

MAY 1977 VOLUME 7 NUMBER 9

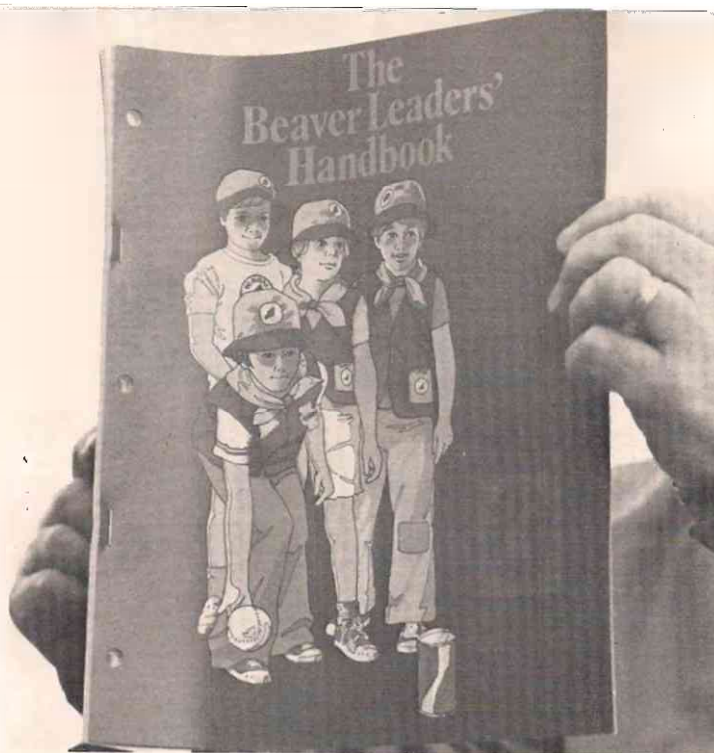
the **Leader**





By now your local Scout Shop should be stocking our new publication *The Beaver Leaders' Handbook*. This new introduction pictured here, was designed to take the place of Kit #2. It is modelled after some of Scouting's other leader books and contains much information relating Beavers to Scouting. Chapters include information such as: Background, Aims and Principles, Things To Know About, Starting Out, Meeting Place, Time and Equipment, The Leadership Team, Ceremonies, Beaver Age Boys, Tail Levels, Resources, Program Building, Sample Programs, Outdoor Activities, Games, Crafts, Music, Stories, Organization and Administration and more. While this publication replaces Kit #2, hang on to your copy or get one before

(Cat. #20-110, \$2.75)



they go out of stock as Kit #2 contains many program ideas that are not duplicated in the new book. *The Beaver Leaders' Handbook* does not contain the complete story "Friends of the Forest." This will be available soon as a separate publication for both leaders and boys. Dawn Wiltsie

and I would like to extend special thanks to Bev Forsyth, Peggy Haynes and Judy Steiner of Quebec and Dick Blakenay, Elsie Clements, Dot Thompson and Laurie Sianchuck of the National Capital Region, who provided us with so much material for *The Beaver Leaders' Handbook*.

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the leader

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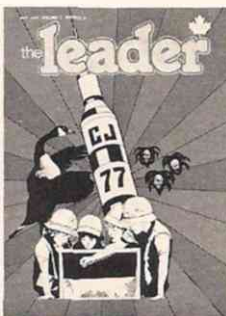
Scouter's Five Minutes and Songs

JAMES F. MACKIE,
Editor

VELMA CARTER,
Assistant Editor

MICHEL PLANT,
Editorial and Advertising

COVER



Space vehicles, goblins, geese and Beavers; quite a variety and all part of the May issue. As usual there's something for every section plus a few bonus items. And don't miss next month's issue which will feature a four-page special on the 70th Anniversary of Brownsea Island — Scouting's first camp.

supply services news

by Bill Johnson

Many leaders will have experienced difficulties in obtaining some Vinyl and leather goods such as slides, belts and money pouches. We apologize for this, but a serious manufacturing problem has developed with all Vinyl and leather goods and our incoming supplies have almost stopped. We are researching new sources of supply and should have the problem solved in the next few weeks.

As we approach CJ '77, we are overwhelmed by the tremendous response to our request for help in the Trading Posts. Over 70 volunteers have registered to work in our three on-site Scout shops. We extend our thanks to all for their offers of service and hope that everyone attending the Jamboree will drop into our shops.

It is not too early to start thinking about Calendar '78. Remember that we were sold out last year, with over 413,000 being distributed. Many people were disappointed.

Promotional material will be out shortly so watch for it and order early.



The Tremblant Pack and Frame, a Nylon packsack, 28½" x 17" x 8", anodized frame, gold and black, seven outside compartments and zipper divider, making three inside compartments. Padded, adjustable shoulder straps and hip belt, strong Vinyl bottom. (Cat. #51-127, \$49.95).

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CANADIAN SCOUTING ... IN EUROPE



by Jim Mackie

4 The scene was most familiar; one I had been part of many times before: a multiplicity of tents of all shapes, sizes and colours, set among towering trees; American and Canadian Scouts, Venturers and Explorers having a good time together; Scouters, from both countries, standing around exchanging ideas over steaming cups of coffee; groups of boys deep in the very serious business of swapping badges, and to make it even more familiar, it was a crisp, October day, with a touch of impending winter's dampness in the air, that would turn to frost after sundown.

In point of fact, it could very well have been a fall camporee anywhere along the American-Canadian border from New Brunswick to British Columbia — it could have been, but it wasn't.

North America was thousands of miles away across the Atlantic Ocean and the 700 Canadian and American Scouts and Scouters were actually camping in a forest, in the Federal Republic of Germany!

The campsite was located on the United States Army's training ground at Landstuhl, about eight kilometres from the large American military installation at Ramstein, and the Canadians, representing the Maple Leaf Region of Boy Scouts of Canada are part of Canada's NATO military community in Europe.

Canadian Scouting has been active in Europe since the early 50's when Canada first sent units of the Royal Canadian Army and the Royal Canadian Air Force to Germany and France, as part of this nation's commitment to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

From the beginning, service personnel were encouraged to take their families with them to Europe, due to the length of the assignments and the distance from home, but with the inclusion of dependants, came the need for such special support services as schools that could teach a Canadian curriculum,

recreational facilities and youth programs.

Fortunately, Scouting has always been strong on military installations in Canada, due to the maximum support received from base commanders and all ranks, and as a result, among those original settlers were a number of well-trained and dedicated Scouters who quickly formed two Canadian Scouting regions — Red Patch for Army groups and Maple Leaf for Air Force groups. Packs, troops and crews came next and Scouters were recruited and trained to take on the various leadership roles. Field services for the overseas regions became and remains the responsibility of the National Office.

When the political situation within NATO in the late 60's required Canadian Forces to move out of France, the major portion of our military commitment moved to the Black Forest region of southwest Germany, near the Rhine River.

With the closing of some bases and the relocation of our Forces to the more central location, it was decided that Scouting should follow the example of the military, and unify.

The Red Patch Region was closed and Canada's European Scouting operation became known as the Maple Leaf Region, with its headquarters in the ancient Rhine Valley city of Lahr.

The administrative headquarters of MLR, which is responsible for the activities of the more than 650 members of Boy Scouts of Canada in Europe, is located on the military base, in a building that once housed German and later French troops. Lahr's three colonies, five packs, two troops and one company also meet in this building and at the local youth club.

The Lahr headquarters also houses the regional Scout/Guide Shop which does a booming business. Present plans call for a second shop to open in Baden, in the near future.

Only a few miles away, up a winding road into the

Black Forest, is the regional campsite, Camp Langenhard, which during World War 2, was the headquarters of a German Panzer division. The property contains a number of buildings, including one used originally for tank storage and repairs, which now provides ideal space for indoor pack and troop meetings, a kitchen and a number of smaller rooms for Scouter accommodation.

The Region is supervised by a council that meets under the direction of Chairman, Lt. Col. D. J. 'Dave' Walters; the Regional Commissioner is Major Ralph Gienow. Both men have been active in Scouting for many years, in various parts of Canada.

Canadians living in the Black Forest take part in German folk customs such as Fasching (carnival or festival). Shown are three members of a "Fools' Guild" of witches and goblins who parade in large numbers during the five-day celebration.



Lahr's first Wandertag was led by National Commissioner Bill Carr, shown with (l-r): Hal Brogan, chairman Lahr; David Walters, MLR chairman; Scout John MacDonald; Beaver John MacDonald; Major-General Ramsey Withers, honorary field commissioner; Cub Shane Gienow; Regional Commissioner Ralph Gienow and C. Hansen, chairman Baden.



Camp Langenhard provided indoor facilities in bad weather, for visiting Scouts from northern Germany.



Deputy Regional Commissioner Ray McInnes is stationed at Baden and along with Training Commissioner Gord Smiley and International Commissioner Frank Kohler, make up the remainder of the regional staff.

Lahr and Baden have their own group committees, district commissioners and service teams.

Canadian Forces Base Baden is located some 30 miles north of Lahr, near the historic city of Baden-Baden, site of the famous Roman Baths and gambling casino. Baden first chartered Scouting in 1955 and has been active since that time.

The present Baden group includes three colonies, five packs, two troops and a company, which meet on the Base and also in a Canadian housing unit located 18 miles away.

The third major location of Canadian Scouting in Europe is at the American Base at Ramstein, a 2½ hour drive from Lahr; smaller numbers of boys are located in Heidelberg, Germany; Brunssum, Holland and Brussels, Belgium and hold membership in Boy Scouts of America troops, while wearing Canadian uniforms and following our program.

A typical Black Forest valley, with surrounding hills, near Lahr, where MLR members hike and camp.



Training receives high priority in the Maple Leaf Region and in his mid-year report, Dave Walters listed the following courses completed: Part 1 Wood Badge — 14 leaders; 'No Trace' Camping Course — 16 leaders and 9 Venturers; Regional Training Institute on Group and Leadership Development — 20 leaders; Advanced Trainers' Course — 6 leaders. This is outstanding, considering the total leadership compliment is only 120.

My fall visit to MLR gave me a vivid insight into a leadership problem unique to military groups — the annual rotation.

Each summer, well-trained Scouters complete their tours of duty and return to Canada, leaving many vacancies to be filled by those left behind or new arrivals.

(continued on page 30)

BLACKBURN HAMLET -

a success in Scouting



by Velma Carter

Twenty-two years ago, when the Group of Citizens of Blackburn Corners received its charter from Boy Scouts of Canada, little did they realize how successful their seedling would be.

Today, the 1st Blackburn Hamlet Group is a flourishing and vibrant branch of Canadian Scouting in the National Capital Region.

ORGANIZATION THE KEY

Organization is one of the major contributors to this group's success — from the boys and leaders to the group committee members.

In an interview with Carman Keyes, group committee chairman for the area for the last six years, he discussed the organization of the Blackburn Hamlet Group Committee. A diagram is shown below. The chairman reports to the sponsor, The Blackburn Hamlet Community Association.

One of the key roles of each coordinator is to recruit the necessary number of leaders for their colonies, packs, troops and companies — whichever the case.

"We do not allow any group to start in the fall unless we've got a minimum of five or six leaders for each group. Each group **must** have five, but most have six," said Mr. Keyes.

The groups are large, with about 30 Beavers in each colony; 30 to 35 Cubs to a pack; 30 land Scouts; two troops of Sea Scouts with 25 to 30 members each, and 21 Venturers divided into two companies.

In a community of 2,600 homes, the registration of almost 500 boys and 100 leaders show that there is a high percentage of the eligible population involved in Scouting.

Plans to add a Rover coordinator to the committee are in the works. By fall, crews will be available for the boys who are now in Venturers and want to continue in Scouting.

If a boy does want to join a section, Mr. Keyes said it is better that he call the section coordinator and not an individual leader. This way, the coordinator can place the boy in the best group, considering individual factors such as how far the boy lives to the closest unit and the number of vacancies in the area.

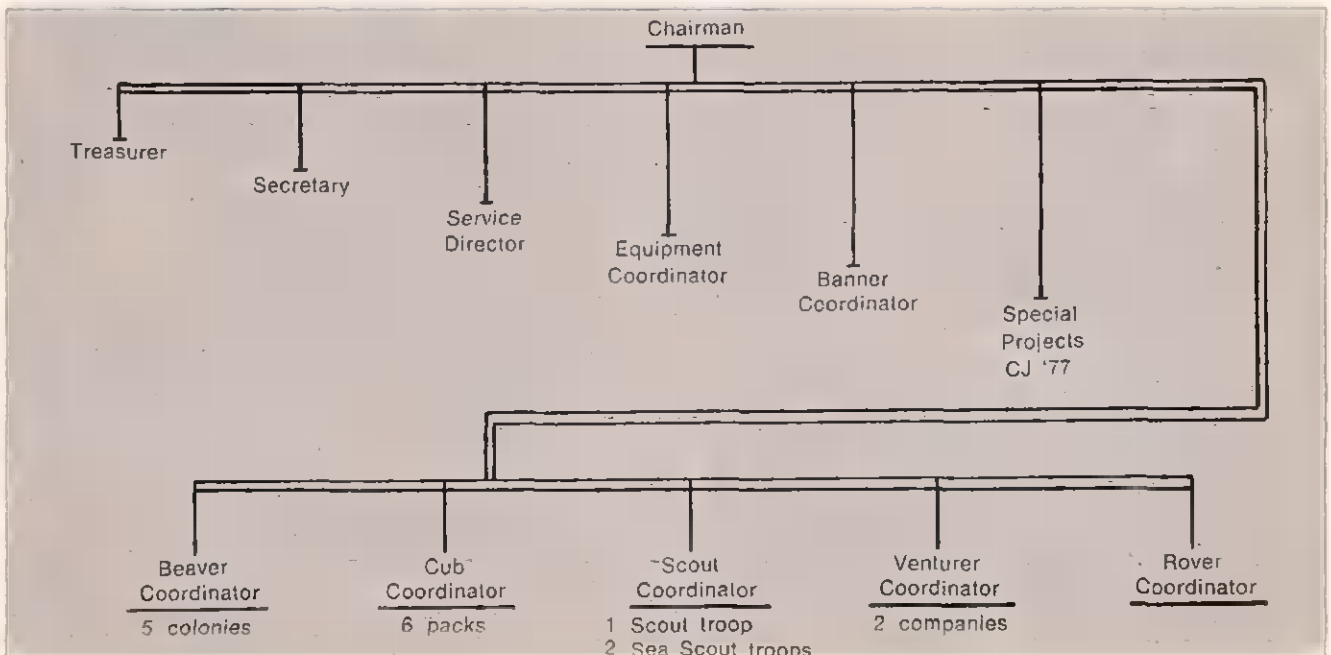
The coordinator meets with the leaders of his section on a regular basis. For example, the Beaver coordinator meets with the Beaver leaders every two months for sharing sessions.

