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The Canadian Leader Magazine

# AUGUST/SEPTEMBER '80 VOLUME 11, NUMBER 1







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by Bill Johnson

 As we prepare for another new season of Scouting in Canada we welcome all leaders and, particularly, you guys and gals who are new to our organization. If Supply Services can be of any help feel free to contact us.

In this issue we are enclosing the new "Leaders' edition" of the 1980/81 catalogue. If you don't have a copy in your magazine it is because your province prefers to distribute catalogues personally, probably through your registration process. If you do not receive a copy, please contact your local Scout Office for information. The same will apply with the "Book catalogue" which is scheduled to be included in the October issue of The Leader.

The main "Youth catalogue" will be distributed by councils as in the past. Again, your local office can tell you how they will be passed on,

- Everyone is now starting to really think seriously about CJ '81 and Supply Services is right in the thick of it. A large Trading Post will be located in the main Katimavik area supplying a multitude of Jamboree souvenirs, uniforms and accessories. We require a large staff to man this operation and hope you will consider working with us on this great event. Staff application forms are available through your local Scout office.
- We just introduced the new "Swiss Army Knife" and now find that there are serious delivery problems. Therefore, we are forced to temporarily discontinue this popular item. We hope to re-introduce it later this year.
- Through most of last season we faced real difficulty in obtaining various parts of the Kub Kar Kits, most notably a long, drawn out strike in the U.S.A. stopped our blocks for several months. We have now overcome these problems, at least for this year, and again have good supplies of Kub Kar Kits on hand. We sincerely regret any problems which these shortages may have caused you. X

# COVER Our lead article this month, "Paci-

fic Expedition", tells the story of the 1979 Amory Award winners, an adventure which took the boys of the 10th-107th Toronto Venturer Companies to many famous and picturesque landmarks in the U.S.A. One of the hardest tasks we've had for some time was to choose just one from their many excellent photographs, to use on our cover. Turn to

page 4 for a further selection.

BETTY RAPKINS Assistant Editor KAY HOTHAM, Editorial and Advertising

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This year's Amory Adventure Award was won by the combined 10th and 107th Toronto Venturer Companies. Their log describes a six-week travel-camp adventure undertaken by fifteen boys and leaders during July and August of last year and what impressed us most of all were the really beautiful and striking photographs which illustrate the log.

As you will see, we have chosen one of these for our cover picture this month and it is felt that, interesting as the day-to-day journal reads, as much space as possible should be given here to reproducing some of the other photos. In a separate article (see the June/July '80 issue of **The Leader**) we describe in detail some of their Advisor, Dr. Witchel's practical suggestions for travel camps.

As always, planning was a major factor. The idea was for the group, consisting of leaders, Venturers and Scouts, to travel by 15-seater bus from Toronto down through the American south-west to the Pacific coast, camping en route. The aim of the trip was threefold:

- To unite the Venturers of the 10th and 107th Venturer Companies.
- 2. To provide a long-range challenge to work towards.
- To have fun and recruit the older Scouts.

Their route took them through the States via Chicago, Des Moines and Omaha to the Rocky Mountain National Park in Colorado. Then up, up into the snow-capped Rockies, partly on horseback, and back to camp, narrowly avoiding "bathtubs of rain". Over the Great Divide and off across wild, mountainous, semi-desert country into Utah. They crossed canyons and passed wandering cattle, sweltered in the heat and slept — some in tents, some under the stars.

Arches National Monument provided material for many fantastic photographs as did the cliff dwellings in Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado.

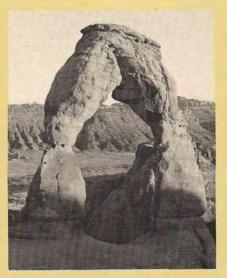
A six a.m. call to "wake up and get into full uniform" indicated arrival at Philmont, the well-known U.S. Scout Ranch in New Mexico.

The heat through these south west regions was intense but didn't stop the boys crossing the Rio Grande River on foot into Mexico. Two days later they were back in the U.S.A., stopping at the White Sands National Monument (where Lawrence of Arabia was filmed) en route to the Grand Canyon. But first a look at one of the world's natural wonders — Big Balancing Rock in Arizona's Chiricahua National Park. The rock, which weighs 652 tons, rests on a mere four foot point, high on a rocky outcrop and all who see it must wonder why it doesn't come crashing down at the first slight push or puff of wind.

By now the boys might be forgiven for being blase at the sight of so much that was new and spectacular. But this is how the party's chief scribe, Robin Bredin, describes a morning in the mountains.

"I awoke ... and staggered out of my tent into the













bright, beautiful morning. Nobody was around yet, so I just sat down and observed the scenery. The weather-shaped mountains to one side were rough and stony, and a forest and creek were behind me. Through an opening in the trees I saw five eagles swoop above. Slowly people emerged from their tents and breakfast was begun."

The log goes on to record leaping lizards, horned toads and giant cacti, as they travelled north to the Grand Canyon. Their aim, upon arrival, was to acquire the special crests available for having hiked the Canyon.

There followed what was, for me, the most interesting section of the entire log — how these boys trudged down the hot, dusty, zig-zag trail to the bottom. A girl near them collapsed from heat exhaustion and massive leg cramps and their assistant leader. Doug Carter, went to her rescue. They sang cheerful songs to push themselves along, bathed their feet at the half-way house, reached the fast flowing, muddy Colorado River at the bottom and moved east along the shade-less cliff until, exhausted, they reached their overnight campsite.

The Ranger at the bottom of the Canyon complimented them on their excellent condition — their previous hiking had obviously helped prepare them, although the boys did wonder if "excellent state" was really just that they were, in their own words, "just too worn out to bleed out loud"

And, ahead of them, lay the hike back up to the top. Packs weighed heavier and heavier and contents had to

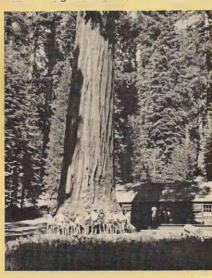
be redistributed to help the younger and weaker boys. The going was slow — "the toughest in my life" was how one boy described it, and switchbacks made the rim seem tantalizingly near and then far.

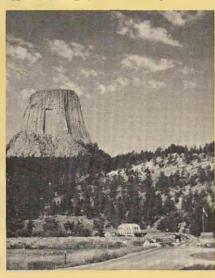
A telling moment, upon reaching the top, was the discovery that Dr. Witchel had left his camera at the 1½ mile rest house. Unasked, two of the boys headed back and retrieved it. Few badges could be more deservedly worn than those Grand Canyon Scout hiking badges which were handed out, with congratulatory speeches, when all had finally completed the journey.

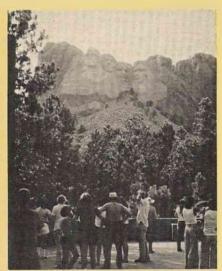
As a complete, and well deserved, contrast, the next stop was to be Los Angeles, the Pacific Ocean and Disneyland. Alas, while there the camp was robbed of cameras, tape recorder and C.B. radio but the boys pressed on to Seguoia National Park and north to Yosemite National Park, where they were still able to photograph giant redwoods and ice cold waterfalls, before heading north east to Salt Lake City and to Yellowstone National Park.

Now it was eastward and homeward all the way, stopping to look at Devil's Tower, seen in the movie Close Encounters of the Third Kind, and then on to Mount Rushmore.

So many sights and experiences to look back on make this the sort of adventurous trip most of us can only dream of. The 10th and 107th Toronto Venturer Companies are to be congratulated for turning the dream into a reality.







# On The Achievement Award Trail

## On the Achievement Award Trail

How often have you heard it said that Scouts should make the decisions about the badges they want to work on? Have you ever given a group of Scouts the opportunity and got the silent treatment or blank stares? Most troop Scouters at one time or another fall into the trap of believing that Scout aged boys can make decisions without adult support and guidance. It boils down to degrees and depths of decisions in which our Scouts can participate. The types of support and guidance (leadership) that we as leaders provide must be based on the experience of the Scouts and the complexity of the project at hand.

To the new recruit the choosing of badges is a complex problem requiring knowledge of community resources as well as an understanding of troop projects already planned. To help Scouters work out a troop or patrol program using the Achievement Award scheme, and building in some elements of choice relative to the ability of the average Scout, the following process and badge chart is provided. The process assumes that the Scout program has been designed to help boys develop the ability to work cooperatively with others (the patrol system) and to learn how to make decisions (the Achievement Award system). If we are teaching boys, through active participation in our program, to make decisions along with the learning of other skills, we should not expect that the Scouts are capable of making correct decisions without adult support, particularly when they first join the troop, no more than we expect them to be able to put up tents or know how to use a compass.

## On the Trail

The planning process begins with a meeting of the troop's adult leader team to develop a basic outline or framework for the coming year's program. At this first meeting the Scouts are divided according to the Achievement Award level they are working on or by age. Pioneer Trail 11-12 years, Voyageur Trail 12-13 years, Pathfinders 13-14 years, Chief Scout, 14 years. At this point the division of the Scouts is arbitrary and some adjustment will be necessary at the first meeting with the boys.

Using a badge chart similar to the one shown opposite, place the Scouts' names in the appropriate space on the left of the chart according to the trail on which they will be working. Now at a glance we can find at what level each Scout is working and what remains to be determined is the unique routing the boys on each trail wish to undertake. The new recruits on the invested Scout trail have no decisions to make at all, they must complete the requirements as given in their handbook.

The process that follows will be about the same for each trail and therefore we will use only the Pioneer Trail in describing the method of planning. Once the boys have been placed on the appropriate trail and all adjustments have been made, it is time to bring each of the trail groups together to begin the planning of the routing. On the Pioneer Trail two decisions need to be made:

- a) which badge is to be completed from the outdoor category;
- b) which badge will be selected from the service or physical development categories.

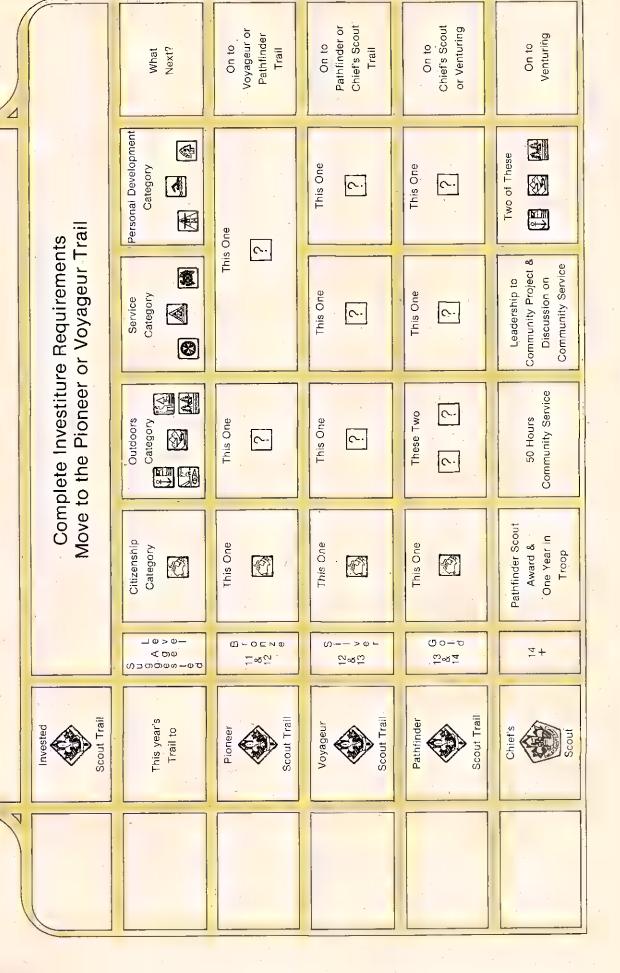
The latter decision involves selecting a badge requiring training in individual personal skills, and it is possible that individual Scouts could be left to choose and complete the requirements on their own, using outside community resources and people: local community pool instructors for swimmers and life saving, physical education teachers or team coaches for personal fitness, district/regional first aid with St. John Ambulance.

