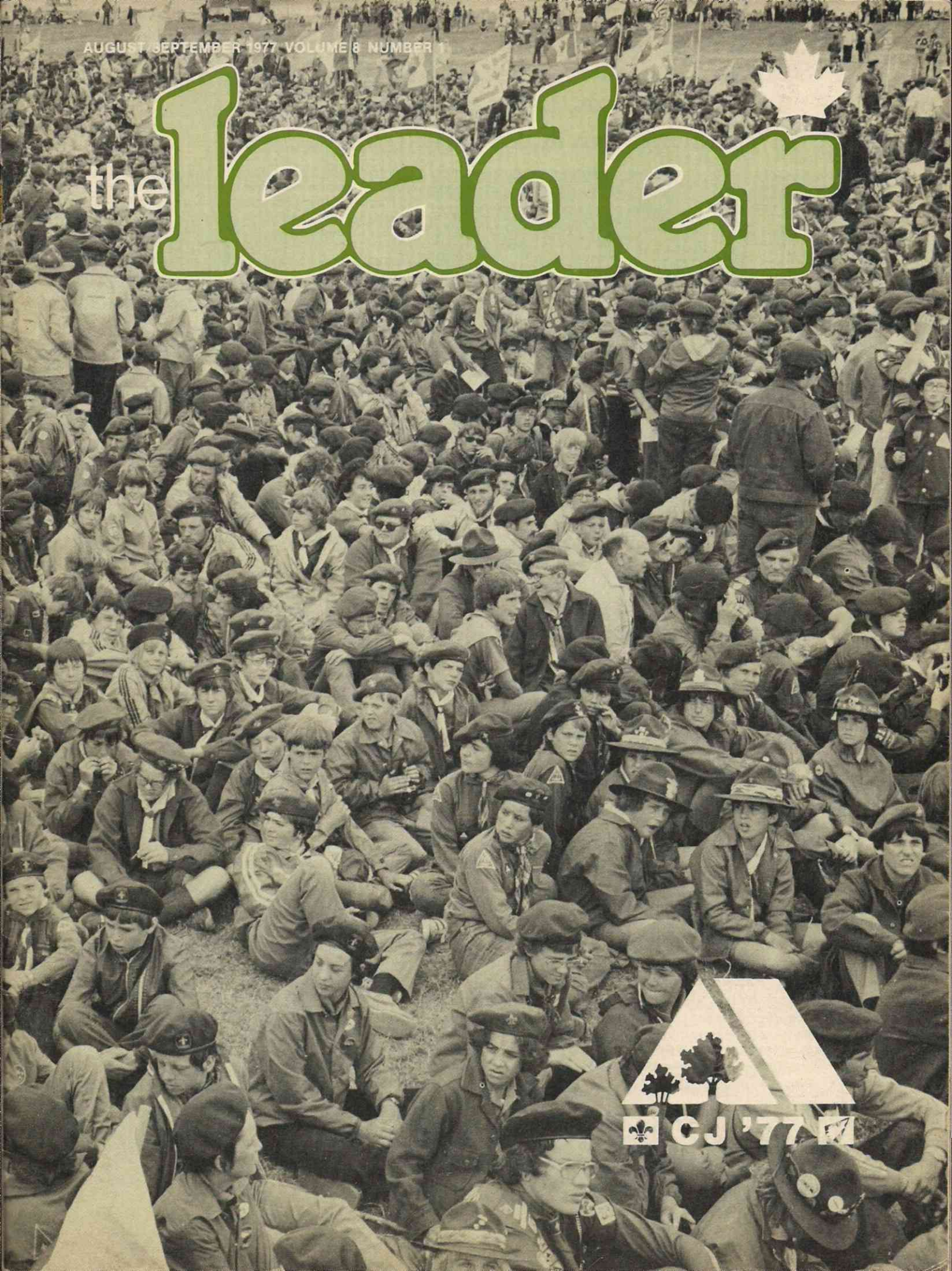


AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 1977 VOLUME 8 NUMBER 1

# the leader



CJ '77

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# the leader

The Canadian Leader Magazine

AUGUST/SEPTEMBER 1977 VOLUME 8 NUMBER 1



**3**

Supply Services News

**4**

Live from CJ'77

**9**

Paksak

**9**

Beaver Happenings

**10**

The Loon

**12**

The 25th Gilwell Reunion

**14**

Working With Fund-raising

**16**

B.-P. Guilds in Canada

**18**

1976 National Competition Results

**23**

On The Level

**26**

Beaver Pirate Day

**28**

When's Your Next Camporee?

**30**

Ideas For A New Season

**32**

Editor's Notebook

**34**

Training Talk

**37**

Recipes & Games

ALSO:

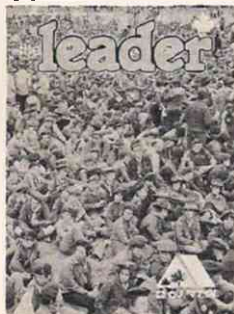
SPECIAL CENTRE PULLOUT — OLAVE, LADY B.-P.; 1889 — 1977

**JAMES F. MACKIE,**  
Editor

**VELMA CARTER,**  
Assistant Editor

**MICHEL PLANT,**  
Editorial and Advertising

COVER



Only a very few of the nearly 17,000 who attended CJ '77 in P.E.I. and were citizens of the Island's largest city from July 1-10. The editor was able to pick out a couple of old friends from New Glasgow, N.S. in the crowd. How about you, see anyone you know? For the full story see Bill Whitehead's feature article on pages 4 to 8.

# supply services news

by Bill Johnson

**1977/78 Catalogue:** The latest edition of the Supply Services catalogue is now being circulated and we again ask all leaders to ensure that every one of your boys receives a copy. If you haven't received your supply, contact your local Scout office.

We would especially draw your attention to the attractive cover page of the new catalogue which was prepared to mark Scouting's 70th anniversary in 1978. In full colour, it features not only the Founder but representatives of each program section. Some groups may even wish to have it framed for hanging in their group headquarters.

Good for every day! The **official Scout and Venturer, navy, long trousers** are excellent for school and play, as well as for uniform — and they are priced right. They are made of sturdy Denim material and styled with a slight flare. Encourage your boys to go full uniform and help Mom solve that everyday wear problem at the same time.

Introducing the new **Cub Belt**. It is wider, made of Vinyl with a leather back and is fitted with a removable buckle. The belt comes in sizes 24-26, 28-30, 32-34 and is \$3.95.

Wood Badgers! Watch for this new accessory — a **Gilwell Belt Buckle**. If you have a belt with a removable buckle, you will like this item — 2 1/4" x 3", antiqued metal finish displaying the Gilwell Axe and Log symbol. Check with your local dealer or Scout Shop for price. (See page 2 for advertisement.)

We welcome these new outlets to our growing family:  
Woodward Stores Limited, Richmond, B.C.  
Hudson's Bay Company, Granbrook, B.C.  
The Scout Shop, Niagara Falls.  
The Scout Shop, Nova Scotia Provincial Headquarters, Halifax.

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ISSN 0036-9462



*By the thousands they came.*

*Arrival at Summerside Airport.*



*A troop from Truro, N.S. arrive by boat.*



*Rick Reeves and his famous 10-speed.*



# LIVE FROM



By Bill Whitehead

**They came from all parts of Canada to Cabot Park, Prince Edward Island, seventeen thousand Scouts, Venturers and leaders, to take part in the largest Scouting event ever held in this country — the 4th. Canadian Scout Jamboree.**

## How They Got There

Every major carrier — plane, train, bus and boat was involved and co-ordinated with a bus service which could bring new arrivals to the Jamboree site within 45 minutes of their setting foot on the Island. Arrivals were staggered over three days with the last unit checking in on Sunday, July 3 at 5:45 a.m.

Rick Reeves, a 20 year old Scouter from Chilliwack, B.C., pedalled his bicycle over 3800 miles in 33 days to get to the Jamboree. He endured sunburn in the Rockies, heavy rain north of Lake Superior and cool weather in the Maritimes but he arrived at 8:22 p.m. the night before the Jamboree opened, to join his Scouts.

A patrol of eight Eskimo boys from Ghoo Haven and Point Pelle arrived at Summerside in a Canadian Forces Hercules from Cambridge Bay in the high Arctic. Unfortunately, three boys had to be left behind when fog prevented two of them from getting to the airport and another was late because he was out hunting for food with his father.

Scouts and Venturers from the Maple Leaf Region flew in from the NATO base in Lahr, West Germany.

More than 450 boys from Scouts of America attended and there were contingents from Kuwait, South Africa, Japan, and Israel. New Zealand and the United Kingdom were represented by a single Venturer from each country.

Venturers from Georgetown, Ont. spent 23 days paddling two voyageur canoes from Port Credit, Ont. to the Jamboree in what was originally conceived as a joke and nearly ended in tragedy.

The canoes, with "One for all — All for Canada" emblazoned along the sides, were caught in a sudden, violent squall more than a mile from shore and after land was reached safely, each young man very quietly thanked God for seeing him through the danger.

Four Rovers flew their own aircraft from Langley, B.C. to work with a group of wheelchair Scouts at the Jamboree.

## The Big City

By noon on Monday, July 4, CJ '77 was the largest city on Prince Edward Island, with a population of approximately 16,990 boys, leaders and staff. P.E.I.'s capital city of Charlottetown was second with 16,600 inhabitants.

## The Youth Forum

At a gathering of the nearly 17,000 participants, Camp Chief and National Commissioner Bill Carr touched on the problems threatening Canadian unity but said "the problems will be solved — particularly by the youth of this country."

He touched on a meeting held earlier between 29 English speaking and 31 French speaking Venturers and Pionniers from L'Association des Scouts du Canada, in which the final resolution clearly stated that national unity is essential and will be preserved.

He was referring to the meetings of the 1st. Canadian Youth Forum which was initiated by two young men who were elected Canadian representatives to the World Youth Forum held during the world Jamboree in Norway in 1975. The group of 60 young men, representing all sections of Canada, met at P.E.I. Scouting's Camp Buchanan and in the Confederation Chambers in Charlottetown, to explore ways in which to improve multicultural relationships in Canada and to encourage youth to develop the abilities to plan and organize joint activities at local levels.

*An aerial view of the special event area.*



*Georgetown, Ont. Venturers in their voyageur canoes.*



*The Langley, B.C. Rovers and their aircraft.*



*Aerial view of part of campsite.*





6 Newfoundland contingent honours a home province boy — the Camp Chief!



Members of guest contingents from U.K., New Zealand, Japan, Israel and South Africa.



### It Cost a Lot of Money

There is no way of actually determining how much money was spent to prepare for the Jamboree, travel to the site and live there but air carriers alone wrote over a million dollars in tickets; travellers cheques showed issuance points from all over Canada; 90% of the tentage appeared to be in use for the first time and one group of thirty boys said they bought over \$3,000 worth of new equipment, for use at the Jamboree.

Most obvious was the investment in special uniform and souvenir items. One London, Ont. firm received an order for 17,000 Jamboree T-shirts and there is no accounting for the special jackets and caps ordered by individual troops and companies.

Millions of colour slides and photographs were shot, to be handled by local processors when the boys get home. Commemorative spoons, glasses, jewellery and mugs were purchased to take home as gifts and such items were quickly sold out in the Jamboree stores.

The impact on P.E.I. is considered to be in excess of three million dollars, not including an additional \$100,000 spent locally for transport.

The grocery stores located on the site estimated that each boy spent an average of \$35 for his food during the 10 day Jamboree. The boys purchased their food at one of five stores set up by a local contractor. Boys prepared their own meals at their respective camp sites, located in 11 subcamps, 9 Scout and 2 Venturer, each averaging about 1200 boys.

The camp quartermaster apparently used up all the 2" x 2" lumber on the Island as well as rope, paint and plywood stocks. The first major purchase was for 750,000 feet of rope (142 miles) and 250,000 balloons for the rodeo area of the program site.

### Why P.E.I.?

Cabot Park quickly became a tourist attraction for many visitors to the Island, as well as for local residents, who were amazed that the green grass of the six hundred acre site could so quickly become the multi-coloured panorama of thousands of tents spread over the point of land between Darnley Basin and Malpeque Bay.

The most frequent question asked was "Why P.E.I.?" According to Bill Carr, the main reasons were that Island Scouting wanted the Jamboree Scouts to come and Premier Alec Campbell, himself a former Scout who had attended the 1st. Canadian

Jamboree in Ottawa, guaranteed full cooperation. And 100% cooperation was what was received, from the inception of the program three years ago and throughout the Jamboree, to the very last day.

### The Program

At the Jamboree, each of the 17,000 participants followed his own individual program; the choice of activities being coordinated by computer.

Scouts were able to select their personal program from 12 different activity areas, ranging from building and paddling rafts, to working on leather-craft; to struggling over an obstacle course; to taking part in (typical, if less strenuous) Highland games or just spending the day on the beach.

One of the most popular activities was the Rodeo which included bucking broncos — 45 gallon oil drums suspended from four poles and equipped with a saddle. The trick was to stay aboard while others pulled the ropes to make the barrel pitch and toss, in an attempt to unseat the "rider".

The Venturer program was somewhat more demanding, with a bike course heading the list of favourite activities for both spectators and participants. There were three circuits with five obstacles on a 450' x 200' course.

The Venturer program also included canoeing, orienteering and a ham radio operation with the call sign VE1 CJC.

Both groups had the opportunity to travel, not only to local sights of interest but throughout the province. They moved by foot on one and two day overnight hikes through the pastoral interior and along ocean-side paths, or made trips in one of the 60 special buses that took 2500 campers on daily tours of the Island and for sightseeing in Charlottetown and Summerside.

The fleet of buses took the tour groups on a circular route from Malpeque Bay to Charlottetown, stopping off at the Woodleigh replicas of famous castles and churches, the house of Anne of Green Gables and a wildlife farm en route to and from the Jamboree. Everywhere the Scouts learned the meaning of Island hospitality. The sign on a Charlottetown drive-in restaurant, the hand-lettered poster in a craft shop in New London, were saying what was on the lips of every Islander: "Welcome to Scouts and Scouters".

Summerside opened its doors to Scouting and marching in its famous

Greeting the Chief Scout, President Reg Groome and Camp Chief Bill Carr.

three-mile-long Lobster Festival Parade was a specially selected contingent of 100 Scouts and Venturers. The city hosted 250 Venturers nightly during the Jamboree and, wherever Scouts travelled, local residents were concerned for their welfare. One kindly lady who had a group of Venturers near her home on an overnight hike, phoned the camp to suggest the boys bunk in her home for the night, because it was raining out.

One young Scout pencilled a note to headquarters in which he said he was overwhelmed by the kindness shown by the Islanders and their warm welcome.

#### A Chimo Cheer for the Chief

The Scouts themselves saved their warmest welcome for their Chief Scout, His Excellency, Governor General Jules Leger, who visited the Jamboree on Canadian Jamboree Day, July 6, with Mrs. Leger. A lusty "Chimo Cheer" burst from the throats of the 17,000 participants, for the Chief Scout, who spoke briefly and noted that wise men, meeting on this Island many years before, brought Canadian confederation together and that it was their turn to build the Canada of tomorrow.

The Camp Chief met the Governor General as he stepped from a Canadian Forces helicopter and he was escorted between rows of Venturers and Scouts by Mr. R.K. Groome, National President, Boy Scouts of Canada. Accompanying the vice-regal party were the Lieutenant Governors of the four Atlantic provinces and the Premier of Prince Edward Island.

The ceremonies, conducted by senior Scouts and Venturers in front of a large map of Canada, surrounded by the flags of all the provinces, included speeches by Camp Chief Carr, Mr. Groome, Premier Campbell and the Governor General. The boys were challenged by Mr. Groome "to make this land greater than it has ever been before and to go out into your communities and beyond... Give back to your country part of what it has given to you."

Visiting Scouts from foreign contingents were made "citizens for the day" and presented with special crests showing flags indicative of the various nations and ethnic groups which contributed to the building and heritage of Canada.

The ceremonies ended with a spectacular aerial salute to the Jamboree by the Canadian Forces Air Demonstration Team, "The Snowbirds", flying their red and white Tutor jets.

#### Canadian Forces Support

Canadian Forces support was notable in many other areas but two units in particular contributed to the well-being of Jamboree participants.

The 5th. Field Ambulance from Valcartier, Quebec, handled an average of 650 cases a day, ranging from headaches to a few broken limbs. One boy had the questionable distinction of having his appendix removed during CJ '77. His problem was diagnosed and he was sent to a local hospital for the operation.

