

the Leader

S PETERS CHURCH
PARKSTONE



Page 99

Marriage solemnized at S Peter's Church in the Parish of Parkstone in the County of Dorset

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
No.	Name and Surname	Age	Condition	Rank or Profession	Residence at the time of Marriage	Father's Name and Surname	Rank or Profession of Father
1972	<u>Robert Stephenson</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>Widower</u>	<u>Lieut General</u>	<u>32 Prince's Gate London, S.W.</u>	<u>Robert Powell</u>	<u>Clergyman</u>
1972	<u>Olave St. Clair Thomas</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>Spinster</u>		<u>Gray Stigg Lilliput</u>	<u>Harold Thomas</u>	<u>Gentleman</u>

Married in the Parish Church according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of England by licence vesting by R.E. Addonley Vicar

This Marriage was solemnized between us, Robert Stephenson and Olave St. Clair Thomas in the presence of us, James Baden Powell

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

SO BEAUTIFUL
THEY'LL SELL
ON SIGHT!

NO RISK . . . NO INVESTMENT!

RETURN PRIVILEGES GUARANTEED!

A GLOWING IDEA FOR FUND RAISING . . .

NATURE COLLECTION

Exquisite decorator candles in gentle pastels



HANDSOME EASY-TO-CARRY SELLING KITS

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

Each kit contains 12 CANDLES!

Each CANDLE Sells for \$2.50
You Pay Only \$1.60
Your PROFIT ON Every Sale \$0.90

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

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

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

J.H. COLLINGWOOD & SONS, LTD.
Dept. 9310-7•6381 Blvd. St. Laurent•Montreal, Quebec H2S 3C3

Please send kits of Candles (@ \$19.20 per Kit) to me:

Print Name:

Name of Organization or Church:

Street: City:

Province: Telephone:

Signature of Authorized Representative:

Title:

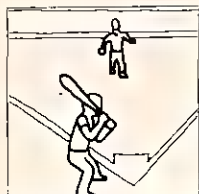
Quebec residents add 8% tax.

Assisting FUND RAISING DRIVES with
SCOUTING GROUPS, CHURCHES and CIVIC
ORGANIZATIONS since the turn of the century.

the leader

The Canadian Leader Magazine

OCTOBER 1977 VOLUME 8, NUMBER 2



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SPECIAL: Four page Readership Survey Pull-out

COVER

JAMES F. MACKIE,
Editor

BETTY RAPKINS
Assistant Editor

MICHEL PLANT,
Editorial and Advertising



Our unique cover photo, taken by J.W. Kitchenham Ltd., Bournemouth, England, shows an English Scout, Brownie, Sea Scout, Guide and Cub Scout inspecting page 99 of the Register of St. Peter's Church, Parkstone, near Poole, Dorset, which contains the registration of the marriage of the Founder and Lady B.-P., on October 30, 1912, 65 years ago. More in the *Editor's Notebook*, page 32.

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supply services news

by Bill Johnson

As we settle down to another busy Scouting season we hope all registered groups have received their **new catalogue**. If you haven't, contact your nearest Scout office. There are many new items in this year's edition and we encourage leaders to review the catalogue thoroughly. The new catalogue is designed to fit neatly into a three ring binder for easy reference.

Many leaders and boys ordered **Jamboree T-shirts, crests, pins and steins** at the conclusion of CJ'77. These items have been ordered and will be sent out as soon as they arrive. We ask everyone to please be patient.

NEW:—We have just received, from the Boy Scouts of America, an historical **cassette tape** of the voice of **B.-P.** Nine different messages from the Chief, some dating back to 1918, make up a worthwhile memento. (catalogue #20-809 — B.-P. Cassette \$8.95)

It is not too early to start thinking about **Christmas**. Your dealers and Scout shops need time to order in those **special items** you want as gifts for your boys or prizes for a party. Order now.

We welcome **two new Scout shops** into our family, bringing the total up to 26 from coast to coast. They are **Niagara District Council** and **Nova Scotia Provincial Council**.

We also welcome the following new distributors:

Woodward Stores — Richmond, B.C.
Hudson's Bay Co., — Cranbrook, B.C.
Simpson's Ltd., — London, Ontario

Call in and visit these dealers, they are anxious to serve you:

While we're specifying this as a Scout activity, each event could also easily be adapted for Cubs and Venturers.

Distances given for these sports are approximate and may be changed to meet the needs of your individual members.

In the crisp autumn air of a sunny Saturday a sports carnival can be a great pack activity to generate enthusiasm for the new season. This type of carnival gives the non-athletic boy a chance to try various sports, some of which may be unfamiliar to him.

Approach fathers and friends to instruct and/or coach the different projects, to referee and keep score. Score sheets can be kept simple. Boys might fashion tin cans into cups for the champs in each event.

Safety factors must be given special attention, especially for fly casting, discus throwing and horseshoe pitching. Set up safety lines to protect spectators.

90 AUTUMN FIELD DAYS

HORSESHOE PITCH

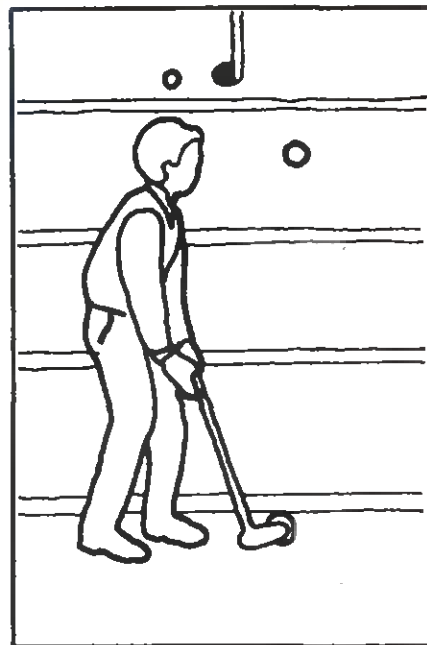
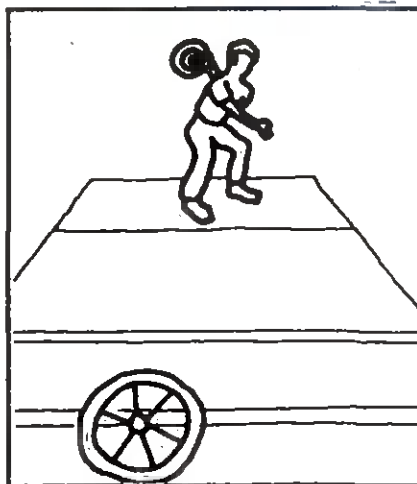
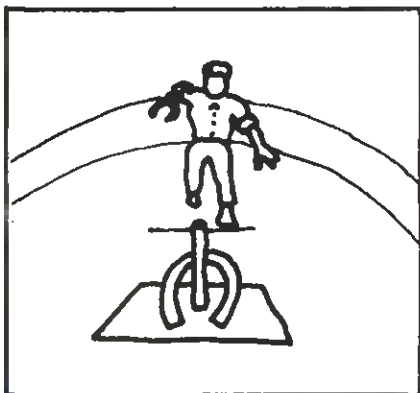
Required: two regulation horseshoes. Hammer a stake into the ground so that it is 12 inches above ground level. Mark throwing line 20 feet from stake. Each player gets two throws. Hold horseshoe, open end up, in front of face; take a sight at the stake through open end of shoe. Swing shoe down and back, then forward and throw.

Only ringers count; each one earns five points. A ringer is declared when shoe encircles stake so that both bottom outside edges of shoe — the calks — can be touched at the same time with a measuring stick. If a second throw knocks a ringer off the stake, player loses the five points it would have earned. Observers must stand well behind player who is pitching. Each boy retrieves shoes after his turn and hands them to next player.

4

DISCUS THROW

Use a small tricycle wheel or make discs, about 8 inches in diameter, from 3/4-inch or 1-inch plywood. Mark throwing line at 40 feet. Score one point for each foot over the 40-foot line.



GOLF

Mark off a well-grassed area. A small plug, that can be replaced, is cut out of the lawn for a hole. Lay out course with putting distances from 25 to 5 feet apart. Cut fairway around hole with a lawnmower. Scouts can make a flag for the hole. Allow three turns to sink the ball from each distance. Score five points for a sink from 25 feet; give a special five points for a hole-in-one from 25 feet; four points from 20 feet; three from 15 feet; two from 10 feet; one point from 5 feet.

HOCKEY

Make or borrow a net; set it up on a level, paved area. Use a regulation hockey stick and tennis ball. Mark shooting distances away from the net: 30 feet, 20 feet, 10 feet and 5 feet. Each boy shoots from the various distances, plus one shot by stick handling within 5 feet.

BATTER UP

Set up home plate. Mark first and third base lines 100 feet out from home. Draw lines connecting the 50-foot, 75-foot and 100-foot marks on first base line with corresponding 50-, 75- and 100-foot marks on third base line.

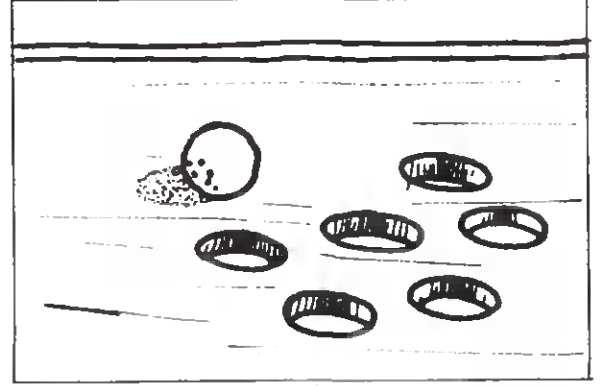
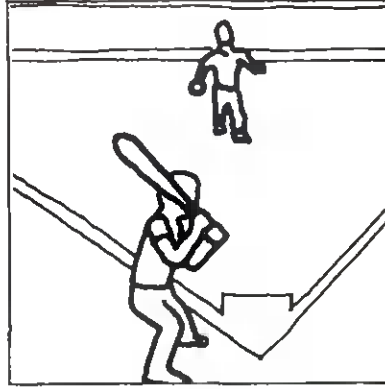
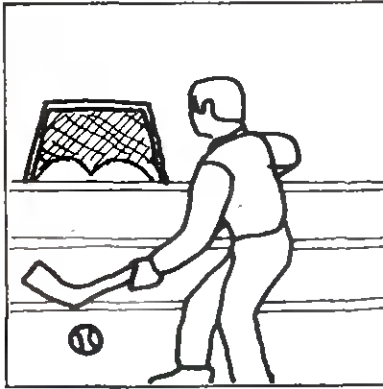
Use a regulation softball and softball bat. Pitcher tosses three slow balls to each batter. Hit the ball as far as possible, keeping it in the playing area. Score five points if ball comes to rest short of 50 feet; ten points, between 50 and 75 feet; fifteen points for 75 and beyond.

When hitting, stand with feet apart. Keep hands close

together, as far down the bat as possible. Keep eyes on the ball at all times.

TIN CAN BOWLING

Punch holes in the bottoms of six large-size juice cans (48-ounce); put them into the ground with the top of each can level with the surface. Put one can in the centre and the others in a circle around it, not nearer than 18 inches. Mark a bowling line 20 feet away from the circle. Use tennis or croquet balls. Each boy in turn bowls two balls. Score five points for balls that fall into centre can; one point for the other cans. Winning score is twenty-one.



FREE THROWS

Remove the bottom from a bushel basket; fasten basket 8 feet above ground to a tree or pole. Mark the throw line 12 feet away from a point directly under the basket.

Use a regulation basketball or volleyball. Each player gets three throws. Stand with feet apart, toes touching the throw line. Use the two-hand underhand shot. Spread fingers of both hands on the sides of the ball. Cock the wrists, swing the ball back through open legs, then out toward the basket. Keep eyes on front rim of basket. As the ball comes forward, rise on toes, stretch and let the ball go toward the basket. Score five points for each ball that goes into the basket.

QUARTERBACKING

From a tree suspend an old rubber car or bike tire. Mark throw line 15 feet from tire target. Each boy gets three passes with regulation football.

Spread feet apart. Place foot forward on the side opposite pitching arm. Fit ball snugly against fingers for their entire length; grip with thumb or finger tips on the laces and behind the middle of the ball. Hold ball close to the side of the head with both hands. Keep forward end of ball slightly up and pointed at centre of circle. Throw with a short motion and snap of the wrist. Score five points each time ball goes through target. If tire turns, one boy can hold it steady.

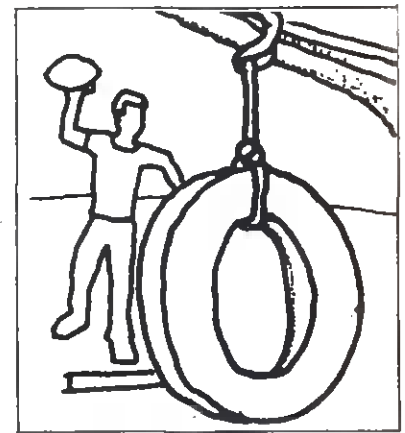
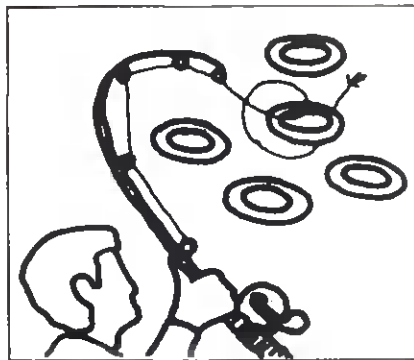
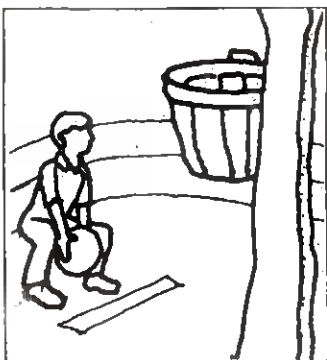
FLY CASTING

Section off 100 feet in length and at least 20 feet in width in field or playground. Set up safety lines to protect viewers. Use a half-ounce casting weight and five target circles, 30 inches across. Set these up at 20, 30, 40, 50 and 60 feet. Each player makes ten casts, two at each target. A point is taken away for each foot away from the target. These are taken from a starting score of 100.

BROAD JUMP

Dig a shallow pit: 6 inches deep, 4 feet wide, 15 feet long; fill with sawdust or sand. Place a takeoff board six feet from front edge of pit; anchor to ground with stakes. Each boy takes a running start 20 feet back from takeoff board. Hit the board with one foot, jump up and toward pit. Keep balance with arms. Keep feet up, pointed toward end of pit. As heels touch pit, drop chin on chest, lean forward. Swing arms down and back to keep from falling.

With tape measure the judge marks distance from edge of takeoff board nearest pit to point in pit where boy's heels hit ground. The number of feet equals points earned. Score for the nearest whole foot. If a boy falls back he may jump again until he lands on heels only.





26th WORLD SCOUT

The World came to Canada in July and for six days, Montreal's famous Queen Elizabeth Hotel could well have claimed to be, at the very least, a sub-headquarters of the United Nations.

From July 18-23, the Q.E. housed the 26th. World Scout Conference, with over 550 delegates in attendance, representing 88 of the 112 member countries of the World Scout organization.

The World Scout Conference meets every two years; the last meeting was in Copenhagen following the World Jamboree in Norway. The next meeting will be in Iran, in 1979, following the 15th. World Jamboree and in 1981 it will meet in Senegal.

Each member organization of the World body may be represented at the Conference by up to six delegates but regardless of numbers present, has six votes. A limited number of observers from member countries and "friendly societies" are welcome to attend and take part in discussions if recognized by the chairman, but have no vote. One "friendly society" represented in Montreal was the World Guide Movement.

Between meetings, the business of the World Conference is conducted by the World Committee, which is made up of representatives from all parts of the World, elected by the Conference.

The Canadian Delegation

Four members of the Committee retire at each of the biennial meetings and replacements are elected. The four new members named at Montreal for a term of office which will end in 1983 were: Senator Kamarul Ariffin bin Mohd. Yassin, Malaysia; Sir William Gladstone, Great Britain; John C. Parish, United States and Abdallah Zouaghi, Tunisia.

Bruce H. Garnsey, Australia, succeeded Irving J. Feist, United States, as chairman of the World Committee. Mr. Garnsey has been actively involved in Australian and World Scouting for over 40 years.

CONFERENCE OPENING

The Conference was officially opened on Monday, July 18 by Canada's Chief Scout, His Excellency, Governor General Jules Leger, who interrupted his vacation to be on hand for the occasion. He was accompanied by Mrs. Leger.

The Governor General spoke after the Conference paid tribute to the memory of its late honorary vice-president, Olave, Lady Baden-Powell.

Other speakers introduced at the opening by the co-chairmen of the Host Committee, Air Vice Marshal James B. Harvey and Louis Pronovost, were R.K. Groome, president, Boy Scouts of Canada; Michel Senecal, president, L'Association des Scouts du Canada.