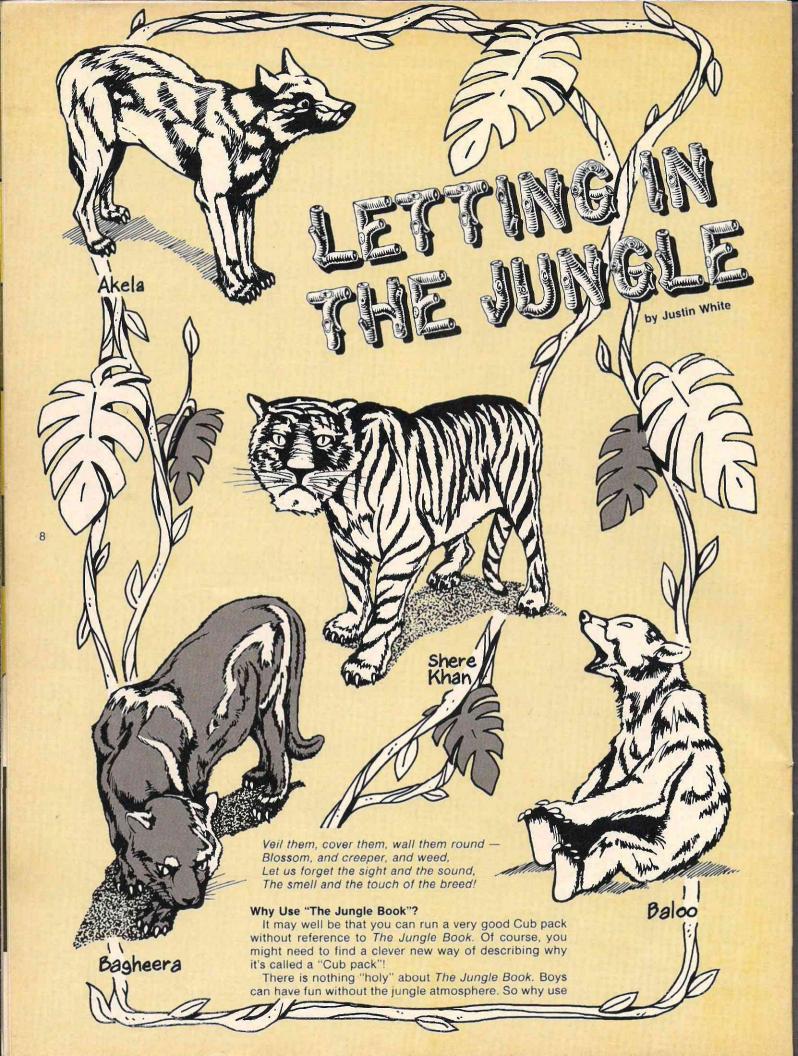
Citizenship is a compulsory category, which leaves the outdoor category from which the trail group must select one badge. Discussion with the Scouts in the trail group is necessary, with the Scouter playing a very active role. Information, such as scheduled district and troop camps as well as other special activities and community resources, should be shared with the boys, so that the badge they choose blends with the troop/patrol's overall program and the badge can be completed using resources readily available to the boys. If we use the previous year's badge sales figures as an indicator of badge popularity it would seem that the most popular routing is Citizen, Camporaft and Swimming or Personal Fitness badges. This being the case, the basic troop/patrol program will be based on the requirements for the Citizen and Campcraft badges, keeping in mind that the boys on the other trails within the troop may choose Exploring or one of the other three badges in the outdoor category. No matter which badge is chosen from the outdoor category the Scouters and the basic troop/patrol program should be flexible enough to accommodate the requirements for these badges within the ongoing program.

In using the badge chart as shown it is suggested that the actual badges be placed on the chart using contact cement. When the boys on each of the trails have made their choice of routing, the appropriate badges should be glued along the trail to show the unique routing the boys have chosen. Scouts joining a trail midway through the Scouting year can begin to work on completing the Citizen badge requirements as well as working on the outdoor badge selected for the year, even though they were not part of the decision making process.

Within each of the badges we often find a number of options; how decisions are made about these choices remains with the Scout leader who must use the appropriate leadership for the situation and the ability of the boys involved. To let Scouts in our care wander around trying to come to an understanding of what they should be doing is abdicating our leadership responsibility. To regiment the boys to a set process is denying them the opportunity of experiencing the real problems in decision making which will be part of their adult life in years to come. Using the Achievement Award system with appropriate leadership, Scouts will progress through the Scout program learning outdoor and personal skills, as well as experiencing team work and the value of good decision making.

# On The Achievement Award Trail





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the jungle theme? Well of course it is at the centre of the Cub program, and so a knowledge of it helps us understand what is behind Cubbing, and it does give the boys in your pack something in common with boys in other packs in this, and other, countries. Maybe that doesn't interest you too much right now; maybe what you need right now is something for your next pack night, never mind the theories.

Why use The Jungle Book right now? Here are four good reasons . . .

- 1. It provides the *background* of Cubbing. It provides names (Akela, Bagheera, Baloo), and a group identity with a built-in code of behaviour for the group (the Cubpack, and the Law).
- 2. It gives us *symbolism*. We can see our own problems by looking at those encountered by Mowgli. Learning with animals turns out to be just like learning to live with humans; learning to survive in the jungle similar to learning to succeed in the city; the sadness of leaving the jungle and old friends just like becoming a Scout!
- 3. It stirs the *imagination*. Read the verse at the head of the article. The "breed" is mankind. In the story the verse precedes ("Letting in the Jungle"), a town is destroyed and the jungle grows into it. Sometimes, at your Cub meetings, you can fet in the jungle and let the Cubs loose in a new world of your creation.
- 4. It can be a lot of fun!

# Background-

Those fidgety faces in front of you are new boys to the pack. They've joined, most likely, because someone told them that it was fun going to "Cubs". Now, the first night of "Cubs" is half-way over, a great amount of activity which was formally started by a whole lot of jumping around and shouting — in which they were not allowed to take part, even if they could work out what to do — and this Akela-person has taken the new guys aside to talk to them

Sounds like a good time to explain that there was once, a long way away, a pack of wolves, with younger wolves who were called . . . can anyone guess? Now, can anyone guess the name of the leader of the pack?

Some of the new Cubs may have friends who have talked about Akela, but it may be a different Akela. We know one Akela (this is true), who was taking a stroll along the road one day when a Cub of his called out to him. An adult nearby overheard and greeted him warmly. "So, you're Akela! I've heard all about you. My son raves about Cubs. My wife's just cooking dinner — you aren't doing anything are you?" Somewhat mystified, because he prides himself on knowing the parents of his Cubs, Akela was led into a nearby house. He didn't like to admit he didn't have a clue who the people were.

Dinner was in progress before the problem was solved by the arrival of junior. He was, of course, in another Cub pack.

Jungle, however, gives more than commonality between Cub packs. The names of the leaders, so much less formal than "Mr. Smith", relate to jungle animals who had varying abilities and functions in the life of Mowgli. Mowgli, of course, was the small boy who grew up with the pack.

Mowgli had to learn to follow the rules of the jungle and his main teacher was Baloo, the bear. Poor old Baloo suffered because of Mowgli's preference to have fun rather than learn what had to be taught. Cubs and Mow'gli have as much in common as do Baloo and Cub leaders.

Let's get back to those new Cubs. Along with learning to do that Grand Howl, which is such a good way of starting and ending a meeting (as a group, unified in a circle, joyfully and boisterously yelling a greeting to Akeia), they have to learn the Law. This has to be not only learned, but spoken in front of the pack at investiture. In his Promise, the Cub agrees to do his best to (among other things) keep the Law of the Wolf Cub pack. The Law is, of course "The Cub gives in to the Old Wolf, the Cub does not give in to himself".

"The Cub gives in to the Old Wolf" — No, this isn't a way of building up the ego of the Old Wolf (leader); rather, it stresses that the Old Wolf is in charge and must be obeyed. You may wish to point out that one person must run things, or it will be chaos . . . and that if you are planning on taking the Cubs on an outing, you have to know they will do as they are told. Otherwise, well . . .

"The Cub does not give in to himself"— If everyone does just exactly what they feel like, it won't be much of a Cub pack, will it? Did the new Cubs see what happened when you called "PACK"? If everyone hadn't quietened down, we could never have told them the rules for that game, could we?

Those new Cubs of yours will be mighty glad to see they've joined a group that is organized along fair lines. All it takes now is for someone, anyone, to explain that Grand Howl business to them. Please Akela?

# Symbolism

Writing on the psychological aspects of Cubbing, Aristeguieta Gramcko talks of the jungle as a universal symbol. He shows how we can relate to the fears and unknown elements of the jungle, and to overcoming disorder with order. The jungle animals are shown to be what wise Cubmasters have always seen them to be: different types of people, described as animals, to be observed by the reader as being good or bad, kind or cruel.

Plato felt that future leaders of his "Republic" should — as children — be told stories of heroes who might be admired and emulated.

Round about now, you are pointing out that neither Plato nor Gramcko have to run your pack meeting tomorrow night. They have, however, given us some hints. Do you wish your Cubs to be like Mowgli, both fleet of foot and wise? Can your Cubs relate to their pack as a group of friends, each stronger for the presence of the others? Is "Cubs" a place where a boy can chart a way through his life, through a concrete and steel jungle? Mowgli had to contend with a complex jungle; he had to learn how to make friends out of possible enemies, and how to deal with actual enemies. He was fortunate in running with a strong pack, led by those whom he could hold in great respect. What about the Cubs in your pack?

Before he dies, Akela tells Mowgli that he must return to Man. At the conclusion of the story "The Spring Running" Mowgli does, finally, feel the irresistible urge to follow new trails, and bids farewell to his jungle friends. Similarly, when a boy nears the age of eleven, he gradually finds himself looking beyond the Cub pack, to Scouts. The Jungle Book demonstrates the feelings of those involved. The Cub leader must wisely encourage the boy to leave the pack and seek greater adventures in Scouts. The story is a good one to tell in preparing the boys during their last year with the pack.

A Cub enters the pack as a "Tenderpad", his feet yet to be toughened. From the moment that Tenderpad walks

into the pack, looking apprehensively around, the Cub leaders' aim must be that day when they pass him on to the Scout troop, with the words of farewell used by Bagheera to Mowgli:

"Good hunting on a new trail, Master of the Jungle!"

### **Imagination**

"It was seven o'clock of a very warm evening in the Seeonee hills . . . "

These words open the first story in *The Jungle Book*, "Mowgli's Brothers". They plunge the reader into a brand new world, one in which Man is an intruder, in which night is a time for hunting. Soon we are introduced to Mowgli, a small boy who is hunted by that meanest of tigers, Shere Khan. It is easy to see a boy of Cub age identifying himself with the one who nestles in amongst the Wolf Cubs at the side of Raksha, the mother wolf.

The jungle is full of images to startle and entertain. Note the effect on your Cubs when you turn off the lights in your meeting place! Everything is different in the dark. In a flash, the Cubs see themselves as hunters or as hunted! In the jungle story, we read of the cowardly, cruel, evil tiger; we observe the whining, scavenging, wretched jackal Tabaqui. We see the Cub pack, in which all prosper because they stick together and follow the Law.

The simple expedient of telling a jungle story or of applying a jungle approach to your activities sometimes, will add colour and excitement to your program. Look at the way we've mixed in this theme to the eight program elements. See how one set of leaders turned an ordinary athletics day into a "Jungle Marathon"; check in *The Cub Leaders' Handbook*, on page 77, for Jungle Openings and Closings to the regular pack meeting. Don't just send your sixes to corners of the room — send them to lairs, with lair curtains to sit behind (*Handbook*, page 78).

They say that the more love a person gives, the more they have — well, it works the same with imagination. You will find the more you use yours, the more you will have. Of greater importance, the more imagination you use in your work with Cubs, the more their imagination will be stimulated; the more they get out of the program, the more they will put into it.

### Fur

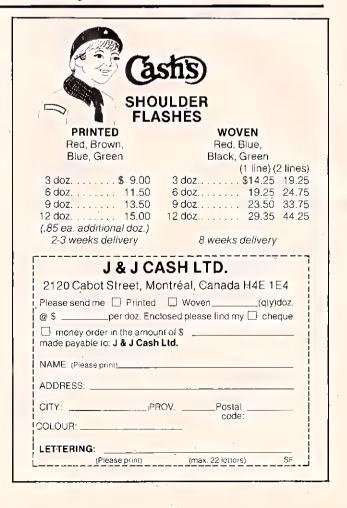
If there's one thing that isn't FUN, it is sitting around talking about it. However, we should briefly mention the need for enjoyment. Really, fun is at the root of most everything we try to do in Cubbing. Why? When Baloo got too tied up in teaching Mowgli what Mowgli had to know, Mowgli lost interest. In "Kaa's Hunting", we see Mowgli tiring of Baloo's lessons. He prefers instead the Bander-Log, the Monkey-People — "They play all day".

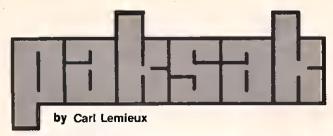
What happens, we will leave for you to read in *The Jungle Book* for yourself, but it is no secret to tell you that Mowgli came to need some of what he had learned from Baloo. Meanwhile, Mowgli also regrets his involvement with the Monkey-People. Perhaps Baloo was a trifle too intent on teaching Mowgli what was necessary. (As Bagheera the Panther says: "How can his little head carry all thy long talk?") He forgot to sweeten the pill!