In the most *unusual* injury category was the young lad who came to the hospital tent to have a nail removed from his finger. However, before they could do this, the doctors had first to remove a board from the nail.

A field kitchen and kitchen staff from Canadian Forces Base Summerside kept morale high by cooking up tasty meals for the more than 700 staff members, who worked at all types of support and services duties, such as administration, supply, activity control, transportation control, public relations and the lost and found.

#### Lost and Found

Boys and adults lose things and when you consider the camp had more than 600 acres over which some 17,000 people were moving daily, it didn't take long to accumulate a vast array of articles.

More than 1,000 items, including socks, shoes, knives, cameras and personal clothing, were gathered into box after box. So many things, in fact, that lost and found was forced to move into a larger marquee to handle the vast array of items being turned in daily.

In this area, honesty was the keynote — wallets, travellers cheques and even a money belt containing a considerable amount of money, were turned in. At one point more than \$3,000 was waiting to be claimed. Some unique facts came out of the tagging and cataloguing — for example, if you lost a wallet, it was likely that you were left handed, with a 60% chance that your name was Brian.

#### A Collector's Delight

Mail from the Jamboree may prove to be a collector's delight. The thousands of pieces of mail that went out from the post office established on site by a Canadian Forces Postal team, bore a unique cancellation. For franking purposes, the Jamboree was designated "MPO 100, Cabot Park, P.E.I.," probably the only time such a designation will ever be used.

Did they make it?



A fun way to cross a stream.



Watch out Evel, here I come!

### And Now The Weather

Jamboree weather was usually good throughout the camp but the wind blew most of the time. One particular evening will be well remembered by the campers because wind speeds exceeded 35 miles per hour throughout the night and into the next morning.

### The Anne Murray Show

Entertainer Anne Murray taped a portion of a TV special on the campsite and the Scouts and Venturers had a first-hand opportunity in learning how a TV production is put together. They soon found out that the smooth running, continuous show seen on the screen, takes many stops and starts to produce and many run-throughs to get the scenes just right.

Rumour had it that one prospective star of the future conned his way onto the show by accepting a dare to approach the show's producer, to let him do his imitations of John Wayne and Humphrey Bogart, singing Anne's famous song: "Snowbird". Rumour also had it that he earned \$50 for his efforts.



As usual, Scouting left its thanks.

### Katimavik

A group of tents named Katimavik (meaning meeting place) provided an activity area for Scouts, when there were no activities scheduled on their personal programs.

The area contained the lost and found; woodcraft shop, where model aircraft could be made; a leathercraft shop which was a favourite place to personally manufacture souvenirs and belts with a Jamboree motif; information tents; the post office and the chaplains' office. The chaplains were also responsible for the special event activities which took place nightly on one of the two stages near the Katimavik area. Variety shows were put on by the Scouts and Venturers, with participation from several visiting groups.

What is considered to be one of the largest church services ever held in Canada, was conducted at the Jamboree. More than 15,000 attended the ecumenical service and were joined by more than a thousand visitors. The service was conducted in English and French and the keynote speaker was the Rev. David MacDonald, member of parliament for the Island riding of Egmont.

### When's the Next Jamboree?

This was the question most boys were asking on the last day of the Jamboree as the flow reversed and the groups started to head home.

The old principle of "first in, first out" started at midnight on July 10, as the boys headed out with an adventure of a lifetime behind them and, of course, conversely, just begun.

For Camp Chief Bill Carr, whose term as National Commissioner ends this year, the Jamboree was the

climax of a distinguished five years in office, demonstrating visibly his faith in the resurgence of an interest in Scouting. He predicted confidently that Boy Scouts of Canada would have one million members by the year 2000.

### They'll Always Remember.

Prince Edward Islanders will never forget the 4th. Canadian Jamboree nor will the Scouts, Venturers and Scouters who attended, forget the Island. A Charlottetown editorial said that the Islanders had taken the Boy Scouts to their hearts but the simple eloquence of a hand-written note from the residents of the local town of Malpeque, the immediate neighbour of the Jamboree, really put it all together. It said in part: "Thanks for coming....safe journey home.... and in future years, we hope you will return".

In his end of Jamboree message to the Scouters, Scouts and Venturers, Bill Carr thanked the entire group for their support and contribution to the success of CJ '77. He termed the Jamboree one of the "greatest youth gatherings in the history of Canada" and concluded with the words: "I am proud of every one of you, you are a credit to yourselves, to Scouting and to your country. I am more convinced than ever that we have achieved the theme of this Jamboree — CANADIANS ALL!"

Major Bill Whitehead, who heads the Office of Information, Canadian Forces Europe, in Lahr, West Germany, served on our p.r. team at the World Jamboree in Norway in 1975 and directed the public relations operation at CJ '77.

8



Anne Murray and guest Phil Esposito at CBC show.

### Calls Galore

One hard working group of individuals on the campsite was the telephone operators, who worked the board for an average of 3500 calls a day. Calls were made from special telephones installed throughout the camp, to points all over Canada and northern United States. The furthest calls were to Germany and Japan.



# patsoak

by Bob Butcher

Thanks go to **Michael Reid** for sharing the following report. Michael is a junior leader who helped organize this tour for Scout-Guide Week. We pass it along to you in case you are not aware of this program opportunity.

## A Trip to McDonald's

The McDonald's restaurant tour was held on February 22, 1977 for the **63rd Mt. Carmel Cubs**, with a few Scouts from the same troop and assisted by some of the leaders.

"Welcome to McDonald's and we hope you enjoy the tour," our pleasant hostess greeted us.

We were led through the rear door to the downstairs area where I showed two slide presentations to the Cub pack.

Our hostess admitted us into the walk-in freezer. In-

side, we were shown the fast frozen products which were packaged in assorted boxes and cartons. After we left the freezer, our hostess asked the Cubs if they could remember any of the products. As usual, there were a few who could not remember.

Behind the grill area upstairs, there was a walk-in refrigerator. It contained products which could be stored at slightly warmer temperatures.

In the grill area, two employees were busily cooking the patties. We were also shown how the pies were cooked.

Up front, but still behind the counter, we saw impressive looking equipment. The Cubs were allowed to fill up some drinks and milkshakes. One of them filled up a small bag of french fries without spilling any on the floor. The eager fellows placed their hands in the hamburger bin to feel the warmth.

Back downstairs in the stock room, there were all sorts of food and other items to be seen.

Our hostess then gave the Cubs a hand puppet each. Upstairs again, in our reserved section, we were treated to a free drink, hamburger and french fries.

After our feast, we thanked our hostess and the manager. Then we cleaned our tables and left. A good time was had by all.

Ask at your McDonald's restaurant about the free tours.



Some time ago I devoted a column to sharing the happenings of Beaver age program developments in other parts of the world. Since then, I have received other reports that I would like to share with you. They could be useful in explaining to your boys that they are part of a worldwide brotherhood.

A recent World Scout Newsletter contained a report on developments in India. The Bharat Scouts and Guides have begun a new experimental program for children of the pre-Cub and Brownie age group of three to six. (And you thought five-year-olds were a handful.)

Called **Bunny**, the program's motto is "Keep Smiling" and the law is "I shall try to be a good boy/girl." Bunny groups meet at least three times a week and have four activity areas: creative activities, nature, learning to play together and love for God, (familiar themes?).

Over the past year I have exchanged correspondence with H.J. Dowling, the National Cub Commis-

sioner in New Zealand, and learned a great deal about their new experimental program called **Keas** for six and seven-year-olds. Keas are named after a New Zealand bird known for its curiosity, cheekiness and sense of mischief. Keas is modelled very much after Beavers, with an emphasis on sharing and the outdoors. Boys have Kea Klub meetings weekly, after school or on weekends. The Kea motto is "I will try to share my fun and help others."

Commissioner Dowling has shared the Kea Leaders' Handbook with me which contains a lot of ideas suitable for Beavers. I plan to pass some of them along in future articles in **The Leader**.

While The Scout Association in Britain has not yet adopted a program for the Beaver age group, there

is a limited amount of experimenting going on. I have corresponded with leaders of the 17th Nottingham Scout Group and they report they now have a thriving colony of Beavers based on our program.

I also have a letter from Training Commissioner Bob Giles posted at the British Army Training unit at Suffield in Alberta. Bob recently arrived from Munster/Westphalia in West Germany. In Munster they have Beaver Clubs for the children of British military families stationed in West Germany. These groups are run along the lines of our program and are for boys five to seven-years-old. Their uniform consists of a blue neckerchief and a brown and blue, woollen toque. The boys pictured here belong to the Beavers sponsored by the 4th Royal Tank Regiment.



# The Loon



10

## Canadian Wildlife Series

The loons are large water birds that are as well known for their weird voices as for their extraordinary ability to dive and swim beneath the surface. Anyone who has camped beside a northern lake in spring is familiar with their haunting calls.

Loons are long-bodied birds with short tails, thick necks, and strong dagger-like bills. Their sharp bills and their habit of swimming low down in the water separates them from the ducks and geese. They may be distinguished from their relatives, the grebes, by their larger size, *thicker necks and sleek heads*. All of the larger grebes bear crests in spring.

Four species of loons occur in Canada. Three are arctic or sub-arctic breeders and are rarely seen except on migration. The fourth, the common loon, is the one best known. Much that may be said about this bird applies equally well to the others.

The common loon (*Gavia immer*) once nested on most of our wooded lakes from Newfoundland to British Columbia. There are still resort lakes where its laughing call is a familiar sound, but it prefers solitude. Each year motor boats and cottages are driving more and more loons to remoter places.

### Appearance

The common loon is about the size of a small goose. It is easily recognized in spring when white marks arranged in regular lines across its black back and wings give it a finely checkered appearance. Its head and neck are glossy black. The bird carries an obvious necklace of white

marks and the upper throat bears a thin line of white spots. The three-inch bill is black, and the bird has red eyes. The silvery underparts are best seen when the loon stands upon the water to flap its wings, or rolls upon its side to preen. The sexes, as in all loons, look alike.

The common loon loses its breeding plumage in late summer. In winter it is dull gray with a dingy white throat. Even the red eyes lose colour and become brown.

The loons are all dressed in smooth, compact plumage that is watertight. Indians once used loon skins for making watertight bags, and the early settlers fashioned capes and other articles of clothing from them.

The legs of loons are placed far back, and the upper joint is encased in the body. This allows them little freedom of movement on land. Loons can only waddle awkwardly in an almost upright position or shuffle forward on wings and breast. Their short wings cannot lift their heavy bodies from the ground, and the birds require a long splashing run across the water to get into the air.

### Swimming Ability

Loons may be clumsy on land but they are unequalled in the water. They swim rapidly with powerful thrusts of their large webbed feet. They are even more at home beneath the surface. The birds plunge forward with arched necks to dive with little disturbance of the water. They are *incredibly quick to dive*.

The birds remain submerged for lengthy periods and at times travel long distances under water. They are extremely fast beneath the surface too. A loon may dive

a hundred yards in front of a sailboat and in a few moments surface a hundred yards behind. The birds occasionally go to great depths in pursuit of fish, for loons have been caught in fish nets 60 feet below the surface. When alarmed, loons slowly sink their bodies until only head and neck remain above the water.

#### **In Flight**

In the air loons appear hump-backed and pointed at each end. The head and neck are carried below the level of the back, and the large feet trail slightly downwards. The birds meet the water breast first. They seem unable to brake when in the air and plough a long furrow in the water before they lose their momentum.

#### **Voice**

Loons are perhaps best known for their characteristic calls. The call most often heard is a laughing "ha-ha-ha-ha-ha". It has a mirthless, insane quality that has given rise to the expression, "As crazy as a loon!" A wolf-like wail is usually given at evening or at the approach of a storm. The cry is a prolonged "Who-who-who-WHO-o-o-" rising and falling to end on tremulous notes. Sometimes a loon will give this call at dusk and then from nearby lakes or bays others will take it up. From far away the echoing cries are heard until the night is full of the birds' wild wailing.

#### **Breeding**

Small lakes, bordered by tamarack and spruce, are favourite breeding spots for common loons. Loons are solitary nesters and small lakes never hold more than one pair of breeding birds. On larger lakes pairs may take over different bays, but always at some distance from one another.

The birds are paired when they arrive at the breeding grounds in May. They probably mate for life. Courting behaviour consists in part of wild races across the water. The birds tread water side by side as they make this splashing dash. Sometimes the pair will swim slowly towards each other until their bodies touch. Then both bills are pointed to the sky.

Nesting starts in early June. Nesting material is usually aquatic vegetation. The nest is often placed on the end of a point that juts into the lake or on an island. Sometimes nests are built up on muskrat houses or patches of floating bog vegetation. In any event the nests are always placed where the birds may slip directly from them into the water. The same sites are often used from year to year.

Normally two eggs are laid. They are about three and one-half inches long and may vary from dark olive-green to brown. The shells have a smooth, yet granular surface and are sprinkled with dark spots. No attempt is made to cover them when the bird leaves the nest, but they blend well with the sodden, dark weeds on which they are laid.

Both birds take turns at incubating. The sitting bird is very wary and is seldom seen on the nest. Well before an enemy is close to the nest, both birds are usually well out on the water.

The eggs hatch in about 30 days. The young are at first covered in thick brown-black down. They leave the nest soon after hatching and can swim at once, but do not dive for several days. For the first week or two the young are frequently carried on one or other of the old birds' backs.

The baby loons are fed on small fish from the start. They grow rapidly, lose their down and acquire gray feathers. By late September they can fly and are almost as large as their parents.

The loons do not attain full breeding plumage until their third year. The immature birds, unlike the gulls and geese, do not migrate in spring. They congregate in summer on coastal waters and do not visit their nesting grounds until they are ready to breed.

The birds leave their nesting areas in October. Some

remain on lakes as far north as they can find open water, but most go to sea off both our coasts.

#### **Food**

Loons live mainly on fish which they readily catch when swimming under water. Their large feet propel them in the depths, and the wings are used only when an extra spurt is needed. Their diet also includes molluscs, frogs, and vegetation.

Although loons are sometimes accused of depleting game-fish populations, it is likely that they eat little but small coarse fish. In many of their breeding lakes no others are available. In any event loons are too thinly spread to do much harm. On the contrary, they may be useful in removing unwanted species. And they may also provide necessary checks on fish populations by keeping them from overcrowding.

#### **Conservation**

The loon is protected by federal law and may not be hunted. Since their nests are so close to the water that the wash of motorboats may destroy the nest and eggs, cottagers and boaters can help preserve this bird by not disturbing it during the early summer breeding season. Otherwise, this beautiful bird, whose eerie cries are so evocative of the feeling of wilderness, will be increasingly unknown to most Canadians.

#### **Other Species**

The yellow-billed loon (*Gavia adamsii*) is almost a counterpart of the common loon, although it is usually larger. It may be distinguished only by its yellow-white bill, the lower half of which angles up. This bird breeds from Great Slave Lake northward across the western Arctic. It winters on northern seas and is not likely to be seen in settled parts of Canada.

The arctic loon (*Gavia arctica*) is a small loon that should be looked for in western Canada. It is intermediate between the ducks and geese in size and is a sleek, handsome bird. The crown and hind neck are pearl-gray and the underneck and throat are black. A series of white lines streaks the sides of the upper breast, and the underparts are silvery white. White squares arranged in lines form four obvious patterns on the back of wings and upper back.

This loon also breeds from Great Slave Lake north to the Arctic Coast and islands. It was formerly known as the Pacific loon and congregates in large numbers off the West Coast in winter. In recent years numerous arctic loons have been seen on autumn migration in west-central Alberta.

The red-throated loon (*Gavia stellata*) is about the same size as the arctic loon. It too, is a lovely bird. The head and neck are soft slate-gray and the throat bears a triangular patch of chesnut-red. The back of its neck is streaked with fine white lines. Wings and back are brownish gray with little marking. Like the rest of the loons its underparts are white.

This bird breeds across the northern parts of Canada. It takes off from water more readily than the other loons and often nests on small tundra ponds. The red-throated loon may be seen in both eastern and western Canada when on passage, but is more common in the Great Lakes region. It winters off both our coasts.

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#### **NEXT MONTH: The Red Fox**

From the Canadian Wildlife Service's **HINTERLAND WHO'S WHO** series issued under the authority of the Honourable Jack Davis, PC, MP, Minister of the Environment.

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## 25th Ontario Gilwell Reunion

by Velma Carter

**Gilwell reunions are fun, after reading of Ontario's 25th you'll probably want to plan one of your own**

Last September over 1,600 Wood Badge holders gathered at Blue Springs Scout Reserve for the 25th Ontario Gilwell Reunion, to enjoy a weekend of friendship and fun.

