

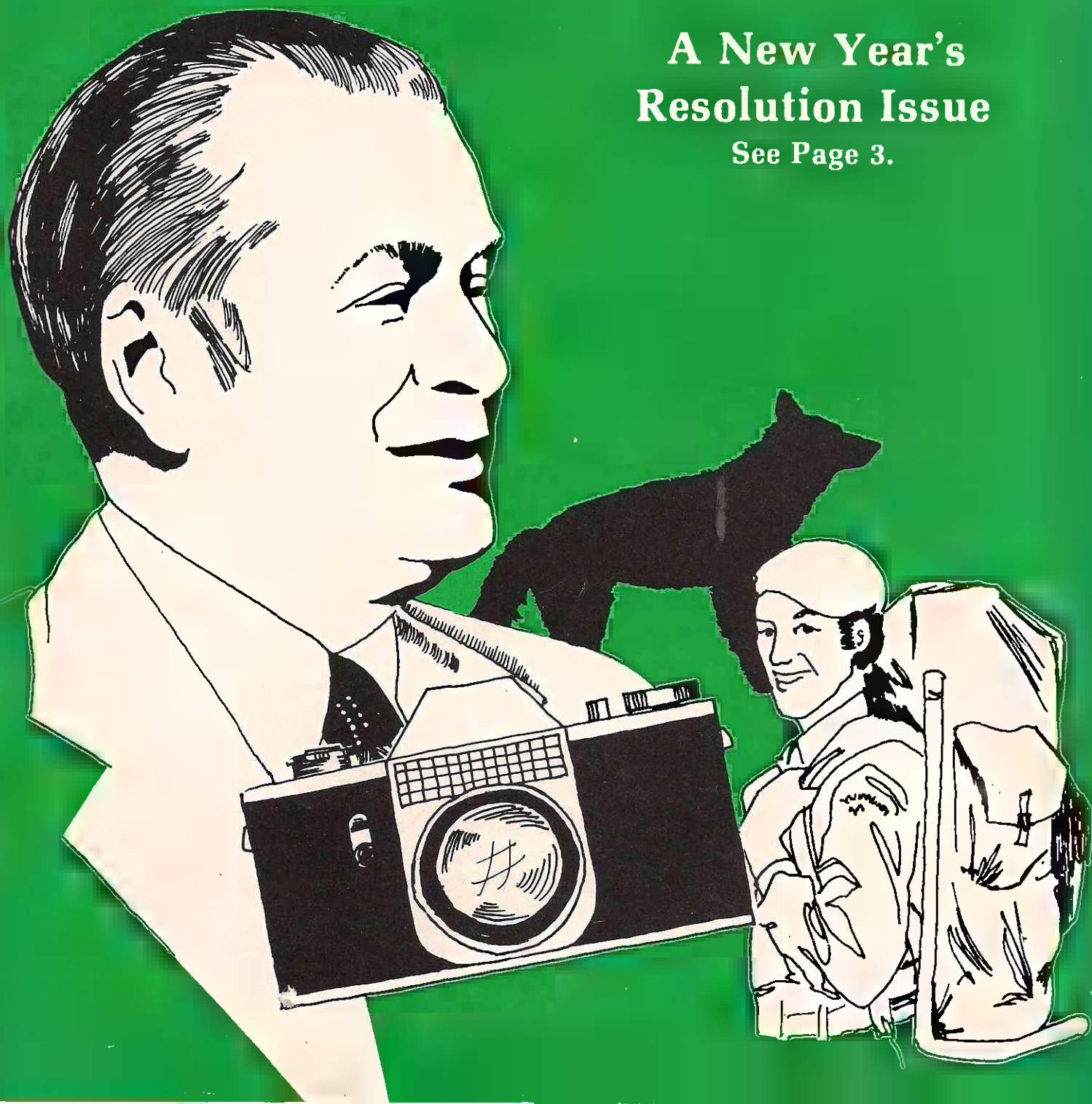
JANUARY 1977 VOLUME 7 NUMBER 5

the **leader**



**A New Year's
Resolution Issue**

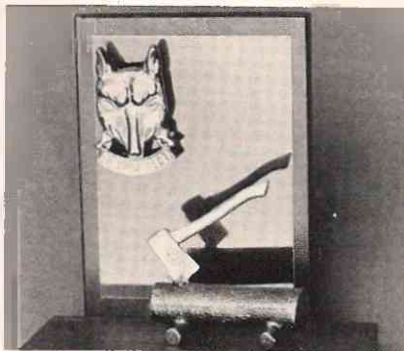
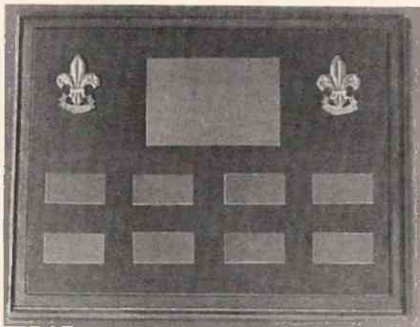
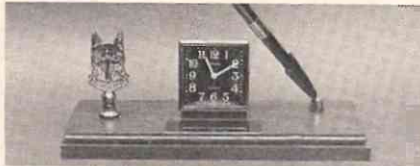
See Page 3.



Scout - Guide Week

February 20-27, 1977

Recognize the valuable work of Scouters, committee members and other friends of Scouting by presenting them with one of the awards illustrated here or in the SCOUTS CANADA catalogue.



3. Appreciation Scroll: 6" x 5" engraving plate mounted on simulated scroll, in 'old copper' cast metal, overall size 8½" x 7".

61-520 \$12.00



1. Clock and Pen: Walnut base 9½" x 3¼", gilt fittings.

61-527 CUB emblem \$21.50

61-528 SCOUT emblem 21.50

61-529 VENTURER emblem 21.50

2. Competition Award: Green-tint aluminum engraving plates with gold emblems, all mounted on walnut 12" x 9".

61-510 with PACK emblem \$17.95

61-511 with TROOP emblem 17.95

4. Appreciation Award: Scoutings' well-known handshake inscribed on a 6" x 5" engraving plate mounted on walnut.

61-514 \$9.95

5. Axe and Log: Show appreciation to your Scouter with this metal axe and log mounted on a 3" x 5" walnut base, emblem on green-tint aluminum 5" high.

61-512 with PACK emblem \$8.50

61-513 with TROOP emblem 8.50

6. Emblem Plaque: An individual award, emblem on green-tint aluminum, 5" x 3½" with engraving plate and easel stand, walnut background.

61-508 with CUB emblem \$4.95

61-509 with SCOUT emblem 4.95

7. Figurine Award: Gilt figure on walnut background 3½" x 5" with engraving plate and easel stand.

61-506 CUB figure \$5.75

61-507 SCOUT figure 5.75

CELEBRATING WITH A BANQUET?

Utilize the following attractive and appropriate table decorations illustrated on pages 14 and 15 of SCOUTS CANADA catalogue.

8. Serviettes: These attractive two-colour serviettes will compliment your banquets or dinners, 50 to a package.

26-503 \$1.00

9. Placemat: Canada's Scouting team is pictured on these attractive placemats, 50 to a package.

26-504 \$1.00

10. Program Covers: Four 9" x 6" pages for use as menu or program at banquets, Scouts' Own and other occasions. Full colour illustration on front page. In the following styles:

Pathfinder: Features the famous painting by Carlos.

26-409 per package of 100 \$3.25

Duty to God: Depicts Cub, Scout and Venturer in front of a stained glass window.

26-406 per package of 100 \$3.25

Baden-Powell: Vivid colour picture of the Founder.

26-404 per package of 100 \$3.25

The Great Adventure: Depicting activities in the great Canadian outdoors.

26-405 per package of 100 \$3.95

ALL AVAILABLE AT YOUR SCOUT SUPPLY OUTLET

the leader

The Canadian Leader Magazine

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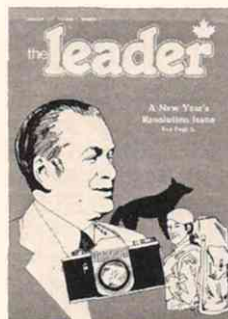
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Skits
and Games

JAMES F. MACKIE,
Editor

VELMA CARTER,
Assistant Editor

MICHEL PLANT,
Editorial and
Advertising



Cover

Another year and we hope it will be a good one for you and your boys. Our New Year's resolution is to provide you with plenty of interesting articles and activities that you can use in your section. And we begin with this issue. This month we also introduce you to the new president and officers of your National Council.

supply services news

by H. R. C. (Bob) Crouch

Fabric used for last year's NAVY and TAN shirts is no longer available. Future supplies will be made of 65% Polyester, 35% cotton material. Wearing quality is just as good but shades may differ. The yardage of cloth required is not large enough to warrant special manufacturing and so we must accept the change.

Pullens Sports Wear of St. Thomas, Ont. has relinquished the dealership of Scout supplies.

Introducing the **Beaver Pouch**, designed to carry all the things a busy Beaver needs—9" x 6" cylindrical pouch with over-the-shoulder straps, 'Velcro' fastener, in Beaver blue with brown ends, 51-122, \$4.25.

C. J. '77: The following is the specification for a tent tested by Program Services and found acceptable for use at the Jamboree. **Free Standing Tent with Fly:** Outside assembly of aluminum ridge pole and fibre glass supporting poles. Ripstop nylon throughout with 'breathable' panels. Two-man size, 6½' x 5' x 4' tapering to 2½' at rear. Complete with fully cut waterproof fly, poles, stakes and stuff sack. Can be moved while assembled. Weighs 6½ lbs., 57-001, \$89.75 (special price). Suggested manufacturer's retail price, \$110. It will be available late this month.

Maroon Blazers will no longer be an 'in stock' item. Orders will be on a made-to-measure basis, delivery taking from two to three months, costing \$85. May we suggest purchasing maroon blazers from a local men's store where one might be bought at a lower price. Blazer crests are available from Supply Services outlets.

SCOUT-GUIDE WEEK will be celebrated Feb. 20-27 this year. For more information on gifts to recognize valuable service by friends of Scouting see page 2.

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ISSN 0036-9462

MEET

by Jim Mackie



Reg and Chris Groome

It all began when he joined the St. Matthias Wolf Cub Pack in Montreal, in 1936—forty years later, he was elected President of the National Council, Boy Scouts of Canada.

Over those 40 years, Reginald K. Groome has had an on-going association with the Movement, not only in Montreal but across Canada and around the world. He has represented Canadian Scouting in Helsinki, Tokyo, Lima, Nairobi, Copenhagen and Mexico City, at World Scout Conferences and is an elected member of the Inter-American Committee of the World Scout Bureau, which is responsible for Scouting activities in North, Central and South America and in the Caribbean area.

This long association with Scouting has been maintained because Reg Groome knows from first-hand experience, the positive effect Scouting can have on the life and future of boys and young men. As he said at the recent annual meeting of the National Council: "Scouting did a tremendous amount of good for me. It was an outlet for my energy, channelling it into productive directions. It gave me moral guidance."

It is because of this strong, personal belief in the Aims and Principles of Scouting, that the new president did remain active, in spite of a busy and successful business career that has seen him rise to the position of General Manager of The Queen Elizabeth Hotel in Montreal and President and a director of Hilton Canada.

A native Montrealer and the first Canadian-born president of Hilton Canada, he not only supervises The Queen Elizabeth and the Place Ville-Marie restaurants, but also the Montreal Aéroport Hilton, Dorval; the Hotel Vancouver, Vancouver, B.C.; the Toronto Airport Hilton, Toronto, and the Quebec Hilton, Quebec City operations, with a total staff of 4,000; 1,800 in the Queen Elizabeth — Place Ville-Marie complex alone.

In Scouting, he moved on from the pack to become a Scout, patrol leader and King's Scout with the St. Columba Troop; then an assistant Cubmaster and assistant Scoutmaster.

At 18, he became a member of the Montreal Regional Council and about the same time began a weekly broadcast on Montreal radio station CJAD, on regional Scouting activities. In June, 1976, he was honoured by the management of CJAD for 30 years of broadcasting and was presented with the original microphone that he used when he first began broadcasting.

The Scout show is still aired every Saturday and on Sundays, he is on CJAD again, this time for 40 minutes as "Uncle Reg", the moderator of a children's show of stories, songs and contests. That program, too, began three decades ago and he calls it "a pleasant diversion" from his hotel activities. He accepts no fee for either broadcast.

He later became chairman of the Quebec Council's Camp Tamaracouta committee; chairman of the building committee responsible for the new provincial Scout headquarters opened on the Trans-Canada Highway in Dorval, 1966; president for three years of the Montreal Regional Council; and president of the Quebec Provincial Council for four years.

In 1973 he was elected a vice-president of the National Council and in 1975, the first vice-president.

Married to the former Christina Walker, also of Montreal, they have three sons, all of whom have been active in Scouting.

In addition to Scouting work, Mr. Groome is vice-president of The Montreal Board of Trade, a member of the board of directors of the Mental Hygiene Institute of Montreal, the Swiss-Canadian Chamber of Commerce, the Montreal Visitor's and Convention Bureau, the Travel and Industry Association of Canada and a member of the board of management of the downtown Montreal YMCA. He is a life governor of the Montreal General Hospital and a warden of St. George's Church on Dominion Square.

THE PRESIDENT

In 1976, he was one of four Montrealers to receive Outstanding Citizen Awards from the Montreal Citizenship Council which represents 64 associations, including 30 ethnic associations and many others active in assisting newcomers to Montreal and Canada.

The newly elected First Vice-President of the National Council is Donovan F. Miller of Vancouver, British Columbia.

Mr. Miller joined Scouting as a Wolf Cub in Edmonton, Alberta and progressed through the various sections to the Rovers.

He was a Rover leader; district president; vice-president and chairman of the Training Committee of the Vancouver-Coast Region. He later served as the President of the British Columbia/Yukon Provincial Council and the same year became a member of the National Council. In 1975, he was elected a vice-president of the National Council.

Mr. Miller is Vice-Chairman of the Canadian Fishing Company, Ltd., Vancouver.

He served as a lieutenant in the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve during World War II.

He is Chancellor of the University of British Columbia; a Canadian Commissioner of the North Pacific Fisheries Commission; Past President, the Fisheries Council of Canada; Vice-Chairman, Fisheries Association of British Columbia and a member of the Environmental Advisory Council to the Minister of the Environment.

An active member of St. Mary's Anglican Church, Vancouver, Mr. Miller is married and has three sons and a daughter.

The new President and First Vice-President were elected at the Sixty-Third Annual Meeting of the Corporation of Boy Scouts of Canada, held at the Chateau Laurier Hotel in Ottawa on Friday, Nov. 9, 1976. Other officers elected at the same time were:

Past President: David A. Purves, Winnipeg

Vice-Presidents: C. O. Bick, Toronto

W. W. Reid, Charlottetown

W. B. Tilden, Toronto

J. A. Edgecombe, Halifax

Secretary: A. J. Frost, Manotick, Ont.

Treasurer: M. W. Townsend, Montreal

Legal Council: J. C. Osborne, Ottawa

International Commissioner: H. Morrey Cross,
Montreal

Honorary President: L. H. Nicholson,
Woodlawn, Ont.

Lieutenant General W. K. Carr was re-appointed National Commissioner.

During the meeting, two motions were moved, seconded and carried unanimously and the meeting asked that they be published in **The Leader**.

The first was moved by Mr. Harvie Walford, President, Quebec Provincial Council and seconded by

(Continued on page 6)



Don Miller



Bill Carr

Mr. Abe Goss, Provincial Commissioner, New Brunswick.

"Resolved that we, at this Annual Meeting, pay generous tribute to the 34,000 volunteer Scouters and to the equal number of volunteers serving on group committees, councils, and committees, for their contribution of millions of man/woman hours to our work throughout Canada."

The second motion was moved by Rev. Pat Byrne, Ottawa and seconded by the National Commissioner.

"That a vote of appreciation be recorded and expressed to all our partners — church, community groups and others — who assist us in our work with Canadian youngsters."

Following the annual meeting, an informal dinner was held and a number of presentations were made to outgoing members of the National Council.

Reg Groome presented Past President Dave Purves with an engraved tray which recorded his service to the National Council. Mr. Groome expressed the appreciation of Canadian Scouting to Mr. Purves, for the many hours he has given and the thousands of miles he has travelled on behalf of Scouting, during his term of office.

The National Commissioner then read a letter to Mr. Purves informing him that the Chief Scout had been pleased to award him the Silver Wolf, which would be presented at a Government House investiture in 1977.

The following National Council chairmen and officers were honoured with certificates of appreciation:

George Cummings	— Personnel Committee
Don MacNair	— Administration Committee
Stuart Murray	— Public Relations Committee
Ferd Slater	— Supply Services Committee

Stan Lovell — Vice-President

The National Commissioner also presented The Silver Acorn to two long-time Scouters — Lieutenant General Duncan A. McAlpine and the Reverend Patrick J. Byrne.

General McAlpine, who recently took early retirement from the Canadian Armed Forces to complete his doctorate at Carleton University in Ottawa, has been an active Scouter since 1956. His last Scouting appointment was regional commissioner, Maple Leaf Region, Germany from 1974 — 1976, when he was Commander Canadian Forces and Senior Canadian Military Officer in Europe. Prior to this appointment, Dunc McAlpine has always served on the section level, as a pack Scouter.