No Cub leader needs Freud to tell him that Man obeys the Pleasure Principle, but sometimes — just sometimes — we forget. Remember the one about the old man watching his son go off to face the temptations of the big city? His only words were those he gave in parting: "You'll know you are behaving the way you were brought up — just so long as you're not enjoying yourself."

Your job as a leader, using jungle lore or any other tool, is to help Cubs do what is right while enjoying themselves. Baden-Powell always associated laughter with Scouting, and so must we.







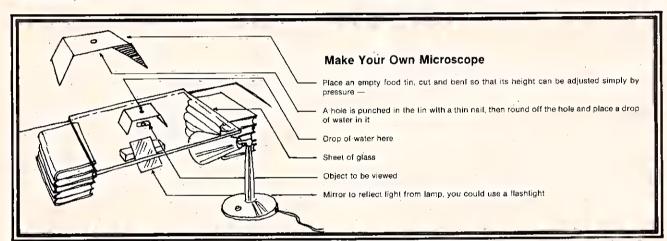
What to do with the Cubs this year? This is one of the many questions that are probably on your mind at the approach of a new Cubbing season. Here is some sound advice I heard at a training course some time ago. I cannot recall where or who gave it but thanks to whoever it was!

- 1. Before the season starts, meet with your fellow leaders to discuss the *year's* program. Should the program be based on themes, star work, badges or a combination of all eight elements of the program?
  - 2. Plan your year's program in a general way.
- 3. Write up a detailed program for approximately three months.

- 4. Work your plan.
- 5. Every two months (or more frequently) have a sitdown discussion with your leadership team about the program and how it went. This enables you to make any necessary changes to your plan. It also helps retain boys by keeping the program suited to their needs.

In drawing up your yearly plan, you may decide to devote part of your first meeting with the Cubs exploring what they want to do this year. Ask them what stars and badges they would like to pass and then incorporate these into your plan. If you are able to meet their expectations throughout the year, they will definitely return the following year and continue in the Scouting family.

The Black Star is designed to help Cubs find out about the natural world. A planned nature theme can be a very stimulating and educational experience for both leader and boys. A part of discovering nature is the exploring of the tiny organisms that exist in the water environment of your local pond or swamp. Most of these tiny insects require a microscope to be seen. Here is a very simple microscope that you can make.





It is time again when Beavers are looking forward to getting back to their colony meetings. It is also time for you as leaders to take the steps necessary to get your colony operational. Ask yourself the following questions to get your mind working in that direction.

- 1. Have you contacted your group/ section committee chairperson to see if the group is ready to provide you with continuing support?
- 2. Have you made certain that your meeting place is going to be available at a convenient time?
- Have you checked with the rest of your leadership team to see if all

will be back this fall?

- 4. Have you spoken to your group committee chairperson or consulted your list of parents for any needed replacements? (Scouting pamphlet Seven Keys to Recruiting Volunteers offers useful information in meeting this challenge.)
- 5. Have you consulted your records to see which boys are coming back? (Remember that a suitable ratio is 5 or 6 boys to each leader.)
- 6. How many boys will soon be ready to swim up to Cubs? (It would be a great idea to share this information with your local Cub leader.)
- 7. Have you scheduled a registration night and announced it to former Beavers and parents of new boys? (The Beaver pamphlet is a useful handout.)
- 8. Have you obtained a copy of the "Colony Record Book" to use on registration night?
- 9. Have you started to plan your first few meetings and have you noted some longer term program ideas?

If you are able to answer these questions then you can be certain that you are probably ready to start your colony for the new Scouting year.

Here is an idea that can help you at your first meeting.

Have the boys make a Beaver book. This would contain the following information:

- Leader's name (real and Beaver name)
- Leader's telephone number
- Promise, law, motto
- Space for the Beaver to put in his name, address, phone number
- Enough blank pages for the Beaver to place the following information:
  - Depiction of his lodge patch
  - The names of the other members of his lodge
  - Anything else that he would like to put in.

Give it a try and let us know what happens. X

# Scouter's Scoute

We asked David Goss, whose popular "Working With . . ." series ended in March, to continue sharing his enthusiastic approach to Scouting with us. Here, in the first of his new series, he covers a variety of topics, beginning with the letter "A", which you might like to use in future programs. Many of the ideas would be suitable for leaders and boys in all sections of Scouting.

At the outset, I think it is best to make some acknowledgements, and state the purpose of this series. First, I thank British Scouter Rex Hazlewood whose book The Scoutmaster's Guide from A to Z, published in 1960 and used extensively in the 21st St. George's Troop from 1965 until the present, is clearly the inspiration for this series of articles. I shall not try to copy Mr. Hazlewood's style or ideas, although it would be impossible to avoid all the topics he covered in his excellent book. Rather, I shall try to present ideas from a Canadian perspective that might be useful at all levels of the 1980 program if adapted to meet your needs and conditions. Some of the ideas will be clearly labelled as "Beaver", "Cub" or "Scout" but that should not prevent you from using them if they appeal to you. Almost all of the ideas will have been tested on the boys of the 21st St. George's Troop, a crack lot who can soon punch holes in any idea that will not hold in the field.

Similarly, the Cub and Beaver ideas will have been tested, although not working weekly with such groups might place me at a disadvantage in judging the worthiness of certain projects. You see, the boys at that level are not so quick as the boys in the troop to tell me that something is "for the birds".

Abseiling - The fun of abseiling. or roping down a cliffside, need not be reserved for those troops who live in the peaks of the Rockies. It is a perfectly acceptable activity for incity troops too, and it can be practised indoors on a stairway if need be . . . but don't let John Sweet know I told you this...he'd revoke my membership in the Lunatic Fringe. Here is how it is done: - Take about 100 feet of nylon rope, at least 5/8" thick, and double it. Fasten one end securely to some suitable anchorage at the stair top and throw the remaining piece downstairs. At the stair top, straddle the rope, then lift it so it is tight into the crotch and around the left leg, up over the left hip, then across the chest and over the right shoulder. The rope is coiled around your body, with the left hand gripping the rope behind you, and the right hand guiding the rope in front. Lean back, holding the rope securely with the left hand straight out about hip level. As you wish to descend, loosen the grip on the left hand and lean back, keeping the knees and body straight. The friction of the rope will prevent a fast descent but, if you wish to stop, you only need to grip tightly with the left hand. Practise indoors first, then try a convenient hill nearby and, finally, head for a real cliff once you've mastered the technique.

Air Pilot Test — This is supposedly a test to separate those with good balance from those of us who fall off curbs, and is attributed to the American Air Force. Whether that is true or not is immaterial, but it makes it a more interesting stunt if you can convince your lads that they are indeed trying a test air pilots take. Here is how it goes: — Place an unlit candle on the floor and, a foot to the right of it, place a box of wooden matches still in their cardboard container. Between the two objects, but eighteen inches from either,

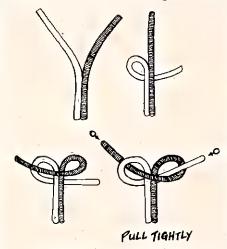
place an overturned flower pot, or an 800 ml tin of stew or soup. You now have a triangular shaped series of articles on the floor. The object is for the boy to stand on one foot on the tin or flower pot, reach down to the matchbox, open it, take a match, light the match, then shift his attention to the candle, which he tries to light without losing his balance. If he succeeds in doing this, he must then stand up straight again on the tin. One boy in a dozen will accomplish all the moves successfully.

Aluminum Foil — Scouting must be a big user of this product already. as it has found its way into the program for cooking to the point where entire books have been written on the subject. One of my favourite uses follows, under Apple Fritters. But another use is for crafting purposes. Aluminum foil pie plates are the ideal medium for the ancient art of pinpricking. It is done this way: -Choose a design suitable to transfer to the foil plate, and tape it to the plate. Fasten a straight pin to the end of a pencil with tape, then proceed to punch tiny holes through the design you've chosen, and through the plate. When you've finished punching, remove the design. Hold your plate up to the light, or put in a window, and the series of pin-pricks you've made will show your design in the foil. Simple camping designs punched in foil and set in front of candles at the campfire circle are very effective.

Apple Fritters - Over a period of years, this bit of novelty cooking has impressed countless Scouts, their parents, students at playground leadership courses and university level outdoor living courses. For that reason, I've concluded that it must be a good recipe, and I'm sure you will too. First, mix up a box of instant biscuit mix, following the maker's directions. Provide each boy with a 12" square of aluminum foil. In the centre of the foil he places a small dab of the biscuit mix and in the middle of the biscuit mix, a smaller dab of applesauce (or jam, apple jelly, or anything like that). The biscuit mix is folded around the apple sauce and the foil is folded over the mixture - but not too tightly as it will expand when it is cooked. A second piece of foil can be wrapped around the first if you are not using a heavy foil. The whole thing is placed in hot coals for about 5 to 10 minutes, depending on how hot the coals are. Unless you can bury the fritter, it should be turned over after four or five minutes. Oh yes, if the whole

troop is cooking, you can avoid argument by making sure each boy wraps his package distinctively or marks it in some way. Have sufficient quantities of raw materials for each boy to try two and hot chocolate should accompany them. But you'll have to wait until the letter "H" before we get to a recipe for that drink that has been famous for years in our down east troop.

Appliance Cord Repair - Now, I can hear you thinking, he's gone a bit far off the Scouting theme here ... Bùt wait a minute — has he? Shouldn't a Scout be resourceful and be able to put his practical training to good use? Of course. Then read on. About the most common problem experienced these days with appliances, including lamps, is a broken plug that either simply wears out from repeated insertions into the socket, or gets stepped on, or is in some other way mutilated. Every Scout should know how to repair such a plug. It is really simple. First, a new plug is purchased and the old one cut off. The wires are carefully stripped of their insulating material about 3/4" back, to expose the copper wire. The plug is fitted over the wires and an underwriter knot tied in the wires. This knot is then pulled into the plug and the two wires connected to the screws or terminals of the plug. If it is a three wire appliance, the third wire is connected to the ground. You'll have to study the old plug to determine the ground wire and its connection, or refer to an electrical book. They are usually green, but always be sure, as you could ruin some appliances by hooking them up incorrectly. The underwriter's knot is illustrated here and, unlike many knots a Scout learns, this one can be used throughout life.



Artists' Night - Arrive at your meeting with a talented amateur artist and lots of paper, paints and brushes. Begin the meeting as usual, then turn the program over to your artist friend, who can demonstrate the process of doing a quick — and quite large - water colour. Using what he has shown, run a game in relay format, where each boy must add to a painting the artist has started. Alternatively, the boys can choose a design and each one comes up for thirty seconds, paints like mad, and then returns to his group, sending another painter up to carry on with the picture. You might also try a group mural, with everyone joining in a bash of painting a large mural of last summer's camp, or some other Scouting activity held recently. Conclude the evening's activities by having each boy complete a picture based on some common theme such

as space, camping or sports.

Attention Twins - A game that always provides a few laughs and lots of frantic fun. Two equal teams are lined up parallel to each other, and about ten feet apart. Everyone is numbered so that there is a number one, two, three, etc., in each line, directly opposite his counterpart in the other line. The leader calls each number in order, or at random if preferred, and the two "twins" must carry out the command of the leader. It is essential to have worked out at least as many commands as there are participants prior to the game, with each command to involve the twins and as many of the other boys as possible. For example, here are some commands:

Number 1 — sit on number seven's knee

Number 2 — bring me two dimes and a nickel from your teammates

Number 3 — bring me a person with an "A" in his name

Number 4 — Have Number 10 do a leapfrog off your back.

Following these examples, make up many more. When they are called by the leader, the first boy to complete the instruction correctly gains a point for his side. This game teaches careful listening, something few of us do well today.

Coming up next month — the letter "B". Some of the topics will include Baden-Powell, Balloons, Banquets, Bean Bags, Beanies, Beaver Poles, Bible, Birch Bark, Bulletin Boards — and that's not Baloney!





# OOTOOOR PACK PROGRAMS FOR FALL

# by Brenda Bleakley

The fall season and the return of boys from camp and other summer pursuits traditionally heralds the start of the new Cubbing year. Pack Scouters old and new will be sitting down to plan programs, wondering how to maintain young interests after an active summer. One of the simplest ways is to consider holding outdoor meetings, taking advantage of the still mild autumn evenings or Saturday mornings.

The boys themselves tell us that this is what they enjoy. Over a period of several years, Wood Badge candidates have been given the task of interviewing Cubs in other packs regarding their feelings towards the Cub program. Almost without exception the response was that there were not enough outdoor activities.

Many Pack Scouters tend to shy away from outdoor meetings, fearing that the effort to maintain discipline may be too great, or that the time and energy spent on planning and running an outdoor program does not produce sufficient results to warrant its consideration. In fact, there is no reason why outdoor meetings cannot be just as simple to organize and carry out as regular

pack meetings, provided a few simple guidelines are followed. These are: 1) choose a theme for the program and; 2) having chosen a theme, keep the program simple. Don't try to overwhelm the boys in the space of several hours. A third and unwritten rule might be — make it fun.