Pre-registration takes place in May, June and July. This gives leaders an idea of what to expect in the fall and they can plan their programs accordingly. There are very few dropouts. The waiting list fluctuates from time to time (15 to 20), but by October all the boys are placed.

What if a boy from outside the area wants to join? "If we are in a position that there is not a waiting list and there is space, then by all means . . ." said Mr. Keyes, "but he is told, along with his parents, that we will take him in as long as this condition lasts."

RECRUITING LEADERS

Since each coordinator is responsible for recruiting the leaders necessary for his section, it can be pretty tough in the fall when the leadership campaign starts.





Last June, 185 Land Scouts, Sea Scouts, Cubs, leaders and camp staff from the 1st Blackburn Hamlet Group, participated in a giant tug-of-war at Camp Opemikon.

Mr. Keyes recounted one weekend when he made at least 200 telephone calls, looking for leaders and by Sunday he had made the quota.

His approach? The truth. If a pack only has three leaders and needs three more before it will be allowed to operate, the parents are told this. The usual reaction is, "You mean Johnny won't be able to go? Well maybe I can help in some way . . ."

Because of the group committee's support of its leaders and the backing given, there is not that much trouble in recruiting leaders. Each leader becomes part of a working unit and is not left on his own. Uniforms are supplied for each leader, along with group equipment and any training costs incurred by the leader. This enables them to run better and more enthusiastic programs for their boys.

"In the last two years we have had better than 50% return," Mr. Keyes said.

From a training standpoint, there is not as much training going on as Mr. Keyes would like to see, but, "we have had leaders from almost every unit on a Wood Badge 1 or Part 2," he said.

COMMUNITY SUPPORT

Since the leaders come from the Blackburn Hamlet area, they are in constant contact with the community and can utilize the support given by the parents and the response of the boys.

Parental support of the 1st Blackburn Hamlet Group is obvious since Going-up ceremonies, investitures and other activities to which they are invited, are well attended. In fact, it is this very enthusiasm, which permeates throughout the community, that can create a problem.

With such an enthusiastic response from the community, it is often the amount of space available that becomes a key factor in deciding whether an event is held 'en masse' or divided into smaller groups. This is one reason why church parades have been a rare event in the past.

This year the group plans to hold a church parade with a twist that will enable everyone to attend. It will be held by the cliff in the Hamlet. An ecumenical service and parade will be staged below while parents and friends watch from above. Over 1,000 members from both the Scout and Guide Movements of the Hamlet are expected to participate.

The Hamlet has grown rapidly over the past ten years and so has the involvement with Scouting in the community. Because of the group's size, the number of schools with available facilities is limited. The meeting rooms are usually booked every night of the week with Guides, Cubs, Scouts and other organizations.

Mr. Keyes said, "If we want to have any special programs . . . we can't get in."

The annual community fun fair features Scouting displays set up by each section, which serves as an advertising and good will project for the group. Included are bulletin boards of activities during the past year, badge displays, lashing displays and sailboats with the necessary equipment, representing each section and making it visible to the community.

"We try to make the group self-sufficient so that the money raised can go to greater expenditures," Mr. Keyes explained, "such as group equipment". The group committee ensures that each unit gets its fair share.

The fund-raising activities range from bottle drives held three or four times a year and Apple Day, to delivery of The Banner (a community newspaper) on a rotation basis.

The extra dollar charged to the registration fee "helps offset the cost of uniforms for the leaders and training programs paid by the group committee" which in turn lessens the frustrations of a leader.

Dues are usually 15¢ to 25¢ a week. Scouts pay their dues monthly — a dollar per month.

The 1st Blackburn Hamlet Group is a busy one with activities ranging from sleigh rides and winter camping to bussing the boys to the annual summer camp.

The various factors which make this group a successful group are obvious, even to an outsider. When he attended a presentation to one of the group's first Cubmasters, John MacGregor, executive director of relationship services at National Headquarters was impressed not only with the group's vitality and enthusiasm but also with the tremendous committee and community support the leaders have.

"They've got good leaders who are giving good programs and the parents realize this of course, and support it."

There are many success stories in Scouting. Blackburn Hamlet is just one of them. And they all combine to make Scouting the vital Movement it is today.

JAMBOREE

by Robert E. Milks

Ten

—You should have sent your Jamboree program in by now! If so — great!

If not, it's still not too late to send it in — if you act promptly! Your Jamboree program is important to YOU. Don't miss out on activities that you want simply because you have delayed in sending it in! Act now and enjoy the Jamboree!

Nine

—Check out your patrol/company equipment! If its A-OK, great! You're on target! If not, get busy and make any necessary repairs while you still have time. If you need to buy items, do it while stores still have a good selection to choose from. With close to 2,000 patrols/companies going to the Jamboree, there will be a real demand on equipment!

Six

—Hold a final training camp! This is your last opportunity before the Jamboree to make sure that you have the necessary skills for an enjoyable Jamboree. Hike a mile with your gear, set up your tents, cook your meals.

Check after the camp — what did you forget? What didn't work as you planned it? How could you improve your camping?

If you get answers to these three questions the camp was worth it.

Five

—Now that you've evaluated your camp, review your equipment lists for the patrol/company and your list of personal gear.

What do you need to add? To delete? What extra clothing do you need for a week? Could you get by with less if you wash some clothes at the Jamboree? Remember — you have to carry your pack!

Two

—Patrol/company equipment has two important dimensions — bulk and weight.

Try to divide the equipment so that each person has about the same amount of bulk and weight to carry.

Get it to them early enough so that they can practise packing it. Will you need it on the trip? Should it be readily accessible? This is important! It's no fun trying to set up a camp if everyone has packed it in the bottom of their pack!

One

—Check packs before departure! Make it a special night! Have the patrol/company come to a meeting outfitted for the Jamboree. Their packs should be fully loaded with both group and personal gear!

Have a set of scales. Weigh each Scout in — with and without his pack. The difference is the weight he has to carry. If the patrol/company gear was fairly evenly divided — any major difference is in personal gear. Any major variation should be checked. Is he taking too much or too little? Keep a record of the weights in your wallet — they may be of use to you. Some Scouters plan to keep packs in one spot after the weigh-in. The advantage is that, after the check of packs and the weigh-in, nothing will be removed and forgotten. It might be worth trying!



COUNTDOWN

Eight

—Check out your personal gear! Have you got it all now! Do you have too little? Too much? Does it fit comfortably in your pack? You've still got time to make decisions about what to take — about what to buy. But — don't delay too long! Camping gear gets scarce early in the summer, in many stores.

Seven

—Sample menus have been provided for you for the Jamboree. This saves you some work! Why wait until the Jamboree to try them out?

Select a few and try them out now — in the field, a practical exercise. Be sure that you can cook them on your stove! Find out the quantity required for your group. Learn how much time it takes to cook them. Check the cost — you'll want to have enough money for shopping.

Four

—Taken any action on reporting back from the Jamboree? Is your newspaper or radio station interested in daily or periodic reports on the Jamboree? Can you make a deal with them to provide such reports? One caution — it will require a bit of effort — so try to share the load!

Three

—Have you planned a briefing night for parents? They are vitally interested in their sons' trip! So — plan a briefing night. Make sure that they have up-to-date information on your trip and how to get in touch in case of emergency. Allow time to answer their questions.

Have they filled in the medical forms? Have they listed insurance numbers? What steps are required by you to get emergency treatment for their son? You hope that you never need to use these steps — but "Be Prepared."



“TAKE OFF”

SEE YOU

THERE

PUT YOUR BOYS TO THE TEST

PART 2

NO. 6 WALK THE TRIANGLE

Location

A sandy area at least 30 feet wide

Equipment

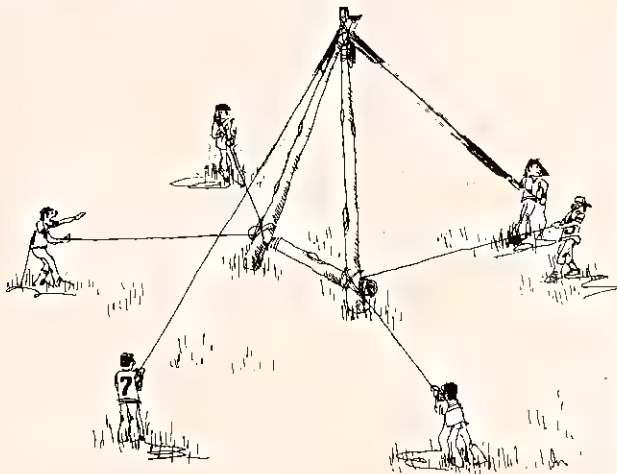
three 15' poles
lashing twine
plenty of rope — at least 150 feet

Goal

To move three 15' poles across the area of sand without creating drag marks in the sand.

Recommended Method

Lash the three poles together in a triangular shape, with the bottom, horizontal pole at least a foot off the ground. Tie a double set of ropes to the apex and to the two lower corners. "Walk" the triangle across the area by proper manipulation of the ropes. A pail of water could be tied to the upper apex to make the task more difficult.



NO. 7 ICE WALL

Location

The side of a cabin or house. The wall should be about 10' high. Windows cannot be used.

Equipment

one 25' rope
one awkward object such as a chair

Goal

To get the entire group plus the awkward object up the imaginary ice wall onto the roof.

Recommended Method

Build a pyramid against the wall. The top men should take the rope up as a safety line and to pull the awkward object up. The boys can then scramble up over each other.

NO. 8 ELECTRIC TUNNEL

Location

Any open area

Equipment

One tunnel, about 15 feet long, 2 feet wide and 18" high, can be constructed of boxes, logs, picnic tables, etc.

Four blocks of 2" x 4" each about 12" long.

Goal

To get the whole group through the tunnel. No one may touch any of the walls, interior, or exterior, or even the ground.

Recommended Method

Send the boys, one at a time, through the tunnel using the blocks as insulating steps. Each boy upon reaching the other side, can simply toss the blocks back over the tunnel.

NO. 9 RETRIEVING DISTANT OBJECTS

Equipment

- two picnic tables
- one bucket half full of water
- one 4" x 4" post 4' long
- one 2" x 10" plank 10' long with a 1" hole near one end
- 25' of 3/4" rope
- one broomstick
- one coat hanger
- one pair of electrical pliers

Goal

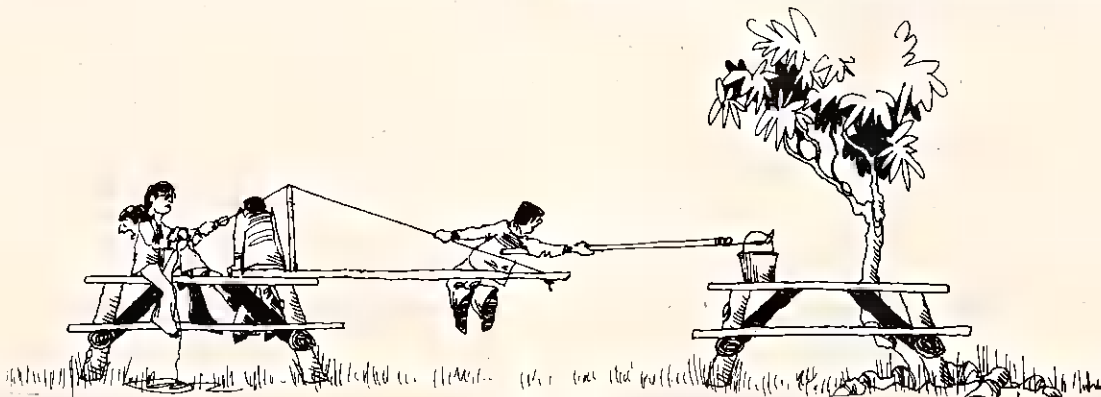
To retrieve the bucket from one picnic table which is placed about 12' from the other, without spilling any water.

Recommended Method

Construct a cantilever beam by tying a knot on one end of the rope and passing it through the hole in the end of the long plank. Pass it over the end of the shorter beam which is held upright a short distance in from the other end and pull on the rope.

Make a hook out of the coat hanger and fasten it to the end of the broomstick. Have the lightest boy move over the plank with the broomstick and hook the bucket and pass it back to his team while the other members support the cantilever.

Of course, any other solution which works is acceptable except that the "river" between the two tables may not be used for support in any way.



NO. 10 STILTS OVER A SWAMP

Location

Same dangerous swamp as used in "Swamp Crossing"

Equipment

- two stilts
- one length of rope long enough to span the swamp.
- one length of twine long enough to span the swamp

Goal

To get the entire group across the swamp.

Recommended Method

The first boy crosses the swamp on the stilts. When he reaches the far side he ties the rope up to form an arm rest. The stilts can be pulled back with the twine.

NO. 12 BLIND MAZE

Two Ways

Method A: Use an empty horse corral that has a fence all sides.

Method B: Use a wooded area that has numerous trees and little undergrowth.

Equipment

- sufficient blindfolds for one group
- two 100' lengths of clothesline

Layout

Wrap the rope around the trees to form a maze or criss-cross rope posts on fence (method A).

Procedure

Blindfold one group, put them in the start end of the maze and turn each one around three times. No one may go under or over a rope. If individuals finish separately, they may not give instructions to the others.

Recommended Method

The group locates each other and holding hands finds the way out together.