Rev. Byrne has held a variety of positions including group chaplain, section leader, district staff member, member of the executive staff and a number of National Council posts. He served from 1971 — 1975 as chairman of the Beaver Subcommittee and saw our newest program section through the experimental phase to its present status. Pat is now a member of the National Program Committee and has contributed to the success of two recent publications, "Let's Celebrate" and "Scouting for Boys with Handicaps" and is a special advisor on program support material.

National Council met prior to the annual meeting and the next day, in regular session. A number of important items of business were on the agenda and provincial presidents and commissioners will be reporting on these matters on a local basis.

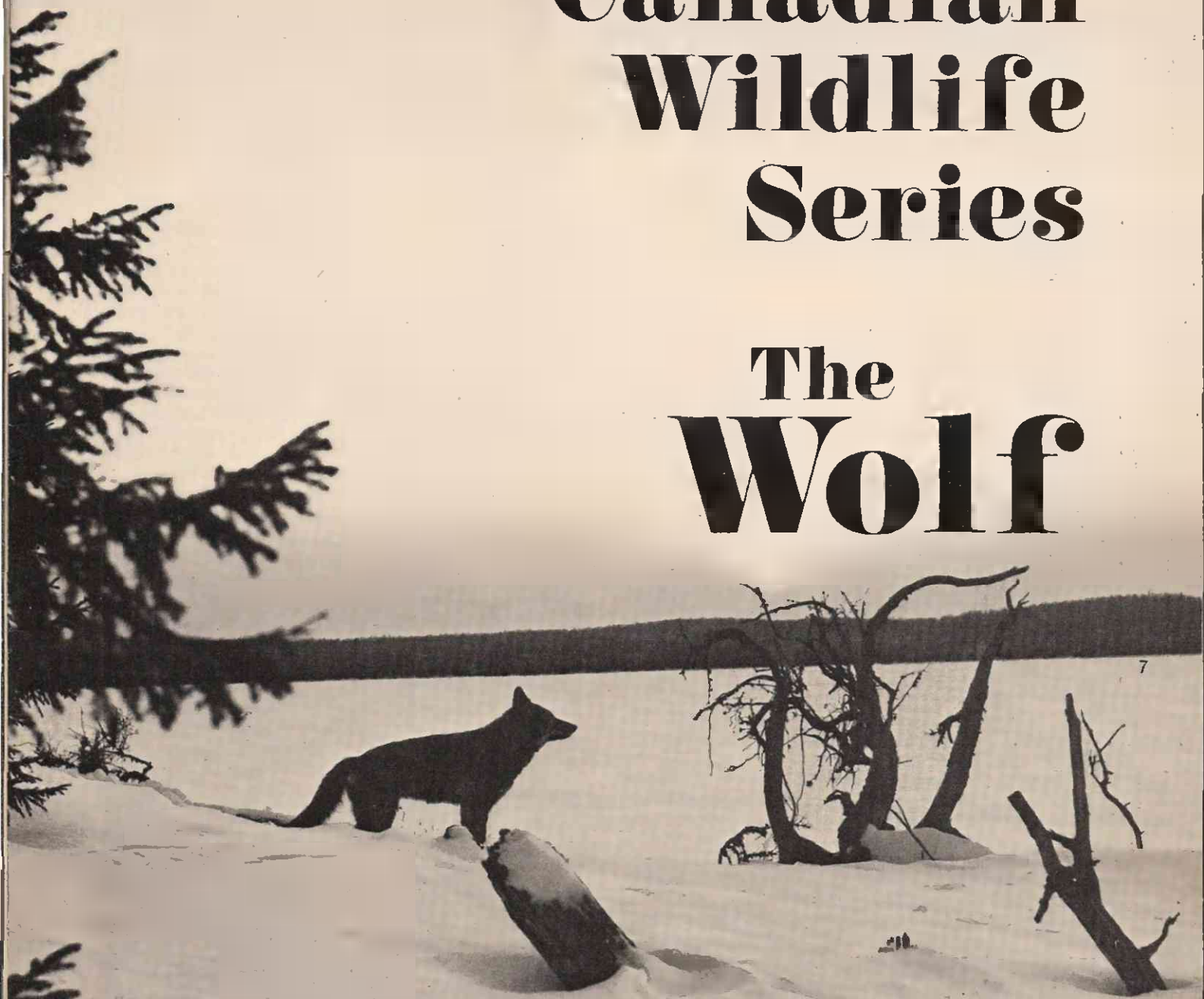
The Council meets in May and November each year and between sessions of this Council, the Administrative Board consisting of the President, Past President, Vice-Presidents, National Commissioner and International Commissioner, administer the affairs of the Corporation.



Pat Byrne, Bill Carr, Dunc McAlpine

Canadian Wildlife Series

The Wolf

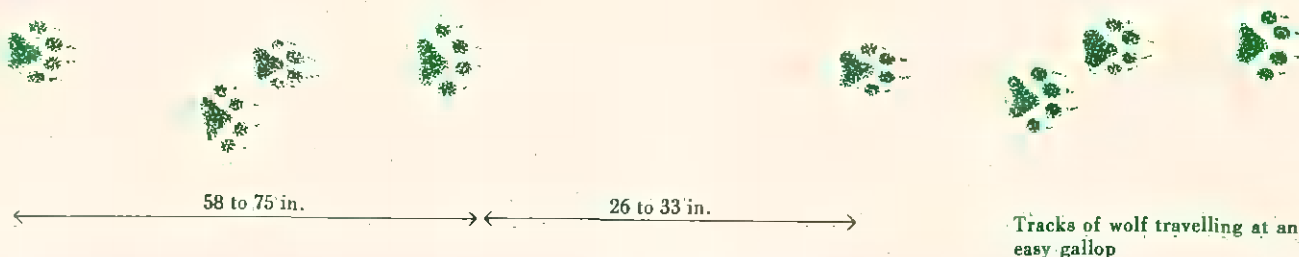


by D. H. Pimlott

THE WOLF is the first in a series of article on the native animals of Canada, presented at the request of a number of our readers. You may wish to read the story to your boys and use it as a starting point for further personal research by them into Canadian flora and fauna.

The wolf is a much maligned animal. In the western world, man's fear and hatred of wolves are reflected in stories such as *Little Red Riding Hood* and *The Boy Who Cried Wolf*. In these popular children's tales the wolf is made out to be a marauder, a killer of beast and man.

There is some basis for *The Boy Who Cried Wolf* for wolves have killed cattle and sheep. But what of *Little Red Riding Hood*? There is no records of wolves killing humans in Canada or the United States. Yet, when they are spotted near rural communities, widespread fear may grip the populace—a fear that is largely unjustified, for scientists studying wolves have lived very close to dens where there were pups without being attacked. They have even taken the pups from a den without being molested. The parents have usually run away, returning later only to take their young to a more private den or rendezvous.



In areas where wolves are hunted or trapped they fear man and are very wary. However, in remote places they show very little fear and will often allow people to live near them.

Distribution and Classification

One hundred years ago wolves were more widely distributed than any other mammal of historic times. They lived in large areas of North America, Europe and Asia and were incapable of occupying only deserts, tropical rain forests and peaks of the highest mountain ranges.

Wolves still live in large areas of the northern hemisphere; however, their primitive range is greatly reduced due to changes in the habitat and man's efforts to exterminate them.

In North America, wolves have been completely exterminated in the Atlantic Provinces, and almost so in Mexico, the United States (except Minnesota and Alaska) and the heavily populated areas of southern Canada. They are still quite common in lightly settled portions of Canada from Labrador to British Columbia and in parts of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

The wolves of Europe and North America belong to the species grey wolf (*Canis lupus*), except in the southeastern United States where the red wolf (*Canis rufus*) was once plentiful. Three subspecies of the latter have dwindled to a small number and attempts are being made to protect them.

Twenty-three subspecies of the grey wolf exist in North America. In Canada the Mackenzie Valley wolf (*Canis lupus occidentalis*) is generally found in the Mackenzie District, Northwest Territories; the eastern wolf (*Canis lupus lycaon*) in Ontario and Quebec (except the northern part of that province), and the Hudson Bay wolf (*Canis lupus hudsonicus*) on the mainland tundra. Many other less widely distributed subspecies survive in remote parts of the country.

Physical Characteristics

"Oh, they look just like dogs," is an appropriate comment often heard near wolf pens in a zoo, for dogs are partly descendants of wolves and the husky has wolf blood.

It is virtually impossible to describe the typical appearance of wolves. Wolves of many large Arctic islands and Greenland usually appear snow white from a distance, but often reveal grey, black or reddish shades closer up. Wolves of northern North America and Eurasia vary in colour. A single pack may contain animals that are black, shades of grey-brown and white. Timber wolves in the heavily forested areas of eastern North America are more uniform in colour. They are often a grizzled grey-brown like some German shepherd dogs.

This colour variation is a good example of natural selection which enables animals best suited to a particular environment to survive. On the Arctic islands, where much of the ground is snow covered

for at least nine months of the year, being white is quite a distinct advantage; so the near-white arctic wolf has survived there. In the mottled grey, green, brown world of the eastern forests the normal coat of the timber wolf is an effective camouflage. As a wolf moves stealthily, or rests, it blends into the background and is hardly seen.

Arctic wolves have extremely dense underfur which insulates them against rigorous winters. Another adaptation to environment is their habit of hunting in packs, or groups, which enables them to kill large animals—deer, elk, moose, caribou, bison and musk ox.

Social Behaviour and Family Life

The wolves' habit of hunting in packs has resulted in the development of complex patterns of social behaviour. Wolves are gregarious: they not only hunt in packs or groups but live most of their lives with other wolves. Studies in Alaska and parts of Canada show that a family made up of male, female and pups is the basic pack unit, but how other adult animals fit in is still not clearly understood. They may be pups of previous years, or they may be second year or "adolescent" animals from other packs. Adolescent wolves have been learning to hunt for at least a year so can probably hunt big game animals, wolves' usual prey, with the rest of the pack.

Studies of wolves in captivity show a highly organized social structure centering on a dominant male and dominant female. A dominant wolf holds its tail high, stands stiff-legged and bristles its mane. In its presence, a subservient animal cowers on the ground with its ears back, or stands with its tail between its legs, maintaining a very slinky posture. The pack leaders are seldom challenged by their followers; consequently wolf packs seldom fight among themselves.

The pack bond is strongest during winter, when the wolves travel and hunt together. In summer, when the pups are young, the adults seldom go on long forays. They may hunt together occasionally after meeting at the den or home site where the pups are being cared for.

Wolves differ from domestic dogs in their reproductive cycles. Male dogs can breed at any time of the year and females every six months whereas both male and female wolves in the wild can breed only once a year. In captivity, male wolves can successfully breed more than one female.

Whether wolves mate for life has never been proven. Breeding time varies with the latitude but most commonly occurs in March and April. After a nine-week gestation period, litters of five or six pups (sometimes eight or more) are born.

Wolves reach sexual maturity in their second year. It is possible for young animals to have young of their own on their second birthday. A pack may

include several mature animals but rarely in one year will more than one female successfully raise her young. When more than one female in captivity has produced young, the pups of one litter have sometimes been killed by other adult wolves.

Wolf pups are usually born in a den which, in coniferous forests and on tundra, is commonly dug in sand deposits, such as eskers, caused by glacial melt water. In mixed forest areas the den may be located in hollow trees, old pine stumps, or rock crevices. The pack usually remains at the whelping den for a month or more unless it is disturbed.

The pups remain inactive in the den for approximately two weeks. When they begin to move around outside another member of the pack may sometimes babysit while their parents go hunting. Occasionally, the pups are left alone for up to a day at a time. By mid-autumn they are travelling with the pack and presumably participating in hunting and other pack activities.

Their frequent play helps young wolves develop hunting skills. Mature wolves can set up ambushes or drive prey towards other wolves. These learned (non-instinctive) skills originated in their clumsy attempts as pups to hide behind obstacles and then jump out at each other. Even in winter after they are almost fully grown, pups continue to play in a variety of ways—chasing around a tree in a forest opening, or having a fast-moving game on a wilderness lake, with a piece of wood or garbage as the prize.

Howling

The howling of a wolf pack is one of the most awe-inspiring wilderness sounds, and one not fully understood by man. It may be a form of communication among individual wolves and possibly packs. Wolves travelling alone, or in pairs, howl back and forth as if to keep in touch with each other.

Wolves often howl spontaneously at a home or rendezvous site. This howling may be a form of 'song-fest' for the wolves apparently enjoy it. In one instance a pack of arctic wolves separated from some pups by a fast-flowing river howled frequently for several hours. As they did so, the pups moved anxiously along the river bank. This howling seemed to be a form of calling or coaxing. Howling by a pack may also be a way of warning other packs to keep away from occupied territory, and may serve to separate packs.

Man still has much to learn about the behaviour of wolves in the wild. Do packs maintain territories that are strictly separate? Is there fighting between packs? Do wolves control their numbers by killing pups or older animals? Are they forced to leave the pack when they reach a certain age? These and many other questions remain to be answered.

Hunting and Food Habits

Wolves primarily hunt large mammals such as deer, moose, caribou, elk, bison and musk ox. They also eat a variety of smaller mammals and birds, but these rarely make up more than a small part of their diet.

Wolves work hard for their food. They have to. Studies show that they kill only one large mammal for every nine or ten chased. In winter, they usually kill old or weak animals; in summer the young animals born that year are easiest to catch and comprise much of their diet. Scientists do not yet know whether the old or unfit members of the wolf pack are also killed in summer. The entire pack makes most winter

kills. The chase is sometimes direct and frequently ends quickly when white-tailed deer are the prey, even when the snow is not deep.

In winter, scientists can study the hunting behaviour of wolves from aircraft or by following their tracks in the snow. But opportunities for watching summer hunts are rare; therefore, much less is known about hunting habits in this season.

Since wolves usually travel alone or in pairs in summer, much of the hunting may be of a different nature. Stealthy stalking may play a large part in summertime hunting, according to one scientist who has studied wolves intensively.

Control of Wolves

Man has long practised control and extermination of wolves. Ordinarily governments have paid a sum of money, called a bounty, for each animal killed. In Canada, the first bounty payment was made in Ontario, then Upper Canada, in 1792. Eventually bounties were paid in every province and territory inhabited by wolves. But by 1973 they had been discontinued except in the Northwest Territories. When Ontario repealed the wolf bounty in November 1972, it was replaced by the Wolf Damage to Livestock Compensation Act, which allows for cash payments to farmers whose livestock is damaged by wolves or coyotes. British Columbia and the prairie provinces now use traps and poisons to kill wolves inhabiting areas where they may threaten livestock or game populations.

Recent studies show that wolf populations are unlikely to grow very large regardless of control by humans. When wolf populations on Isle Royale in Lake Superior, and in Algonquin Provincial Park, Ontario, reach densities of approximately one wolf to 10 square miles there is no further increase. This is a comparatively high Canadian wolf population. One wolf per 100-200 square miles is more common than the higher densities in areas where big game animals are abundant and wolves completely protected.

Wolves contribute to the control of big game animals. Where wolves are absent (Anticosti Island, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin are examples), white-tailed deer have over-populated their range and caused much damage to the forests. Food shortages and mass starvation of deer during the winter sometimes follow.

Wolves have already been exterminated in many places. However, there may be less danger of such excesses in the future as wolf control is increasingly based on biology rather than emotion. There is now some greater awareness among hunters and others that the killing by wolves of deer and other prey species that we may want for ourselves is not sufficient reason for the extermination of wolves.

In the wilderness scheme of things wolves play an important role. And from a human point of view, the great interest and value of having this very intelligent animal as part of our wilderness heritage should be sufficient justification for allowing it to survive in a wide variety of wilderness and semi-wilderness areas of Canada.

NEXT MONTH: The Beaver

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.

Reproduced by permission of the Minister of Supply Services Canada.

C.J. '77 provides your patrol or company the opportunity to develop your own distinctive Jamboree program. No, I've not lost my mind. The choice that your patrol/company makes in terms of activities, combined with the sequence in which you do them, can make your program unique—one of a kind!

Now is the time to start planning your Jamboree program. That is, if your patrol/company has registered. If not, there is still time to register—but, don't delay. Once your patrol/company is registered you will receive a Jamboree Activity Catalogue. Two catalogues have been produced—one for Scout patrols and one for Venturer companies. Make sure that you have the right catalogue.

Your patrol/company should study their catalogue carefully. Each member should be familiar with each activity offered. There are so many activities that it will be impossible to do all of them during the Jamboree. This means that you have to select those activities which you really want to do.

This very choice—the opportunity to design your own program can cause problems. To make it a little easier, the following checklist should be carefully considered.

☐ Jamboree activities are designed for a patrol/company. This means that the whole patrol/company should agree on the activities they choose—especially those activities for which they must pre-register. Should one member not be able to participate in the activity, it may be possible to arrange a swap with a member of another patrol/company. Activity swap boards will be available at the Jamboree for this purpose.

☐ Each day at the Jamboree is divided into three periods—morning, afternoon and evening. Most activities that require pre-registration will take place in the morning or afternoon. An exception to this would be the overnight hike.

☐ Each patrol/company is guaranteed a specific number of pre-registration activities. To ensure this, you must complete the pre-registration form and send it to the Jamboree program committee.

