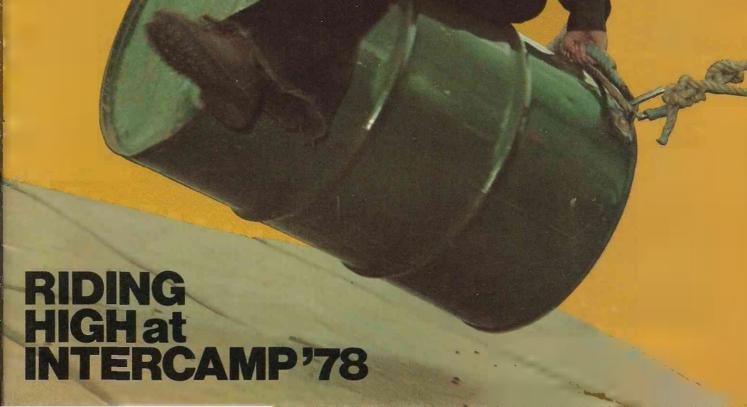
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BETTY RAPKINS Assistant Editor

MICHEL PLANT. Editorial and Advertising



COVER

This Canadian Scout from the Maple Leaf Region, was only one of the many hundreds who did their best to stay aboard the wild INTERCAMP bronco. With his fellows, he took part in the 14th, annual camp, held this year in Westernohe, West Germany, May 12 - 15. For the full story on this exciting event, turn to page 4. Photo by Sqt. John Rodger, CFE Information Services, Lahr,

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We will be producing posters of the front cover of this year's catalogue bearing the headline "World Jamboree Emblems", in place of Scouts Canada Official Uniforms, Books and Equipment. They will be available soon at your local outlet.

By now, all boys and leaders should have their 1978/79 Supply Services catalogue. If you have missed out, contact your local council office.

Here is a little information for you statistic buffs: looking over the past years' sales of Gold and Silver Service Bars we have sent out bars totalling the equivalent of 93,000 years of service in Scouting. Who said we wouldn't last!

Another little piece of trivia. They say that the average tenure of a leader is one and a half years but did you know that, every year, more than 1000 leaders receive their 5 Year Service Pin? This year should see over 1,500 reach that goal.

We take pleasure in welcoming two new dealers to our family: Adel's Dept. Store, Walkerton, Ont.

Ted Adel has put in a good range of Scout supplies and is determined to give top service to the boys and leaders in the area. He would appreciate any suggestions you might have to help him.

Frontenac Scout Supplies, 423 Princess St., Kingston, Ontario.

This new outlet, a division of Camera Kingston, is under the direction of two dedicated Cub leaders in Kingston, Don Sleeth and Don Gillespie. These fellows will be advising groups of their hours, and are looking forward to working with everyone in the Kingston and Frontenac Districts.

We also remind everyone in the Sarnia area that the Sarnia District Scout Shop is in full swing at 1671/2 N. Victoria Street.

The flap of the headquarters tent opened and a very properly uniformed British Sea Scout leader entered, followed by a mighty gust of damp air that sent papers flying in all directions.

"Just wanted to come around before leaving and commend you chaps on a job well done; boys and leaders had a grand experience. One thing only, do you think that next time around we could have more water activities?"

His departure, which was just as abrupt as his arrival, was followed by a stunned silence that was broken by a very wet Canadian Scouter who had been in the process of struggling out of a raincape: "More water activities! Isn't water activities what we've been having the whole ruddy weekend?"

And he wasn't far wrong. INTERCAMP '78 will be remembered by participants as the year the weatherman failed to smile. Not only was the weather wet but the wet came in two varieties — rain and snow! And snow is something not really expected on the Whitsun holiday weekend in Germany, even at the 2200 metre elevation of the campsite. By the time the campers began arriving, the ground was in pretty sorry condition.

My first indication of the situation came shortly after my arrival in the area late Friday evening (after some seventeen hours on the 'plane and in a car) when I was asked: "What sort of footwear do you have with you? The site's quite muddy." The quite was, to say the least, an understatement!

So early Saturday morning I was driven to the town of Rennerod where I was duly fitted with a pair of *gummistiefels* (knee high rubber boots) which, along with my plastic raincoat, became constant and much appreciated companions for the weekend.

However I should hasten to add that, in spite of the cold, wet weather and all it brought with it, INTERCAMP '78 could be described in no other terms except a complete success. The program went on as planned and the majority of campers made sure that they did not miss one part of it

Over 2,000 boys, girls, Scouters, camp staff and families, representing six countries, attended the 14th annual camp which was started in the sixties by Scouters serving with the British Forces attached to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in Western Europe.

Gradually over the years, the camp and its program grew to include Scout groups sponsored by the military forces of other NATO countries, including Canada.

The '78 camp included the following contingents and numbers: Canada, 71; Germany, 470; Free Czechoslovakia, 46; Netherlands, 27; Britain, 560; USA, 492; Staff, 80; Military Support, 95; Family Camping, 500 (approx.).

Sponsorship of INTERCAMP rotates yearly among the major participants and in '78 it was Canada's turn. Planning for the May 12 — 15 event began almost as soon as the '77 camp was over and a site was located near the village of Westernohe, in the Westerwald, which belongs to

4 Intercamp⁷78 by Jim Mackie



Aerial view of camp



Chariot battle (capture neckerchief)

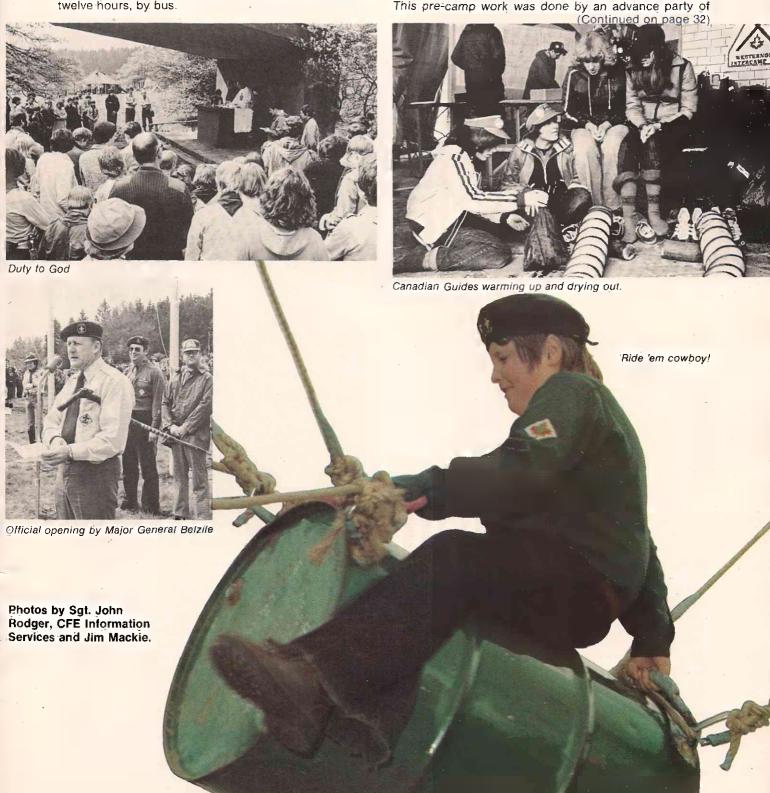
the Deutsche Pfadfindershaft Sankt-Georg (German Scouts of Saint George).

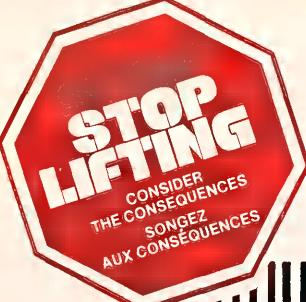
While the campsite is some four hours by car from Lahr, headquarters of the Maple Leaf Region, it was chosen because of its central location for the majority of participants.

The group which travelled the longest distance to participate this year, came from the 1st. Berlin (Charlottenburg) Troop and was made up of British Scouts. They drove the more than 750 kilometres, including part of the way through Checkpoint Bravo and East Germany, in twelve hours, by bus.

The main route to the campsite was well marked with signs which contained a Maple Leaf and an arrow indicating the correct direction. In addition, Canadian Military Police served as traffic control personnel and were located at critical points along the route to assist arriving contingents.

Early arrivals found the campsites well-marked, latrines in place, obstacle course up, headquarters tents erected and lights and telephone installed in the various headquarters areas and the camp hospital which incidentally, was staffed by a doctor and several medical assistants. This pre-camp work was done by an advance party of





There is no such offence as "shoplifting".
It is theft and it is stealing.



by Betty Rapkins

With the Christmas shopping season closing in on us, now is likely to be the peak time when many, many stores across Canada are feeling the effects of shop-lifting. And the sad fact is that, for quite a number of young people, this is becoming socially acceptable — a daring, fun-type thing to do because, in some circles, "everybody does it". The problem isn't just confined to the young, nor indeed to any one age group. Older folk frequently excuse their behaviour because of poor service in the stores; 'teen-aged students sometimes lift items because it's the "in" thing to do; young boys may practice a little light-fingered sleight of hand just for a dare.

So okay, maybe we all went through a daredevil phase. Perhaps we too yearned to belong to the "in" crowd. And sure, in some cases, stores can be big barn-like

structures with too few cash check-outs and almost nonexistent service.

But shoplifting is another word for stealing. And we all know that stealing is wrong.

When I heard that, sad to say, a certain Scout shop found a number of items missing after a visit by a certain party of Cubs, I decided to find out more about a very good scheme under way here in Ottawa, designed to discourage this kind of petty pilfering.

The scheme is called STOP LIFT and originated in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Other, similar campaigns operate in large cities across North America. Vancouver has SAVE (Shoplifting Affects Virtually Everyone) and Washington, D.C., has adopted the slogan "Shoplifting—A Game For Losers".

The man behind the Ottawa campaign is Warren G. Ralph, Executive Director of the Ottawa Board of Trade. As he points out, the growing lax attitude towards shop-

•

lifting is like "a disease permeating our society, making it a socially acceptable crime." But it affects all of us. Not only in the decline of general moral standards but in overall rising prices. Shopkeepers have to recoup these losses from somewhere and, in the long term, that somewhere is from your pocket and mine.

So, earlier this year, Mr. Ralph launched STOP LIFT—a campaign with a preventive theme. And it worked. Ottawa police reported that there were fewer cases of shoplifting during the month of March when the campaign was in operation. In fact there seems little doubt that it will become an annual event with perhaps a booster program around the vulnerable Christmas period.

Which might be a very good time to get a similar message across to your boys. It is never too early to teach them what shoplifting really means, to really bring home to them the sad consequences of ill-considered acts of silly, thoughtless thievery and to reinforce Baden-Powell's precept that honesty is the best policy.

Here then, are the facts about shoplifting as listed by the Ottawa Board of Trade. These same facts can be adapted and applied to any community, large or small, anywhere in Canada and should certainly give us all cause for thought.

- Shoplifting is defined as "the stealing of goods on display in a store" or "theft from a retail store by people who pose as legitimate customers of the store".
- Shoplifting developed into a major social problem in the 1950's when large stores and the open counter concept proliferated.
- Shoplifting is a criminal offence known as theft over or under \$200 and may be punishable by fine or imprisonment or both.
- Almost \$1,000,000 a day is lost through shoplifting in Canada — Results: increased costs of the Criminal Justice System, decrease in community social values and inflated prices; in Ottawa alone, losses are estimated at \$60,000 a day.
- Retail losses in Ottawa are estimated at \$10 to \$20 million annually.
- The cost to each family in Greater Ottawa is estimated at \$105 per year.
- In 1976 1,629 arrests were made in Ottawa for shoplifting — theft under \$200 — 987 charges laid.
- Just as it is unlawful to steal, it is also a crime to be knowingly in possession of any stolen article.
- It is just as unlawful to attempt to steal as it is to steal something.
- Where one of two or more persons, with the knowledge and consent of the rest, has anything stolen in his possession, all may be equally guilty.
- Often there is no material need for the merchandise to be taken — most individuals arrested have the money to pay for what they stole, on their person.
- What a conviction for shoplifting means to your luture:-
 - Possible loss of job and future career or promotion opportunities
 - Possible denial of special licence for certain professions
 - Difficulty in getting government jobs Possible refusal to obtain a passport
- Most items stolen have a low profit margin to the retailer, often less than 1%. This means that a dollar's worth of stolen goods requires the store to sell an extra \$100 worth of goods to make up for the loss.
- Everybody pays for inflated prices, honest people subsidize this social problem.

- In addition to the cost of shoplifting loss, the public also pays for the cost of police investigations, court proceedings and incarceration.
- Many professional criminals begin their lives of crime by shoplifting.
- There is no such offence as "shoplifting". It is theft and it is stealing.
- Over 61% of known shoplifters are under 21 years of age.
- The average value of the merchandise lifted is about \$7 to \$15 and is on the increase.
- Shoplifting is mainly a crime of opportunity and can be prevented by removing the opportunity.
- Most retail store thieves are teen-agers and housewives.
- Section 294 of the Criminal Code covers theft: Anyone convicted of theft under \$200 could spend up to two years in jail, pay a \$500 fine and carry a criminal record for life.
- Categories of shoplifters:
 - Adult Amateur sudden temptation impulse theft.

 Juvenile steals small items for personal use, may lift on a dare, may work in a gang.
 - Kleptomaniac steals compulsively, often openly, genuine cases rare.
 - The Shoplifter Addict steals to support habit, desperate need for money coupled with fear of imprisonment.
 - Vagrant or Alcoholic Shoplifter usually steals for need, often under the influence of liquor, usually has police record.