As a non-Gilwellian, I tried to get an idea of what to expect during the weekend and questioned experienced reunionists at National Office. Their answers varied.

"Well, it's something you have to experience to believe."

"Don't be surprised if you see a lot of people hugging each other. They were probably on a course together — in the same patrol or something."

"It's really an international event."

"Don't expect to sleep all weekend. **NO ONE sleeps at this reunion.**"

"But first you have to learn to say *Kekedowigamig!*"

*Kee kee, who?*

"And don't forget your beads!"  
*Beads, what beads?*

Still not knowing what to really expect, I arrived at Blue Springs on a chilly Friday morning.

Stationed along the gravel road to the campsite were men, wearing ten-gallon hats with large aluminum stars, brown vests and carrying walkie-talkies. They were there to control the traffic flow which was expected to be heavy, after lunch, once registration started.

At the campsite, all was quiet. The midway, a large, open grassy area, had been tied off into sections with string. The sections were numbered and would be allocated to districts as

they arrived. Each district would set up their marquee and would be responsible for their own food and meals.

A few provincial field executives were running about getting the equipment out of storage to erect *Pee Fee Palace* in front of *Lister Hut*. The wind was strong that day and blew down the canvas of the *Palace* three times, each time accentuated with a ripping sound. Benches were set up and it was from this vantage point that I watched the influx of the first reunionists.

I wasn't aware at that time, of the organization behind what seemed to be a steady flow of men and women, arriving through the gate, carrying, hauling and sometimes dragging, their marquee equipment. But control personnel were handling the flow, allowing cars into the parking lot and equipment out, as traffic would handle it.

Various early arrivals were pointed out to me.

"There's *East Scarborough Group*." "And there's *Peterborough*," (easily noticed since they were having trouble with their canvas flapping in the wind). "That group already set up by the cedars is *Detroit Area Council*. They'll have give-aways later on."

Greetings were shouted out as familiar faces were recognized, and plans were made for get-togethers later on. The women camped on *Goat Hill*, while the men were tucked away in another area on the opposite side of the campsite.

*Nestled among the tall cedars was the midway, where each district set up their marquee.*

The influx continued all afternoon despite on-again, off-again rain showers. The reunionists came from across Ontario, with visitors from as far away as Australia, Jamaica, the United States, Alberta and Saskatchewan.

By Friday night most of the marquees were set up and steaming, hot coffee was freely offered. The reunion had started!

At 8 p.m. people gathered at *Kee Kee* (now a familiar term to me, once I discovered it was the lodge where staff meals were served) for a sing-song and square dancing.

Saturday dawned cloudy and cool. Registration began early that morning and continued all day. The predicted registration was **1,635**, so we were all keeping track.

The Scouters assembled with lawn chairs at 10 a.m. for the grand entrance of the *Gilwell Reunion Committee*. And grand it was — the members came out of *Kee Kee*, arm in arm, wearing silver crowns, silver neckerchiefs and silver woggles, all specially made for this 25th Reunion. The committee was introduced. With flag break, the clouds disappeared and the sun shone brightly.

Charlie Clark, the camp chief, welcomed the *Gilwellians* with a brief speech and introduced guest speaker, J. Percy Ross, chief executive of National Office.

The *Parade of Years* included James Milligan who attended the reunion in 1931 and Lind Somerville who attended in 1932.

After lunch the district events began. The campaigning for the election of four new Gilwell Committee members continued. 'Big Bird' was there supporting her candidate, along with a slinky black cat and other costumed campaigners. Supporters ran around 'talking-up' their candidates with the friendly hoop-la of any election. Since there were only three nominees and one volunteer to take the fourth vacancy, no polls were held. The new committee members, Ruth Barlow, Ted Bossin, Bev Carey and Bill Evans accepted their posts with short speeches.

Again, I was told, "Wait 'til tonight, that's when things really start to roll."

Everyone bundled up and headed towards the Campfire in front of Kedowigamig around 8 p.m. Registration was up to 1,378 by then and judging by the gaily coloured campfire robes, it looked as if everyone had turned out.

The events started with a somewhat different version of a familiar poem, "T'was the Night Before Gilwell."

After the rousing campfire songs came the 'reunioning' — visiting the districts along the midway. Each district had a specialty and offered it to passers-by. Pancakes, corn on the cob, baked potatoes, Russian tea and of course, coffee — all greatly appreciated for it was a cold night. There were displays of all sorts, from photographs of previous Gang Shows, to give-aways and draws for mugs and crests.

The reunioning went on all night...

While touring a somewhat subdued midway Sunday morning, with Art Jackson, director of training and program, we discussed the benefits of such a reunion.

"A lot of people say it's a lot of foolishness and nonsense — but it's not," said Art.

He explained that the Gilwell Reunion was not meant to be an exclusive club. The members mixed in and helped prepare better programs for the boys and were glad to help out when they could. He estimated that a quarter of the reunionists were not active members. "But we still learn from them," he said. Each averages about six to eight years of experience, a gold mine for any Scouters with a problem or needing advice concerning Scouting.

The results of a questionnaire conducted during the reunion supplemented Art's statements.

Doug French, chairman of the Gilwell Reunion Committee passed it along.

"A questionnaire conducted during the reunion weekend revealed that most attending were active Scouters. Although many do spend time in camp with boys as part of their regular Scouting service during the rest of the year, this one weekend annually provides an opportunity to meet new and old friends and to exchange ideas on a variety of Scouting matters. For a lot of Scouters, the reunion recharges the batteries and sparks the Scouting spirit to undertake another year of enthusiastic service to youth."

Speaking to other reunionists only proved that each benefits from this special get-together.

Chief Executive Percy Ross attended his first reunion when he was 21-years-old and each reunion has acted as "a real battery charger" since then.

Sandy Marr, from Hilton, New York, was attending the reunion with her husband Bob, as part of the Hal-dimand Group.

"After the summer holidays you're not doing much in September," she said. It's nice to come here. It really gets you going again. Bob and I were impressed with all the costumes and campaigning for the election of the committee.

"It always amazes me, after the official closing and everyone packs up — you'd never know there were thousands of people here, it's so neat and clean."

Art pointed out that 99 per cent of the development at Blue Springs is financed and donated by people who have taken their Wood Badge Courses, with physical labour done by volunteers. This year Canadian and American leaders were rebuilding the chapel.



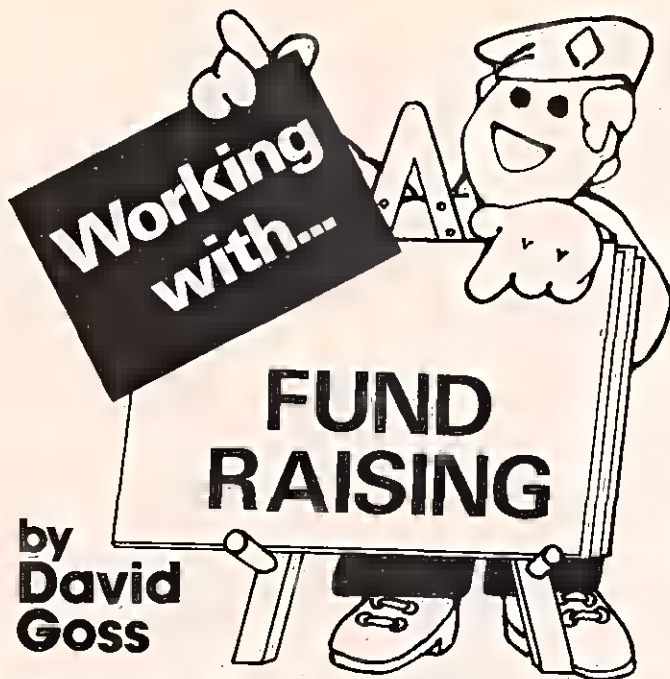
Reunioning, Saturday night. Hot pancakes and syrup was this district's specialty.

By the time Camp Chief Charlie Clark declared the Gilwell Reunion officially closed, the registration had climbed to **1,675** — an increase of 300 over the previous year (and very close to the predicted registration).

While the reunionists packed up for home, the wheels were already in motion for the 1977 reunion to be held September 9, 10 and 11. The Gilwell Reunion Committee met for a few hours tying up loose ends. A chairman, secretary and treasurer were chosen and plans were made to meet three more times during the year.

Everything about the 25th Annual Ontario Gilwell Reunion was positive. Even the rain and wind did not deter anyone from enjoying themselves and their company. The camaraderie was contagious. As John Pettifer, a provincial field executive pointed out, "this organized reunion is a culmination of 25 years' work." And the reunion's success proved its worth.

I'd like to thank Art Jackson, Bob Griffith, John Pettifer, Dick Girardin, Alex Thompson, Don Tough and Doug French for their help during the reunion. Without it I would not have felt a part of this special event. And a special thanks to Bob Carlaw, whose extra coat kept me warm throughout the weekend.



Last year, fund-raisers in the name of Scouting, raised \$10,000,000 to help operate groups across Canada. This may seem an incredible amount to you, but on the other hand, you might think it is low. Probably no one knows the exact figure, and mine is only based on what our group raised, multiplied by the number of groups in Canada.

Even if you don't agree with my figures, I know you'll agree that a lot of dollars were raised last year to operate sections across the land, and, unless there is a great change in the inflationary trend of our economy, it will take even more bucks next year.

With this in mind, I thought I'd discuss fund-raising. First, let's deal with the easy tasks.

No, your editor didn't forget to print the easy ideas. The point is, there aren't any. At least, none that I know of.

So, resigning ourselves to some hard work, let's look at the other ideas:

**Organization:** Group committees exist for the purpose of aiding Scouters in fund-raising, among other duties. While many Scouters take on the responsibility of raising funds themselves, they shouldn't. (Realistically, I know many campaigns would never get off the ground if this advice was followed.) Nevertheless, it is to your advantage to get help with fund-raising. Then you can make a sales plan, set some objectives and with help, your chances of achieving your goals are much higher. Further, you broaden your group's potential interest base by including interested helpers, which makes future group programs easier.

**Treasurer:** A good treasurer can save you a lot of time and trouble. If he looks after the receipt of funds, it helps to keep things in line. It's easy for a busy Scouter to miss collections during a hectic pack or troop program! It sometimes happens that one campaign for funds begins before the final collections from an old one are finalized. Again, a treasurer is useful, even if he has to be one of the dads appointed for a specific campaign for a few weeks. Your group treasurer, by careful control of the funds, may save you a fund-raising campaign or two by questioning

your purchasing priorities. I know our treasurer has often enough, and though we might not have appreciated it at the time, in the long run the financial advice of a good treasurer is worth its weight in cash.

#### What are the Best Fund-raisers?

If there was one best, works-for-all, sure-fire-way to make money for Scouting, I'm sure it would have been discovered by now. The fact that **The Leader** has several pages each month devoted to advertisers trying to convince you that their product is the best for your group, shows there is no one idea that will work for every group, every time. (And if you think our magazine has a lot of advertising, you should see the American and British leader magazines.)

In general, I've found that groups that take on one method of fund-raising which is capable of making most of the money and supplement this with other fund-raisers, as needed, have the most success. For instance, the 21st St. George (my group), has for many years held an annual public supper during late January or early February. Over the past decade, the support for the supper has grown so, that despite the problem of inflation, we've been able to serve enough meals to increase our profit picture annually. One of the benefits of an annual event like this is that people learn to expect it. They know the boys will be calling to sell tickets. They know the leaders will be calling to solicit donations. Former-members of the group committee and Scouters often return because they remember the importance of the event, and they like to see old friends. Also as the expertise grows with each *successful supper, the group finds it a bit easier to manage* in terms of how much food to order, how to allocate the jobs, and how to best serve the food. You also learn what other events can be scheduled to supplement the supper income.

For example, our white elephant, used books and fudge table brought in over \$135 at our supper of February '77. At the same event, the Tuesday Evening Ladies' Club raised \$100 for the support of our church's work. We had also considered having a bean guessing contest, or some similar type raffle, but decided against it. But as you can see, if you're going to have the supper anyway, why not put out extra effort to organize a few other tables, rather than have to hold another fund-raiser later.

Two other annual events which are good sources of revenue are the national calendar promotion and Trees for Canada. If you have not considered either, you really should.

What I consider a main fund-raiser, you might consider a supplementary one. The diversity of projects undertaken each year is quite staggering. I am going to list a few, and these are by no means complete descriptions, just brief sketches of what is possible.

At your next group committee meeting why not make a point of discussing these ideas. This way, you might discover some helpers who know how to carry out some of the projects you're not familiar with.

#### FAIR N' FUN DAY

Set up a series of nickel booths with various games of chance. Children purchase strings of 'Admit One' tickets which are their pass to try any game. Game winners receive tickets showing they've won. They present these to the ticket seller, who issues a small penny candy prize. The addition of a palm reader, fortune teller, strongman, side shows, etc., will help give a real carnival atmosphere.

#### TALENT SHOW

These are fun. Place an advertisement in your paper (school papers, church bulletins and in surrounding

neighbourhoods too!). Call for auditions. Select the acts needed to fill a two-hour period, being careful to ensure variety. Some Scouts and Guides should be among those selected to lend a 'Scouty' atmosphere to the event. Now advertise your show date in the same papers. At intermission, sell soft drinks, popcorn, fudge, etc. Get impartial judges, and arrange for three prizes, plus certificates of appreciation for all who take part. Arrange for a good master of ceremonies to keep things moving between acts.

#### VARIETY SHOW

Much like a talent show, except you prepare the show using members of your group. Sometimes you can talk a local drama group into doing a short play as part of your production and don't overlook inviting Guides, Brownies, or other youth groups in your area. If you make sure every boy in your group appears on stage, you're sure of an appreciative audience of parents.

#### HAUNTED CELLAR

Like the Haunted House at the amusement park. Your boys become the ghosts and spooks in the darkened cellar. (See *The Leader*, Aug./Sept. 1975 for complete details.)

#### MOVIE NIGHT

Rent a popular childrens' film on a Saturday before Christmas and promise to keep the kids entertained from 1:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. and you are guaranteed a crowd. Works at other times too. Operate a canteen with drinks, chips, popcorn and fudge at reasonable prices.

#### RUMMAGE SALE

Call it a 'White Elephant Sale' or a 'Flea Market', and sell everything but clothes.

#### TAKE-OUT DINNER

Orders for hot dinners from fast food outlets (like fried chicken and fish and chips) are taken after arrangements with owners as to a cut on each order are made. On the day of the event, boys and fathers pick up dinners from the establishment doing the cooking and deliver them to the homes, where they collect the price of the meal. Alternately, the dinner could be cooked at your headquarters and delivered as above. There should be more profit this way, but there will also be more work.

#### SALES CAMPAIGNS

There are so many of these that I need not elaborate, but watch the quality of the products being sold and avoid items which don't give value for the money.

#### COLLECTABLES

Bottles, newspapers, wire coat hangers, aluminum tins, computer cards; any items for which you can develop a market will help your treasury, and you'll be doing a good turn for your community.

#### SALES SLIPS

Some merchants will give goods for the return of their sales slips. It takes a lot of slips, but the 6th Campbellton, N.B. Pack collected enough Dominion Store slips to present a wheelchair to their local hospital. Groups can also secure camping gear and equipment in this way. If everyone saves, it doesn't take long.

#### SLAVE DAY

You might be able to rent your boys out for odd jobs around the community. Alternately, you might rent the whole troop out. The 2nd St. Stephen Troop tells me they take on the job of cleaning the local shopping plaza each spring, and in turn receive a generous donation from the merchants. An even better idea from this same group involves each Scout being assigned to a senior citizen for the year. The Scout does any odd jobs required by elderly friends, and in turn, a local service club makes a generous donation to the troop account each year. This enterprising troop also is involved in a Christmas Tree Sales project, and assists a local tree farmer in the preparation of his land for replanting each spring.

#### MYSTERY BUS RIDE

Charter a bus and sell tickets for a "Mystery Tour." Bus participants to a nice picnic ground near your town where members of the troop are ready with refreshments. Many older people who seldom get out of town might like to go; if they can't afford it, approach someone to buy them a ticket. Advertise in your church bulletin for participants and sponsors.

#### MINI COURSE

Talk moms or dads with interesting hobbies into running mini courses. Let them instruct for three or four hours, giving the basic 'how-to-get-started' information. Charge a modest fee; anything you get is profit.

#### CAR WASH

Arrange a wash and wax of all the dads' cars in your group. Keep it cheap and make sure workmanship is excellent.