☐ A computer has been programmed to handle all pre-registrations. It will allocate a day and a time for participation in each of these events and a token will be issued. You must use the token (one for each patrol/company) on the date and time indicated. You cannot change the date or time unless a swap is made with another patrol/company for another period. Activity swap boards will be available at the Jamboree.



by Robert

☐ Other activities do not require pre-registration—you can participate by simply showing up at the activity location. While they do not need pre-registration, you should block time into your Jamboree program for them.

☐ July 6 will be Ceremony Day. Most activities will not be in operation that day. Major events are scheduled for the afternoon and evening. Include this in your program.

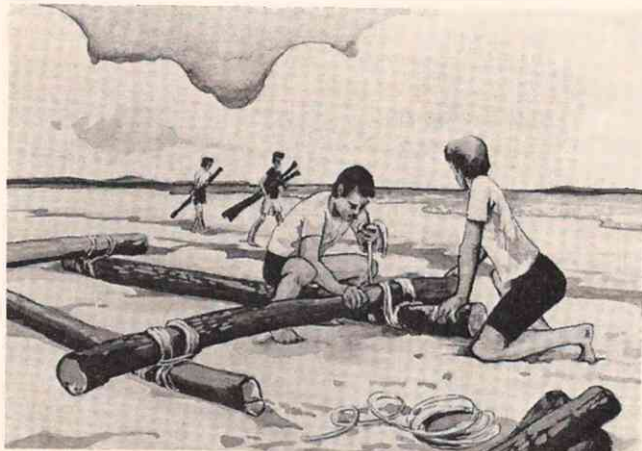
Keep periods open for subcamp activities. These will usually be in the evening. Plan on taking them in.

☐ Include at least one activity which will provide the opportunity to see some of the Island—it's worth seeing.

☐ All that water and no time to swim? Block off a period or two to enjoy the beach. It might be advisable to schedule a period of relaxation amongst the activities in your program.

☐ Reserve some time, an evening or two, to exchange visits with Scouts/Venturers from other parts of Canada or other parts of the world.

The above are not listed in any order. They are simply items which you incorporate into your program planning.



CHOICE

YOURS

E. Milks

PATROL/COMPANY ACTIVITIES

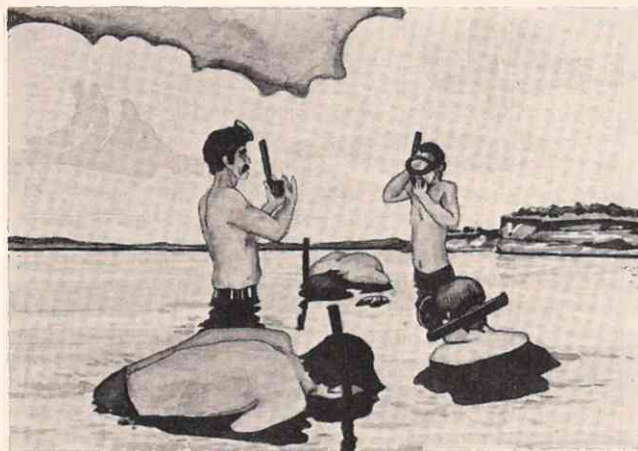
Because the Jamboree is planned around patrol/company activities, it is important that each member know about all the activities and that he be able to make his likes and dislikes known.

The selection of some activities could be very simple—a unanimous expression of interest or a wish to participate in an activity means there is no problem.

But the selection will become more difficult as the number of open periods diminish. For instance, say there are ten activities that two or more members want to try and there are only four time periods left. What do you do? How do you make the decision?

If you were to use a simple vote, the result would be great for the over 50% who selected an activity. But, what of the rest? Should they be forced to take part in an activity that they would not choose simply because the majority said yes?

It may be that the patrol/company should identify this problem first and resolve how they will handle such conflict. It will soon become obvious that there must be some give and take—that each is entitled to express his feelings—that some compromise will be necessary.



Properly done, this exercise can be a useful experience in itself. But, it must precede the actual selection of events if conflict is to be kept at a minimum.

PRE- or POST-JAMBOREE TOURS

For many Scouts this will be their first visit to the east coast. Has your patrol/company considered a pre- or post-Jamboree tour? It will cost money, but if it is planned for early, it may be worth the extra cost.

To make it easier for patrols/companies to consider such tours, arrangements have been made with a tourist agency on the Island to design and package a number of tours. More details on these packages will be available shortly.

Those who have made their own arrangements to travel by bus may not want such a package—preferring to plan their own schedule. This is intended as a service—not a compulsory item.

CABOT JOURNAL

The Jamboree will have its own daily newspaper—the Cabot Journal.

The editorial staff are already planning the first issue. It will be available to you on your arrival. Best of all, the Cabot Journal will be issued free to all who attend the Jamboree.

Distribution will be made through subcamps—bulk loads will be dropped off at the subcamp for distribution to patrols and companies. A limited number of copies will be available for visitors.

The Cabot Journal will be an excellent record of the Jamboree—keep your copies as a souvenir. For those who wish a more permanent record, the editorial staff is exploring the feasibility of selling bound souvenir copies. If feasible, costs and method of ordering will be announced later.

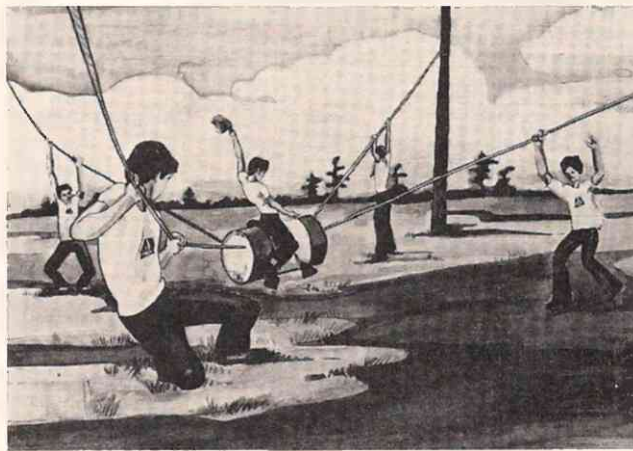
INFORMATION CENTRE

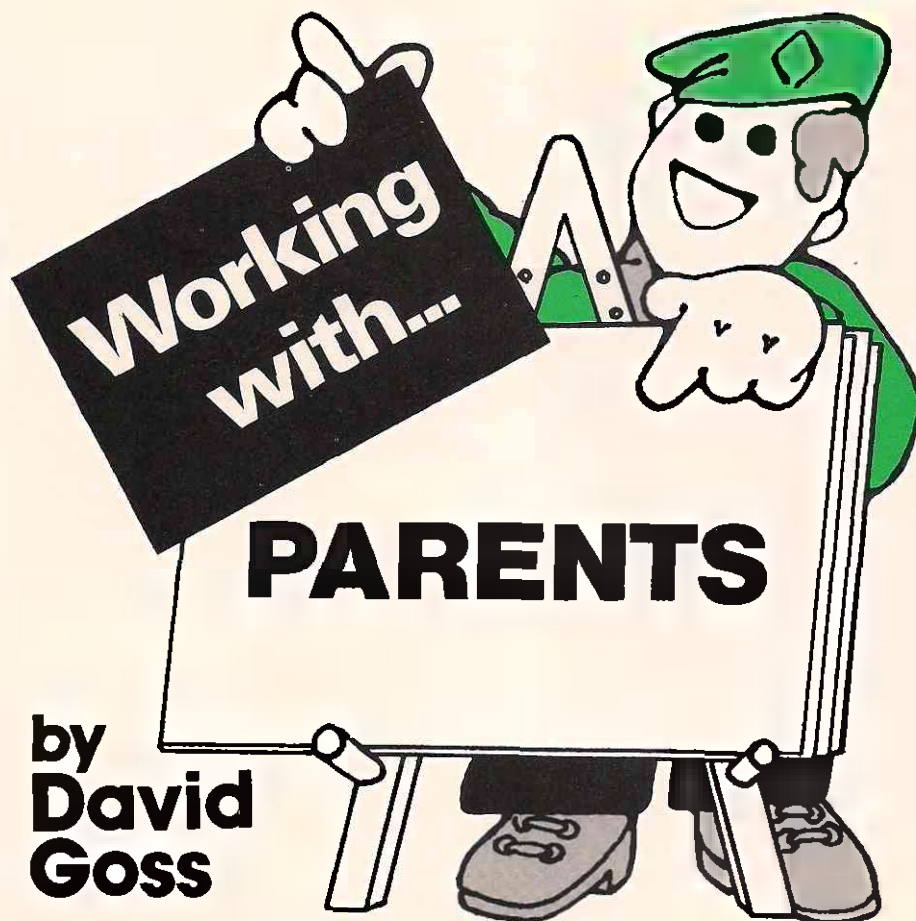
Looking for John Doe of Adanac? You know that he's at the Jamboree, but you don't know where. With close to 15,000 people at the Jamboree, he may be hard to find.

The place to check is the Information Centre near the main gate. They will be able to tell you the subcamp that he is in and, hopefully, the location of his site.

The Information Centre will provide this service for participants as well as answering questions for visitors to the Jamboree on the Jamboree and Scouting.

This is another service available to you at C.J.'77.





DAVID GOSS has had a long association with Scouting in New Brunswick and from time to time has sent along some of his successful program ideas for publication in *The Leader*. *Working with Parents* is the first in a series, in which David will outline, from personal experience, ways of getting along with individuals and groups; to the benefit of Scouting.

Few problems in Scouting receive as much discussion as the question of parental participation. Yet, in my work in the professional recreation field, I realized long ago that Scouting enjoys one of the best parent-boy ratios. In fact, most agencies working with youth would be happy to have half the help and interest we have!

In this article I am not going to deal with the recruitment of leaders. I feel leaders will come forward as a natural growth process out of a good working relationship with the parents. I intend to outline some parent-boy activities which will help the parents know what you're doing, and hopefully, get them to help you do it.

In the Beginning

Make it a policy to hold a registration night each fall. One parent from each family must bring the prospective recruit to your meeting, pay his fee, fill out a current information sheet, etc. At this time, the leaders introduce themselves, chat with each parent and ask how the parent can help the group. You might do this by handing the parent a hobby or skill information sheet to fill out, and then discussing their interests in the light of your program requirements. Whatever method you choose, it is essential to make it quite clear, in a tactful manner, that the operation of your group requires the help of parents; that everyone will be asked for help in some way and if every-

one cooperates, they may only receive one or two calls in a year. It has always surprised me to meet parents who had no idea that they were expected to help with the group program.

Some parents will not show up the first night. A few might have a valid reason for not doing so. Give them another opportunity to come at the beginning of any meeting for the next three weeks. After that, if they still have not come forward, the Scouter should visit the home. In our group, we do not register a boy prior to meeting his parents. The visit to the home will often tell you why the parents have not come forward. If you recognize an impossible situation, the boy should be registered immediately and helped in every way to fit into the Scouting program. No boy should be denied the opportunity of Scouting because of lack of parental interest.

Follow-Up

Always contact parents who have boys involved in investitures, Going-Up ceremonies, major badge presentations, special events in the group or any good reason that you happen to dream up.

At such times tell the parents when and where it will happen; how long it will take; and to bring their cameras.

As a leader introduce the parents to the boys; stick to your announced schedule; personally thank the parents for their interest.

Regular parental visits will become part of your group's tradition. If one lad brings his parent(s), the others will soon demand that theirs be present. Once you see a parent a couple of times, you are no longer a stranger. It's very easy to turn down a voice over the telephone asking for a favour, if you've never

met the caller. These above two policies will prevent this from happening in your group.

Group News

Keep the parents informed. Our group issues a three month schedule of events and sends a copy to every home. The major activities are set out briefly as to time, date and place. This way, parents can plan weekend events that will not conflict with camping weekends, apple days, church parades, etc. As these events roll around, the interested parent will remind the boy and the group will benefit by better attendance.

If something special is coming up, we send home a duplicated or photocopied letter as a reminder. This is given to the boy at the regular meeting prior to the event. We find most of the information gets home.

Keeping in Touch

Regular boy-parent activities are possible—even desirable. Here are some that have worked for us.

PARENT AND SON BANQUETS

This is the most common link between the group and the home. They range from catered affairs involving hundreds, to small bring-your-own-covered-dish-dinner events. These can be good events, but are often ruined by long presentations, puffed-up speakers, and lack of one key person to keep things rolling. Try to avoid these errors.

MONTHLY CHURCH PARADES

Monthly church parades used to be a common link with the family, but it has fallen into disuse lately. Why not revive it with the help of your spiritual leader? If held on Sunday evening, there are many possibilities for programs following the service and a snack before going home.

DAD AND LAD HIKES

A good Sunday afternoon activity, especially in the winter when there is little to do. Keep it short and not too strenuous, so even out-of-shape dads can take part!

HOBBY NIGHT

Line up five or six moms and dads with interesting hobbies. Have them stationed at different parts of your meeting hall. Let your sixes or patrols rotate from parent to parent as they demonstrate their particular skill. If possible, get the boys involved in a project at one of the stations. For example, we had a Norwegian pancake demonstration prior to the 14th World Jamboree. After our Scandinavian friend made the batter and carefully checked the temperature of his cast iron pan, he turned the cooking over to the Scouts. This certainly proved to be more popular than just watching the demonstration.

On another occasion a fiddler provided a demonstration of traditional, country music. He brought a very old instrument with him, and before he played, told us how old it was and how it had been carefully passed down through several generations of his family. After he finished playing he casually passed the fiddle to one of my clumsiest boys for a try. I know the boy appreciated this gesture, even if I didn't.

We generally finish off this type of evening with hot chocolate and cookies for all.

FAMILY DAY

Sponsor a *country fair* type of entertainment with a variety of easy games of chance. For example: tossing jar rings onto dowels that are sticking haphazardly out of a cardboard box; bursting a balloon swinging on a string, by hitting it with a dart; throwing

peanuts into a mailing tube that has been glued onto the end of a cardboard box and painted to look like an elephant; throwing a wet sponge at a leader who is brave (or foolish) enough to stick his head out of a one foot hole cut in a sheet of poly hanging from the ceiling.

Of course, there are many similar stunts that can be arranged. The entire family is invited to attend and try their luck at the games. Sell or give away popcorn and cold drinks. (Perhaps Guides or Venturers can look after this.)

MOTHERS' NIGHT

Mothers arrive and sit down to a light banquet prepared by the group. The boys, after pinning a carnation corsage on each mother, serve the meal. Some entertainment should follow.

DAD OR MOM OF THE MONTH AWARD

Each boy writes down an achievement of his mom or dad in the past month. All reports are collected by the leader and read to the boys. They vote on the mom or dad who should be honoured. That person is invited to the next meeting to receive a suitable award in a short ceremony involving the honoured parent's son.

FATHER AND SON SPORTS

The natural rivalry is there, all you have to do is arrange the time, place and sport. Hockey, baseball, field games and tug of war are good examples. However, in planning, remember the age and condition of the fathers.

TELL ME YOUR JOB

Dads and moms have interesting jobs. Invite them to tell about their work in short, ten minute yarns. Perhaps a visit to some interesting place or factory will develop. I recall one dad who arranged for our lads to make a visit to the local seaside piers. The highlight of the day was a visit to an English ship where the boys engaged in a snowball fight with the ship's crew. Although the seamen were acquainted with snow, they had considered it more of a nuisance than a recreational possibility, until our fellows showed them what great fun it could be.

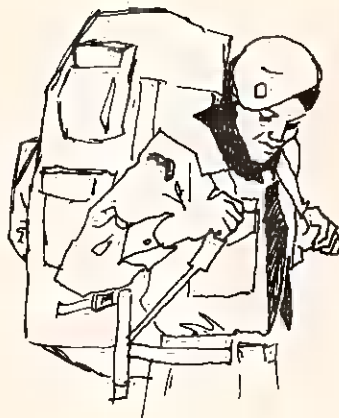
Earlier I mentioned that leadership grows out of good parent relationships. So does friendship. One of our group's most dedicated dads first brought his boy to the troop on a night when we planned an outdoor excursion. When he arrived, we had just left. He didn't want to disappoint his boy, so he drove around until he found us a few miles away from our headquarters, enjoying a romp on the Atlantic shore. The boy stayed for the evening and later told his dad of the fun he'd had. I don't think we had too many outings after that one, that the father didn't attend. In time, he became our group treasurer and then served as district treasurer and coordinator for Apple Day—and he's still going up.

We've sat at many a campfire and drank a lot of hot chocolate over the 12 years since that first night we met. I like to think of him as a good friend now, not only as the father of one of the boys. And I hope he thinks of me in the same terms.

Of course, you can see the whole idea behind these activities is to bring the family into Scouting and Scouting into the family.

Sure, it will take work—phone calls, follow-up calls, extra planning. Certainly there will be disappointments, but nobody ever said being a Scouter was an easy job—only a rewarding one. Especially if you can *Work with Parents*.

NEXT MONTH: Working with Challenge Hikes



CHOOSING YOUR BACKPACK

by Don Swanson

War surplus, army rucksack or trapper nelson, pack board—not much of a choice when compared to the mind-boggling array of packs available to today's camper. Making an intelligent choice from the variety available today can be an exercise in frustration unless you have a clear set of guidelines to help you make your selection.

