

the leader



Outdoors

Carl Lemieux

Reprinted from **FAMILY SAFETY**, a publication of the U.S. National Safety Council. This is entitled "The Last Campout" and was written by Tom Hirsh.

With the thermometer plunging to zero, Boy Scout Troop 740 from Granger, Utah, headed up into the mountains for a winter campout. Dusk comes early in February, and with the fall of darkness, the cold mountain air bites deeper. By 9 p.m. the boys had finished their hot dogs and were ready for bed.

Twelve-year-old Danny Page and his friend Daniel McAllister had planned to share a tent, but frigid temperatures had made the ground so hard they couldn't pound their tent stakes in. Danny's father, Tom Page, suggested that they sleep in his station wagon with him. The two boys agreed.

Danny and his father unrolled their sleeping bags in the back of the wagon, while Daniel McAllister spread his on the front seat. But it was just too cold to get to sleep. Mr. Page decided to warm up the car with the still-hot charcoal hibachi that had been used to cook the hot dogs. As a safety measure he opened all the windows about four inches for ventilation.

The Scouter stopped by to chat before hitting the sack. He noticed the hibachi and voiced a warning.

"Don't worry, I've got the windows open and I'll watch it," replied Mr. Page. "I'll take it out before I go to sleep."

After chewing the fat for half an hour the Scouter went off to bed. "Don't forget the hibachi," he warned as he left.

The next morning the Scouter was awakened by shouts from two of the fathers. "Tom Page and the two boys are dead!" Shocked, he ran to look for himself.

The odour of vomit penetrated the morning air. The two sleeping bags in back looked disarrayed, as if the father and son had struggled to escape, but failed. The windows were shut tight and the hibachi in the back of the car was still hot.

The three men turned away in horror, then looked at each other in disbelief. The task of summoning police and notifying bereaved relatives lay ahead. But some impulse spurred one of the men to turn back for a last look. At that precise second Daniel McAllister's eyelids fluttered slightly.

Throwing open the front door, the men pulled the boy out into the fresh air. In a few moments he had recovered and was on his way to the hospital, where he was released later that day with no ill effects.

The others could not be revived. When Mrs. Page arrived at the hospital that afternoon she learned that she had lost both husband and son.

Tom and Danny Page were not the first campers to be killed by carbon monoxide, and they won't be the last. Three years ago, **FAMILY SAFETY** reported on the tragic deaths of three safety experts who were killed by carbon monoxide from a propane refrigerator in a fishing cabin on a remote Canadian lake. Even with many years of safety experience, the men had no way to detect the colourless, odourless threat of deadly carbon monoxide. Since that time the Consumer Product Safety Commis-

sion has collected death certificates on 39 persons who were killed by carbon monoxide from various types of portable camping equipment, including grills, heaters, stoves and lanterns.

"Many of those deaths occur in campers, especially the type with a canopy," reports Peter Breysse, associate professor of environmental health at the University of Washington. "But carbon monoxide can kill in any enclosed area — a trailer, an automobile, a large boat, whatever. There's even a possibility that it could happen in a waterproof tent, if you had the heater going all night."

Breysse has investigated many camping deaths in the Northwest over the last six years. In his experience, propane or butane heaters have caused the most deaths. But any type of fuel-burning device poses a potential threat.

"I saw one case where two kids were killed in a camper after they fell asleep while reading in bed by the light of a propane lantern."

"Another victim tried to warm up by putting a flower pot over the burner of a cooking stove to radiate heat."

"In one case the camper unit itself was the problem. Three kids were riding in the back while the parents were up front in the cab — a very dangerous practice. Carbon monoxide leaked into the canopy from the exhaust system and the kids had no way to sound an alarm. When the parents stopped for a break, they found all three kids unconscious."

Any form of combustion will produce some carbon monoxide, but the concentrations usually don't become dangerous unless there is an improper mixture of air and fuel, insufficient ventilation of combustion gases or insufficient fresh air intake.

"Most of these camping devices include a printed warning: 'Use only With Adequate Ventilation'" says Breysse. "But it may be impossible to get adequate ventilation into a small camper. And there's no way you can be sure until it's too late. In one case I investigated, the victims had opened the roof vents and side vents in their camper, yet they still died."

A little carbon monoxide goes a long way. It's dangerous even in very small concentrations because it's absorbed into the blood much more readily than oxygen. The haemoglobin in the blood grabs onto the carbon monoxide and ignores the oxygen. Without oxygen, you're dead.

Air with a concentration of only .04 percent carbon monoxide will give you a headache in an hour or two, put you under in about five hours and probably kill you if you've settled down for a long night's sleep.

"If you're awake, you probably have some warning of the carbon monoxide build-up" says Breysse. "You'll get a headache, feel dizziness, nausea and so forth. But once you go to sleep, you've had it. You'll never wake up again."

"Get yourself a warm sleeping bag, or use a lot of blankets. It's just not worth the risk to use a portable heating device while you sleep."