Very young boys might think "What the heck, I'm too young to be punished and it won't go down on any permanent record anyway". But records are kept and we need to stress to youngsters that this really can be a sad and serious setback which they may have to live with for the rest of their lives.

STOP LIFT works because a lot of concerned people—shopkeepers, police, schools, law courts, are pulling together to make it work. Warren Ralph stresses that the essence of the scheme lies in prevention rather than prosecution. Nevertheless, for the duration of the campaign, shopkeepers do promise to prosecute all those caught stealing. Intensive media coverage, together with specially designed advertising and distinctive stickers, as illustrated, jolt the public into awareness of this growing problem in our society.

Perhaps you might want to start thinking along similar lines for your group, by planning a special evening or series of talks and discussions on the subject. Why not think up your own slogan and incorporate it into specially designed stickers and posters? The police are always glad to send along someone to give a talk on the subject. Simple stories could be read to the younger boys, with honesty as their theme and you might consider acting out how each individual boy would feel if someone stole something he cherished. Older boys might find a visit to your local court house a salutary experience. I know that when I was recently called to jury duty myself, I came away from the experience saddened to see potentially good lads caught up in a tangled web of wrongdoing, which often started just by making one small, silly decision to go along with the wrong crowd, to do the "in" thing, to steal for a dare.

So let's really try to get the message across to our boys, that shoplifting is not a part of the Scouting scene. We can all learn a lot from campaigns such as STOP LIFT, which clearly point out that stealing is wrong and that prevention is a great deal better than detention.

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by Jim Sharp

June 10, 1978 — a glorious day in Halifax, Nova Scotia and a great day for Halifax Region's annual Cub Fun Day. Over 500 Cubs and leaders took part in the activities, and spent a fascinating day visiting points of interest in the city, before gathering for the grand finale in mid afternoon at a local high school auditorium.

The day started at 9 a.m. when all participating groups of six Cubs and an accompanying adult (leader or parent helper) checked in with the Cub Fun Day organizer, Assistant Regional Commissioner Don Dorey, and his team of assistants at Halifax's new Metro Centre, a giant sports/convention complex in the downtown part of the city. Each Cub and leader was handed a previously prepared kit containing a list of sites to visit, a map of the area, a Cub Fun Day crest, and a can of Coke and bag of chips to complement each person's own packed lunch. Each group was designated an adventure site to start from, to avoid early congestion, but from there on they were free to visit any of the locations in any order.

Packs had registered for the event and paid the fee in advance at the local Scout office, indicating the number of participants, so that planning could be carried out effectively. However a lower turnout than originally anticipated resulted in a double bonus for those who took part - each Cub received a second crest and an extra Coke and chips to accompany the movie at the close of the day! Wide budgeting however, saw the event break even financially.

The kits issued to all eager participants were contained in convenient plastic litter bags - compliments of the Nova Scotia Department of Tourism. The crest was designed specially for the event by Don Dorey and fellow Scouter George Brown and shows the Town Clock, historical symbol of Halifax; the Dartmouth Ferry; a duck representing the Public Gardens; and St. Pauls Church, all sites visited on the day's tour. The list of sites to visit was also specially designed to permit a rubber stamp or seal to be impressed by Scouters manning each location, so that every Cub could have another permanent souvenir of the day.

All the sites suggested for visits had been previously contacted by the organizing committee, and their consent and co-operation received. Special tours were laid on at Halifax City Hall, Province House, the seat of the Nova Scotia government and the Citadel, the ancient fortification built by Queen Victoria's father to guard Halifax Harbour and the city, and at other locations, groups were free to wander around and explore independently. Each location was manned by a Scouter to ensure no problems arose. All the adventure sites were within walking distance of each other, so transportation was not required. Lunch was taken at whichever point













the group had reached at noon. Each site was also equipped with a first aid kit for treatment of minor injuries.

In addition to the regular participation of Halifax Region Cubs and leaders, guest packs attended by invitation from neighbouring Dartmouth. Indeed, this year Dartmouth Scouter Mary Edwards was a member of the organizing committee, reflecting the interest the event has generated outside the Region, as well as within, since its inception in 1973.

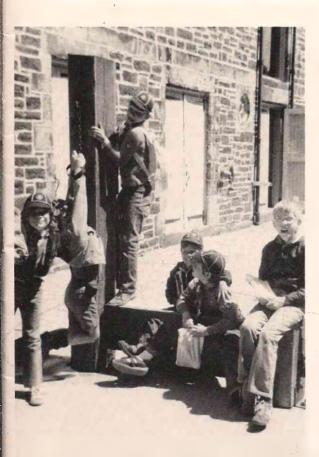
The idea of a large scale Cub event in Halifax was first voiced in late 1972 by then Regional Commissioner Sel Henson, and the writer was asked to head up the first planning team. The program for that first event was left for the planning team to decide and numerous ideas were considered. There was a feeling then that many young people, especially those who lived in urban areas, took for granted much of the local history and interest, never visiting places which were right on their doorsteps and which deserved to be explored. So it was decided that Cub Fun Day 1973 would be held right in Halifax itself, and in fact it was very much like this year's event, which was based on that original idea. The event was to be held just for FUN with no element of competition, and that principle has become traditional in subsequent years. The month of June was chosen so that good

weather would be more assured and so that packs could, if desired, aim for Cub Fun Day as an exciting way to close out the year's activities.

1,100 Cubs and leaders took part in that Cub Fun Day, including a pack from Yarmouth, Nova Scotia and 25 Cubs and leaders from St. John's, Newfoundland, who travelled to Halifax for a weekend's hospitality and to participate in the event — and guests have been the order of the day ever since.

In 1974, Cub Fun Day went to Truro, about 60 miles from Halifax, by bus, for a day outing; and in 1975, Halifax was again the venue. It became apparent that year however, that once every three years was the recommended frequency for the in-city program, so 1976 saw the invasion of the provincial Scout Camp by 700 Cubs for a day of fun and outdoor action. Boss Farm, located about 50 miles from Halifax and a project of the Nova Scotia Museum, which presents a living example of agricultural life through the ages (complete with oxen and buggy rides) was the site of the 1977 event. Torrential rain and mud up to the ankles could not spoil the spirits of the 900 brave souls who attended that day in the country!

So Cub Fun Day 1978 came to a close with all participating Cubs enjoying a science-fiction movie (and that extra Coke!) at a local high school auditorium. Despite the lower turnout this year, the organizers were already thinking ahead to 1979 and what form Cub Fun Day may take then. I hope they invite me back again!











ONE LEADER'S POINT OF VIEW

by James A. Taylor

Everyone knows that Scouting started with Lord Baden-Powell, years ago. But the concerns that led B.-P. to found the Scout Movement — the need to work with, for, and through a younger generation — has been around as long as humankind.

Back in the distant days of the Old Testament, when Solomon, the son of David, was king in Jerusalem, he attempted to share the accumulated wisdom and experience of his years. Part of that wisdom appears in the Book of Proverbs; some of the experience shows up as love poetry in the Song of Solomon; and his most pessimistic views are set forth by an unknown scribe in Ecclesiastes.

"Useless, useless, it is all useless*," laments the king who built the great temple, won the heart of the Queen of Sheba, and extended the kingdom of Israel over the largest area it ever controlled.

"You spend your life working, labouring, and what do you have to show for it?" he asks. Generations come, generations go, but the world stays just the same.

"Nothing that I had worked for and earned meant a thing to me. Because I knew that I would have to leave it to one who comes after me, and he might be wise, or he might be foolish. Who knows?"

Any Scouter could be equally pessimistic. In fact, anyone who works with kids has cause for pessimism.

First of all, a Scouter begins to see the adult world as his boys do. He sees parents who can't find time to help with Christmas tree sales, but can find time to watch the hockey game on TV, or to stop for a beer with the boys on the way home from work. He finds his section's regular meeting night or place, in church or school, arbitrarily taken away, for some other gathering that adults consider

to be more important. And of course, he runs head on into the chronic shortage of leaders.

And he realizes the message kids get from all this, that the next generation ranks pretty low in society's priorities. Cubs and Scouts may have difficulty articulating that thought — but they know. They know.

Secondly, Scouters have cause to be pessimistic because of kids themselves. They can't see youth through rose coloured glasses as innocent, uncorrupted souls. If they were, Scouting would have an entirely different emphasis. It would try to preserve those qualities, would try to protect children from the world's evil influences. But in reality Scouting tries to change and shape boys' lives, to improve their ability to love God and serve their fellow men. With a few exceptions, kids are characteristically ungrateful, irresponsible, and undependable.

I guess every Scouter can supply his own list of examples. For myself, I have yet to understand how boys who were so eager to eat dinner at camp can be so unwilling to clean up afterwards.

I'd still like to know how a normal, reasonably bright Scout can get totally lost going to the washroom — at a McDonald's drive-in.

I continue to be baffled by the casualness with which Venturers dismiss their responsibilities. On Thursday night, I ask, "How many of you will help with the paper drive Saturday morning?"

Ten hands go up.

Saturday morning, two Venturers show up—both late. I call the others to find out what happened. "Oh, yeah, the paper drive," they say. "I slept in until 11."

No remorse. No apologies. If an adult agrees to do something, and can't do it, at least you usually get a tele-

phone call to say sorry. When a kid lets you down, nothing.

I'll say this bluntly: I've been a leader with Cubs, Scouts, and now Venturers for nine years straight — for the first seven of those years, I hardly ever took part in an event without asking myself, at some point, why I kept on punishing myself.

Camps, particularly. I became a Scouter mainly because I loved camping when I myself was a Scout, because I still enjoy camping, and because (like Solomon) I wanted to pass along some of my knowledge, experience, and

enjoyment.

My first Cub camp was a shattering experience. Overexcited kids would not, could not, get to sleep. At three o'clock in the morning, we leaders finally managed to get the last of them quieted down, if not actually sleeping. Then we sank into our sleeping bags, knowing we would need that precious rest to cope with the next day.

At four o'clock, the ones who had fallen asleep earlier, out of sheer exhaustion, woke up. Their charge to the nearest kybo, straight through our guy ropes, brought the leaders' tent crashing down. So much for sleep.

As I discovered, they were like that — but with infinite variations — at every camp. A principal benefit of working with Venturers, I find, is that they show some sanity about when they go to bed; they can be persuaded to keep quiet so that others can sleep; and they don't wake up as early in the morning. (Sometimes the problem is getting them out of bed at all!)

Yet it was a Venturer who brought me closest to mindless rage. My fellow advisor and I were introducing the boys to backpacking. One lad decided to supplement the expedition menu with his own cache of breakfast munchies. At 4.00 a.m. he was still announcing to the entire campsite, with more decibels than a rock discipockey: "Umm, those cocoa crisps were gooooood! Now I think I'll start on my sugar pops!"

Pessimism isn't the whole story, of course. There were times, working with a smaller number of boys, that I can look back on with pleasure. I enjoyed other Scouters' fellowship and co-operation. Some of them will be friends for life. And I knew, always, that the work I was doing was worthwhile — that gave me some satisfaction, if not

enjoyment.

The last two years of Scouting have been markedly better I can see my Venturers change, improve, become in small ways different from the kids who haven't experienced Scouting or some equivalent youth program.

We have actually had, late in the night, a couple of spontaneous discussions about religion and what it

means in life.

Driving down to GJ'77 in PEI tast summer in our rented van, our group found themselves in a serious discussion of marriage. Instead of the usual flippant, superficial approach to sex, we looked at marriage as a lifetime commitment, in which both partners adapt and learn and grow.

We've been on bicycle camps where, during a whole weekend, no one complained that someone else was slow,

or wasn't doing his share.

And one winter night, coming back from a skating event well after midnight, I made a couple of extra trips with my car, so that the kids didn't have to walk home alone from the bus stop along deserted, darkened streets. A highlight of my Scouting experience was one boy's unsolicited comment: "Hey, you didn't have to do this for us. That was real nice of you. Thanks."

Perhaps seven years of working together has meant that the boys can trust me, and I can trust them. I recall one winter camp, when they went out ahead of me to set up. I said I would join them for dinner, expecting to leave the office early in the afternoon. It turned out to be a terrible day with constant interruptions and crises. I left at five,

having had nothing at all to eat or drink since one bowl of porridge for breakfast. It was nearly seven as I trudged in to the campsite through falling snow, and I was thinking, "If those creeps have eaten all the dinner on me, I'll..."

But they hadn't. "You said you'd be here, so we waited

for you" - it was that simple.

That was a good feeling. But perhaps the fact that I can pick out those good moments, that I can isolate how many there were, and how brief they were, indicates how much of the rest of a Scouter's effort is thankless, unrewarding commitment.

It says that a Scouter has to invest a tremendous amount of his time and energy, before he gets any return on his investment.

Then why should anyone bother? Why, as I used to ask myself, should I keep on punishing myself by, with and for boys?

For me, the answer is that others whom I admire set an example for me.

Lord Baden-Powell, obviously.

And old King Solomon. The Book of Ecclesiastes refers to him as "The Philosopher", and after recounting all of his pessimism, it concludes: "Because the Philosopher was wise, he kept on teaching all he knew. He studied the knowledge of his people, and honestly tested it for Truth. He tried to find comforting words, but what he said was honest."

Solomon knew all the lumps, but he kept on trying.

For me, there is another even more compelling example to follow. As a Christian, I look to the man from Nazareth, named Jesus.