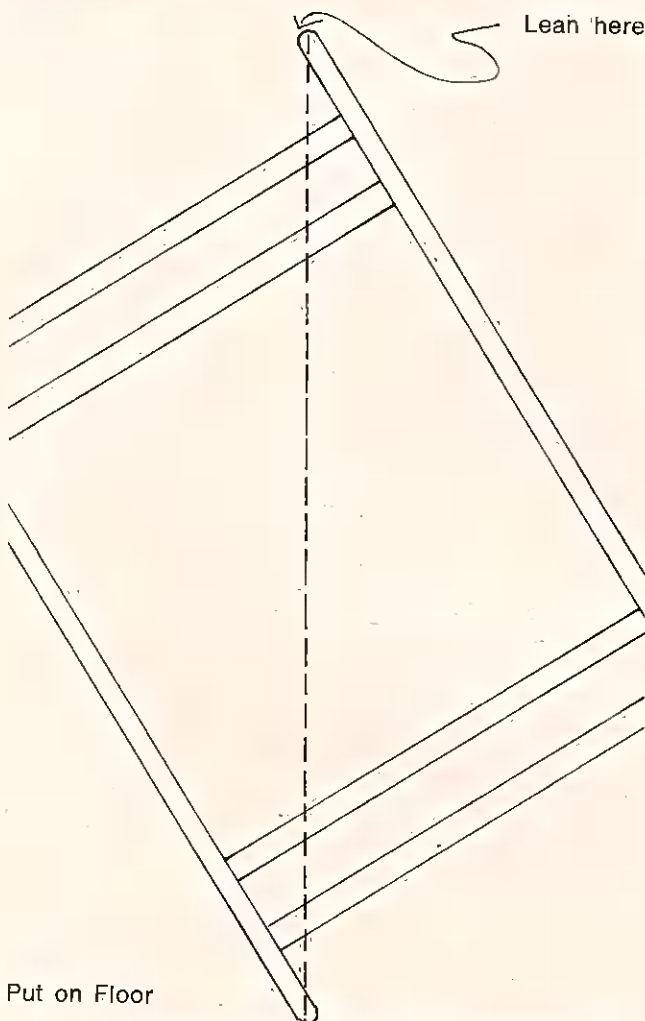
Various articles talk about the pack being the most important piece of equipment; the next most important to your boots, your sleeping bag or whatever strikes the fancy of the particular writer. The fact is that the pack is a key piece of equipment for any camper and backpacker. The following points or guidelines should help you in your selection of a pack. Keep in mind that selecting a pack will involve some compromise. No one pack will meet all the needs of an active hiker and camper. Cost will always be a major factor but a carefully selected pack is an investment in future adventure and enjoyment. It should and will last for years with just a little care.

The Pack Frame

The pack frame provides the base for your pack and the only way to ensure that it will feel comfortable is to put it on. The waist belt should buckle just around the top of the pelvic girdle, the shoulder straps should form a wedge at the shoulder and not be too far apart where they attach at the top of the frame. Have a friend hang on to the pack to simulate a weighted pack. The weight should be on the hips through to the legs with the shoulder straps primarily holding the pack against the back.

Check the construction of the frame. A variety of approaches are used to attach the side and cross members ranging through heli-arc welding, epoxy, machine screws and nuts and a number of machined couplings. While any of these seem to work well on the better quality back frame, a good weld appears to be the best joint on less expensive frames (under \$30.00). Nothing can be more frustrating than having your pack frame "come apart" on the trail miles away from home.

A simple test will check the amount of stress the frame will withstand. Put the bottom end of one side member on the floor and lean on the top of the opposite side member.



Carefully increase the pressure until you have an idea as to what it will withstand. (Be careful you don't break it or you may be buying a "damaged" pack frame.) This test simulates putting the pack down on one side member with a full load. It isn't likely to have to withstand any stress potentially more damaging than this.

Back Bands

Back bands serve several purposes. They distribute the weight evenly, keep the pack frame and hard objects within the pack bag away from your back and may allow some circulation of air for cooler hiking. Back bands should be adjustable. Some use a cord or lace while others use a turnbuckle arrangement. The prime disadvantage to the turnbuckle is difficulty in making temporary repairs on the trail.

Back bands come in three varieties—padded, mesh and nylon fabric. The mesh back band allows for better air circulation but no one type seems more comfortable.

Hip Belts

An important development for carrying a load on your back is the addition of the hip belt. In a study conducted at Western Kentucky University, it was found that the use of a hip belt reduced fatigue. In fact, the longer the exertion, the more valuable the hip belt proved to be.

The test involved ten men and five women. Each person walked for 25 minutes on a treadmill with the incline increased during the test. Each was tested with and without a hip belt. Exertion was tested by monitoring the heart rate.

The test also showed that the most benefit is received by men and women who have weak backs and shoulders. It was reasoned that this would be the direct result of transferring the weight from the back and shoulders to the legs.

There are three basic belt designs: padded one-piece; padded two-piece and the unpadded one-piece.

To some, the padded is the better belt as it tends to be more comfortable. The one-piece belts allows the pack to move or "float" when you walk. The two-piece holds the pack firmly against your back. Which is better? Actually it's a matter of personal preference. One last item to remember: the belt should have a quick release buckle.

Shoulder Straps

The shoulder straps are our next consideration. They must be padded and wide enough to be comfortable. There should be a degree of firmness to the padding so that it doesn't "roll" when the pack is loaded and you've been on the trail for a period of time. The two points at which the straps attach to the top of the frame should not be too far apart. The straps should be long enough to allow for adjustment and should have a buckle which allows them to be adjusted.

Pack Attachment

Now let's take a look at the pack bag. The point where the pack attaches to the frame is as good a starting point as any. Look for at least three points of attachment or support along each side of the bag. While this is the minimum desired and is adequate, four points of attachment spread the strain on the bag better. The grommets used to attach the bag should be reinforced.

Compartments

The two most common packs are the single compartment and the divided, with two compartments. The two-compartment pack is the most popular. A nice feature found on some packs is a zippered bottom to the upper compartment. When considering one of these, be sure the zipper is heavy duty. There are some packs with a number of compartments. The prime advantage of compartments is helping to keep your packed gear in order. The major disadvantage is the compartments restrict the placement of large items.

Stitching

Check the way all seams are stitched. This includes straps, belts and bags.

Stitches should be small, the more to the inch the better. Thread should be nylon or one of the cotton wrap nylon type. Stitching should be straight, even and not run off the edge.

Reinforcement

Points of stress should be reinforced. This can take the form of extra stitches or reinforcing material such as leather or an extra layer of material. Look for this at the end of zippers, where straps attach, where the pack bag fastens to the frame and where buckles are attached.

Waterproofing

Don't be misled by the dealers' claims that the packsack is "waterproof." At best, the more expensive packbags will keep out a light rainfall but a heavy or long rainstorm will result in wet gear. Two steps help to keep gear dry. First, a rain cover for your pack and second, use plastic bags to pack gear before you put it into your packsack.

Pockets

Outside pockets can be handy or a nuisance depending on your point of view. They're great for holding those small items which you use frequently. The pockets do tend to catch on brush if you plan to do any bush-wacking.

Pockets should be well stitched with zipper closures protected by storm flaps.

Zippers

The key point to check is that the zippers are heavy enough to withstand the load you will be carrying. Nylon zippers are less likely to jam in cold weather and all zippers should be covered with a storm flap (look for reinforcement, particularly at ends).

Storm Flap

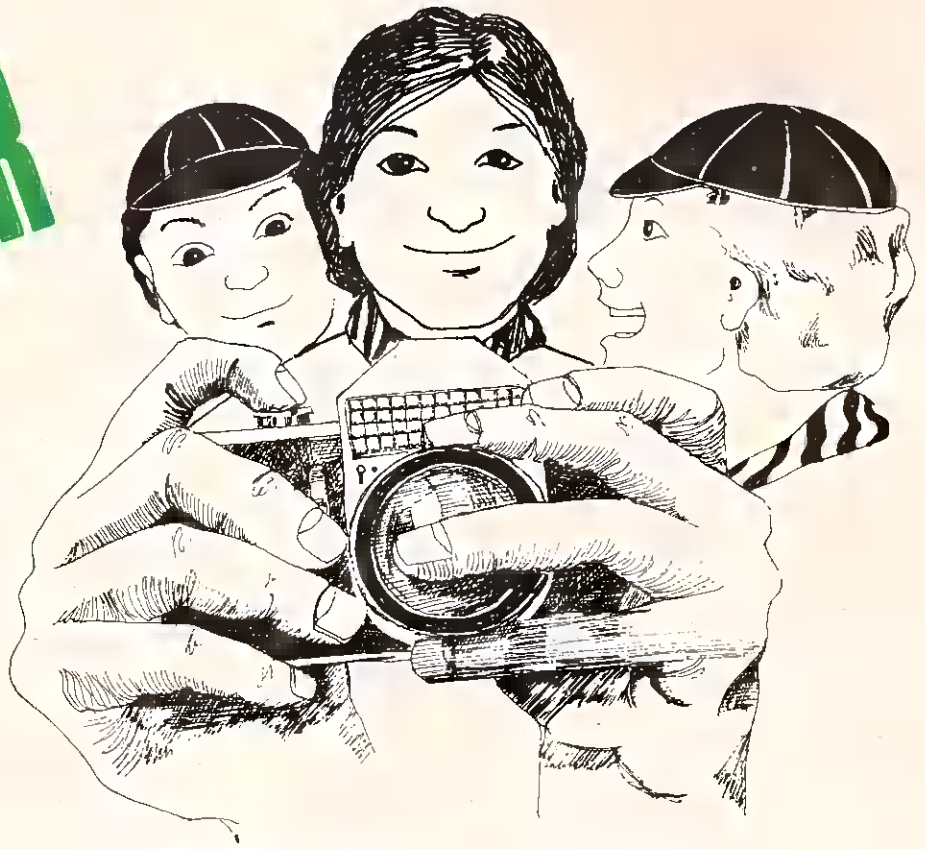
The top of the pack bag is usually covered with a storm flap. Be sure this is large enough to cover the top when the pack is loaded and to come down over the sides and front. The flap should have some means of securing it such as draw-strings or straps.

No one can tell you which pack is best for you. You know the amount of use it will get, the kind of use and how much you can afford. When deciding, try them on, use on a short trip if possible.

Last but not least, tell the parents of your Scouts (Venturers will probably decide for themselves) what kind of pack you recommend. Why not hold a "what to buy for your son, the Scout, for birthdays and Christmas" night?

SHUTTER CURBS

by Bob Butcher



16

Have you ever explored the interest of your boys in the pursuit of photography? I know some have since our files contain many suggestions to introduce a photographer's badge for Wolf Cubs. Some have even gone to the trouble of drawing up suggested requirements.

While we will consider this, among other suggestions when we begin our review of the Cub program later this season, there is no reason why you can't encourage an active interest in this pastime among your Cubs.

It can become a creative and rewarding hobby which may possibly lead to a career for a few.

Let's explore some of the factors in getting your boys involved.

EQUIPMENT: There is a great deal of expensive equipment available on the market and while more expensive equipment does have certain advantages, boys can take quality pictures and perhaps make less errors with some of the simple and least expensive models available. Many of your boys may already own a camera. Others may have received one for Christmas and will be anxious to pursue their new hobby with enthusiasm.

Indoor pictures require simple flash cubes for the camera and these may be dispensed with if picture taking is confined to the outdoors.

While colour film produces more realistic pictures, black and white is less expensive and is a better choice for the beginner.

TECHNIQUES: There are many books outlining skills and techniques for producing better pictures. Consult your local library for some sources. Some film companies such as Kodak print helpful little booklets, and some photography magazines occasionally publish a special issue to serve as an 'invitation' to photography.

However, it's not necessary to spend all of your time reading about this hobby when both you and

your Cubs can 'learn by doing.' After all, that's the Cubbing way.

Let's look at a few aspects of technique to get you started.

EXPOSURE: This process allows the correct amount of light to reach the film in the camera in order to register an image. When using a simple camera, it boils down to making sure there is enough light to take a picture.

LIGHTING: Outdoors, where much of Cubbing's activities should take place, extra lighting will not likely be needed. You should keep in mind that pictures should not be taken if there is not enough light, unless you are prepared to use a flash.

Avoid photographing people with the sun shining directly in their faces, causing them to squint.

Cub photographers should also be careful where shadows fall in their pictures as these detract from the quality of the photograph. This is particularly true when using black and white film.

The softer light of early morning or late afternoon, or that which is diffused by cloud cover is more effective than the harsh overhead light of noon which often creates too much shadow.

When using a flash remember to photograph the subject at the proper distance. Information on this is usually included on a sheet of information packaged with each roll of film.

Have your Cub photographers experiment with different lighting conditions to determine which is best. Photograph the same subject with the light coming from the front, the side and the back, on sunny days and on cloudy days.

MOTION: Movement can be a challenge for the experienced photographer but a headache for the beginner. Camera motion or jiggling can be overcome by teaching your Cubs to hold their cameras steady as possible while taking a picture. Resting the camera on something solid when clicking the shutter helps.

Subject motion is harder to control. Experimenting will teach Cubs when not to take a picture because of too much motion. Suggest to them that there are often lulls even in the most active situations when good photographs can be taken.

SUBJECTS: What to photograph is often a more important question than how to photograph it. Teach your Cubs to use discrimination in choosing their subjects and to exercise control over the urge to click away.

Your boys have a wide variety of subjects to choose from. People are often the favourite choice. Pets can make good models. Places the boys visit can be interesting too. Experiment with a variety of things and if one choice seems to produce more pleasing or fun pictures then work to improve on those.

COMPOSITION: We should now consider some of the more 'artistic' aspects of photography. This is where your Cubs can make some real improvements in their picture taking.

One of the first questions which must often be considered is whether or not his picture should be snapped quickly or whether it should be posed. Either of these techniques have their advantages. Quick snapshots often capture some action or subject that could never be posed. They are candid and show things as they naturally occur. The posed photograph produces the picture exactly as you want it. Have the boys experiment with both techniques.

One of the most frequent flaws of photographs taken by the inexperienced photographer is that they are taken too far away from the subject. The simpler cameras accentuate this problem. I sometimes receive pictures from boys and leaders that I would like to use in *Paksak*, but I can't because they have been taken from a great distance and the figures appear too small. Have your Cubs practise moving in on a subject as close as their cameras will allow.

Another thing to be avoided by the beginner is a cluttered background. The human eyes tend to overlook the background when taking a picture, but the camera records it faithfully. As a result, Akela often appears to have a tree sprouting out of his head. Have your boys practise studying the background before clicking the shutter. Often a better picture can be taken by moving a few feet to the right or shooting from another angle.

A bright, snowy background often reflects too much light into the camera and overexposes the picture. Experience teaches when this is a problem.

Another point to watch for is proper centering of the picture in the camera's viewfinder before snapping the shutter. You've all seen pictures with heads cut off at the top or people sliced vertically by the margin. Have your boys practise looking carefully before shooting. This doesn't mean that subjects have to be dead centre in the photograph, in fact the more experienced photographer tries to avoid this. Concentrate merely on getting all of what you want to photograph within the frame. With simpler cameras this becomes harder to do as you move closer to the subjects but let experience be the teacher.

PURPOSE: While picture taking is fun and educational in itself, it is often more challenging and beneficial to put this talent to use. What can the new photographers in your pack do with their growing skills? Let's look at a few possibilities that should enhance the programming in your pack.

Once several of your boys are turning out photographs you could have a photo contest. Each photog-

rapher could enter one or more of his best. These could be displayed anonymously and the rest of the boys could be judges, casting votes for top places. Ribbons could then be awarded for 1st, 2nd and 3rd places, with merit ribbons going to the rest of the entries. (Award ribbons, Scouts Canada catalogue #61-555.)

Why not try a show-and-tell type activity? Cubs could bring photographs of their pets to a pack meeting and use them to supplement a description of the characteristics of their particular pet.

Photography could be used in pack nature study projects. Cubs could prepare a pack photo display of wildlife of the region or stages of the annual cycle of trees outside the meeting hall.

Your boys could document the pack's activities throughout the Cubbing season. Have some of your boys take pictures of the Saturday hikes, the toboggan parties, the weekend and summer camps and assemble the better ones in a pack album. Boys could also be encouraged to keep their own albums as these could be used to meet star and badge requirements. Photographs and stories of unusual activities could then be sent in to this magazine for ideas to include in *Paksak*.

Photo stories can have a particular application to a pack environmental project or good turn. If a pack takes on the task of cleaning up a local campsite or undertakes to repair a local facility, photos could be taken both before and after the work is done. This provides a visual record of your achievement and, if supplied to the local newspaper could bring favourable publicity to Cubbing in your community.

Some might take this type of photo-journalism one step further by preparing a photo story of an unhealthy environment and seeking publication of this, might stimulate enough public attention to move someone to take steps to correct the situation.

Another application of Cubs' photographic talents would be to provide pictures for the Scout calendar. Most of the pictures shown each year are taken by amateurs. Before being flooded by submissions I should add that only colour pictures of good quality and interesting content can be considered.

While there is not a photographer's badge with which to recognize your Cubs' efforts now, there are star and badge requirements with which they can be credited.

A well prepared photo album could be considered as the 'neat and systematic collection' required for the Collector's Badge. If projects are arranged in a certain way, then one or more requirements for the World Conservation Badge could be met. A display of photographs or a photo montage could be used to gain credit for the Tawny Star Requirement #9. If a photo story is being prepared as a report of a visit to a fire station, powerplant or other appropriate location, then credit could be given for Blue Star Requirement #9, #10, #11 or #12. If Cubs go on a photographic field trip to study birds or to visit a conservation area, then this could tie in with Black Star Requirement #12 or #13.