The band of the Princess Patricia's Light Infantry entertained prior to the arrival of the Vice-Regal party and during the reception which followed, an all-girl marching band, Les Chatelaines de Laval played for delegates and guests.

BUSINESS OF THE CONFERENCE

The major topics of discussion during the business sessions of the Conference included: plans for World Scouting until 1983; proposals for a new World registration fee structure; changes in World training policy and the relationship between the World Scout organization, based in Geneva, and its regions.

Delegates also discussed changes in the constitution dealing with the purposes, principles and methods of the Scout Movement.

Elective groups discussed: communications, public relations, operation of groups and regions, community services — aims and plans, training, and conservation. International commissioners also met to discuss their role, and plans for the World Jamboree in Iran in 1979 and the Join-In-Jamboree were reviewed.

SCOUT FILM FESTIVAL

On the Tuesday evening, boys and leaders from the Montreal area were

Bronze Wolf presentation to Wally Denny, by new World Chairman, Bruce Garnsey.





OUT CONFERENCE by Jim Mackie

invited to visit the Conference to inspect displays, meet delegates and to view the films entered in the World Scout Film Festival. The festival is held to encourage the production of professional and amateur films on Scouting and has been held at the last three conferences. The works are judged by juries of Scouts, young people and international Scouters.

First prize in the professional category went to the Boy Scouts of Nippon for their film, "We Can Do It, Too", while the amateur category was won by a Pioneer Scout group from Switzerland.

Canada won third place in the professional category for the film produced on this country's participation in NORDJAMB, the 14th. World Jamboree, held in Lillehammer, Norway, in 1975.

FRIENDSHIP BOOKS

During the Conference, several hundred "Friendship Books" were distributed to delegates to take back to their homelands. The "Friendship Book" project was devised early in the planning for the Conference by the Host Committee. The basic books were prepared at the National Office and consisted of 24 blank pages, a friendship certificate and a map of Canada, all bound into a hard cover bearing the Conference symbol.

The books were then distributed *Foreign Delegations.*

to Scout offices across Canada, with suggestions as to what could be incorporated in them to make them a worthwhile information piece for boys and Scouters in other lands.

The results were overwhelming. Literally hundreds of hours of work must have gone into many of the books, which obviously became labours of love.

It is hoped that the recipients will communicate with the Canadian groups and districts which worked so hard on the books and reciprocate with a "Friendship Book" of their own.

A. WALLACE DENNY HONOURED

During the Conference, World Scouting honoured nine prominent international leaders with the presentation of the highest award available on the World level — the Bronze Wolf.

Among those honoured was Canada's former Deputy Chief Scout, A. Wallace Denny. Mr. Denny has served on the World level as chairman of the Inter-American Operations Committee and of the World Operations Committee.

SPECIAL EVENTS

On Wednesday, the Government

World Committee member, Sir Bernard Chacksfield, Mayor Jean Drapeau of Montreal and Dr. Laszlo Nagy.

of Canada tendered a luncheon and guests were addressed by Marc Lalonde, Minister of National Health and Welfare. Friday evening was *Soiree Quebecoise*, when the government of the Province tendered an official dinner with Minister of Tourism, Fish and Game, Yves Duhaime present as host.

CONFERENCE CLOSING

The Conference closed on Saturday afternoon, July 23, with the distribution of the "Friendship Books" and the Scout Promise, and delegates no doubt left Montreal to return to their homes with the words of outgoing chairman Irving Feist in their minds: "The future of Scouting will depend on peace and prosperity and on our ability to teach youth to love its neighbour. Let's not emphasize differences but similarities."

A JOB WELL DONE

As Canadians, we can be proud of the tremendous job done by the Host Committee, its various sub-committees and the many volunteers from the Montreal area who gave of their time and talents. These groups not only worked the week of the event but for many months prior to the Conference and the results of their efforts were apparent to all who attended.

Chairman Irving Feist and the Chief Scout.



How safe are you and your boys at home? Maybe not as safe as you think when you consider these facts:

Each year 4 million people are permanently or temporarily disabled due to home accidents AND only motor vehicle accidents kill more people than accidents in the home.

When properly instructed, boys, from Beavers to Venturers, can help to reduce the chance of accidents in and around the home. In the process, they may also pass a test or two. This handy home safety check is provided with the kind permission of **FAMILY SAFETY**, a publication of the U.S. National Safety Council. Try it out with your boys; provide them with copies and encourage them to use it to check out their home and family's safety habits and attitudes.

CHECK YOUR HOME SAFETY SENSE



OUTSIDE

1. Are garden tools returned to their storage racks after use?	
2. Do you get help for heavy or difficult jobs?	
3. Are broken walks and driveways repaired promptly?	
4. Do you keep children and pets a safe distance away when operating your power mower?	
5. Do you shut off the mower when cleaning, adjusting or emptying the grass catcher, and never refuel when the motor is hot?	
6. Are children's swings, slides and other outdoor play equipment maintained in safe condition?	
7. Do you keep ladders in good shape — replacing loose rungs, worn ladder shoes and frayed ropes on extension ladders?	
8. Is the yard kept clear of broken glass, nail-studded boards and other litter?	
9. Do you use extra care putting up screens or storm windows when you're on a ladder, especially in windy weather?	

WORKSHOP

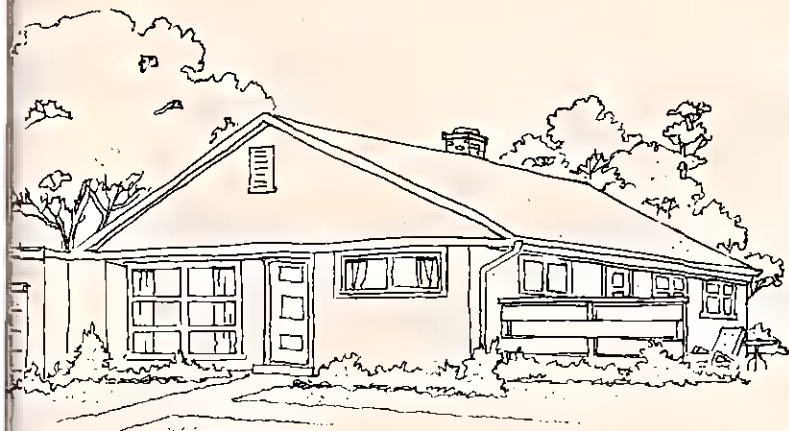
1. Is the workshop well ventilated and work areas well-lighted?	
2. Are paint thinners and solvents kept in metal cans?	
3. Do you keep tools out of reach of small children?	
4. Do you make sure extension cords are the right capacity for the wattage of the tool on which they are used?	
5. Are tools properly grounded if they are not of the double-insulated type?	
6. Are power tools disconnected or switches locked when not in use?	
7. Are power tool guards kept in place?	
8. Do you use safety glasses when drilling, sanding or doing eye-threatening work?	

BASEMENT OR UTILITY ROOM

1. Do you know where your main gas and water valves are located and how to close them?	
2. Are gas and water lines distinctly tagged so they can be quickly identified?	
3. Do you know how to light the pilot light on your furnace and water heater?	
4. Do you call the gas company if you suspect a leaky valve or pipe?	
5. Do you know where your main electric switch is and how to turn it off?	
6. Do you know the proper fuse ratings for your electrical circuits?	
7. Are fuses or circuit breakers labeled to identify outlets and fixtures they protect?	
8. Do you determine what has caused a fuse to blow and eliminate the cause before replacing the fuse?	
9. Do you have extra fuses on hand and pull the main switch before changing a fuse?	
10. Are the washer and dryer electrically grounded?	
11. Are combustibles, such as clothes in closets, kept away from hot light bulbs?	
12. Are cleaning fluids, drain openers, ammonia and similar items locked up or out of reach of small children?	
13. Do you avoid using your basement, attic or utility room for a "dumping ground," especially for combustible materials?	

GARAGE AND DRIVEWAY

1. Is your garage well-lighted with switches at the doors?	
2. Is your garage in order — tools in place, flammable liquids stored in safety cans?	
3. Do you always keep the garage door open while running the car engine inside?	
4. Do you inspect lift-up garage doors regularly for safe operation?	
5. Do you check the area around the car before backing?	



KITCHEN

1. Do you look for the UL (Underwriters Laboratories) or AGA (American Gas Association) label whenever you buy appliances?	
2. Are your stove and sink areas well lighted?	
3. Do you wipe up spills immediately?	
4. Has your kitchen adequate wiring to carry the heavy load needed to operate electrical appliances such as toasters, waffle irons and grills?	
5. Do you make sure your hands are dry before operating electrical appliances?	
6. Are you in the habit of using a step stool or utility ladder when reaching into high cupboards?	
7. Do you turn pot handles away from the stove front, but not over another burner?	
8. Have you a special rack, compartment or tray for storing sharp knives?	
9. Do you use potholders and make sure they are dry?	
10. Are emergency phone numbers — police, fire, doctor, utilities — kept handy to your telephone? (Can you dial 911 in your community?)	
11. Do you replace cracked or frayed electrical appliance and extension cords?	
12. Are household cleaners, disinfectants and insecticides kept in their original containers and separate from food and out of reach of children?	
13. Do you know that water should not be poured on a grease fire?	
14. Do you shield yourself from hot steam when removing covers from hot pans by lifting the far side first?	
15. Do you avoid wearing loose, flimsy garments around sources of flame?	

LIVING ROOM, FAMILY ROOM AND BEDROOM

1. Is there good lighting in heavy traffic areas and night lights in bedrooms of children and elderly persons?	
2. Do you keep traffic areas and exits clear of furniture, obstructions and tripping hazards?	
3. Is there a lamp within easy reach of each bed?	
4. Do you have nonskid backing on small rugs and avoid using them at the top of stairs?	
5. Is there a screen in front of your fireplace?	
6. Are there plenty of wall outlets for lamps and appliances to avoid octopus connections?	
7. Do you use large, deep ashtrays and never smoke in bed or when you're likely to doze off?	
8. Are firearms secure in a locked rack or cabinet and ammunition stored separately?	
9. Do you have smoke detectors or similar protection to alert occupants in case of fire?	
10. Do you have a family escape plan in case of a fire?	
11. Are all glass doors taped or otherwise made obvious?	

STAIRWAYS

1. Are stairs well-lighted with switches at top and bottom?	
2. Are there sturdy handrails for outside steps and inside stairways?	
3. Are there sturdy bannisters on open stairs, stairwells and balconies?	
4. Do you avoid using stairways as temporary storage areas?	
5. Are children's toys kept off stairs?	
6. Are treads, nosing and carpeting in good repair?	
7. Do you avoid carrying vision-blocking loads on stairs so that you can see where you're going?	

BATHROOM

1. Are there nonskid mats, decals or textured surfaces in tubs and showers?	
2. Do you make sure that electrical appliances are never used in the bathtub?	
3. Do you have medicines clearly labeled and read the label before taking any medicine?	
4. Are medicines locked up or safely stored out of reach of small children?	
5. Are there night lights in bathrooms for children and elderly persons?	
6. Do you avoid using aerosols near open flame or when smoking?	

Campfire Robes



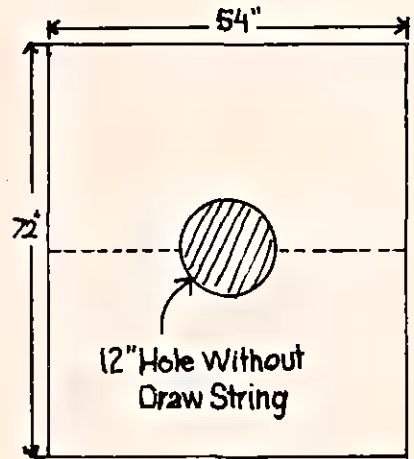
by Don Judd

After a busy day of outdoor activities at camp, what better way to bring the day to a close than gathering around a crackling campfire for a program of ceremony, songs and skits. However, campfires tend to keep your front toasty-warm, while your back, with no protection from the night dampness, can often develop a decided chill. A jacket could be used, but why not wear a special form of protection which has been designed for this purpose. When personalized with a display of crests, the campfire robe provides a colourful addition to the campfire scene.

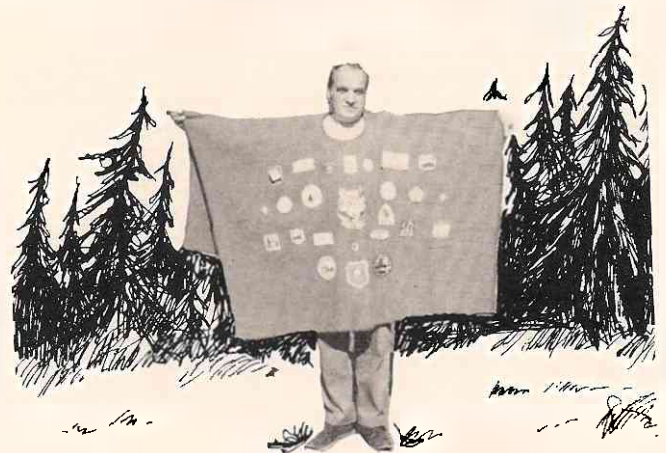
There are probably as many designs as there are campfires, but for those of you who are not familiar with them, I have collected several to provide some ideas to get you started. I am indebted to some of the Scouters who attended the 14th Annual Gilwell Reunion at the National Capital Region's Camp Opemikon in September 1976 for modelling their creations.

The materials used are as varied as the designs, ranging from the woolen auto rug used by Bob Williamson to the 'crimp-knit' modelled by Geoff Sheppard. Some blankets have the satin binding still attached — others were finished with the durable blanket stitch.

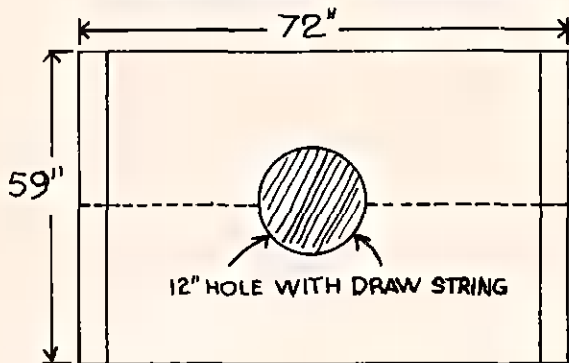
Because I wanted mine, at times, to serve double duty and be useful as part of my camp bedding supply, I chose a design suggested to me several years ago by Jim Turner of Ottawa. No holes or cutting are required, so the robe is still able to function as a blanket. For material, I chose a blend of 45% Rayon, 43% Nylon, and 12% pure wool that provides warmth, lightness and relative immunity to the inevitable sparks. But enough . . . on with the show!