For more information on choosing a sleeping bag, see the new book from Scouts Canada entitled "The Camping Book." ^

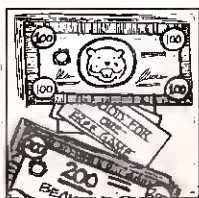
the leader

The Canadian Leader Magazine

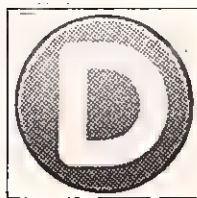
DECEMBER 1980 VOLUME 11, NUMBER 4



page 4



page 10



page 12



page 28

2

Outdoors

4

Fun At
The Pond

6

80 In
The Snow

9

Keeping
Scouting
Fit

10

Beaver
Carnival
Night

12

Scouter's
Alphabet
"D"

14

Community
Service

16

Crafts
For
Cubs

20

The
Marten

22

On
The
Level

25

Plan
Your
Escape

27

A Word
To
Chairmen

28

Books For
Under The
Tree

31

Project
'79
Report

32

Jamboree
Pot-Pourri

39

Patrol
Corner

R.C. BUTCHER
Editor

LINDA FLORENCE
Assistant Editor

KAY HOTHAM,
Editorial and
Advertising



COVER

This issue introduces our new feature series for Beavers called "Fun At The Pond". Turn to it for a selection of Christmas activities and crafts for younger boys. And if you're having trouble finding last minute gifts, consult our Christmas books article for some suggestions.

supply services news

by Bill Johnson

It is my distinct pleasure to again bring **Seasons Greetings** from all the staff in Supply Services. We hope our service has been satisfactory over the past twelve months. In spite of some unfortunate setbacks, like a shortage of Kub Kar Kits, we are striving to improve it every day.

We wish everyone a very merry Christmas and a happy and prosperous New Year. May 1981 be a most enjoyable and rewarding year for you in Scouting.

New Dealers

We are pleased to welcome two new Scout supply dealers to our family.

Cornwall — Kastner's Mens & Boy's Wear, 27 First St. East.

Mr. Nathan Langburt and his staff are really looking forward to meeting new friends and old as they offer this special service to our membership.

Guelph — Forum Sports (Ontario) 127 Wyndham North.

This outlet is an ideal location for Scout supplies and Bob Workman, manager, is anxious to meet all the Scouting people in the Guelph area. Both these dealers are now stocked and ready to serve you.

Canadian Flag Emblem

In a previous issue we advertised this new emblem as being available for all members. We must correct that, because uniform policy does not call for the wearing of such emblems on Beaver uniforms. Therefore, the ad should have read "may be worn by all members except Beavers". We are sorry if this has caused any problems.

Price Changes

As the price of goods which we carry is changing almost daily it becomes necessary to initiate increases from time to time. Rather than do this constantly we have elected to put through price changes twice a year, January 1 and April 1. Therefore, we wish to advise the membership that there will be some price increases effective January 1, 1981. We cannot, at this time, list those items so please keep in contact with your dealer or Scout Shop for changes. X

THE CANADIAN LEADER magazine is published monthly except for combined issues of June/July and August/September by Canyouth Publications Ltd., P.O. Box 5112, Stn. F, Ottawa, K2C 3H4. Enquiries concerning subscriptions, advertising or editorial should be directed to this address, attention the Editor. Second class mail registration number 2405. Yearly subscription price to registered members, Boy Scouts of Canada \$3.00. Others \$5.00. Outside Canada \$7.00. Recommended by Boy Scouts of Canada.

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ISSN 0036-9462

FUN AT THE POND

by Betty Rapkins

A national survey of a sample of our readership has pointed out that many readers wish to see more Beaver program material in our pages.

Beginning with this issue, we are introducing a new 2 page regular feature titled "Fun at the Pond", in which we plan to share ideas on games, crafts, songs and stories suitable for the Beaver section.

We hope that readers will help to make this a successful addition to "The Leader" by sending their own program favourites to the editors.

Many new Beaver leaders, and perhaps a few old-timers too, faced with program planning, may think they must rack their brains and come up with all sorts of brand new ideas, bigger and better than anything that has gone before. But really, given a bunch of mixed boys, from ages 5 - 7, simplicity and fun should be the keynote, with the potential for developing a basic idea so that it interests older, or more creative, members of the group as well as the youngest beginners.

Hunt the Thimble

This must be one of the simplest games there is and yet, at every party we give in our family, it is the one most clamoured for by the small fry.

Simply send the boys out of the room (no peeking allowed) and hide a thimble somewhere. It should be visible even to the smallest boy without anyone having to move any objects in the room. A good place, for example, might be on a leader's finger! Then when the boys come in, let them wander around looking, and the leaders call out "Tim's getting warmer" when a particular boy gets close. There will then, of course, be a stampede into Tim's corner. If he moves away from the thimble call, "Tim's getting colder now".

Try to see that each boy finds it at least once.

A "Phyzog Family" Craft

One Christmas, when I was about Beaver age, a cousin of mine — who always received fantastic presents and whom all we lesser mortals secretly thought a bit spoilt — received a big shiny box entitled: "The Phyzog Family". Inside were an assortment of beautifully made cardboard face shapes, plus hair pieces, pairs of cardboard eyes (some twinkly, some sad), and a variety of cut-out noses and mouths. Oh, how patiently we lined up to share in its delights and create a face. And, when our turn came, what fun it was to decide whether to place two merry blue eyes, a snub nose and a cheery grin on a nice, round "Cousin Charlie" sort of face, or whether to create a killingly funny "Auntie Bertha" with mournful brown eyes and a long, thin nose.