It should be recognized of course, that not all of your Cubs will be photographically inclined, nor is this article the final authority on the subject. However, if you, as a Cub leader armed with the few starting points provided here, can stimulate the interest and provide some opportunities and guidance for your boys, many of them may catch the *shutter bug* and become *shutter Cubs*!

pak-sak

by Bob Butcher

Scout 'U' Stamp Bank

The Blue Star Requirement #14 in *The Cub Book* calls for Cubs to carry out a service project for a local community, school or church group. The requirement also suggests a further service opportunity, participation in the "International Stamp Scheme."

I recently met with Mr. R. Cowan, the coordinator of this scheme, and he suggested that some clarification is necessary for Cub leaders.

The **Scout 'U' Stamp Bank** is an extension of the "World Scout Universal Fund" to which Scouts around the world contribute money for self-help projects by and for brother Scouts in difficulty.

Among many other things, such projects have included: hearing aids supplied to a deaf group in Pakistan, braille typewriters to groups in Nicaragua and Brazil; equipment for apprenticeship training in Jamaica; and leader training in Niger, Togo and Arab Yemen.

By sending stamps to the "Stamp Bank" Cubs can support the work of the fund without having to send money.

Here's how the scheme works. Cubs should collect only the commemorative or "picture" stamps and any foreign stamps. Do **not** send the regular "Queens" or Christmas stamps as they may sell for less than the cost of mailing them. When saving U.S.

stamps, only the commemorative ones are worth sending.

Stamps should be cut **carefully** from the envelopes leaving about 1/4 inch of paper around the stamp. Mr. Cowan has received many stamps with the perforations trimmed off. While this may make them look neat it renders them worthless.

If Cubs are collecting these in order to qualify for the star requirement then remember that the effort involved should be comparable to that involved in any of the other suggested projects. In our discussion it was suggested that about 50 stamps in the condition previously described might be a standard to credit a boy with the requirements. Mr. Cowan has received, from some Cubs, as few as five or six stamps and in cases like this it has cost the boy more to mail them than they are worth.

On the other hand, Mr. Cowan reports that some packs send him regular shipments of quality material that make the scheme worthwhile.

When the stamps are received they all must be "floated" off the paper by being soaked in water. They are then dried and sorted. Some of the more valuable ones are set aside and sold individually, but the majority of them are sold in bulk to wholesalers at so much per ounce. Mr. Cowan reports that he was able to send \$358.51 to the Scout Universal Fund last year as a result of Cubs taking part in this project.

Because of the expense involved in writing and sending letters, Mr. Cowan reports that he is able to acknowledge only shipments collected and sent in as a group effort. He will occasionally acknowledge receipt from an individual if an extra special effort has been made.

Packages of stamps should be labelled "**Used Postage Stamps**" and mailed third class to Boy Scouts of Canada, Box 5151, Station F, Ottawa, Ontario K2C 3G7.

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The following report and photo are shared by the organizers of the Winnipeg Klondike Day.

On March 6, 1976 the Winnipeg Klondike Day was held as planned and Seine River Park was host to some 700 Beavers and leaders who gathered together to participate in the snow-fun event.

Prior to March 6, the organizers were pulling their hair because great concern was being expressed as to whether or not Klondike Day should be cancelled since the week of February 23 was very warm and the sun quickly melted the snow. By Thursday, the snow-covered ground had been transformed into huge puddles of water and mud.

But Mother Nature came through for the Beavers. On Friday, February 27, the city of Winnipeg and the Klondike site were the recipients of a fierce snow storm. In the eyes of the Klondike organizers it proved to be a blessing and to put the icing on the cake, before we had shovelled ourselves out, another storm was on the way. So Klondike Day was GO!

On the morning of the event, many had their ears glued to C.J.O.B. radio station wondering if the Klondike would be cancelled as a strong wind was blowing over Winnipeg causing drifts and restricting visibility. However, no cancellation announcement was broadcast and all the Beavers, parents and leaders made their final preparations.

By 10:20 a.m. all had arrived at Seine River Park and the 25 colonies had dug in their forts and waited for the opening ceremony at 10:30 a.m. The colonies were divided into three groups, A, B, and C.

Each group then went to its designated site; Bonanza Creek,

Dawson City or Fort McLeod, where planned activities were in store for them. The activities took approximately 45 minutes at which time each group then transferred to the next site.

Two activities were planned before lunch and one after lunch. While feeding the Beavers, you could smell chile con carne, beans, hot dogs, hamburgers and stew throughout the Seine River Park. The closing ceremony was held at 1:30 p.m. You can be sure that all the Beavers who attended had the time of their life.





WINTER BLUNDERLAND

The winter season can't be ignored—it's bigger than all of us, and that's why thousands of Canadians have elected to come out of hibernation and join in the winter fun.

But with more of us out there on the slopes, rinks and roads, there are bound to be more mishaps—unintentional perhaps, because of inconsideration for others or ignorance of the law—but they may occur just the same.

This month we have included a **Winter Blunderland** poster to help you and your group become aware of the dangers. Pull out the poster and show it to your group, discussing each blunder, or have it photocopied and pass one out to each boy in your group. See how many blunders they can spot in our Winter Blunderland.

Here are some of the blunders you should have noticed:

- Sledding on a hill with rocks under snow.
- Sledding in area with drop-offs.
- Going out on the ice while loaded down with fishing gear.
- Snowmobiling on thin ice; not wearing goggles.
- Skating on thin ice; not wearing gloves for hand protection.
- Drinking while skiing.
- Throwing snowballs at cars.
- Doing foolish stunts on skis.
- Hitching a sled ride with a car.
- Sledding toward a road.
- Snowmobiling with a long scarf.

Reprinted from **FAMILY SAFETY**, Winter 75-76, a publication of the U.S. National Safety Council.

19

BEST WISHES
to
The 1977 P.E.I. Jamboree
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60-301 \$4.25



Paperweight: Scouts Canada logo mounted on 2" x 3" x 3/4" marble base. Weighs 7 oz.

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DANGER!
THIN
ICE



WINTER BLUNDERLAND

A beautiful sight but will they be happy tonight as they walk through this Winter Blunderland? There are blunders galore in this wintry scene. How many can you find? Some of them are listed on page 19

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\$120 TO \$600 PROFIT possible in only 2 weeks!

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★ RETURN AT ONCE, SO THAT WE MAY KEEP YOUR NUMBER ON FILE! ★



Each kit contains
12 Pendant/Key Tags!

LOOK AT THESE PROFITS!

SELL 10 KITS . . . \$120 PROFIT
SELL 30 KITS . . . 360 PROFIT
SELL 50 KITS . . . 600 PROFIT

SELL EACH KIT FOR . . . \$36.
COST PER KIT . . . \$24.
PROFIT PER KIT . . . \$12

"ENDANGERED SPECIES" PENDANT AND KEY TAG MINTED IN SOLID BRONZE

EASY TO SELL – Raise big money easily, quickly! Do your part, and spread the word on the threatened extermination of these animals and birds by showing and selling these solid bronze medallions. Easily converted from pendant to key tag in seconds. This feature makes them equally popular with both men and women.

NEW! EXCITING! – Not available elsewhere! Created by Collingwood, in conjunction with the Commemorative Mint, it has the same fine quality and craftsmanship Collingwood always offers. The front depicts the beautiful Bald Eagle. On the back, the following creatures are shown; the Whooping Crane, Polar Bear, Siberian Tiger, Timber Wolf, Panda Bear, Alligator, and Cheetah.

SUPERB QUALITY – These medallions are a tribute to the talents of Louis Marini, noted wildlife artist, and Ralph Cote, whose renowned sculpturing technique was used to create the dies. Using a high relief, deep dimensional technique, each medallion is minted in solid bronze. The lustrous antique satin finish highlights all of the exquisite detail captured by our exclusive minting process. You will be proud to offer these unique, easy-to-sell medallions!

GIFT PACKAGED – Each beautiful medallion is packaged with both a matching 24" gold finished chain and an extra-secure Superloop for keys, complete in an attractive gift box.

PERMANENTLY REGISTERED – Each medallion has its own identification number registered with the world famous Commemorative Mint. In case of loss, instructions embossed on the medallion request that the finder "Drop in any mailbox". When returned to the Commemorative Mint, the medallion and keys will be returned to the owner absolutely free of charge.

NO RISK – You need not send a penny until after merchandise is sold on our "No Risk, No Investment Plan". And, unsold merchandise may be returned for full refund within sixty days.

- ☐ Send Kits so that we can start our Fund Raising Drive immediately.
- ☐ Enclosed please find \$2. Please forward a pendant and your Free Catalog. I understand that the \$2 will be refunded to me with my first order.
- ☐ Please send me your Free Fund Raising Catalog with the "How to Raise Funds" section, together with many exciting product ideas.

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Address: _____

City: _____ Province: _____ Postal Code: _____

Troop/Pack No.: _____ No. of Members: _____ Phone: _____

Sponsor: _____ Council: _____

Signature: _____

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NOW DON'T JUMP TO ANY UNFOUNDED CONCLUSIONS, THE DEAN OF SCOUTING WRITERS HAS NOT SLIPPED HIS MOORINGS AND HE IS DEFINITELY NOT BEING RUDE. THIS IS MERELY HIS WAY OF INTRODUCING YOU TO A NEW AND EXCLUSIVE GROUP THAT YOU MAY WISH TO BE PART OF . . . THAT IS, IF YOU CAN QUALIFY.

There follows an official announcement on behalf of the Lunatic Fringe.

We regret to have to inform the readership that so many frivolous claims to membership of the **Fringe** have been made in recent months that it has now been resolved at the highest level (Editor and Self) that some measure of control must be restored by the imposition of a few simple rules and issue of an official *Certificate of Membership*.

Let it be known, therefore, that to attain full membership it is not sufficient to be just naturally balmy—you must prove it. What's more you must prove it by the commission of some deliberate, ad hoc **Act of Fringe Lunacy** in strict accordance with the following specifications:

1. The ACT must be intelligent, creative, imaginative, amusing in a daft sort of way, and lawful, and must bear some relevance to Scouting as it is known to readers of **On the Level**.
2. The ACT may be carried out individually or corporatively—that is to say, by Lone Nutters, or by Nutters in Concert.
3. Entry to the **Fringe** is open to readers of all kinds, even (or perhaps especially) to those who regard themselves as intellectuals.
4. Applications should be submitted to this depart-

ment c/o The Editor and should be accompanied by a signed deposition containing a brief outline of the ACT with such supporting evidence as will go into a flat envelope. (Note: Three dimensional objects should NOT be sent, least of all if they are bulky, sticky, smelly, valuable, worthless or breakable. Bribes will be treated with the contempt they deserve but will be strictly non-returnable.)

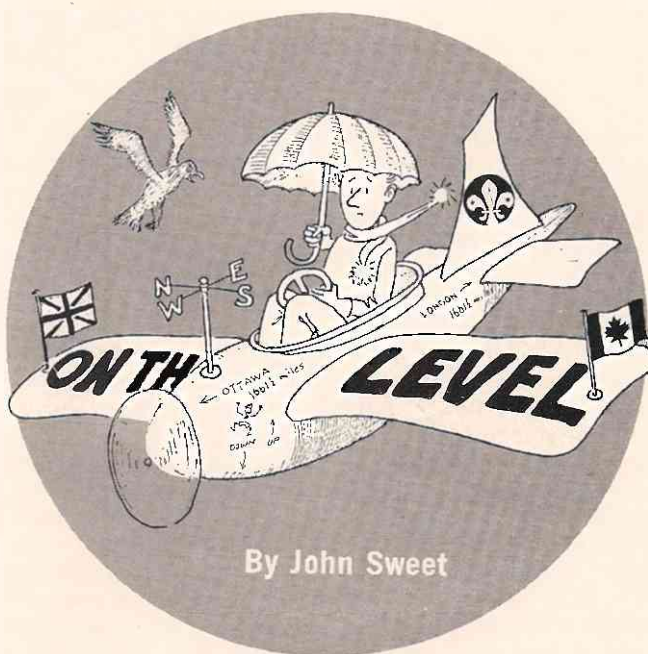
5. Post-graduate members of the **Fringe**, that is to say, those who have already qualified, such as Daphne of Essex, David of New Brunswick, Moggy and Co. of Grangemouth, the 3rd Peterborough (Canada), the University Scout and Guide Clubs of Bristol and Cambridge, Allen P. of Nova Scotia, the Patrol Leaders Council of the 2nd Thurso (Scotland), the Men of Mochdre (North Wales), John of Ontario and the two Daves of Leicestershire, to mention but a few, should re-apply without delay on picture post-cards.

6. Handsome certificates, suitable for display in the smallest room, will be awarded to all who qualify.

Meanwhile, we are happy to announce that the first great get-together of members was held in South Wales last November, when Cub Scout leaders from all parts of Gwent held a mass demonstration of **Fringe Lunacy** and received their Certificates from the hands of our distinguished Patron, Mr. Ron Jeffries, Editor of Scouting Magazine (UK), (Registered No. LF12a). The story of that historic gathering will no doubt be told in due course, but meanwhile we are pleased to announce that in honour of our beloved Founder-President (self-appointed) Mr. J. Sweet, his old patrol call, 'Cuckoo!' thrice repeated, has been adopted as the official rallying cry of the Fringe. When giving the cry the hands should be held, palms forward, fingers fully extended, with thumbs touching the sides of the head, as per diagram. The cry should be accompanied by three bobbing movements of the head while the fingers are dipped simultaneously at an angle of approximately 90°.

Announcement ends.

23



Thought for the Month

Let my epitaph be, 'He always thought of himself as—a Scout.'

More Psychology

That note we published a month or two ago about the very small chap who told us that bitter experience had taught him that it was wiser to keep his trap shut when actually **standing** in company, brought an instant rejoinder from some typical anonymous character, six foot tall and just as thick, 'Everybody knows' he wrote, 'that little chaps are always cocky.'

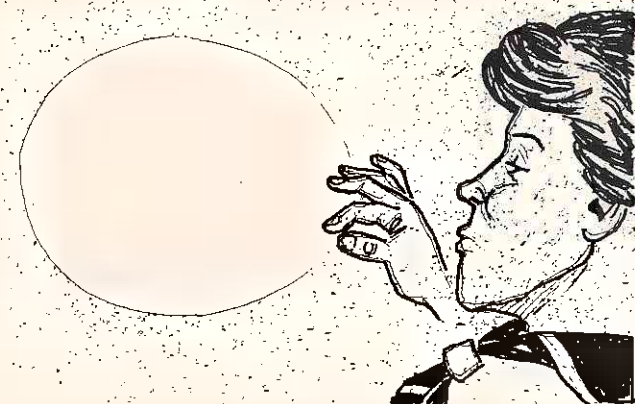
More Juvenilia

—dedicated to all those who talk about fun but never have any.

1. Take one cake of superior (soda free) toilet soap. Make a smooth mix with warm water. Add a spot of glycerine in the ratio of one teaspoonful to the half litre. Pick up a film of lather between thumb and forefinger, as per diagram. Blow gently to make a jumbo size bubble, then alter the direction and force of blow to distort the bubble into all sorts of fantastic shapes and movements.

2. While you are busy in the bathroom, borrow a cigarette from someone who still makes a habit of smoking the things, force yourself to take a drag, blow a bubble, release it and then write and tell us what happens.

24



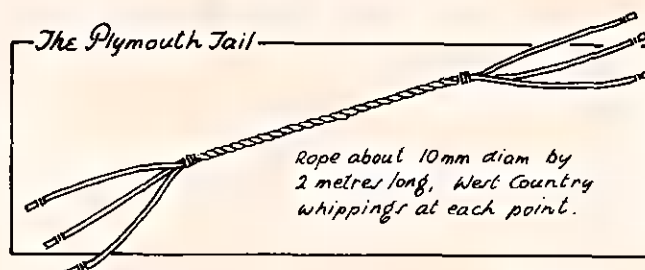
3. Having failed to freeze a soap bubble (which we are assured is impossible, anyhow), we now invite the readership to blow the largest soap bubble in the world. How you measure it is up to you but we are confident that you won't exaggerate.

4. Coloured drinking straws cut into short lengths make excellent 'sign' for town trails in winter—a colour for each patrol.

5. If your troop still plays that old 'Sleeping Pirate' game, why not arm the pirate with a water-filled, squeeze-type plastic bottle?

6. If you stretch a rope between two trees, then secure a second rope at right-angles to it near one end and strain it sideways to another tree, you will tighten the rope quite a bit, won't you? Very well. How would it be to repeat the process by fixing a third rope to the second, a fourth to the third, a fifth to the fourth, and so on **ad infin**? In theory a colossal strain would be built up. Might be worth a trial anyhow. Just to see what actually happens.

7. For splicing practice, every patrol leader should equip his patrol with a Plymouth Tail, as per diagram. It could do double-duty as a Cat o' Nine Tails in place of the usual knotted triangular bandage in that excellent game, 'Whipped to the Gap.'