NO. 11 TENT ERECTION

Location

Any open area

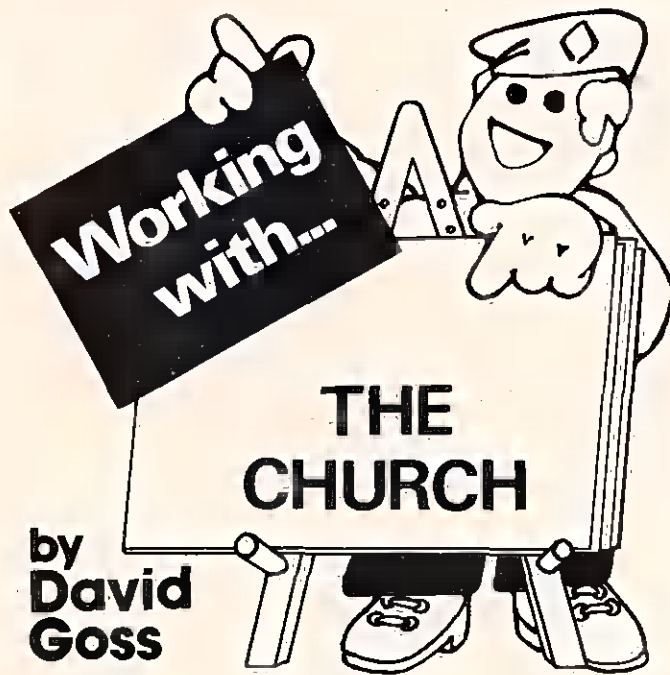
Equipment

- two similar tents
- blindfold for each member except one from each group.

Problem

To erect the tents with all but one member of each group blindfolded. The leader cannot touch any of his mates or any of the equipment, but must direct them verbally.

SEE THE APRIL ISSUE FOR THE DEBRIEFING GUIDE, PAGE 5.



NOVEMBER Be Our Guest

Nothing will bring the boys out like inviting some Guides and Brownies to your service. This is a great chance for your rector to speak on 'world brotherhood'. It is also a good opportunity for your own group's Brownie pack and Guide company to be present, and to present badges and awards they have earned. We follow this service with skits by all groups present, and then serve pop and chips to all.

DECEMBER The Busy Christmas Season

You may be tempted to let December pass by without a church parade due to the pressure of the season. Please don't. There may be boys in your group who don't know the beauty of the Christmas story. Of course, they may have seen it on TV or heard it from friends, but there is nothing like being a part of it. Our December church parade usually takes the form of a simple pageant, or we do some suitable songs, poems, or carols in which the individual boys can participate. On other occasions, we have attended the Sunday school pageant, or the service of lessons and carols. Whatever program is available in your church, be sure to take part in it.

JANUARY Cold, Dark Days

January is the heart of the winter season in Canada. Gone is the warmth of the Christmas season and spring seems so far away. In our group as a concession to this cold month, we switch to the morning service and join with our usual congregation. Our boys greet the worshippers at the church door, read the lessons, collect the offering and sometimes even render a special hymn. Normally we don't meet afterward in the church hall, but on one occasion we met for lunch. Everyone brought sandwiches, cakes, cookies, etc., which we threw into a large box, shook up and then distributed. The group committee provided the cold drinks. On another occasion we served coffee and donuts to the congregation and had a Scout-craft display for them to view as they had their light lunch. Both ideas worked well.

FEBRUARY Baden-Powell Week or Scout-Guide Week

Most groups hold church parades during this week even if they don't at any other period. You may want to use some of the ideas in this article, but it would take too much space to tell you of all the ways we've dreamed up to make this a special week in our group.

MARCH or February's Show is a Bit Hard To Follow

We usually have such a glorious time in our February church parade and Scout-Guide Week celebrations that our March event can be somewhat of a let-down. Our rector is sometimes busy with Easter services too, so we usually go with a simple service followed by:

Guest folk singers, guest speakers, travel slides, special filmstrips or shorts, guest play (from local school or nearby church), new band looking for an audience, light supper prior to the church parade.

Be careful when choosing speakers or films. They must have boy appeal!

I've heard of one individual in an eastern city who has single-handedly kept Scouting out of his parish for four decades.

Somewhere, sometime, communication between this man and the Scouting organization broke down. Unfortunate as it may be, perhaps a thousand boys in this area have missed the opportunities Scouting presents.

12

You may judge this as an extreme example of a communication problem. But I judge it in light of the opportunities missed to develop boys along Christian principles. Because I know this is not an isolated case, I have written a few ideas we've used in our group to keep communication alive between the church and Scouting.

These ideas have worked for us, they've kept our groups involved in the church, and they've kept our programs relevant to our promise. Please try a few!

CHURCH PARADES

Few groups will go a full year without attending a local or district church parade. But, is that all that is required? Our group meets monthly from October through May, generally at the evening service. We always have a theme or purpose, or special event in conjunction with our prayers and meditations. The parents are always welcome, although generally they only turn out for the more special events. Here is a typical year's program.

OCTOBER Meet the New Leaders and The New Boys

At our first church parade in the new Scouting season, we take the opportunity to welcome new help, to pray for guidance in the new year, to hold our Going-up ceremony, sing a few songs from summer camp, and if they're available, show slides from summer camp, jamborees, local or international events our boys might have been on. We follow the service with refreshments, usually hot chocolate and cookies for all.

APRIL

Getting Invited Out

This month you should arrange to get yourself invited to another group's church parade. Your boys will be more than enthusiastic about a visit to another group, and you'll be helping spread a good idea. If you don't know of a group to visit, contact your local district commissioner, who will be able to put you in touch with an interested group.

MAY

Parents' Appreciation Night

This is an idea we've used for many years. Sometimes we hold it on Mother's Day but have found the parents are more likely to come if it's held the week prior to Mother's Day. All parents arrive at the church with their sons and are presented with a small gift. (The mothers receive carnations and dads receive Scout lapels or novelty buttons.) Then everyone moves into the church, where the parents sit with their children. The priest develops the service on the theme of family unity, and should have no problem working in plenty of praises for the parents. During an interval in the service, we take the opportunity to present badges and awards that have accumulated over the winter, especially the Religion in Life Awards. We usually have a choir made up of Cubs and Brownies and give talented members of our group an opportunity to present special musical numbers. Following the service, one set of parents with their children, are selected to bring forward a huge lighted birthday cake, while the rest of us sing "Happy Parents Day to You". We sometimes offer a few short skits, especially if they poke a bit of fun at the parents.

A NOTE

Our parents are made aware of our church parades through our program sheets sent home every three months. A special notice is sent home for our February and May service.

You may feel that a lot of gimmicks are used to get the boys out to church. Well, there are a lot of

gimmicks used to keep them home, or out playing hockey, or in a dozen other places. So, I make no apology for this. As a Scouter, I feel I should introduce the boys to the word of God. So I get them to church, and I involve them in our church activities and give the rector an opportunity to do his job. We do not have a closed group, so we must be careful not to force our particular brand of Christianity on the boys. All are invited to participate, but none are censured if they don't.

If you make your group visible to the local congregation, then you are communicating Scouting's message. Sure, there may be things that will go wrong, but you're certainly not going to be turfed out for your little mistakes. Here are some ways to make your group more visible.

- Greet the parishioners every Sunday as they come to worship. Hand out church bulletins, collect offering, serve coffee.
- Hold a communion breakfast occasionally, or sponsor a daybreak service.
- Shovel the snow from the church walkway on a rotating basis.
- Clean the meeting hall from time to time.
- Sponsor a family hike, games day, carnival, movie or some such event and invite the parishioners.
- Hold a 'roast' for your church minister. All in fun, of course. Invite the congregation.
- Look for good turns around your headquarters, like tree planting, hedges to be trimmed, flower beds to be planted and cared for, windows washed. All this is part of badge work and good training too!
- Run a free babysitting service on the busy Saturdays before Christmas. Invite the members of the church to take advantage of your offer.
- Put on a supper for the church board. Have a display of Scoutcraft, or put on a live display or a slide show; show a movie that explains what Scouting is all about. Make sure they understand your role in the church's youth program and you'll find it's easy 'working with the church.'

NEXT MONTH: Working with the Yellow Pages.

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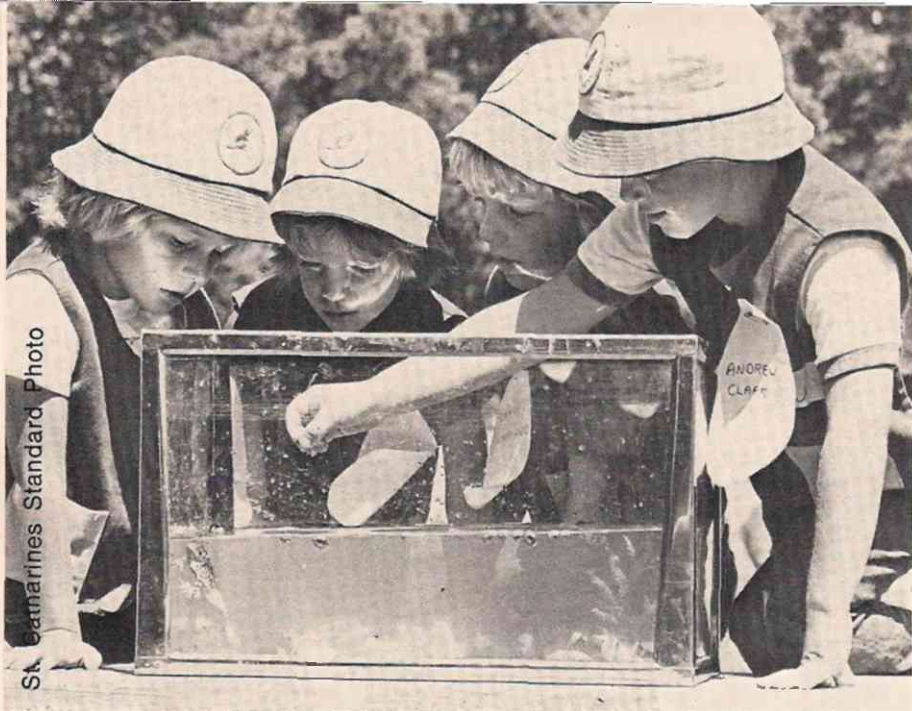
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The Nature Theme In Beavers

by Bob Butcher

Now that winter is behind us and the magical season of spring has truly arrived, Beaver leaders should be able to fully employ the nature theme in their colony programming. Following, are a collection of ideas that can be used or adapted for your Beavers or may trigger some ideas of your own.

Special thanks must go to the Beaver people of the **Kootenay Boundary Region of British Columbia**, for a good portion of these ideas come from their regional bulletin.

Some of the ideas are more fully developed while others are brief suggestions which you should be able to develop yourselves. If any of them lead you and your boys into something new and different let us know so that we can share them in "Beaver Happenings."

Nature Hikes

Here are some ideas you can build into a Saturday outing or even a short ramble in the vicinity of your pond on a regular meeting night.

1. What do you smell?
2. What do you hear?
3. What type of ground do you walk on?
4. What did you see on the way to your destination?
5. Build a beaver dam, lodge, etc. with twigs and mud.
6. Scavenger Hunt — give a name of a plant or bird. Find something from nature that starts with each letter of the word daisy: d—dirt, a—ant, i—insect, s—sand, y—yellow leaf.
7. Find something pretty.
8. Find a tall tree.
9. Find something different that shouldn't be there.
10. Find something of a certain color.
11. Collect dead objects and make a list.
12. What colours do you find in nature?
13. Collect nature objects — grass, twigs, etc. Have boys close their eyes and feel different things.
14. Snip an evergreen sample — notice different smells from different trees.
15. Give the boys a leaf — tell them to match it up.
16. Walk around the block — what colours did you see? What sounds did you hear? What type of ground did you walk on?
17. Study flower petals under a magnifying glass.

18. Give each boy a small match box. See how many things from nature he can get inside.

19. A leader shows an item from nature (make sure they are plentiful), then asks each boy to find a similar item and return to the pond. The leader then shows another item and off they go again.

20. Find insects.

NATURE GAMES

We Are Beavers:

A leader or Keeo stands in the centre of a circle and calls out different things a beaver does during the day. The colony moves in a circle around the leader and does the motions for swimming, diving, chewing, rebuilding the dam, slapping their tails, etc., (make them funny). On the cry "Hungry Beaver" they run to the centre of the circle and gather around the leader, squat down and pretend to be eating.

Backyard Safari

Choose someone to hide a stuffed animal in the backyard or out in a park. The hunters shut their eyes and don't peek. Hide the animal anywhere in the designated area. Return to the group when it is hidden. Yell "Bwana" and the hunt is on. All the Beavers look for the animal. When a hunter sees it he sits down. The game ends when all are seated. The trick is to find the animal but not give it away to other hunters. Boys and leaders can take turns hiding the animal. If the animal appears to be too well hidden then Keeo can make a tail slapping sound whenever anyone is getting close to the hiding place.

NATURE CRAFTS

Wall Plaques

For this you need small wildflowers, weeds, leaves, etc., 5" x 5" pieces of wood panelling and 6" x 6" pieces of clear 'MacTac.' Beavers first arrange their flowers on a piece of wood as they want them to appear, then transfer them face down onto the sticky side of the 'MacTac'. Then press the 'MacTac' and flowers onto the wood, working the air bubbles out with the fingers. Trim the edges and attach picture hangers to the back. These can make fine presents for mom and dad. If this proves too difficult for some of the younger Beavers, make it a project for older boys in a separate tail group. Have younger Beavers make nature pictures.

Nature Pictures

Give each Beaver a styrofoam tray, the kind meat comes packaged in from the supermarket. Using weeds, flowers, leaves, or other things from nature have the boys glue or staple their collected items to the trays and sign their own piece of art.

Nature Mobiles

A trip to a stream, lake or just a walk in the woods can yield a lot of collectable items such as shells, feathers, pieces of bark, pine cones, leaves, pebbles, twigs, etc., to make a mobile. This is a fun way to display collected items too.

Hanging Planters

Using either one- or two-quart milk cartons (or even the one-pint size) glue or staple them close in such a manner that a loop of cord passes through the top for hanging. About 2 to 3 inches up from the bottom of the carton, cut a round or oval window in each side. The planters can then be decorated with foil or coloured paper or left natural. The bottom 2 or 3 inches of the planter can be filled with soil and seeds, cuttings or small plants can be planted in them. If seeds or cuttings are used, then a clear plastic wrap can be tightly wrapped around the windows to create a small "greenhouse." Suitable plantings for such a planter would include beans or something that will produce trailing vines.