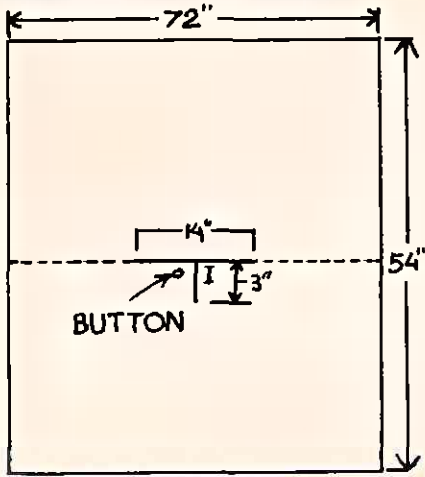
Arlin Hubert 97th Ottawa



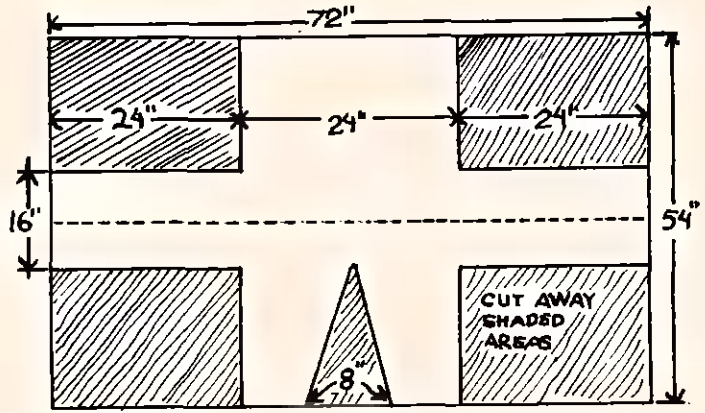
Keith Hannet 97th Ottawa



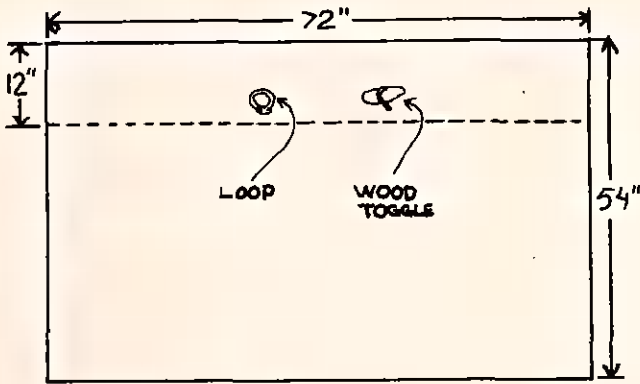
Mike Johnson 5th Ottawa



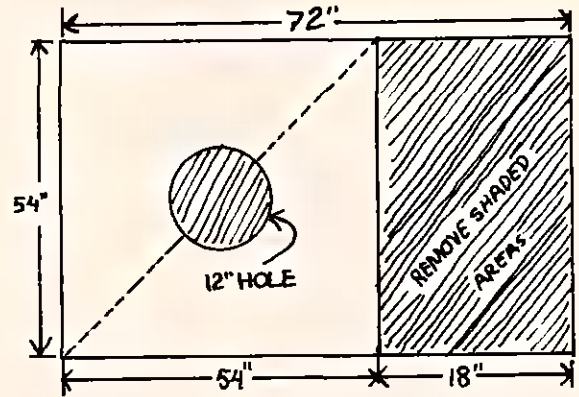
Kiwi Kubar 27th Ottawa



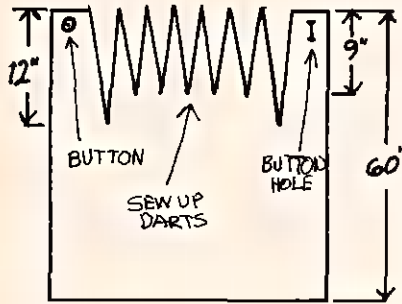
Glo Laundry Champlain



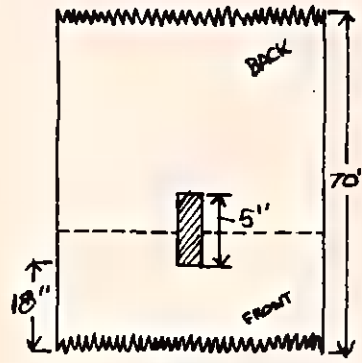
Jeannie Morgan Quinte District



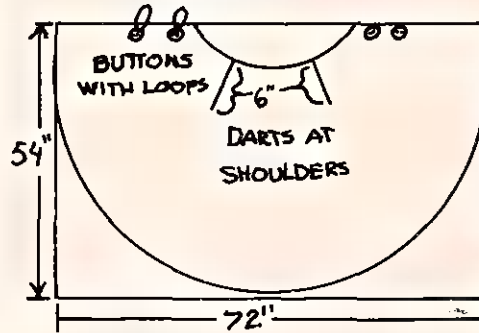
Bill Rieveley 5th Brockville



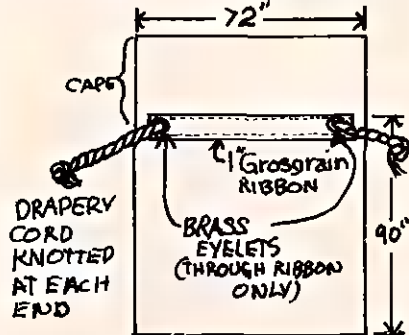
Bob Williamson 83rd Ottawa



Geoff Sheppard
National Capital Region Staff

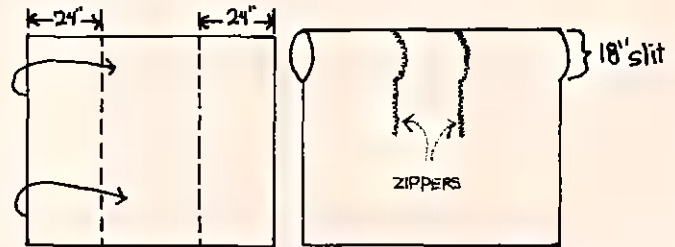


Don Judd 85th Ottawa

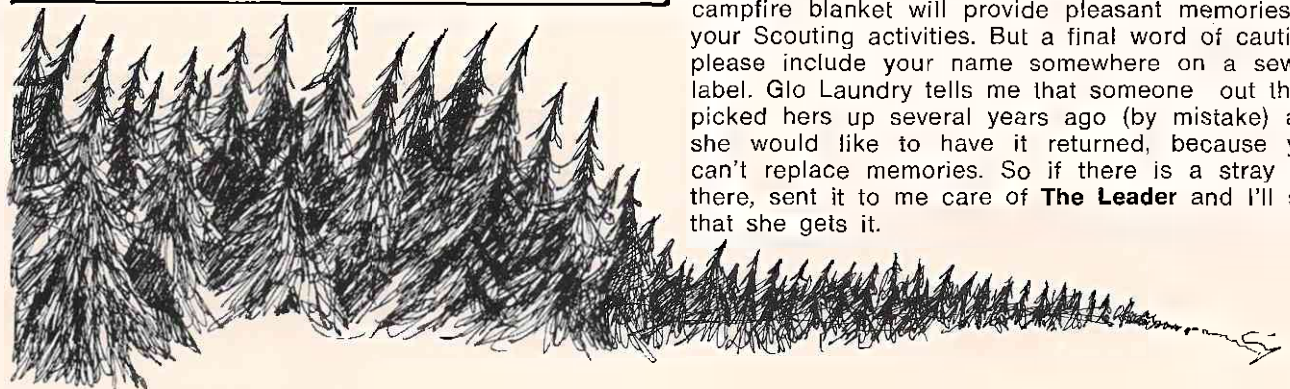


I would have preferred a shorter blanket but couldn't find one in the material I wanted. When worn, the top portion falls over the shoulders like a cape and has on it the beginnings of my crest collection.

Jim Mackie Editor, The Leader



Get busy right now and have your blanket ready for next year's summer camps. For those boys and leaders who attended CJ '77, what better way to display your personal crest collections. As years pass and additions are made to your collection, your campfire blanket will provide pleasant memories of your Scouting activities. But a final word of caution; please include your name somewhere on a sew-in label. Glo Laundry tells me that someone out there picked hers up several years ago (by mistake) and she would like to have it returned, because you can't replace memories. So if there is a stray out there, sent it to me care of **The Leader** and I'll see that she gets it.



Friends of the Forest

You asked for it so here it is! The Beaver story is now available as a separate book for leaders, boys and parents alike. At 65¢, this 48 page book is within reach of everyone. There are pictures to colour for the young kits who can't read and Mom and Dad can read them the Beaver story at home. Busy Beavers should be able to read much of it on their own. Look for it at your nearest Supply Services outlet (cat. #20-106). This is a good way to take the Beaver spirit into every home, where it can reach everyone in the family.



Surprises for Yarmouth Beavers!

Looking to another friend of the forest — the unexpected appearance of Smokey the Bear out of the woods at the Scout camp near Yarmouth was just one of the surprises of the second annual Beaver rally held in southwestern Nova Scotia.

About 100 Beavers, 15 leaders, and parents, from seven colonies in the 150-mile area of Shelburne, Bear River, South Ohio, Chegogin, and Yarmouth, had a busy four-hour program of nature lore, games, crafts, obstacle course, trail hike, story, treasure hunt, and music.

With registration at 10:30 there was time for about an hour of activities before lunch. Each colony was assigned an alphabetical designation and followed a time schedule which allowed about 15 minutes for each

event of the day, closing at about 3:30.

The rally provided an opportunity for some colonies to meet other Beavers and leaders for the first time, and all seemed to enjoy the exchange.

To let the world know of the event each colony attached its name to a helium balloon which was sent aloft during the noon-hour. — Perhaps one will even reach your area!

(Thank you Mary Eldridge for sharing this with us).



PACKSOK

by Bob Butcher

It has been suggested to me that this might be a good time of year to do a brief review of what printed resources are available to Cub leaders. If you are new to Scouting most of them will be unfamiliar to you and you won't know where to start. If you are an "old timer", you still may have overlooked one of the more recent publications.

The Cub Book — This is the boy's manual outlining the program in detail and including badge and star requirements. All leaders should have copies too.

Having Fun With Cubs — This 44 page booklet is a must for any new Cub leader. It outlines Cubbing in a nutshell and is designed to get new leaders through their first few months with a pack. By then leaders should be ready to tackle our next and larger volume.

The Cub Leaders' Handbook — This is designed as a follow-up to *Having Fun With Cubs* and is a more in-depth study of the Cub program. With 298 pages, it is crammed with information on boys, leadership, organization, program planning, themes, special events, ceremonies, discipline and dress, health and safety, acting, badges, stars, handicrafts, games, music, camping and outdoor activities, and more.

The Leader — This magazine for all leaders contains articles and ideas pertaining to each of Scouting's programs. It also contains news of latest program developments.

These four form the basic core of printed resources for any Cub leader. Together with the **Annual Pack Record Book** and the **Star and Badge Chart**, they will help prepare a leader to operate a pack. Following are additional resources available to Cub leaders seeking further information in a specific area.

The Jungle Book — Kipling's stories on which Cubbing was originally based.

Let's Celebrate — An interdenominational grab-bag of spiritual ideas for Scouting.

Games Galore — Canadian Scouting's exciting book of over 275 fun tested games.

Program Planning for the Pack — Designed to give Cub leaders further assistance in the planning of exciting programs.

The Wolf Cub's Handbook — Written by B.-P. it gives an historical perspective to Cubbing and has additional program ideas.

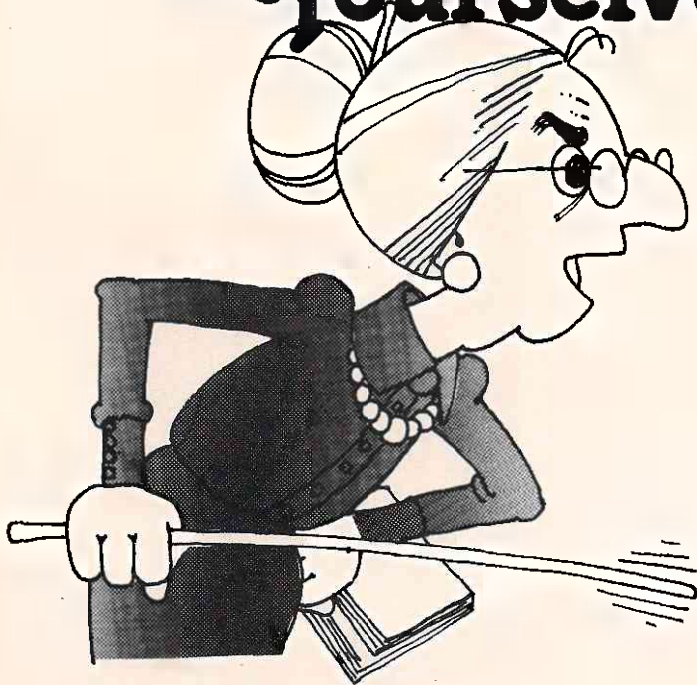
B.-P.'s Life In Pictures — A colourful comic book style history of the life of our Founder.

Bylaws, Policies and Procedures — For Canadian Scouting.

These and other books on games, crafts, prayers, first aid, camping and the outdoors are available through Supply Services.

In addition to these resources, local council offices have available pamphlets, local newsletters and other publications.

Leaders... Behave Yourself!



14

by
Judy Evans

"Have you and your Scouters registered for a pack Scouters' Part 1 Wood Badge Training Course? If not, you should do so soon."

I came upon this paragraph just a few weeks after I had become a pack leader and, at the time, pointedly ignored it. It seemed too soon to be talking about training courses. After all, I had only just mastered the art of keeping my cool in front of a pack of noisy Cubs, I certainly wasn't ready for the fancy stuff!

The suggestion was repeated at the end of the book I was using as a guide to new pack Scouters. Well, they certainly were insistent. I decided that the thought behind it was if you had survived long enough to work your way through to the last page of the book, then you were obviously made of strong stuff and should be cultivated at great speed lest you get away!

However, in spite of all this weighty reasoning, I simply didn't have time to take the available course, a mistake as I was to find out later. I decided to wait a year and then look into it again. After all, I argued, by that time I would be a little surer of my ground and not quite so ignorant of Scouting lore.

Well, the year went by and, like so many things, the idea was shelved. We were just as busy as before and things didn't seem to be going too badly. We were still averaging 22 boys at each meeting so we couldn't be doing too much wrong. Maybe we didn't need a course.

Pride comes before a fall. That winter we arranged an inter-pack visit with a Cub pack who lived in the nearest town. I remember watching with amazement as the pack leaders effortlessly worked together with the boys. Why didn't they have to shout and why weren't they limp and breathless by the end of the meeting? I had no idea there was such an easy way to do it.

A few enquiries gave me my answers. For one thing, one of the leaders was a trainer on the district training courses and for another, they had been involved with the Scouting world for years.

Well, I'm all for anything that makes life easier and it came home to me with a loud clang that, in spite of what I thought, we did need some training.

Another pack Scouter, Richard, went to the first available course and came home full of bright ideas. My turn came next. Our district runs two types of courses. One is a full weekend spent at our local Scout camping ground; the other, which I took, is a series of three evenings and one full day, in this case, to be spent at Scout headquarters.

I approached the first evening with some trepidation due entirely to Richard's unkind sense of humour. He informed me with glee that we had to learn to do the Grand Howl properly. Apparently we had been doing it all wrong, well not exactly all, maybe just 75 per cent.

"And you don't just watch the trainer do it," he continued with a malicious grin. "You actually do it."

"What?" Horrible visions floated before my eyes. I didn't mind standing watching another adult act like a Wolf Cub, but to have to copy him was a different thing altogether.

"Well," he continued, "I understand the theory behind it is that to teach something you have to be able to do it properly yourself. So we did. What do you think of that, then?"

"Frankly, not much."

However, since the rest of his report was enthusiastic, I vowed not to let a small thing like that stand in my way. I had weathered far worse in the last year and know from experience that, after dealing with Wolf Cubs for a while, you react with unconcern, (or is it numbness?) to all kinds of situations that would normally paralyze you with embarrassment.

Well, the first night arrived. Most of the others were already there by the time I reached Scout House and were busy cutting out cardboard name tags or answering one of a dozen questions that were pinned to the walls of the room.

An introductory period followed this when we learned not only the names of our three trainers, but also those of our fellow participants.

There were about 20 of us altogether and a quick glance around the circle made it clear that the only thing we had in common was our interest in Scouting in general and this course in particular. We were all shapes, sizes, ages and hues, and the variety of uniforms was something to see. In this respect the trainers put us to shame, for all three were immaculate from head to toe, making

some of us look like rejects from the laundry room.

Getting to know 19 strangers is never easy and it took a while for us to become acquainted. However, any shyness we felt was soon dispelled, for after a quick talk on some of the basic equipment, it was time to divide into sixes and do the Grand Howl.

As usually happens, the anticipation was far worse than the event and Richard was right, we **had** been doing it wrong. You know it is a lot different to be actually going through the motions of the Grand Howl rather than just standing in the middle of the circle staring at the far wall. For one thing, it is not as easy as you think. When I remembered the number of times I had shaken my head in disbelief as one Cub after another muffed it, I vowed to be more tolerant in future.

Of course, when the ceremony is performed by a circle of adults it inevitably takes on a sense of the ridiculous. For one thing the cracking of knees sounds like gunshot, that's assuming you are in good enough shape to bend your knees at all. And then the leaping in the air. I haven't leapt anywhere since high school and then it certainly wasn't up in the air with two fingers of each hand pointing to the sky.

Luckily, as with those kinds of situations, our collective sense of humour came to the rescue and we finished the practice with numerous insulting comments flying across the circle.

We packed a tremendous amount into that first meeting. All the basics were covered, law, promise, etc., and the evening was interspersed with songs and games, making the time fly.

There was no shortage of conversation when we all met for the second time and, as a mark of how much more at ease we felt, there were a lot of questions asked and information swapped. Here was where I learned so much. True, the same old chestnuts were raised but somehow they had a different sound and one leader asking why her pack wouldn't sit still during star work was music to my ears.

We repeated the Grand Howl, of course, and just to add insult to injury, one of our numbers was invested as a Wolf Cub; another ceremony I learned we could improve upon.

More stories, games and songs, the list seemed endless, and by the third meeting, when we covered program planning, I had a wad of information to sort out. I had already tried out some of the new things I had learned and the Cubs had enjoyed them, so I was ready and eager for more.

Pointers for trips and hikes were also covered in this meeting and we finished off with a talk from a resource person who's subject was *campfires*. As we are something of a 'singing' pack this was of special interest. We learned many new songs and yells, some of which were particularly revolting, so I knew they would appeal to the Cubs.

Here, as in several of the games, I learned the value of the purely ridiculous in a *small boy's world* and realized that some things in a pack meeting need have no other purpose behind them than that of having fun.