#### COMMUNITY SERVICE

The Westfield, N.B. Troop is another of those energetic money makers who have come up with some novel ideas. They painted the local fire hall, erected stop and street name signs, and their latest project involved a door-to-door campaign selling dog licenses. In some cases, they received a straight fee, in others, a commission on sales. These projects made the Scouts visible to the community, and they had to be carried out in a most business like manner. But isn't that how all fund-raising should be done?

Now, just in case anyone thinks that I advocate fund-raising as a full-time pack or troop activity — I do not. In my own group, the less fund-raising we did, the better. But all fund-raising has an enormous training value to the boy if it is carried out properly. Boys must learn that it takes dollars to run good programs and the lesson that *they* must provide some of those dollars, is an important one.

In dealing with the public, the boy also receives a subtle form of training in communicating with others, which he will carry all through his life, thanks to the determination of conscientious Scouters who are trying to balance budgets in these days of runaway inflation.

Thanks to Scouters Dave Peters, St. Stephen; Del Buckley and Al Thompson, Westfield; Joyce McKenzie, Campbellton; Cathy Zaichkowski, Sackville; Bob Buchanan, Moncton and Bill Waller, Saint John, who shared their ideas in this article.

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**NEXT MONTH: Working with International Scouting**

# B.-P. Guilds in Canada

In 1973, **The Leader** ran an article on "The Family Behind Scouting", reporting on the Silver Jubilee Year of Britain's B.-P. Guild. Mention was made in the story of the guilds in Canada, however, it was not until 1974 that the National Council passed a resolution officially recognizing the guilds in this country, as members of Boy Scouts of Canada.

B.-P. Guilds have been operating here for 14 years. The 1st Canadian Guild was organized in Vancouver in 1960 and there are now five guilds in various parts of British Columbia. Ontario has two guilds, organized in 1976 and Alberta's first was formed the same year, in Calgary.

What are B.-P. Guilds? They are the alumni of Scouting and for the most part are former Scouters, though non-Scouters who have become interested in the Movement and are prepared to take the Scout Promise, do join. Most guild members are men and women who, for business or other reasons, are unable to participate on a regular basis with a group or council but have a valuable service to offer and are happy to give what time they can.

Often they meet socially but have no organized method of operation. They make themselves available to their local headquarters to assist with special events or when temporary help is needed within a group or council.

Each guild decides how best the expertise of its mem-

bers can be brought to good use, to help Scouting. A few of the services which can be extended include: badge examiners, Scouting archives, speakers' bureau, administrative assistance, group reunions and various other activities such as helping to sell Scouting to the public through the visible support of respected members of the community.

Guilds are chartered to provincial councils and through their own provincial council of B.-P. Guilds, coordinate their activities and assist one another. A national council of Canadian guilds will be appointed from provincial councils in order to coordinate national activities and act as a liaison group with the International Fellowship of Former Scouts and Guides, which meets every two years to discuss matters of humanitarian interest.

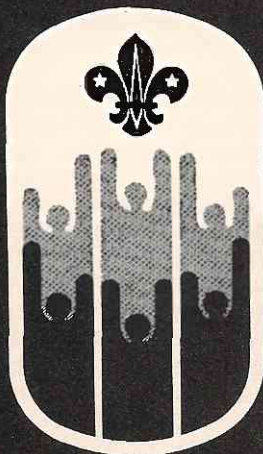
Throughout Canada there are literally thousands of former members who still have much to offer to Scouting and are prepared to give on a limited basis; why not form a B.-P. Guild in your area?

More information may be obtained from your local headquarters or by writing the organizing secretary of the national council of guilds, **Mr. W.D. Touzeau, 1447 54th St., Delta, B.C., V4M 3H6.**

16

## 3rd. Asia — Pacific Jamboree Oamaru, New Zealand January 4-11, 1978

Eligibility: — Minimum age 12 as of August 31/78;  
Maximum age 18



It is not intended to form a Canadian contingent, those interested may apply as individuals.

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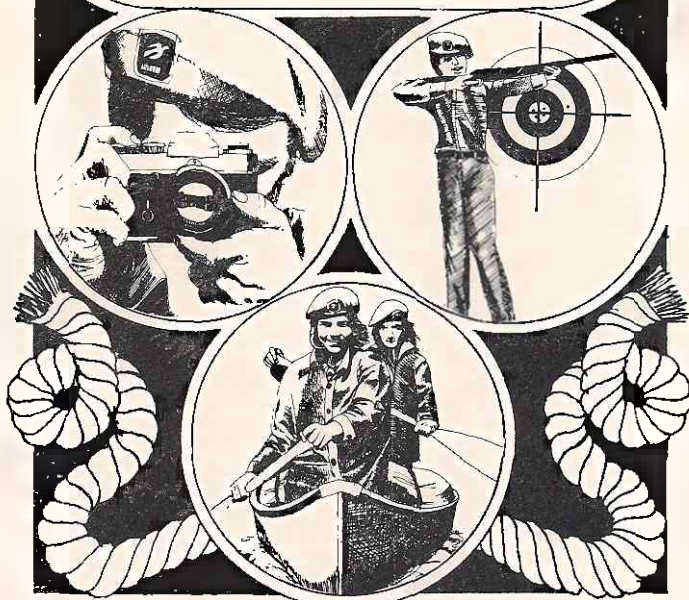
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# 1976 National Competitions Results



**Doug Campbell**

Although your company may not appear in this column right now, perhaps some day it might. With this statement in mind it is time to announce the winners for the 1976 National Competitions.

18

## DRUMMOND TROPHY

The Drummond Trophy is awarded annually to the winner of a competition in .22-calibre rifle marksmanship by Sergeant D.W. Drummond, well known Canadian marksman and friend of Scouting. The winners of the Drummond Trophy this year are:

- |            |                 |   |
|------------|-----------------|---|
| <b>1st</b> | Toomas Taal     | ... Estonian Kalev,<br>Montreal, P.Q.<br>299-23X                |
| <b>2nd</b> | Mihkel Vasila   | ... Estonian Lembitu,<br>Toronto, Ontario<br>296-23X            |
| <b>3rd</b> | Toomas Altosaar | ... Estonian Kalev,<br>Montreal, P.Q.<br>296-17X                |
| <b>4th</b> | Thomas Vaus     | ... Estonian Kalev,<br>Montreal, P.Q.<br>291-13X                |
| <b>5th</b> | Tomas Pedriks   | ... Estonian Kalev,<br>Montreal, P.Q.<br>286-12X                |
| <b>6th</b> | Mikk Molder     | ... Estonian Lembitu 250,<br>Toronto, Ontario<br>286-10X        |
| <b>7th</b> | Andrus Vasila   | ... Estonian Lembitu 250<br>Toronto, Ontario<br>283-11X         |
| <b>8th</b> | Elmar Oiling    | ... Estonian Kalev,<br>Virus 250<br>Toronto, Ontario<br>278-10X |

- |             |                |   |
|-------------|----------------|---|
| <b>9th</b>  | Hyle Halladay  | ... 2nd Venturers,<br>Smith Falls, Ontario<br>276-5X    |
| <b>10th</b> | Aarne Tork     | ... Estonian Lembitu 250,<br>Toronto, Ontario<br>271-7X |
| <b>11th</b> | Bob Powell     | ... 2nd Venturers,<br>Smith Falls, Ontario<br>267-5X    |
| <b>12th</b> | Markus Pedriks | ... Estonian Kalev,<br>Montreal, P.Q.<br>260-7X         |
| <b>13th</b> | Wallace Howe   | ... 2nd Venturers,<br>Smith Falls, Ontario<br>256-4X    |
| <b>14th</b> | Brian Giles    | ... 2nd Venturers,<br>Smith Falls, Ontario<br>249-8X    |
| <b>15th</b> | Kenneth Valvur | ... Estonian Lembitu 250<br>Toronto, Ontario<br>247-5X  |
| <b>16th</b> | Gary Hepple    | ... 3rd Aurora Venturers,<br>Aurora, Ontario<br>177-1X  |
| <b>17th</b> | Doug Foote     | ... 3rd Aurora Venturers,<br>Aurora, Ontario<br>150-1X  |
| <b>18th</b> | David Robb     | ... 3rd Aurora Venturers,<br>Aurora, Ontario<br>61-0X   |
|             | Terry Kerr     | ... 3rd Aurora Venturers,<br>Aurora, Ontario<br>61-0X   |
| <b>19th</b> | Todd Milne     | ... 3rd Aurora Venturers,<br>Aurora, Ontario<br>49-0X   |

## PEPSI-COLA TROPHY

The Pepsi-Cola Trophy is awarded annually to the winning team of a competition in .22-calibre rifle marksmanship. The trophy is sponsored by the Pepsi-Cola Company and this year's winners are:

- |            |               |  |                                  |
|------------|---------------|--|----------------------------------|
| <b>1st</b> | Toomas Taal   | ... Estonian Kalev,<br>Toomas Altosaar<br>Thomas Vaus<br>Tomas Pedriks | Montreal, P.Q.<br>1172-65X       |
| <b>2nd</b> | Mihkel Vasila | ... Lembitu 250<br>Mikk Molder<br>Andrus Vasila<br>Aarne Tork          | Toronto, Ontario<br>1136-51X     |
| <b>3rd</b> | Wallace Howe  | ... Smith Falls Venturer Co.,<br>Brian Giles<br>Hyle Halladay          | Smith Falls, Ontario<br>1048-22X |
| <b>4th</b> | Gary Hepple   | ... 3rd Aurora Venturer Co.,<br>Doug Foote<br>David Robb<br>Terry Kerr | Aurora, Ontario<br>449-2X        |

## NICHOLSON TROPHY

This award is presented annually by Commissioner L.H. Nicholson, MBE, RCMP (retired) former Deputy Chief Scout, for annual competition and wildlife photography. The award winners for this competition in 1976 are:

- |                  |                                  |
|------------------|----------------------------------|
| <b>1st Place</b> | Andrew Grieve, Newcastle, N.B.   |
| <b>2nd Place</b> | Darin Graham, Kitchener, Ontario |
| <b>3rd Place</b> | Jim Kirk, Toronto, Ontario       |

**THE AMORY AWARD**

The Amory Award is presented annually to the company which displays the most initiative in conceiving, planning and executing an outdoor adventure activity.

- 1st Place** 48th St. James (Kitsilano)  
Venturer Co., Vancouver, B.C.  
**The Great Divide Expedition**
- 2nd Place** 3rd West Vancouver Kiup  
Venturer Co., West Vancouver, B.C.  
**Monashee Park Expedition**
- 3rd Place** 3rd Bells Corners Venturer Co.,  
Ottawa, Ontario  
**Quetico Canoe Expedition**
- 4th Place** 6th Fort George Venturer Co.,  
Prince George, B.C.  
**Nechako River Expedition**
- 5th Place** 4th Midland Venturer Co.,  
Midland, Ontario  
**Missinabi River Expedition**
- 6th Place** 5th Burnaby West Venturer Co.,  
Burnaby, B.C.  
**Frosty/Windy Joe Mountain Expedition**

**SOME PROGRAM IDEAS**

**Target Shooting Night**

Why not hold a shooting night at a local range where Venturers can learn about proper gun handling and use this opportunity to enter the Drummond and Pepsi-Cola competitions? The evening might start out with instruction from a range officer, some practice shooting and then shooting the official targets for entry into the competition. You may want to invite two or three other companies to compete with you.

**Photo Weekend**

Have the company organise a camp with a purpose. Have every Venturer bring a camera on their next camping trip with the purpose of taking wildlife shots. This idea can be expanded by having a photographer come to the company meeting before the camping weekend to show the proper procedures for taking and developing pictures. When the weekend is over the pictures can be developed and submitted into competition for the Nicholson Trophy.

**Go on an Expedition**

Expeditions require hard work, determination, imagi-

nation and money, but the rewards are great. Many companies go on expeditions because it is a tradition with their group to have a super activity every year. Why not start a tradition of this nature in your company? Consider going on an expedition by canoe, packhorse or on foot. There are still many areas of Canada which have been visited by very few people; perhaps your company might take the challenge of the *voyageurs* and wander far.

**AWARDS**

For each of the National Competitions there are trophies and keeper shields for all the winners. Also, competitors for the Amory Award receive a participation certificate.

Advisors should ensure that their Venturers are aware of the National Competitions and what they need to do to become involved. It could lead to a whole new outlook in your company activities. Details can be found in the *Canadian Venturer Handbook*, or by filling in and mailing the coupon below.

✂

To: Venturer Services,  
Boy Scouts of Canada,  
P.O. Box 5151,  
Station "F",  
Ottawa, Ontario, K2C 3G7

Please send me the rules of competition for:

- Amory Adventure Award
- Drummond Trophy
- Pepsi-Cola Trophy
- Nicholson Trophy

My name is: .....

Address: .....

.....

.....

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all occasions*

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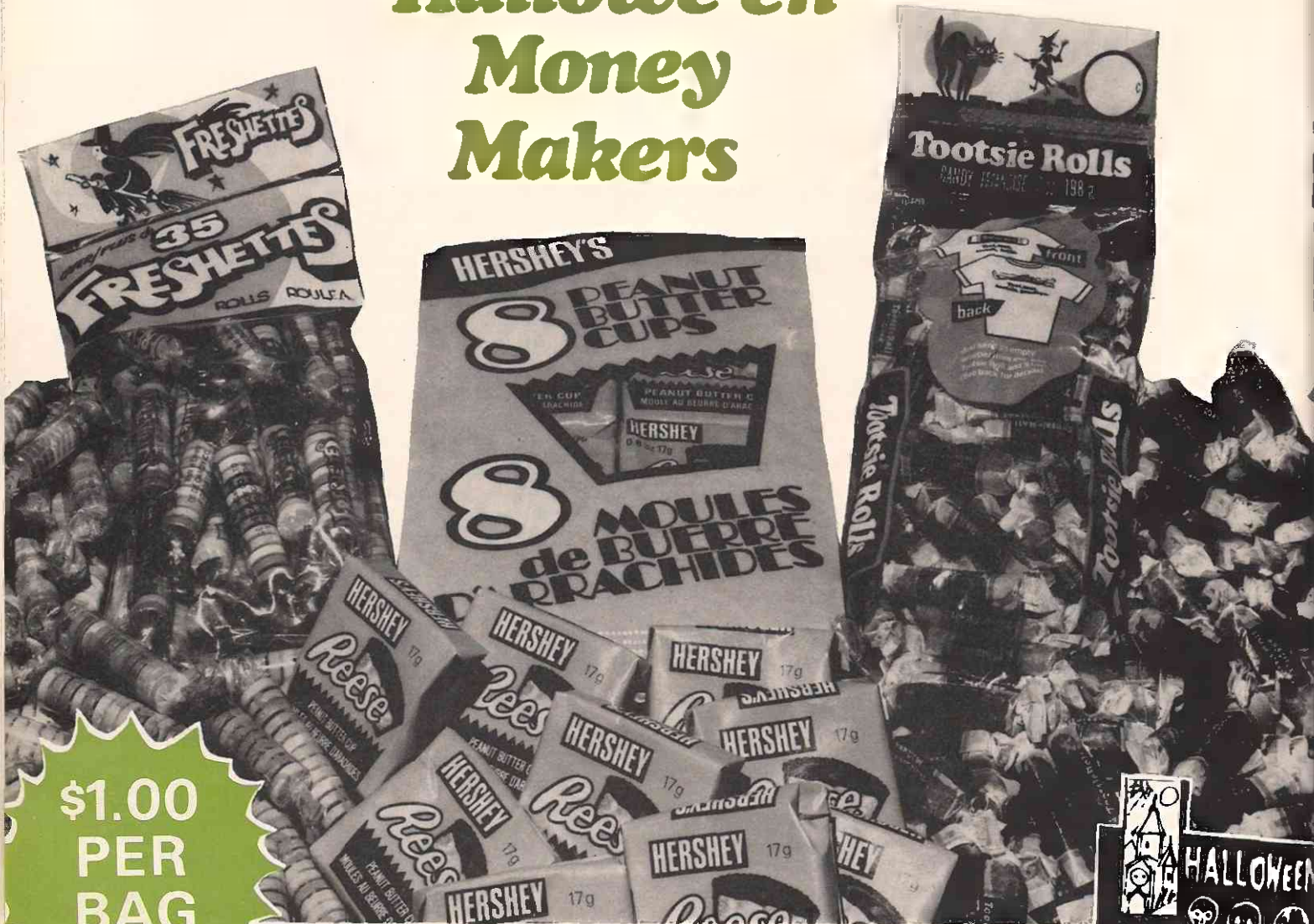
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Olave, Lady Baden-Powell

1889-1977



by Jim Mackie

**Olave, Lady Baden-Powell, Chief Guide of the World and widow of the Founder, passed away peacefully in her sleep at 11.45 p.m., Saturday, June 25, 1977, at the nursing home near Guildford, England, where she has lived for the last three years.**

**In 1930, when she accepted the title of Chief Guide, she said, "I will do my best to help everybody everywhere." In her more than 60 years of leadership in the two Movements founded by her husband, she kept that promise. When she was asked to help, she did, whether it meant a trip of thousands of miles by air or a few miles by car; sometimes to the detriment of her health and, in most cases, at her own expense. She served the youth of the world as she knew B.-P. would have wanted her to and was never happier than when she was surrounded by Scouting and Guiding people.**

In company with literally tens of thousands of men and women, boys and girls around the world, I have very pleasant memories of my few meetings with this remarkable woman, but one in particular stands out because it was in her home, surrounded by the personal possessions of Lord Baden-Powell, that were especially dear to her.