Bear in mind that the theme does not have to be elaborate. In fact the simplest outdoor meeting might not have a theme other than "Cubbing" — in other words, a normal indoor meeting simply held outdoors! Leaders may be surprised to find that the Grand Howl and the old tried and true indoor games take on a new dimension when carried on outdoors. Meetings of this sort also give leaders confidence to try other ideas.

Before you sit down with your pack leaders to plan in detail, consider the sources available to you for obtaining ideas. Take the time to look through the old books for fresh ideas. Talk to other leaders and listen to their experiences. Check out the children's section of your local library, particularly for items such as conservation, crafts, nature study, animals and birds. This way you can gain insight into how to get your ideas over through the eyes, ears and minds of Cub-age boys, so you can communicate at their level. Utilize whatever resources there are available to you, including your district staff, and service team and local "resource" people. Most people who have particular amateur skills are delighted to get the opportunity to demonstrate them to Cubs.

Some ideas which might form part or indeed all of an evening outdoor meeting are:

- Games, regular and wide, (i.e. "Fun" games)
- Team games
- Treasure Hunts (dozens of variations)
- Observation games and competitions
- Nature games
- Star and badge work
- Camping skill practice
- Jungle lore
- Star gazing
- Campfires

For a Saturday morning or afternoon, you might consider visits to local landmarks, such as museums, fire or police stations, or longer rambles through the area.

Outdoor meetings can be held almost anywhere that is suitable to your needs — school or church yards, local parks and playgrounds, or area fields. Inner city packs have even successfuly held outdoor meetings in parking lots.

As far as games are concerned, there are many books available to Pack Scouters which outline all types in great detail, so there is no need to elaborate here. Needless to say, any game can be adapted to meet the circumstances of a particular meeting.



## Treasure Hunts

These always appeal to boys but take some extra planning. Consider the following:

- Use clues that all Cubs can understand.
- Be sure the boundaries and instructions are clear before the hunt starts.
- Have an adult go along with a six or group of boys, to help if necessary.
- Set a time limit for the game.
- Clues can be written in rhyme, secret code (one they have practised before) or make a pirate's map for them to follow.
- The hunt should be accurately tested beforehand by a leader.
- The "treasure" can be a note which states that they have completed the hunt and Akela (or some other leader) has the prize, thus avoiding a mad scrabble at the end.
- Prizes can be very simple candy, peanuts, pencils, whatever is appropriate to the theme of your hunt.
- Using a flashlight as the evening wanes can make a more exciting way to search out the clues. Of course, you must be sure the boys were told ahead of time to bring flashlights along for this evening.

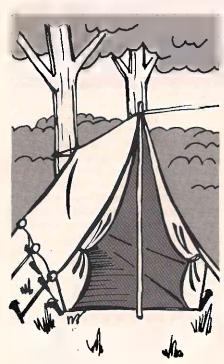
### Observations

In a nearby field or woods, send the sixes in search of nature items. For example, items starting with a specific letter of the alphabet.

Quite often the boys may use the same area for playing with their friends, but have not thought about the nature aspect of their surroundings. This observation game may open their eyes to the different types of trees, shrubs, wild flowers, insects, grass snakes, toads and birds they have never noticed before.

# Star and Badge work

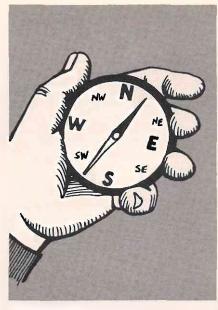
Take time to look through the various starwork requirements in The Cub Book. Many items may be more meaningful when brought outdoors. The same holds true for the badges. Use your imagination or get ideas from your older Cubs; what would they like to do? This is something that could be discussed at a sixers' council meeting.



# Practise Camping Skills

Why wait for that overnight camping trip to teach the boys how to erect a tent or outdoor shelter? If your group has camping equipment, use it to practise some evening. This will certainly make your next camp a lot easier on you and the other leaders.

Give a demonstration to the boys and then let them practise. If you are not sure yourself, how about recruiting some of those Scouts or Venturers in your group? Let them do the demonstration and help you out. You'll learn at the same time.



# Compass work

This could also be done in the same way, with a compass game following.

If you are not allowed to light open fires in your area, the Cubs could still be shown what kind of wood and twigs to use in order to make a fire to cook over, and how the fire should be laid.



# Star Gazing

If you are fortunate to have a clear autumn evening, how about taking some time to star gaze? See how many constellations can be found by the human eye. Have a resource person familiar with the subject give a short talk to the boys and if there is access to a telescope, so much the better. Even without expert help, there are star charts available that beginners can follow without difficulty.

# Special Pack Meetings

There are a number of themes which might apply here. "Indian Lore", "Treasure Island" or "Space Exploration" can all catch the boys' imagination. Preparation for these special nights, with regard to costume and special equipment, should be done whenever possible by the boys themselves.

A Halloween party outdoors would be an excellent special pack meeting at this time of year — games, treasure hunt, apple bobbing, costume parade, campfire with ghost stories and songs, plus drinks and refreshments to finish off the evening. Enlist all the help you can get for this one!

The possibilities for simple outdoor activities are endless. How about a ramble, hike or walk — a chance to observe and learn about nature? Even in cities and towns a walk can be fun, looking through the store windows, at the neon signs, the architecture of buildings, exploring a vacant lot or an older part of lown.

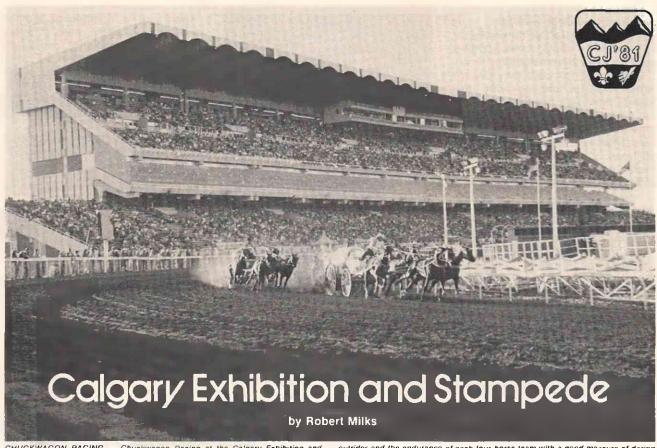
Cubs and parents should be advised well ahead of time when outdoor events are held, whether for the entire meeting or only part of it. All too often Cubs are dropped off at the meeting hall without adequate clothing for the outdoors, because parents have not been informed of the planned activities.

Be sure, when you do go outdoors with your Cubs, even if it is only for part of the meeting, that there is proper adult supervision. The discipline of boys will be different outdoors to that used in a regular meeting hall. A well disciplined evening will result in fun and satisfaction for both boys and leaders.

In the case of wide games, when the boys may be out of sight of leaders for even a few minutes, make sure you have an accurate head count at the end of the game. Remember that at this time of year it tends to get dark fairly quickly. Make sure all wide games end before nightfall.

After each outdoor meeting, sit down with your pack leaders and analyse the entire affair. Determine what the good points were, and also the weaknesses, where improvement is needed. Each outdoor meeting should be a learning experience for leaders as much as for the boys. Good luck.

Mrs. Bleakley is Assistant District Commissioner in Pointe Claire District, Quebec and was Program Director at Camp Jackson Dodds for the month of August this year.



CHUCKWAGON RACING — Chuckwagon Racing at the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede combines the hard-earned skills of the driver, the well-trained eye of the

outrider and the endurance of each four-horse team with a good measure of daring and speed to produce a guaranteed crowd-pleaser every July.

It's Stampede time and 20,000 Scouts, Venturers and Scouters will be going to the Calgary Stampede.

In fact, we understand that Lord Peter Baden-Powell, grandson of B.-P., and A. Chester Hull, our National Commissioner and Camp Chief, will be in the Stampede parade—with a contingent of Scouts from Calgary.

Built into the Jamboree program is a visit to the Stampede. Best of all, except for food, the costs are prepaid. Each Scout and Venturer will have tickets for the afternoon and evening grandstand shows as well as tickets for the midway.

So plan on going to the Stampede it's part of your future jamboree program!

# The Calgary Stampede

The word Calgary is Gaelic. It means "clear, running water" — an abundance of which flows down to the city from the distant western horizon of the majestic Canadian Rockies. A population of over 550,000 in Calgary at present is a drastic contrast to the young, vibrant frontier settlement of 47,000 in 1912 — the year Guy Weadick, a lean, hungry American cowboy, stepped off the train in Calgary to begin a legend that is still growing throughout the world.

As a trick roper, Guy Weadick was a veteran of Wild West shows, vaude-ville and travelling rodeos. He saw Calgary as the crossroads of the Canadian west and envisioned it as the birthplace of the biggest "frontier days show the world has ever seen . . . hundreds of cowboys, scores of cowgirls, thousands of Indians." Besides being a showman and performer, Weadick was a promoter and organizer extraordinaire. The only thing, this man with a dream lacked was money.

He told his story to anyone who would stop to listen. Finally, a meeting was arranged with E.L. Richardson, General Manager of the Calgary Industrial Exhibition, which had been in existence since 1885. But, when Weadick talked about a \$100,000 bank roll, Richardson wasn't having any part of it. He assured Weadick that if responsible financial backers came along, he was prepared to recommend a rental of the Exhibition grounds, but beyond that, he was not prepared to go.

As Weadick, frustrated and dispirited, returned to the Alberta Hotel, he was met by a man who had heard of his story and introduced himself as H.C. McMullen, general livestock agent for the Canadian Pacific Rail-

way. He heard out Weadick's proposition and asked for a week to arrange a meeting between Weadick and four prominent Albertans: George Lane, A.E. Cross, A.J. MacLean and Patrick Burns. These men, who later became known as the Big 4, agreed to back the project up to a total of \$100,000 and the deal was cemented with a handshake. It would be known as "The Stampede" and if it proved to be as successful as Weadick expected it to be, the word "Stampede" would alwavs synonymous with Calgary. Thus, the stage was set for the "Greatest Outdoor Show On Earth".

Calgary Exhibition

Photo courlesy

The first show, held in September of 1912, was everything Weadick promised and was a resounding public success. The opening performances were attended by over 14,000 enthusiastic Caigarians. Unfortunately, a number of unforeseen expenses prevented it from being a financial success as well. The organizers just broke even and Weadick left Caigary to take on work with other shows in North America. Depressed but determined, he never forgot his dream, and continued to keep in touch with people in Caigary.

World War I intervened and delayed the coming-out party for the Stampede. With the signing of the

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armistice on November 11, 1918, Weadick decided to make one more attempt to interest the Big Four in staging what he called a "Victory Stampede".

In the Spring of 1919 Weadick returned to his adopted city with high hopes for a second Stampede, and immediately approached the same four men who backed the show in 1912. They were interested — on the following terms: if thirty Calgarians could be found who were willing to gamble \$1,000 each for a total of \$30,000, they would guarantee to match that amount. This was accomplished with very little difficulty and the "Victory Stampede" took place.

Under Weadick's guidance the colourful show was a tremendous success and resulted in a small profit.

With the enthusiastic support of local citizens and the distribution of profit to worthy organizations, the seeds were sown for the Stampede as it is today.

In 1922 the Stampede was still a separate entity from the Calgary Exhibition and Richardson was worried about the financial condition of the Exhibition. The finances were dwindling and, at the Annual Meeting of the Board in 1922, he came up with the resolution to try the Stampede as an attraction on a one-year trial basis.

Weadick was elated and went to work with a will to find something new and eye-catching to give the Stampede that little something extra to catch a visitor's eye. He decided on what has now become the world famous chuckwagon races.

There are many different stories

as to how the chuckwagon races began. Some old timers say Weadick got the idea from wagon races cowboys used to hold on the open range. Others say the idea came from a practice of land rushes when settlers in wagons raced to reach a certain piece of property they wanted to claim

In 1923 the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede became one and the same, making a winning combination of great rodeo excitement, the agriculture industry of Southern Alberta, and the first chuckwagon races under competitive rules, in history. That year patrons saw H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, present the silver trophy to the Canadian Bronc Riding Champion.

The Calgary Exhibition and Stampede is unique among fairs and entertainment organizations in North America. It is completely self-supporting with more than a thousand volunteers freely giving their time and talents. These volunteers work closely with over 180 permanent employees to bring varied recreation and entertainment all year round to the citizens of Calgary and visitors from all over the world.

The highlight of the year, however, is still when Stampede Park becomes the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede, world famous as the best of its kind.