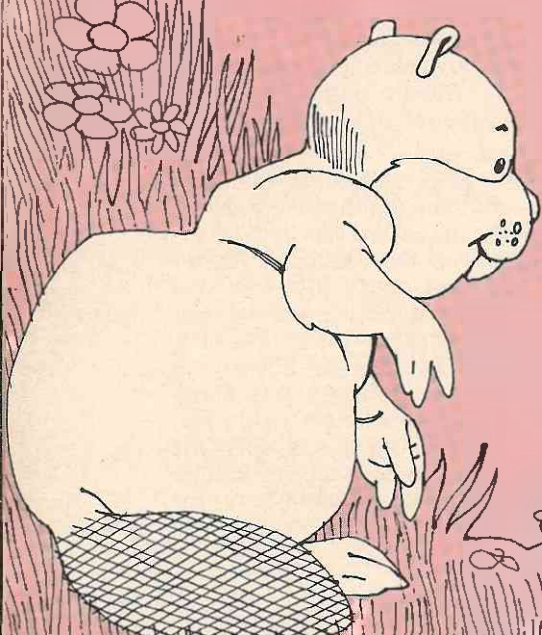
I think this idea could easily be adapted for Beavers to make, using pink or white card for the basic, life-sized face shapes. Crayons or paints could be used to create an assortment of features with perhaps cotton wool or yarn for hair, beards, eyebrows, etc.

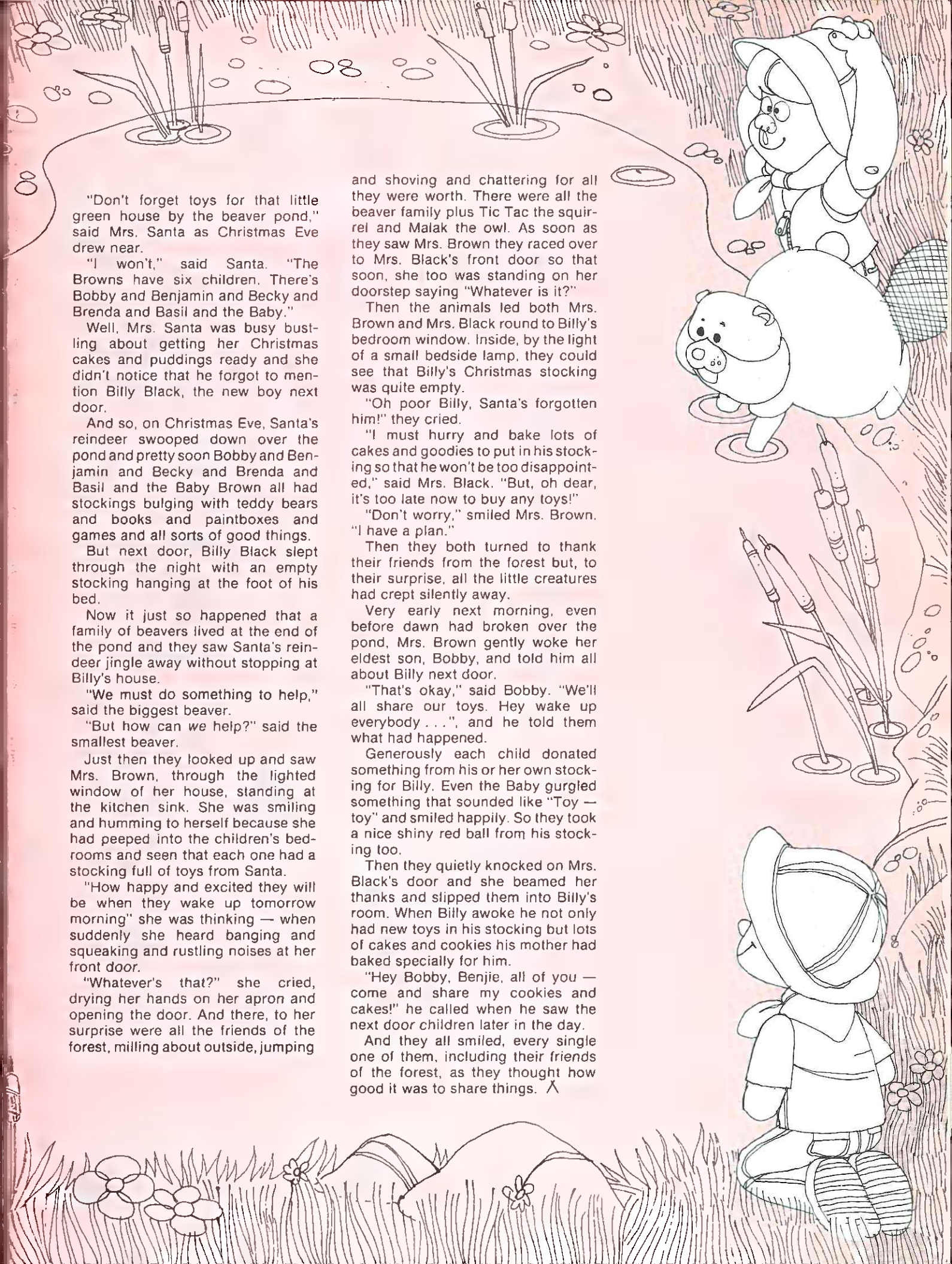
The idea is that you don't stick the cut-out features on but simply lay them in position, so that they can be changed around to vary the expressions. The very youngest boys could simply make a Santa face complete with white beard, bushy eyebrows and a jolly smile.

The Boy That Santa Forgot

— a story with a sharing theme that can easily be adapted into a simple play.

Once upon a time there was a little boy whom Santa Claus forgot. It wasn't really anybody's fault. The Brown family lived in a little green house by the beaver pond and then a new family called the Blacks came to live in another little green house next door.