The last meeting came all too soon. This, as I mentioned, was to be a full day stint, also to be held at Scout headquarters. I had a few reservations about any training session lasting that long, especially as the shorter ones in the evenings had left me without too much spare energy. However was I going to last a whole day?

But I had reckoned without the fun aspect, guaranteed to keep you awake and moving. I should perhaps mention here that with each meeting we had become progressively more like Cubs until by the Saturday, we could 'Dyb, Dyb, Dyb' with little or no self-consciousness and

thought nothing of jostling each other as we stood in our sixes or making comments when someone lost their beret or tripped over a chair. We weren't too well behaved in the games either and some rather conspicuous cheating went on to the accompaniment of laughter and cat-calls.

The morning just flew by. We covered crafts, star work and a host of other subjects. By the time the afternoon came, the warm sun was pouring into the room and our attention span was getting visibly shorter. However, our trainers were nothing if not experienced and they had obviously dealt with this problem before. They remedied the situation by simply yelling "Clear the Decks!" at appropriate intervals, whereupon we had to shake ourselves out of our lethargy and leap up somewhere off ground level.

The day meeting had some unexpected advantages. Everyone was well acquainted by now and the discussions at break times were a valuable part of the whole program. These were rather skillfully manoeuvred by the trainers, who allowed everyone to relate their mistakes and experiences and then put in a word of advice here and there.

Well that was it! We had performed our final closing ceremony and said our goodbyes. It was good to know that we would probably be meeting up again at some future date, maybe at a district parade or annual banquet.

Was it worth it? Well, I have to answer that with an emphatic 'yes!' I earned a woggle, sure, but far more important were the less tangible benefits. The knowledge that you are not alone as you flounder around amongst a sea of boys in green and grey. The wealth of ideas, concepts, games and songs that you absorb. The realization that sometimes the simplest things are the best fun and that **you** can enjoy doing them too.

But for me, the most important of all was the fellowship with other Scouters, the feeling that you are a member of a huge organization from which you can draw help and advice whenever you need it.

We are a country pack and because of that, there is inevitably a feeling of isolation. For both Richard and I, this was lessened almost to the point of non-existence after attending the course. They hadn't forgotten about us out there. All we had to do was to show a little interest in things other than our own local affairs.

The Cubs have benefitted too, of course, for the calibre of our program is far better than it was before. We are more sure of it ourselves for one thing and that reflects on the way we work with the pack and the things we are able to do with the boys.

We should have taken the course earlier, preferably at the time the book recommended it. If we had done so, we wouldn't have had to spend a year learning things the hard way, things that were handed to us on a plate at the course. More important, the Cubs wouldn't have to 'unlearn' the things we had taught them incorrectly.

Well, we are not finished yet as there is still Part 2 to take. But this time we won't wait so long, for the value of these courses has been made abundantly clear to us. But in spite of that, I can't help hoping that we won't have to do the Grand Howl **again!**

JUDY EVANS emigrated from England eight years ago, finally settling in Lynden, Ontario. Married, with four children, Mrs. Evans works as a part-time R.N., runs her busy home and an active Cub pack. In her spare time, she likes to write.



CJ'77



by Robert E. Milks

FILM

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Early in the planning of CJ'77 it was decided that there should be a film produced on the Jamboree. Work on the film began six months before the Jamboree. A Director (Ken Oberlin of Ottawa) was chosen and a production crew formed. Both a shooting script and a detailed shot list were prepared to guide shooting at the Jamboree.

At the start of the Jamboree we had three cameramen and four cameras — including an underwater camera. A whole story could be written on the problems of trying to commit an event the size of CJ'77, on film. The crew found that the constant wind and subsequent wave action stirred up so much red silt that it was impossible to shoot any underwater scenes. By the end of the Jamboree only one of the other three cameras was in operation — wind and sand, despite daily cleanings of equipment, had caused two film magazines to seize up.

Despite these problems the production crew recorded about 8 hours of film and 10 hours of wild sound to use as background.

At this time, late August, the rough editing is being done. Scripts are being re-written and vetted by teens. It is hoped to have a Scout or Venturer do the narration.

It has become evident that not all of the Jamboree can be covered in the allotted 27 minutes. But as much as possible will be shown.

Completion date for the CJ'77 film is November 19, the National Council meeting of Boy Scouts of Canada. Councils will be able to purchase prints after November 20.

Until we are closer to final production we cannot set the final cost of a print. Best estimate is that it will run in the neighbourhood of \$200.00 a print.

We are confident that this will be a popular item in the fall and through Scout-Guide Week in February. Check now to see if your council is ordering a copy.

CJ'77 Slide Sets

We still have available slide sets of CJ'77. To cover as much of the Jamboree as possible we have made many of these slides multiple-image — that is two, three or four images on one slide.

If you would like a set of these, order them from Com-

munications Service — See address at the bottom of the page.

40 slides — \$11.00

20 slides (Part of 40 slide set) — \$6.00

Souvenir Edition — Cabot Journal

We still have a few hundred copies of the Souvenir Edition of the *Cabot Journal* available. Order your copy from Communications Service. Price per copy \$2.00.

Aerial Photo of CJ'77 In Colour

During, and after, the Jamboree we conducted an informal survey to see if there was a demand for such a photograph. The response was an overwhelming "YES!". We now have in stock an 8" x 10" aerial colour photograph taken from above Subcamp Polar Bear and looking across the site to the Venturer Camps (Wolf and Cougar). On the left side is Malpeque Bay — on the right is Recreation Canada, the bike course and obstacle course.

Almost 80% of the Jamboree site is included in this photo.

The photo is imprinted with full colour Scouts Canada and CJ'77 logos as well as "Canadian Jamboree Canadien" with location.

By bulk purchase we are able to provide these to Scouts, Venturers and Scouters at a cost of \$2.00 — including cost of mailing.

For your copy send \$2.00 to Communications Service. To order any of the above items send cheque or money order payable to Boy Scouts of Canada.

Communications Service, Boy Scouts of Canada,
P.O. Box 5151, Sta. 'F',
Ottawa, Ont. K2C 3G7.

NORDJAMB FILM

At the World Conference held in Montreal in July, 1977, it was announced that the Canadian 'Nordjamb' film had been awarded 'Third Place' in the Professional Division of the World Scout Film Festival.

This was a film that was not planned and it was pieced together from film shot for T.V. coverage and slides. To all involved, our congratulations for a job well done!

New Gestetner Faxil is probably the world's fastest and most economical plain paper copier. But you'll have to see it to get the picture.



No, we didn't forget the picture. Even though it's worth a thousand words, no picture can convey all the features and benefits of Gestetner Faxil. You simply have to see it in action to fully appreciate it.

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CANADIAN JAMBOREE CANADIEN - JULY 1-10 JUILLET

If you attended CJ'77 and missed receiving your official Participant Card, simply drop a line to:

**Boy Scouts of Canada,
 Supply Services,
 P.O. Box 5151, Station 'F',
 Ottawa, Ontario. K2C 3H4.**

Specify your name and home address, or Group if you prefer, and enclose 60¢. We will send your card, laminated in plastic, as a permanent souvenir.

Send in the names of all your boys and include 60¢ for each card. They will be delighted with this permanent memento of CJ'77.

PAPER CRAFTS

FOR

BEAVERS

by
Betty Rapkins

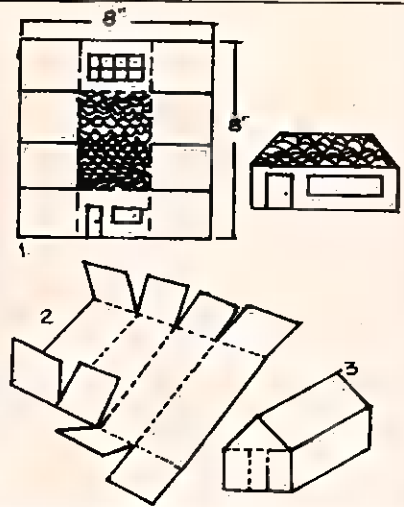
If you can get an old, discontinued book of wallpaper samples from your local decorating store, you will find many uses for it, especially when doing craftwork with younger boys.

The following craft ideas can all be carried out using wallpaper, or any thin card or strong paper.

A Paper House

You will need a piece of paper 8" square. Fold it in half and in half again in the same direction, so that you now have a folded strip 8" x 2". Open out flat and cut 2" in along each fold. (See diagram 1.) Fold these end strips inwards (see diagram 2). Overlap two inner strips, at each end to form roof. Bring two outer strips across to join up, forming end of house (see Diagram 3). Secure with glue or staple.

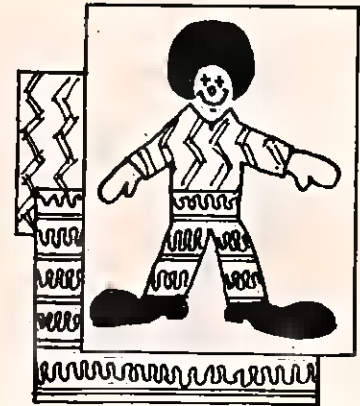
Complete house by adding door, windows, perhaps roof tiles etc. It is quite a good idea to draw, paint or stick these details on before assembling the sides and while the paper is still flat.



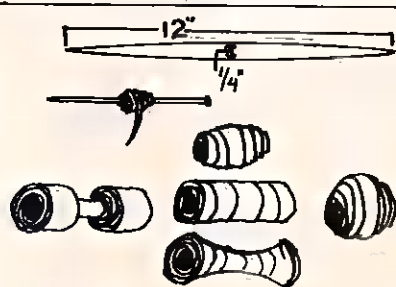
Jim's Magic Pyjamas

On a piece of card (or very plain wallpaper) approximately 5" x 7" draw a simple outline of a boy wearing pyjamas. Carefully cut away just the pyjama part leaving the outer card with the boy's head, hands and feet intact.

Now whatever surface you place Jim down on, he will appear to be wearing pyjamas made of that substance. The boys could place him against their own clothing or on different pages of the wallpaper book. Try it — for a really magical effect — and see how many different colours, patterns and textures the boys can discover.

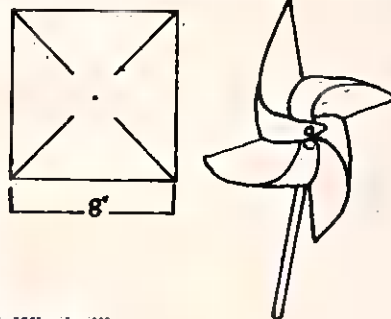


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Wallpaper Beads

Cut thin wallpaper, brightly coloured if possible, into narrow strips approximately 12" long by 1/4" wide. Taper the strips to a narrow point at each end. Paste each strip on the back using a packet of wallpaper paste. (It is best to do this job on lots of old newspaper.) Place a knitting needle across one end and roll the strip around the needle until the entire strip is wrapped around the needle (see drawing). Slide knitting needle out and leave "bead" to dry. Sizes and shapes of beads can be varied by altering length and width of strips and, when dry, beads can be varnished before or after threading into a necklace.

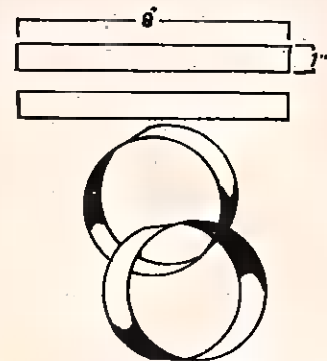


A Windmill

Use fairly stiff paper or card, about 8" square. You will also need a large-headed pin, two beads and a stick.

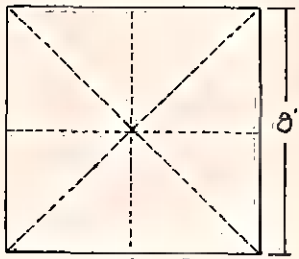
Make a cut half way to centre of card from each corner, as shown in drawing. Take the right-hand point at each corner and join at centre, using a pin on which you have threaded a bead. When all four right-hand points are gathered to the middle (taking care not to fold them flat) thread pin through a second bead at back of windmill and then anchor it to stick. The beads help it to turn smoothly when blown.

If placed out of doors, this would be a good windy weather indicator.



Paper Chains

Christmas may seem a long way off but it seems to race towards us as December draws nearer. So why not use your wallpaper sample book to make easy, inexpensive paper chains? Cut strips in bright colours, approximately 8" x 1". Paste or glue ends together to form a ring. Thread next strip through and attach ends, and continue in this way until required length of paper chain is reached. Allow to dry before hanging up and it is best not to make chains too long and heavy.



A Lace Doily

This is a very simple craft suitable for young beginners but, as with all craftwork for the youngest boys, round-ended scissors should be used for safety's sake.

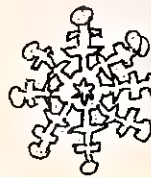
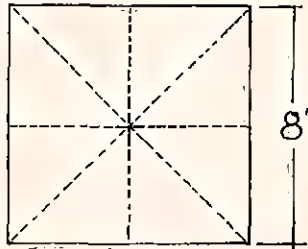
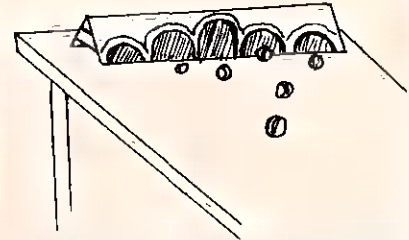
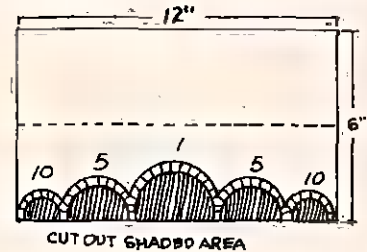
You will need a sheet of paper approximately 8" square. The doily could be larger or smaller but the sheet of paper must be square. Fold it in half and again in half so that it now forms a 4" square. Now fold it in half diagonally from central folded point to outer corner.

The lacy pattern is made by carefully cutting away small multi-shaped pieces along folded edges, through all thicknesses (see drawing). Further shaping can be added by cutting a design along all thicknesses of outer, single edges.

Open out and — hey presto — the cut-out patterns are repeated all over the doily.

Table-Top Bowling Game

Take a strip of card 12" x 6" and fold-in half lengthwise. Open out and measure centre along one long edge and cut an archway approximately 2½" high. Mark this 1. Make similar openings at either side of centre arch but getting progressively smaller, so that arches at outer edges are just a little bit bigger than a marble. Mark the two openings furthest from centre 10. Grade in-between archways with suitable score numbers, the smaller the openings the higher the points scored, when a marble is bowled through from a suitable distance. See that game stands firm if thin paper is used by pasting a 2" to 3" reinforcing strip across at each end — see drawing. (Boy or team to get highest score with given number of marbles, wins.)



A Snowflake

This is made in the same way as the doily but a more open, airy effect is produced if more and deeper cuts are made, especially along outer edge, as indicated in drawing. The designs shown are merely to give an indication of the type of patterns you can achieve. Endless variations are possible by altering the cut-out shapes and your boys should experiment with several sheets of paper, learning as they go along, of the many different patterns they can make in this way.

The snowflake would be particularly suitable for Christmas decorations later on, if cut from white paper or tinfoil, in a variety of sizes.

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Buddy, can you spare 12¢ and a few minutes?

A few minutes is all the time it will take to complete the questions which follow on pages 2, 3 and 4 and the 12¢ will cover the cost of a stamp to mail the completed questionnaire back to us.

What follows is commonly known as a **READERSHIP SURVEY**, in which we attempt to find out if what we are presenting in *your* magazine is helpful to *you* in *your* particular job in Scouting; what *you* would like to see more (or less) of and if we are not meeting *your* needs, how we can.

In the early '70s, we conducted a face-to-face survey with some 2,000 subscribers in six provinces; the results of this survey have been reflected in the contents of **The Leader** over the last six years. The results of this survey will help to determine the contents of **The Leader** for the immediate future.

Please take the time to complete the questions and mail the survey back to us; your help will be appreciated.

THE CANADIAN LEADER
Editorial Readership Survey
October, 1977 Issue

YOUR ANSWERS

NOTED — You saw the article and stopped to read the headline or look at the illustration, but did not read the rest of the article.
READ SOME — You started to read the article but did not read very far into it.
READ MOST — You read half or more of the article.
MORE/LESS — Check if you want more or less of this type of article. No check will indicate you feel the right amount of material is being provided.
 (See, easy to do. Now please check off *one space* for each article or item listed.)

PAGE	ARTICLE	NOTED	READ SOME	READ MOST	MORE	LESS
3	Supply Services News	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
4	An Autumn Field Day	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
6	26th World Scout Conference	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
8	Check Your Home Safety Sense	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
10	Campfire Robes	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
13	Paksak	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
13	Beaver Happenings	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
14	Leaders Behave Yourselves	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
16	CJ'77 Film Story	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
18	Paper Crafts For Beavers	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
23	On The Level	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
26	Training Talk	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
28	The Red Fox	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
30	Working With . . . International Scouting	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
32	Editor's Notebook	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
34	Linking Together	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
37	Scouter's Five Minutes	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
37	Songs	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____



Here are some examples of material provided from time to time in THE LEADER. Check what you would like to see more of.