A visitor steps through the gates and immediately becomes part of the "Greatest Outdoor Show On Earth". The new Rotary House, which features handcrafted log work, sits proudly in Pioneer Village at the northwest corner of the park. Nearby, visitors can relax and enjoy free

family entertainment in Samaritan Sun Tree Park. A quiet restful trip high above Stampede Park on the Round-Up sky ride provides a new view of the hustle and bustle spread out below.

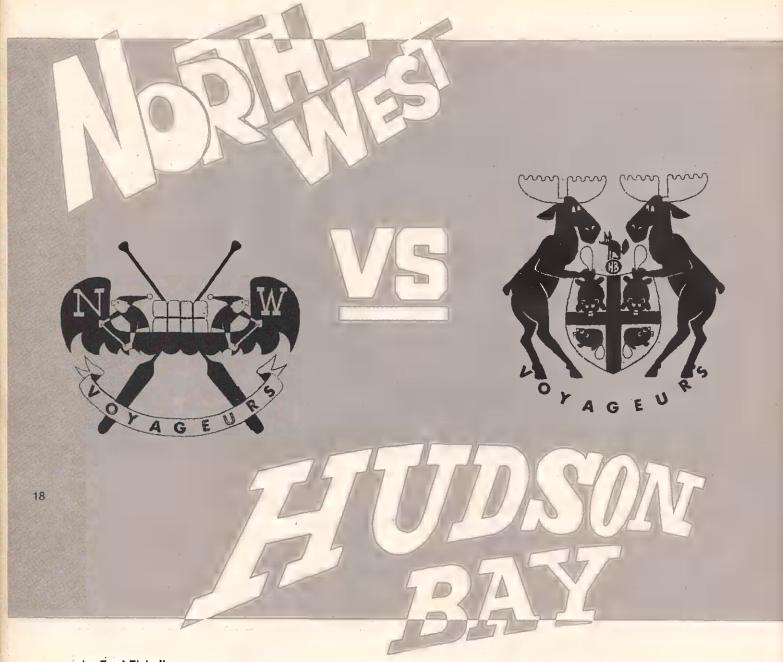
Close to Samaritan Sun Tree Park and the embarkation point of the Round-Up sky ride stands the Stampede Corral, which opened in 1950.

When visiting the Stampede, take a break from the thrills and excitement of rodeo, the noise and bustle of the midway, and stroll across the bridge to another kind of world. There, in Kinsmen Elbow River Park, stands Indian Village, where you can step back into time and visit an Indian encampment of 100 years ago. Witness ceremonial and cultural dances brought to you by nearly 1,000 representatives of tribes indigenous to Southern Alberta, who reside in colourful, authentic teepees for the ten days of the Stampede. Here is an opportunity to taste traditional Indian foods, and experience a friendly visit to Blackfoot, Peigan, Sarcee, Blood, or Stoney teepee. Not far from Indian Village, relax and enjoy the outdoors with a mini-trail ride along the picturesque Elbow River.

The whole city of Calgary goes western for Stampede. Folks dress in western garb and slap on the everpresent white stetson. The fun downtown begins early in the morning with free chuckwagon breakfasts of flapjacks and bacon, as well as square dancing and strolling musicians in the streets.

And in 1981, there'll be 20,000 Scouts enjoying the Stampede! Will you be one of them?





# by Fred Fishell

The fur brigades are off. Amid loud cheers from the spectators, the Bourgeois\* gives the word and the voyageurs of the North-West Fur Company start their perilous journey. Their arch-rivals of the Honourable Company of Adventurers trading out of Hudson's Bay are barely restrained by their leader, a dour Scots factor.

The spirit of rivalry has been carefully built up over the past few weeks in preparation for this competitive weekend. The idea of reviving ancient French-English rivalries may be appalling to some. Others will be horrified at a theme glorifying the practice of collecting the pelts of trapped fur-bearing animals. But it is an integral part of the history of this country and it makes a perfect framework for a Scout activity.

The Group Committee of the Toronto 242nd Group decided to give their troop Scouters a break from planning and organizing chores and let them have fun with

the boys. The germ of the idea came from a G.T.R. "Bridging the Gap" session. Why not organize a really exciting Scout camp; to which some of the older Cubs would be invited? Those ready to go up would get a first class introduction which would encourage them to continue, whereas the ones returning to the pack would spread the gospel among the uninitiated. Rather than telling them, let us show them how much fun Scouting can be. Since nothing can dampen enthusiasm faster than a blase attitude among one's elders, it was imperative to dazzle the older Scouts right out of their socks.

We wrote up the announcement for the camp in the form of a proclamation from "The Administrator of Fur Patents and Monopolies" and distributed it at the first meeting of the season, in proper voyageur attire, complete with "touques and ceintures fleche". The parents of the eligible Cubs received personal calls from committee members, in order to reassure them that their boys would be well taken care of, while trying to fire their imaginations and enthusiasm.

The sides were chosen by the brigade leaders and

<sup>&</sup>quot;The Bourgeois" was the title given to the leader of the French Fur Brigades, who did no paddling or portaging and controlled the trade goods and provisions.

their seconds (the pack assistant and a Venturer), very much in the manner of a baseball draft. The boys' personal gear list included one white T-shirt, to be handed in before the camp. We made up distinctive designs for the North-West and the Hudson Bay, the latter being a travesty of the Hudson Bay Company crest which would probably not gain favour with the College of Heralds! These designs were silk-screened by us in blue and red, respectively, onto the T-shirts and on felt banners, one for each brigade. The committee, to show their impartiality, each had a design for one brigade on their chest and the other on their back. For the weekend, the three committee members were reinforced by Akela.

Each brigade of eight boys (five Scouts and three Cubs) and two leaders, left the church parking lot in their leaders' vans. The three-hour trip to the Peterborough Council Scout Camp (Camp Gilroy) was to be used by both brigades to select their company song and cheers and to prepare their contribution to the Saturday night campfire. On arrival, they pitched camp in the dark, about 100 yards apart and, after hot chocolate and doughnuts, retired to bed.

Next morning, after breakfast, the camp was officially opened and the T-shirts, banners and trade goods were distributed. The boys changed from uniforms into their voyageur attire, the two campsites were inspected, and the game was on. The basic rules were simple; the program consisted of a series of competitions in which the winners collected one or more beaver pelts (carpet swatches). Wherever necessary, the boys received appropriate instruction in the skills required for the event, before it started. Any infractions or mistakes were penalized by exacting fines in the issued trade goods. These were square and round slices of wood drilled near one edge and strung on a boot lace.

Nicknames were coined spontaneously. The factor's assistant became Skinner Mike and the Bourgeois' second-in-command was Trapper Doug. The one older Scout, who proceeded to get temporarily lost while running an errand for the Bourgeois, was naturally dubbed Pathfinder.

The day started with a half-hour of instruction in pioneering and lashing, at which point the brigades retired to their sites to construct latrines. The Hudson Bay kybo was even provided with reading material and a seat with a horse-shoe shaped cut-out. Both were dismantled, filled in and any vestige of their existence thoroughly obliterated at the end of the camp. In fact — to our great embarrassment — we had trouble deciding where they had been, when conducting the final inspection.

For the next event, the boys were assembled and given 30 minutes to gather pioneering material. They were told that they would be given a further 15 minutes thereafter to create and build a structure capable of supporting one of them, with the material on hand. The side getting their man furthest off the ground would win. The Hudson Bay contingent felt that after 20 minutes they had an ample store of material and started to construct their tower. By the time the signal warning that only two minutes of gathering time remained was given, the North-Westerners hadn't brought a thing and the Bay men became understandably over-confident. At the last minute, the North-West gang arrived at a smart trot, carrying assorted staves and three lodgepoles nearly 40 feet long. They promptly lashed the long poles into a tripod, which towered at least 15 feet above the Bay structure. Luckily for the Bay, the lashing of the rungs took the North-West longer than expected and, when the final whistle was blown, the North-West climber had just reached the same height as the Hudson Bay voyageur perched on his

leader's shoulders atop the Bay tower. The event was a draw by the rules laid down, but the moral victory belonged to the North-West.

Next came a scavenger hunt. There were twenty items on the list, many of them double ones, such as a green and a turned maple leaf, a spruce and a balsam bough or a clump of red pine and white pine needles. The brigade had to be able to identify them. Items such as the live amphibian and live insect were to be released as soon as they were verified, but the Bay men, having learned the advantage of surprise, did not present any of their finds until the end and almost lost their spider in the welter of leaves, needles and flowers in their gunny-sack. One North-West voyageur brought in a beautiful specimen of a racoon pawprint by scooping up the half a cubic foot of sand in which it was made and bringing it in, in one piece. The Bay example of an animal spoor, a rabbit dropping, was much more portable. At the final tally, the Bay men were credited with nineteen out of twenty items for a resounding victory. Only their tinder was disallowed, because it couldn't be fired with a spark from the flint. The North-West men showed more initiative than Scouting know how, by trying to pass off a fuzzy sumach branch as a "fuzz-stick"

After lunch the brigade leaders instructed their men in map and compass while we laid out the trails. It was possible to quickly lay out courses of five bearings and distances for each brigade by precomputing them, so that the starting point for each was exactly 100 yards south-east and south-west from a common finishing point, (see diagram 1). Within ten feet of the end-of-trail marker, a message for each brigade was concealed, instructing them to do a grid search for a lost "wintering" member of their brigade, lying injured in dense brush nearby, to give first aid and bring him out. This exercise was set up away from the camp and the hike there and back took everybody across a 90 foot long beaver dam. Surprisingly, nobody fell in, not even the adults.

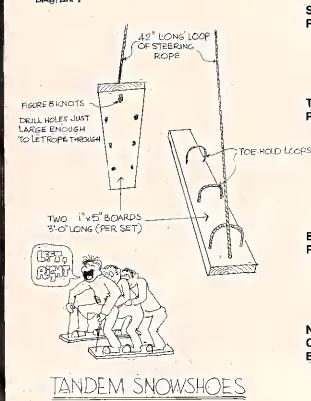
We returned to camp in time to make supper and set up the campfire. The brigades marched to the campfire site in the dark, to the accompaniment of pre-recorded voyageur songs. The campfire chief told the story of how Manitou felt sorry for the red man, shivering through the cold winter and gave him fire. At this the campfire ignited spontaneously. (For details of how they managed this, see *Outdoors*, **The Leader**, December 1979.)

The going up ceremony came next and skits, voyageur songs and other entertainment followed. At the conclusion, the boys roasted bananas with chocolate chips and, before closing, the night game was announced. The brigade banner was to be posted within each campsite and the boys would take turns guarding it in pairs, through the night. The leaders had secretly pre-arranged that the raiding parties would be sent out simultaneously, after each boy had stood one turn of guard duty. A brigade losing their flag could recover it the next day upon payment of a ransom in trade goods. So whoever heard of getting enough sleep at camp?

Next morning, after breakfast, Scout's Own and some instruction in the use of camp tools, the *Grand Rendezvous* began. At the start of the weekend, the boys had been told that the local band of Indians — with whom they hoped to trade furs — admired skill, stamina, resourcefulness and courage. Their chief, Got-Plenty-Furs, awarded furs to the winners of all competitions. The *Grand Rendezvous* consisted of a string of small events which would decide the overall winner in the pelt gathering contest. Except for a short lunch break, this would round off the program for the weekend.

NORTHWEST MINTEREN HODSON BAY WIRE TEATH TO STAND THE MITTEN GOYARDS CHE WITHIN GOYARDS OF EDGE OF CLEARING TO EDGE OF CLEARING THE EAST OF FINISH LINE EAST OF FINISH LINE

# Diagram 1



# Diagram 2



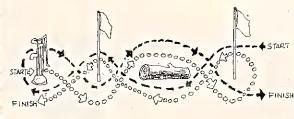


Diagram 3

# **GRAND RENDEZVOUS EVENTS**

### Log Sawing

The brigades were divided into four teams of two; the leaders did not participate. Working in relays each team had to saw off a section of a log with a swede-saw, while the on-deck team steadled the log.

# **Fighting**

Quarter-Staff The battleground was a log of large diameter, about 10 feet long. Brigades lined up at each end, shortest to tallest. As their turn came up, the boys mounted the log, holding a staff with boxing gloves tied to both ends. The object was to force your opponent off the log.

# Snowshoe Race

Brigades divided into teams of three, including Trapper Mike and Skinner Doug. Each group was issued a pair of "tandem snowshoes". The courses were 10 yards up a gentie slope, around a flag and back to the starting line. (See diagram 2.)

# Tump-line Relay Race

Brigade lined up with four men on each end of a 25 yard portage. Using their Scout sash as tump-lines, they had to portage a bale of furs (cardboard box approx. 8" x 12" x 16") back and forth. The bales were loaded at each starting line by the voyageur's comrades, but an official escorted him across, promptly reloading dropped bales.

# Race

Blind Travois The first part of this contest was a race to lash together a travois. The race itself was over a slalom course, with four gates. Both brigades ran it simultaneously, from opposite ends. All except the drivers were blindfolded. (See diagram 3.)