"Don't forget toys for that little green house by the beaver pond," said Mrs. Santa as Christmas Eve drew near.

"I won't," said Santa. "The Browns have six children. There's Bobby and Benjamin and Becky and Brenda and Basil and the Baby."

Well, Mrs. Santa was busy bustling about getting her Christmas cakes and puddings ready and she didn't notice that he forgot to mention Billy Black, the new boy next door.

And so, on Christmas Eve, Santa's reindeer swooped down over the pond and pretty soon Bobby and Benjamin and Becky and Brenda and Basil and the Baby Brown all had stockings bulging with teddy bears and books and paintboxes and games and all sorts of good things.

But next door, Billy Black slept through the night with an empty stocking hanging at the foot of his bed.

Now it just so happened that a family of beavers lived at the end of the pond and they saw Santa's reindeer jingle away without stopping at Billy's house.

"We must do something to help," said the biggest beaver.

"But how can we help?" said the smallest beaver.

Just then they looked up and saw Mrs. Brown, through the lighted window of her house, standing at the kitchen sink. She was smiling and humming to herself because she had peeped into the children's bedrooms and seen that each one had a stocking full of toys from Santa.

"How happy and excited they will be when they wake up tomorrow morning" she was thinking — when suddenly she heard banging and squeaking and rustling noises at her front door.

"Whatever's that?" she cried, drying her hands on her apron and opening the door. And there, to her surprise were all the friends of the forest, milling about outside, jumping

and shoving and chattering for all they were worth. There were all the beaver family plus Tic Tac the squirrel and Malak the owl. As soon as they saw Mrs. Brown they raced over to Mrs. Black's front door so that soon, she too was standing on her doorstep saying "Whatever is it?"

Then the animals led both Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Black round to Billy's bedroom window. Inside, by the light of a small bedside lamp, they could see that Billy's Christmas stocking was quite empty.

"Oh poor Billy, Santa's forgotten him!" they cried.

"I must hurry and bake lots of cakes and goodies to put in his stocking so that he won't be too disappointed," said Mrs. Black. "But, oh dear, it's too late now to buy any toys!"

"Don't worry," smiled Mrs. Brown. "I have a plan."

Then they both turned to thank their friends from the forest but, to their surprise, all the little creatures had crept silently away.

Very early next morning, even before dawn had broken over the pond, Mrs. Brown gently woke her eldest son, Bobby, and told him all about Billy next door.

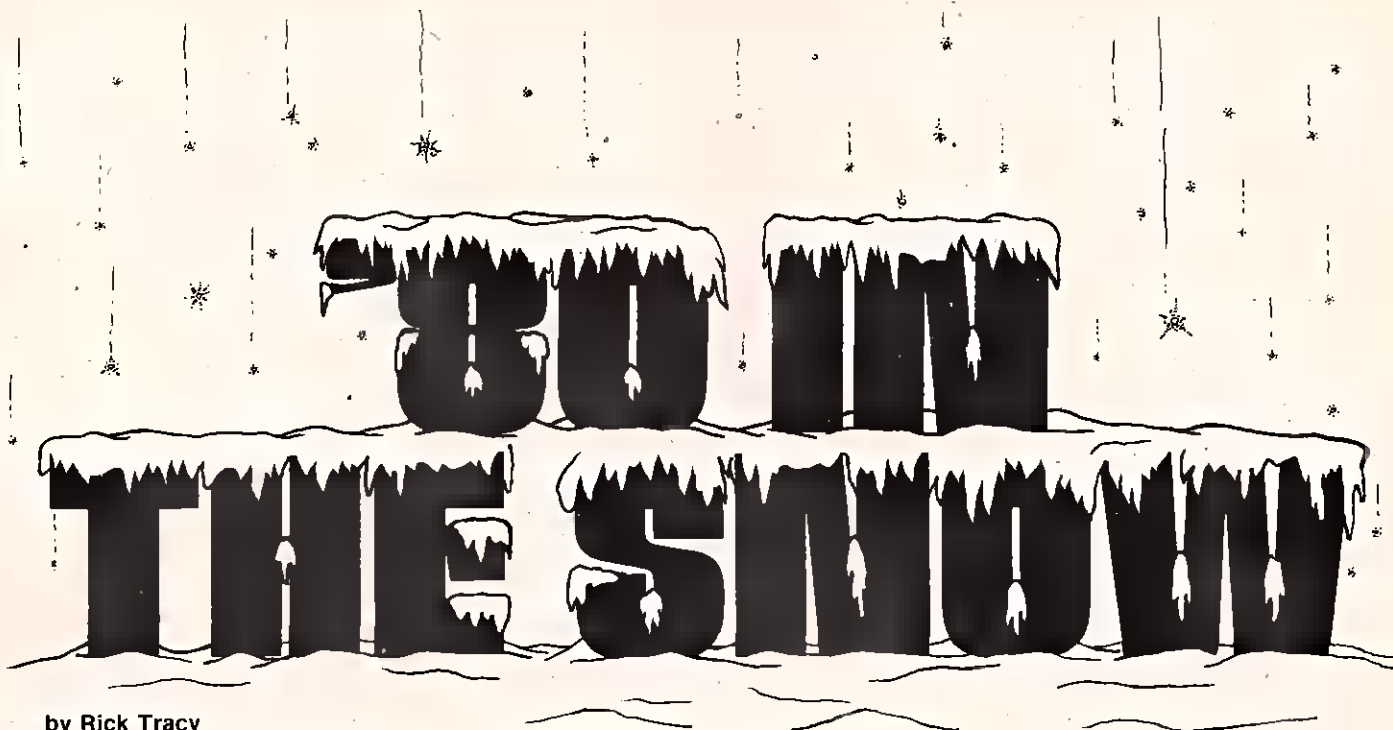
"That's okay," said Bobby. "We'll all share our toys. Hey wake up everybody . . .", and he told them what had happened.