Growing Things

1. Purchase one or two flats of summer annuals at a garden supply outlet. Have each Beaver bring a milk carton to a colony meeting and send him home with a plant and instructions on how to transplant it into the ground (or into a pot if his home is surrounded by concrete). He can then look after his own plant throughout the summer and learn something about taking care of God's world. If you want to add the thrill of producing his own food, try doing the same thing with a tomato plant or a cucumber vine.

2. Window Gardens: For this you will need vegetable tops such as beet, carrot, and parsnips, as well as containers, pebbles, a knife and water. Cut back the green tops of the vegetables to within an inch of the root. Cut the root itself back to about 2 inches. Place the vegetables in the container (a cereal dish, soup bowl, margarine container or something similar) and fill with pebbles around the roots to hold them firmly in place. Pour in enough water to cover the root but not the tops. Set the bowl in a light window. Beavers should see that the water level stays up, notice how long it takes the leaves to grow and observe how long the plants stay looking nice.

3. Grow a sweet potato vine. For this select a firm, sweet potato that has some sprouts. (Not all sweet potatoes will grow. They are sometimes treated to prevent growth.) With the narrow end down, place the sweet potato in a jar, half in and half out. (Use toothpicks to hold it if necessary.) Fill the jar with water so that it just wets the end of the tuber. Set the jar in a cool dark place for ten days then bring it into a warm, light place. Add water as necessary to keep the level up. When the vine is fairly young and shoots are no more than 2 or 3 inches, remove all but three or four of the strongest.

Nature Quiz

Here are a number of questions and answers in the form of a quiz. Use some or all of them with your Beavers. Each and everyone of them offers the germ of an idea for further program developments.

1. Which animal lives the longest? The giant tortoise.
2. Can any bird fly backwards as well as forwards? Yes, the hummingbird.
3. Do porcupines throw their quills when angry? No, they fall out with the swishing tail.
4. Where do turtles go in winter? They hibernate in the ground or on the lake bottom.
5. Which animal can run the fastest? The cheetah.
6. What is the largest bird? The ostrich.
7. Can an owl see in the daytime? Yes.
8. Does a bee die after it stings? Yes, if it loses its stinger.
9. What is the difference between a frog and a toad? Frogs have smooth skin, toads have warts.
10. How many legs does a spider have? Eight.
11. Which animals cut down trees? Beavers.
12. Can snakes hear? No, but they feel vibrations through their bodies.
13. Why must snakes shed their skin? In order to grow.
14. What animal is called the ground hog? The woodchuck.
15. What bird hoots? The owl.
16. What colour eggs does a robin lay? Blue.
17. What is a baby sheep called? A lamb.
18. What bird wakes the farmer at dawn? The rooster.
19. What is a young cat called? A kitten.
20. What sound does a turkey make? Gobble.
21. Why is the black widow so called? The female will eat her mate.
22. Are all snakes poisonous? No.
23. Do squirrels always find the nuts they hide? No.
24. What animal builds a dam? The beaver.
25. What animal sprays when annoyed? The skunk.
26. What animal is said to be sly? The fox.
27. Are bats blind? No.
28. What animal makes tunnels in the lawn? The mole.
29. What is the name for a bee's nest? A hive.
30. What common animal has a mask? The raccoon.

If this hasn't flooded your imagination with ideas for program possibilities, then here are a few more nature ideas to explore.

1. Care of pets — pet parade
2. Log Cabins — twigs
3. Pin the tail on the Beaver
4. Marshmallow roast
5. Sleigh ride with parents — make a snow man
6. Egg carton bugs
7. Flowers from styrofoam
8. Paper folding — snow flakes
9. Make an ant of two stuffed paper bags
10. Modeling with clay or plasticine
11. Growing plants — money raising project
12. Outdoors to spy
13. Visit a pet shop
14. Leaf collection
15. Nature scavenger hunts
16. Hike — litter chase
17. Movies on nature
18. Snow melting
19. Fishing trip
20. Visiting a beaver dam
21. Know your body
22. Make scrap books
23. Bug collection
24. Visit a museum
25. Family picnics

DANGER AT THE SUMMIT

by Dr. A. J. Kirshner

I'll never forget the time Fred and I went skiing on Mount Washington. The weather was clear, although the weatherman said that there was a chance of snow. Snow in the Mount Washington area comes up suddenly, and a cold wind and blizzard could blow up in no time. We had to be careful to dress warmly, even though it was May 24.

"Let's go to the top," said Fred.

"Do you think we should tell Dad?" I asked.

"Now, we'll be back before he climbs up from the hut."

So we started our climb up Hillman's Highway. There was a rocky ledge, and the snow was blown away leaving an icy crust. I dug my poles in and inched up the icy slope. Fred followed carefully behind.

"Don't slip," I warned. "Because you wouldn't be able to stop. You'd slide down the ravine and could get a nasty abrasion."

After Fred and I struggled up past the rock ledge, the weather closed in. The wind picked up and nearly blew us off the face of the mountain. Fortunately it only lasted a few minutes and the sun shone brightly once more. We finally made it to the top.

"Wow, what a view. You can almost see as far as the ocean."

Far below we could see the skiers, like little spiders with their poles and skis moving along the mountain slopes. On the upper slope of Mount Washington were the snow fields. Here we found gentle slopes with deep snow, and as long as you did not come too close to the edge of the mountain, you were safe. The skiing was great.

"Gosh, look at the time. It's almost four o'clock. We'd better get going, because the temperature drops very quickly in the mountains and the slope becomes icy."

Carefully we made our way down, taking our turns at the very edge of the highway. Suddenly Fred slid on his right side, his skis in front of him as he gathered speed down the rough slope.

"My God, he'll get hurt." I shuddered.

As he slid towards the rocky edge, his left ski

wedged into the rocks and he swung around, wrenching his leg. He was in great pain and I thought it was broken. I managed to climb down to where Fred lay, and looked at his foot. It was badly bent. I removed the ski and Fred winced in pain.

"Gosh. I can't walk," moaned Fred.

I looked for help but by now it was past 4:30 and the mountain was deserted.

"Dad will think we have gone down to the lodge. I told him if we don't see him, it means we have gone down early. He won't be looking for us until he gets to the bottom, but by then it'll be really late, and will be after dark before he can come back with a toboggan."

I tried waving at the skiers below who were making their way down the ravine. No one seemed to notice. Then in a last desperate bid to catch someone's attention, I remembered the Kirshner Body Alphabet that we learned in gym. I secured my feet on a flat part of the ledge and quickly made the letter "S" by holding my hands forward and slightly bending my knees. Then I made the "O" by touching my toes, and once again made the "S". Someone is bound to notice these crazy figures.

I held my ski and bent forward to make an "H", followed by an "E" which was made by bending forward and placing the hands on the knees. The "I" was a straight stretch and the "P" was like the "I" except that I made a circle with my two hands. I repeated the message for ten minutes.

"If only someone were watching and would get the message," I sighed.

It was getting colder by the minute and Fred was holding his badly twisted leg.

"Do you think you had better go for help?" he asked.

I couldn't think of leaving Fred alone.

"I'm trying to reach someone." I've got to reach someone, I thought.

Far below I saw a figure slowly coming up the ravine. Will he see me? It's pretty hard to see a waving hand from this distance. Still he kept coming closer and now I could see him. Wow, he was coming to help us!

16

help

so



When Fred was down at the lodge and his ankle firmly bound, the doctor assured him there was no break, but he would have a painful time with the ligaments for about two weeks. I asked our rescuer how he spotted us.

"Oh, I was looking at the mountain face through my binoculars and I saw a strange looking figure," he explained. "You were crouching with hands forward and knees bent. But you kept on repeating these shapes, and I suddenly realized that you were sending a message by making the letter shapes with your body. I called the ski patrol and started up the mountain to get you. Looks like I made it on time."

The Kirshner Body Alphabet

Sending messages through language is a vital part of our lives. Telephone, telegraph, television, C.B. radio, mail, carrier pigeon; all of these systems use the human voice or the alphabet, and perform the interchange of information instantly and admirably, as long as the person has a speaking or reading concept of the language.

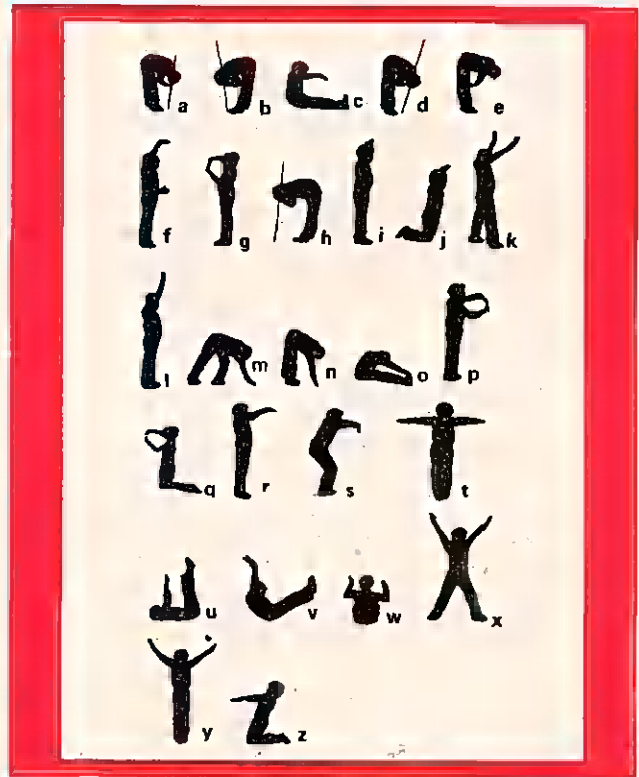
In the early days of the wireless, when the only signal capable of transmission was a current turned off and on, there was the need for a code to translate the off/on process of electricity into language. This resulted in Morse Code. Many operators were trained to use this code, developing a very important role in society attached to railways and ships.

The training of a Morse Code operator takes more than a year, and there is the need to practise in order to maintain the skill. The semaphore flags were in use in the Scouting Movement when the first edition of Baden-Powell's *Scouting For Boys* appeared in 1908. According to Bob Butcher, Director of the Wolf Cub and Beaver programs, it was a very difficult system to learn.

"Looking back to my own experiences as a boy, I can recall that it took months of study and practice to learn semaphore and very few ever persisted long enough to become proficient."

This means that next to the electronic media there is still no universal system of visual distance communication. What is required is a system that takes less than one hour to learn and requires no prac-

tice to maintain. The Kirshner Body Alphabet is such a system. It makes use of the body to shape the lower case letters of the alphabet. These shapes are learned handily with the first lesson. Naturally the system is applicable to any language using the Roman alphabet. The KBA has been field tested with high school students who liked it immensely. The system has been in use for more than ten years in early education.



DR. A. J. KIRSHNER, a doctor of optometry and a lecturer in special education at McGill University developed this new communications system with the hope that it could be introduced to the world Scouting Movement.

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training talk

by reg roberts

This month Reg writes about ...

Studies and Surveys - What They Mean To Me

In the January issue of *The Leader* on page 36, there was a one-page article on the "Volunteer Leader Profile Study" which was conducted last year. For those of you who read the magazine from cover to cover, you may have seen it and you may have read it. For those who tend to pick out specific items of interest related to the section you work in, you may have missed it altogether.

If you did read it, you may have thought (as some people expressed to me) "Well that's all very nice, but what does it really mean?" or, you may have thought, "I'm sure all those statistics are great but someone else will decide what to do with them and eventually let me know what I need to do about them".

Some of you of course, will have seen the significance of the results of the survey and decided on ways to incorporate these results into your work in Scouting; and that is the purpose of conducting a survey in the first place.

For the benefit of those who may ask what the results of this particular survey really mean and because I believe the results to be significant, I'd like to spend time sharing some of my interpretations with you.

According to those people who deal with surveys on a regular basis, the size of the response we got to our survey questionnaire is quite high and therefore, one can assume that the findings adequately represent the opinions of the majority of the Scouting membership in Canada.

Perhaps the most significant result to come out of the survey and the one most relevant to service team personnel and trainers, is the need expressed by leaders for more human contact.

Leaders generally are satisfied with the places in which they meet and the physical resources they have to work with. Equipment is generally in good supply, handbooks today for all sections are well put together and appear to supply the necessary background material to support the programs, and financial aid is usually sufficient to enable sections to do most of the things that are planned.

In terms of human resources, however, leaders are

concerned with the lack of human contact. Many people say they would take further training if it was offered. An equally large number would like to see the service team visit them more often. And many indicate a need to know how to help their members 'learn by doing'.

Scouting has always taken some pride in the practicality of its programs; in the way that we use activities to get our message across. It is possible that over the years we have taken too much for granted and assumed that all the adult leaders who came into Scouting would be able to do this. The survey indicates that this may not be so; that many people need help in learning how to help the members 'learn by doing'.

For service team personnel, this indicates to me that section leaders would like many more visits and much more help in developing program ideas and skills, and maybe this means that we need to look at enlarging our service team membership to play a larger resource role in the operation of sections than has been the case in the past.

Service team personnel have a unique opportunity in that they have the benefit of visiting many different sections and seeing the same kinds of things done in many different ways. It would seem to be important and desired by the section leaders if this varied information was passed along on a more regular basis.

In the past I have talked about the *snoopervisor* role which, at one time, was too often that of the service team member. I really believe that is a thing of the past. Service team personnel are now selected for their knowledge and skill in the various sections and it is this knowledge and skill that must be passed along to section Scouters.

In sections where there is a large leadership team much sharing can take place. Ideas can be passed back and forth, brainstorming sessions can take place and programs developed that are exciting, innovative and different from those of the previous week or month.

But for the leader working alone, without benefit of others to help in the planning process, the opportunity to get new ideas or test program plans

often does not exist. The service team member can fill this void.

Some time ago as I remember it, almost every district had a regular Scouters' club meeting which, in addition to the social aspect of such gatherings, provided a tremendous opportunity to find out what others were doing, to learn new skills and to test some new ideas in planning programs.

It also enabled leaders to plan joint programs and to engage in friendly competition in a cooperative way. For service team members such regular gatherings of leaders provides wonderful opportunities for on-the-job training. New games (or variations of old ones) can be tried out, ceremonies can be brushed up on, questions answered and for new leaders, Scouters' clubs provide a friendly way of being introduced and integrated into the community of Scout leadership.

In the matter of helping leaders 'learn by doing', both the service team and trainer may need to look at the methods used to put training across.

