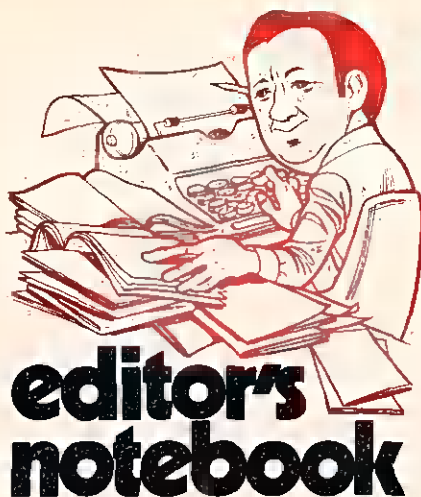
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editor's notebook

Canada's oldest, active Scout-er, **Walter Wood of Kentville, Nova Scotia**, was one hundred years old in July and the event was noted by the editorial editor of the **Halifax Chronicle-Herald**, who congratulated Mr. Wood, not only on the attainment of a century of life, which he noted was "a noteworthy distinction" but on his service to his community through Scouting and other youth activities.

Not long ago, the Chief Scout awarded Mr. Wood the Silver Wolf and more recently, the Kentville Rotary Club made him an honorary member as a "distinction for meritorious service in the furtherance of Rotary ideals."

Walter, a belated but sincere 'Happy Birthday' from **THE LEADER!**



From World Scouting's **NEWS-LETTER . . . Papua, New Guinea** is the newest member association of the **World Scout Conference**. Scouting began there in 1926 and since that time has been a branch of Australian Scouting. The new association is now carrying out pilot projects adapting Scouting to local and rural needs on this island of very rugged terrain whose inhabitants speak **over 700 languages!** And we think we have problems . . . Unusually heavy rains and flooding forced the postponement of the **1st Africa Jamboree** planned for September in **Nigeria**. Roads and bridges in the area were washed out and much reconstruction was necessary. It is hoped that the event can be held during Easter of 1977 . . . Although a few individual Scout amateur radio stations have used Slow Scan Television (SSTV) during the past Jamborees-on-the-Air, the 19th

JOTA held October 16 and 17, was the first to fully incorporate the small but growing Scout SSTV network. This is largely due to the impressive "**Radio Scouting**" operation at **NORDJAMB '75** which was in regular SSTV contact with Join-in-Jamborees at **Kyoto, Japan** and **Gilwell Park, England**. By good fortune, one interested reader of the report on Gilwell's video link with NORJAMB, with borrowed equipment, is the president of an American company that makes SSTV sets, and is also a Wood Badge holder. He generously donated an SSTV unit to Gilwell. So at the 19th JOTA there were stations operating in Norway, the U.K., Japan and the U.S.A.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: I was able to watch a demonstration of SSTV at NORJAMB and saw photos, line drawings and written messages being transmitted and received from all over the world. It takes about a minute to scan and transmit the picture.)

For the 1977 JOTA, the World Bureau in Geneva hopes to be equipped to use the OSCAR communications satellite for improved voice transmission quality . . . World Bureau staff recently visited the remote Eastern Himalayas kingdom of **Bhutan** and found that although there is no central Scout committee, there are several Scout units operating in schools. The Bureau is now supplying Scout training and program material to the Department of Education and hopes to arrange a training course for prospective leaders in 1977 . . . Too often the news from **Ireland** these days is of the internal strife going on in that country and not of the progressive things that are happening. Scouts of the 3rd **Dublin** made a major contribution to the Scout "U" Fund recently, (similar to our Brotherhood Fund) to support a handicapped Scout centre in Cameroon. They raised funds with a sponsored soccer match and a car wash and the Cubs held a sponsored swim and hike . . . AND . . . In **New Zealand**, as part of an intensive campaign to make the public aware of Scouting and Guiding and their values, 23,000 Cubs, Scouts, Venturers, Brownies, Guides and Rangers staged a massive exhibition at a local show-ground under the theme, "Scouting and Guiding Today is More Than You Think!" Over 400 individual exhibits showed many as-

pects of the Movements and most planned for public participation or gave finished products to the public. Visitors were estimated at over 90,000!



During the summer, 23 Rovers and Venturers were among 125 young Canadians who successfully completed the requirements for the **Duke of Edinburgh's Award** at the **Gold** or **Senior** level. They received the award personally from **His Royal Highness, Prince Philip** at presentation ceremonies which took place in **Halifax, Fredericton** and **Kingston**. At the same time, many of the recipients were also presented with Scouting awards which were earned while working on the D. of E. Award scheme.