Generously each child donated something from his or her own stocking for Billy. Even the Baby gurgled something that sounded like "Toy — toy" and smiled happily. So they took a nice shiny red ball from his stocking too.

Then they quietly knocked on Mrs. Black's door and she beamed her thanks and slipped them into Billy's room. When Billy awoke he not only had new toys in his stocking but lots of cakes and cookies his mother had baked specially for him.

"Hey Bobby, Benjie, all of you — come and share my cookies and cakes!" he called when he saw the next door children later in the day.

And they all smiled, every single one of them, including their friends of the forest, as they thought how good it was to share things. A



by Rick Tracy

Since this article was written, a new set of Winter Camping Guidelines for Cubs has been approved by the National Program Forum. (See The Leader, November 1980).

We set out last fall to plan our first-ever winter camping experience for our township's Cub pack — unaware that we would have one of the mildest and driest winters in 60 years. We are used to two to four feet of snow on the ground all winter in our area, so the three inches we had by February was hardly noticeable. Nevertheless, '80 in the Snow was a rewarding and enjoyable learning experience for all of us.

Winter camping for Cubs is not really a new idea, as there are many groups who do it regularly. In our area, however, we have not had the facilities or the leadership necessary for a number of years, so we were treading new ground.

We explored the idea with our pack by asking a number of parents and boys, and getting nothing but positive responses. In a newsletter we informed the parents we would be staying in the newly insulated mess hall on the Lake Lovering Scout Reserve in Quebec's eastern townships. The camp would be for one night only but would include two full days of activities, and we insisted on a leadership ratio of 4:1, including two qualified first aiders who were both pack leaders. As part of the registration form, we included the line: "As a parent, I am . . . am not . . . interested in participating" and to our surprise,

seven parents and nineteen boys signed up right away. It was too good to be true, alas. Six boys had to cancel out the week before, due to a chicken-pox epidemic, leaving us with 13 boys, three leaders and three parents — and only three inches of snow.

We informed the boys at the last minute that they wouldn't need their skis, but that skates and toboggans were a must.

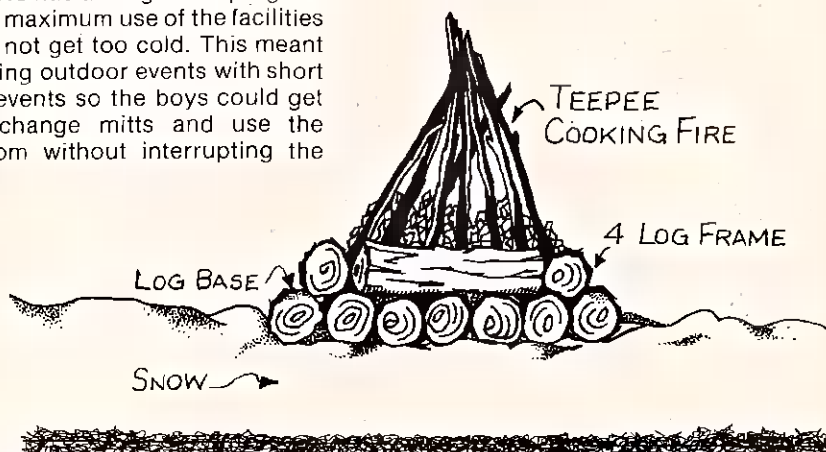
The building in which we were staying was, in essence, an insulated box with a wood stove for heat and an industrial fan to move the hot air around. One of the leaders had gone out at 6 a.m. to get the fire going and heat the place up.

When 10 o'clock Saturday morning rolled around we were on the site and just raring to go. The day started with some time to let off energy, and a toboggan run had to be built and tested. We had arranged the program to allow maximum use of the facilities and yet not get too cold. This meant alternating outdoor events with short indoor events so the boys could get warm, change mitts and use the washroom without interrupting the

program. We found that an hour long outdoor event followed by a 15 minute indoor break or snack, with hot chocolate, worked well in the temperature of -15°C with a wind most of the weekend.

When the hill was in top shape it was time to start thinking about lunch. Chii and Baloo had constructed an unlit winter cooking fire and the boys were called over and shown how to make the most of winter conditions. The first step was to lay a base of logs on which a frame of further logs was built. Inside this frame a teepee fire (best for quick cooking jobs) was built in the usual way (see illustration). The boys were grouped into sixes, the materials from the demonstration fire divided among

A "WINTER FIRE"



them, and they were told to build a fire to cook their lunch on. One interesting thing we discovered was that birch bark doesn't peel off a dead tree in sub-zero conditions, but breaks off in tiny pieces and is quite useless.

Eventually we provided each group with a small piece of newspaper from our back-up supply and soon chilly boys were warming themselves by the fire. Hot dogs and buns with dressing made lunch simple — except for the boys' disappointment when the ketchup froze! For dessert, we headed inside for cake and hot chocolate.

An important previous decision we had made was that all food for the weekend be both nutritious and edible from the boys' point of view, so we didn't skimp on quality. In the summer this is not quite so important but missing a meal at a winter camp can be dangerous.