I had gone to England to spend two weeks with The Scout Association in London and when I was asked if I had any particular wishes during my stay, I requested an interview with Lady B.-P.

Initially, it seemed that this would be impossible because she had been quite ill and was still under doctor's care. Then, just two days before I was to leave for home, I was asked to call her at her Grace and Favour apartment at Hampton Court Palace. In typical fashion, this gracious lady apologized for not being able to see me earlier and asked if I could come down the following morning.

At exactly 11:00 a.m., the next day, I presented myself at her door, after a walk down the drafty and damp outer corridors of the palace where Henry VIII had lived with five of his six wives. As I climbed the flight of steps to her door, I heard a school teacher telling her wide-eyed stu-



At home in Hampton Court Palace.

dents that the plaque that they were looking at on the wall which read "Lady Baden-Powell" was there *in memory* of the widow of the Founder of the Scout and Guide Movements. As I later wrote in my story: "A minute or so later, I could have told the group that nothing was farther from the truth. The person who came forward to meet me, with her left hand extended was, despite a recent illness, the same exuberant, vibrant and charming lady that millions of members of the Movement have seen, met and loved, since her marriage to B.-P."

After seeing that I was comfortably seated and fortified with a cup of tea, she began to bombard me with questions concerning home, family and Canadian Scouting. I suddenly realized that it was I who was being interviewed, where it was supposed to be the other way around.

Later, however, I had my turn and when she spied my tape recorder (which my colleagues in London said she would not allow me to use), she surprised me by asking if it would not be easier for me if our conversation were recorded, as she was "really very good on a recorder."

And she was! When I returned to London with my prize tape, the same colleagues were astounded.

I found out a number of years later from her daughter Betty, that she did, at one time, fear the recording machine but after one of her grandsons secretly recorded her voice and then played it back to her, she was so delighted with the results that she no longer objected to using one. The tape, incidentally, is now a treasured possession.



With son Peter at Jubilee Jamboree, 1957.

#### Who Was She?

She was born Olave St. Clair Soames (her father expected a boy, who was to have been called Olaf, thus the first name), on February 22, 1889, the youngest of the three children of Harold and Kathleen Soames. From her earliest days she was a lover of the outdoors and spent many of her childhood hours riding, rowing and walking and in later years, when the family moved to London, she became an accomplished skater. She had no formal education and was taught at home by a series of governesses and tutors.

As a young man, her father inherited a large brewery and while no lover of the business world, tended it carefully so that he could retire early and be free to devote his time to his real interests — painting, architecture,



Metal sculptures of the Baden-Powells; Gilwell Park.

gardening and travel. In fact, it was Harold Soames' love of travel that eventually brought Olave and Robert Baden-Powell together.

Whether you believe in fate or not, it is hard to disregard the circumstances leading to the union of these two remarkable people, who could not have been better

matched, despite the 32 years difference in their ages.

In 1911, Olave's father was persuaded by a friend to apply for space on the maiden voyage of the S.S. Arcadian, a former mail steamer, that had been converted into a deluxe yacht for the tourist trade to the West Indies and New York. This seemed an ideal suggestion to Mr. Soames who, each winter, left England for sunnier climes. However, when he wrote for tickets for himself and Olave, he was informed that the ship was booked to capacity, so he began to make other plans. Then at the last moment a letter arrived to say that two passengers had cancelled and space was available.

On the morning of January 3, 1912, father and daughter arrived at Southampton to find that the dock workers were on strike. As the passengers stood around waiting for a tug to take them out to the Arcadian, which was anchored in the harbour, they noticed a Guard of Honour of Boy Scouts being inspected by their Founder, the legendary hero of Mafeking, Lieutenant-General Robert Baden-Powell, who was also sailing on the Arcadian for a world inspection tour of Scouting.

Olave had, of course, heard of B.-P. and like millions of others had worn his portrait on a buttonhole badge after the relief of Mafeking, but had never expected to meet him. But meet him she did on the first day at sea and it was love at first sight. By the time the ship reached Jamaica, they were secretly engaged but the official announcement had to wait until B.-P. returned to England in September.



Engagement photos, *The Sphere* magazine, September 28, 1912.

They were married on October 30, 1912 in St. Peter's Church, Parkstone, Poole, England and were to share 28 happy and worthwhile years.

After B.-P.'s death in Kenya in 1941, she was lost and for a time described herself as anchorless. Then, calling upon inner strength, she decided to return to England and do her part for the war effort.

From that time she never looked back and in post war years became a familiar figure in all parts of the world. She recorded more than 654 air flights to every continent, travelling over 500,000 air miles, and only in the last few years when her doctors would not allow her to travel, did she miss world jamborees and conferences.

Lady B.-P. was once asked by a reporter what her job in Guiding actually was and she replied: "My job is to bring the Movement extra zeal and oomph. Really I should be called the *Chief Oompher!*"



Visit to new U.K. headquarters, July 1976, with U.K. Chief Scout, Sir William Gladstone.

World youth became her life and Janet Graham wrote of Olave Baden-Powell in a *Reader's Digest* article: "She is never happier than when, always in her uniform, with a modest hold-all and battered portable typewriter, she is dashing from continent to continent, pinning badges on Eskimo Guides from the Yukon, accepting a canoe load of coconuts from Guides in Papua, or addressing a conference in Finland in the glorious — but understandable — mixture of languages she calls 'Desperanto'."

In 1974, a combination of age and diabetes forced her to leave her apartment at Hampton Court and go into a nursing home. But even here she kept up with her correspondence on her own typewriter and had to be watched to ensure that she did not stay up well after midnight, answering the large quantity of mail that she received daily.

The world has lost a great woman but her influence will live on, as has her husband's, through Scouting and Guiding.

We who were privileged to know her, are richer for it.

A private family service was held in England following her death and then her ashes were flown to Kenya to be buried with her beloved husband in the little cemetery at Nyeri, at the foot of Mount Kenya, in the Africa they both loved so much.



Her final official function — 50th Anniversary, Gilwell, September 1976.

## Olave, Lady Baden-Powell's Last Message

Dear Guides, Scouts, Cubs and Brownies and all their Leaders and Friends,

I shall have left this world when you receive this message, which I leave to express my thanks for all the kindnesses and the affection shown to me, and to say how greatly I have rejoiced over the way in which you have all carried out your share in the work of the Movement that my beloved husband invented, for the advancement of boys and girls of all countries, years ago.

I have a firm belief in Almighty God and in the life in the world to come, when he and I will be reunited, and together we shall watch over you who have been enrolled as members of this world family, and go on caring for your progress and your well being.

I trust that you will continue fully to use the system of work and play that our Movement provides, keeping up the fun and the friendships made at your meetings and in camps, abiding by the Promise and upholding the Laws that you undertook to live by when you joined up.

In that way you will not only advance yourself in body, mind and spirit, but you will affect those around you, in doing what is honourable and right and wise, and in giving out kindness of thought and action, thus striving against all ills and helping to make the world a happier and a better place in which to live.

I trust that you will be successful in all your tasks, and may God be with you all in the coming years.

Olave Baden-Powell  
—



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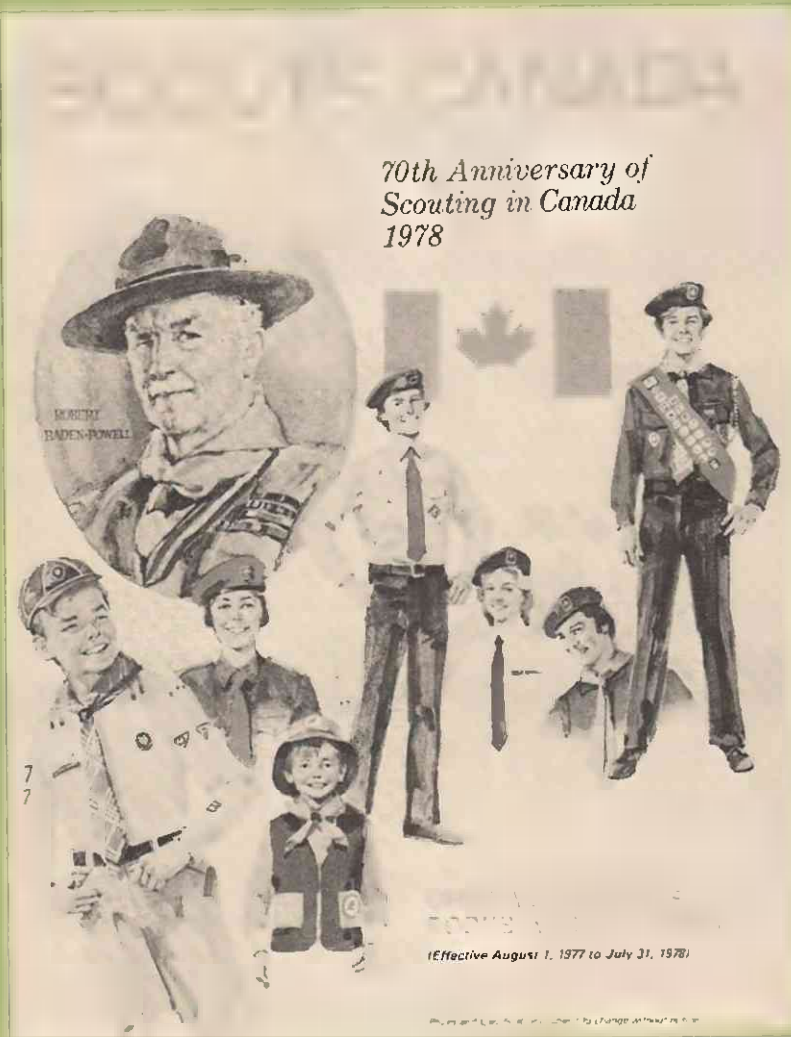
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22

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The Registrar of the Lunatic Fringe informs us that, in the U.K. at least, applications for the award of the certificate (shown here) are still flooding in. More are expected hourly — including, perhaps, your own.

Let us remind you that all you have to do is to dream up some hitherto unimaginable activity which, had it occurred to B.-P. at the time, might well have been offered in one form or another to his boys on Brownsea Island in 1907. Having got the idea you must then con your Court of Honour into carrying it into action, after which a brief report should be submitted to this department, c/o The Editor.

A word of advice. If you hope to qualify for a first edition copy of the certificate you'll need to get a move on. No doubt in time we shall have to republish, but, as you probably know, first editions have a considerable rarity value. Not that you'd dream of selling your certificate for mere money, but we thought we'd better mention it.


Know Ye By These Presents that

is

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as a

Member of The Lunatic Fringe



Registered Number \_\_\_\_\_

*John Sweet*

**John Sweet**  
Life-President (Self-Elected)

*Ron Jeffries*

**Ron Jeffries**  
Editor

**Jim Mackie**  
Editor  
**leader**  
Canada

**SCOUTING**  
United Kingdom

The earliest known example of Fringe Lunacy has just come to light. It appears that many, many years ago, when Mr. Steve Lewis (now Regional Field Executive in Greater Toronto,) was still a spare time Scouter, he spent a fabulous long weekend with thirty-five Scouts, a few leaders and a sort of super-kite called 'Crasher' in the wilds of his native province and took the opportunity to 'experiment with Mother Nature in all her glory'. (And may I just say that no-one who has not been there can have any idea how glorious Mother Nature can be in Ontario.) Here is Mr. Lewis' report, exactly as submitted to the Editor of The Canadian LEADER Magazine.

'Having lived with the belief that "if man were meant to fly, he would have airfoiled clavicals", I set out to explore the wonders of aviation with the help of my trusty kite, Crasher.

'There was a good easterly wind for the lift-off and within seconds Crasher was at her full 2,500 ft. altitude.

'Now anyone can fly a kite, but how many people can fly one with eight full rolls of toilet paper, a sock and a silver chain attached to the tail?

'There it was — so high you could hardly see it, but all the way down was a banner of Delsey's Factory Seconds.

'Then suddenly — it happened. The wind died and down she plunged like a dive-bomber. Faster and faster, swaying back and forth, spreading her trail all over the park, thousands and thousands of feet of toilet paper draped over every tree. You would swear we were at a down-eastern wedding.

'Needless to say, the rest of the camp was devoted to clean-up.'

Quite. And, needless to say, as Honorary Founder-President (Self Appointed) of the Transcontinental Branch of the Lunatic Fringe, I have had no hesitation in supporting the Editor's nomination of Mr. Lewis for the award of the Certificate.

What's more, if Steve can hang on till February next year I'll come across to Toronto to present it in person.

That's a promise.

Long experience has taught us that, so far as this column is concerned, it is only program ideas which are more than slightly bent that stand the remotest chance of being taken up by the readership. Two recent examples of this were the blind orienteering stunt, in which Scouts had to walk along a straight line of sisal twine so that their tendency to deviate to right or left could be ascertained and compared; the second was our famous 'Flying Bridge'. Candidly, I for one do not believe that this bit of crazy pioneering would have got off the ground at all had we not thrown in the suggestion that the 'spars' should consist of the shanks of everyday articles like brooms, mops, garden tools etc., with the business ends still attached. Clearly it was the sheer eccentricity of these ideas that got people going. Anyhow, reports and photographs came flooding in and although it would be a gross exaggeration to claim a Sausage Sizzle type success for either of these activities, they were, judged by our own modest standards, magnificently supported.

The tabulated results of the deviation exercise on both sides of the North Atlantic and the English Channel have been studied and found to prove nothing of scientific interest. Practically everybody sloped off in one direction or the other — as many to the left as to the right, which might interest chaps who have theories about such a matter. Strangely there were quite a few cases of non-deviation — from two troops only! Apart from that the

maximum deviation from the true line was 350 degrees and the minimum 1 degree. In Luxembourg an international gathering of Scouts from Ireland, America, Denmark, Hungary, Australia, Holland, Italy and the U.K., plus, of course, the host country, carried out the research in a hailstorm as part of their St. George's Day celebrations. Later a few of them did a control test indoors and found that individual performances were almost identical, to the extent that a boy who tended to walk in a circle out of doors, with lots of room to move, kept trying to walk through the wall during the control test.

Fascinating!

It used to be said that the best advertisement for Scouting was the well-turned-out Scout troop. This hardly applies today, of course, because, for one thing we never turn out at all, except perhaps on St. George's Day, and even when we do, our attitude to 'drill' and other forms of paramilitary training being what it is, we rarely give a good account of ourselves.

In any case a much better 'advertisement', in our opinion, would be to show the casual passerby, not just what we look like when in our best bib-and-tucker, but what we actually do, when we aren't.

What we are suggesting is that instead of carrying out normal Scouting activities behind closed doors or in remote places, as at present, we take some of them, at least, into the Market Place or as close to the Market Place as we can get.

Let us give you a simple f'rinstance.

Suppose you get each patrol to fake a rather messy accident in private and then, having smothered the injured men in blood-stained bandages, put them on a variety of improvised stretchers, made from blankets, articles of clothing, empty sacks, climbing ropes, etc., and carry them at speed, one after the other, through the middle of the local shopping centre (with the needed permission of the authorities, of course) at peak period taking care not to make perishing nuisances of yourselves.

Suppose again, that on some other occasion, having put in a lot of practice beforehand, you get permission to rope off a sort of boxing ring in the Market Place and put on a demonstration of — well, human pyramid building, battles with single-sticks or quarterstaves, or just a display of mini-gymnastics of the 'Knee Stand and Neck Hook' variety.