If training courses tend to be mainly of the lecture type; if participants are generally expected to sit and listen while the trainers tell and show, then the leaders are likely to use the same methods when working with the members in the sections.

I would recognize that for new leaders much information needs to be absorbed in the early stages of membership to provide background to the organization, but even at this early stage, involvement and participation should be the preferred way of training so that the trainees learn by doing and come to accept that method of training as being the most appropriate for use in their own sections.

One other area in the survey that bears mentioning is that the organization tends to lose proportionally more adults at the assistant leader level than at the section leader level. It is reasonable to suppose that at least some of the assistants move on to become section leaders in their own right, but it would also appear that quite a number of assistant leaders simply do not get the opportunity to play a signifi-

cant role in Scouting and so drop out.

While in every section one person is usually seen as the nominal 'head' of the section, efforts should be made to assure assistants that their role is not a subservient one but rather one of equality as a member of the section leadership team.

At every level of the organization we need to stress in our recruiting of new people, the idea of teams of people all working toward the same goal. And in our servicing of sections and our training of adults we need to build the principles of team leadership into all we do.

Team leadership is where all team members share equally in the planning of programs, the operating of activities and the making of the decisions. Team leadership is where all team members accept responsibility when things don't go quite the way they should, but, it's also where all members share equally in the successes of the operation rather than just one person getting all the glory.

The survey indicates a strong need on the part of the adult members for more personal contact. It isn't enough to wait for leaders to request help or to indicate a problem situation and I suggest that few people will actually say outright that they would like to see the service teams, have the opportunity for more training or simply want to be more in touch with Scouters outside of the section.

Therefore the organization must make the effort by initiating more contact with leaders at the section level. The level of servicing must increase. Training must be made more accessible and a stronger sense of brotherhood and community among the adult members must be introduced.

If trainers or service personnel can meet this need, section Scouters will be much happier and satisfied in the role they play in Scouting. If greater effort can be put into the development of team leadership skills, assistant leaders will find more fulfillment in the role they play and if these efforts are carried out in ways that enable all leaders to learn by doing, then the principles of 'learning by doing' will be reinforced.

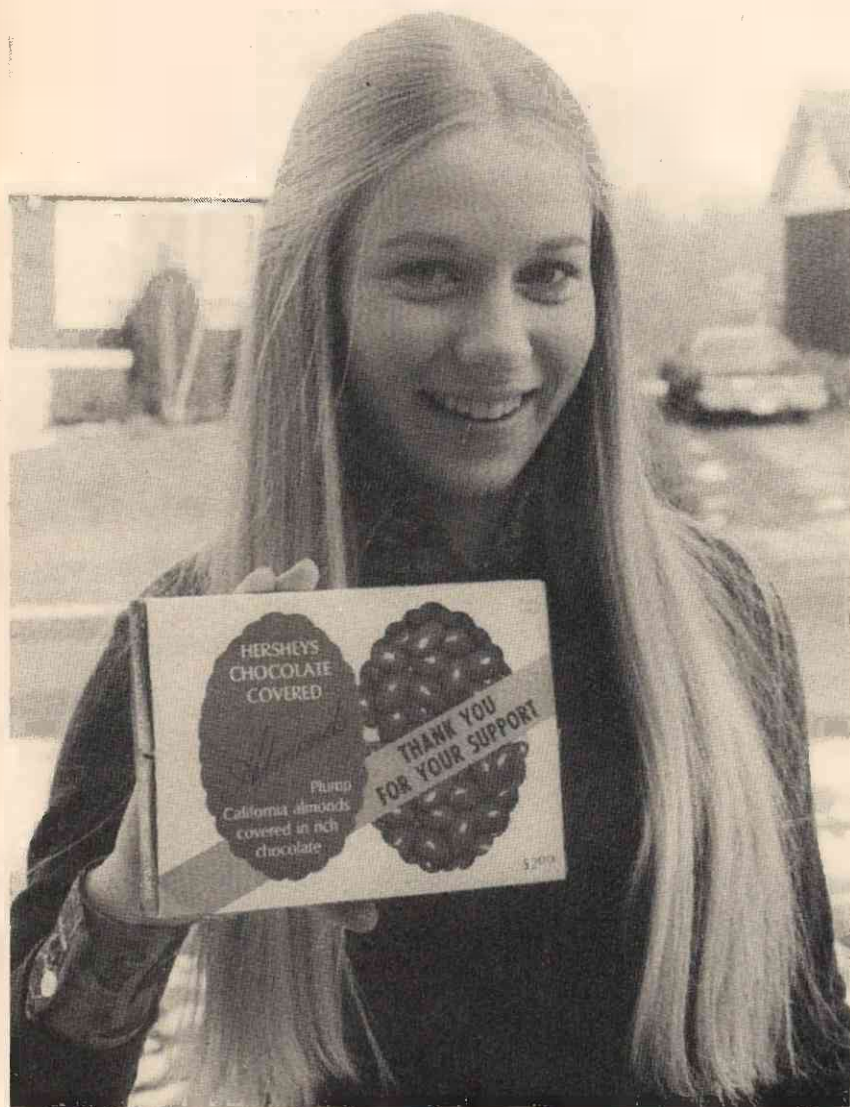
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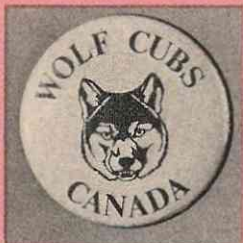
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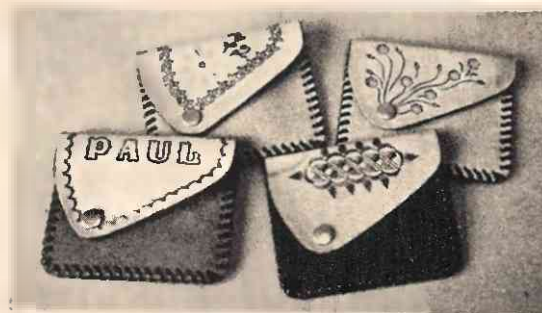
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The answer is on this page.

Progress Report

In the nature of things it would never do if membership of the Lunatic Fringe increased to such an extent that it ceased to be a minority movement — an aristocracy, if you like — and became just a sort of vulgar 'popular front.'

All the same, we are pleased to report that our registered membership is increasing steadily. Indeed we are sure that it would rise even more steeply if applicants weren't expected to pay the postage on their own certificates. It isn't that they begrudge the cost. No, No. What puts them off is the daunting prospect of standing in that long line at the 'open' position at the post office counter to buy the stamps.

Which reminds us that a county secretary of vast experience — actually it was our old friend, George Leaman of Essex — once told us that anyone organizing a county event for which the entrance fee, payable in advance, was (say) \$1.75 could almost count on doubling the intake by raising it to a straight two dollars.

Pathetic, isn't it? But that's life.

Readers of a philosophical turn of mind will doubtless be interested to learn that another clause is about to be added to the O.T.L. Hypothesis. Unfortunately we haven't yet managed to enshrine it in the aphorismic prose that such utterances demand

but we are working on it. Meanwhile here it is in the uncut, unpolished condition:

GOOD SCOUT LEADERSHIP CONSISTS OF MAKING DEMANDS UPON YOUR PATROL LEADERS JUST BEYOND THEIR KNOWN LEVEL OF COMPETENCE AND TRUSTWORTHINESS.

Clumsily expressed, perhaps, but if you think about it carefully the profound truth of that remark will strike you like a hammer-blow.

Talking of the L.F. it occurs to us that a few suggestions for possible activities that would qualify you for membership might not come amiss.

- Beg, borrow or buy a copy of Richard Mabey's *Food for Free* (Collins) and prepare and consume a meal based entirely on the suggestions in that excellent book.

- Enter for the longest line made from natural material on the principle of the daisy chain. The chain must hold together when held by its extremities clear of the ground for its entire length and the feat must be certified by an independent witness.

- Find a pond that could obviously do with a spring-cleaning and make a thorough job of it, including the disposal of all refuse — not, repeat NOT by tipping it all back into the drink.

(Editorial interjection: Hold it! What's supposed to be 'lunatic' about that?)

Sweet: Nothing, sir. It's a perfectly straight-forward con trick to get a job of community service done by false pretenses.

Editor: Fair enough. Carry on.)

- Organize a 'Leader Exchange Night' with another group — or better still, with the Guides.

- Have a secret whip-round and present the Lady in the Scouter's life (wife, mother, fiancée — anybody like that who suffers from neglect because of his Scouting activities) with a present, such as a nice pot-plant, or a framed parchment, suitably inscribed and signed by all hands, with the new logo prominent in the design. Enclose a stamped postcard with the gift, addressed to this department c/o The Editor so that the delighted recipient can send us a note stained with happy tears and so win you a mention in this magazine.

PERSONAL — very!

Something we have noticed about all the nice people who go out of their way to tell us that they never read our rubbish is that, almost without exception, they seem to think that a remark like that puts them in a position of ascendancy. Whether or not our stuff is 'rubbish' is, of course, a matter of opinion. What beats us is this: If our critics never read us, how can they be so blooming cocksure that it is what they say it is?

Answer to the Farmer's Problem

The official answer to the problem with which we opened this month is, of course, a circle. But what we are wondering is whether or not an oval or an ellipse would have given the same area.

Tucked away in the south-east corner of this month's work sheet you will find the germ of an idea which might have qualified for greater prominence and would certainly have got it if we'd thought of it in time.

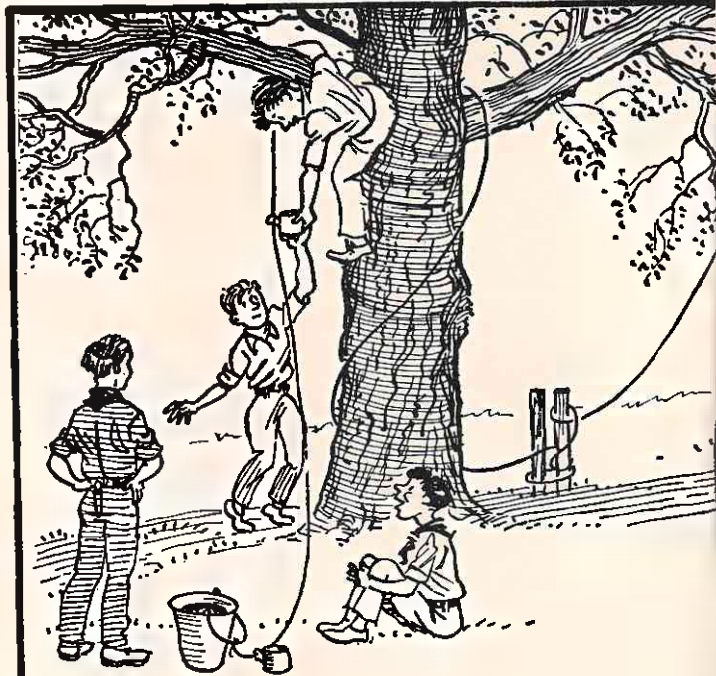
Like all bright ideas, it is simplicity personified. As you will at once observe, it involves the construction of a low-slung bosun's chair. The unique feature of this chair — an O.T.L. patent — is that it is made with two ropes in place of the usual lashing lengths. The chair skims the grass blades as the rider is borne along by two stalwart bearers. At least that's the theory. Whether it is reasonably safe in operation is for you to discover by cautious and responsible experiment. Out here in the sticks we have neither the boypower nor the facilities to do the field work ourself and must rely on good, kind, people like you to carry out the research for us.

As for the other activities on the work sheet 'Mugs Away' is admittedly an old one but may be new to your lot. Please don't be put off by the idyllic setting in the illustration. This was put in for purely pictorial purposes and you won't need us to tell you that a stunt of this sort might be done almost anywhere. Indeed you could have even better fun if, instead of relying on Mother Nature to provide you with the necessary obstacles, you got your patrols to create a few themselves.

In the mallet-and-peg stunt, a double twist has been put on another old idea: first by the introduction of the tether round the victim's ankle and second by making this a test, not just of blind orienteering, but of self-discipline of a very high order indeed. Normally the operator would be blindfolded. In this version the onus of keeping his eyes shut is on him. Let it be made clear to him that nobody is going to watch to make sure that he doesn't take a sly peep, nor even an involuntary one, as he moves in for the kill. The whole point of the exercise is that he should find out **about** himself **for** himself — which come to think of it, is what Scouting is all about isn't it?

In the thing we have called 'Trapped!' the bowline is locked merely by opening the lay just above the loop and slipping the free end through it. All we have been able to do in the way of testing this device is to make it in the end of a short rope and then pin the loop to the carpet with one foot while we submit it to a series of tugs and jerks. We may say that only the extreme tip of the rope has been threaded through the lay (one tuck only) and so far it has held fast. Whether it would be equally reliable with a more open loop is something you might like to investigate — perhaps by making your makeshift bowline round the waist of your resident fatso and then applying the tugs and jerks with reasonable force.

Do make it clear to all concerned, of course, that this is for experiment only and must never be regarded as an alternative to the good old bowline.

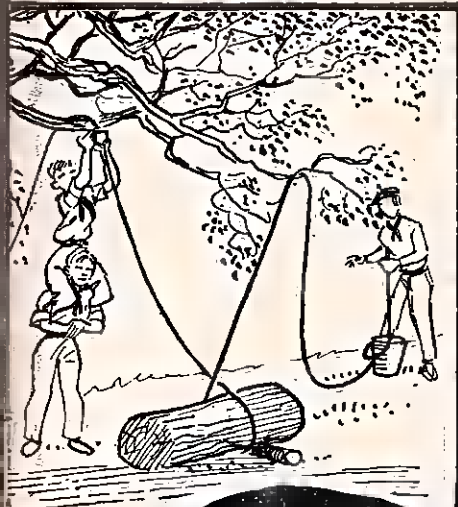


● MUGS AWAY!

SCOUTS IN PAIRS COMPETE TO SEE WHICH PAIR CAN TAKE A MUG OF WATER THE FULL DISTANCE IN THE FASTEST TIME WITH THE LEAST SPILLAGE AS SHOWN ON THE DIPSTICK. THE SISAL LINE RUNS THROUGH THE HANDLE.



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SPOT ON

? HAVE YOU REALLY GOT YOURSELF UNDER CONTROL?