After the hot chocolate was down and the toes had thawed out nicely, Baloo had the boys imagine a trip across a lake on a bright sunny day, asking them what kind of protection they would need. Hat, mitts and sweaters were at the top of the list but it took some prodding before they thought of eye protection.

"But what if you don't have sun glasses with you?"

"Do like the Eskimos do!" answered one of the boys. On further questioning we found they had an idea of how to make snowblindness goggles but had never had occasion to try it.

After a demonstration, the boys each made their own pair, using strips of birch bark peeled from a warmed-up log, and a piece of string.



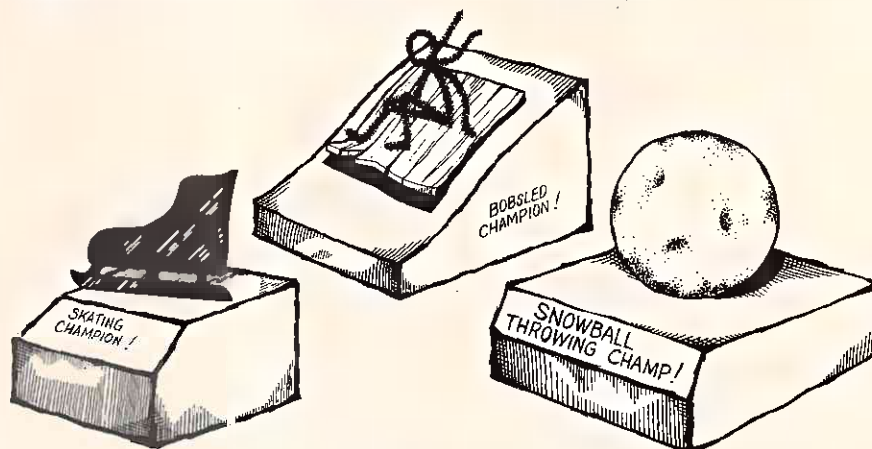
The rest of the afternoon was taken up by a Winter Olympics. The boys were divided into two teams and given materials for making the flag of the country of their choice, and were also given the challenge of creating a team cheer. A few minutes later, the boys were on their way outside for the official opening and torch-lighting ceremony. The teams paraded behind their flags and gave their cheers:

"TAKE A REST — WE'RE THE BEST
HEY MAN, WE'RE JAPAN!"

Then from over the hill came the torch-bearer, gracefully jogging and

flicking a lighter to keep the torch alight. Ours was a ball of paper on a stick and was one torch that was not a fire hazard. (A better torch can be made from a roll of toilet paper soaked in slow-burning barbecue fluid.)

The boys went quickly inside to put



on their skates for the first half of the events. On the lake where the ice was over two feet thick, an oval had been cleared for the first relay race. The second event was the Broken Ice Relay in which each team had to squirm out on their stomachs, one behind the other, grab onto an imaginary victim and pull each other safely to shore.

The final event of this half was a mass skating race for a distance of about 100 yards with a single boy as a winner.

After a short warm-up break with hot chocolate and cookies, the boys divided into pairs for the Human Sled Dog Relay, which was followed by individual bobsledding races on toboggans and a distance snowball-throwing contest. The rest of the afternoon was spent in a broomball competition on the lake, using the space between the island and the shore to protect us from the chilling wind. No matter how lopsided the teams were we had to make sure that, for all events, everyone was moving and participating to keep them warm and happy. As they got cold, they were sent inside and the teams evened up.

To give the cold ones something to keep them busy while warming up, they worked individually on the new Winter Cubbing Badge. Each boy was given a sheet of requirements and was tested by the leaders when he felt ready. The weekend's program was arranged so that all the requirements could be passed by participating in *'80 In The Snow*, but a cloud cover made star-gazing impossible for us.

Supper that night was stew donated by a mother and, because it only

needed to be heated up, it was very simple and nutritious. After dishes and clean-up, the boys were presented with the trophies and ribbons from the afternoon's Olympics. The boys were so excited about getting trophies that we decided more should be awarded next time.

Baloo then asked them to put on their hats and scarves and gave each boy a sheet of construction paper and pencil and instructed them to make a winter camp portrait of their partner. Although this was not the most successful part of the program, we did get some unusual results.

Our evening activity turned out to be one of the most successful games we've tried. While Baloo was working with the boys on their portraits, Chil, Kaa and Keneu were busy constructing "ships" out of candles and soft drink cans. Melted paraffin was poured into the bottoms of the cans sitting in a tray of snow and the candles inserted in the middle.

To start the game, the boys were told a tall tale about the great sailboat war that once took place between the Spanish armada and the seventh fleet back in the olden days. Each fleet tried to capture the enemy's port but had difficulty because their sails kept blowing off.

Each boy was given a sailboat with a lighted wick as a sail (see illustration). Using a large field as the ocean, with opposing ports at each end, the war began. The object was for one team to get all their sailboats into the enemy's port without having their sails blown out. If a ship lost his sail, he had to return to his own port where Chil and Keneu were waiting with matches in hand. Each team also had a player called a man-o-war who needed no sail and could go around blowing out other sails. There is something about playing outdoors at night with candlelight that makes it possible to remain outside for long periods of time without getting cold feet.



Once inside again, we played a number of games including pushing a peanut along the floor with the nose, relay style, and passing an orange under the chin. A game of ping pong hockey was played in which teams sat on either side of a table and blew a ping pong ball into the opposing team's net.