Or why not get permission to use a corner of the local recreation ground within sight and sound of the casual passer-by and stage an off-hand demonstration of troop room games, lifeline and lariat throwing (including the use of improvised apparatus like the 'Holton Hurler' or the long-range missile firer powered by a motor car inner tube) or a miscellany of pioneering skills such as the Spanish Windlass, the parbuckle, the rope tackle and the good old 'Handy Billy' all doing their jobs, finishing, perhaps, with the erection of the famous 'Ten-minute Tower' or even the more spectacular self-locking bridge with the entire troop perching on it like starlings?

The whole object of the exercise, of course, would be to show the sort of antics the boys get up to when they are enjoying themselves in private. For want of a better word we have referred to it as a 'demonstration' but what it must NOT be is an organized display, advertised as such in advance, with a handful of devoted parents providing a captive audience.

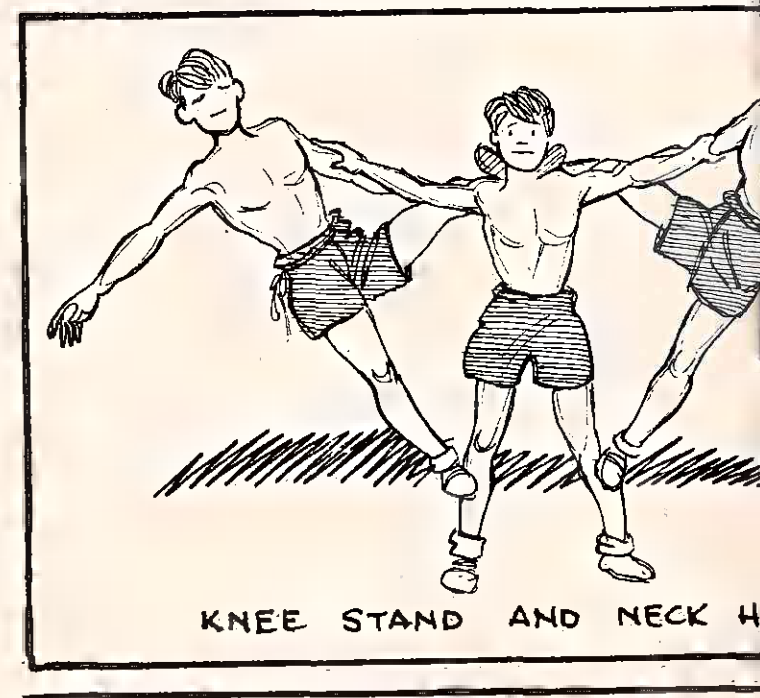
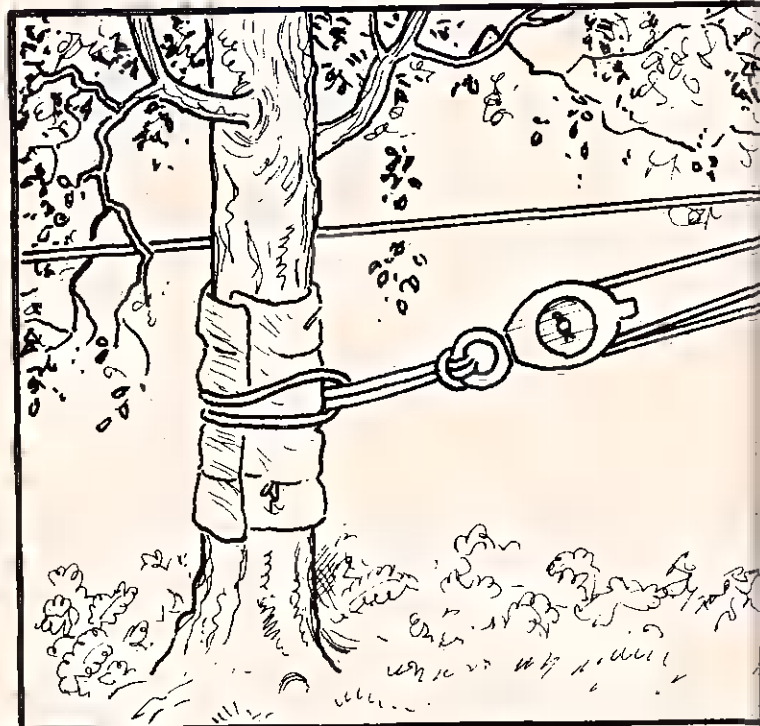
Mind you, a one-off frolic of this sort would cut no ice

at all. The plan should be to use these outdoor activities as the mainspring of the normal troop night program of training during the summer months. The last thing we want to do is to turn Scouting into just another spectator sport, but the psychological effect on the boys themselves should, if the plan succeeds, be wholly good.

If it succeeds...

And then, of course, there is always the hovering presence of the local yobboes to consider....

Perhaps you'd better talk the whole thing over with your patrol leaders before you take one step further forward.



Now, if we could claim your indulgence for a moment, let us deal with this month's work sheet and have done with it.

In 'What's Wrong?' you will at once observe that the use of a strop at one end of the tackle and a catspaw at the other would have been an utter impossibility in the first case and a time-wasting absurdity in the other.

What may not have been so obvious is that the tackle itself is a complete mess. If you find yourself in any difficulty about this, perhaps your Court of Honour could explain it to you at the end of their next meeting.

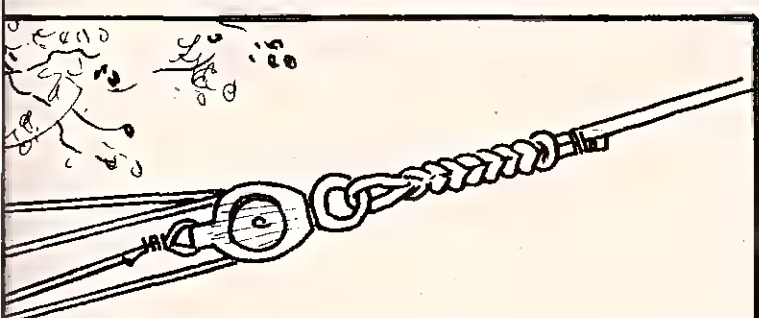
The naval method of belaying to a single bollard is taken from the official (1943) 'Seaman's Pocket Book' but we have to admit that we have never seen it in use. Most salt-water types seem to rely on the good old clove-

hitch or the round turn and two half-hitches.

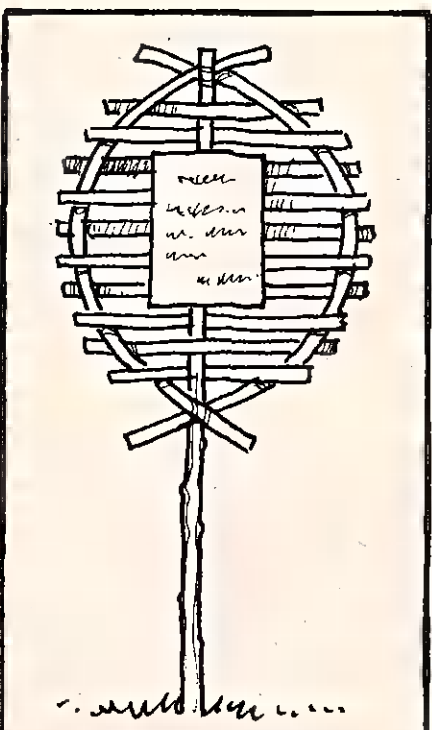
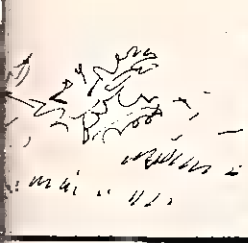
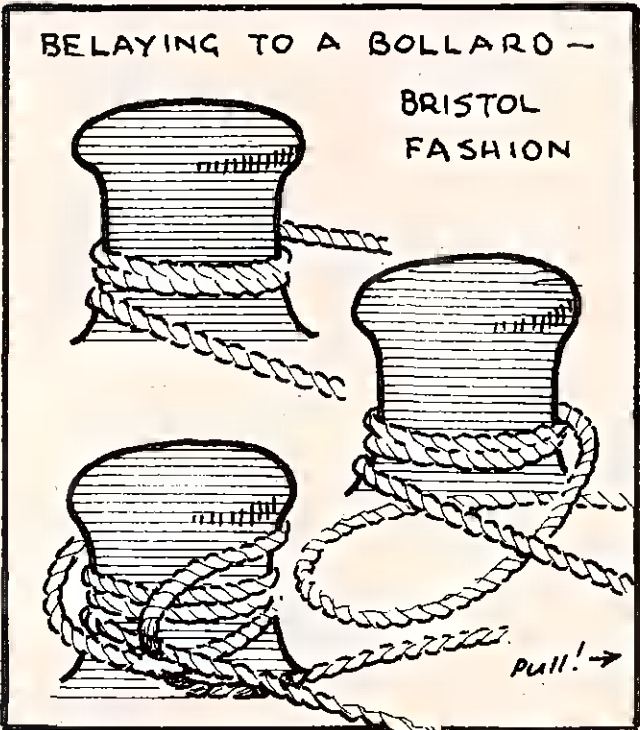
'Knee Stand and Neck Hook' is based on a photograph we found in an old volume of our weekly paper, THE SCOUT (U.K. circa 1950). The text of the accompanying article gave an exhaustive explanation of how best to get into position but we feel ourselves, that it might be better fun if your patrol leaders worked it out for themselves. It is largely a matter of common sense.

The 'Swedish Camp Noticeboard' is an example of the sort of utilitarian mini-pioneering that so impressed members of our own contingent at Nordjamb '75. As you see, it bears a strong, family likeness to Gilcraft's Camp Boiler (circa 1921).

'Something Missing - What is it?' - as if you didn't know! It is, of course, an orthodox Spanish Windlass.



WHAT'S WRONG?



A SWEDISH CAMP NOTICEBOARD



SOMETHING MISSING - WHAT IS IT?

# BEA PIRAT



As we are about to begin another busy season of Beavers, I want to share with you a report of an event which took place a year ago in the Kootenay Boundary Region of British Columbia. Special thanks go to Rowena Ramsden, the assistant regional commissioner—Beavers, for sharing these activities and photographs with us.

26

Rowena reports that it was their most successful event ever and that parent involvement created by this event is "too numerous to count." Apparently fathers are now volunteering their services after having had their faith and memories of Scouting renewed at this camp.

There were 265 Beavers and leaders, from 12 colonies, in attendance, some of them coming from as far away as 50 miles to attend this day of fun and sharing.

One of the best things about the day was that the whole Scouting family was involved. A number of Cubs, Scouts and Venturers were recruited to help operate the program.

The theme for the day was "Pirates" and members of each colony wore a different coloured sash so as to be easily identified by the camp service team as well as their own people. Dubloons were made and handed out at each camp site and were tied with a reef knot to a thong worn around the Beavers' necks, and of course, pirate costumes, made by the boys at colony meetings, were the order of the day. Each pirate costume consisted of a paper hat, cardboard sword, coloured sash, cardboard buckles for shoes, cork for covering faces for beards, scars for faces, dubloon thong, Beaver vest, old pants and running shoes.



Colonies arrived at Sandspit Provincial Campgrounds at noon on a Saturday and were ready to begin their program at 1 p.m. with the opening ceremony. Following this Beavers were broken up into "camp blocks" of 3 colonies, for participation in the program events. Boys spent ½ an hour at each event then rotated to the next one, until all had been completed. The program events consisted of the following.

## At site 1. OBSTACLE COURSE

This was organized by a Cub pack. Beavers had to walk across a rope bridge, crawl through a tent snake, climb through a swinging tire, walk the plank, etc. Dubloons were given to each "pirate" on completion of the course.

## At site 2. PIONEERING STRUCTURES

This was organized by a Scout troop and involved a lot of observation, as well as participation. It included rope swings, examples of lashings, campfires, tent camps, tripod swing over crocodile pits and the usual dubloons.

## At site 3. PILLAGE

This was organized by some parents and provided a bit of a break in the proceedings. It included juice, apples, washrooms, a tick check (as in Woodtick) and dubloons for returning their litter to a trash container.

## At site 4. TREASURE HUNT

This was organized by a Cub pack and began with a holding area, so that one lodge could be sent through at a



# VER E DAY

By Bob Butcher

time to look for hidden messages tagged by ribbon markers and leading to treasures.

## At site 5. CREST MAKING

This was organized by Venturers and consisted of silk screening of crests. This was supervised by the Venturers but actually done by the Beavers. A sample of the design is shown below.

After going through all of these activities, colonies then had a choice of the following.

- Films in the nature house (Films were nature oriented with a few cartoons)
- Nature walk (conducted by a park naturalist)
- Beach walk
- Quiet time.

At 5 p.m. it was supper time and each colony had its own wiener roast. Each colony had been asked to provide its own wiener sticks, mustard, ketchup and napkins. The food was paid for out of the \$3 registration fee. (This also helped pay for other materials used, treasures, etc.) Supper included wieners and buns, chips, juice, cookies and canned puddings.

Parents were not asked to supper as it was felt that they would not be able to handle the hundreds of people it would have involved. Instead, parents were asked to arrive in time to attend the campfire and closing ceremony on the beach, which followed supper and to then take their boys home.

The closing (like the opening) saw an inner circle (dam) of Beavers and an outer circle of their "friends of the forest", the Cubs, Scouts, Venturers and their leaders, a thrilling sight to see.

Beavers 1976



Camp Buccaneer



In planning this happy and successful event the leaders took many things into account. "Treasure Maps" of the area, provided by the Parks Branch, were handed out to the leaders and service team members. These indicated washroom sites, first aid stations, camp layout, and block leaders. Road signs were put up along the highway leading to the camp.

A house trailer and 2 available cars were used at the first aid station. The local hospital was notified that there would be 400 people camping in the area, most of them children. Fortunately only one boy, a Cub, needed attention for a cut lip he got when he failed to catch a bean bag.

Local newspapers were contacted and they sent representatives to spend the day at the camp. This resulted in terrific public relations.

Nine Scout "guides" were appointed to direct colonies from one program event to the next. This ensured prompt movement from site to site.

A lost and found post was set up at the First Aid trailer. Parking for leaders and parents was assigned in designated areas.

All of this planning seems to have paid off, for although everyone went home happy but tired, boys and leaders were shouting everywhere, "See you next year!" Does this not speak for itself?



# WHEN'S YOUR NEXT

# YOUR

28

By Don Swanson

**CAMPOREE** — *an adventure for Scout patrols under the leadership of their own patrol or project leader. . . it can be an excellent means to encourage outdoor activities, stimulate enthusiasm and improve camping skills.*

Camporees may be run as a troop project with patrols from a single troop, as an intertroop activity or on a council basis with patrols from a number of troops.

And what could be a more logical follow-up to CJ'77? It's a great Scout year opener and also puts all that lightweight camping equipment required for CJ'77 back to work.

The purpose of a camporee can take many forms. Physical fitness, hiking, conservation, good turn, water activities, rescue work, first aid and just plain camping are some of the areas that can provide the focus.

If the camporee is a competitive event, adult involvement should be restricted to observing and staffing events. Let the boys run their patrols and win or lose on their efforts. A coaching camporee would and should involve adults to demonstrate new techniques.

The normal activities of a patrol in the troop should be all that is necessary for Scouts to take part. Several weeks ahead of the event, full details should be provided to patrols to allow time for those who wish to polish their skills.

Patrols participating in a camporee should be assigned a designated area, measuring at least 40 feet by 50 feet. Each patrol must erect their camp within this area. A good approach is to number sites and have patrols draw numbers for their site.

Patrols should be invited and encouraged to come as a unit but, when a patrol cannot participate as a group, individual Scouts should not be denied the opportunity to take part in the camporee. Composite patrol groups can be formed for the occasion.

Depending on the theme or purpose and the types of events, it may be necessary to set a minimum/maximum size on patrols or to develop a handicap system for scoring.

### Instructions to Patrols

Information provided to patrols should be clear and specific. It should contain what is expected with regard to tentage, packs, food, equipment, dress and behaviour. If observers will be awarding points for duty rosters posted in campsites, then the Scouts should know. At least one meal should require cooking, and lightweight, dehydrated foods should be encouraged.

Patrols should be advised of what the observers will be watching, and they should be aware that their camping methods and patrol efforts, as a team, will be under observation from arrival till departure.

Instructions should indicate the check-in time and draw to the attention of the participants that late arrivals penalize themselves by reducing the time allotted for setting up their camp.

If the patrol will be required to hike into the camp area, the instructions should indicate this and the approximate distance.