● PROVE IT!
 WITH ONE ANKLE TETHERED TO A STAKE AND EYES TIGHTLY SHUT - NOT BLINDFOLDED - WALK OUT TO THE LIMIT OF THE TETHER AND TAP A TENT PEG LIGHTLY INTO THE TURF. MOVE SIX PACES TO RIGHT OR LEFT - STILL KEEPING THE ROPE AT FULL STRETCH - THEN RETURN AND DRIVE THE PEG HOME WITH A FEW CLEAN BLOWS (NO GROPING.) ARE YOU SURE YOU KEPT YOUR EYES SHUT?

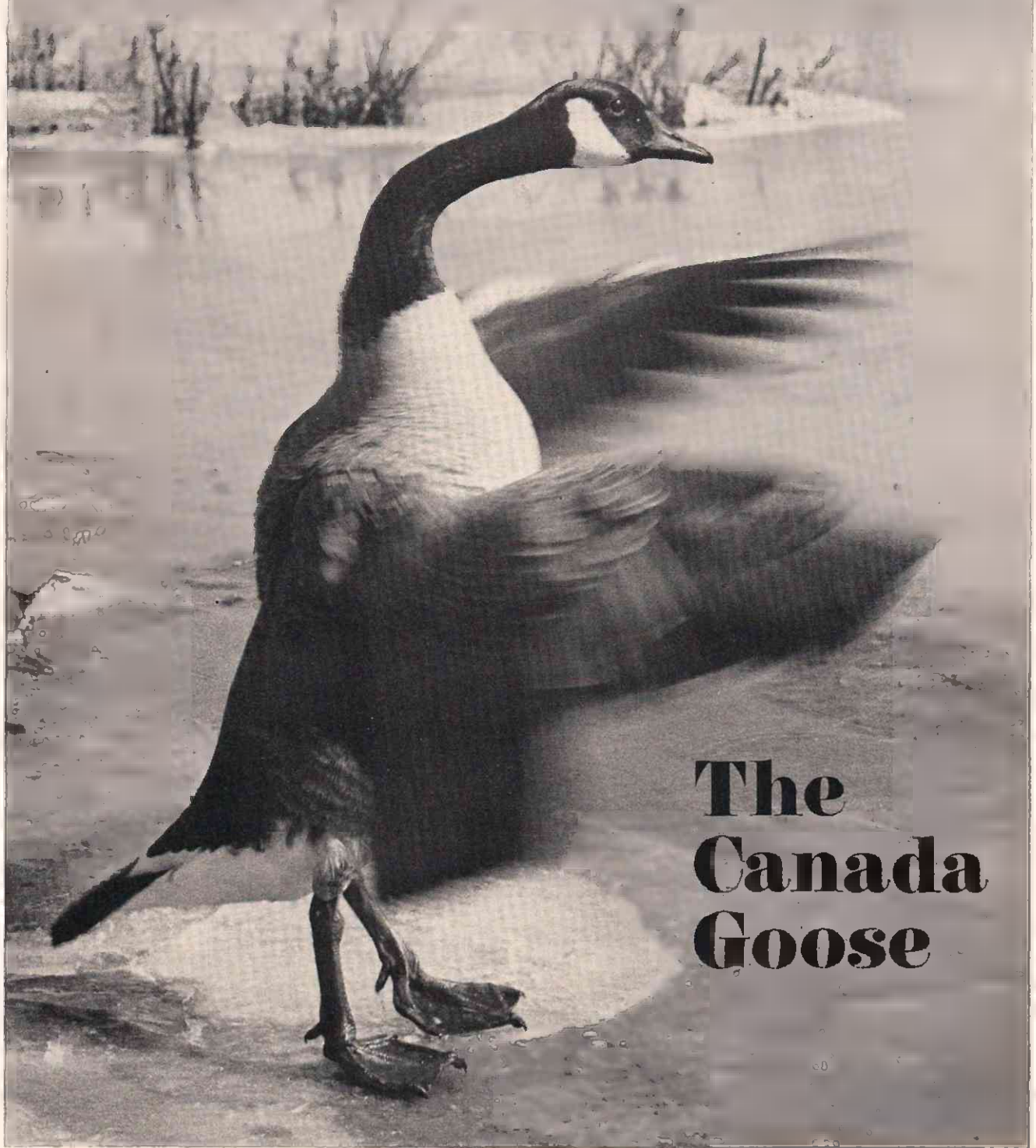
TRAPPED!
 SCOUT HAS LOOPED THE ROPE ROUND HIS BODY THERE IS INSUFFICIENT FREE ROPE TO COMPLETE THE BOWLINE. WHAT SHOULD HE DO?

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS:
 1. CUT THE ROPE
 2. UNDO THE BOWLINE
 3. UNDO THE BOWLINE AND TIE A NEW ONE

... BUT TESTS SHOW IT IS NOT PRACTICAL

● SKURFING AN O.T.L. EXPERIMENT

Canadian Wildlife Series



The Canada Goose

26

NFB Photothèque Photo by A. Austin

The appeal of the Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis*) is legendary. The spectacle of the birds migrating in long, honking, irregular 'V' formation across spring or autumn skies is always thrilling. They are one of the most dramatic portents of the change of seasons in Canada.

Few species of North American birds are so widely distributed over the continent, are comprised of so many varieties or races and provide so much opportunity to explore the mysteries of bird biology.

Varieties and Distribution

Many people can recognize a Canada Goose by its characteristic black head and crown, long black neck and whitish cheek patches. However, there are probably more than 20 subspecies of this wonderful bird, so a Canada Goose in one region may be quite a different bird from a Canada Goose in another.

Most of these races are surprisingly distinctive. They range in size from the large forms such as the deep-voiced honkers, to the small forms with high-

pitched crackling voices. The weights of the various races vary from 2½ to 18 pounds and their wingspreads from about three to 6½ feet. They vary in colour from a light pearl-grey to a chestnut, and even a blackish brown. Variations in body proportions, particularly the relative length of the neck, body shape and body stance, further distinguish the different races. In general, the larger the race the longer the neck and the more elongated the body; the smaller races have very short necks and compact, almost blocky bodies. However, all the races have whitish cheek patches and a black head, crown and neck.

The breeding range of the Canada Goose extends in Canada from the Yukon east to Newfoundland, and from southern Victoria Island and southern Baffin Island to the U.S. — Canada border in the west, and northern Ontario and Quebec in the east. They are not usually seen except during migration, in southern Ontario and Quebec, nor in the three Maritime Provinces. A few Canada Geese winter in southern Canada, but most travel farther south, to refuges in the United States, or even to northeastern Mexico.

This vast range is highly fragmented, each race preferring its own special habitat. The ranges of various races are separated by well-defined natural barriers — high mountainous country, glaciers, deserts or heavily wooded and rocky country — all of which are generally unsuitable for nesting geese.



Relation of Size to Distribution

The distribution and size of these races vary closely with the climate of their breeding grounds. The smaller races require less time to incubate and hatch their eggs, less time to rear their young and less time for the adults to moult and replace their flight feathers. For example, the giant Canada Goose — the race of the Great Plains and the Mississippi Valley — requires 28-30 days for incubation, 70-80 days for rearing of young and 40 days for the adult moult. The smallest race, the cackling Canada Goose, requires only about 25, 42 and 24 days for the same stages.

A goose breeding in the far north must complete nesting, rearing of young and moulting in a comparatively short period of time between spring melt and winter freeze-up. Consequently, there is a selec-

tion for smaller races with shorter breeding and moulting periods as the climate on the breeding area becomes progressively more severe.

The giant Canada Goose, the southernmost breeding subspecies, migrates the shortest distance and many populations winter on the central portions of the Great Plains as long as spring-fed streams and food are available. Some populations of the smallest races which nest in the eastern and central Canadian Arctic travel all the way to the southern United States and even northeastern Mexico to spend the winter.

The habits of the Canada Goose can be dealt with by describing the 'honker' that nests in the Hudson Bay region and winters in the Mississippi Valley.

Spring Migration

The vast muskeg region of northern Ontario bordering the west coast of James Bay and the south coast of Hudson Bay is the magnet which draws the honkers northward each spring to nest. These geese reach their breeding grounds in late April, several weeks before the break-up of the major rivers. At this time there may still be several feet of snow in the bush.

While waiting for the snow and ice to clear from the interior muskeg where they will nest, the early arriving geese fly back and forth between open spots along the rivers. They feed in snow-free areas on sedges and berries remaining from the previous autumn.

The Canada are hardy birds. Having put on a layer of fat during the early stages of migration they are easily able to sit out extended periods of severe weather. Even so, spring in the north is often capricious; late blizzards may force the advance flock to retreat southward several times before they finally settle in their breeding grounds.

Breeding Habitat

The great muskeg, their breeding grounds, is a country nearly impassable to humans on foot. Geographers call it the Hudson Bay lowlands.

Largely a waterlogged plain, the great muskeg is 125,000 square miles in extent and lies only a few feet above sea level. Its surface varies from scattered blocks of stunted spruce and tamarack to large areas of bogs and pothole lakes. Because floating mats of sedges and grasses cover much of the water areas its appearance is often deceptive and a Cree Indian travelling the muskeg must carefully watch his step to avoid a sudden plunge hip deep in cold water.

However, not all of this lonely muskeg land of the north is attractive to pairs of nesting geese. Extensive bogs and large lakes in themselves usually do not constitute ideal nesting habitat; rather it is the patches of closely lying pothole lakes with one or more small islands that are most attractive to nesting geese.

Nest sites are frequently located on islands or inlets, often close to woody vegetation, and usually within a few feet of water. However, in some areas nests may be located out on water-logged sedge-grass muskeg plains at considerable distance from any sizable pond or lake.

Nesting

Usually five to seven eggs are laid, with older birds producing more eggs than birds nesting for the first time.

The female incubates the eggs for 28 days, while the male stands guard nearby. In the muskeg of northern Ontario, the male is sometimes several

hundred yards or more from the nest. During the nesting period the female leaves the nest only briefly each day to feed.

Nesting success is undoubtedly influenced by weather conditions. It may also be affected by variations in behaviour related to the density of the population.

Because geese do not breed until two years of age, alternate annual variations in the age structure of a population are normal. For example, a bumper crop of young in one year lowers the percentage of geese of breeding age in the population the following year. Two years later the addition of these geese to the breeding segment of the population results in another large crop of young.

Late Summer and Autumn Migration Period

Soon after the young have hatched, the families leave the nesting area. The adults are flightless at this time because they are moulting and regrowing their flight feathers. Those in the far interior of the muskeg wander from lake to lake, feeding on grasses and sedges as they cross the intervening stretches of floating sedge mats. If the geese have nested near the sea coast, they often descend the rivers to more favourable coastal marsh and tundra feeding areas. When rapids are encountered, the birds travel overland to the next stretch of calm water.

A pair with their young of the year are an almost inseparable troupe, acting in unison almost as a single biological unit. The female leads the way, followed by the young, with the gander bringing up the rear. When another goose family ventures too close, "battle formation" is assumed, the male at the head of a V-like formation, ready to do battle while the female and young assume threatening postures behind him. The gander literally defends the ground he and his family walk on, plus a few square feet of surrounding area.

The victor of such confrontations can be predicted with considerable certainty. In encounters between the ganders of two families, the psychology of strength in numbers seems to be decisive — not the apparent size or weight of the antagonists. Thus male geese with large families almost always defeat males with small families, whether the ganders actually fight or merely threaten each other.

By early August the birds are ready to take to the air as a family unit. Some families remain inland, while others fly to the shores of Hudson and James bays where they feed on berries and put on a layer of fat before their southward migration. There they are joined by tens of thousands of Blue and Snow Geese that have nested in the Arctic.

Some of the Canada Geese linger on the shores of Hudson and James bays until early October and then suddenly in the space of a few days they are gone. Those that have flocked along James Bay follow the coastline south. The inland geese tend to follow the north- and south-trending rivers. A few days' flight returns them to their autumn and winter quarters.

Research and Management

Banding — placing a numbered aluminum band around the leg of a bird — is one of the important tools of waterfowl research. Band returns from hunters who have shot banded waterfowl indicate that the migrations of geese, unlike those of ducks, follow restricted systems of flyways or routes of migration which return them to the same wintering and breeding grounds each year. Therefore, if a flyway population of geese is severely depleted, an influx of birds from other areas cannot be counted upon to rebuild its numbers.

The Canada Goose populations which nest more or less continuously inland from the coasts of Hudson and James bays, and from Churchill in the north-west to the Ungava Peninsula at the northeast end of Hudson Bay, belong to four different flyway populations, which winter all the way from coastal Virginia and North Carolina, through the southern states, west to Illinois and north-central Missouri.

Research and management are paying substantial dividends in the restoration of Canada Goose populations depleted by excessive hunting. Research is showing the biological basis on which Canada Geese must be managed. Management is assuring the future of these birds by annual assessment of the production of young, a quota system limiting kills, winter population inventories, and long-term programs of refuge acquisition and development. From an all-time population low of 22,000 in 1946 the Canada Goose population in the Mississippi Valley Flyway has reached about 300,000. The total continental population of all races of Canada Geese may, in some years, be as high as 1.5 million birds. For the many admirers of this elegant bird, the success of this management program is most assuring.

NEXT MONTH: The Moose

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

Reproduced by permission of the Minister of Supply Services Canada.



The irregular "V" formation of migrating Canada Geese

eleven-year-old BLAHS!

The following, written by **Margery King, Ph.D.**, Executive Director of Canadian Council on Children and Youth is reprinted from **The Canadian Guider**. I have chosen to print it in my column because I feel it provides some insights into the stage of development a youth is at as he is about to go up from Cubs to Scouts.

"I have worked with children of all ages from nursery school to senior high and have found the eleven-year-old the most difficult, most puzzling and most 'blah' stage of all. More parents have asked advice about how to cope with this group than any I have ever encountered."

A recent letter containing the above paragraph requested help in 'coping' with the 'eleven-year-old blahs'. The following may not help with coping, but some understanding of what is going on may make this stage of development at least a little easier to tolerate.

One of the main tasks of early childhood from the child's standpoint is to learn to understand and follow instructions. There are 'rules' for every game, a correct way to pronounce words, a right answer in arithmetic and the key to success is to 'do as one is told.' Generally speaking, the rules are provided by or mediated through an adult. In other words, we direct — the child follows.

The system works, because the child needs and depends on our approval and assistance. He is motivated to please us and we continually reinforce his effort and achievement by our love and encouragement.