- Book Reviews _____
- Stories by B.-P. _____
- History of Scouting _____
- Foreign Scouting _____
- Letters to Editor _____
- Scouting Personalities _____
- Craft Articles _____
- Spiritual Articles _____
- Inspirational Articles _____
- Scouting with Handicapped _____
- Jamboree Articles _____
- Local Activities _____
- Canadian Animals _____
- Canadian Trees _____
- Canadian Flowers _____

- Wide Games _____
- Safety Articles _____
- Orienteering _____
- Pioneering _____
- Knotting _____
- Water Activities _____
- Winter Activities _____
- Hikes _____
- Humour _____
- Cartoons _____
- Special Pack Meetings _____
- Special Troop Meetings _____
- Photography _____
- Cooking _____
- Campfires _____

Other Items Not Listed Above



GENERAL INFORMATION

1. What do you do with **The Leader** after you have finished reading it?

Discard _____ Keep for future reference _____ Pass to others _____

2. Would you like a binder to be available for your back issues? _____

3. How many people looked in your October issue of **The Leader**? _____

4. What is your position in Scouting? _____

5. How long have you been active in Scouting as a leader _____ years.

6. What province/region/district do you work in? _____

7. Age _____ Sex _____ of person completing questionnaire?

PLEASE RETURN YOUR
COMPLETE QUESTIONNAIRE TO:
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A policy decision of the greatest unimportance is about to be announced.

In recent years, as you may have noticed, we have made it a practice to address you in the first person plural, like the Red Queen in 'Alice'. Psychologists in the audience would have no difficulty in recognizing this innocent posturing as an indication of a lurking inferiority complex, all of a piece, in fact, with the alleged 'cockiness' of the little man who tries to make up for his lack of inches by speaking his mind as if he were as big as the man next to him.

From now on all that has changed. In future our every pronouncement will be made in the singular first person. (EDITOR: You mean the first person singular, SWEET: Not really. Just print it as written, there's a good Editor.) What's more, the opinions expressed shall be, if anything, even more personal and singular than hitherto.

For a start I should like it to be known that in my opinion Scouting and the Permissive Society, which I prefer to call the Slack Society, are wholly incompatible. We must break away now, immediately, before, like that mad gallop of pork-on-the-trotter in the Gospel According to St. Mark which it so closely resembles, it carries us 'down the steep and into the sea.'

Mind you, I'm not saying the original idea wasn't quite good. It was meant, of course, to liberate us from the hang-over of Victorian prudery, but like so many other interesting theories it hasn't worked out in practice. Now we are being told, reassuringly, that very soon we shall find a compromise between the two extremes of our recent social experience and achieve a reasonable accommodation. No doubt the Gadarene swine had the same idea. One can imagine a pair of them oink-oinking to each other in similar terms just before they reached the climax of their ill-starred mystery tour.

Anyhow, be it known that I for one am opting out. If anyone knows of an alternative society I can join — preferably one that still keeps the manhole covers on its drainage system — I'd like to know about it.

It may interest you to know that if your body was rendered down by a suitable process it would provide enough phosphorus for 2,500 matches, enough fat for seven or eight bars of soap, enough iron to make a two-inch nail, sulphur to make a packet of sulphur tablets and — wait for it! — enough water to fill a ten gallon barrel.

Mind you, it is just possible that each 'rendering down' would need a different process so you mustn't feel disappointed if you fall short on one or two items in the list.

Here's an old one. May be new to your patrol leaders. Display a copy of this 'poem' and tell the boys that it was composed by an impoverished poet:

P R S V R Y P R F C T M N,
V R K P T H S P R C P T S T N.

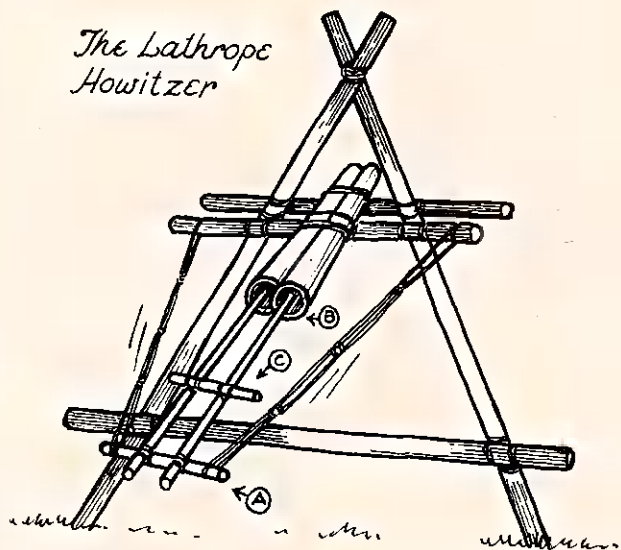
Give them exactly thirty seconds to complete the poem and to explain why it was written in that extraordinary fashion.

The only logical explanation, of course, is that the poet had used an ancient typewriter from which the letter 'E' was missing.

This idea comes to you by courtesy of the Dave Siddons' laboratory in Leicester, England. It is the brain-child of young Dave Lathrope, well-known to the intelligentsia of our Movement as the inventor of the Lathrope Triple-track Commando Bridge, the Lathrope Steam Boiler, and indeed many other ingenious contributions to the repertoire of offbeat Scouting as it is known to the Lunatic Fringe.

Dave's new invention is a double-barrelled howitzer which shoots tennis balls over the horizon in a fashion guaranteed to scare the pants off every commissioner within range (not a pretty sight, as you may well imagine.) Mr. Lathrope's diagram makes the mechanics of the thing crystal clear. The barrels are tubes of stout cardboard which can be obtained, with reasonable luck, from your local dealer in curtain material. The method of propulsion is by an elastic powered firing pin. The details of the construction I leave confidently in the hands of your patrol leaders.

The Lathrope Howitzer



I suppose that by this time everyone is familiar with the 'change' technique in the playing of troop room games. It is especially useful when floor space is restricted.

You can use it in almost any team game. The idea is that players line up at either side of the field of play and are brought into action, two at a time from each side of the room.

It is best if you feed them in from the extreme right wing of each team and return them to the extreme left. The change takes place on the toot of the referee's whistle and frequent (and well-timed) toots will ensure that the game is fast and furious, and that everyone is kept on his toes. Do give it a trial if it is new to you.

A few tips at random. No extra charge.

- Always lock your clove-hitches — either with a half-hitch, or by tucking the end into the lay, or by turning the tail-end round the part you are working with, as in a lashing.
- Back-breaker mousetraps in sealed cardboard boxes make excellent land-mines in a stalking game when buried under a light covering of fallen leaves.
- Crushed red brick makes excellent water-paint.
- Strong rubber bands fitted into the guylines of your tent will save you the trouble of 'loosening off' at night; but they must be strong.
- When stooping to lift a heavy weight, bend the knees rather than your back.
- In a water-emergency, remember that wet clothing, e.g. shirt or long trousers with an overhand knot tied in the ends of sleeves or legs will provide temporary buoyancy.

24

This magazine, as you will know, is prepared for the printer many weeks in advance of publication — which explains why it is only now, long after the event, that I am able to don the familiar sackcloth and ashes once more in public.

However, by the time you read this, very many of you, we feel sure, will have written more in s. than a. to the Editor, drawing his attention to two additional and unintentional mistakes in that 'What's Wrong?' thing in my August/September outburst.

First off, the mark was my young friend Keith Branch of Southend-on-Sea, Essex, England, who, when not parachuting from aeroplanes at heights of x-thousand feet, keeps a filial eye on his dad, the well-known photographer-journalist Denys, to make sure that he too does not deliver himself into the hands of the critics.

Yes, well, not to make a meal of it, let me apologize for my mistakes and have done with it. Don't ask me to tell you what they were. After all, the whole purpose of that particular exercise was to test your powers of observation and, what I always say, if Keith and Denys can do it, why not you — or better still your patrol leaders?

All I will tell you is that Mistake No. 1 was in the text and No. 2 in the actual drawing.

Now, if you will kindly excuse me, I will just do my six expiatory press-ups on the hearthrug and get on with the literature.

This month's worksheet contains three trivialities and one activity which should be well within the range of most troops or patrols and provides you, moreover, with an opportunity to carry out a bit of much-needed research in the interests of your Brother Scouts the world over. I refer, of course, to the testing of the Bedford Braking System in 'fail-safe' conditions.

The idea will be clear from the illustration. A small block is lashed to the grommet of the running block and the brake rope is brought down from the head of the run and passed through the sheave. The brakeman stands immediately below the hawser at the foot of the runway and applies the brake by moving to left or right to



HAVING BROKEN EVERY RULE IN THE BOOK, THIS LAD HAS GOT HIMSELF STUCK ON THE LEDGE, JUST BELOW THE TREE STUMP WHICH HAS GOT A HORNETS' NEST ON ONE SIDE. HIS FRIENDS BELOW HAVE A GOOD SUPPLY OF LIGHT PIONEERING GEAR. THE PROBLEM IS — HOW CAN THE LAD MAKE FAST TO THE TREE STUMP WITHOUT UPSETTING THE HORNETS?

FIELD
RUNWAY
IN FAI

PATRO

increase the angle, so that the bosun's chair is brought to a smooth fullstop. This follows the same general principle as the friction brake in the 'Aerial Runway Code' but has the great advantage that the use of a block minimizes the wear and tear on the hawser.

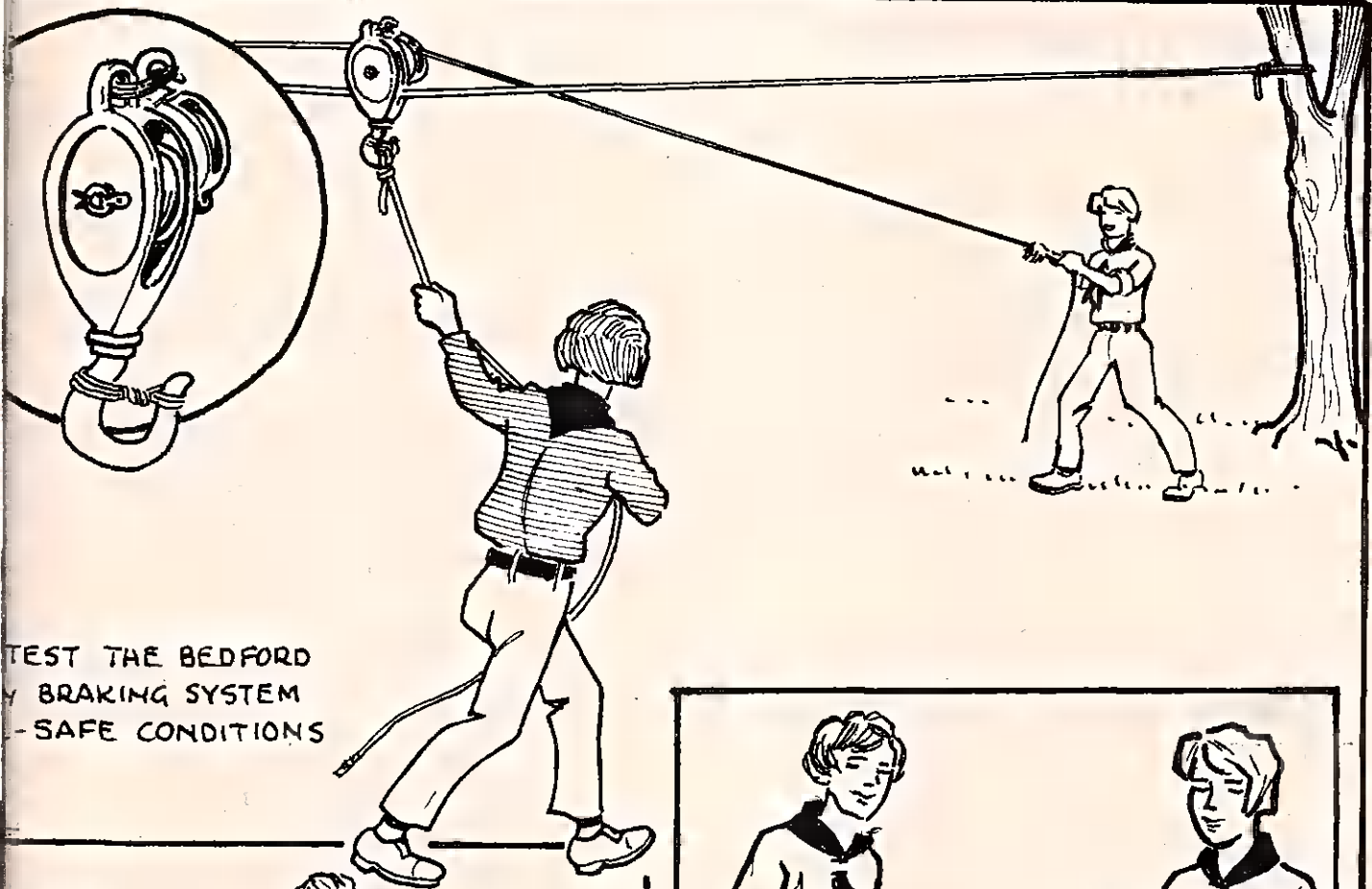
Do try it, then drop a note to Mr. Peter Richardson at Gilwell Park, Chingford, London E4 to keep him in the picture.

As for the young fathead on the ledge, the only solution to his problem that I can envisage is this:

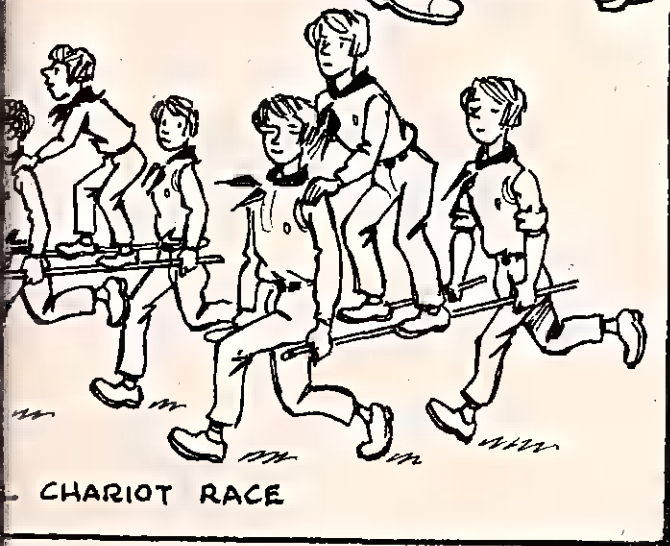
His friends below should throw him a line so that he can draw up a spar about 3 m. long together with a good supply of rope. He should pass a rope round the tree

stump, taking care to keep it low, to avoid fouling the hornets' nest, and then lift the spar to a point just a foot or so below the level of the tree and clovehitch both parts of the rope round it as close to the ends as possible. This would keep the rope well clear of the nest. From then on it should be a simple matter to bring the two parts of the rope together with an overhand knot to enable the lad to abseil down the rock face.

Anything wrong with that? — or can you think up a better way? Admittedly there would be some danger that the movement on the rope would swing the spar one way or the other, but perhaps this could be avoided by fitting extra lines to each end of the spar so that the Scouts below could keep it under control. Yes? No?



TEST THE BEDFORD
BRAKING SYSTEM
SAFE CONDITIONS



CHARIOT RACE



TRY MAKING ROPE WITH HAY OR LONG
GRASS AND HOLD A TUG-OF-WAR.



training talk
by reg roberts

This month
Reg writes about ...

Leadership—
a Personal Opinion

In a recent edition of *Scouting*, the leader magazine from the U.K., an article on leadership, by Roger May caught my eye. I found it of interest because it seemed to be a logical extension of some of the thoughts about the whole question of leadership that I have been expressing in some of my recent articles. So, with thanks to Roger, the following, in Canadian terms and situations, is what I would like to share with you.

Usually, by this time in the Scouting year, most sections and groups are off to a good start with members and leaders settling down to another busy year of activities. Also, as a rule, the matter of leaders for the sections has been resolved sometime before the beginning of the new season, so that on that first fall night, members and leaders come together ready to begin.

Sometimes, however, members arrive at the usual meeting place eager and ready to start but the leaders don't show up. A hurried call to someone might get some action going, but sometimes a disappointed group of young people leave for home, some perhaps never to return to Scouting.

'Can't happen in my group,' you say? I'm really happy to hear that. However it can happen and it does, from time to time, with just those same unfortunate results.

How often have you heard people say: 'The 155th. Yes that's a great troop, that's Roy's troop — a really good Scouter,' or words to that effect. A good Scouter, a great troop, a good group — in other words the quality of the operation of that particular section depends on the quality of that one leader.