Among the recipients was **Joanna Vant Hof** of the **1st Deep River, Ontario**, Rover Crew, the first female Rover to win the award in Canada. She was one of seven from the same crew who were so honoured.

Rover **David Patterson, Scarborough**, a third year engineering student at the University of Toronto was named the chairman of the newly formed **Gold Award Society of Ontario**, an association of Gold Award holders, who make themselves available to assist younger participants working up through the award program.

Our photo shows **Reni Barlow**, a Queen's Venturer from **Scarborough**, receiving a kiss of congratulations from his mother following the award ceremony held in **Kingston**. Reni, 17, is a former winner of the **Nicholson Trophy** for wildlife photography and a first year Science student at the University of Toronto. Mother is a Beaver leader.



Norm Scudellari Photography, Scarborough

The Burlington-Nelson (Ontario) Lions Club has established a scholarship of \$650 for first year university attendance which is open to all boys who hold or have held membership in Boy Scouts of Canada in that area. The scholarship was created in memory of the late **Michael T. Parsons**, an outstanding young man who served Scouting locally and nationally. Applications for the scholarship will be screened by a joint committee from the Lions and the Burlington Scout council.

Ian A. Baker (Cub-Scout leader), 5 Ashlett Lawn, Warren Park, Havant, PO9 4JT, Hampshire, England, who describes himself as "an avid reader of The Leader," wrote recently to send along a few contributions for the campfire cut-out page and to note that he and his boys would like to contact pack, troop and colony leaders in Canada, for the purpose of exchanging ideas, crests, etc. Anyone interested can contact Ian directly.

When **His Honour, Hedard J. Robichaud**, Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick arrived to open the 4th New Brunswick Jamboree, he was transported around the campsite in a Roman chariot, hauled by a team of Scouts. He is shown here with the **Camp Chief, John Reid**.

The Jamboree experienced three solid days of rain but to show that even some good can come from all that H₂O, one of the activities that proved most popular among the participants when the sun came

out, was rolling around in the mud, while trying to move this large medicine ball.

In Winnipeg, Cubs celebrated their 60th anniversary by gathering at **Bird's Hill Provincial Park** for three days of fun, games and camping. Over 1,000 Cubs were on hand for the grand opening on the Saturday of the Labour Day weekend to hear **Premier Ed Schreyer** of Manitoba and to watch a fly-past by aircraft of the **Canadian Armed Forces**. At the conclusion of the opening ceremony, each Cub released a helium-filled balloon carrying a message for the finder. The camp closed at 2 p.m. on the Monday.

A few days ago, while preparing a talk for presentation at the **New Brunswick Scouters' Conference in Saint John**, the first weekend in October, I came across the following poem in an old file. It was written by **Edith W. Oxley** and appeared in the **Halifax Mail-Star** during World War 2. Miss Oxley, who I believe was once a Cub leader in Halifax, must have loved the Movement very much, because she wrote a number of very good poems on the subject of Scouting. While the poem is over 30 years old, it is still applicable in this, Cubbing's 60th year.

Little boy next door,
You're a Cub, I see,
With your manly air
And your step so free;
You're a Cub today

And I wish you joy
On the road you start,
A shy little boy.

For the World needs men
Who are clean and strong
To uphold the right
And defeat the wrong —
And they're started well
For the final test
Who begin, like you,
With a Cub's "My Best!"

And you'll grow and be
A Boy Scout someday,
And climb to manhood
In the Boy Scout way.
But you'll not be
Little Boy next door — then,
You will be a man
Among other men.

And you'll build with them,
By a dream made bold,
A happier World
As the years unfold;
For you will have learned,
With a thrill of pride,
It was for that — and
Freedom — brave men died.

O the years stretch long,
But a Cub's "My Best!"
Is a glorious start
For a shining Quest.


Members of the Scouting family in **Toronto** were given the opportunity to meet at the 'top of the world' on Saturday, November 20, in the **C.N. Tower**. During four time periods, from noon until 10 p.m., they were carried to the top of the world's highest structure by high speed elevators. Those attending were given special **Scout-sports crests** (see The Leader, Oct. '76) to mark the occasion.

33



Martin Flewelling, Gem Photo Studios, Saint John

fantasy castle



Revisited

34

by Glenn McMillan

In the spring of 1975 it was decided that Burnaby Scouting would again create Fantasy Castle. You will remember Fantasy Castle from the November 1975 issue of **The Leader**.