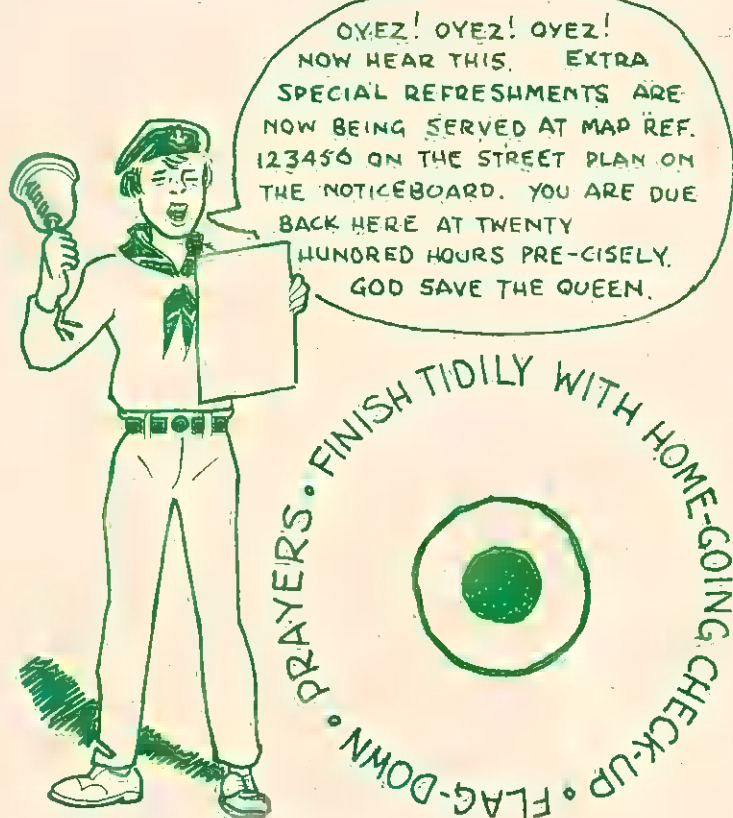
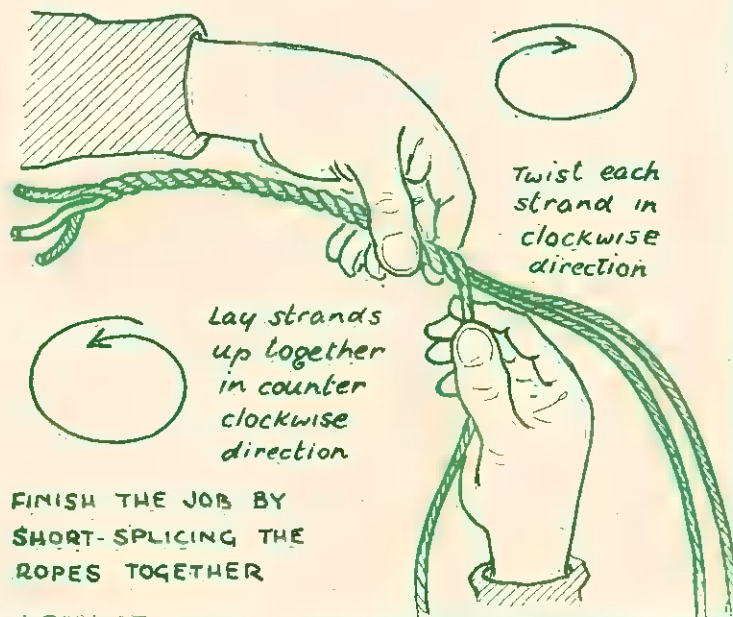
8. Try this. Cut a square hole in a sheet of stout cardboard. Cover it with aluminium foil, stretched tight and secured with sticky tape. Make a small, clean pin prick in the centre of the foil. Now place a lighted candle on the table and hold the card in front of it at a distance of a few inches with another card behind it. Move the second card about—and you will be **amazed**! What you have done is to improvise a perfectly good lens. If the magic works, a clear picture of the candle flame will appear, upside down, on the second card.



'If this is the environment, you can keep it.'

And finally, here's the basis of a troop night program. You do the rest.

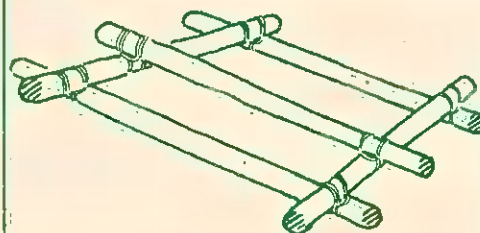
● **PATROL TIME - ROPE-MAKING COMPETITION.**
GIVE EACH SCOUT THREE 6m. LENGTHS OF SISAL TWINE AND INVITE THEM TO LAY THEM UP TOGETHER TO MAKE A HAWSER-LAID ROPE.



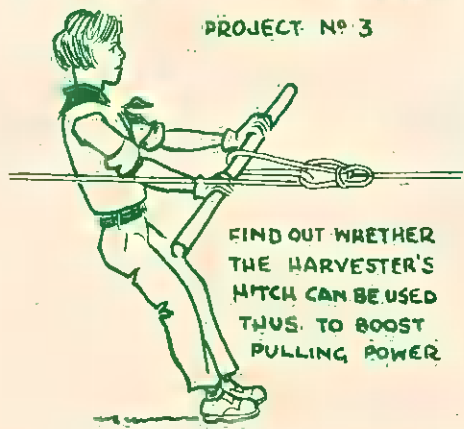
● **EXPERIMENT & RESEARCH**



PROJECT NO 1: TEST THE NORDIC METHOD OF USING THE BOW SAW



PROJECT NO 2: MAKE A MOCK-UP OF THE CROWN-GRID LOCKING DEVICE AND DEMONSTRATE ITS USE WHEN BUILDING A SINGLE-LOCK BRIDGE





beaver feedback

by Bob Butcher

Last May, when we wanted to explore the views of Beaver leaders on certain aspects of the program, we included a questionnaire in the Beaver pages of **The Leader**. I now want to thank the 134 leaders across Canada who took the time and effort to complete and return their questionnaires. While the number of returns was not large, we were happy to receive your replies. They helped confirm some suspicions we had, as well as point out some things we have to look at in the next year or two.

What follows is a summary of some of the more significant findings, as well as an indication of what is happening with some of them.

Information About You

Only one in four Beaver leaders has served in another adult role in Scouting or Guiding, but four out of ten were youth members.

It appears that three out of every four Beaver leaders are female and nearly two-thirds are between 24 and 38 years old.

Of our total number of replies, 27 came from B.C., 12 from Alberta; 10 from Saskatchewan; 9 from Manitoba; 47 from Ontario; 16 from Quebec; 6 from New Brunswick; 5 from Nova Scotia and 2 from Newfoundland.

Of those answering our questionnaire, leaders had served an average of 1½ years as a Beaver leader.

The Age Group

While the size of Beaver colonies varies, the average size is a healthy 23 per colony.

The majority of leaders indicated that they were satisfied with the 5-to-8 year age range that the Beaver program serves. A sizable number, however, feel that their boys are ready to swim-up to Cubs at age 7½. This could suggest two things: 1) that they are ready and 2) that Beaver leaders have some difficulties in finding and using enough program ideas for their older boys. Your Beaver subcommittee is going to explore both of these possibilities through 1) discussions with the Wolf Cub subcommittee and 2) through the inclusion of programming ideas for the older boy in future publications and **The Leader** articles.

Tail Levels

Nearly all leaders are using tail levels in their colonies and the majority agreed with the policy of no requirements for wearing them.

There appeared to be some confusion about how many tail levels there should be, but we suspect this may have been due partly to the wording of the questions. We foresee no changes here unless further exploration indicates that a change is needed.

What did surprise us however, is that only slightly more than half of those leaders replying are using tail groups in their colony programming. We believe that this may be due to inadequate explanation of their use. We hope that the new Beaver Leader's Book, soon to replace Kit #2, will help clear this up. I would ask those of you who found successful ways to program for tail groups, to share your ideas with me so I can write about them in *Beaver Happenings* and other articles.

Leader Sharing/Training/Recognition

The practice of holding sharing sessions for leaders in the Beaver section was strongly supported by the survey findings. More than three out of four leaders had attended one or more sessions and nine out of ten reported that these had been of moderate or much more help to them.

It appears however, that much more is needed to help prepare Beaver leaders to do their job. When asked if training courses should be held, 98.5% said yes, either as part of sharing sessions, along with sharing sessions or instead of sharing sessions.

Your Beaver subcommittee plans to heed this cry and with the help of the training subcommittee, guidelines will be prepared for councils to conduct such courses. We discovered that a number of councils are doing this already so our task will involve the sharing of their experiences. We will also take into consideration, the many kinds of things you told us you wanted to see on the training courses for Beaver leaders.

Two-thirds said there should be some form of recognition for Beaver leaders and there was a long list of suggestions as to what form this should take. The subcommittee will be exploring this question in conjunction with the development of training guidelines.

General

More than three out of four leaders said they were satisfied with the resources and servicing they were getting from their local councils and this seems encouraging. Hardly two out of three said they were satisfied with the resources supplied nationally but we hope that this picture will be changing.

Since the questionnaire, we've introduced Beaver slides, the Colony Record Book, the new colour Beaver pamphlet, and the "Book For Growing Beavers." The "Beaver Leaders' Book" will replace Kit #2 in the new year and before the end of the season we hope to bring out "Friends of the Forest" in a separate book, for leaders and boys alike. Supply Services has recently introduced a number of Beaver items and they are now working on a Beaver colony flag for those who don't wish to make their own. Also, the latest edition of By-laws, Policies and Procedures includes information on Beavers.

The list of suggestions which you have provided us will generate more from us in the future.

Finally, reaction to the Beaver articles and columns in **The Leader** appear to be quite favourable. At least 85% of the leaders said these were of either much or moderate help to them. Your suggestions for future content have been noted and will be heeded as much as possible. I should stress again that *Beaver Happenings* is **YOUR** column in which to share your ideas for program activities. Send them in, with photographs if possible, and we'll try to print as many as we can.

As I mentioned in an earlier issue, the most repeated requests were for craft ideas, games, songs and other things to do.

So, to make best use of our pages for this issue, here are a few ideas from our Beaver bag.

Barefoot Marble Race

Have the Beavers remove their shoes and socks. Place two marbles on the floor in front of each lodge at the starting line. On the 'GO', the first Beaver in each lodge grasps a marble with the toes of each foot and walks around a marker some distance away and back to the next boy. If a marble is dropped enroute it must be retrieved with the toes.

River Rat

Similar in principle to musical chairs, this game uses an area marked down the centre of the room to represent the river. All the boys line up on one side of the room. Start the music and have the boys run back and forth across the room touching the wall on either side. When the music stops any boys caught in the river must do some crazy activity such as hop on one foot five times. This should be a real energy burner.

String Painting

Have Beavers dip a piece of string into thick poster paint and, holding it by both ends, slowly twist and pull it across a sheet of paper. Repeat using different colours. Or try dipping one end of a piece of string into the paint and lay it inside a folded piece of paper. Holding the other end of the string and holding the paper shut, wiggle the string back and forth, then jerk it out. Open the paper and you have an interesting double design. Sometimes boys will be able to use their imagination to name the shape of the design such as a fish, butterfly or bird. Then with a paint brush add details to the suggested shape to complete the picture.

No-bake Cookies

Try this simple recipe with your Beavers. If it works it could provide a new flavour to your meetings.

Mix together: 1 cup of peanut butter
½ cup of sweetened condensed milk
¼ cup of icing sugar
1 cup of chocolate chips

Form into cookies and enjoy.

The Snowman

There was a chubby snowman with a carrot nose, (*close right fist and point index finger out*)

Along came a bunny . . . and what do you suppose, (*index and middle finger of left hand touch thumb and open and close*)

That funny little bunny . . . looking for his lunch, (*look left and right with hand*)

Ate the snowman's carrot nose, (*left hand grabs finger of right hand*)

Nibble, nibble, crunch.

27

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



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TRAINING TALK



by Reg Roberts

New Year's Resolutions

28

It's a year ago that I wrote my first article for "Training Talk," called *Now It's for Everyone*. Ten articles have appeared since that time and as I review them and look back on some of the letters that arrived commenting on each one, I feel confident that a good start has been made in reaching my objective—writing not just for trainers, but for all readers who are also 'trainers' in one way or another.

That was one resolution from last year that I was able to keep and it's on the list again for 1977. Of course I had help in keeping that resolution, which makes it so much easier and I hope the help will continue, in the form of letters, suggestions and comments on the ideas that appear on these pages.

Encouragement comes from many different areas. This extract, from the October 1976 Training Report of the Sarnia, Ontario, District was written by Bill Whiston the chairman of the Sarnia Training Committee.

"We are all trainers. We all have something to share with each other which will help us in our important job in this community and in Scouting with boys. Don't get hung up on this word 'training.' Training is Sharing, Sharing, Sharing and I make no apology for stealing that tremendous motto of the Beavers. Apart from boys, the most important people in Scouting are the leaders who are in direct contact with boys and if you are going to do a worthwhile

job you must be filled with enthusiasm and the spirit of Scouting.

Believe me, there is no better way of achieving this than getting together with other people in our area who are doing the same job.

You will be amazed and you will go away from the meeting a little better equipped to do your job. If you want to turn a rough stone into a polished gem, you do it by chipping away the rough edges a little bit at a time and then with a bit of grit and effort you polish it until it's ready. . ."

Bill's enthusiasm for training shines through like one of the stones he talks of and I'm sure many Scouters in Sarnia will be making a New Year's resolution to take part in a training event in 1977.

Last September, Ted Phillips the district commissioner for Oshawa, Ontario, wrote to all parents to tell them something about the organization to which their sons belong. Part of what he wrote went like this:

"Your son has been in Scouting for over a year now, and we would like to take this opportunity to share with you what we believe Scouting programs are all about.

There are two sides to Scouting, the tangible and the intangible. On the tangible side, a boy learns camping skills through actual experiences. He learns how to conceive, plan and complete everyday projects. He learns resourcefulness through working with simple things and materials. He learns to fix, mend, navigate, to sail, to paddle a canoe, and something of the natural world around him.

Then there is the intangible aspect of Scouting. Subtly, through a slow, steady process, a Cub or Scout learns to live with, and respond to others, to develop his own sense of personal worth. He experiences a sense of "belonging". His ideas of right or wrong are tested and clarified. He learns to appreciate the knowledge and skills of others. In Scouting a boy works within a framework of self-reliance and self-discipline. What he is really doing is building character. He is learning to be a man, not through preaching and moralizing, but through the challenge of interaction with other boys and adults, in an environment of doing enjoyable activities which demand his BEST.

Each week, hundreds of adults like yourself meet with boys all across Ontario to play, participate, talk, work and have fun in Cubbing and Scouting. You have special abilities and talents which we believe can enrich the Scouting programs in your community. There is something very rewarding about spending some of your time with boys; they appreciate what you have to offer."

Ted Phillips and Bill Whiston are two people in different parts of the province. They might well be at either ends of the country because they echo the thoughts of many people in Canadian Scouting, and both have resolved to involve others in one form of training or another in 1977.

Bill's approach is in form of a direct appeal to leaders to take training because it's fun, helps us to meet other people and offers opportunities to learn new skills.

Ted, on the other hand, is training parents by offering information on what Scouting is and does and the beneficial effects of the program on the boys who belong.

Each of us involved in Scouting have many opportunities for training others regardless of the position we hold. Section leaders, of course, are very

'much involved in training members in those tangible and intangible aspects of Scouting programs.

Service teams offer training of the on-the-job variety, through their regular visits, taking part in section meetings and the sharing of ideas from section to section.

Training team members tend to operate in a more formal way through specific courses dealing with specific program areas. Council members work closely with group committees and sponsors, improving understanding of the programs and clarifying the relationships between Scouting and the church, service clubs, home and school association, or other sponsoring organizations, so that all can work more effectively together in the achievement of the Aim of Scouting and the objectives of the sponsoring organization.

Well, here we are at the beginning of a new calendar year and though Scouting has been operating in high gear for over four months it's probably a good time to look at where we are and to make training resolutions for the months ahead.

One way is to look at our own training record and resolve to take the next step on the training ladder. Those with an Introductory Interview could take a Part I Wood Badge. Those with a Part I could sign up for Part II.

Many provinces have provincial institutes each year. Why not make it known that you would be interested in playing a larger role in the training of others and would enjoy attending such an event.

Throughout the year provinces, regions and districts hold specialized courses covering many different subjects: crafts; campfire songs; jungle atmosphere; pioneering; conservation; and duty to God to name just a few. Why not resolve to sign up for one this year that will give you new skills and knowledge.

Also look at some of the less obvious forms of training that you can participate in. Often we tend to think that the assistant leaders in a section will learn simply by attending meetings regularly. Undoubtedly they will, but the learning can be greatly increased if section leaders sit down with their assistants and

map out a specific course of action covering those things they need to know.

Follow this up by making opportunities available for them in the regular operation of section programs. Encourage the assistant to play major roles in special events like overnight or weekend camps, and then be sure to help them evaluate their performance.

Group committees and sponsors are often expected to operate the affairs of a group without really knowing what it's all about. Council members could resolve to make sure that every group committee member and every sponsor receives a visit and is informed of what Scouting is all about.

Section leaders could resolve to report regularly on all the activities of the section so that group committees and sponsors become fully informed partners in the group, rather than just people expected to provide space and raise funds.

Then too there is the matter of the intangibles mentioned by Ted Phillips. How well are we doing in getting these across to boys is something we need to look at fairly often. It is possible that in working with a section, or in servicing or training a leader, we can assume that with enough practical activities and enjoyable experiences the rest will take care of itself.