# No-harids Corn **Eating Race**

Four boys from each brigade sat on opposite sides of a picnic bench, each with a heavily buttered (cooled) cob of corn on a plate in front of him. With their hands behind their back, they had to eat off a row of kernels for the full length of the cob. First team to finish, won. As the brigades tied at one win each, the leaders from each side had a chew-off.

# Chug-a-lug Race

The two brigades, leaders included; sat on the ground, facing each other and about a yard apart. In front of each man was a dixie-cup full of root beer. Every man held his left shoulder with his right hand. At the signal, the first man on each side let go of his shoulder, chugged his root beer and inverted the empty cup on his head. At this the next man could let go of his shoulder,

After this it was time to break camp, tally up the pelts won, declare a winner and, after rousing cheers, depart for Toronto.

# 21

# Prevent That Fire!

# by Betty Rapkins

When I was quite small I used to watch my mother sweep and tidy the ashes in our living room fireplace. One day, as she went into the kitchen to put the kettle on for tea, I decided to be especially helpful and to earn that most desirable phrase: "Good girl!" So I seized the hearthbrush and began sweeping the hot ashes towards the glowing embers. To my horror, the brush caught fire and, in my panic to put the flames out, I began to rub it against my chest.

My screams brought my mother running, only to find me with my clothing all alight. Luckily she had the presence of mind to roll me up immediately in our fireside rug and to make sure, thereafter, to have a suitable fireguard clipped into place at all times.

sioners, Canadian Association of Fire Chiefs, Inc. It is their aim to make everyone more aware of fire prevention. Their symbol, seen in the press and on television, is a little old lady with a cautionary tale to tell, and they will gladly send you literature if you write to them at:

Fire Prevention Canada (Fiprecan) Assoc., 196 Rue Bronson Avenue, Ottawa, Ont. K1R 6H4

One of their leaflets pays particular attention to what to do if you find yourself in a burning building. Here are some basic rules, reprinted with their permission, which you might want to share with your boys.

# When Fire Strikes . . . Get Out and Stay Out!

Heat and Deadly Gases are the main killers. Even a small outbreak may be deadly. The only wise course for the occupants of any building is to get out quickly. When you detect smoke or flame, shout to warn others. Remember that small children and older people will need help. The most important thing is to get

Tell the Fire Fighters if anyone remains in the building. Leave rescue operations to them, unless you can safely raise a ladder or help anyone down from a window or roof before help arrives.

Never Go Back into a burning building for any reason whatsoever. Many lives are lost through the deadly effects of fumes, even from small fires. Never risk a life in an attempt to save personal possessions.

The leaflet goes on to suggest that you always look for fire exits when in theatres, hotels, etc., and this seems a particularly sensible thing to do when you are in charge of a group of youngsters.

Fiprecan will also send you, upon request, their catalogue of fire prevention materials, together with prices for bulk purchasing.

However you plan to tackle the subject of fire prevention we think you'll agree that it's a subject we should all give some serious thought to.

# FIREFIGHTERS MAKEHOUSE CALLS

I mention this incident because we prided ourselves on being a careful family where safety was concerned. Even so, in that unguarded split second, tragedy very nearly struck and it can happen, all too easily to any of us.

Fire Prevention Week, this year, is from October 5 to 11 and it isn't too soon to be thinking about getting the message across to your boys.

At any time and in any place, Scouting personnel in particular may be called upon to help out in an emergency situation. You may be the one others will depend on to save lives. Just think for a minute — if, right now, as you read this sentence, fire broke out around you, do you know exactly what you'd do? Do others in the immediate vicinity know what would be expected of them? And, since prevention is better than cure, do the boys in your group know the basics of fire prevention?

The Fire Prevention Canada Association, known as **Fiprecan**, is a non-profit making corporation sponsored by the Association of Canada Fire Marshals and Fire Commis-

A Hot Door is a deadly warning. Never open a door without first checking it for heat. If it is hot, leave it closed and go out by the window. If this is impossible, wait by the open window or on a balcony for rescue. Place clothing or bedding at the bottom of the door to keep out smoke.

Beware of Stairs. In time of fire, the stairs may be the most dangerous part of a home. They can become a chimney of scorching poisonous gases. If you cannot leave an upper room through the window, close doors behind you and open or break the window. Shout for help and wait for rescue. At night, show a light to mark your position. Second storey windows may need a rope or chain ladder to enable occupants to escape safely.

Raise the Alarm. No time should be wasted in calling the fire department. If the phone cannot be reached before leaving, shout to neighbours or use any public alarm system. Never waste vital time trying to fight anything more than a very small fire.



24 Ronson Dr., Rexdale Ont. M9W LB4

**Hobby Industries** 



# Action

• Call up the patrol leaders, hand to each two short ropes which they must join together without knots of any kind, so that they can hold a tug o'war, three against three, without breaking the join. The winning three in each patrol should then compete until the eventual champion — and the best rope — are found. (Note: the trick is to overlap the ropes for two handspans, then open the lay of each in turn and tuck the other end through twice or thrice in each direction. The tucks should be made across the lay, of course.)

• Try running a noisy game in complete and utter silence, with a tape recorder monitoring the performance

 Provide each patrol with a cooking stove, a frying pan, a mixing bowl and the ingredients for a delicious pancake and promote a "Pancake Relay Race". Only one Scout may work on the job at any one time. Changes are controlled by a call from the Scouter-in-charge.

 Try to persuade your patrol leaders that their boys should master the semaphore code as a patrol, each member being responsible for just a few letters — A to D, D to G and so on - while the p.l. himself acts as "writer" and co-ordinator. When the p.l.s report themselves ready for action you might take the troop out of doors to demonstrate their proficiency — and their teamwork across the wide open spaces of the local recreation ground. One idea would be to give each patrol a number of identical "sealed instructions" with the code words on the envelope.

For instance: Geronimo — Leapfrog your patrol to the signalling station. Every Scout must go over the back of every other Scout at least twice. Hurricane — Join three short ropes together with two different but appropriate knots other than the reef and try to rope in another patrol. Mayday — The patrol leader must stand rigid while the rest of the

stand rigid while the rest of the patrol raise him till his feet are at shoulder height, hold him there for ten seconds and then lower him to the ground — gently.

Scoutcraft — The assistant p.l. is in charge. Line up your men and put

them through a stiff round of squad drill.

### Scoutcraft Three

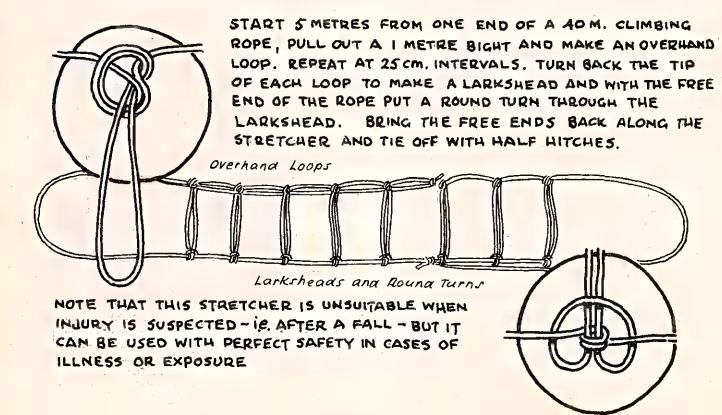
 You can make a perfect tongueand-groove joint for your camp gadgets with nothing more than a bushman saw and a knife. For the "groove" simply make three saw cuts into the wood in the form of an arrowhead, with the point on the outside, then flake out the chips with your knife. The "tongue" is then shaped to give a snug fit,

 Discarded fertilizer bags make excellent workbench covers, provided they are scrubbed clean before being stretched and secured in posi-

tion with thumb tacks.

• If you stretch a hawser between two convenient trees and then secure a second rope to the middle of the hawser at right-angles so that a sideways strain can be imposed, you will stretch the hawser quite a bit, won't you? Very well. How would it be to repeat the process by fixing a third rope to the second, a fourth to the third and so on? If the theory is sound, a colossal strain should build up, some of it actually getting through to the hawser. Might be worth trying. Just for the fun of the thing.

 A wise Scouter never keeps the troop standing at the alert for more





# WHEN IN USE THE STRETCHER SHOULD BE STRAINED FORE AND AFT AND AT THE SIDES TO KEEP IT AS TAUT AS POSSIBLE.

than five seconds at a time, but it is a useful gimmick and should not be abandoned for any doctrinaire reasons.

 When climbing a tree to amputate a dead or diseased branch, carry a light line on the belt with a weighted head so that it can be lowered through impeding foliage and used to haul up the tools when you are safely established in the working position. Please remember to undercut the branch first, to prevent stripping down the trunk.

Some years ago I had the good fortune to spend a week with a Scout Wood Badge course in Sweden and I must say it was fascinating to watch the reactions of the customers to the familiar pattern of Gilwell training as it was known to us in John Thurman's day.

On the whole the course ran on much the same lines as ours, with bags of activity and wholesome mirth and the very minimum of yacketty-yack. Even the "inspirational bit" near the end of the course, which al-

ways produced a spate of highclass oratory in the U.K., was presented visually, in three dimensions, with not a word spoken. What happened was that the patrols were sent off one by one after dark on a silent pilgrimage along a thing called "The Scouting Trail". The "Trail" was marked out by a line of long-burning outdoor candles (about as thick as your wrist), and at intervals of a hundred metres or so the pilgrims came upon a sort of wayside shrine, each illustrating one or other of the cardinal elements of B.-P.'s game for boys. It was Eastertide. The lake was frozen, the pine trees heavy with frost. Only the movement of the men, the crunching of their feet, disturbed the stillness and the silence.

I walked at the rear with a member of the training staff from Gothenburg. "You are thinking perhaps that it is much ado about nothing?" he said to me gently. I did not think so then and I do not think so now; and it may be of some significance that although I listened enthralled to all that oratory all those years ago at Gilwell and elsewhere, I can't recall a word of it now, whereas every

step of the way along that candlelit trail is still vividly and gratefully remembered.

A suggestion: Ask your group treasurer to work out from his annual accounts how much it costs per boy per annum to run the Scout troop, with of course a pro rata share of the running costs of the group as a whole, minus any funds allocated for the exclusive benefit of the other sections. Next issue a plain postcard to each Scout and invite him, without consulting anybody, to write down what he considers Scouting is worth to him — not what it costs in the way of dues, etc., but what it is actually worth. Now work out the average figure under this head and display a tabulation of your arithmetic on the noticeboard, thus:

What you think your Scouting is worth to you — \$ . . .

What you actually pay — \$ ... What your Scouting costs the group each year — \$ ...

Please send us a copy of your statement.

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# Venture Log

A recruitment slide presentation to beat all other slide shows — where is it? It is lying untapped in storage, part of an unused collection of slides taken by Venturers and their advisors, shown once and put away never to be seen again. It has been said that we live in a visual society and if this is true then the only effective way to get the ideas and story of the challenging and adventurous activities of the Venturer program across to the potential new members of the company is to show them.

What every company in Canada needs is a good slide show that presents its activities and special programs in an exciting way. It must be a local, individual company effort, no well dressed models doing fake activities but rather local boys involved in real activities.

It is important to remember that a picture is worth a thousand words and therefore we should make certain that all Venturer activities are covered photographically. This is one way in which we can also assist in overcoming the small boy image that Scouting has developed. This image has not just been thrust upon us — we have all helped to create it. When making a slide presentation we should be conscious of the types of pictures that we are using. Dwarf-like figures with huge stetsoned heads, and the type of art we use, have all added to this poor image of Venturing. As a form of cartoon these may have been good but we have used them too much and they have helped to maintain the idea that Scouting is for small boys. Using good action shots itself will not change our image overnight but it certainly will go a long way to stimulating interest within the local community and its potential youth members.

Where to start? First, sit down with the company and determine who has taken slides of activities over the past year or so and set a time aside when these slides will be brought to the company meeting for a review. At a set date sit down with the members of the company and look at the pictures that have been submitted to decide which are worth showing and have you got better ones of the same thing? These and other similar questions are what should be asked. At the same time begin thinking about what form you want to use to make the presentation. Will it be a straight-forward documentary account of the actual activities or will there be a story line? What would new members be interested in? What questions can we answer before they are even asked? Once the best slides have been chosen, the company should recruit from its members one or two who would be interested in working on the script which would present the company and its activities in the best possible light, using as many of the slides that have been chosen as possible.

Set a date when the total presentation can be reviewed by the company members and provide an opportunity for all members to have an input into the final script for the company. Remember, it is their company that is being reviewed by the presentation. Once the presentation has been completed, develop a systematic approach to visiting Scout troops and other gatherings of young people to show the presentation and recruit them for the Venturer company. New companies may not have been able to develop a large collection of slides and, in this situation, these companies may wish to take on the activity of developing a slide library so that, at the end of the year, the recruitment presentation can be developed for their company as well.