In that article, it was explained that Fantasy Castle was a huge Christmas party put on for children up to ten years of age by the Burnaby Venturers and Rangers. But it was much more than just a big Christmas party. It was a program idea, using community service as the medium. The thousands of hours spent by the Venturers and Rangers, learning, sharing, experiencing fellowship, having fun and releasing raw energy, is what Fantasy Castle is all about.

The objectives and plan for Fantasy Castle '74 and '75 were:

1. To take advantage of Scouting liaison with government, business, and other organizations in bringing them all together in a community Christmas event.

2. To give children, up to ten years of age, and their families an alternative to the commercialized Christmas.

3. To enable the Venturers' and Rangers' dreams and fantasies to become reality and to bring back the magic of Christmas that they, as children, knew not so long ago.

The initial structure of the project was very loose, although it looked organized from the outside. This made it possible for everyone who wanted to be part of the Castle to be a winner. For service groups like the Lions Club and the Rotarians, Fantasy Castle provided an opportunity to help out in buying candy and materials, contributing two-fold to Scouting and



the community. For the Corporation of Burnaby, Fantasy Castle provided relatively inexpensive recreational programming that was family and community oriented, and rounded out Burnaby's special events program.

The key to the success of the 1974 and 1975 versions of Fantasy Castle was in motivation and flexibility.

In 1974 we had the new and unique aspect of the Castle program to spark the spontaneity which is necessary for success. In 1975 we had to deploy more internal promotional techniques, greater involvement and a bigger and better approach to maintain the same frenzied enthusiasm of the project.

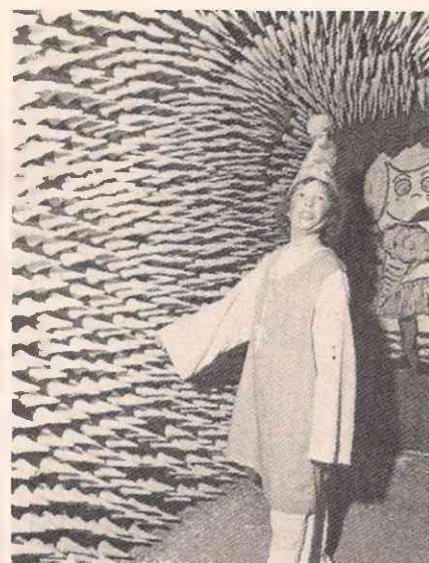
We consider the 1974 and 1975 productions equally successful in that they both worked out beyond the expectations of the plans.

In 1974 we accidentally stumbled on the program equipment donations, and saw 3,000 children pass through our maze of imaginative wizardry. In 1975, our budget rocketed to \$2,800 plus material and equipment donations and over 11,000 little people. In the first year the Castle was open for two days with eight featured fantasy lands. In 1975, we had 13 lands which were enjoyed for five days.

In 1974 we accidentally stumbled on the program concept known as Fantasy Castle, and it taught us many things. In 1975 we knew where we were coming from and where we wanted to go. The following list of items shows how we were able to make Fantasy Castle 1975 an unbelievable success and a household word to the people of Vancouver.

INTERNAL PUBLIC RELATIONS

1. To sell the ideas, we had huge construction



blueprints produced with proposed rooms and route to be taken by the children. These plans were used at all the preliminary meetings. We met with the mayor, the parks commissioner and regional executives.

2. We established a Fantasy Castle office equipped with a typewriter, telephone, etc. in early September.

3. A logo was produced for envelopes and stationery.

4. A bi-weekly newsletter called 'Castle News' was implemented to maintain interest at a peak.

5. Fantasy Castle T-shirts were sold at cost to the Venturers and Rangers. This helped to consolidate the team effort concept of the program.

EXTERNAL PUBLIC RELATIONS

1. A story called "The Secret of Fantasy Castle" was written capturing the fantasy idea. Thirty thousand were printed and distributed to Burnaby schools.

2. A 'Doodle-Art' poster was drawn and printed depicting a book floating down a meandering river, with the Fantasy Lands on both banks of the river, and the Castle high in the clouds, in the distance. One thousand of these were sent to the schools. The story and the posters were excellent program ideas for Cubs and Beavers.

3. C.T.V. donated twenty 30-second commercials along with the production costs of these commercials.

4. Press releases were sent to all media

5. We visited morning television shows to promote the Castle.

6. We had a 20 ft. by 3 ft. illuminated Fantasy Castle sign which could be seen up to a mile away.

ADDITIONS TO FANTASY CASTLE 1975

1. The Scouting section was used this year. Each night during the one-month construction of the Castle, a different troop came down and worked on their own project of a nativity scene outside the Castle. They also worked on the candy canes and lollipops for the front lawn.