But it is my feeling that we need to look regularly at how well the members are getting along with each other. Does everyone really seem to belong to the section? Are the members' ideas listened to and sorted out in terms of right and wrong and are they given frequent opportunities to do their best, with praise for achievement and constructive criticism when it is obviously lacking?

New years like most new things are great until the novelty wears off—then they seem to become a lot like the old one.

Let's all resolve to keep chipping away at the rough edges of training and polish up all our skills and together with the many thousands of other adults in our Scouting family become even more effective in our play, our work, our talking to and participation with boys who join.

Have a truly Happy New Year!

29

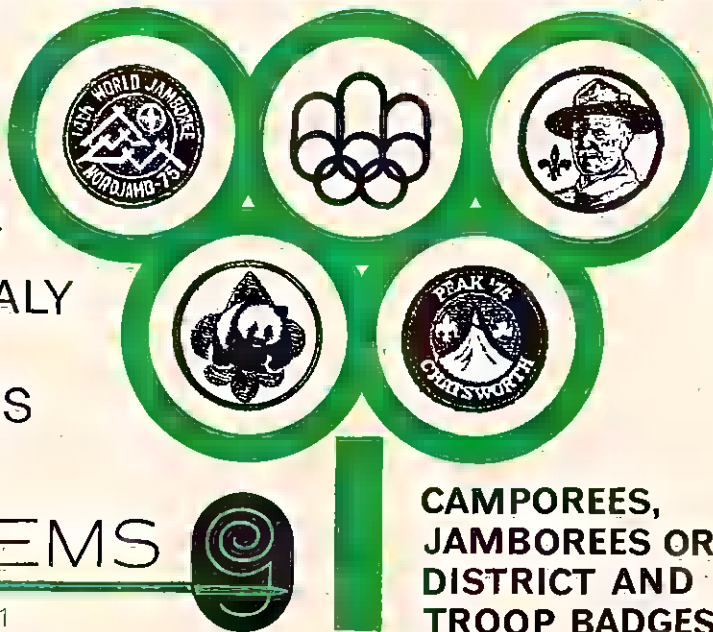
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LEADERSHIP

THE ADVISOR AND THE COMPANY

by Doug Campbell

PART 3



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

Self-Governing Companies

Although we speak of self-government in Venturer companies, this is rarely 100%. All Venturer companies exist within the framework of an existing organization, Boy Scouts of Canada, with rules and regulations concerning membership, ages and sometimes, activities. For the Venturer advisor and his company, rules and regulations are facts, just as the laws of the land are facts, and they have to accept them as such while they remain in the organization.

This is not to say that in an organization such as Boy Scouts of Canada, there is no way of altering the established rules. In every organization there is, or there should be, a way of doing this—but this is

another matter. As far as the Venturer advisor and the company are concerned the organization's current rules form a framework in which they operate.

Characteristics

It is possible for a Venturer company to be self-governing within the framework of Boy Scouts of Canada and still live within the established rules. Some characteristics of a self-governing company would be:

- A company solely responsible for finding the funds they need to maintain the company. This does not eliminate the company participation in group committee fund-raising activities.
- The company members have control in deciding how the funds are spent.
- The company members make and enforce all their own rules, including rules on admission to and expulsion from the company, subject to the

established rules of Boy Scouts of Canada within which they are operating.

- The company members decide on their own program and how they will carry it out.
- The company decides which resources they want to use in order to accomplish their own program and are able to call upon the Venturer advisor as he is the safeguard established by the organization's rules.

In a company of this kind, the Venturer advisor has many opportunities to help members discuss and decide in the light of relevant facts; the members know that he will not lean on their decisions even if he disagrees with them; and they will turn to him because he is a friend and has demonstrated that he can help them.

In truth, when we consider the characteristics of a self-governing company, we must realize how much a Venturer advisor still influences and directs the Venturers of the company he works with. It is important that the Venturer advisor find the balance between directive and non-directive leadership. There are so few opportunities available for youth today to allow them to reach their own decisions about things which really matter to them; and some organizations offer little scope for youth to develop their potential to become responsible and informative, thinking young adults. The Venturer program, with the guidance of sound leadership, can provide Venturers with an excellent opportunity to mature.

Venturer advisors are encouraged to tear out the three articles of this series on leadership and add them as a resource in their Venturer Advisor's Kit. Sometime during the life of the company you may want to discuss the type of leadership your Venturers would like to receive from you. Not only will it help you come to grips with responsibility to help them, but also it makes Venturers stop and think about what they want from you.

Chief Scout's Award

As of May, 1976, a Scout who has earned his Chief Scout's Award is permitted to wear it on his Venturer uniform. The purpose for this move is two-

fold; one, to recognize a Scout who has earned the award and the other, to create a closer bond between the Scout and Venturer sections.

The Chief Scout's Award is to be worn six inches below the left shoulder (the Queen's Venturer Award will be worn in the same place three inches below the left shoulder). On the sash, the award will be worn three inches below the space shown for the Queen's Venturer Award. The purpose for the space is to encourage Venturers to try and complete their Queen's Venturer Award. When a Venturer has obtained a Queen's Venturer Award he will remove the Chief Scout's Award from his uniform.

SPECIAL NOTE:

Rover Uniform

In the October, 1976 edition of *The Leader* we reported that the beret for the optional dress for the Rover uniform was green with badge. This is incorrect; the red beret is to be worn with the optional dress.

National Competitions

The national competitions for the Amory, Nicholson, Pepsi-Cola and Drummond Trophies is drawing to a close. If your company is planning to enter any of these competitions it should do so very soon. If you desire any further information on the competition use the form 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

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☐
☐
☐

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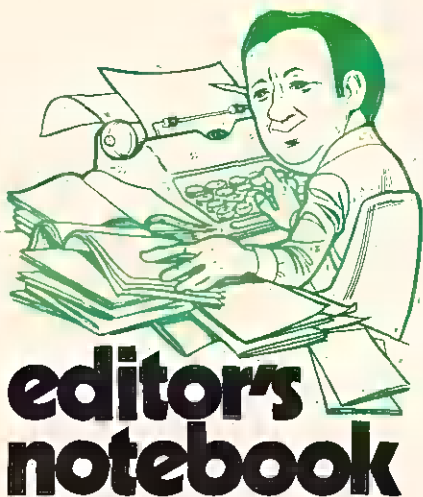
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BEST IN SERVICE FROM COAST TO COAST

embroidered event emblems
uniform crests - camp badges
district & provincial emblems





This is being written on Friday, November 26 and I am looking forward to the weekend for two reasons: 1) Sunday is the Grey Cup game (and the Riders are in!) and 2) it's my first, completely free weekend since the last one in September. The fall period was very busy, but most worthwhile.

It all started on Friday, October 1, when I flew to **Saint John** to take part in the **New Brunswick Scouters' Conference** and to speak at the closing dinner. This was my third N.B. Conference and it was good to see so many old friends. The committee laid on a good program and I especially enjoyed attending the Beaver sessions. The one disappointment was the lack of numbers, something most unusual for an N. B. Conference. For those who did not attend, may I say, you missed a real opportunity to learn—just ask anyone who was there. To the planning committee, congratulations on a fine effort and thanks for inviting me.

On Sunday afternoon it was back to Ottawa to prepare for a 24-day field trip to the **Maple Leaf Region** in **Germany** and **The Scout Association** in **England** and **Scotland**. What follows is a brief summary of the trip; various aspects will be covered in feature articles in future issues.

My headquarters in Germany was **Lahr** and from there I was able to visit various parts of the **Maple Leaf Region**. The day after my arrival, and while still fighting jet-lag (and losing), I drove for three hours north to **Ramstein** with **Deputy Regional Commissioner Ray MacInnis** of **Baden**, to visit a Boy Scouts of America camporee in which Canadian boys were participating. The location was an

American Army training area and there were over 700 boys and leaders, under canvas, and enjoying the experience despite the cold weather. Later in the week, I visited with **Regional President Dave Walters** and **Regional Commissioner Ralph Gienow** and his staff, in **Lahr**. I also had an enjoyable evening with the **Scouters of Baden**.

The highlight of the week however, was being able to participate in the re-opening of the **Canadian Room** at the **World Scout Alpine Chalet** in **Kandersteg, Switzerland**. Over the last two years, the **Scouters of MLR**, on behalf of **Canadian Scouting**, have been working on the project. Originally opened in the early '50s, the room had to be moved from the first to the second floor of the Chalet and completely rebuilt. While there are still a few minor jobs to be done, it is now ready for occupancy.

I drove to **Kandersteg**, (a 3½ hour trip) with **Frank Kohler**, Editor of the **Canadian Forces Europe** newspaper, **Der Kanadier** and a former regional commissioner of **MLR**, who has been the liaison with the **Kandersteg** committee on behalf of our **International Relations Committee**, of which he is a member.

We were met in **Kandersteg** by **Major-General Ramsey Withers**, **Commander Canadian Forces Europe** and **Honourary Field Commissioner** of **MLR**, who officially re-opened the room on behalf of **Canadian Scouting**. General Withers

is shown on the left, cutting the ribbon at the ceremony. Also shown (l. to r.) **Agnes Wyss**, **Director of Tourism** for the town of **Kandersteg**, **Deputy Camp Director Richard Rutishauser**, **Bern**, and **Patrick McLaughlin**, **European Regional Executive**, **World Scouting Bureau**, **Geneva**.

The facilities of **Kandersteg** are available to all members of the **Movement** and I would suggest that if you are in **Switzerland**, either with **Scouts** or on your own, you plan to visit this unique and beautiful site in the **Bernese Oberland**.

In **London**, I stayed at **Scouting's** own hotel, **Baden-Powell House**. The House has gone through some trying times over the last two years, as it attempted to maintain quality service for its guests, while also providing office space for the staff of **The Scout Association**. The old headquarters building on **Buckingham Palace Road**, across from the **Palace**, was sold about two years ago and a new building was put up next to **B.-P. House** on **Cromwell Road**. During the transition period, a number of the headquarters' departments were housed in what were dormitory rooms in the House. Just prior to my visit, the new **H.Q.** was ready for occupancy and the staff of the House were able to claim their property. The new warden, **Bill Butler**, gave me a guided trip of the renovated area, which will provide more space for couples and families, and was to open the week after my visit. A full story on the House will appear in the spring.

On arrival in **London** on Friday afternoon, October 22, I found that the Editor of **SCOUTING** magazine, **Ron Jeffries** and Publicity Manager **Jack Olden**, had a full schedule planned for me.

That night I accompanied **Ron** to a conference of **Salvation Army Scouters** from all over the **British Isles**, held at the **S.A. Conference Centre**, **Sunbury Court**. The Centre is housed in a beautiful 17th century mansion, not far from **Hampton Court Palace**. During the visit, I was shown the famous room where the new **General of the Army** will be elected later this spring.

On the **Monday**, **Ron** and I went by train to **Holton St. Peter** to spend two days with **Claire** and **John Sweet**. As you may know, **On the Level** runs concurrently in both our magazines and we were able to talk to **John** about future plans.

Claire and **John** are both well and wish to be remembered to their many friends across **Canada**.



On Wednesday, October 27, I lunched with the present **Lord Baden-Powell** and was brought up-to-date on his recent activities. He was able to tell me that his grandmother, **Olave, Lady B.-P.**, had been



well enough to attend the 50th anniversary of the founding of Gilwell Park, in September, and from her wheelchair, was able to speak to the hundreds gathered for the occasion and give them some of her happy memories of the famous training grounds. She is still in the nursing home and is quite happy there. The same day, I visited the famous Roland House in the East End of London, that since the end of World War I has provided accommodation for thousands of Scouts coming to London to work. Canada has a number of close ties with the House which we will explore in a future article.

On Thursday, I flew to **Edinburgh** to spend two days with the **Scottish Headquarters of The Scout Association**. I was met at the airport by **David Jeffries, executive commissioner (administration)** and taken to their building which is located only two blocks from Princess Street and the Castle. I had lunch with the **National Commissioner of Scottish Scouting, Captain G. D. Pound**, who I found out later, is the son of the famous wartime leader of the Royal Navy, **Admiral, Sir Dudley Pound**.

That afternoon David drove me across the Firth of Forth to visit one of the campsites that has hosted Canadians over the years, **Fordell Firs**.

The next morning, **Executive Commissioner (Program and Training) Tony Burton** drove me to Scottish Scouting's famous water activity centre, **Lochgoilhead**, which is located on the western coast. The area is surrounded by high hills that are used for climbing and hiking by the Scouts. That weekend an outdoor activity was planned that would see over 50 teams of boys heading into the hills on compass trails. The Scottish visit will be the subject of a future article.

The same night I flew back to London from Glasgow, for what was for me the highlight of the trip—a visit to **Brownsea Island**, the site of the first experimental Scout camp in 1907, with two of the original campers. This year is the 70th anniversary of Brownsea and the interviews and photos taken that day will be the basis of an article which will appear in the June/July issues of both **The Leader** and **SCOUTING** magazines.

Without going into details, the weather was beautiful and the two 'originals', **Terry Bonfield, 83**, and **Arthur Primmer, 85**, were unbelievable. Mr. Primmer has been a justice of the peace since 1914 and has performed 19,640 marriages.

Our photo shows, I to r: **Ron Jeffries**, editor, **SCOUTING** Magazine, Mr. Bonfield, Mr. Primmer and the author.

While waiting for Mr. Primmer (who had two marriages to perform), we visited St. Peter's Church, Parkstone, where B.-P. married **Olave St. Clair Soames** and I was shown the original wedding certificate.

Another high point of the trip was an interview with **Mrs. Eileen Wade**,

B.-P.'s secretary, who lives in retirement only a few hundred yards from the former home of the Founder, **Pax Hill, Bentley**. Mrs. Wade spent an afternoon with me, remembering B.-P. and after our chat, **Jack Olden** drove me up the road to see Pax Hill, which is now a correctional school for boys.

The day before leaving for home, I visited **Gilwell**, at the invitation of the **Director of Program and Training for The Scout Association, Don Grisbrook**, and was able to speak to the staff about Canadian Scouting and to answer their questions, which were mostly about Beavers.

It would be impossible to thank everyone who helped to make the trip a success but I would be remiss if I did not express appreciation to **Major Bill Whitehead, Office of Information, Canadian Forces Europe in Lahr**, (who incidentally did so much for us at Nordjamb and will also head up the public relations for C.J. '77); **Ron Jeffries**, Editor of **SCOUTING** magazine who I hope will visit Canada next year so that we can repay his hospitality and **Jack Olden**, Publicity Manager, U.K., who collaborated with Ron on my itinerary and drove me many a mile. Thanks also to **Information Services, Department of National Defence, Ottawa**, for help in planning the trip.

The results of the many hours and miles will come to you in future issues.

Finally, we should note that with this issue, we lose a faithful and long time contributor.

H. R. C. (Bob) Crouch, Director of Customer Services, Supply Services, who has prepared "Supply Services News" for many years, has taken early retirement and left us on December 31. We wish him a long and happy retirement.



PARTNERS



Working Together to Serve Youth

PART 5

By Pat Horan, Director Sponsor Relations

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There is more than one way to...

In an earlier article (Aug-Sept '76), we discussed three basic methods Scouting uses to work with community groups in order to provide a **Scout** program for their boys or boys they would like to reach.

The section committee method is where the partner annually appoints or provides for the election of a committee for each section concerned. Where there is more than one section, a group coordinator or committee may be appointed to ensure adequate liaison and sharing between sections.

The group committee method is where the partner appoints or provides for the election of a committee to administer the business of the **Scout** group on behalf of the partner.

The youth committee method makes effective use of available manpower by tapping into an already existing youth committee of the partner concerned and having it take on the administration of the **Scout** group. Examples of such committees are the Christian Education Committee of a local church, the Youth Committee of an Optimist Club, etc.

It is important to remember that the administrative committee of any partner or sponsor is a sort of management board operating on behalf of that part-

ner. The key person is the leader, a sort of general manager, and the others are there to provide specialist service—financing, camping, resources, training—to help the leader(s) to do the best possible job with the boys concerned.

But there are more ways to skin a cat, many of them already being practised by existing groups. And there are many other potential partners/sponsors in any community in addition to the traditional partners such as churches, service clubs, etc.

Based on the premise that they are dealing with youth who are close to adulthood and thereby capable of carrying out the duties of an administrative committee, *Venturers and Rovers* may operate on their own, as sponsors.

Two or more community groups often combine to provide joint sponsorship of a **Scout** group. This is common with churches in small communities, especially where there is limited facilities and a limited number of boys. Recent registration shows a move for churches to join service clubs to provide joint sponsorship.

In situations where boys are available and willing to join but there is limited accommodation or community structure, it may be possible for a **Scout** section to be started and adopted as an "outreach" section of a well established "Big Brother" group, operating elsewhere. This sort of approach could provide an incentive for traditional groups to reach out into the wider community and share their (often substantial) resources, including the administrative committee.

Under special circumstances, **Scout** councils themselves may sponsor groups. This permits Scouting to be provided to the boys concerned—when they want it—and allows time to recruit and orient appropriate sponsors.

Today, **Scout** groups sponsored by communities and parents form the largest single and fastest growing partner of Scouting. Basically, these are groups of citizens/parents who have bonded together to provide adult leadership, a meeting place and responsibility for running a **Scout** group. Such groups take on the role and functions of the administrative committee and often the group takes on the name of their local community.