He was in His thirties, probably not far off forty. His disciples were a younger bunch. Though we think of Peter as the oldest, and sometimes picture him with a white beard, the patriarch of the church, he was probably only in his early twenties. Many of the others might well have still been in their teens — the tone of their arguments, their willingness to abandon duties, their impetuousness, all strongly suggest youth. So Jesus and His disciples were not too different from a Scouter today with a group of Venturers or Rovers.

For the sake of that group of youth, and the attitudes He was trying to impart to them, Jesus was run out of His home town, spat upon, rejected, despised, harassed by crowds, misunderstood by His friends, hassled by the law, betrayed, beaten, and finally killed.

That's a lot of lumps to take. And when I read the Gospels, I don't see His association with His disciples offering Him many corresponding lifts.

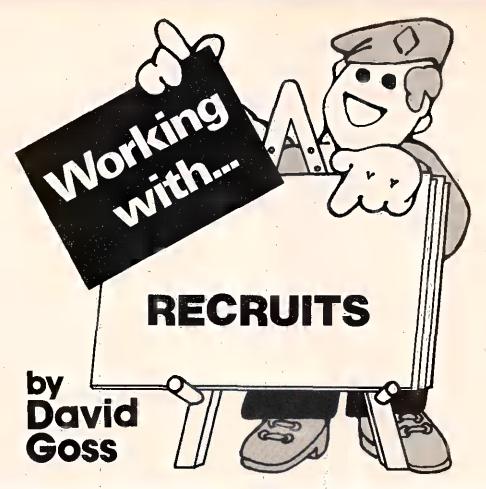
If He can set me that example, how can I claim the right to better treatment?

Working with people, you never really know whether you've had any influence or not. I can see progress among my boys, but I'll never know if they might not have developed just as well'without me.

All I can hope is that, as I try to follow the example of others, some of them may someday find something worthwhile in my example. If that happens, whatever I have put into Scouting will have been repaid in full.

*All Bible quotations are from the Good News translation in modern English. $\check{\Lambda}$

James A. Taylor is the Managing Editor of The United Church Observer. He is currently an Assistant Venturer Advisor and Chairman of the 316th Toronto Group Committee.



Generally, people probably think of recruits as those memand women in the armed forces who are at the bottom of the chain of command. And this, in military circles, is possibly correct.

-In Scouting, however, recruits must be thought of differently. Possibly, there is no way to avoid the feeling a boy has, that he is at the bottom of the ladder, but he must be made to feel he can start climbing towards the top immediately.

This is where the links between the programs come in. There is an established ceremony for the Beaver when he swims up to Cubs, and for the Cub when he goes up to Scouts. Unfortunately, many leaders do not use these traditional methods and those that do, often find they are not sufficient to make the boy feel welcome and part of the new group.

Actually, the link process is one that should be ongoing and, from a Scout leader's perspective, I will suggest a few ways that this can happen.

Before the Boy Joins the Troop

There should be regular contact between the Scouters in a group. This occurs naturally at joint church parades, sponsored suppers, Apple Day, etc., but to really take advantage of these opportunities, one must constantly look for little ways the older lad can assist the Cub age boy. For example, at church parades the older boys could act as sidesmen, with a Cub to assist, or a Scout who is a good reader could meet with a Cub to give him lessons on reading the scripture. On Apple Day, the Scouts could accompany the Cubs as they go from door to door with their apples. They can also help to polish apples, count money, run games for the Cubs as they return, prepare hot dogs and drinks, or do other jobs that keep the older boys visible to the Cub age boy. Of course, this can be done in any similar campaign, such as a bottle drive, paper chase, or any joint project the leaders arrange.

I suppose the ideal situation would be for the troop to

have sufficient leaders so that one leader could regularly visit the pack. Actually it doesn't hurt for the wise troop Scouter to leave his boys under the care of his assistant once amonth, to carry out just such a task. Not only does it keep the Scouter in touch with the boys in the pack, it forces the assistant to plan and run a meeting regularly.

Occasionally, the troop might visit the pack to run a special program, with all members of the troop having a defined role For instance, you might run a **Scout craft skills night** for the Cubs, based on their star work, with the Scouts demonstrating different star tests at various stations around the meeting hall, with Cubs free to visit such stations during the evening.

Or, you could try an **Athletics Night**, with the troop setting up stations to test the Cubs skill in ball catching, jumping rope, beambag tossing, dodgeball, chin ups, racing, and concluding the evening with a couple of relay races.

A Hobby Night will also work well. Each Scout, who has a hobby that could be demonstrated, is given a place to carry out his demonstration, while Cubs circulate to visit the hobbies they are interested in. Every Cub should go home with some object he has created, or at least the idea of how to begin a new hobby.

Similar to a Hobby Night would be a **Craft Night**, where easy-to-do crafts are arranged by the patrols and Cubs choose a craft and are temporarily sworn into the patrol in order to carry out the project.

How about a Paper Airplane Elying: Contest? The Scouts (assuming four patrols), have four basic designs. The Cubs choose the design they would like to try to make. The Scouts help them complete the job, then arrange contests, including furthest flyer, landing in an airport (pad of cardboard 20' away), flying through a hoop, flying under a chair leg, etc.

It is even possible for the Cub-Scout role to be reversed, with the Cubs running a program for the Scouts. It may not

be done as easily as the previously described programs, but with the aid of a few parents, perhaps the Cubs could sponsor a **5 Star Test Night**, where they could test the Scouts' skills in some of the tests they used to know. Some that I'm sure would stump the average Scout, away from the pack a year or two, would include:

- 1. Red Star #2 Do the 5 BX program for your age.
- 2. Green Star #5 Develop and use a secret code.
- Green Star #13 Do a simple sketch map of neighbourhood.
- 4. Blue Star #1 Sketch our national flag and give its background.
- 5. Tawny Star #8 Produce an original skit, limerick, story or poem.
- Tawny Star #13 Construct a rope ladder from the materials provided.

Certain Cubs could be well rehearsed in these tests, so that they could do them easily and then challenge the Scouts, who will feel pretty confident until they try the tests.

If you cannot get the whole pack involved with the entire troop, then at least get the senior pack boys and the patrol leaders and seconds involved.

Wouldn't it be fun to have the sixers drop in some evening to do the troop inspection, or to have the older boys attend a campout with the troop, or a swim in the local pool? Of course, the idea of having Cub instructors from the troop is an old and valuable one. If your troop isn't presently providing a Cub instructor for the Wolf Cub program, you should consider this right away. Many boys who get involved at the instruction level in their early teen years, remain active in Scouting right through university.

There are many more ways to arrange for activity between the pack and troop, which your own circumstances will suggest to you, and if you either have, or adopt a continuing program between the two groups, that should ensure you of a yearly influx of new faces. But the mere fact you have new lads doesn't end your work. Many boys join Scouting only to find the program they thought existed, does not in fact operate. Therefore, might I suggest an early one-to-one meeting between the new recruit and the leader. This can be managed in a number of ways. If the leader has an agreeable wife, the boys might be invited to dinner at the leader's home, after which each lad can be questioned about his hopes for the program. Similarly, the leader might arrange a visit to a quick food shop, for the same purpose, if the home situation would not permit the supper there.

The troop Scouter might also suggest to the patrol leader that he invite his new recruits to supper, or that the patrol hold a meeting at the local pizza or hamburger house.

The first couple of months, the new lads could be called prior to every activity, just to make sure they know the time and place of the event. Also, in this period, a new-lad-hike or campover can achieve wonders in attracting and holding a boy.

And, although I've stated this in a previous article, I wish to re-emphasize that within the first couple of weeks of joining the troop, a new lad's home should be visited by the Scouter, so that you know his home situation and the parents will have an opportunity to meet you.

Such a visit will pay dividends in the years that the boy remains with the troop, as it will be so much easier to get financial, moral and personal help from a family that feels the Scouter is *really* interested in its boy. X



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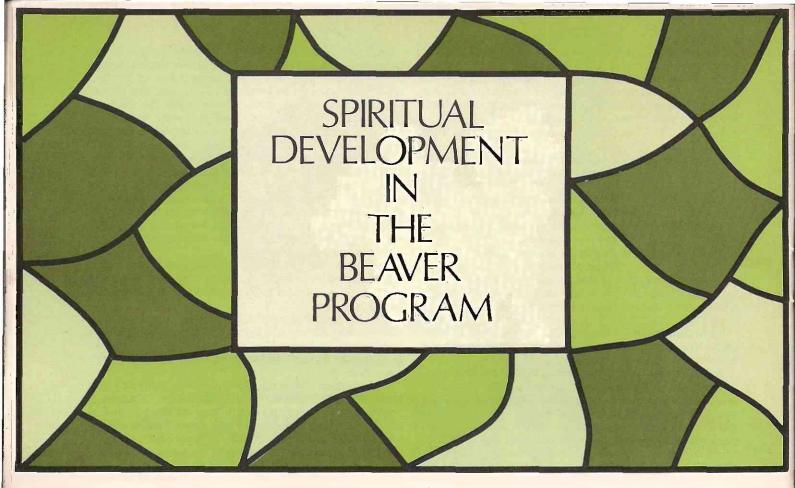
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by Pat Byrne

How does a Beaver leader encourage the spiritual aspects of the program in the concrete reality of weekly meetings? Some ideas for your colony are suggested here. While written specifically for a Christian setting, they may easily be applied in other circumstances.

One of the hardest lessons of Christianity — even after 2,000 years of trying — is the simple truth that we love God by loving other people, *His* people; if we do not love them and serve them, then we are rejecting God and refusing to love Him. (Often the picture is complicated if we adults find it hard to accept ourselves as a person.)

As a leader in the Beaver section, you share the parents' responsibility of leading their sons forward on the path to spiritual maturity. What you are and do in your meetings can help these boys take a further step toward God.

Bringing this down to the level of boys in the colony does not require special formulas as much as a clearer picture of what spiritual growth really is for a boy of Beaver age.

Spiritual development for a Beaver means that he moves forward a little, that his attitudes towards God, neighbour and self will continue to reflect his gradual maturing in other aspects of his life — physical, mental and social.

I love God: When a Beaver says these words, he usually has a very uncomplicated view of God. As adults, we should be helping him to know and love God as a kind, loving, understanding Father. As leaders, our own attitudes of understanding and kindness will help form the boy's vision of God, for we are one aspect of authority in the boy's life at this moment.

Loving God is not a burdensome, onerous task, but a joyful privilege. With Jesus our brother, we come to know and love our Father as a kind, loving, approachable person. The Lord Jesus leads us to Him in a spirit of confidence and trust. The whole question of reward and punishment need not be emphasized during the Beaver

age range: it is better to concentrate on God as the kind, loving, understanding and forgiving Father at this stage.

Ways of loving God: The boy of Beaver age expresses his love for God by simple personal prayer and by helping others as Jesus did.

Prayer: Parents and leaders should encourage a boy to pray comfortably. He should be encouraged to talk with God about his plans and hopes, and come to Jesus as his brother. Saying a simple "Thank you, Lord" for all the good gifts is important. The beauty of the world should lead him to praise God for all the wonderful things He has done. In his prayer, the Beaver may pray for greater generosity, to be more willing to serve others and make this a better world for all.

Group prayer in the lodge or colony will be short, simple and sincere. When we recognize something special, we can remind the boys that here is something for which we can thank God. A short verse of a psalm or hymn can be sung at times. At the end of a meeting, we may invite the boys to tell us some of the things they want the whole colony, including the leaders, to pray about. Sometimes we may also suggest a few persons or situations for their prayer now and at other times: perhaps one of the Beavers is sick; some current needs of the community can be mentioned.

Morning and evening prayer at home, Sunday worship with their family, mealtime prayers, and a simple meeting with Jesus in the gospel stories are further ways of promoting their spiritual growth through prayer. Bible stories may be told by leaders, or acted out by boys in lodges.

 Relationships: The boy's spiritual development also depends on the way he learns to accept himself and to get along with others.

I help other people: We should not forget why we encourage Beavers to think about others and help them: it is in this way that they show their love for God.

Helping others by doing something useful for them is easy for little boys to understand. Beaver leaders should

encourage friendly thoughtfulness toward other members of the lodge or colony, brothers and sisters at home, and friends at school and in the neighbourhood. We should encourage the boys to make a continuing effort to love their parents by trying to be good for them, by doing what they are told when they are told, and by trying to be helpful at home each day.

Doing good turns for the sick, shut-ins and aged persons by visits and by making cards and little gifts is a further way of reinforcing their efforts to help others,

without looking for something in return.

Occasionally it may be necessary to remind Beavers that refusing to help others — because of selfishness or laziness, for example — is going back on their promise and law. But boys of this age group are usually bubbling over with generosity. To keep it so, the leaders need only encourage them to look, each day, for ways of helping other people.

The whole idea of *sharing*, which is basic in this section, will lead the boys to want to help others. By being ready to share themselves, their abilities, their possessions, and

their efforts, they are helping other people.

I take care of the world: Concern for God's world is one aspect of loving and serving Him. Beaver leaders can encourage boys to be concerned about the world, and to work and pray, alone and with others, to improve the world. Baden-Powell's last message suggests that every Scout should try to leave the world a little better than he found it. A similar thought might be presented to Beavers when they are ready for it.

Group efforts to make the world a more beautiful and pleasant place to live in (planting flowers and cleaning up litter, for example) are signs of this concern. A prayer for civic leaders, especially in times of crisis, can be a further

sign of taking care of the world.

Self-acceptance: One important element in spiritual development — one that is often overlooked — is a person's image of himself. By helping a boy to understand that he is loved for his own sake, that you appreciate his talents and abilities, a Beaver leader helps a boy to deepen his acceptance and understanding of himself in various positive ways: encouraging him to do his best, congratulating him for his efforts, accepting him where he is, in age and development — realizing he is only five or six or seven, but on his way to adulthood.