2. We added a Tropical Paradise, Candy Land, Tower of Mirrors and Lights, an Upside-Down World, an Ice Cream Cave and the Time Machine.

3. If you remember from last year, parents were not allowed through the Castle, so this year we installed closed circuit television in key locations so parents could see their children from the waiting room.

4. The Castle was run at night this year, which necessitated extensive lighting for the outside of the building.

5. We had a special night for specific groups, i.e. the handicapped and retarded children.

6. Costuming was more elaborate this year. We rented 150 costumes from local theatrical companies.

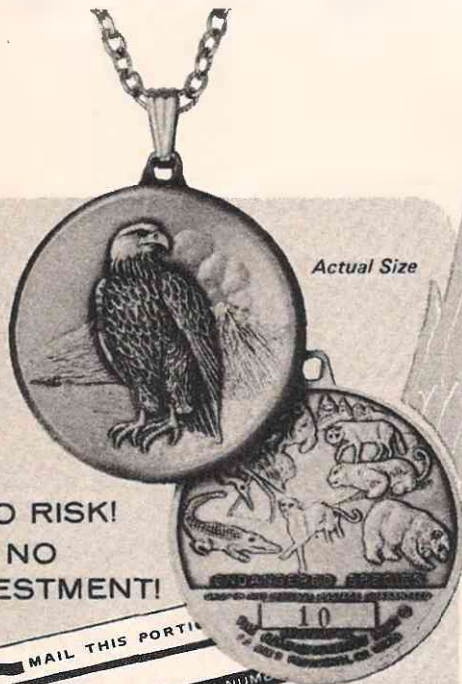
So there you have it—Fantasy Castle, '74 and '75. We can't tell you how to build Fantasy Castle, or what it was really like inside. All we can tell you is what we did. It doesn't have to be a Fantasy Castle at Christmas. It could be an Easter Egg hunt or a Halloween haunted house. The Fantasy Castles change from place to place, and from people to people.

We hope your region or district will try a program like this. All you have to do is write for plans c/o Fantasy and Other Dreams, North Pole—Burnaby Region.

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(Tune: I've Got Sixpence)

I've got beavers, happy, happy beavers,
I've got beavers, who swim both day and
night,

I've got beavers who share and beavers
who care,

And beavers who simply are alright,

No cares have I to grieve me,
No naughty little beaver to deceive me,
I'm happy as a lark, believe me,
As I go merrily along.

Beavering on (what fun), beavering on
(each one)

By the light of the forest moon,
Happy is the day, when beavering came
my way,

As I go merrily along.

—from "Beaver Tracks"
N.B. Provincial Council

LITTERBUGS BEWARE!

(Tune: Auld Lang Syne)

We are the folks that hunt the bugs that
litter up our streets

With papers, bottles, old tin cans, and
wrappers off their sweets.

We want to keep our playground clean
without a lot of fuss.

Let's start today to do our share, no litter-
bugs for us.

No litterbugs, no litterbugs, no litterbugs
for us.

Let's start today to do our share, no litter-
bugs for us!

—from "Pow Wow"
Detroit Area Council

Our thanks go to ORV O'BRIEN and the
2nd Central Rover Crew of Ottawa for
submitting their booklet "Camp Cooking."

DINNER

Porcupine Meatballs

1½ lb. ground beef	½ cup rice
1 small green pepper, sliced	1 tsp. salt
1 small onion, chopped	½ tsp. pepper
1 (8 oz.) can tomato sauce	2 tbsp. shortening
	1 cup water

Mix beef, rice and seasonings. Shape into small balls. Cook onion and pepper in shortening until tender. Add tomato sauce and water. Add meatballs, cover skillet, and simmer 30-45 min. until meat is cooked through. Makes six servings.

Quickie Frankfurters with Barbecue Beans

1 lb. frankfurters
sliced into rounds
1 cup bottled
barbecue sauce
1 (1-lb., 14 oz.) can
of barbecue beans

Place sliced franks in skillet, add beans and barbecue sauce. Cover and simmer 15 min. or until franks are cooked. Makes 4-6 servings.

HINT

A plastic, divided dishpan is handy in camp. You wash in one side, rinse in the other.

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**Have you
helped
Amigo?**

Chili with Beans

2 tbsp. bacon drippings	1 lb. ground beef
1 small green pepper, chopped	1 tsp. garlic salt dash of pepper
1 (15-oz.) can kidney beans or red beans	1 small onion
1 tsp. chili powder	2 (8-oz) cans tomato sauce

Put bacon drippings into skillet. Add ground beef, garlic salt, and pepper. Let brown until meat loses its pink colour. Add beans, onion, pepper, tomato sauce and chili powder. Simmer over low heat 30-45 min. until chili is thick. Makes 4-6 servings.