The instructions should encourage patrols to use small fires for cooking, and consideration should be given to using pressure stoves. Safety precautions to be observed should be noted.

### Observing and Scoring

Experience has shown it is necessary to have enough observers at the starting point that patrols arriving can move to their chosen site with a minimum of delay. This also applies at the closing of the camporee.

The observers should carry out their task with a minimum of interference with patrols. Observers should advise patrols where they lost points. To minimize a negative approach (just looking for the things done wrong), observers should comment on the patrols' strengths (bonus points could be awarded).

Preferably, to ensure consistency, one person should handle the scoring of each item. If this is not possible, the observers should meet and decide as a team what will be their criteria (the boys should know the criteria).



# TEAMPOREE?

Various methods have been devised for scoring patrols. The following example is based on 200 points.

Grade A patrol	180 — 200 points
Grade B patrol	150 — 179 points
Grade C patrol	120 — 149 points

Patrols receiving less than 60% (under 120) would not be graded.

Suitable pennants or crests could be awarded for each grade.

## CAMPOREE STAFF

The key to a successful camporee lies in selection of the staff. They must understand Scouting's purpose, have a feel for the Scout program, enjoy working with others and, above all, want the boys to have fun.

The following is a suggested staff for a camporee.

**Camporee Chief** — general supervisor, prepared to give on-the-spot decisions if necessary.

**Chief Observer** — should be well versed in camping and have a clear understanding of the purpose of the camporee. He should be available for consultation with any observer on any point of difficulty. He would act as arbitrator in any dispute and, as chief observer, his decision should be final.

**Observers** — these should be individuals well qualified to make comments and judgments in the area assigned to them.

(Inviting Scouters from neighbouring districts to act as observers has been used to ensure impartiality and objective observation.)

Observers are required for the following areas:

- 1) personal gear, uniforms, packing;
- 2) patrol organization and effort while patrols are on their sites;
- 3) each camporee project or event;
- 4) site layout, tent pitching, bedding;
- 5) meal planning and preparation;
- 6) health, hygiene and safety (personal cleanliness, neatness of site, care of tools, sanitary arrangements).

**Secretary and Assistants** — to keep records; total scores.

**Staff Cook** — observers should be free from meal chores so a staff cook probably will be required.

**Service Scouts** — two or three Scouts or Venturers to act as runners, assist the cook and undertake other chores as necessary.

## CAMPOREE PROJECTS

Projects should form a "fun" part of a camporee rather than an "ordeal that boys must complete." A good approach is to have a number of projects or activities set up and allow patrols to select, say, four out of six. Scoring should be the same for each project, and projects should be carried out by patrols as a unit.

The badge schemes provide a number of possible subjects. In designing the project or activity, consideration should be given to the level at which a patrol might be working.

## SUGGESTED TIMETABLE

The following suggested timetable is a typical schedule for a camporee. It should **not** be used as a standard.

### Saturday

Prior to 10 a.m. camporee staff set up headquarters and complete last-minute arrangements.

- |            |   |
|------------|---|
| 10.00 a.m. | — patrols arrive and draw for sites   |
|            | — observers stationed along route to sites to check dress, packing and patrol organization                                    |
|            | — patrols set up sites  |
| 12.00 noon | — patrols eat lunch prepared at home  |
| 1.30 p.m.  | — first series of projects or activities  |
| 5.00 p.m.  | — first check by observers of patrol sites for layout, tent pitching, fire arrangement, stowing of bedding and personal gear. |
| 6.00 p.m.  | — preparation and serving of supper   |
| 7.45 p.m.  | — flag lowering (patrols remain on own sites); prepare for campfire and wide game   |
| 8.00 p.m.  | — wide game   |
| 9.00 p.m.  | — campfire (not competitive)  |
| 10.00 p.m. | — retire and lights out   |

### Sunday

- |           |   |
|-----------|---|
| 7.00 a.m. | — rise  |
|           | — breakfast   |
| 9.00 a.m. | — flag break  |
| 9.10 a.m. | — Scouts' Own and/or opportunity for Scouts to attend morning worship |
|           | — included in this period would be 1 — 1½ hours for further projects  |
| 1.00 p.m. | — lunch   |
| 2.00 p.m. | — break camp  |
| 3.00 p.m. | — inspection of sites and equipment                                   |
| 3.30 p.m. | — official closing  |
|           | — presentation of awards  |

The key to a good camporee is fun, — for both Scouts and — all too often overlooked — the Scouters.

# IDEAS FOR A NEW SEASON

by Bob Butcher

As a new Cubbing season begins across Canada, it is an ideal time for most packs to plan and participate in outdoor activities with some emphasis on nature, conservation and living in harmony with the environment. The following is a collection of ideas for activities of this sort, some taken directly from *The Cub Book*, some from other sources.

## NATURE CREEP

This idea, taken from *World Scouting Magazine* is a suggestion which is growing in popularity. Rather than take Cubs on a nature hike over a long distance, give them a magnifying glass and send them a short distance of perhaps only a few yards. Boys can examine blades of grass, weeds, insects, roots of plants, soil structure, etc. Even without a lens, a wealth of facts can be discovered. Be prepared for a lot of questions!



## LEAF PRINT PICTURES

This idea, appropriate for the fall season, was sent in by Cub leader Doug Frey of Winnipeg. Have your Cubs carry out the steps of the following sequence:

- Saw a piece of one half-inch plywood in 9-inch by 12-inch pieces and sand them smooth.
- Place collected leaves on the board in an artistic pattern laying them as flat as possible.
- Hold a finely wired screen above the leaves and rub a toothbrush full of paint over it to splatter paint on the leaves and wood. It would be a good idea to practise this procedure over newspaper first before doing the leaf prints. If several colours of paint are used, the brush should be cleaned between colours.
- To make a frame for the picture cut a 1½ inch by ¾ inch board into two 9-inch pieces and two 14-inch pieces

and sand all the edges.

- Carefully remove the leaves from the board so as not to smudge the paint on the board.
- Using small nails, attach the strips of the frame to the corners of the picture.
- A hook on the back of the board will make the picture ready for display.



## CAMPING

While the spring and summer months are often thought of as the traditional time of year to hold a Cub camp, why not consider a fall Cub camp? Cub leader Bill Graham of Ontario wrote last fall to report on another successful yearly camp held by his pack and Doug Frey of Winnipeg reported of a fall camporee at which over 700 boys attended.

Camp can be an ideal setting to view the countryside ablaze with fall colours and to view the migratory birds on their way south for the winter.

For guidelines on planning and conducting camps for Cubs refer to Section 18 of *The Cub Leaders' Handbook* and to *Bylaws, Policies and Procedures*.



## WORLD CONSERVATION BADGE

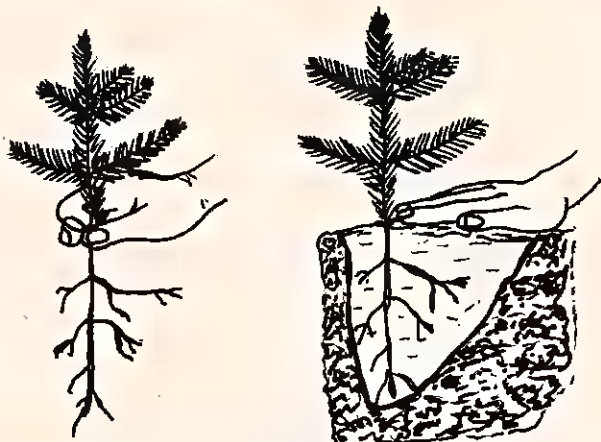
This badge, the newest addition to Cubbing, was developed by the World Scouting Organization in cooperation with the World Wildlife Fund. It was designed to help members of Scouting around the world develop an awareness of our dwindling and misused resources and to take action to use them more wisely. Canadian Wolf Cub requirements have been added to the most recent reprint of *The Cub Book* (6th printing-Sept. 1976) and appear on pages 312 and 313.

While complete requirements can be found there, here are a few that are particularly suited to the fall of the year.

- Make, set up and maintain a bird feeding station.
- Take part in a nature survey (such as keeping a record of birds using a feeding station for a period of a

month or more).

- Go on a trip into the countryside to find some examples showing how man has damaged nature and some examples showing how man has improved nature.
- Plant a tree or lay some grass on an area where there is no vegetation cover.



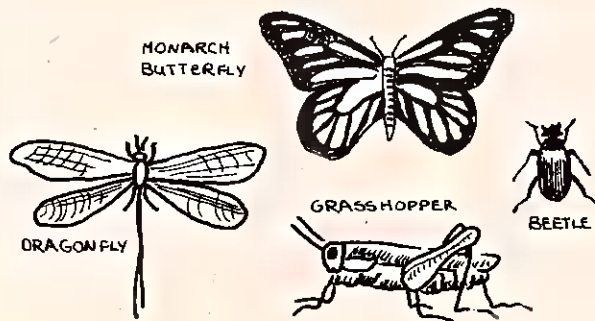
### PROGRAMMING FOR ACHIEVEMENT

Many pack activities in the outdoors can be planned in such a way so that Cubs who take part in them can receive credit toward star and badge requirements. This tends to produce the double-barrelled satisfaction of enjoying the activities and at some not too distant time, receiving a star or badge, perhaps unexpectedly.

- Here are some possibilities:
- Make a collection of leaves or seeds; mount and label them neatly and be able to tell about the collection, (Black Star requirement #2).
  - Plant some fall bulbs and be able to tell how they grow, (Black Star requirement #3).
  - Plant a shrub or tree and take care of it for a season, (Black Star requirement #5).
  - Make and show how to use a rain gauge, (Black Star requirement #7).
  - Make, set up and maintain a bird feeding station, (Black Star requirement #8). See also World Conservation Badge, many requirements are cross-referenced.
  - Keep a record of birds using the station or go on a field trip and identify six different birds, (Black Star

requirement #12).

- Visit and report on a trip to a conservation area (or other suitable location), (Black Star requirement #13).
- Take part in three pack rambles, (Green Star requirement #8).
- As a service project, clean up waste from a public area, (Red Star requirement #13).
- Observe the appearance and know something of the habits of six animals and/or birds, (Observer Badge #1 and 2).
- Recognize and imitate two bird calls, (Observer Badge #3).
- Recognize six autumn flowers, (Observer Badge #4).
- Recognize from life and name six insects, (Observer Badge #5).
- Recognize from life and name six trees or shrubs, (Observer Badge #6).



### PROGRAMMING FOR FUN

Not all outdoor activities need be achievement oriented. Many can take place just for fun. Keep in mind that the Cub program has six other elements besides star work and badge work. Section 17 of *The Cub Leaders' Handbook* gives additional ideas for outdoor activities and Section 15 of *The Cub Book* offers some suggestions too.

Why not try a campfire or a corn roast? Some packs do this for boys and parents to get the new Cubbing season off to a good start. With a good start you should then be able to keep up the momentum throughout the coming season.



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## EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK

**Jack Lyons, 41 Avonhurst Road, Islington, Ontario, M9A 2G7**, not only collects Scout stamps but also Canadian Postal Slogans promoting Scouting. He has amassed a list, too long to reprint here, that he would like to share with others who have the same interest. In return he wants both postal and meter slogans. If you can help, write him direct.

\*

The name **John W.H. Miner** will be a familiar one to many Scouters in Canada and especially in Quebec. John Miner was a long time member and supporter of the Movement and one of the few Canadians to hold four Wood Badges — Cub, Scout, Rover and Sea Scout.

As provincial commissioner, Quebec and International Commissioner, he was a long-time member of the National Council and his sudden death in 1970, was a loss to all who had the privilege of knowing and working with this truly fine gentleman.

While a busy man, the President of the Miner Rubber Company of Canada, he was never too busy to accept a call from Canadian or World Scouting and travelled many miles on our behalf.

John Miner is still remembered in his home district of Granby, Quebec, and on February 20 of this year, a bronze plaque was dedicated to his memory, in the Granby United Church.

**Jack Fanning**, a long time friend of John Miner planned the service and participants included our present International Commissioner, **Morrey Cross**, past International Commissioner and Deputy Chief Scout, Air Vice Marshal **Jim Harvey** and Que-

bec Provincial Executive Director **Jim Blain**.

The dedication of the plaque was performed by the Reverend **R. Burn Purdon**.

Among those present were Mr. Miner's widow, two of his four children, his two sisters and a large number of Scouting friends.

Visitors to the National Office may remember a museum showcase which contains a number of John's well-earned Scouting honours.

\*

We recently received a copy of "The Wolf Howl", the newsletter of the **182nd Toronto Pack**. It's a newsy and well-written report to boys (and parents) of what has happened, is happening and will happen in their pack. While I have no first-hand knowledge of the pack, if the **Howl** is any indication, they must be a very active and happy gang of kids and leaders. It also sounds as if the pack is a good example of World Brotherhood in action and a sub-branch of the United Nations. I counted (or guessed) at least six nationalities from the names included in the four-page, 8½" x 14" production.

A 'well done' to the 182nd and Editor "Ruggles", keep us on the list, we enjoyed reading your production! It's been our experience that well-informed parents are supportive parents.

\*

Congratulations to two of our regular contributors who received honours recently from their home provinces.

In Nova Scotia, **Joan Kearley** and her pack, the **3rd. Thorburn**, were recipients of the **Nova Scotia Provincial Commissioner's Camping Award** for 1977. Proof that Joan practises what she preaches in her articles.

The second honour went to **David W. Goss, Saint John, N.B.**, whose series, "Working With . . ." has been running in **The Leader** since January. **The Chief Scout, His Excellency, Governor General Jules Leger**, has awarded David **The Medal of Merit**.

In both cases, well-deserved recognition.

\*

Toronto Scouter **Justin White**, who keeps us informed on the doings of the infamous "Yellow Hand Gang", wrote recently to tell us that the Gang had spread its area of operation into **Owen Sound, Ontario**. Seems the Cubs there, who were out searching for their kidnapped Akela, eventually found him, safe and sound, in a cell in the *local police station!*

Has the Gang shown up in your neighbourhood? If not, your boys are missing out on a lot of fun.

Justin's sixers once again did battle with the Gang in January and took off from Canadian Forces Base Borden in a four-seater Cessna aircraft, as part of the adventure, to search for their Akela who was, and we quote: "freezing my proverbial off in the middle of a clearing in the Simcoe County Forest."

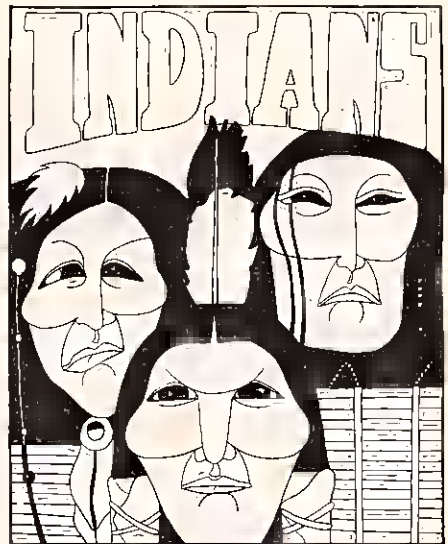
Details of the escapade will be provided in a future article.

\*

The April mail contained a letter from Scout leader **Rick Reeves** of the **6th Chilliwack, B.C.**, informing us that it was his intention to leave for CJ'77 on May 28. A little early, you might say. Well yes, early if you're travelling by air or train, but not so if your mode of transport is a *10-speed bicycle!*

Rick's purpose in writing was to ask if we could find out if any others across this country had plans to cycle to P.E.I. Unfortunately, we were too far ahead in the production of the May issue and the June/July was out too late, to honour his request. We can only hope he travelled the 3,500 miles along the Trans-Canada Highway safely.

\*



We recently received a complimentary copy of a new book, **INDIANS: An Introduction to Canada's Native People**. Available for \$2, it follows the style of our new leaders' handbooks and is pre-punched for inclusion in a three-ringed binder.

Prepared by the **Canadian Association in Support of the Native People**, it tells the story of the Canadian Indian, from his arrival in North

America, until the present time.

The **Leader** has in the past hesitated to print program material on Indian lore because of insufficient factual information. However, beginning in the fall, sections of this book (that also deals with Metis and non-status Native people) will be reprinted, with the permission of the authors and publisher. We will deal especially with the various tribes, the geographical locations and tribal customs.

We would then hope that on a local level, special section programs could be planned, based on fact and not on the Indian as portrayed by American film-makers.

Those wishing to obtain their own copy of this publication should write: Canadian Association in Support of the Native Peoples, National Office, 251 Laurier Ave., West, Suite 904, Ottawa, Ontario. K1P 5J6.