If this is true, what happens when Roy leaves? What will happen to your colony, pack or troop when you leave? Will it continue on, getting stronger and stronger, or will it fall apart? Without your influence and support, will the other members of the leadership team suddenly find themselves lacking in confidence, experience and training?

Again I hear you say: 'That could not happen here — not in my troop' and again I say, I'm happy to hear that; but we do know it happens and does so more often that it should.

You may remember in May of this year, I wrote about the result of the Leader Profile Survey, and one of the key findings was that Scouting tends to lose more adults at the assistant leader level than at the section leader level.

Taking these two thoughts then, it may well be that we are failing in a very important area of leadership — that of allowing all members of the leadership team to grow.

Ask yourself these questions:

- Are the other members of the leadership team taking more responsibility now than they were six months ago?

- Do they now share equally in the planning of programs or do they simply follow your lead?
- Are all aspects of the operation shared evenly or do you save all the juicy parts for yourself?
- Could they, indeed do they, take over entire meetings and activities themselves?

If the answer to any of these questions is *no* then the state of leadership training for the members of your team needs to be looked at. For surely a team of leaders who are not sharing equally or who do not have opportunities for practice in *all* aspects of the operation, will find it difficult to take over if you move on.

Equally important, of course, is the fact that unless all members of the team are fully involved in and fully committed to the operation, they may not stay around long enough to take over anyway.

If the answer is *yes* to the questions, then the chances are strong that your section will continue to flourish under mature, well trained, confident leadership, even after you have gone. And if that sounds as though you should work towards doing yourself out of a job, then you could just be right.

If you agree that the training of assistant leaders is important and if you feel that in a well trained leadership team any member should be able to take over as the section leader, then the implications are that any section leader who has assistants, tends to become superfluous — but don't leave just yet.

IMPORTANT STIMULUS

Before you start packing your bag and thinking: 'Here I am at thirty-five, cast aside — no longer needed,' — why not consider moving out to the district as a member of the service team or district staff? Why not into a training role where your experience can be shared with others? Why not start a new troop where your expertise can be used to start a new cycle of leadership and provide opportunities for others — boys and leaders, to benefit from what you and Scouting have to offer?

I recognize that many section leaders hold their position because it's one they really enjoy, and are good at doing, and that they would not want to do anything else in Scouting. Many of these leaders have excellent assistants who in turn enjoy doing what they are doing and are content as part of that team.

In some cases, however, a section leader may have held the position for a long time and would like to do something else in Scouting, but because of untrained assistant leaders or no assistant leaders at all, feels locked into staying on for another year and another and another.

This may have a detrimental effect on the quality of the program and it may cause that leader to suddenly quit.

The essential point that Roger May makes is this — perhaps it would be useful to look at some systematic form of leadership, whereby the section leader is required to move on after a specific period of time.

Let's suppose we introduce a time limit for section leaders — say five to seven years as a maximum — after which they are required to move up, out or on. I'm sure some of you will be saying 'That's all very well but we have enough problems recruiting leaders as it is, where are we going to get the replacements?'

Consider this; if your assistants know for sure that in 'X' years from now you are leaving, and that they are definitely going to replace you, they can begin now, and have ample time, to prepare themselves properly for the section leadership position.

The position of assistant leader is generally easier to fill than that of a fully trained leader and may be even easier if those being recruited know that training will be provided so that they too, at some future time, will have an opportunity to take on the section leadership — an expectation that will surely stimulate them to further personal development.

Not every assistant leader will have the desire or ability to become section leaders, but I feel sure that enough would do so, given time, appropriate training and lots of practice and encouragement; particularly if it is seen as normal for assistants to grow in responsibility in this way.

CONSTANT FLOW

The benefits to the leader that are provided by such a system are many. Each leader is presented with a growing field of Scouting activities, with new skills to learn and an opportunity to change the pattern of commitment to Scouting, in a way that may be better suited to their growing experience and their changing work and home life situations.

Opportunities would be provided for leaders to move on to new sections or into a service team, council or trainer role and a greater sharing of Scouting expertise

would be spread through the area, rather than being localized in specific sections.

Some of you might be concerned that a leader would feel a sense of personal loss at leaving, in this way, a section in which every member was known and with whom that leader had worked and helped to develop. Others might see the change of leadership as disruptive for the members. However consideration should be given to a known and accepted member of the leadership team taking over and the new ideas and influence that person could bring.

At least one other benefit should be noted and that is, that having these experienced leaders move out into other positions, particularly at the district or council level, would help prevent the need for people having a double role in the Movement.

Too many good leaders are at present trying to carry out more than one function in Scouting. The leader who has a really good section is often the one who is asked to take on a district role as well; and trying to do two, perhaps three, jobs can sometimes be just too much and have disastrous results.

What is being suggested then is a constant and regularized upward flow of leaders, rather than the present sometimes haphazard arrangement where who takes over is often a matter of chance rather than design.

The pattern could be set up with the help of the service team personnel and monitored by them in such a way as to ensure that appropriate training for the assistants is made available, that the transition from assistant to section leader goes smoothly and that the outgoing section leader has clear options to choose from in regard to another Scouting function; when the particular term of section leadership comes to an end.

It would be inappropriate to suppose that such a scheme would be without some problems at first but, given a reasonable time to put into practice, it could, I believe, prove highly beneficial, not only to many districts but to all of the individuals who make up those districts.

I would be truly interested in any reactions you may have to these thoughts and, should you choose to initiate such a system, very interested in learning of the results.

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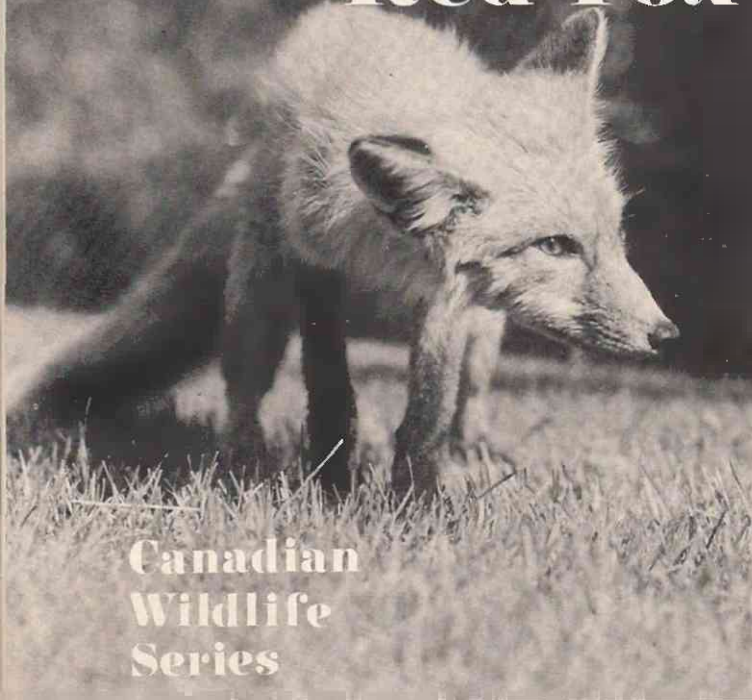
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The Red Fox



National Film Board Photo/Photo by F. Royal

Canadian
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Series

The red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) is one of Canada's most widespread species. It is found in all provinces and territories, but is absent from most of the Arctic Archipelago, the coast of British Columbia, and Vancouver Island. This wide distribution of the red fox reflects its adaptability to different environments as well as its ability to survive on a varied animal and vegetable diet.

Appearance and Colouration

The red fox is a small carnivore with an agile and lightly built frame, and belongs to the same family (Canidae) as the dog, coyote, and wolf. It is distinctive for its coat of long and lustrous fur, and its relatively large and bushy brush (or tail) and ruff (or collar). A typical male fox weighs about 12 pounds and stands about 14 inches at the shoulder, while the vixen is usually slightly smaller.

Unfortunately, the name "red fox" does not describe the colour of all members of this species. The red fox is 'polytypic', that is, it has several possible colour schemes, some of which may occur within a single litter. The human animal is similar, in that our natural hair colour can vary from blond to black within any interbreeding population.

Common colours for the red fox are 'red', 'cross', 'black', and 'silver'. The basic colour is 'red', in which the individual is red or reddish all over except for a faint brown 'cross' on the saddle, black paws, black behind the ears, a black muzzle, white or lighter underside and throat, a white tip to the tail, and perhaps white stockings.

The body colour of the 'cross' fox is browner or darker than that of the 'red', and it has a dark brown or black 'cross'. The 'black' fox is black all over. The 'silver' phase has a black coat with white-tipped fur and, although it occurs in the wild, was selectively bred by fur farmers during the heyday of fox-fur as an item of woman's apparel.

Diet

The red fox is classified as a carnivore because it prefers to eat animal matter, chiefly mice and other small mammals, frogs and insects when in season, and perhaps occasionally a young bird that has fallen from the nest, or the egg of a ground-nesting bird. Investigations of the stomach contents of many hundreds of red foxes in both Canada and the United States have shown that small rodents, such as deer mice and meadow and red-backed voles, make up over 90 per cent of the animal's diet. In time of scarcity the red fox may feed on carrion and, if no flesh is available, on fresh and frozen fruit, such as wild grapes and blueberries. There are reports of foxes making caches of food by burying the uneaten portion of a carcass, but such activity appears to be rare.

Habitat

The red fox in Canada has successfully adapted to the European agricultural systems introduced by settlers over the last three hundred years. It is possibly one of the largest indigenous animals to have become so adept at living in our farming areas, another being an even more omnivorous carnivore, the raccoon (*Procyon lotor*).

It is thought that there are more red foxes alive today in North America than ever before. This came about because the spread of the European settlers and their farms introduced an environment with both trees for cover and open fields for hunting areas. Since the red fox does not compete directly with our agricultural activities for its living, and, in fact, helps most farmers by keeping down the smaller rodents, it should be a welcome animal. However, the red fox has been given the bad name of a poultry thief, and it must be admitted that an occasional individual will take to chicken-stealing, especially if food is scarce, the chickens are not properly penned, and the fox is old or somehow incapacitated for making a living in the wild. Most red foxes, though, interfere neither with our poultry nor our game birds to any appreciable extent.

Distribution

The original habitat of the red fox appears to have been the northern mixed hardwood and softwood forest zones. Undoubtedly, some red foxes occurred both south of this zone in the true hardwood forest, and north in the southern fringes of the tundra, but both these regions were already occupied by foxes — the grey fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*) in the south and the arctic fox (*Alopex lagopus*) in the north. With the cutting of much of the hardwood forest and its replacement by farmlands interspersed with wood lots, fences, cut-over scrub, etc., the tree-loving grey fox has been replaced by the red fox, and in this century the red fox has penetrated as far south as Texas and Florida. At the same time, the red fox has invaded the tundras and is now to be found over most of mainland Canada and has even been reported from Southampton Island and Baffin Island.

Origin

Because the first permanent European settlers on the North American continent landed in what is now Virginia, where the common fox was the grey fox, it was for a time doubted that the red fox was native to North America. This confusion was further compounded by Colonial gentlemen of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries introducing European red foxes from France and England to the central Atlantic coastal colonies for the purpose of fox-hunting on horseback and with hounds. These introductions were undertaken because the grey fox climbs trees and will run along the tops of walls and fences when chased, while the red fox stays on the ground and thus can be followed by the hounds. However, the red fox is naturally indigenous to North America.

ca and remains have been found by many archaeologists from Indian middens (or refuse heaps) dating back to 2,000 B.C. and by palaeontologists from still further in the past.

Relationship to the European Red Fox

At one time, taxonomists thought that the North American red fox was a different species from the European red fox, mainly because the smaller European southerly form was compared with the larger North American northerly form. The size differences, added to the separation of the populations by the Atlantic Ocean, were considered conclusive evidence that they comprised separate species. At the time this was accepted, knowledge of Asiatic Russia and especially of Siberia was incomplete, but now it has been demonstrated that the red fox is a holarctic animal, that is, it is distributed on all the circumpolar northern lands with suitable environment, and there are no real gaps or breaks in this continuous population that might suggest there is more than one species of red fox.

Behaviour

The fox has been called sly, cunning and crafty, all epithets that suggest a deceitful nature. In fact, the fox is intelligent and loyal to its mate and cubs. The fox's intelligence has often exasperated men, and this is possibly the reason for its bad reputation. The dog fox and vixen are thought to pair for life and occupy the same home range with a diameter of perhaps one mile, although the size of the range depends upon available food supply. The pair may separate for periods during the winter, especially if the hunting is poor, but will come together for breeding and denning.

Denning and Breeding Habits

After pairing for breeding in January or February, the red foxes seek a suitable den. This is frequently the discarded burrow of a ground hog, skunk or ground squirrel, or a convenient shallow cave, hollow tree, or patch of dense bush. The vixen enlarges or alters it to suit her needs and those of the expected litter. The den has one or more entrances, usually about ten inches in diameter. It is often situated on a south-facing slope with a clear space in front of it, where the cubs can play while the vixen watches over them. In dens in earth, the parents usually line the chamber with dry material, such as grass or other leaves to insulate the newly born cubs from dampness and cold.

The young cubs are born in early April or late March and number about seven to a litter. The cubs live in the den until they are about three months old, when the den is abandoned by the adults, and the young foxes become less dependent on their parents, usually in June or July.

The den is therefore mainly an early summer refuge for the parent foxes and for the cubs until they can begin to take care of themselves. During late summer, the parents finish the training of the cubs and by autumn the cubs leave the parents forever and go their individual ways. From autumn until March of the next year, the foxes bed down in thickets and heavy bush, even during the coldest winter weather. The young foxes that survive the first winter will produce a litter the following March.

The Cubs

The vixen takes great care of the very young cubs before their eyes are open and at this stage usually keeps the dog fox from entering the den, although he will hunt for them. After the cubs' eyes are open and they begin to crawl, the dog fox will relieve the vixen while she goes hunting. As the cubs are being weaned, both parents will hunt for themselves and will bring back small game for the cubs to play with. This play results in the cubs learning the smell of game and eventually how to eat it. The

last stage for the cubs is that of being trained to hunt. They may have to remain quiet and watch while the parent stalks a mouse in the long grass and later practice this under the parents' eye.

Hunting

A fox hunts by smell, sight, and sound as do most dogs. Its sight is good, and the slight movement of an ear may be all that the fox needs to locate a hidden rabbit. Their sense of smell is excellent, and they can smell hidden nests of young rabbits or eggs covered by long grass. A fox will wait patiently for the sound of a mouse moving along its covered path beneath the ground or in grass or snow and then pounce, or dig quickly to the source of the sound and locate the prey by its scent.

Enemies

The fox's chief enemy is probably man. Other enemies are the larger dog-like carnivores (wolves, coyotes, dogs), which will usually chase and kill it whenever the opportunity presents itself; the larger cats (lynx, bobcat, and perhaps the puma), which are the mortal enemies of any dog-like carnivore smaller than themselves; and occasionally the bear or wolverine, which may kill a fox if it cannot escape. Some accounts of foxes being attacked by large birds of prey, such as eagles or owls, are recorded, but they appear to be unusual. The fox usually eludes its larger enemies by running away. If flight alone does not provide the escape, then the fox goes to ground in its den or in a thicket or hollow log. Only in the last extremity will the fox turn to fight when the enemy is more powerful or more numerous.

Management

Many provinces have offered rewards for killing various animals that in some way are considered harmful to man, and the red fox has been included among them. The effectiveness of control by this method is doubtful. Since a breeding pair may produce seven cubs a year, and breed for six years, it can be calculated that each pair may produce 42 live cubs. Only two of these need to survive to replace the parents and ensure a stable population. The remaining 40 will die without finding a territory in which to obtain shelter and food. It seems that much of the effort at control is spent to remove young animals that would die of natural causes anyway.

Rabies

The red fox, like all warm-blooded animals including man, is susceptible to rabies. The fox is an important carrier of rabies in several parts of Canada, and transmits the disease to other wildlife, livestock, household pets and people, through its bite. Other sources of rabies are skunks, raccoons, cats, dogs and bats.