His growing self-awareness will strengthen his spiritual

growth, and will in turn be helped by it.

Practical activities: Boys of Beaver age learn best from fun and action. A short explanation of one of the ideas mentioned above should be followed by a simple activity that lets them do what they have been hearing about. At the same time, a wise leader will encourage boys to think up practical activities by which they can show their love for God and others, and their concern for the world.

Ask your chaplain for some practical suggestions along the lines suggested by this article. Apply to him what B.-P. said of the patrol leader: the more you expect of him, the more he will live up to your hopes. Let's Celebrate also

offers many ideas for your program.

Adult influence: The attitudes and example of the adults he knows determine strongly the developing attitudes of a boy. If he hears adults laughing at religion, and sees them making no effort to pray or take part in worship services, he may grow up with little regard for God. If he is told to be honest, but realizes that adults are finding many ways of cheating and lying, he can soon become cynical. If he is told to be obedient, but sees them breaking speed laws and disregarding rules, what chance has he to do what is right?

When in contact with a leader who has a sincere love for God and His people, a boy will be subtly but wholesomely influenced by this person. A leader who strives to live his Christian faith in his daily life, who lets his Christianity influence and warm all his actions, will share this with the boys in his colony or lodge.

It is not so much by doing "spiritual" things with the boys as by recognizing and providing opportunities for their spiritual development and by helping boys to use these opportunities to their best advantage, that leaders encourage spiritual development.

Beaver leaders who use their creativity and imagination in the realm of spiritual growth, will find that they can develop their program to include this important aspect of Scouting.

The entire work of a boy's spiritual development will not be accomplished in two or three years; it is a lifetime task. But the years spent in the Beaver program can be important steps along the way.

Rev. Pat Byrne is a member of the National Program Committee, and was chairman of the Beaver subcommittee from 1972 to 1976.



What you should know about sprains and strains

"YEARS AGO I sprained my ankle while delivering newspapers. The ladies in the neighborhood were very sympathetic, and full of advice. One told me to soak the ankle in hot water. The next recommended cold water. A third suggested that I alternate: hot, cold, hot, cold. A fourth insisted that the best formula was hot water with epsom salts. Finally, the woman next door—an old, folksy lady who made horseradish in her basement—advised me to soak it in hot water and turpentine.

"That's what I did. Then I wrapped tape around it. I didn't see a doctor.

"The result was that the turpentine burned the skin; the tape cut off the circulation but didn't immobilize the ankle. I limped for so long that the people in the neighborhood called me Limpy, and the old ladies feared I would never walk properly again."

That experience of a Family Safety reader points to a common confusion about one of the most common injuries—an ordinary sprain. At one time or another almost everyone has sprained a joint: ankle, finger, wrist, knee. And while turpentine may not rank among the most popular remedies, ill-timed applications of hot water are all too common.

The problem stems partly from a confusion between sprains and strains.

A strain is an overstretching or tearing of a muscle. A back strain, caused by improper lifting, is a common example.

Proper treatment for a strain includes heat applications and plenty of rest. Sometimes a gentle massage will help reduce muscle spasms and encourage healing. A doctor can apply supportive strapping.

A sprain is an injury to a ligament around a joint. Symptoms of a sprain include rapid swelling, tenderness, discoloration, pain—the same symptoms that often characterize a broken bone. For this reason the American Red Cross advises that you see a physician. Only a doctor can be sure that a sprain is not a broken bone (and even the doctor may not be sure without X-rays).

What if a doctor is not immediately available?

Avoid using the injured joint. If you're stranded in the woods with a sprained ankle and need to walk to help, a sprained ankle bandage (pictured here below) will provide temporary support. But except in an emergency, you should immobilize the injured part right away.

Your next objective is to minimize swelling, caused by blood and other body fluids rushing into the injured area. Swelling adds to pain, impedes circulation and retards healing.

During the first 24 hours elevate the injured joint so that it gets less blood. Apply cold packs (but never pack ice directly on your skin; it could cause frostbite). An elastic bandage may help, as long as you don't apply it too tightly.

After about 24 hours, when the swelling has stopped, you can use hot, wet towels to stimulate circulation and reduce the swelling. Never apply heat immediately after the injury.

When the swelling is gone and the joint has regained most of its strength, a firm elastic bandage will give helpful support during the healing process. Use the joint sparingly until it has returned to normal.



Place the bandage under the shoe, bring it behind the ankle and around to the front.



Cross the ends over the instep, bring them down and tuck them inside the first loop.



Pull the ends back up and tie off. The resulting bandage will give temporary support:

Tally Ho! The Hunt is Up A rallying cry from John Sweet in this month's On The Level

Our lead story this month is that ON THE LEVEL'S longawaited contribution to the Join-in Jamboree is about to be launched upon the Scout-speaking world on both sides of the North Atlantic.

It will take place on any troop night convenient to the locals in the mellow month of October, 1978, and (Scout leaders please note) will require the very minimum of adult organization and supervision and practically no specialist gear at all.

Another attractive feature is that Girl Guides can take part — with, of course, the approval of your Court of Honour and the co-operation of their own Guiders. What's more, the whole thing from start to finish need take up no more than half-an-hour of valuable training time and can be dovetailed quite easily into almost any pre-arranged troop night program. Nothing, in fact, could be easier. All you want is a fine night for it. So let's hear no more

The Great Event will take the form of a slightly amended version of that well-known and much-loved troop night game known as "The Scavenge Hunt". The only difference between the traditional game and the Join-in happening is that, whereas in past years patrols were merely handed shopping lists of named articles and allowed a given time to collect as many as they could find, in our Scavenge Hunt clues only will be given. For instance, whereas the Jack Blunts of yesteryear might have asked tamely for, let us say, a screwdriver, we intend to be much more subtle and will demand "a prison officer at the wheel of a vehicle". and leave it to the members of the Hunt to interpret it as they will. Or we might ask for "Two dark but unwearable suits" or merely observe that "The strength of this pack is equal to the number of weeks in the year," and hope that the competitors will be able to lay hands on a pack of playing cards. (Thinks: Clever stuff! Jack Blunt would be proud of me.)

But enough of the sales talk. Here are a few suggestions for your shopping list. You will find the solutions to the clues at the end of this article; but before you get as far as that, you might like to have a go at them yourself.

A competitive team game (struck off).

A humerus that isn't funny and a radius that doesn't occur in geometry.

3. A tiny official document with serrated edges and a price on a lady's head.

4. A natural balloon which must be created on the spot.

Twenty assorted nails.

6. Dr. Spooner might have called it "a glade of brass".

 A small porous sack containing the shredded leaves of an oriental shrub.

8. A pocket fire-by-friction outfit.

Not in the Guiness Book.

10. Static electricity (demonstrated).

11. A miniature of Her Majesty the Queen in bas relief.

12. Jet propulsion (demonstrated).

13. A lock without a key and a key without a lock.

14. A bird's eye view of the landscape.

15. A weight-watcher's nightmare.

16. A cartwheel without the cart.

 A dissolute young man of fashion — but this one certainly has his points.

18. Part of the hide of an animal.

19. A vapour trail.

20. A generator of carbon monoxide gas.

21. A shell, a swallow - but no bird!



22. Conclusive proof of identity.

23. "Lead" that isn't a metal.

24. A non-musical wind instrument.

We are grateful to several readers of superior intelligence, and kindly and considerate nature, who have assisted us in the compilation of this shopping list. No doubt you will have ideas of your own. By all means use 'em. And do let us know what happens. *PLEASE*.

Meanwhile, all we can do is to express the hope that it keeps fine for you.

Good hunting

Readers in the United Kingdom who are currently working for their Pioneer Badge and are required under para. 2 of the "Requirements" to "understand the special dangers from the recoil or fracture of manmade fibre ropes" would no doubt be especially interested in the recent newspaper report of the fracture of such a rope during a mammoth tug 'o war in the United States of America. Don't ask me to tell you what happened. It is just too terrible.

The moral, however, is clear. Do not overstrain your cordage — least of all when it is man-made. You have been warned.

Talking of rope, I have just thought of a new sort of event for your district sports. Before we introduce it to the world of athletics at large, however, perhaps you would be good enough to field-test it on the first convenient troop night and let us have your comments and suggestions.

The race will be run by two-man teams, each with a light rope about 12 feet (4m approx.) between them. The rope must be held by its extremities and kept at full stretch throughout the race.

The course is marked out in the usual way with sisal track lines pinned down with skewers between start and finish, one such line for each pair of competitors.

Teams start with one man (No. 1) standing on the end of his track line and the other (No. 2) standing on the track line with the rope at full stretch. At the word "Go", No. 2 stands fast while No. 1 sweeps round him in a wide arc, keeping the rope at full stretch, until he reaches the track line again. No. 2 then takes off in the opposite arc until he too reaches the track line; and so it goes on until the

finishing line is crossed by both members of the team.

Do let us know what your boys make of it. I have been trying to persuade my two girl friends from over the road, Katrina and Kimberley, to help me with my experiments but unfortunately they are at the ballet and pony club stage of their development and are no longer willing to cooperate with me in public. I think it has something to do with personal dignity and the hovering presence of younger admirers.

Sometimes a man can feel very lonely.

It stands to reason that very many troops must have camped on heavy clay this summer.

We'd be ever so grateful if they would kindly tell us how they disposed of their greasy waste water.

Many readers — well, not many perhaps, but some, — will be familiar with that innocent little troop night diversion in which a young Scout, about to undertake his firelighting test, is handed a small coffee tin containing a quarter inch of water and invited to heat it up until the pressure of steam blows the flid off. Some time ago we asked Scout leaders in the U.K. to say whether they considered this a "dangerous" activity for young Scouts. We were not exactly overwhelmed by the response to this request but one reader, the excellent Mr. Stu Jesson, Assistant Scout Leader of the 99th Leicester (St. Anne's) has warned us of the sort of thing that can happen if you allow these scientific experiments to get out of hand.

"It all started one evening in camp," he writes, "when a large coffee tin was being given the heat treatment before being bashed and consigned to the waste bin. What we hadn't realised was that it had a drop of water in it. Result a big bang, the lid flew off, everybody took belated evasive action and then started combing the undergrowth for the missing lid so that we could go through it all again. Successive camps have seen similar experiments by patrols, culminating in a private late-night session by the Scouters when the boys were safely tucked up in their sleeping bags. We used a very large, jumbo sized coffee tin and placed it upside down on the ground with the glowing embers heaped around it. Of course, some of the water escaped from the tin but enough remained to make it airtight while a good head of steam built up inside.

"What happened? I will tell you," (writes Stu). "There came the father and mother of a bang. The lid stayed put or might even have been driven deeper into the wet ground below it, while the tin itself went up like a rocket. It must have risen to an unbelievable height because we were still looking for it when it came down again, right in our midst"

Um. Ah. Yes. Well. As Stu points out in his letter, definitely NOT a recommended activity for young Scouts. Best done, he says, when the dear lads are safely tucked up for the night and the stars, the owls and the Scouters have the world to themselves.

Finally, here are the solutions to our clues in the Scavenge Hunt shopping list:

- A match (cancelled).
- 2. Bones in the arm.
- 3. A postage stamp showing the Queen.
- 4. A soapbubble.
- 5. Finger and toe nails.

- A blade of grass.
- A teabag.
- 8. A box of matches.
- A stereo record.
- A sheet of light brown paper rubbed vigorously with a clothes brush and stuck on a wall.
- 11. A coin bearing the Queen's head.
- 12. A toy balloon inflated and then released in the air.
- 13. A lock of hair and a few notes of music.
- 14. A map.



17. A rake.

18. Anything made or partly made of leather.

19. Cigarette smoke.

20. A lighted candle in an enclosed space.

21. A pulley block.

22. A finger print.

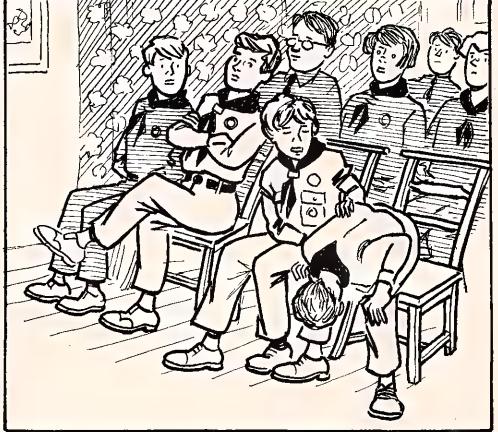
23. A graphite pencil.

24. A bicycle pump.

Take It From Here

This little exercise might be worth trying out on your lot. After first ensuring that you know the correct action to take in each case, provide pencils and papers and see what the boys do in each of the six emergencies. Be sure to end the session with a quick review of correct procedures. \nearrow







HAT WOULD DU DO NEXT?