Tiring rapidly, the boys were invited to have hot chocolate and cookies and an indoor campfire was held to

conclude their evening. Songs were sung and some boys acted out mimes and skits. At 11 p.m. we hit the hay, sleeping on the floor of the very warm hall. Much to the experienced leaders' surprise, from the time the lights went out, the boys slept and had to be woken (yes, woken!) at 7:30 a.m. for a breakfast of boiled eggs and home-made muffins.

After the dishes were finished, an interesting and unusual Cubs' Own Service was held. Each boy lay face-up on a sheet of newsprint while his partner sketched around him and, when all were complete, the boys went around to each and wrote a word on the surrealistic-looking figures, that best described the boy. This was then related to the biblical example of different members of the body having different functions to perform, but all making up the one body of Christ (see the book of Romans, chapter 12: 4-11).

Following the service, two of the parents took the boys and led them in a broomball rematch with different teams, while the leaders planned the course for a scavenger/treasure hunt. The hunt was arranged so that the boys could complete the identification parts of the Winter Cubbing Badge as well as go on a treasure

hunt. Located at each point on the course was a note with something to find and a place to go:

"With a sprig of spruce,
go to the place of many drinks."

When the boys arrived at the pump, a note said:

"With the remains of a maple,
go to the hot dog haven."

On they went until at their last stop they located a treasure which they shared among themselves.

Lunch Sunday was macaroni and cheese and all the leftover food the boys wanted. After the dishes were done and the boys packed, they had a choice of being tested for their Skater's Badge or Winter Cubbing Badge, free skating, a broomball game or tobogganing.

At 2:30, the parents arrived and, regretfully, we had to pack it in for the weekend. In a nutshell, the experience was great from both the leaders' and the boys' points of view. Our only regret was that chicken-pox kept six boys from participating.

Now that our feet are snowy, we've decided to go for two nights next year. Sound like fun? You bet it is. X



Here is a short article written by Donna Dunning of the National Capital Region's Beaver Service Team. It first appeared in "The Courier", the region's newsletter, and is entitled "Keeos Are A Waste Of Precious Time":

"Keeos are a waste of precious time! A Keعو is just another uniform taking up space in the hall! The Keعو we had was only good for 'Joe Jobs'! Our Keعو was useless and a problem!" How many times have these words echoed from different National Capital Beaver Colonies?

The problem Keعو's only salvation is with you, the leader. Has anyone stopped to examine why your volunteer youth is lazy, bored, a teaser, irresponsible, obnoxious, loud and always in your hair? The answer is staring you right in the face and you can't even see it. If good planning and

sharing were not in your program, would you not be the lazy, bored, irresponsible leader? A Keعو can be an active part of your program, highly admired by the young Beavers and praised by the leadership if only given the chance to participate.

"He's too young and hasn't the capabilities" is another statement often heard as well. I too, was nervous and had little confidence that I could capture the imagination of these young boys — but I did, and it came only with practice and regular participation in the Beaver program. One of our basic objectives in Beavering is to bring out the confidence that is locked in so many of the young ones, and if your program is any kind of success, the result will be the progressive enthusiasm for participation. So why can't it work for a Keعو?

Given the chance, youthful leadership can do wonders for your nightly program theme. Why not have Keعو tell a story? Why not have Keعو lead a game? Why not have Keعو begin a singsong? If your Keعو is a Cub, has he explained the significance of his stripes or how badges are earned and for what? Has your Keعو shown the Beavers his sixes' patch or even explained the similarity between a six and a lodge? Has

he recited his Cub promise and a leader compared Keعو's promise with the Beaver's promise? Has Keعو described his Cub outings? Your colony will be amazed at some of the similarities in the Scouting programs and this new knowledge will awe the boys when they realize they are not unlike the older groups except for the maturity which is necessary to indulge in more difficult activities. Your Beavers will soon learn that Cubbing or Scouting is all part of one big family and is something to look forward to as the years pass. Has Keعو done an opening or closing ceremony?

"That's all fine and dandy, but how can I get my Keعو involved?" A little extra planning and preparation is all that is needed and, of course, the necessary communication with leaders and Keعو. Give Keعو a copy of your program plan; invite him to your planning sessions and if this is not possible, decide the activity you wish his assistance with and discuss well in advance; take time out after each meeting and go over his participation for the following meeting.

At the end of your fiscal year you will be proud to say that you enriched not only your colony but a youth who was a "problem". X

Keeping Scouting for Boys Fit and Alive



by Charles Stafford

Scouting is for boys: It will remain so as long as boys and youth contribute to its life. Leaders also have an important part in helping to keep Scouting fit and alive.

The National Program Forum wants to hear ideas from members: what they think will improve the quality of Scouting programs and activities; what would make Scouting really helpful to them; what challenges they are looking for.

Of course, most of the ideas and views that youth members have are conveyed to their leaders to influence the kinds of programs, activities and traditions they experience. That's how it should be. B.P. said: "If you want to be successful, *listen* to the boys . . . what suits one particular troop or one kind of boy in one place will not suit another within a mile of it, much less scattered all over the world . . ." (from *Aids to Scoutmastership*). Now members have the opportunity to influence Scouting in Canada as well.

It is critical that national aspects of Scouting also respond quickly to the needs and interests of members, as well as to the constant changes taking place in our everyday lives. At the moment, it takes a long time for ideas to reach the national level, to be dealt with and fed back into the organization. We want Scouting to be much more vital and able to respond much more quickly.