By the time children are seven or eight they have learned the rules of the system pretty well and the main challenge to adults, whether parent, teacher, or leader, is to keep them stimulated, to think up things for them to do. On the whole, things run along pretty smoothly during this period. It is a time when an increasing number of skills are required — reading, writing, skating, swimming, piano — the list is endless. And as adults (unless we've been through it before), we think we've got it made!

Then, boom, we hit the eleven year 'blahs'. Sometimes it's earlier, sometimes later, but almost inevitably the time will come, and it needs to! But oh, the

shock! It is hard not to long for the days when they were neat and clean (relatively speaking), when they said 'please' and 'thank you' and when they wanted to go on family expeditions, to participate in what you have organized for the group. In other words, "to do as they are told".

But children do need to change. The very obedience that we strive so hard to instil in children, the willingness to follow someone else's direction, is not what we want for adults. We don't want adults who are dependent on someone else telling them what to do. We don't want adults who can't think for themselves. — that leads to fascism! We don't want adults who only get on with older people, who can't take any action unless mother or father says it's okay. That leads to divorce.

Think of the eleven year 'blahs' as a chrysalis period before the butterfly appears. Kids have to withdraw, for a time, from their previous behaviour before they are ready to experiment with new ways of relating to their peers; new ways of behaving towards adults (rebellious at first, but more in a partnership as they mature); new ways of making up their own minds, of being self-directed; of following the rules because that is the way the game is played rather than because they were told to do it that way.

The eleven-year-old is withdrawing from childhood and moving into adolescence, but still is not ready for the fulfilled 'rebellion' of adolescence. This is why they so often seem 'blah'. They can neither follow our instructions nor their own most of the time. And this is why it is so frustrating for the adults who try to work with this age group.

How to cope? Someone far wiser than I said, "Why try to figure it out? By the time you decide what to do, they have outgrown it anyway." If we can understand that this is a temporary closing of the plant for retooling — a withdrawal into a cocoon while a metamorphosis takes place — it is easier to be patient and tolerant and wait for the butterfly to emerge!

I can hear some saying, "That is a butterfly! Are you sure five to nine wasn't the butterfly and adolescence the worm?" But whatever we call it, the eleven-year-old blahs are a necessary transition between childhood and adolescence.

(continued from page 5)

A secondary event adds to the reorganizational problem in the fall — military exercises that take a large portion of the service community away from home for six to eight weeks in September and October. The majority of section leaders in Lahr are involved and when I visited in the middle of October, they were just returning after this long period in the field.

However, in spite of these problems, the Region is healthy and participates in many activities not available to groups in Canada.

When I was in Europe in 1974, I was asked by the International Relations Committee to visit Kandersteg, World Scouting's chalet in the Bernese Oberlands of Switzerland, to inspect the Canadian Room and to determine what repairs and renovations were necessary. Along with Frank Kohler, a former regional commissioner of MLR and now a member of the International Relations Committee, I met with Kurt Metz, director of Kandersteg and the necessary changes were discussed.

I found the Room, opened in the 50's from money raised in Canada, in need of a great deal of work. Additionally, the Kandersteg Committee requested that it be moved from the first to the second floor, thus requiring a completely new start.

Frank took the project to the Maple Leaf Regional Council and they agreed to assume full responsibility for it.

During this trip, I again visited Kandersteg and with our Honourary Field Commissioner, Major General Ramsey Withers, Commander Canadian Forces Europe and Frank Kohler, had the pleasure of participating in the official reopening of the all-new Canadian Room.

In the last two years, Scouters of the Region, along with other volunteers, have made the three hour drive to Kandersteg on many occasions, and during thousands of man-and-woman hours of work, have installed panelling and modern light fixtures, made repairs to furniture and painted.

It should be noted that the builders paid their own travel and living expenses each time they made the trip to Switzerland and that Maple Leaf Region contributed well over \$2,000 from their own funds for materials.

We owe a sincere vote of thanks to all who worked so hard on this project, in the name of Canadian Scouting.

Additionally, the Region has agreed to assume responsibility for the future supervision of the Room.

The facilities of Kandersteg are available to all members of Canadian Scouting, at any time, provided proper reservations are made. So, if you're planning a trip to Switzerland, why not include a side trip to Kandersteg? The scenery alone is worth the journey.

The MLR has had a busy fall, winter and spring, and in addition to regular section events, conducted a wandertag (walk-a-thon) on February 19-20.

Sponsored by the Lahr Group Committee, the event, a very popular one in Germany, attracted over 1,700 walkers and required a team of 40 volunteers to administer. All participants who completed the 10 km walk received an attractive medal to mark their achievement.

Among the walkers was the National Commissioner, Lt. Gen. Bill Carr, who was in Europe on business and included an official visit to the Region while there.

Other events planned for this year include a Part 2 Wood Badge Course; participation in Intercamp, a Whitsun camporee which includes contingents from Belgium, Holland, Germany, Great Britain and the United States and in CJ '77 in Prince Edward Island. The Region plans to send 60 boys, ten Scouters and ten additional leaders to work on the service team of the Jamboree.

While many of the boys and leaders I spoke to during my visit to the Camporee, and at other gatherings, agreed that they would probably prefer to be doing their Scouting at home, they were unanimous in the fact that they would not have wanted to miss the experience of being members of Maple Leaf Region. Their's is a unique opportunity and one that they will remember forever.

And to echo the final paragraph of Dave Walter's report: "... the Scout Movement is alive and healthy in Canadian Forces Europe and, as our programs expand, we look forward to increasing our registration and the provision of well-trained volunteer leadership for the moral and spiritual welfare (and fun) of the boys."

30

Deputy Camp Director Richard Rutishauser, hangs an autographed picture of the Chief Scout in the Canadian Room.



Kandersteg, October 1976.



Rover Jottings



by Doug Campbell

A few days ago I received an interesting letter regarding the Rover program. The letter, written in a very open fashion, attempted to point out to the other members of the Scouting family the value of Rovers to Scouting. As I read through the letter I felt they were making some good points, so I thought I would share the letter with you.

Dear Sir:

I take the liberty of writing in the plural form because I would like to speak on behalf of a group. The group, which might come to some of you as a surprise, is still part of our Movement and is called Rovers.

We are the people who wear a red beret, red epaulets and who have been dwindling over the years. As a matter of fact, in some parts of the world, we have been discontinued. Some people voice the opinion that the same should happen in Canada. If it has to happen, then let's do it quickly, however, it is immoral to neglect us until we die a slow death. We deserve your support because the young men and women and their advisors are committed to the same Promise and Law as you are and we believe, as you, in service to our community and society at large. Just because we can look after most of our own needs, doesn't mean we never need help!

Where this lack of attention or communication really occurs is at the district or area level. This open letter is directed to the district or area commissioner and his staff as well as group committee people.

A group of concerned people involved in Rovering for many years have taken a sampling and have made the astonishing discovery that over 40% of all Rovers are active section leaders in their community and practically every Rover has acted as a resource person at one time or another in their districts, areas or groups.

It was also found that where a Rover crew was accepted in an area as a responsible adult group, they became a major support to the district organization and provided incomparable service at camps, Cuborees and what not.

We also found out, which was probably the most amazing, that there was a high ratio of successful leaders and group committee people who had been Rovers in their youth.

To sum this up, we came to the conclusion that Rovers should be a viable section and should be promoted extensively, because it is the **major link we have from the boys' section to the adult leadership core.**

So, Mister Area Commissioner, Group Chairman or District President, if you don't believe us, you take a survey among your leaders and group committee people and your Rover crews if you have any. If our findings are not correct, we'll eat our thumbsticks!

If your Rover crew is not involved in the larger Scouting community, shame on you!

If you have Venturers, then invite a Rover or someone familiar with today's Rovering to visit the company and explain Rovering. By informing the Venturers of Rovering when they are young, they'll have something to look forward to as they get near the 17th year. Don't be afraid of Rovering stealing boys, we are in this Movement together.

Rovering can meet important needs of young men and women, but only if the program is supported by confident and enthusiastic adults. Now is the time to show your colours.

Signed
Concerned Rover Group

Well, there it is! How do you feel about it? Rovers, their advisors and supporters want to have a dialogue concerning the Rover program.

Where do you stand on the issues as stated in the letter?

Program Input

In the February, 1977 issue of **The Leader**, a series of questions were asked about the Rover program. Rovers have asked to have input to their program — here is their chance. Make sure your crew gets a copy of the February issue and replies to it.



EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK

While I am very much at home in an aircraft, the mere thought of climbing to the top of a step ladder is enough to weaken my knees. However, last weekend while in Toronto with my wife and youngest son, I decided to ignore my concern for heights and visit the world's tallest, free-standing structure, the new **CN Tower**.

We were in Toronto because Bruce's hockey team was participating in a tournament there and after the final game on Sunday morning and before hitting the road for home, we drove down to the lakeshore and parked in the shadow of the massive 1,815 foot, 5-inch structure. We took the elevator, which travels at the rate of 1,200 feet per minute, to the Observation Deck at the 1,136 foot level. The elevator climbs up the side of the Tower and is about half glass, which means passengers don't miss a second of their climb into space.

The breathtaking view made us forget how far we were off the ground, and we were soon too busy trying to identify landmarks to worry about the height.

If you live in or near Toronto, this is an ideal place to take your boys, even if it means lining up a convoy of cars to get them there. And if you're not within walking or driving distance, but are ever in Toronto, don't miss the chance to visit the Tower, you won't be disappointed.



On October 14, I was rushing about doing last minute things in preparation for my departure that evening for the Maple Leaf Region in Germany, when the mail arrived.

In it was a letter from **George Sinfield**, who, as well as being the **Yukon Scout Commissioner**, is **Assistant Director of Yukon Department of Tourism and Information Services**.

George was writing to point out some inaccuracies in the article on the Yukon in the series, "Canada — its Flags, Armorial Bearings and Floral Emblems," which appeared in the October issue.

Still on the run, I dictated a note of apology to George and promised to rectify the situation as soon as possible. Unfortunately, the correspondence went adrift during my absence and only today has resurfaced.

So for those who kept the series for future reference, a couple of corrections:

- The population of Whitehorse is now closer to 14,000. It represents some 60% of the total Yukon population.

- With one exception, Old Crow, all Yukon communities are accessible by road; over 2,600 miles of highway are maintained by the Territorial Government. In addition, scheduled air service is maintained to major points in the Yukon as well as to other parts of Canada. Sea routes are open year-round.

- While dogs still pull sleds, they are mainly used for recreation and few are used as working teams. The snowmobile has replaced dogs for winter travel overland.

- The wedge or spire-like forms in the Coat of Arms represent the mountains of Yukon, the gold discs, the mineral resources.

- In the flag, the proportions are described as follows: "The flag

consists of three vertical panels, the centre panel being one and one-half times the width of each of the other two panels."

George also sent along this **Yukon Government photo** taken during the first visit of the **Chief Scout, His Excellency, Governor General Jules Leger to Yukon**. At **Old Crow** he was met by this guard of honour of Cubs, under their leader **Special Constable Peter Benjamin, RCMP**. Old Crow is Yukon's northernmost community situated some 70 miles inside the Arctic Circle and has a population of about 200.

In addition to taking part in traditional pack activities, these Cubs also learn to hunt, trap and fish in the manner which has been traditional to their people for centuries.



One of the pages I look for each month in **SCOUTING (UK)** is titled, "A Canny Crack." Written by **Colin McKay**, it contains many interesting items and stories gathered by Colin in his travels as UK personnel manager for an international corporation.

In January, he told the story of a father's displeasure at his son's report card.

"You just don't work hard enough at school," he said. "Look at your sister's report; she's done better than you again. Doesn't it bother you being beaten by a mere girl?"

"Yes, Dad," replied the boy, "but you know, girls aren't as mere now as they were in your younger days!"

But the following item is the one that impressed me the most.

"A century ago men were fol-



lowing with bated breath, the march of Napoleon, and waiting with feverish impatience for news of the wars. All the while, in their homes, babies were being born. But who could think about babies? Everybody was thinking about battles.

"In one year, midway between Trafalgar and Waterloo, there stole into the world a host of heroes: **Gladstone** was born in Liverpool and **Tennyson** at the Somersby Rectory. On the very same day of that same year **Charles Darwin** made his debut at Shrewsbury, **Abraham Lincoln** drew his first breath in Kentucky, and music was enriched by the advent of **Felix Mendelssohn** at Hamburg. But nobody thought of babies; everybody was thinking of battles. Yet which of the battles of 1809 mattered more than the babies of 1809?

"It would seem that God does not manage the world with battalions but rather with babies. When a wrong wants righting, or a truth wants preaching, or a continent wants opening, God sends a child into the world to do it."

*

Prior to the 1975 world jamboree in **Norway**, the **Norwegian National Tourist Office** in New York, very kindly put me on their mailing list so that I could be kept up-to-date on what was happening in their country.

Although the jamboree is long gone, the releases are still arriving and a recent one contained the following two stories.

"Freighter travel is one aspect of Norwegian tourism which is more international than domestic, since the modern Norwegian cargo liners sail through every ocean around the world.

"There was a Norwegian cargo ship, where the skipper and chief mate were always at loggerheads—but in a nice, friendly way. One day, when the chief mate had enjoyed himself to much in port and had had one too many, the captain was furious and entered this laconic message in the ship's log book: "The mate was drunk yesterday."

"When the chief mate read this, he pondered for a while on what he could do in retaliation, and just before leaving the bridge, he made the following entry: "The skipper was sober last night!"

The second story concerned Norway's fame as the Land of the Midnight Sun and the thrill it gives

tourists who exhibit photographs taken at midnight in the glorious sunshine.

"Visitors to Norway do not realize that local teenagers are not as pleased with the Midnight Sun as the tourists are. They complain, and the saying goes like this, "In winter, when it's dark enough to park in the car, it's too cold and in the summer, when it's warm enough, it's too light!"

*

From World Scouting's **NEWS-LETTER** . . .