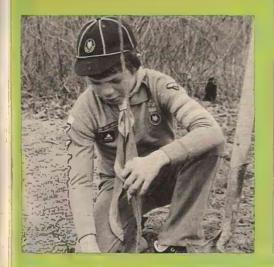


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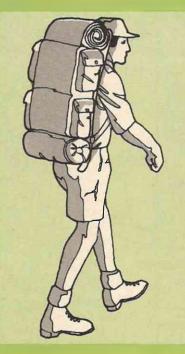
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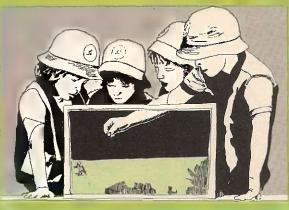








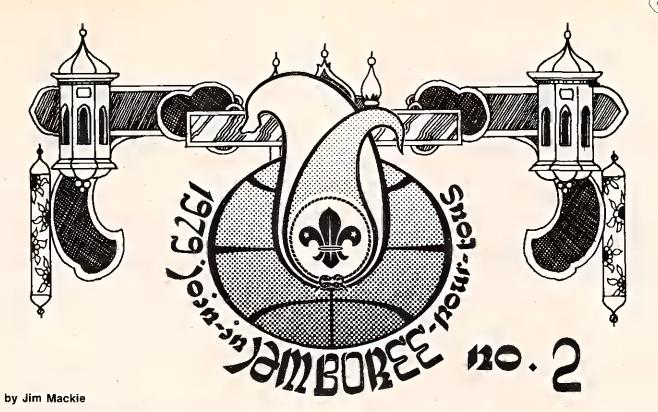






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In our first special JOIN-IN pull-out (THE LEADER, April '78), we provided some background on the 15th World Jamboree to be held in Iran in 1979; a list of possible special and local events with a JOIN-IN theme; a work schedule for council or group events; some information on Iran and a Persiana script for use on signs and in special JOIN-IN bulletins.

In this pull-out, we provide some suggestions for your JOIN-IN campsite; a few fund raising ideas; some arena events and something on Duty to God and a Persian Garden.

Remember, the purpose of the pull-outs is to provide program ideas and suggestions, so that members of your group, section or district, not able to attend the 15th World Jamboree (and that includes Beavers and Rovers), may feel some of the thrill of belonging to a world event of this size, right in their home area.

Gateways

The history of the Persians as a great nation can be divided into two main periods. The first period dates back to the 6th century B.C. when Cyrus united the different Persian Tribes and created the great Persian Empire.

The second period, which may be regarded as the Islamic period, began in 651 and continues to this day. Thus, for **Join-In** ideas to dramatize our Persian theme, we have tremendous scope and can choose from these two periods.

One way to get atmosphere is to name each camp area for an ancient Persian city, such as Susa or Persepolis — and have participants in the **Join-In** learn all they can of the history of their "camp city". Then, on visitor's day, a fact sheet can be passed out or the most knowledgeable boys can tell family and friends what they know of their adopted home.

Alternatively, camps could be named after great battles or great leaders such as Cyrus, Darius, Xerxes, and so on.

Another means of obtaining atmosphere is to erect appropriate camp gateways. To tie an ancient city and hero into the gateway, why not consider the gate shown in illustration 'A' on page 22.

The strange creature (illustration 'B') on the 'Camp Susa' gateway is a winged griffin, that was part of a wall decoration in the magnificent palace built by King Darius I (522 — 485 B.C.), father of Xerxes, in the famous old city of Susa. The griffin is now on display in the Louvre Museum in Paris. France.

Sea Scouts or groups on the Atlantic or Pacific coasts, may want to build on a nautical theme for their gateway. They could research the ships of ancient Persia and design a gateway accordingly, or make one as shown in illustration 'C'.

The gateway shown in illustration 'D' is a bit more detailed but would add to your **Join-In** site and be imposing, especially with properly costumed (see April '78 pull-out) guards on duty in the gateway turrets.

The Flame of Brotherhood

The religion of ancient Persia was Zoroastrianism and fire was the centre of its religious ritual. Fire altars burned on the tops of mountains and fire was revered under the name 'Atar' as a pure and undefiled flame representing God's eternal light. The Persians saw life as a struggle between the forces of good and evil, and Atar fought on behalf of all that was good.

At many Scout camps around the world, it is already a tradition to burn a small Flame of Scout Brotherhood. It is lit, with due ceremony, at the camp opening and burns day and night until it is extinguished during the closing ceremony. Throughout the camp period, Scouts may be on vigil, guarding the Flame. The guardian is changed every hour to give as many boys as possible the honour of guarding the Flame.

A simple fire altar is shown in illustration 'E' but you can design your own, bringing in local traditions, if you wish.

Open Air Worship - Scout's Own

In ancient Persia, worship was not offered in temples but out in the open air, with the devotees climbing the mountain to the altar fire, which was always on the highest point possible. Thus, when a Scout's Own service is held out of doors, in an open air chapel, we have something in 22

common with the ancient Persians, whatever our religion may be.

If you have a high point of land near your **Join-In** camp, or perhaps a mountain, consider a climbing expedition to the highest point possible, for the purpose of holding a Scout's Own at the summit. You may wish to do this at sunrise and provide your boys with an experience they will never forget.

Talar

In the Caspian areas of Iran, the people build a traditional summer house that is found nowhere else in Persia. Called a 'talar', it is a hot-weather sleeping place built on stills, with a planked platform and a thatched roof.

The talar lends itself to practical Scout pioneering and the one in illustration 'F' can be constructed easily. All you need are some long timber poles and spars, rope for lashing them together, plus material for your sleeping platform and thatching material.

For the roof, the Persians used bamboo or rushes found growing along the sides of rivers. Other thatching materials you might have locally include grass, reeds and leaves. Or you can just as easily substitute a canvas or nylon tent fly or a plastic sheet (providing they are hidden by a rough layer of thatching).

Because of the materials and time required to build a talar, you may wish to construct only one on your campsite and then give the privilege of sleeping in the structure as a reward to deserving boys.

In the case of all special constructions such as the talar and gateways, ensure that correct historical information on the structures is available on either a sign or printed, take-away sheet, for both boys and visitors.

The Persian Market

The Persian Market has various applications in the **Join-**In theme and can be used as a decorative item or, and perhaps more important, as a source of revenue. The market is the age-old method of selling and its locale was once the meeting place for the community.

You can make your market authentic with the installation of the stalls shown in illustration 'G'. As you can see, they consist merely of an awning propped up on poles, with a simple table or counter. In fact, an 'instant' shop.

On a small scale you can get the Persian Market mood into your camp by using stalls for the canteen, souvenir shop or craft centre. On a larger scale or at a fund-raising effort to help finance the **Join-In**, or perhaps promote the World Jamboree, you can get terrific atmosphere by having the young people and adults staffing the event, dressed in authentic Persian costumes.

Sections of your groups, mothers and fathers, may volunteer to set up stalls, provide sales items and staff.

Some councils may also wish to use the 'market' theme in Scout-Guide Week '79 displays at local shopping centres, to promote the World Jamboree.

And don't forget to have Persian music playing in the background wherever you use the 'market' theme. The beautiful *In a Persian Garden* and *In a Persian Market* would be an ideal start.

You can burn incense sticks, with the aroma of Persian foods on sale at food stalls adding to the fragrances. And speaking of food, watch for Special Pullout #3, where we will be providing a number of mouth watering and authentic Persian and Iranian recipes.

Complete your Persian Market with strolling musicians, jugglers, acrobats and other entertainment.

And at this point we might suggest that if your **Join-In** plans do not include a camp or large event, why not have your boys make table-top models of a Persian village or market?

Illustration A

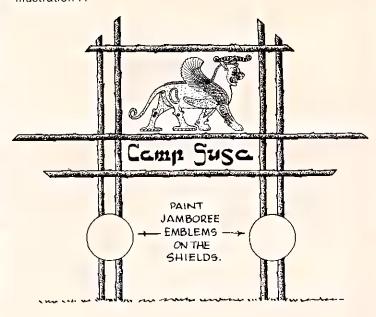


Illustration B

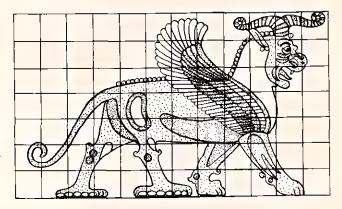
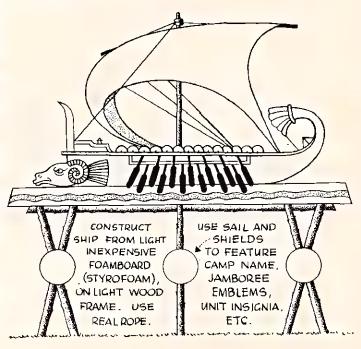
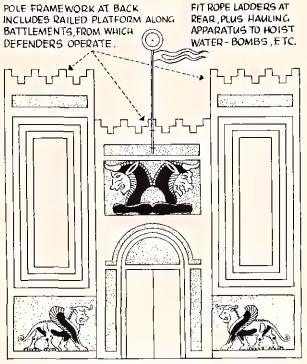
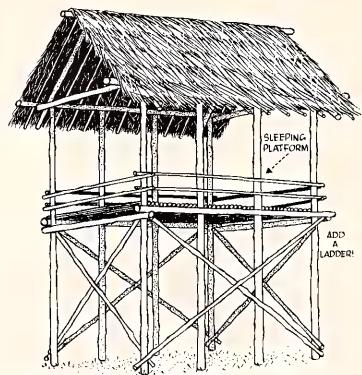


Illustration C



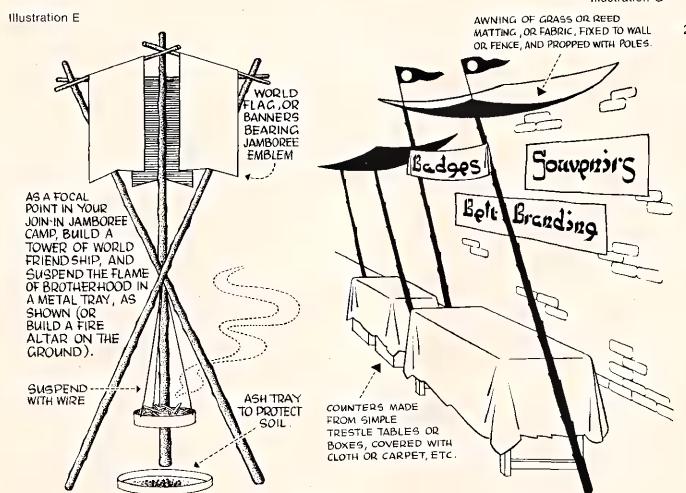


COVER FRONT WITH FOAMBOARD OR OTHER LOW-COST MATERIAL.



PERSIAN "TALAR", OR SUMMER HOUSE (Caspian area). A PRACTICAL JIJ CAMP PIONEERING PROJECT.

Blustration G



23

A Persian Garden

Since as far back as perhaps 4000 B.C., gardens have been one of Persia's essential arts, and have been regarded through the ages as symbols of Paradise. No Persian palace, mosque or home was considered complete without its pool and garden.

This great gardening art has influenced the whole world. In India, for instance, many great gardens are Persian inspired, as is some architecture; the Taj Mahal being an excellent example.

A main feature in the planning of a Persian garden is the considerable and imaginative use of trees and water; this influence can be seen in many gardens today.

A camp or group project might be to construct a detailed model of a famous Persian garden on a large piece of plywood. Details can be found in library reference books of the garden in the palace of Susa, which is mentioned in the Bible in the Book of Esther (1:5), where Susa is spelled 'Shushan'.

Spectacular Arena Events

For a thousand years, in ancient Persian times, vast armies waged wars to and fro across the lands, with many stirring battles, involving Medes, Persians, Greeks, Scythians, Parthians, Sassanians and others. Authentic episodes from history can provide spectacular arena displays at camps, with participants clad in the warrior costume of the time (see April, '78 pullout) and bearing the appropriate arms. All such details can be researched in good encyclopedias and books at your local library.

Classic conflicts frequently involved the besieging of towns and palaces, and these lend themselves particularly to colourful pageantry and exciting spectator appeal.

The outlines below are intended as idea-starters to help fire-up your thinking about defence and attack arena spectaculars.

The City Gateway can be largely prefabricated for fitting to a framework of lashed poles with final assembly by the defenders in the arena itself.

Balistas can be predesigned for final assembly and positioned one on each side of the gateway, to hurl 'safe' missiles at the attackers.

SHOT HOLDER

SHOT HOLDER

SHOT HOLDER

SHOT HOLDER

SHOT HOLDER

FILL
WITH
CRASS

CRASS

WITH
CRASS

TWIN PALLING ROPES
OPERATING SIMULTANEOUSLY
AT ANGLE OF
ABOUT 60°

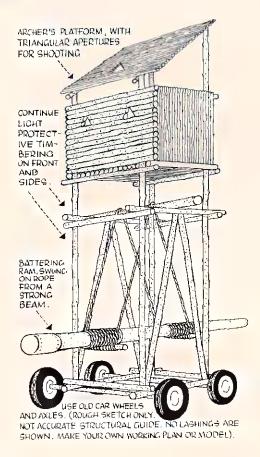
TWO DESIGNS
FROM
"THE SCOUT"

Classic conflicts frequently involved the besieging of towns and palaces. These particularly lend themselves to colourful spectator appeal and exciting competition.

Devise and test weapons and missiles thoroughly to ensure safety. For instance, toy balloons, filled with a moderate amount of water, make satisfactory missiles. Water bombs can also be made from small folded paper packets. Where water is plentiful, a garden hose is an excellent defence weapon.

Putting the Shot with Balistas is an interesting inter-patrol or inter-troop event. Competing teams assemble their balistas (which are to standard design) in the arena, with points being given for speed. The winning team is the one that shoots a given number of missiles the furthest distance, in the fastest time.

The Siege-Engine with a battering ram attached (see below) can also be prefabricated for final assembly in the arena — with perhaps the assembly taking place under fire from the defenders. Eventually the assembled engine can be trundled forward under fire, to actually batter down the gateway to the besieged city. Again, care should be taken to ensure that the engine is completely safe; in fact, all projects should be safety checked before use, by Scouters.