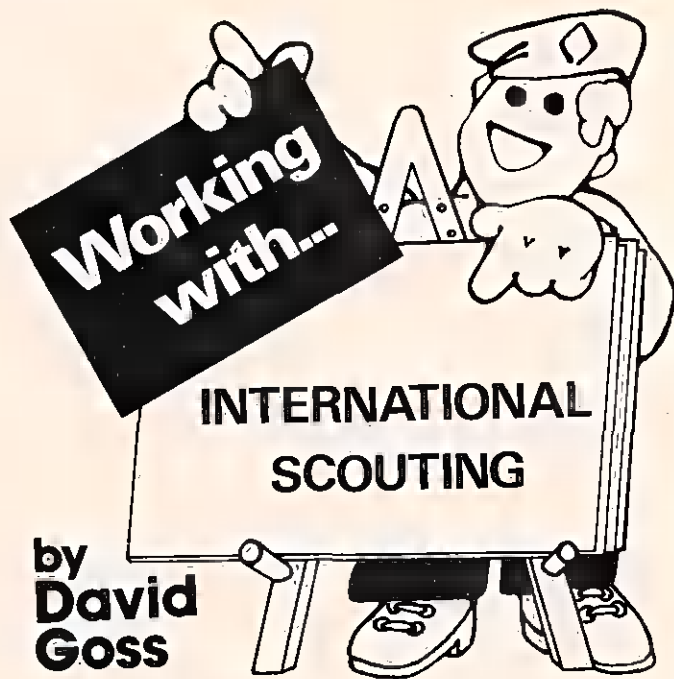
While naturally the red fox will shy away from man, the rabid fox shows no fear and often is seen in daylight. Children should be warned against handling bold or 'friendly' foxes. Foaming at the lips, possibly with blood in the foam, shows a late stage of the disease. If a person is bitten, he should cleanse the wound at once and immediately go to a doctor. The nearest federal veterinary authorities (Health of Animals Branch, Canada Department of Agriculture) should be informed at once. If possible, the fox should be caught for examination at one of the Department's Animal Pathology laboratories. Delay could result in death of a human.

NEXT MONTH: The Herring Gull

From the Canadian Wildlife Service's HINTERLAND

WHO'S WHO series issued under the authority of the Honourable Jack Davis, PC, MP, Minister of the Environment.

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Glancing at the title of this article you might immediately assume that you would have little involvement with programs taking place beyond your own troop or pack meeting hall, let alone on far away shores. You might just skip over this article, but please don't, because I am going to present a few ideas that are international in scope and within any group's grasp.

The word "international" is a new word, having been brought into our language less than 200 years ago. While we like to think of ourselves as a world of brothers, true international spirit may never come about in a world which is as divided and torn as ours. Scouting has long played a rôle in the development of global unity. Baden-Powell travelled extensively to plant the idea of the brotherhood of Scouting and, were he alive to see the fruits of his work, would be quite happy at the scope of international Scouting today. His program is at work with boys and girls in 114 countries.

How can you bring the reality of a world of brothers to your group? Let me suggest a few ideas.

AN INTERNATIONAL WIDE GAME

John Sweet is a rather sly fellow, but then John's fans already know that. In a letter I received from him in 1975, he wondered how a popular British wide game could cross the Atlantic to become a truly international event. Since I had a couple of ideas on the matter, I dropped John a note outlining them. Next thing I knew I received a package from Sutton Coldfield, England, filled with street maps, tourist literature, daily newspapers and a 'thank you' from the Scouter of the 7th Sutton Coldfield Scout Group, for accepting their challenge to take part in the first Trans-Atlantic Wide Game. What could I do?

I gathered up a similar package of Saint John tourist literature, newspapers, some troop mementos and descriptions and returned this to Nigel Speakman of the 7th Sutton Coldfield.

In an exchange of letters that followed we agreed to play the game according to a few rules.

1. I would dream up ten typical Scouting stunts to send to Nigel's district commissioner in Sutton Coldfield, and would mail them so they would arrive one week prior to the game date. Nigel would do likewise, sending ten projects to my commissioner in Saint John.

2. On the day of the game, at 9 a.m. Atlantic Standard Time and 1 p.m. British time, our commissioners would release the stunts to each of us, in our respective communities. This meant we'd both be doing our projects during the same time span, so that when finished (1 p.m. our time and 5 p.m. British time) we could place a trans-Atlantic telephone call to compare the results of our efforts.

All went well. The packets arrived. It was a fine, sunny day in both Canada and England, and the boys got a charge out of doing their respective projects. But the highlight was the trans-Atlantic telephone conversation, when our lads got the chance to ask their lads such world shaking questions as, "Do you own a motorcycle?" "What are the chicks like over there?" and "Have you seen the Queen lately?"

They also had some queries on the stunts, which included an attempt to beat the world record for a fresh egg toss, baking a birthday cake for their Scouter, (who, we discovered, had a birthday on the day of the game), taking three photos of one of their Scouters without his knowledge, locating the deepest spot in a local lake, and transmitting a message across their town by "holler" power only. For their part, the British Scouts asked us to learn the highwayman's hitch (assuming, no doubt, we were still in the horse and buggy age here), ascertain the value of the most treasured exhibit in the New Brunswick Museum (which just happened to be closed for renovations, but our lads persevered and got an answer), determining the number of working fire engines in our city and how many beds in our local hospital. For a finale, Nigel sent a recipe for a typical British breakfast consisting of bacon, tomatoes, mushrooms and fried bread, which we cooked up and thoroughly enjoyed. He also suggested we brew up some British bulk tea, which no one seemed able to drink. Must have been the water we used!



Canadian Scouts prepare for fresh egg toss.

This is a project that is within the scope of any Scouter willing to make a contact in any foreign country (assuming they speak your language). The cost of the 15-minute call was \$35; the total event cost less than \$60 for an international experience, that over 20 boys will long remember.

Just a couple of hints: Begin now to make your inquiries through relatives or friends, to get teamed up early. Exchange all information early and have plans finalized and held at least two weeks prior to your intended game date. Secondly, let your boys do as much as possible to devise the projects, gather the material and package and mail the whole parcel. This increases their feeling for the international aspect of the game, and they will have many more questions to ask over the phone than the odd ones my boys asked.

TWINNING

During the planning of the above game, I had a nice letter from Mrs. James Ferguson, of Strathroy, Ontario, who told me of a twinning program between the 2nd Carnwath pack in Scotland and her local troop. This relationship developed from a thank you note Mrs. Ferguson wrote to Scouter David Lee, who had provided the lighting for an interior shot of a church Mrs. Ferguson was interested in, in Carnwath. Later they began to exchange letters, badges, maps, postcards and now the swaps include stamps, Indian mementos, and an annual Scouting gift which the Canadian boys send to Scouter Lee to use as he wishes. Recently they sent a Canadian flag and had half the officials in Scotland to the dedication. Mrs. Ferguson cautioned me not to send valuable gifts, or a lot of items, as some groups in other countries are not always at the same economic level as we, and may not be able to return item for item. This may make them feel like poor relations. Keep it simple.

The highlight of this particular twinning came when Mrs. Ferguson had a chance to visit Scotland, and she told me she now knows how a queen feels when visiting her kingdom.

I'm not suggesting that you go to the point of arranging inter-group, international visits, but the development of *across-the-border, across-the-sea* friendships can be had for the price of a stamp and a few minutes writing time.

You might find a boy in your group whose parents have relatives or friends in a far off country and ask them to make connections for you. And if you're interested in a group in Scotland, contact Mr. J. Thom, 30 Laverock Park, Linlithgow, West Lothian, EH49 6AT, Scotland.

SCOUTS MAY NOW MAKE A "PEN-PAL LINK" — BY COMPUTER..

If you take a survey of your group, you'll find there are already boys with pen pals, but how many write to Scouts in other lands? Not too many I'll bet, so why not encourage this?

Scouts anywhere in the world who would like to have a pen pal in the United States or another country can now arrange this by writing to a computer in California. The "friendship machine" contains the names of thousands of boys and girls who want to make new international friends by mail. When it hears from a Scout it will match him with a name in its "memory" and each will receive the address of the other. Scouts should write to: "Dear Pen Pal" — Dept. WS., BIG BLUE MARBLE, P.O. Box 4054, Santa Barbara, California 93103, U.S.A. and tell:

- their name, address, age and sex
- their main interests (i.e. Scouting, sports, stamp collecting, etc.)
- whether he'd like to write to a Scout, to any boy or to a girl.

The "linking" is part of a "Dear Pen Pal" project of a United States television series for children called "The Big Blue Marble" (i.e. the Earth). The award-winning shows are devoted to building international understanding. During each show, viewers are invited to write to

"Dear Pen Pal" for a link-up. In cooperation with the Boy Scouts of America, the World Scout Bureau arranged this special opportunity for Scouts, especially valuable for making "Scout Links" for "Join-In-Jamboree" activities.

INTERNATIONAL NIGHT (or afternoon)

Without leaving your headquarters, you could program an international night to give your lads a taste of Scouting in another land. It will take some language planning and some parental and resource person's cooperation, but will be well worth the effort. Here is an outline — (Cub or Scout).

Opening: Use the flag of the nation you are visiting; sing or play their national anthem.

Visual: Arrange either a slide tour by someone who has been there or borrow a film from the embassy of the country involved, to give the boys a visual tour of the country.

Games: Consult your library for books of games typical of the area you are "visiting" and select those appropriate to your boys.

Crafts: Again, using the library resources, find a simple craft of the host country. Have a few parents well schooled in the craft to demonstrate and help all successfully complete their handwork.

Food: Pick a native dish for all to sample from recipes available in your library. If you can get a native of the country to do your cooking, all the better! If not, have a parent volunteer to cook in the native costume of the land. In fact, all leaders and helpers should be dressed for the part, and if you can give the boys a mimeographed costume sheet a couple of weeks prior to the meeting, some of them might be able to come to the meeting costumed.

Closing: Use prayers native to the host country. This would be a good chance to invite another pack or troop in for a visit. Of course, you can add your own ideas to this outline to suit your local conditions.

EXCHANGE VISITS

With the United States so close, many groups make exchange weekends involving intergroup activities, such as campouts, hockey or baseball tournaments, or just the opportunity to be billeted in another boy's home town. Occasionally, government money is available for older boys to travel to communities in other parts of Canada, which, while not international, is very educational. Our country is so big that Easterners and Westerners often feel they are at different ends of the world. Your local Scout office usually knows of such travel programs, so keep in touch with them.

JAMBOREES

Because only a small percentage of lads ever attend a world jamboree, many Scouters don't even mention them. Don't make the mistake of assuming your lads are not interested. The next jamboree will be the 15th World Jamboree held in Neishaboor, Iran, in August, 1979. Now is the time to begin planning. (See the November issue for more information on Iran and the campsite.)

SERVICE TO OTHERS

Would it be possible for your group to foster a child through one of the many agencies that provide this service to the third world countries? Or how about undertaking a joint project with Scouts in another land, through donations to the Brotherhood Fund?

NEXT MONTH: Working With....Wooden Toys



EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK

Velma Carter, our assistant editor for the last 2½ years, left us on June 17 to move to Toronto. Her successor, **Betty Rapkins**, came to Canada from England, two years ago with her husband and two children.

Betty has written for many of the major newspapers and magazines in the United Kingdom and is still the regular columnist for **Good Housekeeping** magazine (UK). Her column, which has appeared for eight years, under the name Betty Bendell, is also syndicated in South Africa and Australia.

Betty's first article appears on page 18.



Mr. Rene Sabourin, Pembroke, Ontario, has been active with the **Champlain District**, in many capacities, for a number of years and is presently the district camp chief, providing a great deal of support to the camping aspect of the program.

At a recent AFL-CIO local union meeting held in Pembroke, Rene was presented with the **George Meany Award**, which is given to a union member for outstanding work in the youth field. This is the first time the award has been given outside the United States.



Scouting is moving into remote Indian communities in Northern Ontario thanks to the efforts of **Rev. Ralph Rowe, Keewatin** and **Bob Carlaw, Thunder Bay**, provincial field executive for Northwestern Ontario, who travelled close to 2,000 miles by Cessna aircraft to explain Scouting to band chiefs and councils.

Since their winter visit, packs and troops have been established in **Bearskin Lake, Sachigo Lake, Muskrat Dam, Weagamow (Round) Lake and Wannummin Lake.**

The attendance at a Wood Badge course in Kenora by five residents of some of the remote communities, lead to the decision to expand. It is hoped to help the new sections by twinning them with established groups in Northwestern Ontario.

The five communities will fall under the supervision of the Keewatin District of which Father Rowe is district commissioner.



What's Up is a production of **Commercial Printers**, Ottawa, and contains many small but interesting items such as the following **Do You Know That:**

"A popular expression originated when the wife of Henry VIII (and they don't ask which one) introduced the pin into England from France. As the item was expensive at first, a separate sum for this luxury was granted to the ladies by their husbands. This was the beginning of the term, "pin-money."



The 26 foot Voyageur canoe **William McGillvary** has a new home. The fibreglass replica of a northern canoe was constructed in 1967 as Ontario's entry in the famous trans-Canada water race that took Canadian paddlers from all provinces, from the West Coast to Expo '67. For almost a decade, it has been in mothballs in Thunder Bay, Ontario.

Now the canoe is the property of the **1st. Neebing Scout Troop**, thanks largely to the efforts of **Mayor Walter Assel of Thunder Bay**. The Mayor learned of the troop's plans to form a Voyageur Brigade as their silver anniversary project and began the process that led to the presentation of the canoe.

To add to the authenticity of the Brigade, the Scouts and their leader, **Brian Thom**, have made their own Voyageur costumes, moccasins and paddles, with the assistance of the staff of **Old Fort William**, an historic recreation of the famous Lakehead fur trading post.



Last month, we commented on the bulletin of the **182nd. Toronto** pack and noted that from the variety of

names mentioned, the group sounded like a sub-branch of the United Nations and I guess we weren't far wrong.

A letter from **J. Paul Denter**, the Akela of the pack, (received before the publication of the August/September issue) informed us that the pack had been chosen by the **Canadian Council of Christians and Jews** to represent the Council during Brotherhood Week interviews with the mayors of *Toronto and surrounding boroughs* and the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario.

According to Mr. Denter, the boys were worthy representatives of Scouting and proved to all that Brotherhood is a real thing and that representatives of different cultures, races and origins, can work and play together without difficulties.

Our photo shows three members of the pack with **National President Reg Groome**, who met the boys during a recent visit to Toronto.



In **Cornwall, Ontario**, the Scouts and Guides discovered a unique way to assist the Red Cross to get needed blood donors.

It was not only unique, it was sure-fire. They offered a specially designed, multi-coloured crest to every boy and girl who brought a donor to the clinic they were sponsoring. And I don't have to tell you that most members of our Movements will do almost anything for a crest, including donating a pint of a relative's plasma.

The crest contained the Scout, Cub and Guide symbols; across the bottom were the words, "Scout-Guide Blood Clinic" and at the bottom, "I brought a donor."

The clinic was held on Tuesday, March 22 and despite a blinding snow storm which caused hazardous driving conditions, 571 units of blood were collected, nearly doubling the set target of 300 units.

Cubmaster **Clifford Crites**, whose idea started the whole thing, shared the coordination duties with Guide Commissioner **Marion Weatherhead**.



Needless to say, Red Cross officials were delighted with the number of donations received but felt that the clinic had a secondary and perhaps even more important result:

"The best thing that happened was so many young people were exposed to this most essential community service. Youngsters are the future donors."

The Scouts helped set up the equipment and beds and manned a refreshment centre along with the Guides, who also operated a baby sitting service and assisted the Red Cross personnel.

A most worthwhile community good turn and one that the Guides and Scouts of Cornwall can be justly proud of. Why not consider holding a clinic in your area? But if you do, don't forget the magic element that Marion and Cliff feel was the real key to their success — *the free crest!*

Our **Cornwall Standard-Freeholder** photo shows a pack totem standing guard over some of the donors.

*

Picket lines are not an unusual sight in Canada these days, unfortunately, however we are willing to bet that this is the first time a Cub pack has ever been picketed!

It happened in **Port Alberni, British Columbia**, when **Jerry Carrothers, Kerry Kupser and Denny Zomar** decided they wanted to get into Scouting and did their bit to encourage the older folk to do something about it.

Latest word is that their efforts were not in vain and that **Island Region Beaver Coordinator Vera Campbell** made a visit to Port Alberni, to put the wheels in motion to

establish Beavers. Hopefully by this time the boys are *Sharing, Sharing, Sharing*.

*

A couple of **Canny Cracks** from **SCOUTING** magazine's Colin McKay: "This coffee is sheer mud!" exclaimed a Scout standing at the galley counter.

"True," replied the young Scouter serving behind, "but it was only ground this morning."

and

The first aid instructor asked the group of Scouts: "Why does a surgeon wear a mask while performing an operation?" To which one bright lad replied: "So that if he makes a mess of it, the patient won't know who did it."

*

When I was in **Dorset, England** last year to visit Brownsea Island, I was taken to **St. Peter's Church, Parkstone**, (which is only a few miles from the Island) to see where the Baden-Powells were married on October 30, 1912.

The church is proud of its association with the Founder and not only has a plaque on the wall in his honour, but in the rear of the church, a model of the Brownsea of 1907, built by Scouts of the parish.

Church officials very kindly brought out the church register so that I could see the marriage registration and it is produced on the cover, so that you can see what I saw.