YOUR PROBLEM:



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25

# training talk by reg roberts

As you read this, the seasons will be changing and we will be moving from summer into fall. Many of you will be preparing for another year with the colony, pack or troop, others for those early training courses designed to help new section leaders get a good start in their work with boys, and still others will be preparing to call up the group committee or council members for that first meeting.

Some too will be wondering if they should go on for another year or whether to take a rest for a while and very often that decision will be based on how needed or wanted they have felt in Scouting during that previous period of service and also on how effective they have felt doing the job they agreed to do in the first

There is no question that Scouting owes its success to the kind of people who are recruited into the various positions in the Movement and over the years Scouting has done a remarkable job in 'its recruitment program. Where we don't do so well is in holding on to many of those we recruit — retaining people for longer periods of time.

You may ask what this has to do with training talk? I think it has much to do with it. You who train others are a significant link in the chain that holds people in our Movement by providing them with the skills to do the job and the feelings of satisfaction that cause them to want to stay on.

How often have you heard of leaders in the district or region who have been around for quite a while but who have never taken any training — and how often have you heard people say "the service team, I haven't seen anyone from the district (or region) for a year or more."

I know how much effort goes into the starting of a new pack or troop and how parents and others have to be talked into a leadership role so having put out that much effort it doesn't make sense to then leave these newly recruited people with a couple of handbooks and twenty or so boys to fend for themselves.

I believe it is more than ever essential to insist that new leaders take a training course before they are brought together with boys, so that they have at least the basic information on what their job is and how best to carry it out. And that early training must be followed up with further on-the-job training and sound service team support for some time thereafter.

The training offered to these new leaders has to be very practical and of the type that will enable them to approach their colony, pack, troop, company or crew — or their job with the group committee or council with the greatest amount of confidence, and it needs to be presented by trainers who are well equipped to encourage and support these learners in the best possible way.

Often we use our newest trainers at the Part I Wood Badge level, or on other basic training events, in the belief that these shorter courses provide the new trainers with the proving ground they need to develop their

training skills. In actual fact it should be our best trainers who are selected at this level so that the new leader gets the most effective training on his or her first experience. New trainers should of course be used in a support role - how else can they learn their skills? - but the most experienced trainers must be used in this essential first training experience for new people in Scouting.

It is also vital that the training presentations that are made to new leaders are developed, so that usable skills are learned and that these new adults in Scouting can indeed operate effective programs, for their mem-

bers, from day one.

The guidelines for Part I training for each section state clearly that the trainers' approach to the training must be flexible and that, though the objectives are numbered and do present a suggested flow, it is the responsibility of the trainers to use these guidelines in the most effective way.

For the new Beaver leader for instance, the essential elements are probably the planning and conduct of meetings; program activities; ceremonies; use of the outdoors; discipline; and uniform and smartness. To be effective in these areas a smooth running leadership team is needed and parental support required. With this in mind, then, the training course should be planned so that in the ten to twelve hours available for the training, the items mentioned above are the key ones and the other objectives such as understanding boys; the Promise Law, Motto and salute; history of Scouting; relating to boys; assessing evaluating; administration; and service team, sharing sessions and further training are all interwoven to show how they support the key elements, the practical skills.

Trainers could put on a 15 to 30 minutes stand up lecture on the history of Scouting, However, they could achieve the same objective in a practical and creative manner by having a role play on some aspect of the history of Scouting as a part of the content for a session on program activities.

In presenting the ceremonies aspect of Beavering, instead of just practising the ceremonies. make use of that time to also talk about understanding and relating to boys of this age group, or point out what the ceremonies can do in helping boys understand the need for discipline and how it helps provide some stability and order to the meeting. Plan ways to put across both of these objectives at the same time.

What I am really suggesting is that none of the objectives in the guidelines for training really stand alone, so as trainers you should not feel that you have to present them as isolated sessions. Rather they should all be linked so that the relationship between tail levels and understanding/working with boys is evident, or in the pack Part I the relationship between program objectives and planning and stars and badges jumps out at people and, more importantly, that the participants get a solid understanding of what they have to know to work effectively with young people in their early weeks of Scouting leadership.

The choice really rests with the trainers and the deciding factor should always be based on ensuring that participants are well equipped to run their section meetings in an effective manner. In the early stages it doesn't matter much if a new troop Scouter knows by heart the history of Scouting — what does matter is that he can carry out a Scouting program such as B.-P. hoped he would, for boys in the troop.

The training course can and must encourage this to happen — it must happen early in a new adult's service and must be practical. The other point I started out with was satisfaction.

Again I believe that a key to retaining adults in Scouting is that they gain satisfaction out of their membership. I know you have heard it said many times that we are in Scouting "for the boy" and, in the uncertain times that we are living, I am sure that developing character and good citizenship and generally

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FREE DESIGNS AND PRODUCTION helping young people prepare for their place in society is as important to adult leaders now as it ever was. Perhaps even more so.

I know also that adults who join Scouting do so for a variety of other reasons and will continue to stay in Scouting as long as they get satisfaction from their membership. When they don't get satisfaction they leave.

So what are some of the things that can help us satisfy these adult needs? Well as I have said above — effective and early training is one very important way of doing this — it's really satisfying to know the job and not be continually flying by the seat of one's pants.

It's also satisfying to be told from time to time that one is doing a good job and that the time spent is really appreciated. It's satisfying to be invited to attend the Scouters Club and to be greeted by name and it's great to be asked to offer opinions and suggestions on the important issues of the local area.

It's a source of satisfaction to know the service team member cares enough to drop in on meetings and to know they genuinely wish to be helpful and it's good to be kept informed of what's going on in Scouting before it takes place and not a week later. It's flattering to be invited to show a new Scouter the ropes or to be asked to conduct a session on a training course in which one has some expertise.

It's very satisfying to see one's name in the local bulletin for having completed five years' service, or for successfully completing a training course, or for helping plan the Cuboree or hobby show and it's a source of pride to have one's boss comment on the letter he received from the council pointing out the service you perform for the youth in your community.

It's satisfying to attend an annual meeting or banquet and have your wife or husband thanked for the support they give in encouraging you to share your time with Scouting, and to know that it is sincere.

It's satisfying also to have Scouting recognition awards presented promptly and with a flourish at the appropriate times and not a year later or sometimes not at all.

Satisfaction is a major reason why people remain in Scouting and that comes from belonging to an organization that really seems to care. Knowing that one is wanted and needed and seeing regular evidence of this fact, will do much to keep our people longer than we do now.

So now how do you feel about recruiting and retention? I hope you feel as I do that trainers are a major influence in this area. If indeed some of you who are reading this are considering your future in Scouting I hope you will decide to stay on.

We have a great many excellent trainers who are well equipped to help you be a more effective adult leader. We have Service Teams who will visit regularly and provide you with the support you need to be effective and we do have council and committee members who are truly appreciative of your services in Scouting and concerned that every opportunity will exist to help you grow as an individual and achieve satisfaction from your membership. A



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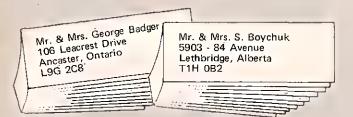
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# TO CHAIRMEN

(of Group Committees)

by Pat Horan

# . . . about the National Partners' Conference

Dear Murray,

I was pleased to see you at the 4th National Partners' Conference held in April at the national office. Your new role as chairman of the Task Group on Scouting and the Church in the Anglican Diocese of Ottawa is one of promise and challenge, and sharing ideas with the other 37 delegates is bound to be of help.

The chairman of the event, Roy Brookes of Calgary, Vice President (Relationships) of the National Council reported to that group in May and stated that this was a conference of achievement. Some examples:

- the Anglican delegates from three dioceses elected Rev. Jim Small to be the LINK person to the Program Committee of the national church,
- representatives of NACSUCC (National Advisory Committee on Scouting in the United Church of Canada) under their chairman Gord Hanna of Calgary presented a revised and updated Religion in Life program;
- on behalf of Optimist International, Alf Percival of Ottawa tabled a new pamphlet Partners in Service;
- there we're delegates from the R.C. archdiocese of Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa. The Toronto Task Force tabled their brochure The Catholic Church and Scouting. Copies of this will be shared with every English language bishop plus Scout officials across the country;
- Ontario reported that they will be holding a 3rd Relationship Conference in October and that Thunder Bay and North Bay will be hosting regional conferences and London will be hosting a district conference;



Pictured with Percy Ross and Roy Brookes is Barbara Milne-Smith of Montreal, who represented President Tom Wilkinson of the Canadian Home & School/Parent-Teacher Federation. As part of the program, Mrs. Milne-Smith showed copies of the excellent pamphlet "Home & School & Scouling" prepared jointly by the Federation and Scouts Canada.

Photos by Horan Photography



Left to right are J.P. Ross, Chief Executive, Boy Scouts of Canada; Fr. P.J. Byrne of the National Liturgical Office, Ottawa; Fr. John O'Donnell, Chaptain of the Scouts and Guides in Toronto and chairman of the Task Force on the Church and Scouting; Fr. Thomas McEntee of Montreal; Doug Tardif, a member of Fr. O'Donnell's Task Force in Toronto; and Roy B. Brookes of Calgary. Vice-President (Relationships) of the National Council and Chairman of the National Partners' Conference.

- there was a positive reaction to the new pamphlet
   The Role of the Chaplain along with a number of suggestions on how to make the most effective use of this
   "team-building" tool;
   the "Mormons" provided copies of their excellent
- the "Mormons" provided copies of their excellent books on "Relationships" and "Cubbing" for use in Canada;
- a new tool Indicators of a Successful Partnership was brought to a third draft after a limited field test;
- a paper on the "Annual Charter Renewal" system is to be developed and shared with the field;
- Scouting accepted and will be represented in one way or another at a number of partner or potential partner events in the next few months.

In workshop sessions, the delegates identified or refined a number of ideas by which Scouting and its partner groups may work TOGETHER in a more effective manner in order to better serve the needs of present and potential members — both boys and adults.

Venturers from the 32nd and 52nd Ottawa Venturer Companies, under their Advisors Bob Walkington and Ken Johnson, spent the evening with the delegates exchanging ideas of interest and concern. An excellent slide series on Venturer Advisors' recruitment was previewed to add to the success of the evening's program.

Percy Ross, Chief Executive, outlined some challenges facing Scouting and its partner groups during the '80s.

It was agreed that Scouting and its partner groups would continue or initiate action regarding the forth-coming 1981 Year of the Disabled.

Delegates suggested, and the National Council approved, that a 5th National Partners' Conference be held in Ottawa on April 28, 29, 1981.

Murray, as you know, there were other items covered including the recommendation to emphasize the role and function of the Sponsor but the above showed what a busy time we had during our two days together.

Such conferences and meetings help us to plan and continue our work to meet the needs of boys, adults and families in local communities across the country.

Yours sincerely,



part of Scouters and patrol leaders.

This month I would like to share with you three activi-

ties that can be undertaken by any sized troop in either

the inner city or rural environment. The activities require

a minimal amount of equipment and pre-planning on the

During the outing the Scouts are asked to observe everything very carefully so that they can make a list of all they have seen. At the end of the outing patrol leaders pass out paper and pencils so that the Scouts in their patrol can make their lists.

The troop Scouter can circulate among the Scouts and direct their attention to certain aspects of their environment. This activity is a wonderful way of introducing various ecological concepts to Scouts as well as help them strengthen their powers of observation and create a deeper appreciation of their environment.

# Hear, See, Smeil

Materials: paper, pencils

Instructions: During an outing or hike, in streets or parks, the Scouts are given pencils and papers. They are asked to write down all the different sounds, smells and sights, they are able to observe. After fifteen minutes they read their lists in turn. Each Scout is given one point for items noticed by the others, and two points for a unique observation. By skilful questioning the Scouter can stimulate the Scouts to think about their observations, formulate their own questions and arrive at some answers. Some sample questions:

What was the loudest sound you heard?

What was the ugliest sound you heard?

What was the most beautiful sound you heard?

What was the nicest smell?

Where were bad smells?

What caused them, or where did they come from?

What was the smallest thing that you saw?

What was the largest thing that you saw?

What were the most common things that you saw?

What were the most common things that you heard?

What was the prettiest sight that you saw?

What was the ugliest thing that you saw?

by Phil Newsome

What was the dirtiest thing that you saw? Would you change any of the sounds, smells, sights that you observed? Why? How?

Some interest should be developed in the Scouts to seek information about certain aspects of their environment as well as become involved in organizing some related projects. For example, if they observe a lot of litter, "Why is it there?" "Why is it a problem and can they organize a patrol activity to do something about it?"

# Conservation Bingo

Materials: Bingo charts as detailed below, pencils.