Finally

It should be noted that while much of the material contained in these special **Join-In** pullouts comes from the World Scout Bureau in Geneva, it was for the most part prepared and researched by our good friend, **Vic Clapham** of South Africa. Vic is a dedicated and talented volunteer who has, for many years, been a member of the World Public Relations Committee, as well as the editor of many of the publications of The Boy Scouts of South Africa. His magazine, *Veld Lore*, has a world reputation of excellence and **The Leader** has enjoyed a happy exchange arrangement with Vic for many years. We thank him for his contribution to the success of the **Join-In Jamboree** in Canada and the World. X

Watch for JOIN-IN #3, with information on Persian recipes, games and the World Jamboree song.

24





This month Reg writes about ...

Back to Gilwell

Every year hundreds of Canadian Scouters make the journey to that place fondly known to all Wood Badge holders as Gifwell. While there is only one actual Gilwell Park — the one just outside London, in England, where the 1st Gilwell Park troop has its "home" — every country has its own training sites, that are affectionately remembered by those who take a Part II Wood Badge, as their own particular "Gilwell".

The method of training and some of the techniques naturally differ from place to place and the people who attend are as different from each other as one can imagine. But the essential ingredients of Wood Badge training are the same today as they were sixty years ago when B.-P. formally opened Gilwell Park — that of living together on a course and learning to be self-reliant and self-sufficient as one comes to understand the Scout method of training.

I have taken training of various kinds outside of Scouting and have spoken to many people who have done the same. Most agree that the quality of the trainers, the value of the training, and the sense of belonging to something larger than oneself or even one's country, is a very special and important part of going back to Gilwell.

Many regions and provinces have periodic reunions of Gilwellians and the gathering together of old Bob Whites or Crows or Green or Red six members is something very special. Even though a feeling of friendly rivalry does exist, the feeling of being a Gilwellian is stronger and binds us all together.

This year, as in countless years past, a new group of Scouters will receive their scarf and beads and join the ranks, and for many, this fall will be the first opportunity for them to try out the new skills they learned during the spring, summer or early fall courses.

If the trainers have done an effective job and if the course participants have reflected on their course experiences, then the application of the new learnings will be done simply and with care. However, if those recent graduates try to use all the new stuff on the first night with the colony, pack, troop, company or crew, problems could occur.

It would be useful if one could interview all the people who took their Part II this year and find out just how things are with them now, some few months later. Perhaps some service team members might choose to do so during future visits. One thing I believe they would find is that those relationships that developed between people in the short seven or eight day period of the Wood Badge course, are the kind that will last a lifetime.

But what of other things dealt with on the course? Are they being applied? If so, how appropriately and if not, is there a reason?

For instance — in what ways has the course helped participants to a better understanding of the Aim of Boy Scouts of Canada? For some, probably no change has taken place from what they were already doing and doing well. For others, the simple act of thinking about the Aim, perhaps for the first time, will likely have caused some new insights.

The physical and mental aspects of the Aim are usually the easiest parts to deal with as they fit very nicely with the boys' progress through their activities. The spiritual aspect, however, is a little different and may now be seen as requiring just as much effort by Scouters to ensure that it becomes an integrated part of the program.

If your Wood Badge training has done no more than create a realization of all aspects of the Aim, then that is a significant learning.

The area of leadership on the course is covered in many different ways with everyone having an opportunity (in patrols or sixes) to play the part of the nominal leader. Also, as a member of one small group or another, someone's special skill or knowledge in certain situations caused a leadership act to take place.

Hopefully, participants became aware of the strength of belonging to a team, where the resources of each member were used for the benefit of the whole group and hopefully this knowledge will find its way into the section operation back home.

Sharing the leadership responsibilities with other leaders in the sections at home is no less important or valuable than it was on the course and the same successful results will take place.

Providing opportunites for boys to be responsible for certain aspects of the program at home can be frustrating, particularly when you as the leader find things not being done and then have to do them yourself. But perhaps sharing small parts of the program is a way to begin until eventually boys can be responsible for major areas. This, I suggest to you, is the way it was on the course.

Creating more opportunities for boys to be responsible is a sure way of helping them learn what responsibility really means. In doing so, exercise more patience and care with the younger boys and be selective over what you ask them to do. Success in small tasks leads to success in larger ones.

How about assessing the needs of the members of your section? Do the leaders still do all the program planning in the troop or company, or are you now making a determined effort to find out what your young people want to do and building a program with them, around those needs?

Assessing needs is an essential element in your program planning as you must have discovered on your Wood Badge course. The setting of objectives, selecting the best methods of achieving these objectives and the evaluation of the results are important if you really believe that the young people are to grow in areas which are important to them, and to have a hand in planning for that growth.

Who made all the decisions on your course — was it the trainers or did the participants get involved in the process? My own experience would lead me to believe that the trainers made the "global" decisions, such as locations, timing and broad course outline, but that participants made most of the working decisions around how tasks would be carried out and who would do what and when.

Again this is the sort of thing that should be taking place in the sections you work with, where the leaders make decisions around the framework of the pack, troop or company but where the young people are very much involved in those decisions concerning what goes on within the framework.

It would be inappropriate to expect young people to suddenly be able to make decisions as soundly as you might like them to, but opportunity and practice will improve this ability and give them confidence to participate more fully.

One thing that Wood Badge courses are expected to do is improve your ability as a leader and it is certain in my mind that most people who complete a Part II, are far more confident of themselves in Scouting matters than was the case before they attended. Apart from the fact that the course is usually a great experience and many new friendships are made, one is also exposed to a whole range of ideas, interests and opinions. The same holds true-with a group of boys in a section. It's how you use all these different ideas and opinions that is important.

Course participants will also have discovered that many people had the same problems in common and that

opportunities to talk about them helped them to find a solution.

You will, I am sure, have learned many new skills and knowledge of practical Scouting, and while at a loss, perhaps, as to how to apply all of it at this time, will hopefully find it making its way into the program as you develop in the months ahead.

You may also have found that other adults in your group see you in a different way — some as "Mr. Scouting" with all the answers to all the problems and others as a big shot who has "taken the course". Your attitude will do much to influence these feelings one way or another but often, in my experience, one successful participant from a Part II course starts a train of events that ends up with some or all of his fellow Scouters following suit.

You may also find that much of what you learned has an effect in your life outside of Scouting — in your home and at your place of business. A week in the company of adults who seek your opinions, rely on you for support and guidance, and let you know how they feel about you, can add much to your self-confidence in a work situation. Discussion about ways of working with young people can do much towards providing insights into how to work with one's own children.

So how does one sum up an experience such as a Part II Wood Badge? Such words as stimulating, challenging, exciting, hard work, fun, all come to mind. As in all things, some aspects can be termed as "not so good" but they are quickly forgotten when compared with the friendships and overall experiences gained during such an event.

Certainly, for me, it was a while before some of my new learnings became part of my daily life and I am still finding ways to make use of some of those things I learned so long ago.

In some ways, my Wood Badge experience started me on the road to professional Scouting, a decision I have never regretted. But more than that it clarified my ideas about what I was trying to achieve in my life generally and gave me some direction as to how to go about it.

I have been to Gilwell Park in England and found it an interesting place to visit, but for me Gilwell is really where each one of us takes our own Part II and is, I think, where you feel you are really at the heart of Scouting. X





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by Robert V. Boswell

The small community of Manotick, Ontario, which is located just a few miles from Ottawa on the Rideau River, boasts a most successful activity program for its youth. The 1st Manotick Scout Troop is an important part of this youth program and provides its members with a very active Scouting program which includes a number of innovative and fun activities.

Troop Scouter Bob Boswell has, over the last few months, shared some of these activities with us and the photographs and words which follow are his. In this article he tells us something about the 1st Manotick's unique troop band.

The idea of the troop band began with the realization that our members possessed a lot of musical talents that were not being put to the best use in our overall program. Several Scouts were taking piano lessons, while others were members of their school band and it was these boys who provided much of the initial leadership and technical know-how.

Their contribution was very important because neither of the troop Scouters had any musical background or training.

The first step, after the idea of a band was approved, was to decide on the instruments that would be played. To keep costs down to a minimum the homemade variety were selected. Specific suggestions came after research at the local library, ideas from the boys themselves and other interested parties.

The instruments were built during the Christmas holidays, which left plenty of time to rehearse for the band's debut which was set for the parent and son banquet in February.

While this type of band provides a lot of personal enjoyment for the participants, it can also, when properly trained and rehearsed, be expanded into a community service unit, to entertain such groups as senior citizens.

It was found that an important factor in the successful operation of a band is the leader or conductor. In our case, it was a Scouter singing with the group. With assistance and suggestions from band members, he can keep order and provide the tempo.

In addition to the homemade instruments, some of the Scouts also use such commercially made items as the kazoo, mouth harp and slide whistle. Some play more than one instrument.

Our band members use the same song sheets as the

audience and, while the tunes are usually well known, the lyrics often differ from those commonly associated with the tune.

A homemade instrument band provides a lot of fun for all and certainly encourages the ingenuity of Scouts and Scouters alike.

Part of the string and percussion sections of the band are shown in photo #1 with the boy on the left strumming the "gut bucket" or, as it is also known, the "washtub bass", (building instructions follow); the three on his right on the "set" and the bass drummer on the right.

The "set" is mounted on 2 x 4's nailed together to form a shallow V-shape. It is supported on legs that are available from your local hardware store. The instrument consists of a frying pan, hollow wooden box and an empty gallon can.

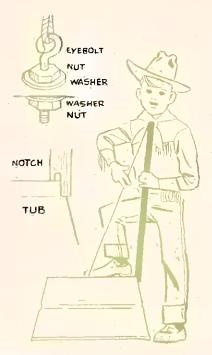
The "bass drum", mounted on 3 — 1" legs, formerly held swimming pool chlorine. The drumsticks are dowels with rubber balls on the ends. Drill a hole in the ball and push on the end of a 3/8" pointed dowel, about a foot long.

The second picture shows the washboard, with a bicycle bell mounted on one leg and a horn on the other. The washboard is held in place with straps made of lawn chair webbing.

Bugles are made from a length of garden hose with a funnel in one end and a mouthpiece in the other. In place of a funnel, the end can be placed into an empty steel watering can which will give a deeper sound.

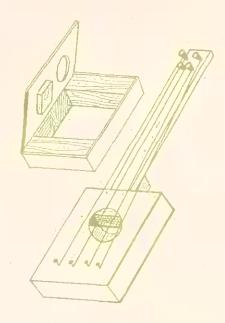
Editor's Note: For those interested in forming a "home-made band", here are easy instructions for the building of twelve "homemade" instruments.





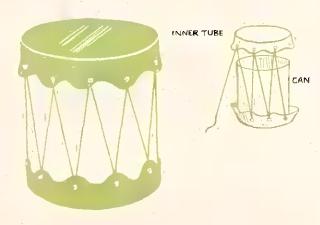
Washtub Bass

Drill a hole in the centre bottom of an ordinary washtub and insert an eyebolt, with washers and nuts on either side of the opening. Cut off a broom handle or hockey stick. Cut anotch in one end of the stick to fit over the rim of the tub and insert an eye screw at the other end. Tie a piece of thin cable or 30 llb. test fishing line to the eyebolt and the other end to the top of the handle so that it will be tight when the handle is held at right angles to the top of the tub. The player must hold the handle in place with the left hand, with his right foot on the rim only of the tub. The string is plucked with the fingers and pitch can be changed by pulling the handle back and forth to vary the tension.



Cigar Box Ukelele

The cigar box will require reinforcement through the use of two pieces of wood cut to fit crosswise in the box. They should be narrower than the box to allow the top to close. Make the neck from a piece of plywood 15" long and 2" wide. Nail or screw a small block of wood to one end of the neck for attaching to the box. Cut a circular hole in the lid. Place a small block of wood on the inside of the lid at the opposite end from the neck. But four small hails on the cover and over the block for attaching the ends of strings. Drilli four holes at the end of the neck for wooden pegs (with slits across top of pegs). Fasten strings, either regular or elastic, to the nails and up to the pegs. Knot at the end to keep in place. Twist pegs to tighten strings.



Drums

Drums of all sizes can be made from round containers ranging from nail kegs to small cans. In the case of the kegs, stretch a circular piece of inner tubing over the open end and hold in place with strips of inner tubes cut crossways (these will look like big elastic bands). One of the most popular drums is the Indian tom-tom. Remove both ends of a number 10 can and cut circular pieces of inner tubing two to three inches larger than the end of the tin. Punch holes around the edge of the rubber. Place rubber at the ends of the can and lace together tightly with leather thongs or heavy cord.



Tambourines

To make a sturdy tambourine, glue two paper plates together, one inside the other. Punch holes through the plates at even intervals for attaching bells. Paint both sides with poster paint. Attach streamers of ribbon or yarn to each bell and attach them to the tambourine with a ribbon or wire.



Xylophone

Glass bottles of varying sizes and shapes can be tuned by adding different amounts of water and struck with a spoon. The pitch is dictated by the amount of water — the more water, the lower the pitch. The bottles can be placed on a table or strung out on a rope.

Metal Rattles

Use a baking powder or similar can with a removable lid. Screw or nail lid to a round stick about four inches long. Put small stones or beans inside, replace cover and seal. Paint a bright colour.

Maracas

Drop a few dried beans or pebbles into a cone, made of paper or cardboard, and seal the end with a cardboard disc and tape. Cover the cone with plaster strip and allow to dry. Seal the surface with shellac or gesso and paint with bright poster paint or tempera colours. Attach streamers of ribbon or paper at the base of the maracas.