Crispy Hash'n'Cheese Sauce

1 (15-oz.) can corn beef hash
 1 tbsp. bacon drippings
 1 (1½ oz.) pkg. cheese sauce mix
 1 cup milk
 flour

Remove both ends from the can of hash; gently push from one end onto board or plate in long unbroken roll. Cut into 4 slices flour on both sides. Brown in skillet in drippings until crispy and hot. Serve with cheese sauce heated with milk as package directs. Makes 4 servings.

Hot Sweet-Sour Macaroni Salad

1½ cup shell macaroni
 1 can condensed cream of celery soup
 1 tbsp. vinegar
 ¼ cup milk
 ½ cup sweet
 pickle relish

Cook macaroni in boiling water until tender. Drain. Heat soup with remaining ingredients until hot and well blended. Pour over macaroni. Stir until well mixed. Makes 6 servings.

Recipes — page 510

I HAVE A LITTLE BEAVER

(Tune: MacNamara's Band)

I have a little beaver,
 Who has a flat tail.
 He's always very friendly,
 And he swims like a whale.
 He's proud to be a beaver,
 With his teeth so white,
 And you can always find him,
 As he swims in the night.

I'VE GOT A MOTOR CAR

(Tune: John Brown's Body)

I've got a motor car that goes along the
 road.
 I've got a motor car that drives within the
 code.
 I've got a motor car, you should hear it go.
 Suck, squeeze, bang, blow.

I've got a motor car that takes you any-
 where.
 I've got a motor car that I want to share.
 I've got a motor car you should hear it go.
 Suck, squeeze, bang, blow.

I've got a motor car that stops at traffic
 lights.
 I've got a motor car that lets you see the
 sights.
 I've got a motor car you should hear it go.
 Suck, squeeze, bang, blow.

I've got a motor car that goes upon the
 snow.
 I've got a motor car that gets you to the
 show.
 I've got a motor car you should hear it go.
 Suck, squeeze, bang, blow.

—from Ian A. Baker,
 11th Havant Scout Group.

Songs — page 24

INTERNATIONAL EVENTS 1977

by J. L. MacGregor

The following list is published for the benefit of registered members of Canadian Scouting who may wish to participate in or visit any of these events. Participation will be strictly on an individual basis since it is not planned to form organized contingents.

Those interested must complete the form "Application to Attend an International Event" available from your nearest council office.

Information about these events is available to anyone who is seriously considering participating. Write to: **Relationships Service, Boy Scouts of Canada, P.O. Box 5151, Station 'F', Ottawa, Ont., K2C 3G7.**

• IV Centralamerican and II National Rover Moot, Feb. 14 to 18, 1977, **City of Panama.**

• Jamborora '77, Mount Melleray, Co. Waterford, **Ireland**, July 26 to Aug. 5, 1977.

• 2nd Fiji National Jamboree to be held at Pacific Harbour about 35 miles from Suva, capital city of Fiji. First week of September, 1977.

• 'International Friendship' Scout Camp, Kibblestone, near Stone, Staffordshire, **England**, July 23 to Aug. 14, 1977.

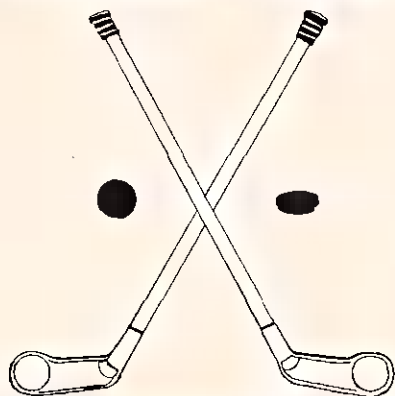
• Bund der Pfadfinderinnen und Pfadfinder will hold its first National Jamboree in Kirchberg/Hunsrück (near Koblenz) from July 28 to Aug. 7, 1977, **Germany.**

• Icelandic National Jamboree, July 24 to 31, 1977, **Ulfjotsvatn**, which is not far from Reykjavik.

• Poacher '77, Lincolnshire Guide and Scout International Camp, Lincolnshire Showground, Lincoln, **England**, July 30 to Aug. 6, 1977.

• Finnhike IV, **North Karelia**, July 18 to Aug. 1, 1977. Experienced hikers only.

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