Established youth organizations such as Boys' Clubs of Canada and the YMCA are, by their nature, potentially excellent sponsors. They are there to cater to the needs and interests (including Scouting!) of youth; they have excellent facilities; there is a supervisory staff and parents are involved. They are interested in establishing and supporting special interest groups (and Scouting qualifies) and they have a special interest in all aspects of leadership development and training. This latter point may mean that *Venturers and Rovers*, in addition to Cubs and Scouts, could be integral aspects of the boy and young adult programs.

Community groups with a special skill in nature,

or environment, or recreation, are interested in sharing their knowledge with young people and may be interested in expanding their juvenile membership through the simple expedient of sponsoring a **Scout** section.

Fire and police departments are showing an increasing interest in working with Scouting—especially Venturers. They see this as an educational aspect of their prevention work and—for Venturers—a chance to explore a possible career.

Scouting can be provided to youth in training schools either through recruiting an administrative committee from amongst the staff or having a local group such as a church or service club (Optimists, Lions, Kinsmen) take it on as a project. Some schools, particularly those assisting youngsters with handicaps, have the Employees' Association as sponsor and/or administrative committee. Often funds for Scouting come from the staff canteen operations.

Although not quite a sponsorship role, some Scout Centres have developed a H.Q. Corps of Junior Leaders who may be used as honour guards, for policing, badge instructors and camp staff. Leadership development and implementation in practical situations is a key to their success.

Although an organization may be shown as the sponsor (be it a parish, club, service club, school), it is often an important element or person of that organization that is the "spark plug." This may be the men's club, a ladies' auxiliary, a president-elect, the pastor, an ordinary member or just a note on Scout-

ing in the organization's bulletin that someone may raise at a general meeting. So it is important "to look behind the screen" and base future actions on your findings.

There are other organizations and groups in local communities that may be interested in sharing their expertise with youth, in starting a youth branch or in doing cooperative projects.

These include:

- industrial/commercial organizations perhaps of special interest to Venturers concerning career interest and development.
- conservation clubs—interested in doing practical things in the wider community—such interest may be expanded to sponsorship of Scouts.
- playground, park, recreation and other such groups—special interest in youth leadership development—may take on a sponsorship role.
- trade unions—special interest in career development and community involvement.
- government branches—conservation, lands and forests, wild life, fisheries, provincial police. Field offices and officers may be interested in working closer with Scouting even to the extent of sponsoring one or more sections.

Following is a chart of a number of local community organizations that may be interested in one or a number of ways in working with Scouting. Visit and meet with their officials. Tell your story. Express an interest in their work and show how it relates to Scouting. Work something out together.

SOME POTENTIAL SPONSORS AND COMMUNITY RESOURCES

	Trg.	Share Resources	Youth Interest	Com. Interest	Facilities	Pot. L. ship	Pot. Pack	Pot. Troop	Pot. Company	Pot. Crew	Resource Personnel	Possible Visits	Others
Radio Stations		✓	✓	✓	?	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	
Cablevision TV Stations	✓	✓	✓	✓	?				✓	✓	✓	✓	
Police & Fire Depts.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Community Hobby Groups		✓	?	?		✓					✓	✓	
Special Interest Groups (Horticultural/ Historical)		✓	✓	✓		✓					✓	✓	
Libraries	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓	
Businesses and Bus. Assoc.		✓	?	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	
Trade Unions	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Boy Clubs/ Y.M.C.A.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Home and School & P.T.A.			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
Canadian Youth Hostels Assoc.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	
Environmental Groups		✓	✓	✓	?						✓	✓	



Volunteer Leader Profile Study

by Bernard F. Booth, Ph.D.

The project which gathered the information for this summary was funded by Health and Welfare Canada and was under the direction of project worker, Mr. Gerry Giuliani. Special thanks are extended to Mr. Frank Phripp of Waterloo University, Dr. Bernard Booth and staff at Ottawa University, Dr. Hedley Dimock, Concordia University and the many thousands of respondents to the questionnaire who made it all possible.

Boy Scouts of Canada undertook this study to find out what kind of people our leaders are and what persuades them to join and leave the organization. We were also interested in learning about the composition of the leadership group as a whole with respect to its regional, educational, occupational, and social similarities and differences. Finally, we were interested to learn whether our leaders feel their programs might be improved with some help, and if so, in what way.

We mailed a questionnaire to a ten percent random sample of **The Leader** subscribers, taking care to screen out non-members. We also selected three small samples from three regions across the country. This precaution was taken to ensure that city, urban, and influences were included. The national response was broken into rural, suburban and urban regions and compared with responses from the three smaller regions. We mailed out 3,400 questionnaires and received 54% in return.

Summary of the Findings

The findings have been broken down as follows: Background of Leaders, Why Join, Why Leave, Leaders' Expectations, The Trade-Off Problem, Conclusions.

Leaders' Background

The majority of our leaders are male (76%), married (82%) and from urban areas (78%). The breakdown occupationally is less marked; professional 21%, tradesmen 18%, housewives 12% and a non-classified group, (e.g. students). Over 50% have been educated beyond high school and the majority of all leaders are between 29 and 43 years of age.

Two-thirds of our leaders also volunteer their time elsewhere, in addition to Scouting, which makes them very busy people. Despite such pressure, at least half of the leaders are willing to give a continuous week to Scouting.

Why Join, Why Leave

Most leaders join Scouting to volunteer their services or because they have been asked by their community. Many feel an obligation because there

doesn't appear to be anyone else. Most leaders were involved as Scouts or Guides in their youth and this may account for a wish to pass on what they received, to a younger generation. Hence, the feeling of responsibility and the desire to do some good, appear to be strong in our leaders. Many leave because their employment situation changes and they are required to change location. Others say a change of family circumstances forces them to reconsider how much time they may spend outside of their family and this may reduce their time commitment to Scouting. Others, like students returning to university for example, are mobile for other reasons.

Leaders' Expectations

Because our leaders are generous in donating their time to community needs in addition to Scouting, they feel that they need specific kinds of help to obtain the most value for their time. Most leaders feel that they themselves, are also growing in this work and are generally happy in knowing that they are contributing to the development of youth.

The study was able to show that there are some areas where our leaders have expressed need. These areas are in human resources, training, and regular servicing. Our leaders would like more guidance in methods related to 'learning by doing' and to have practice in setting, evaluating and modifying program objectives. Put in another way; leaders are generally satisfied with their physical supports, (resource materials, financial aid, equipment, meeting facilities) but they would like more guidance from and personal contact with experienced people in Scouting. They imply that their satisfaction with Scouting would increase even more if these human resource needs were met.

Programs and Trade-Off

The study illustrated a dilemma which all programs have to deal with, namely, the trade-off between getting the job done (task effectiveness) and enjoyment (participant satisfaction). Every organization has its own particular flavour; important goals to be reached, accepted methods to be used and commonly shared values. The problem occurs when a leader has to decide between getting the job done and the needs of individual members. Some leaders appear to be task centred and some are member centred. The question is, how to bring about a balance between the two extremes. Presumably, there are some tasks which have to be accomplished if the Boy Scout organization is to keep its identity; being able to put up and take down a tent as a member may be one of these. Perhaps there are other tasks which are less important where task effectiveness could be sacrificed. This example represents a trade-off point between task and member. What the study has illustrated is that many leaders are looking for guidance on how to define their objectives and discover methods to help them to continue getting the job done, while promoting a balance between task effectiveness and members' needs.

Conclusion

In a nutshell, this study has described our leaders, showing how they feel and what they would like to see done. Leaders will welcome opportunities to work with youth in the out-of-doors and they do have concerns which affect their time and commitment to Scouting which may be satisfied with additional human resources and regular servicing. Leaders will welcome increased opportunities for learning how to work with youth in a learning by doing setting.

skits and Games



LITTERBUG SKIT

NOTE: Large shopping bags are used for costumes. Paint with poster paints. Use dull colours for Dirty Bug and bright colours on Tidy Bug. Pipe cleaners for antennae.

- #1 My name is Litterbug Lou,
And oh, what us Litterbugs do!
- #2 We clutter the country with papers and
trash,
At making a mess we're really a smash.
- #3 The roadsides and parks are scenes of
our folly,
We really enjoy it and think it quite
jolly.
- #4 To leave behind garbage, bottles, and
paper
As little mementos of our daily labour.
- #5 I'm Tidybug Ted of the Tidybug Clan,
We work to keep things spick and span.
- #6 We pick up litter wherever we are,
And always carry litter bags in our car.
- #7 We'll K.O. Lou and all his band,
And make Canada a beautiful land.
- #8 Free of litter, trash, and clutter,
Won't you help us, dear fadder and
mutter?

—from "Pow Wow"
Detroit Area Council.

BOWL AND NUTS GAME

In front of each group is a bowl with one peanut for each player in it and a table knife. At the other end have another bowl that is empty. On word 'Go', the first person of each group will pick up a peanut, put it on the side of the knife, balancing it and goes to the other end and drops it in the other bowl. He then runs back and the next player goes up and does the same. After the last player has returned to his group and put the knife in the bowl the whole group runs up to the other end and after shelling their peanuts they must all eat them and as soon as this is done they run back and sit down, one behind the other. The first team finished and sitting down wins.

SIX-MAN RELAY

Boys in relay file of six players. Each one in the group has a small paper cup. At the other end is a large bottle of soft drink. On the word 'Go', the first of each group will run to the other end, open the bottle, pour into his cup some of the drink, then drinks it. The cup must be empty, so that when it is tipped upside down, no liquid spills out. He then runs back and the next player runs up and does the same. The first group to finish wins. (For this game it is best to have a large and a small bottle of soft drink.)

—Thanks to Scouter James Fell,
Flin Flon, Man, for his
contributions.

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B.P. & P. Addition

On page 16 of the recent edition of *By-Laws, Policies & Procedures*, reference is made to "the original promise." For the benefit of new Scouters it is printed here and can be cut out and inserted in your copy of B. P. & P.

On my honour, I promise that I will
do my best
To do my duty to God, and the
Queen,
To help other people at all times,
And to carry out the spirit of the
Scout Law.

TRAVEL GAME

This game is played with the boys running around the hall. When the Leader calls out a method of transportation the boys must act out whatever actions they have been instructed to act out when a certain method is called.

The last one doing it each time is out of the game and the last one remaining is the winner.

TRAVEL AND ACTIONS

Planes: Walk around the room with arms out from sides as if they were airplanes.

Cars: All sit on the floor and make believe they are driving a car.

Submarine: Lay on the floor on stomach and put up one arm with the hand closed to represent a periscope.

Bicycle: Run around with knees going high up in the air as if the player was pedalling. Their arms are out in front with hands both closed as if they were holding on to the handle bars.

Row Boat: Boys sit on the floor with legs straight out and they move their arms as if they are rowing the boat.

BLOW HARD

Place a series of obstacles on a table and have the players blow a ping pong ball over the obstacles one at a time. As a player is blowing the ball over them he is given a point. A record is kept of each group and the one getting the most points, wins the game.

Games—page 232

SPOOKS FROM FIRELAND

This is an excellent skit that can be used during Fire Prevention Week (in October).

Cast: Seven boys dressed as ghosts or use decorated ghost paper puppets.

Equipment: Dim lights and sheet draped over table for graveyard effect.

First Ghost: I smoked and smoked and
smoked in bed,
And now you see that I am
dead.

Second Ghost: My pop said frayed wires
were O.K.,
I became a spook without
delay.

Third Ghost: I saved oily rags to use
again,
No telling what I might
have been.

Fourth Ghost: We thought the campfire
under control;
I climbed out of my six-
foot hole.

Fifth Ghost: While in a hurry the hot
grease splattered;
I didn't know it really mat-
tered.

Sixth Ghost: I played with matches,
It was such fun,
Till I caught fire and began
to run.

Seventh Ghost: I filled with gas the lawn
mower hot,
So like the others,
Now I'm not.

—from "Pow Wow"
Detroit Area Council.

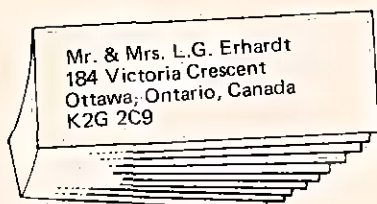
Skits and Stunts—page 106

RAISE MONEY For Your Group

With a PROVEN MONEYMAKER!

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Our personalized name and address labels have been a moneymaker for hundreds of schools, churches and groups across Canada for more than four years. These popular labels can be a moneymaker for your group too!



Mr. & Mrs. L.G. Erhardt
184 Victoria Crescent
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
K2G 2C9

We will print any name, address and Postal Code, limit of 4 lines, in black ink on 500 white gummed labels. Customer satisfaction is guaranteed. The illustrations on this page show you exactly what the labels look like.

Each set of 500 labels retails for \$2.50.

**YOUR GROUP KEEPS A PROFIT OF \$1.25
FOR EVERY SET OF LABELS IT SELLS!**

We'll deliver each set of labels your group sells directly to each of your customers for you, or we can deliver your entire order to you. You or your customers receive delivery from us by First Class Mail within 5 to 10 days.

We require no minimum order from your group. You pay us only after we have completed and mailed your entire order, except on orders for less than \$25.00.

HOW MUCH MONEY DOES YOUR GROUP NEED?

\$100? \$300? \$500? \$800? \$1000? MORE?

Your group can quickly raise the money it needs by selling our handy personalized labels.

We've made it easy too. We'll supply your group, completely free of charge, with colorful sales order forms for easy order taking. Follow our helpful selling suggestions and your group will have no trouble meeting its sales goal. Parents, relatives, family friends and neighbours will all buy from you. Many of your customers will also buy extra sets of labels to give to their friends and relatives. Anyone with an address means profits for your group!

THE ROBERTSONS
10532 Wordsworth Way
Surrey, B.C.
V3J 2E2

Mr. & Mrs. D.W. Atkinson
RR 1, Gabarus
Cape Breton, Nova Scotia
BOA 1K0

SELL EACH SET OF LABELS FOR \$2.50 AND KEEP \$1.25 FOR YOUR GROUP. WITH OUR FUND RAISING PLAN THERE IS NO MERCHANDISE TO HANDLE, NO MERCHANDISE TO RETURN, AND NO DAMAGED OR LOST MERCHANDISE TO LOSE MONEY ON. WITH OUR FUND RAISING PLAN THERE IS ABSOLUTELY NO RISK!

**YOUR GROUP CAN BE EARNING
MONEY WITHIN A WEEK. JUST
FILL IN AND MAIL THE COUPON:**

We will rush you all the necessary materials, along with helpful selling suggestions, by return First Class Mail.

MAIL COUPON TO:

L. Rasmussen Co. Ltd.
1558 Rothesay Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba R2G 2H4

•Telephone: (204) 667-3979•

Our group has decided to raise money by selling Personal Address Labels. Please send us all the materials we will need by First Class Mail so we can get started immediately.

Name & Title (PLEASE PRINT) _____

Name of your Group _____

Address _____

City _____

Province _____

Postal Code _____

IMPORTANT! Please let us know....

How many members in your group will be selling labels? (approx.) _____

How many sets of labels does your group plan to sell? (approx.) _____

RAISE \$600., \$1200.
or MORE in
2 WEEKS!

SO BEAUTIFUL
THEY'LL SELL
ON SIGHT!

NO RISK . . . NO INVESTMENT!

RETURN PRIVILEGES GUARANTEED!

A GLOWING IDEA FOR FUND RAISING . . .

NATURE COLLECTION

Exquisite decorator candles in gentle pastels



HANDSOME EASY- TO-CARRY SELLING KITS

Each kit is
sturdily constructed,
with convenient
carrying handle.
Contains one
dozen assorted
candle designs,
attractively
displayed at a glance.

Each kit contains 12 CANDLES!

Each CANDLE Sells for \$2.50

You Pay Only \$1.60

Your PROFIT ON Every Sale \$0.90

FRESH NEW CANDLE DESIGNS, so beautiful your customers will pick bouquets from this exciting new series! Classic white and yellow daisies, sculptured in lovely dimension . . . roses, tossed by the Goddess of Gardens, accompanied by a formal bouquet, carved in white on a field of soft blue. Pastel daisies in heavenly hues of pink, blue, or yellow - or a vibrant butterfly arising from fronds of spring greenery. Each stands an imposing six inches high, and measures 2 1/4 inches in diameter. These exclusive designs are fashioned of the finest materials and are not available elsewhere, so you have no competition!

A PRICE EVERYONE CAN AFFORD . . . Each candle sells for only \$2.50 - YOU KEEP 90¢! The sales kit of 12 candles sells for \$30.00 - YOU KEEP \$10.80! If you have only 10 workers and each worker often sells ONLY 10 KITS - YOU MAKE A FANTASTIC \$1080.00 for your organization. (You'll find that each worker may sell 3, even 4 candles at each presentation. Many groups have earned as much as \$2,000 the first week. You can do it too!) Take up to 60 days to complete your Fund Raising Drive.

**YOU NEED NOT SEND MONEY TO START, AND
MAY RETURN UNSOLD ITEMS WITHIN THAT TIME.**

J.H. COLLINGWOOD & SONS, LTD.
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Please send kits of Candles (@ \$19.20 per kit) to me:

Print Name:

Name of Organization or Church:

Street: City:

Province: Telephone:

Signature of Authorized Representative:

Title:

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SCOUTING GROUPS, CHURCHES and CIVIC
ORGANIZATIONS since the turn of the century.