Hummers

Hummers can be purchased in most variety stores but it is more fun to make one. Simply place a circle of wax paper over the end of a cardboard centre from a roll of kitchen paper and fasten with a rubber band. Punch a few small holes near one end. Then sing a tune into the end of the tube. The paper will vibrate and amplify the sound.

Cymbals

Heavy pot lids or pie plates can be fitted with handles made of rope, leather or wood and, held in each hand, can be used as cymbals.

Comb and Paper

One of the most basic of all homemade instruments. All you need is a small comb and a piece of wax paper.

Jingling Bells

Tie or sew small bells to plastic, cloth or ribbon and tie around ankles or wrists. Bells can also be added to rattles and other instruments.

Clop Blocks

Nail or glue fine sandpaper to one side of two wooden blocks. Rubbing the sandpaper sides together gives the sound of a moving train. For rhythm or horse's hoof beats turn over blocks.

Now all that remains is to get your band going and have fun. $\dot{\Lambda}$





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

some 95 members of Canada's famous Royal 22nd Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant Denis Pepin, who also acted as Deputy Camp Chief, Administration. The same group remained after the departure of the campers, to close down the site.

One of the most popular places on the site was the Trading Post where, in addition to soft drinks and candy, campers could buy much sought after Canadian crests. In spite of the fact that the planning committee ordered a large number of all available crests from Supply Services in Ottawa, the Post was sold out after the first day.

Another item available at the Trading Post was fresh rolls, a breakfast *must* in Germany. It was not an unusual sight to see small boys carrying large plastic bags full of rolls to their campsites. I am told that in Germany, boys and girls earn pocket money by having morning *roll routes* in the same way that Canadian youngsters have *paper routes*.

A very efficient public address system was located strategically throughout the camp and all notices and announcements were made in English, French and German.

While contingents began arriving after 0800 hours on the Friday, the camp was opened officially at 1000 hours on Saturday, May 13, by the Commander Canadian Forces Europe, and Honorary Field Commissioner, Maple Leaf Region, Major General Charles Belzile, who flew from Lahr by helicopter, to officiate. General Belzile was accompanied by Colonel J.F.Y. Sorel, Base Commander, CFE and both men spent the rest of the day touring the camp and participating in many of the program events.

forbidden, unless prior consent has been received from the local forestmeister, and because of this INTERCAMP officials banned axes and saws from the camp. However, one troop did not follow the rules and one of their Scouts was caught chopping down a small tree. The senior leader was called to headquarters and informed that he would be receiving a bill for the damage — not at the present value of the tree, but for its full value at maturity.

Before a patrol was permitted to leave their campsite at the close of the camp, the site was inspected by a member of the headquarters staff. When he was satisfied that the area had been restored, as closely as possible, to its original condition, only then was the group allowed to leave. He then signed a slip which, when presented to headquarters, would entitle the group to the proper number of INTERCAMP official crests. No proper cleanup — no valued crest!

The closing ceremony was held at 1000 hours on the Monday and, at that time, Camp Chief Ron Alain passed on the INTERCAMP flag to a representative of the Transatlantic Council, Boy Scouts of America who will host INTERCAMP 79.

I stood and watched from the door of the headquarters mess tent, which was located on a hill overlooking the camp, as the wet tentage came down, and a steady stream of campers passed by on their way to the parking area and the vehicles that would take them home.

As I watched, two small and very wet British Scouts struggled by with their patrol tentage, which they carried stretcher-like on two poles. As they passed me, I called out: "I bet you're happy to be going home." And one



750 K's from home



Blind pony race



Blind orienteering

Program

On arrival, the troop Scouter in charge received an event score card for each patrol he had registered. The card listed all 16 events and as a patrol successfully completed each participative one, the card was signed by the person in charge. Upon completion of all events, points earned were added up for the possible total of 232. A master listing was also maintained throughout the weekend, at the headquarters tent. There were three groups of winners—gold (153-232); silver (74-152) and bronze (1-73).

In addition to receiving points for prowess on the activity field, patrols were able to earn a bonus of 100 points if they used good conservation practices. The camp theme was **Conservation** and was represented on various camp souvenirs by Scouting's International symbol for conservation — the Panda Bear.

Conservation and the ecology are very important to the people of Germany. The cutting of trees is absolutely

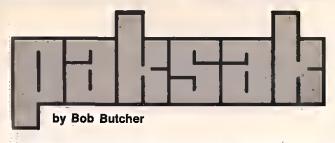
replied with an accent straight off the Yorkshire moors: "Well then, you'd lose your money. We'd rather be staying; this was really great!"

Ah youth! And Mark Twain thought that it was wasted on the young. Too bad he had to miss INTERCAMP '78.

Thanks

To try to name all who hosted and helped would be impossible and some would probably be inadvertantly left out.

However, a few must be mentioned: Camp Chief Ron Alain and his hard working staff; the cooks of the Royal 22nd, whose culinary expertise is enough to make a person want to join the Forces; Major Bill Whitehead and Sgt. John Rodger, Information Services, Lahr; Frank Kohler, International Commissioner, Maple Leaf Region, Major Len Dent, NDHQ, Ottawa and, last but not least, the fraulein in the shoe store in Rennerod who sold me my trusty gummistiefels. X



Games and fun needn't cost money. For example, old newspapers are generally available free. Following are some ideas, several of which are taken from the World Scouting Newsletter which were collected from a number of countries. While they are intended for Cubs, many can be made easier or more difficult for either Beavers or Scouts.

Stepping Stones — Two lines mark a "poisoned river" to be crossed. Each Cub has two sheets of newspaper for his "stepping stones". At the signal, Cubs put their stones into the river and step onto the forward stone. The rear stone is then moved forward and stepped on, and so on across the river. First across wins. (Cubs in a six compete against each other, or sixes can compete as a relay.) Kim's Journal — Each six has the same page of the same newspaper. They have several minutes to study it. The pages are removed. Then each six is given a written list of questions based upon the page. Best list of answers wins.

Jumbled News — Cubs sit on the floor, in a line side by side. Legs are out front, every other boy facing in opposite directions. Hips against hips, they squeeze tightly together. Each is given a folded "Jumbled" newspaper—pages are out of order, upside down, etc. At the signal, each tries to be the first to get his paper back in order and folded neatly.

Star Reporter — Each six has the same edition of the same newspaper. Each is given allist of written questions based upon the paper. (What head of state is visiting our country? What store is advertising the cheapest eggs? etc.) First six with correct written answers wins.

Express Parcel — Give each six a newspaper, sticky tape

and string. See which six can do the neatest job of wrapping up one of their members for mailing.

Pandemonium — Put a folded newspaper in the middle of the floor. Each Cub picks his secret instructions from a hat. Half say "Keep the newspaper neatly folded on the floor". The other half say "Pull the newspaper apart and throw the pages in the air". Give the signal to start — and stand back!

Postmen and Robbers — Half the Cubs are "Postmen", half "Robbers". Postmen wear "mailbags" (loops or bands of newspaper strips glued or taped together) over their shoulders. At the signal, Robbers try to steal the mailbags by breaking the paper strips. Postmen may return to a base for another mailbag. At the end, the Robber with the most mailbags wins. Robbers and Postmen change places. (Played on roller skates in Sweden.)

Fishy Fingers — Each Cub tears the outline of a fish from a sheet of newpaper. No drawing. No knives or scissors. Best shape wins.

Fish Flap — Two lines mark the sides of a river. At the signal, each Cub starts fanning his paper fish (using a newspaper, cardboard or shirt) to blow it across the river without actually touching the fish. (Sixes can compete as a relay.)

Slogans — Give each six a sheet of newspaper. Call out a simple slogan. Something like "Do Your Best" would be very suitable. The boys must scan the paper and tear out these individual words when they find them. The first six to present Akela with the completed slogan is the winner. Words can be in different sized type.

Paper Pictures — In each six corner or lair draw a square on the floor with chalk. Make this about two feet square. Then give each team or six some sheets of newspaper. Give them ten minutes in which to tear up the paper and make a picture in the chalk frame. They can tear out trees, people, houses, ships or anything they care to. A great game for Cubs and one that really uses their imagination, as they can invent what they please to go in the frame. Do not give them anything to cut the paper with but let them use their fingers to get the shapes they want. Judge the best picture at the end. X



Thanks go out to **Shirley Milne** of **Nelson**, **B.C.**, for sharing with us this delightful story, song and craft of the OOF A LUMP. I hope that you can make use of him in your colony.

The Oof a lump is used as a teaching aid. He also helps with discipline problems and is a friend of the beavers.

When the beavers first met the Oof a lump he was sitting in an old spruce tree very lonely, sad and crying because nobody liked him. Why, you ask? Well, it is because he looks so tunny. He has two eyes, but one looks forward and one looks behind him. That's so he can see in

both directions at the same time. He has four feet, but two go one way and two go the other way. That's so if he gets frightened while he is out walking, he doesn't have to turn round. His other two feet run in the opposite direction. When he is scared, his foot prints become bigger which helps him to run away faster.

This story can be elaborated on as much as your imagination will allow. Such as program aid — footsteps can be followed to a secret meeting place for juice and cookies. Indoors or out. The story can help with sharing, discipline and being friends of everyone no matter what they look like.

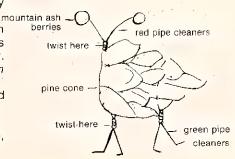
Here is the song that goes with the story. This is what the beavers said to him to make him feel better. The tune is Kookaburra Sitting in an Old Gum Tree.

Oof a lump sitting on an old spruce tree,

Feeling as lonely as he could be, Poor Oof a lump, poor Oof a lump, Come and share with me. The Oof a lump is made from a small pine cone, pipe cleaners and mountain ash berries.

The cone is his body, with the wide end the front of his body. You take two pipe cleaners and wrap them around the cone at either end, making the feet go in two different directions. Take a third pipe cleaner and wrap it around the cone at the wide end and twist at the top of the cone. Make the eyes go in two different directions. Attach one berry to each end of this last pipe cleaner.

Wear the Oof a lump pinned to your shoulder so he can talk in your ear. X



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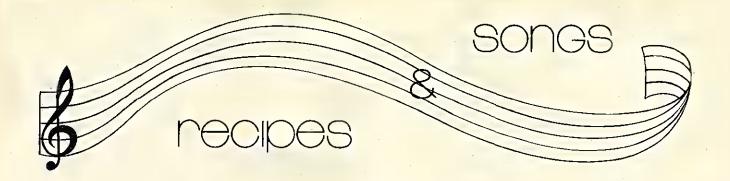
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HARVEST FRUITS

FRUIT CRUMBLE

Lightly cook 1 lb of sliced apples or chopped up rhubarb, together with two heaping table-spoonsful of brown sugar and a squirt of lemon juice. Place the fruit in a greased pie dish. Crumble 4 ozs margarine into 6 ozs plain flour until the mixture looks like fine bread-crumbs. Add 4 ozs of white sugar and sprinkle this mixture over the top of the fruit. Bake in an oven at 375° for approximately 35 minutes or until the top of the crumble is golden brown.

FRUIT FOOL

Stew 2 lbs of gooseberries, apples or other berries and then rub the stewed fruit, when cold, through a sieve. Make a pint of custard, following instructions on the tin and allow this to cool. Add custard to the fruit pulp and stir well. Whip up 4 tablespoonsful of cream until it is just thick and then whisk this into the fruit and custard mixture. Pour into a nice dish (or 6-8 small ones) and decorate top with a cherry.

RED RIDING HOOD PUDDING

Lightly grease a deep pudding basin and line with strips of bread. Pour into centre stewed rhubarb, raspberries or other berries in season until bowl is not more than half full. Make a pint of strawberry jello and pour this over fruit in basin until it is well absorbed by bread, and full to the brim. Place a plate on top and weight with something heavy until set. Inexpensive and delicious. Experiment with other flavours.

RIDING ON A DONKEY

Lyrics by B. Rapkins

(Tune: Donkey Riding)

Were you ever in B.C.,
Sitting under a redwood tree?
Oh, that's a place I'd like to be
Riding on a donkey.

Chorus

Hey Ho! Away we go!
) Donkey riding, donkey riding,
Hey Ho! Away we go!
Riding on a donkey.

Were you ever in the North,
Through the snowflakes setting forth?
I'd move along for all I'm worth
Riding on a donkey.

Were you ever way down East, Sitting down to a Scouting feast? I'd save some food for my poor beast Riding on a donkey.

Were you ever on a hike,
Or whizzing downhill on your bike?
These are the things that we all like
AND
Riding on a donkey.

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To THE CANADIAN LEADER Magazin Canyouth Publications Limited Box 5112, Station F Ottawa, Ontario K2C 3H4	ne 10/78
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Write: J.O.T.A. Organizer Scouts — Canada P.O. Box 5151, Station F, Ottawa, Ontario K2C 3G7

SPIT AND POLISH

(Tune: Row, row, row)

Shine, shine, shine your gear With spit and polish and rag. You'll feel better if you do, Dirt is such a drag.

Soap, soap, soap and towel, Towel and water, please, Busily, busily, busily, Scrub your dirty knees.

Brush, brush, brush your teeth, Morning, noon and night, See your dentist twice a year, And you will be all right.

Comb, comb, comb your hair, Keep it clean and neat. Don't forget the tuft at the back, Those tangles you can beat.

Hang, hang, hang your coat, Don't leave it on the floor. Tripping over heaps of clothes Can really be a bore.