✽

The **1st Manitowadge Scout Troop, Ontario**, has established a Dial-a-Scout service. The troop is prepared to offer free service to the sick, injured, elderly, or any others in the community, who require assistance, by shovelling driveways, running errands or taking on any small jobs that need doing.

The Dial-a-Scout number is operational evenings between 6 and 8.

✽

South African Scouting's wall newspaper **VELD LORE** recently contained an interesting story of another unique good turn.

When a building at Olifantsfontein, used to house vast quantities of export citrus, caught fire, firemen from surrounding areas fought the blaze for many hours. Meantime, Scout HQ, Northern Transvaal Division, received a call for help to recover oranges not damaged by fire. In a short time rescue teams of Scouters, Scouts and parents were on hand. Despite heavy rain and the huge mess caused by the fire, the team had, by 6 p.m., unpacked, sorted and repacked some 135 thousand oranges.

Next day, Sunday, the salvage job continued and recovered a further 90 thousand oranges. Later in the day, another team arrived and recovered yet another 25 thousand oranges.

Altogether that weekend some 150 Scouts, Scouters and parents salvaged a quarter of a million export fruit. And at the price of oranges (on Canadian fruit stands, at least) that accounts for a lot of money.

✽

From World Scouting's **NEWSLETTER** . . . With a successful experimental workshop in the **Cameroons** in February, the World Scout Movement began a new and intensified phase of community service and development activity. The previous 17 community development seminars taught development concepts and skills and their integration into the Scout program. The Cameroon workshop added the dimension of identifying, planning, carrying out and evaluating actual development-related projects. Prior to coming to the workshop, the 39 participants from ten countries had been aided by the Bureau in identifying and making notes about potential Scout projects, including listing ways to get the needed resources. Projects included an arts and crafts training centre/museum/showroom in Cameroon, an agricultural training program for school-leavers in Ghana and a radio literacy centre in Rwanda. UNESCO and government experts assisted the World Bureau faculty from Geneva and Lagos. In addition to carrying out their projects, participants will be organizing similar national workshops. The event was made possible by Scout and other resources in **Canada, Japan** and the **United States**. The Bureau staff is now preparing training literature and audiovisual tools for the many similar workshops planned . . . The first National Scout Audiovisual Festival of the **Scouts of France** attracted over 50 film and slide show entries. Three juries of adults and Scouts, selected the winners in categories of fiction, reporting and Scouting . . . The Cubs of the **Scout Asso-**

**ciation of Ireland** have raised over \$3,600 for an inshore rescue lifeboat for the **Royal National Lifeboat Institution**. This is their second lifeboat. The first, bought ten years ago for about \$1,400, has saved over 200 lives . . . The "Youth Radio of Barcelona", **Spain**, has begun a weekly 20-minute radio program on local Scouting, called "Scout Wave." "Radio Cordoba" also broadcasts a 30-minute Scout show every Saturday called "In the Open Air."

✽

**David K. Bentley, 19A Benjamin St., #9, Belleville, Ontario, K8P 1P6**, is interested in contacting any members of Boy Scouts of Canada who are also members of Boy Scouts of America's "Order of the Arrow." Replies should be mailed directly to Mr. Bentley.

✽

Venturers from **St. Thomas, Aylmer, Woodstock and Stratford, Ontario**, had an interesting experience during the winter when they spent a weekend learning winter survival.

**RSM Bob Forsythe**, Canadian Armed Forces winter survival instructor and several members of the Elgin Regiment, instructed the Venturers in all phases of winter survival, including snow-shoeing. The Canadian Armed Forces loaned equipment for the weekend and the training was conducted partly at the Elgin Regiment headquarters in St. Thomas and at Elgin District's new camp, 14 miles from the city.

Our photo shows RSM Forsythe instructing a Venturer in erection of a military Arctic tent.

33



Photo by The St. Thomas Times-Journal



# training talk

by reg roberts

This month Reg writes about ...

## MORE TRAINING AIDS USING BASE SYSTEMS

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### Still More Training Aids

Continuing with our series on training aids, this column follows up on the items discussed in the February and March issues and hopefully, will be added to your resource file.

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### Base Systems

In this method of training, participants are usually divided into a number of small groups who visit a series of places or 'bases,' spending a limited period of time at each.

By having as many bases as there are small groups, it is possible for the groups to move from base to base without breaking the sequence. At each base there is a short talk, a demonstration, followed by a practice period.

The topics are usually chosen to provide additional training in a particular aspect of skill training. For example a series of five bases devoted to camping skills might deal with a) different types of tents, b) a variety of stoves, c) methods of cooking, d) edible plant life, and e) sanitation procedures.

#### Aim

The aim, of course, is to impart information and to allow for practice (as appropriate) and hopefully, understanding of how the presentation at each base fits into the 'back home' program planning.

#### Techniques

Bases should be within reasonable distance of each other, but out of sound range; visual distraction should also be avoided so that participants are not looking ahead (or behind) to another base. Each base should have someone 'in charge' and each base should have **all** the necessary equipment on hand and in sufficient quantity for each group of participants.

Assuming we have five bases, the participants will split into five groups of equal size. Each group will visit a base in turn, receive the same short talk, demonstration — and then carry out the same practice.

Groups should be small and spend about 30 minutes at each base so that all have a reasonable time to practise

during the time spent at each base. After the complete session, time should be allowed for a return visit to any of the bases for further practice as required.

#### Note:

The advantages of this method are:

- A small number of people can closely observe a demonstration and then practise, with help from a resource person.
- Due to the size of each group a small amount of equipment will be needed.
- Discussion can flow, information can be shared and questions can be answered quite easily in the small group.
- Responsibility can be shared among a number of members of the staff and they can specialize in particular skills.
- It is important that bases are set up in advance and that they are properly equipped. Each base can be supported with an appropriate hand-out as each group comes to each of the bases.

### Exercise

#### Description

In this situation participants are asked to undertake a specific task leading to a specific result as laid down by the person setting the task.

An exercise is used to give participants an opportunity to practise something which has previously been explained or shown to them, so improving their skill in that particular respect.

#### Aim

To provide opportunities for practice in particular skills.

#### Technique

The assigned task may be carried out individually or in small groups. It may concern a Scouting skill, but it can also be used to practise other skills such as planning a series of troop meetings, teaching adults how to run games, or improving one's ability to solve problems.

An exercise may be included in the timetable of the course, or it may be completed during free time on a course (as a spare time activity), or at the conclusion of a course. It may also be assigned during the period be-

tween courses such as when participants are attending over a three-weekend period.

## Projects

### Description

This is an advanced form of exercise. Participants are given greater opportunity for initiative and for creative ideas. Participants are asked to undertake a specific task leading to a specific result, but the person assigning the task does not indicate how it is to be carried out; this is left for the participants to decide for themselves.

### Aim

To provide opportunities for practicing skills involved in a particular task.

### Techniques

As with the 'exercise' a project may be carried out individually or in a small group. Again it may concern Scouting skills, but in practice, it is more likely to be used to give practice in planning skills and in implementing skills, such as in planning a troop camp or an expedition or running a special pack meeting or a hobby show.

Although participants may be practicing some skills already demonstrated, they may discover a need for further training in newly discovered areas. Such training should be made readily available.

Also, other resources such as handbooks and facilities may be necessary. The trainer should see that they are also available. Participants should not be asked to undertake a project for which the necessary support resources or additional training are unavailable.

### Note

Trainers should keep a careful, though unobtrusive eye, on the projects being worked on by participants to ensure that each person is really learning from the project and that the session objectives are being met.

Because of the interest generally shown in projects, participants sometimes become so involved with the activity itself (e.g. making costumes for a special pack meeting), that the skills of planning and implementing such a special meeting and how to apply these skills with

their own pack back home are often overlooked.

The trainer should determine with the participants just what aspects of the project are really significant and then work with them to ensure these aspects are dealt with in a satisfactory manner and with the best learning outcome as a result.

The project method of training is a popular and widely used form of training on many Scouting courses. Generally the task or tasks are selected by the participants with some guidance by the trainers. The aim is that each participant learns particular skills which will be of value in their own area of operation.

## Display Workshops

### Description

Small groups undertake practical tasks, usually associated with Scouting skills but can deal with many other types of skills. The group usually makes some form of display or presentation of their work on completion.

### Aim

To provide opportunities for practising a range of skills and then displaying them to others.

### Techniques

Similar in some ways to the project except that in the case of a workshop the participants always work in groups. Usually with the aim of making some form of display of their work.

The work is usually visual, either static as in charts, photographs, exhibits of all types, results of practical work, or active as in demonstration of skills learned or tasks undertaken. There can also be reports and presentations, written, taped, on slides, or movies.

### Note

The purpose of display workshops is to allow other participants to learn from the work of the group. Trainers should ensure that the lessons learned by the groups are passed along to the other participants since, in most learning situations, the best learning takes place by those engaged in the task rather than those looking on at the replay of the completed work.

35

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# VLEADERS!

## Are you ready for the Fall?

Use this handy shopping list to check your supplies for that first important meeting.

### Venturer Leaders

- 25-501 Personal Record Book
- 25-502 Secretary Record Book
- 25-503 Treasurer Record Book
- 25-504 Company Log Book
- 25-505 Executive Work Book
- 20-755 Venturer Handbook
- 20-756 Advisors Training Kit
- 25-406 Cub Personal Record Form
- 20-226 The Cub Book
- 20-222 Cub Leaders' Handbook
- 20-258 Wolf Cub Handbook
- 20-266 The Jungle Book
- 20-227 Having Fun with Cubs
- 20-480 Pack Program Planning Guide
- 25-446 Stamp Pad
- 25-209 Stamp — Paw

### Scout Leaders

- 25-526 Troop Annual Record
- 25-522 Scout Personal Record
- 25-525 Patrol Record
- 25-521 Scout Achievement Chart
- 20-555 Canadian Scout Handbook
- 20-464 Scouting for Boys
- 20-562 Scout Leaders' Handbook
- 20-452 Troop Patrol Programs
- 20-554 Having Fun with Scouts
- 25-446 Stamp Pad
- 25-509 Stamp — Scout Symbol
- 25-102 Annual Colony Record
- 20-101 Book for Eager Beavers
- 20-107 Book for Growing Beavers
- 20-106 Friends of the Forest
- 20-110 Beaver Leaders' Handbook
- 25-101 Crayons
- 71-300 Felt Squares
- 71-224 Construction Paper

### Beaver Leaders

### Cub Leaders

- 25-302 Cub Badge Chart
- 25-303 Annual Pack Record
- 25-305 Cub Record Card
- 25-203 Sixers Pocket Record
- 25-204 Cub Enrollment Card
- 25-409 Adult Training Record
- 25-207 Leaving Certificate
- 25-405 Transfer Certificate

### Miscellaneous

- Games — Books
- Craft Books
- Whistles
- Flags

Check your Supply Services catalogue for other books and program aids.



# RECIPES and GAMES



## DESERT FLAPJACKS

Mix 1½ cups ready-mix pancake flour with 2 tablespoons sugar. Beat in one egg and enough milk (about one cup) to make a smooth but not too thin batter. Melt a little butter or margarine in the pan. Pour in batter to cover the bottom of the pan — that's what makes the difference between a flapjack and the usual 4-inch pancake. Cook one side. Flip in the air. Cook other side. Flap onto a plate and flop syrup on top.

## SMOTHERED HAMBURGERS

Boil eight medium-sized, quartered potatoes (for four people). Make 1 lb. chopped meat into small hamburgers. Fry them in a little fat. When done, pour two cans *undiluted* vegetable soup over them. Heat and salt to taste. Serve hamburgers-in-vegetable-gravy with potatoes.

*from Boy's Life,*

## DEVILED HAM & EGG OMELET

6 eggs  
1 (2¼ oz.) can deviled ham  
½ tsp. salt, a dash of pepper  
2 tbsp. chopped green onion  
2 tbsp. butter

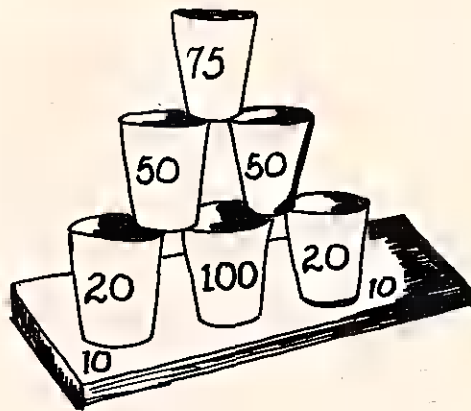
Beat eggs until frothy. Stir in remaining ingredients except butter. Melt butter in skillet; pour in egg mixture. Cook slowly, lifting eggs with spatula to let liquid flow underneath. When bottom is firm and top still slightly moist, fold in half and serve. Makes 3-4 servings.

*from Camp Cooking*

Recipes — page 515

## PYRAMID TARGET GAME

Boys are in relay file. At the other end of a table, are six paper cups, each with a value on the front of the cup. They should be piled up like a pyramid. Have the starting line about five feet from the table. Give each team some bottle caps. On the word **Go**, one member from each team goes to the starting line to await his turn. Each player is given one turn and he tosses the cap — where it lands is the score that is recorded for the team. When all the players have had a turn, the team with the most points wins the game.



## HEEL RELAY

Boys are in relay file. On **Go**, the first of each team walks to a line 25 feet away, *on his heels*. When he gets there, he turns and comes back the same way, tagging the next player who will do the same. The first team to finish, wins.

Games — page 237

To THE CANADIAN LEADER Magazine 8/77  
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38

### POTATO HOCKEY

The boys are divided into four teams. Each player on the two teams playing have a hockey stick (a wooden ruler, wooden mixing spoon or short length of broom handle). A potato serves as the puck. The teams try to score goals by rolling the potato across the room and through the opposing team's goal (legs of a designated chair). Rules are the same as in hockey. Each game is ten minutes long.

### QUIZ STEP

For this game, the players stand in a straight line at one end of the hall and the leader asks each a question. If the answer is correct, the player steps a pace forward. If not, he stays where he is until the next round of questions. The first one to make it to a designated line, gets 100 points. Two points are taken off the grand total as each boy reaches the line. After all have reached the line, the group with the most points, wins.

### FIRE ON THE MOUNTAIN

On the call, **Fire on the Mountain**, sixers run up over the finish line, find they can't put the fire out alone, then go back for a second Cub. The two run up, find the fire too big for two to put out and go back for the third Cub and so on, until the whole team is at the finish line. Each time boys run back and forth, all should cross start or finish lines, not just one boy.

*Variation:* Have first player run to line, spot fire and return for help. He takes second player by the hand and they run up to line. First player remains at the fire, second player returns for third and so on until the whole team is at the fire.

Games — page 238

### KAMP KEBOBS

For each person:

- ¼ lb. round steak cut into pieces about 1" by ¼" thick
- small onion, peeled and sliced
- partly boiled potato, sliced ¼" thick
- partly cooked carrot, sliced
- small tomato, sliced
- additional garnishes such as mushrooms and green peppers according to taste

Place pieces of steak, onion and other vegetables alternately on a piece of wire (straightened out coat hanger will do) or a slender green stick, peeled (if allowed in your camping area), leaving a little space between slices to allow for better cooking. Sear all over by holding near bed of coals and then cook slowly further away from coals. Keep turning wire or stick slowly while cooking.

### MARGUERITES (Camp)

Per Cub:

- two marshmallows
- two soda crackers
- peanuts
- green stick (if allowed), about finger size and three feet or so long, peeled on one end and split back for about three inches

Place marshmallow on top of a soda cracker and nut meat on top of marshmallow. Place whole thing into split in stick and cook or toast over coals.

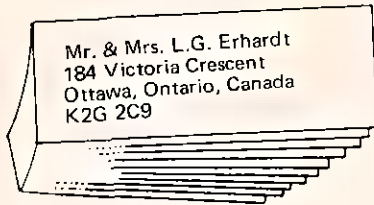
Recipes — page 516

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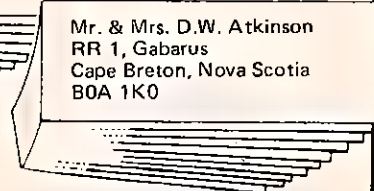
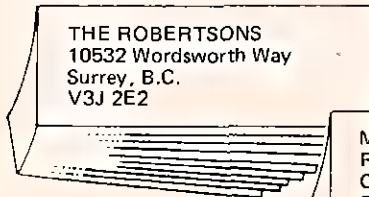
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