Method: A field trip or excursion activity is organized for the Scouts. Boys work in patrols, filling in the appropriate squares on their bingo charts as they identify the wildlife on their excursion. The first patrol to complete a bingo. that is a row horizontally, vertically, or diagonally is the winner. The charts may be made to suit the needs of the particular purpose of the excursion, for example, plant life, soil formation, etc. peculiar to the site of the excursion.

The chart below provides an example of the type of items placed in each square and we have tried to indicate items that would be representative across the country. If the troop is going on a seashore excursion then most of the items on the chart would relate to those items normally found in the seashore environment, while an excursion into a swamp area would have a chart with a number of items normally found in a swamp environment.

Snowshoe Hare	Chipmunk	Snake	Crow
When - 10 a.m.	When	When	When
Where - small path	Where	Where	Where
By - John, M.	By	By	By
Tamarac Tree	Muskrat	Heron (Crane)	Frog
When	When	When	When
Where	Where	Where	Where
By	By	By	By
Cricket	Toad	Pigeon	Crab
When	When	When	When
Where	Where	Where	Where
By	By	By	By
Irish Moss	Kelp	Sea Lettuce	Sea Grass
When	When	When	When
Where	Where	Where	Where
By	By	By	By
Squirrel	Goose	Scarfish	Lobster
When	When	When	When
Where	Where	Where	Where
By	By	By	By

30

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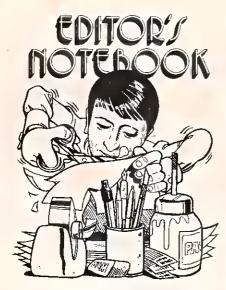
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The above address is a  School Church Business Home Apartment
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How do you turn a winter camp into a valuable learning experience? In March of this year Troop Scouter Paul Saulnier and Scouters Jobin, Truax and Fisher of the Greenbank-Seagrave Scout Troop near Port Perry, Ontario, treated their boys to a mock search and rescue mission. With the help of members of the Durham Police Force, the Scugog Fire Fighters and the Scugog Ambulance Service, the Scouts were to locate the "victims" of a supposed plane crash in the area.

The Scouts were organized into two search patrols under Police supervision and were sent to comb the dense wooded area in which the plane reportedly came down.

After several hours the "victims"

— two injured and two shook up occupants of the plane — were found.
The Scouts applied first aid, leg and

arm splints and carried the injured out of the woods to a waiting Police snowmobile where they were transferred to a waiting ambulance.

We thank the Port Perry Star for use of the accompanying photo, which shows the boys and "victims" of the exercise together with their leaders. In the back row, from left to right, are Scouters Truax, Jobin, Saulnier and Fisher.

Nora Walker, Information Officer of the Chilliwack Smokey Monitors Association in Chilliwack, B.C., recently sent a report of her group's activities. The Smokey Monitors is a volunteer group who monitor Channel 9 (the national emergency channel) of Citizen's Band radio in the Chilliwack-Agassiz area of British Columbia.

As the leaders of a number of Scout and Guide groups in the area have CB radios in their vehicles, the association undertook a short training program with Scouts and Guides on how to make an emergency call on Channel 9. Using real CB radios of the type used in vehicles, the Smokey Monitors provided "Situations" for them to report from their campsite or on the way to or from a camp-out.

The "Monitors" used either walkietalkies or radios parked in nearby vehicles so that boys and girls had the experience of actually being "on the air". Some were "mike shy" but in general, all handled the situation well. The reason for the program came from an incident involving a group of Scouts unfamiliar with the area. Their leader was injured and one of the boys had the sense to use the CB radio and to know that Channel 9 is the emergency channel. Although he did not know how to use the radio, he managed reasonably well according to the Chilliwack Smokey Monitor who took his call.





What's a Bulletin Board First Aid Kit? It's a set of small (81/2" x 11") posters in a colourful folder produced by the St. John Ambulance. The kit was designed for teachers and leaders to help make bulletin boards more attractive and informative. It includes 10 posters; one for each month of the usual programming year and each highlights a first aid tip. The posters were designed to give first aid information for injuries most common at certain periods of the year, however, they can be posted year round in various places as safety reminders.

Also included is a list of backup information leaders will need to help create an instruction period around each poster.

Joan Allen, training officer at St. John Ambulance, informed us that the St. John Ambulance is prepared to make these kits available to Scouting units on request. Leaders should write to:

Scouting units on request. Lesshould write to:

Joan M. Allen,
Training Officer (Education),
National Headquarters,
St. John Ambulance,
P.O. Box 388, Ottawa, Ont.
K1N 8V4.



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Joan has also asked us to draw to the attention of leaders the importance of using the latest publications in the teaching of the Standard and Emergency First Aid Courses in order to have the most up-to-date information.

These are:

Standard level — First Aid. Third Canadian Edition, (9th Impression 1979)

Emergency level — Emergency First Aid, Safety Oriented, (3rd Impression 1979).

The latter of these two publications is available through Scout Shops and dealers.

Perhaps it's worth a reminder note here that Boy Scouts of Canada recognizes St. John Ambulance as its authority in matters of first aid.



In May of this year, Canadian Scouting played host to Arturo Gaviria Santacoloma, the World Scout Bureau's Scout Executive for the Interamerican Region. A native of Columbia, Arturo is based at the Interamerican Region office in San Jose, Costa Rica.

On his visit he had the opportunity to meet with Scouting people in Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto in order to learn as much as he could about Canadian Scouting and to share reports of Scouting activities in many of the Latin American countries. In an address at the National Council luncheon he pointed out that a much smaller percentage of Latin American boys have the opportunity to belong and that their stay in the organization is on the average shorter than in Canada.

Nevertheless, he expressed deep appreciation for the support Canada is providing many of these boys through projects sponsored by the Brotherhood Fund.

While in Ottawa, Arturo also had the opportunity to meet with representatives of the Canadian International Development Agency (C.I.D.A.) to relate to them how their support was contributing to community development in areas where they help Scouting sponsor projects.

During April this year the Annual Partners' Conference was held at the National Office of Boy Scouts of Canada, in Ottawa. At this conference representatives of Scouting's various partner groups met to renew relationships.

Pictured here, Chief Executive of Boy Scouts of Canada, Percy Ross; George Brown, representing the president of Kiwanis International and Conference Chairman Roy Brookes met to discuss conference material

Further details of the conference program appear in Pat Horan's A Word to Chairmen . . . column elsewhere in this issue.

In a recent issue I indicated that we would try to draw more attention

to the service that boys and leaders in Canadian Scouting provide, both at home and abroad. This month I want to single out a particular project of the Kingston, Ontario District Council.

Last September, over 1,400 boys and leaders from Ontario and New York State participated in the fifth annual World Brotherhood camporee at Charleston Lake Provincial Park. The surplus from the registration fees and the tuck shop profits resulted in proceeds of \$1,800. It was decided that \$900 of this would be donated to the Canadian Scout Brotherhood Fund and that the other half would be presented to UNICEF.

Another example of service was shared with us by our friends in New Brunswick. Troop Scouter Bill Wright from the Lancaster Kiwanis troop in Saint John recruited the help of both his Scouts and boys from the Silver Falls troop to erect and man a Scouting display at the annual Lancaster Kiwanis Boat & Trailer Show. The service aspect of the exercise was that the boys helped their sponsor — the Kiwanis — by keeping the area clean and looking after one of the doors to the Show.

Apart from providing the service, the boys and leaders were able to promote Scouting to the general public and establish a more supportive relationship with their sponsor.

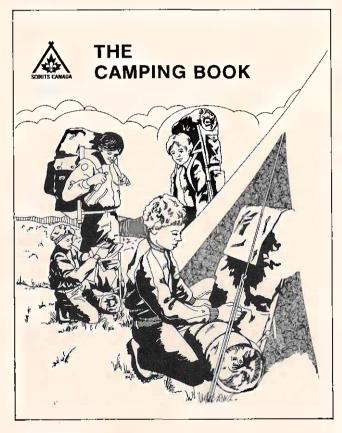
Last but not least, several names were taken from people who were interested in helping Scouting in various ways.



# by Carl Lemieux OOTS

Scouts Canada has published a new book. This is nothing really exciting in itself, however, this particular book will guide you to giving the best camping experience you can give to members of your section. The Camping Book deals with all aspects of camp and is written so that all five sections of the organization can refer to it.

This 104 page book covers the following:



# Leadership Administration

- Group Committee
- Tour Permits
- Parents, information and permission
- Fitness certificates/medical exams
- Insurance
- Registration
- Boat license
- Local requirements
- Camp costs

# Transportation Campsite Selection

- Council camps
- Government sites
- Private sites
- Rating

# Equipment

- Personal
- Group
- Program
- Emergency

### Feeding

- Menu planning and budgeting
- Shopping
- Food storage
- -- Preparation
- Cooking

## Sanitation

- Drinking water
- Dishwashing
- Garbage disposal
- Human waste

# Safety/First Aid/Medical Attention

- Safe practices
- Hazards
- First aid skills and equipment
- Medical attention

# Program

- Planning
- Short term camp
- Long term camp

# Winter Camping

## Resources

- Publications
- Others

### Appendices

— A host of **Leader** reprints that go from planning an event to ice fishing.



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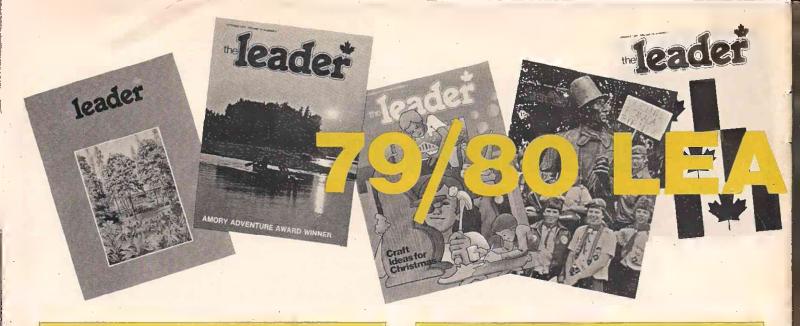
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# Introduction to Index

Once again it is time for us to include our annual index of contents found in **The Leader** during the past year. It replaces, for this issue only, our usual *Scouter's Five Minutes* cutout section.

You will notice that we do not include Supply Services News, the Editor's Notebook or John Sweet's On The Level in this index, as these are regular items which contain such a wide range of subject matter space wouldn't permit us to give you all the details. However, we do try to indicate what other regulars, such as Paksak and Patrol Corner, contain, in case you want to refer back to a specific piece.

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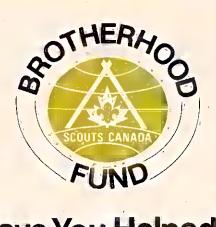
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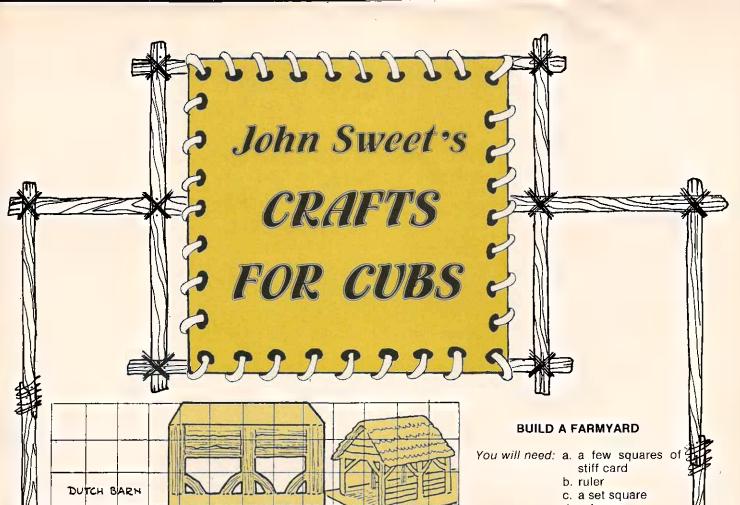
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PIGSTY

d. scissors

Admittedly this is a bit more difficult than other crafts in this series — BUT YOU CAN DO IT!

Bear in mind that the buildings in your farmyard must be made to the same scale as the farmhouse (in last month's issue of **The Leader**). You will see that I have marked off the diagram into small squares. These are there to help you with your own drawing when you copy the design on to your card.

Begin by marking off your card into the same number of squares — 18 down the sides and 13 along top and bottom. If your farmhouse measured 15 cm x 10 cm the squares should be 5 mm square, which is exactly the size I used for my own model.

When you have copied the design, cut round the bold lines and add the colour, then fold along the dotted lines. If you are feeling ambitious you might even try to thatch the roof of the Dutch barn by daubing it with glue and then sticking on scraps of raffia.

In the same way, you can make a few haystacks by putting glue on the sides of matchboxes and then adding raffia — or even wisps of dry grass.

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