This is how **Bill Hillcourt** described that day, 65 years ago, in his famous biography of the Founder: **Baden-Powell, The Two Lives of a Hero:**

"On 30 October 1912, the customary mid-day Holy Communion was celebrated in St. Peter's Church,

Parkstone, Dorset. With the service over, the communicants departed. Soon after, a motorcar drove up a short distance from St. Peter's. The passengers entered the church unobserved through the vestry. A moment later, another car arrived and dropped its passengers. They walked quietly into the church. The vicar of St. Peter's, the Reverend the Honourable R.E. Adderley greeted the wedding party, with Canon Inman at his side.

"The bride was dressed in a pale blue costume with a hat to match. She was given in marriage by her father, Harold Soames and was attended by Agnes Baden-Powell, sister of the bridegroom. The bridegroom wore a dark-blue lounge suit. His brother Major Baden-Powell acted as his best man. He was attended by an old Army friend, Major-General R.G. Kekewich, C.B., the defender of Kimberley in the Boer War. Only four others were in the wedding party: Olave's mother and brother Arthur, her brother-in-law Robert Davidson and Miss Sie Bower, a close friend of the family.

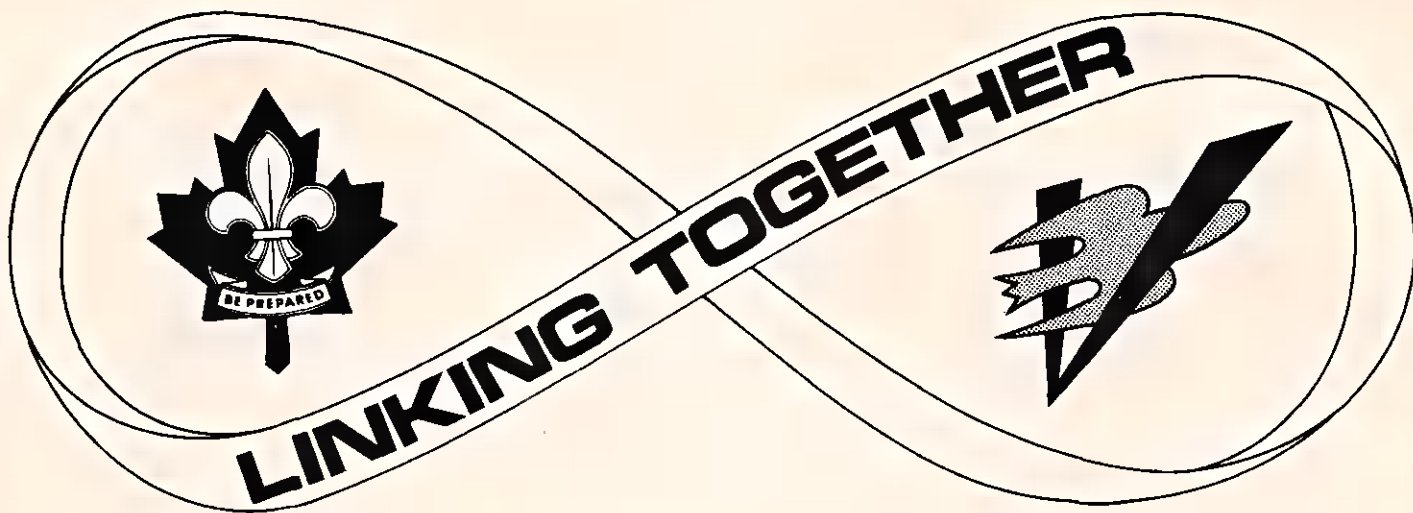
"By mutual consent the service was the simplest possible, without music. But as soon as it was over the church bells rang in honour of the occasion.

"The newly married couple said good-bye to the wedding party and drove off to Bournemouth to catch the two o'clock train for London. They arrived at Waterloo shortly before seven and drove directly to 35 Rutland Court, where B.-P. had rented a flat.

"The Hero of Mafeking, the famous Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Baden-Powell, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., had become a married man at last and Olave St Clair Soames had become Lady Baden-Powell."



Alberni Valley Times photo



by Doug Campbell

For many years Scouts Canada has suffered from a "leakage" of youth between Scouts and Venturers. Many Scouts, for one reason or another, have never had the opportunity to participate in the Venturer program. But, things are changing — Venturing is growing! Growing, not only in numbers but also in the quality of company programs.

During CJ'77 2000 Venturers camped along side 15,000 Scouts. Many Scouts were exposed to Venturing for the first time *and they liked what they saw*. We must now capitalize on this situation and increase our efforts to encourage Scouts to move on into Venturing.

With CJ'77 now history what can you, the troop Scouter, Venturer advisor and service team Scouter do to encourage Scouts in your community to move up to the dynamic Venturer program? The way to success in this situation is a three way street. Troop Scouters, Venturer advisors and service team Scouters working together to inform Scouts on how to enter the Venturer program. The following are some ideas to help link Scouts and Venturers closer together, plus ideas on district activities. Consider them carefully, as adults in Scouting we open the doors of experience through which Canadian youth pass. Why not take the opportunity now to open the Venturer program door for Scouts in your community?

First — a thought. As adults we must be sure to involve both the Scouts and Venturers when we are considering any of the following ideas. It is important that they feel at home with each other, especially if they are going to be working together on some common activities. It is the function of troop Scouters, Venturer advisors and service team Scouters to ensure youth have a role in planning these activities.

Linking Ideas For Troop Scouters

- As a troop Scouter, do you know the name of your local Venturer advisor? Why not get together with him over a cup of coffee to learn more about the Venturer program and talk over some of your common problems.
- Troop Scouters are always looking for special instructors to help with the troop. Many Venturer companies have specialties, some of which are canoeing, lightweight camping, photography and other interest skills. Perhaps you might invite members of the local Venturer company down to the next troop meeting. Have them talk about some of their interests with the Scouts. Many companies go on exciting expeditions in wilderness areas. Perhaps

the company might describe the planning and conducting of their trip to the members of your Scout troop.

- If your troop conducts fall weekend camps, why not invite Venturers along to give you a hand. Give them a role in planning the camp program with the Scouts. Venturers respond extremely well when given the opportunity to exercise responsibility and creativeness. Why not encourage the members of your court of honour or patrol council to have a meeting with the executive of the company to discuss improving links between the two? As a task, have them put together a list of suggested activities which might supplement the regular troop and company programs.
- Take the direct approach, have the Venturer company invite your older Scouts on some of your activities. Your role would be to encourage Scouts to accept the invitation. Remember, there is always a mystique amongst the boys about moving into the next section. With Scouts participating with Venturers, they experience some of the planning, conducting and fun of a special activity designed for them.
- Try to keep the Venturer advisor informed of Scouts reaching the age of fourteen and fifteen. Troop Scouters should not try to tie Scouts to their apron strings; to keep a boy in the troop more than a few months after his fifteenth birthday is to deny him his adulthood and deny young Scouts the chance for leadership.

Linking Ideas For Venturer Advisors

- Venturers should remember they are just as much a part of the Scouting Movement as the Beavers, Cubs, Scouts, and Rovers. Advisors should encourage their companies to join in district activities. Don't be too independent. This is one thing which makes Scouts dubious about joining Venturing.
- Why not have your company plan activities which will put it in contact with Scouts in their community? A project might be for your company to go to the various troops and explain the Venturer program to older Scouts. If your company has a special interest or any special equipment why not make it available to troops in your area. If your Venturers are good at canoeing, photography or collecting of any kind, why not have them share these interests with Scouts. Members of your company can probably help Scouts to attain many of their proficiency

badges. If Venturers have been Scouts their advice and guidance will be appreciated by the Scouts. Venturers who do help Scouts in the troop can also use this service to qualify for the Queen's Venturer Award.

- Your company might invite older Scouts to some of its activities. This would help break the ice for Scouts before joining the company. It can also start to build many friendships which will be of value to both the individual and the company later on. Some activities might include bowling nights, camping expeditions, an evening with a special speaker or any other activity which your company would like to share with the Scouts.
- Blow your own horn! If your company has had a super program, why not let Scouts know about it.
- As an advisor why not try and make personal contact with the local troop Scouters in your area. You can talk to them about Venturing and perhaps arrange for a meeting with the older Scouts to explain Venturing to them.

For some companies, the size of their group may already be established by either their by-laws or consensus in the group. This fact should not deter a Venturer advisor or the company from promoting Venturing in the community. If your company is full, encourage Scouts to form their own company. Your Venturers, with their experience can help a company get started. It is important though to make suggestions to the company, not to say "do it like we did it". In any event the best advertisement for Venturing is Venturers, their attitudes and the activities which they plan. Advisors should motivate Venturers to become active recruiters for the Venturer program, spreading the word about what they like to do.

Linking Ideas For The Service Team Scouter

The service Scouter for Venturing in the community plays an important role. It is up to him to provide the catalyst for the above ideas to get started. Someone must show the way and the service Scouter is in the best position to do so. One of the roles of a person with a responsibility of servicing Venturing is to extend Venturing into the community. Troop Scouters and Venturer advisors provide the service Scouter with the manpower to do this. They open up the access to companies and troops which can be of help to promote Venturing.

- One idea is to make sure Venturers are invited to many of the district activities which are being planned for the whole Scouting family. Also Venturers might be invited to organize district troop weekends. This gives Scouts exposure to Venturers and also gives Venturers the opportunity to take on some responsibility. A caution should be noted though, Venturers should not be perceived by the Scouts as being slaves at a camp, the role the Venturers have must be a meaningful one.
- If your district has Scouter meetings, why not bring troop Scouters and Venturer advisors together one night to talk about the Venturer program and better ways of linking Scouting and Venturing together? Many troop Scouters today are still misinformed about the Venturer program and a couple of success stories would help make them feel confident about the Venturer program. It is here some of the linking activities can be started.
- If your district has a Venturer council, why not invite some of the older Scouts to sit in one night to observe. Here they can see Venturing in action. Obviously if your district does not have a Venturer council you should start planning now to get one formed immediately. Venturer councils provide Venturers with an excellent opportunity to meet each other and to plan exciting activities.
- To help expand Venturing the service Scouter should visit troops who have potential Venturers in their sections. In talking with them perhaps you can convince them to join a local company or even better, to join with other Scouts in their community to form another company which can be focussed on some of their interests.

To help Scouts make a decision as to whether or not they would like to join Venturing, advisors and service team Scouters are encouraged to use the "Venturer Interest Questionnaire" which appeared in the April, 1977 issue of *The Leader*.

It is hoped troop Scouters, district advisors and service team Scouters will take the opportunity this fall to make a special effort in promoting Venturing. Remember, it is the adults who open the doors for Scouts to move on to Venturing.

Are you prepared to open the door now?

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SCOUTER'S FIVE MINUTES AND SONGS

A "Potted" Yarn gives just the basic story. It is up to the story-teller to make it more vivid and real by adding his own details. Read this one through and then see how much more exciting and detailed you can make it, by adding a little imagination. (More about potted yarns in a later issue.)

A POTTED YARN

(The theme of this story is the Promise and Law. It can take up to ten minutes to tell.)

George's Best

George had returned from his Cub meeting just in time to watch the big football game on television. His mother interrupted, worrying about Kevin, a 5-year-old younger brother, who was always wandering off. Might have gone to demolition site which she thought was dangerous. Would George keep an eye on baby while she went to look? George knew she would rather stay and cook supper for Dad who was on late shift, and it was raining. So he said he would go, trying not to sound as cross as he felt.

Took his raincoat and bike; soon on site. Getting dark, men had gone home; bulldozers left standing, piles of rubble, few holes. Heard thin yells for help. Found big hole which had been boarded up until Kevin fell through, scraping knees. It was too deep and steep to haul him out; George said he'd go for help.

Rather fun, scorching to the police station like a despatch rider, but Kevin screamed: "Don't go away! There's a horrible snake down here! "Don't be a silly chump," said George, but he knew if he were five he wouldn't want to be left alone in the dark pit with what he believed to be a snake.

PICKING UP LITTER

(Tune: I've Been Working on the Railroad)

I've been picking up the litter,
All the live long day;
I've been picking up the litter,
Just to have a place to play.
Can't you see the litter basket
Sitting on the sidewalk there?
Every little bit will help us,
If you just show you care.

Won't you pick it up?
Won't you pick it up?
Won't you pick it up today?
Help us clean it up.
Help us clean it up.
Help to clean it up today.

-from the Balboa Pow Wow Book

HEY, LOOK ME OVER

Hey, look me over.
Lend me an ear.
I'm in my uniform,
A Wolf Cub up to here.
Nothin' sad for me folks
Happy all the time
'Cause I've got mom and dad with me
To make our whole pack shine,
And so I bust out my buttons,
Proud as I can be.
The fellows on the corner
How they envy me.
So come on fellows and join our pack,
Don't be an old sad sack,
Because ours is the greatest pack.

-from POW WOW, Detroit Area Council

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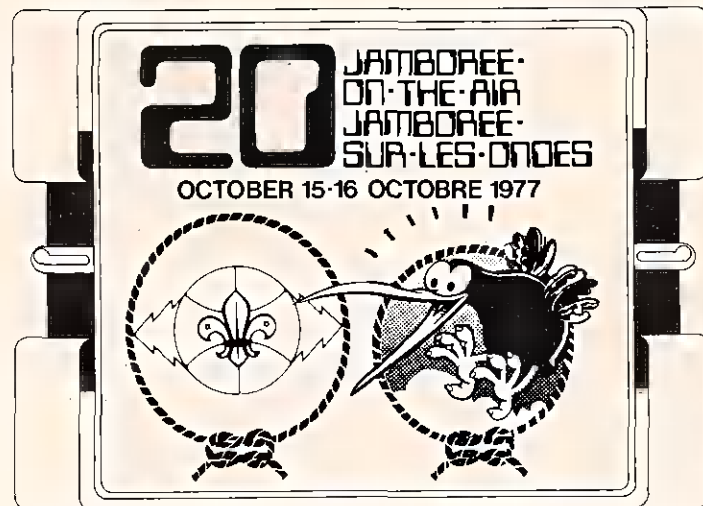
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AN ACTION SONG

(Tune: O' Come All Ye Faithful)

The king (*place crown on head*) was in the counting house,
 Counting all his money (*count out bills*).
 The queen (*extend left hand to side in flouncing manner*) was in the parlour
 Eating bread and honey (*eat daintily*).
 The Maid (*extend right hand to side in flouncing manner*) was in the garden
 Hanging out the clothes (*peg clothes on line*)
 When along came a blackbird (*repeat three times — make a dipsy-doodle swooping motion with left hand*)
 And nipped off her nose (*pinch off end of nose*).

Each time the song is repeated you just do one of the actions rather than sing the words.
-from Haldimand District Scouters

LET'S ALL SIP SALLY'S CELERY SOUP

(Tune: Let's All Sing Like the Birdies Sing)

Let's all sip Sally's celery soup
 Sip, sip, sip, sip, sip,
 Sally's still selling celery soup,
 Sip, sip, sip, sip, sip,
 See how loud you can sip Sal's soup,
 Sip, sip, sip, sip, sip,
 Sally's soup she should sell,
 Sally's soup sure sips swell,
 Sip, sip, sip, sip, sip.

KEEP THE LAW

(Tune: Row, Row, Row the Boat)

Keep, keep, keep the law,
 That's the way to live,
 Cheerily, cheerily, cheerily, cheerily,
 Aid to others give.

Songs — page 32

So he shouted to a friend, passing by. Pip agreed to go for the police only if he could ride George's ten-speed. Kevin still crying, fussing about snake. George tied group scarf round tall stick as marker, and slithered down into hole. Gave Kevin his raincoat, tied up his knee, told him not to worry, it was a harmless slow worm, not an adder.

But it looked too big for either, just one big brown coil showing among the rubble, not moving. "It's dead," said George, without much conviction. "It's only asleep," whispered Kevin, "and it will be hungry when it wakes up." George knew he must settle it, touched it with teeth clenched. It was leather, the handle of a heavy bag, half buried.

Soon police arrived with rope; Pip and bike intact. Kevin hauled out first, let rope down again, but George tied end to bag. Police figured it was haul from recent housebreaking. Police took Kevin home with message from George, "Mum'll be fussing. Please tell her I'm O.K." George had to bike to police station to have finger prints taken, for elimination from bag; not as suspect.

"Sorry, I never thought of that."

"You seem to have used your head quite a bit," said policeman.

"Thinking of other people's feelings doesn't come easy to a chap."

One thing George enjoyed thinking about was how the thieves would feel when they went back for the loot after dark and found the police lying in wait. He wasn't allowed to be there, but got home just in time to see the winning touchdown of the game being scored.

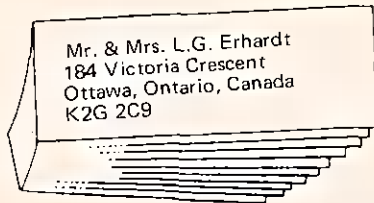
Scouter's Five Minutes — page 430

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