Clean, clean, clean your boots, Stand them in the tray. Change into your indoor shoes, And mom will shout "Hooray!" APPLE FRITTERS

Sift 1 cup of flour and 2 tablespoons of fine sugar and make a well in the centre. Into this pour two egg yokes and one tablespoonful of melted, cooled butter. Gradually add 5 ozs of milk and water (half of each) and beat well until smooth. Whisk one egg white stiffly and fold it lightly into batter. Slice up three medium sized apples and heat deep fat with great care, until a drop of batter rises immediately to the surface and starts to brown. Dip each piece of apple into the batter, drop in hot fat and fry until puffed up and golden brown. Drain on absorbent paper and sprinkle with fine sugar or sugar and cinnamon mixture.

BAKED STRAWBERRY ALASKA

Whisk together 2 egg whites and 4 ozs icing sugar until the mixture forms stiff peaks. Place a bought 7" sponge base on a baking tray and cover with sliced strawberries (at least half a pound). Now place a block of strawberry ice-cream on top and, working quickly, cut and spread it to fit the sponge base. Cover the whole thing with the meringue mixture, leaving no gaps. Bake for a very few minutes in a hot oven at 450° just until meringue peaks turn golden. Serve immediately.

SUMMER TRIFLE

Crumble stale cakes in the bottom of an attractive bowl. Cover with mixed stewed fruit until well absorbed into cake. The fruit mixture can be any combination of apples, blackberries, raspberries, blackcurrants, strawberries or gooseberries. Make a thick custard and pour over top, covering well. Add a big blob of cream topping and a few chopped nuts.

HOW TO GET OUT & & DO

Regular readers of The Leader may recall the recently reported award of the Silver Cross to Patrol Leader Bruce Doornenbal for prompt rescue action when he saw a car with an elderly driver rolling into the waters of Buffalo Lake, Alberta.

This is a situation that might occur to any one of us and, in the following reprint from Family Safety, a National Safety Council publication (U.S.A.), we can learn a lot about escaping from a submerged car.

You might like to spend some time discussing this with your boys who, in turn can pass the information on to their families.

Many people have a mistaken notion of what happens when an auto plunges into water. They visualize it going under like a submarine in a crash dive. They see themselves trapped in a glass and metal cage while murky waters surge in to engulf them in a watery grave.

In reality, when a car hits the water it usually acts more like a boat with a leaky bottom. Your chance of escaping unharmed is much greater than of drowning, and the time for escape is longer than one might expect. In the Netherlands, where canals make car submersions an everyday occurrence, fewer than 10 per cent of the motorists involved drown.

Tests in that country and the United States reveal the sequence of events when a car goes into water, and clarify what steps should be taken to escape.

The Dutch Institute for Road Safety Research found that no matter how a car enters the water, it usually returns to an approximately horizontal floating position after the initial plunge. Although cars have been known to sink in seconds, they usually float for at least two or three minutes — time enough to get out.

That is, if you keep your wits about you. Panic must be controlled. A driver who has been drinking may not be sufficiently alert to escape.

Wear your safety belt

Obviously, a person injured from the impact of the car hitting the water or from a prior collision may not be able to move. That's why all those engaged in submerged car research recommend that safety belts be worn. The extra moment needed to release a belt presents far less threat to survival than the risk of being immobilized by an injury when unbelted.

Anyone in a sinking car urgently needs to keep calm. But you must work fast. Escape becomes more difficult by the moment. Almost from the instant the car strikes the water, it is impossible to open a door.

Why won't a door open when there is only water outside? Because pushing against water pressure is like pushing against a sea of sand

A window then becomes the obvious exit. As the water begins to pour into the car's interior through openings such as those around the brake and accelerator pedals, roll down a window and abandon ship. Even power windows may still be operable since a car's electrical system does not short out instantly.

If the car already has sunk to the window level, water may come surging in as the window is lowered. Although it is impossible to move against this torrent, the flow will quickly slow as the water level inside approaches that outside.

What happens if your windows are jammed shut?

Cars with all windows closed will float longer because the confined air acts like an innertube. During this time, you may be able to force out the windshield or break the tempered glass in the side or rear windows with a sharp blow by a pointed tool.

If that doesn't work, you have no alternative but to wait until the car fills to the point where water pressure on the doors is equalized.

In most cases, the front end, pulled down by the weight of the engine, will sink first. For this reason you should move to the rear of the car. Here, you may be lucky enough to get out of a rear door if one is free of water pressure at the moment the car tilts forward. In the rear, you will also be able to take advantage of the air bubble which sometimes forms at the highest point of the passenger compartment. As the car goes under, this bubble may be momentarily displaced into the trunk, but as the car settles on the bottom, usually in an upright position, the air will reposition itself under the roof.

As soon as the water inside the car reaches the top of a door, it should be possible to open it and escape to the surface. All that may sound difficult, but hundreds of Dutch motorists who practised in a simulated car body could do it.

Finally we come to the toughest exit of all — when neither windows nor doors will open. This can happen in the rare cases when a car sinks into muck or debris that wedges doors shut.

Are you a goner? No, there are still ways to get out. That's assuming that a bubble of air is present for you to breathe. In an underwater test, a car with windows and doors closed retained sufficient air to sustain life for an hour. While you can't count on this happening, people have survived for up to 20 minutes.

If you are ever unfortunate enough to be trapped in a submerged car, you should turn on the lights — if you can find the switch under water. Although sometimes lights short out immediately, they burned in one car in a Michigan river for half an hour. The lights help rescuers locate you

Breaking out a window

You won't be able to break out a tempered side window unless you have a fairly sharp object such as a screwdriver or the handles of pliers. But you can try to push out the windshield or rear window. According to the Dutch: "The best chance of success in this case is to press against the corner of the window using the feet or shoulder." For this to work, water must be on both sides of the window.

Not all those who go down to the sea in cars have to get out themselves. Many submerged car accidents occur in populous areas where rescuers are at hand. And happily, most cars don't go down in deep water.

Finally, if you chance upon a sinking car in your travels, use your ingenuity to rescue the occupants. One Midwest motorist, seeing a car about to disappear in the water, rescued the driver by using the only thing at hand to crack out a rear window. His shoe.

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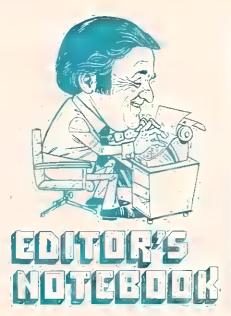
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Matthew Johnson is a Cub leader in Kensington, London, England and on the staff of Baden-Powell House. He wrote recently to say that he is trying to find out about Cubs in other parts of the world and asked if Canadian Cubs and leaders would write and tell him of their pack and camp activities and special events. His address is Baden-Powell House, Queens Gate, London, SW7 5JS.

The 11th Inter-American Scout Conference was held in Guatemala City, Guatemala, in June, and at that time Canada's Chief Executive, J. Percy Ross, was presented with World Scouting's highest decoration, The Bronze Wolf.

The presenter, who is by tradition, a holder of the award, was Jorge Toral Azuela, of Mexico, former chairman of the Training Committee of the Inter-American Region.

The citation noted Mr. Ross' 40 years of distinguished service to Scouting on the district, provincial, national and international levels and detailed Canada's greater involvement in World Scouting during his term as Chief Executive.

October is Hallowe'en month and I must admit to being something of a "Scrooge" when it comes to this particular evening. I guess after paying out money for orthodontic treatment for two of my children, I shudder at all that chewy candy. The sight of all those little ones running around the streets in dark costumes is another aspect of the night that worries me; dark streets, fast cars and all that.

Anyway, the one positive aspect, as far as I am concerned in recent years, has been the UNICEF collections. Gail Smith, Director, Youth Programs and Coordinator International Year of the Child for UNICEF, wrote recently to remind us that familiar orange and black collection boxes would be around again this year and that the pennies, nickels and dimes collected last year added up to \$1,246,000! Attached to her letter was an illustrated report of how this money was used to provide "basic services" to children of the world.

UNICEF provincial committees have offices in Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Regina, Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec City, Saint John, Halifax, Charlottetown and St. John's, that will be happy to provide materials and simple instructions for participation in a UNICEF Hallowe'en. Why not encourage your members to give this worthy effort a hand, either through Scouting or their school?





I don't know about you but when I think of Gilwell training, memories of warm, early summer days on Miller's Lake, near Halifax, flood back; there are also fond remembrances of a very warm ten days at Quebec's Camp Tamaracouta and a 15 mile hike when the sun burned everything that was uncovered.

Yes, Gilwell... decidedly warm... warm that is until I received a note from Field Executive Tony Cox reporting on the 1st Newfoundland Winter Gilwell held in March near Torbay, by the St. John's Region.

Enclosed with the letter was this winter wonderland photo which I am told shows three Scouters eating their breakfast at the camp. It seems that the hardy participants intend to apply for membership in John Sweet's Lunatic Fringe on the basis of their performance and, even without the final stamp of approval from the Life President of the Fringe (J. Sweet himself). I am prepared to guess that he will feel that anyone crazy enough to spend a weekend of training under such conditions, is a natural for membership.

The group of adventurers was caught in the middle of that fierce late-winter storm which hit the Avalon Peninsula in March and we are told that when they finally trekked the two miles from their campsite to where their cars were parked, they found them buried in 12 feet of snow. Travel in open spaces was impossible without snowshoes and it wasn't until the Town of Torbay plows came to their rescue, that they were able to take the road home.



It is always something of an adventure to fly with the Air Movements Unit of the Canadian Armed Forces because although you always arrive safely and well cared for at your destination, in the process you are liable to visit unexpected ports of call.

When John MacGregor, Executive Director — Relationships, National Office, and the writer boarded AMU Flight #761 for Lahr, West Germany and INTERCAMP (See page 4) on May' 11, we were surprised to find out that we were going to do it via Rome, Italy. It seemed the Canadian delegation to the memorial service for the late Aldo Moro was aboard and had to be dropped off en route. Consequently, we had a bird's eye view of the blue Mediterranean, Napoleon's famous islands of Corsica and Elba, and the Eternal City. Due to strict security regulations, we were not allowed to leave the aircraft during the hour stopover, but watched with interest as armed Italian police-carefully checked all vehicles entering and leaving the airport.

And return flight #762 on May 19, brought us home, not direct to Ottawa as promised but via **Brussels**, **Belgium**. Again we were afforded a good view of that famous city.

We thank AMU for their usual good service and a smooth trip. I can think of a few commercial flights that I have had which could learn a lot from these competent and friendly people.

During our stay at INTERCAMP, we had the opportunity of flying with 444 Tactical Helicopter Squadron, to take some aerial photographs of the campsite and, as our photo by Sgt. John Rodger of Information Services,

CFE shows, looked quite official in helmet, belts and intercom. Pilot, Captain Gerry Ireland, gave me a safety rundown prior to takeoff and was careful to point out that a foot placed on a certain floor button could jettison careless editors. Needless to say, teet were firmly planted in safe territory and not moved until we were once again on terra firma. P.S. The pictures turned out fine. For a sample see page 4.

The Commander Canadian Forces Europe, Major-General Charles Belzile, is also the Honorary Field Commissioner of the Maple Leaf Region. Without the full cooperation of General Belzile and various units under his command, INTERCAMP

could not have been the success that it was.

General Belzile hosted a luncheon for us at the Black Forest Officers' Mess following our return to Lahrand at that time John MacGregor was able to present him with a framed certificate in appreciation of his support of Canadian Scouting in Europe. Also present at the luncheon were a number of the General's senior officers, including Brigadier Generals J. Vance and W.G. Paisley, as well as a number of Scouters of the Region.

What started as an interesting project for a school science fair, turned into a hobby for Bryan Thexton of the 113th Riverside "C" Pack in Ottawa.

After three years of collecting and studying bird nests, Bryan was recently able to turn over his sizeable collection to the National Museum of Natural Science, Ottawa, thus filling a void in their bird display.

We recently received a press release from the office of the Prime Minister announcing the appointment of two new lieutenant-governors, where it was noted prominently that both gentlemen had a long association with Scouting.

The new Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, the Hon. Jean-Pierre Cote was a boy member, a Scoutmaster at the age of 17 and progressed to the position of commissioner of the Diocese of St. John's, Quebec.

Brigadièr H.P. Beli-Irving, new Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia is a vice president of Boy Scouts of Canada.





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For your top salesmen, or more profits for your treasury. When you order 40 cases or more of our Sylvania Soft White Plus Light Bulbs, you receive an ADDITIONAL \$4.00 PER CASE CASH BONUS for each case ordered! This makes your profit higher than with any other company in Canada! Special offer good until December 31, 1978.

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Jack Minor School, Toronto. Blitzed their area and sold 5,200 packs of Sylvania Soft White Plus Bulbs. Their profit: \$3,600.00!

Campbellton, New Brunswick. A local Lions Club sold over 10,000 light bulbs to raise \$3,600.00 for their worthy cause!

Liverpool, N.S. The Liverpool High Basketball Team covered 40% of the cost of their trip to the Quebec Tournament by selling 20 cases of our Fund-Raising Pack Light Bulbs. And they did it in just one week. Think what they could have done in a month! Clearlee School, Toronto. Sold 3,000 Light Bulb packs to raise a profit of \$1,800.00!

New Glasgow, N.S. The Lions Club in this area raised \$1,440.00 selling our Sylvania Soft White Plus Light Bulbs.

Notre Dame Separate School, Newmarket, Ont. Sold 3,780 bulbs to earn \$756.00!

Halifax, N.S. A Scout Troop sold 30 cases of our special Fund-Raising Pack light bulbs to earn over \$800.00 to help pay for their trip to the International Jamboree!

Arthur Boden School, Scarborough. Sold 72 cases for a clear profit of \$1,296.00!



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Their motto and ours is 'BETTER SERVICE'

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