The **Danish Guide** and Scout Association has launched a "Contact Pack" project to further world brotherhood. The hope is to link Brownie/Cub packs in Denmark with packs in other countries, to exchange information and items. A booklet called "From All of Us to All of You" has been distributed to all Danish packs. Many copies of the English version have been sent to all European associations. It suggests specific items to exchange each month such as games, songs, recipes, stamps, crafts, nature observations — things normally carried out in the Cub program rather than extra work. While it is suggested that the contacts be maintained for 6 to 12 months, they could also be very helpful in developing 1979 "JOIN-IN JAMBOREE" activities . . . in **India**,

Bharat Scouts and Guides of Maharashtra State held a training course for teachers and social workers from special governmental and non-governmental institutes for the handicapped. They learned Scout principles and methods to enable them to start Scout and Guide units in their institutions . . .

For the second year, **Korean Scouts** took part in the year-end "Warm Hands to Needy People" campaign. Every Scout contributed rice, cash or other gifts, to help over 14,000 boys affiliated with the Big Brother movement in Korea. Final results are not known at this time but initial contributions include 4,844 kilograms of rice, 2,743 pieces of clothing, 21 boxes of noodles, 7 boxes of medical supplies and a large amount of cash . . .

The **Scouts of New Zealand** have been on a recruitment drive and their theme is "Come and Join Us." Recently they invited New Zealanders of all ages to join them on their first national Scout Walk Day. Excellent weather helped bring out over 70,000 to hike over 200 "National Walk-

ways." The Minister of Lands praised Scouting for introducing so many people to the 'Walkways' system. The Scout organizers and coordinators were aided by the Amateur Radio Emergency Corps and only three minor incidents were reported — one Scout got stuck halfway up a cliff, a Venturer was butted by a steer and one boy walked into a tree.

*

Over the last few years, the members of the **1st Hawkesbury, Ontario** troop have been carrying out a riding program which is naturally very popular. The leaders of the troop and their neighbours have horses and tack that they are willing to share with the Scouts, under a controlled program.

During the fall, the Scouts spend their weekends, as patrols, being taught the basics of safely catching, handling and leading horses and eventually, controlling and riding. In the second year they are taught how to show horses and the final stage of training is a trail ride through fields and bush.

As a result of the training program, several Scouts have purchased their own horses and become members of a riding club where they can get more advanced training.

*



High Adventure



34

by Donald H. Swanson
Director — Camping & Outdoor Activities

The year, 1977, seems to be a year for exciting events. Most of our Scouting population will be off to CJ '77, but there's probably a few Scout troops or Venturer companies who may be looking for something else. If your group is one of those — then perhaps one of the exciting opportunities offered here are just what you've been looking for.

Each of the events have met the criteria for **National Accredited Outdoor Programs**. They offer challenge, excitement and further development of Scouting skills. Each takes place in an area that taxes the imagination and echoes the call of the wild.

Let's take a closer look at these high adventure opportunities. The first one is operated by the Newfoundland and Labrador Provincial Council. The event is called **A Journey To The Other Newfoundland**. It will take place in the Long Range Mountains of

western Newfoundland. The stated purpose of this event is to:

- encourage participants' appreciation of the outdoors;
- encourage backpacking;
- explore areas of the wilderness accessible by no other means;
- develop independence and self-sufficiency in wilderness camping.

Attendance is limited to 25 registered Venturers. The event will take place in mid to late August. Full information can be obtained from:

"A Journey To The Other Newfoundland,"
Boy Scouts of Canada,
P.O. Box 4175,
St. John's, Nfld.,
A1C 5Z7

This is the first time this event has been offered nationally. The rugged country pictured, shows the area in which the hike will take place.

The second event on our list of National Accredited Outdoor Programs takes place in Canada's north country. You can hear the sounds of adventure just in its name — **Adventure AUYQUITTUQ**. The locale for this adventure in the north is Baffin Island, Northwest Territories. The dates are August 1 to August 10. Registration costs \$150 per participant plus travel costs to and from Panqirtung, Northwest Territories. Full details can be obtained from:

John Scullion,
Commissioner Baffin Region,
Box 129,
Frobisher Bay, N.W.T.,
X0A 0H0

If this event looks like it could be the one you are looking for, don't delay. Remember to check with Nordair for air fares as they give special rates to Scouting members involved in Scouting activities (between Montreal and Frobisher).

The third National Accredited Outdoor Program on our list is neither in the rugged mountains of Newfoundland nor the country above the 60th parallel. **Wilderness Rendezvous** takes place July 16 to July 24 in the Cypress Hills, locale of the infamous "Fort Whoop-up". Those familiar with the history of the establishment of law and order by the Northwest Mounted Police will recognize the fort's claim to fame. (By the way, the fort has been restored and a visit is usually part of the Wilderness Rendezvous event). The Cypress Hills are located in the southwest corner of Saskatchewan. They are an "ice age left-over" and provide an excellent area for wilderness backpacking.

Full details regarding Wilderness Rendezvous can be obtained by writing to:
Wilderness Rendezvous,
Scouts Canada,
Box 56,
Rosetown, Saskatchewan,
S0L 2V0

So there they are! Three events which provide opportunities for "real Scouting." Participation in any one of these events will provide fun, excitement, challenge, and last, but not to be forgotten — long lived memories for both adults and boys.

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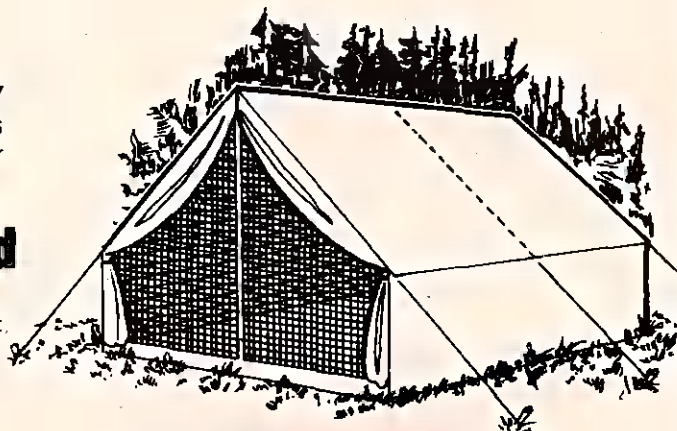
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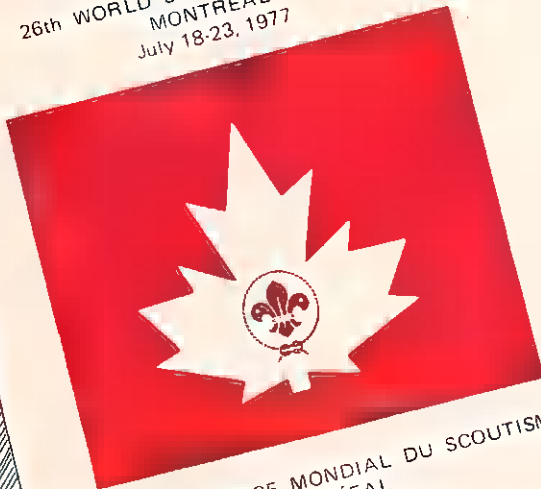
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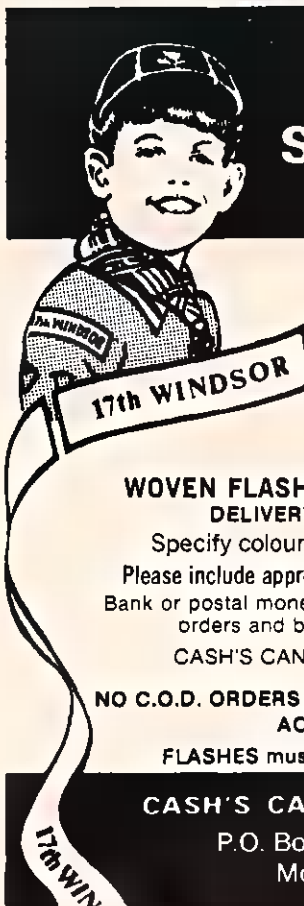


26e CONFERENCE MONDIAL DU SCOUTISME
MONTREAL
18 au 23 juillet 1977

From July 18th to 23rd, MONTREAL, Canada is the focal point of WORLD SCOUTING. To help commemorate this important event, the organizing committee has designed the cachet illustrated. Prepared on a #8 envelope, the white maple leaf rests against a bright red background and the World Scout emblem is reproduced in mauve. The covers will be franked with a current Canadian commemorative stamp and will be processed with an official Canada Post Philatelic cancellation. Covers are available for 75¢ each, or 3 for \$2. Unaddressed covers can be sent, if the order is accompanied with a #10 size envelope and with an additional 25¢ to cover extra postage and handling.

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36



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SCOUTER'S FIVE MINUTES AND SONGS



SONGS FOR BEAVERS

- **WHERE IS EVERYONE?**
(Tune: *Frère Jacques*)

Beavers sing:

Calling Rainbow. Calling Rainbow,
Where are you? Where are you?

- Rainbow sings:

I'm busy as a Beaver, busy as a Beaver.
All together and salute:
How do you do? How do you do?



BEAVERS, BEAVERS

(Tune: *East Side, West Side*)

Beavers, Beavers, this is what we do.
Sharing, sharing, sharing, yes! we'll share
with you,

We learn the Law and Promise,
We work, we learn, we play,
We belong to Beavers, HIP, HIP HOORAY!



An old standby for Choppers:

Leader calls: Give us a B-E-A-V-E-R
(one letter at a time)



What have you got?

Boys: Beavers

Leader: Louder! (Repeat three times)

All cheer: Yeah!



Thanks to Mrs. Elizabeth Kinnaird, 20th
Hamilton Beaver Colony for her contribu-
tion.

Songs — page 27

MY OLD SCOUT HAT

- My old Scout hat has faded a bit,
Yet every time I look at it
I view the past from memory's door,
Scenes that will come again no more.
Voices and faces that were plump and fat,
As I sat in my tent with my old Scout hat.
It appeared to remind me of the boys that
I took,
Were our happiest days spent down at
Main Brook.

- My old Scout hat has faded a bit,
But that hasn't changed my love for it,
For in a bit of old head gear
Is woven the Scoutship of many a year.
It's known the touch of a friendly hand,
And symbolizes, you understand,
The things that we did, and the chances
we took.
With 32 boys on the flats at Main Brook.

- My old Scout hat has faded a bit,
But still I'm very proud of it,
Proud of the things for which it stands,
The loyal hearts and the willing hands,
Ready always to do their best,
To meet with courage every test,
Proud of the memories I've recorded in
my book
Of the Scouts and the Cubs that we took
to Main Brook.

- My old Scout hat has faded a bit,
And some fine day I'll take leave of it,
But not without a friendly smile,
For it's been mine for a long, long while,
So I cherish it now as it's faded and worn,
The face is all rotten and the rim is all
torn,

(continued on page 426)

Scouter's Five Minutes — page 425

To THE CANADIAN LEADER Magazine 5/77
Canyouth Publications Limited
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So the boys that were there, not forgetting
the cook,
Have memories of my hat that I wore at
Main Brook.

So here's to my old hat that has faded a
bit,
And now I'm wondering what will become
of it.

So I look to the future and hope that it will
Accompany me when I'm at rest on the hill,
Then the boys will remember that the hat
that I took

Brings back pleasant memories of our days
at Main Brook.

— from George Foote, Sr.,
Grand Bank, Nfld.

If you know of a thing that will darken
the joy

Of a man or a woman, a girl or a boy,
That will wipe out a smile or the least
way annoy

A fellow, or cause any gladness to cloy.
It's a pretty good plan to forget it.

GARDENS

If you plant for a year — plant flowers.
If you plant for a century — plant trees.
If you plant forever — plant men.

In tomorrow's world the ability to face the
new will be more important than the ability
to know and repeat the old.

When a child is told what to learn, he
learns to repeat;

When a child is able to explore on his own,
he learns to create.

—from 'Thoughts and Attitudes'
Pack Gilwell, 1975

Scouter's Five Minutes — page 426

TUNE: Happy Birthday

(This is a good starter for a group that
doesn't sing too often.)

Everybody *clap hands,
Everybody clap hands,
Everybody clap hands,
Everybody clap hands.

*stand up

*stamp feet

*turn 'round

*sit down

(All with appropriate actions of course.)

— from the Haldimand Scouters

WHERE HAS MY LITTLE BOY GONE?

(Tune: Where Has My Little Dog Gone?)

Where, oh, where has my little boy gone?
He's gone a Wolf Cub to be.
Let's give him a hand and we'll help him
along.

And soon a Boy Scout he'll be.

MULES

(Tune: Auld Lang Syne)

On mules we find two legs behind,
And two we find before,
We stand behind before we find,
What the two behind be for.
When we're behind the two behind
We find what these be for!
So stand before the two behind
And behind the two before!

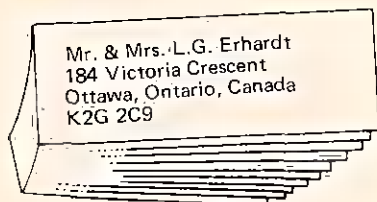
Songs — page 28

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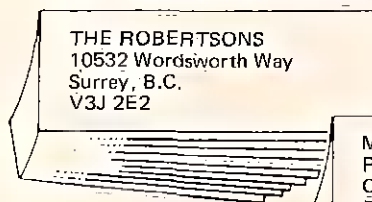
We require no minimum order from your group. You pay us only after we have completed and mailed your entire order, except on orders for less than \$25.00.

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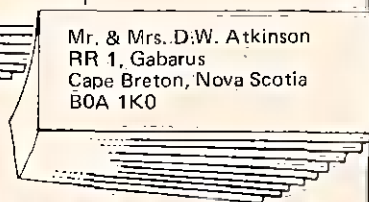
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How many sets of labels does your group plan to sell? (approx.) _____

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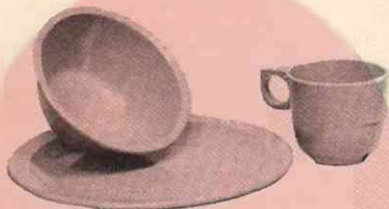
52-609 \$29.95



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57-001 \$79.50



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Hiker First Aid Kit

Durable plastic case, just the right size for a patrol. Full details on page 10 of your catalogue.

53-107 \$7.95



Pocket First Aid Kit

Handy for those on-the-spot problems whether it's a cut finger or a headache. Check your catalogue.

53-108 \$2.95

All these items are available through your dealer, Scout Shop or direct from Supply Services. Order Early! Outlets may run low in stocks and have to order some items in.