To help Scouting grow and remain strong and healthy, two national meetings are held each year, one in May and the other in November. These meetings, called National Program Forums, bring together the Provincial Commissioners and the Executive Directors of each province and the Northwest Territories with members of the Adult Volunteer and Program Committees under the leadership of the National Commissioner. Their major task is to explore new ideas, discuss issues, examine our constantly changing society, and to develop common understanding of the needs of Scouting. These discussions and their outcomes can only be fruitful so long as the membership speaks out and provides input to the agenda.

We want boys in all sections to know that we want to hear about their ideas; what they like or don't like about Scouting; what they would really like to be able to do. How about once a year, providing an opportunity for the boys in your section to discuss their programs and pass

on to the National Program Forum those items relevant to national programming?

Anyone, a youth member, adult leader, group committee member, parent or council member, can write directly to the National Program Forum at the National Office of Boy Scouts of Canada. All ideas reaching the National Office will be acknowledged and placed on the next National Program Forum agenda. After the Forum, contributors will be informed of the action proposed with respect to their input.

Let us keep Scouting fit, challenging and exciting. Help it to move into the 80's eagerly sought by youth members and competently guided by adults.

Here are some of the ideas which have recently been discussed and subsequently introduced:

- an all season camper award for Scouts
- agreement that the wildlife crests sold by Supply Services may also be used as patrol emblems.
- The Kim position added to the leadership team of the Wolf Cub pack
- the Venturer motto — "Challenge"
- changes to the wording of the Scout, Venturer and Rover promises
- guidelines for winter camping for Wolf Cubs
- a resource book for Sea Scout leaders.

Here are two ideas sent to the Forum on which we would like to have views from youth members and leaders:

1. A new design for the achievement awards in the Scout section. As each achievement award is earned, a different coloured (bronze, silver or gold) chevron is added to the Scout badge. In this way a Scout does not have to take down the previous badge, he simply adds to it.
2. For those leaders who use the 8½ x 11 three-hole punch annual record book, (Cub or Scout), a suggestion is to produce pads of program record sheets separate from the book. This would mean leaders would not have to copy all that information for each member into the new record book each year, and when a boy leaves he can be given his record sheet, or a photo copy, with his transfer certificate.

Please complete the attached check sheet and send it, as soon as possible, to:

**Boy Scouts of Canada,
Program Services,
Box 5151, Station "F",
Ottawa, Ont. K2C 3G7**

X

ACHIEVEMENT AWARDS

(Please fill in the number of boys)

In our troop _____ members prefer to keep the current badges.

In our troop _____ members prefer the new design.

In our troop _____ say either is OK.

In our troop _____ don't like either.

ANNUAL RECORD BOOK

(Please check one only)

I prefer the existing 8½ x 11 book. ☐

I prefer the new idea. ☐

I use and prefer the small 9 ring binder. ☐

I use and prefer my own record book. ☐

CARNIVAL NIGHT FOR BEAVERS



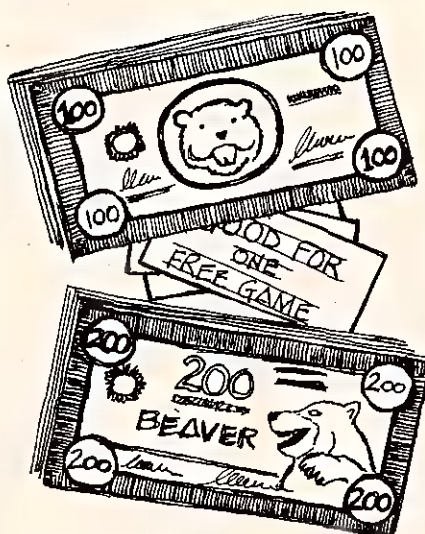
by Marjorie White

Believe it or not, it was easy. After we decided to hold a Carnival Night, we made up a list of games and events. Then we defined roles for leaders and each became responsible for a game or two. We could, physically, have turned the old gym at John Wanless Public School into a colourful carnival but we really didn't have time and it seemed like such a lot of work for just one meeting. Besides, we all agreed our time and effort would be better spent devising fun games and getting involved with the Beavers. Here is a description of the first 175th Toronto Carnival Night held last winter.

First, we imported Akela from the Cub pack. He took over a storage cupboard by the gym and turned it into a Wizard's Den — and an exciting mystery for the Beavers. Armed with information supplied by Rainbow, he became Monsieur Nitsuj (his name spelled backwards). Many Beavers guessed his identity but showed obvious astonishment at his first hand knowledge and wanted very much to believe his simple predictions. They seemed to enjoy his costume and flashing flashlight and forgot, I am sure, where they were.

Hawkeye dressed up as a carnival barker. He wore a red and white striped jacket, a straw boater and white shirt with a bow tie. He looked marvellous. Rainbow dressed up as a gypsy and I shall leave her costume to your imagination. They both circulated, helping Beavers choose what event to go to next and often directing them so that all events were tried. Hawkeye would ask them to repeat the law, promise and motto and then present them with some more money to spend at the events. Our money had the head of a beaver and the name of our group on it. The Beavers loved the chance to recite and ran off

happily with their \$100 bills. Each event cost \$100 and often the Beavers received free coupons or extra money as a prize.



Two brave Moms set up a juice and cookie booth, which was very popular. Not one Beaver complained of inflation and everyone willingly paid \$100 for two cookies and a cup of juice.

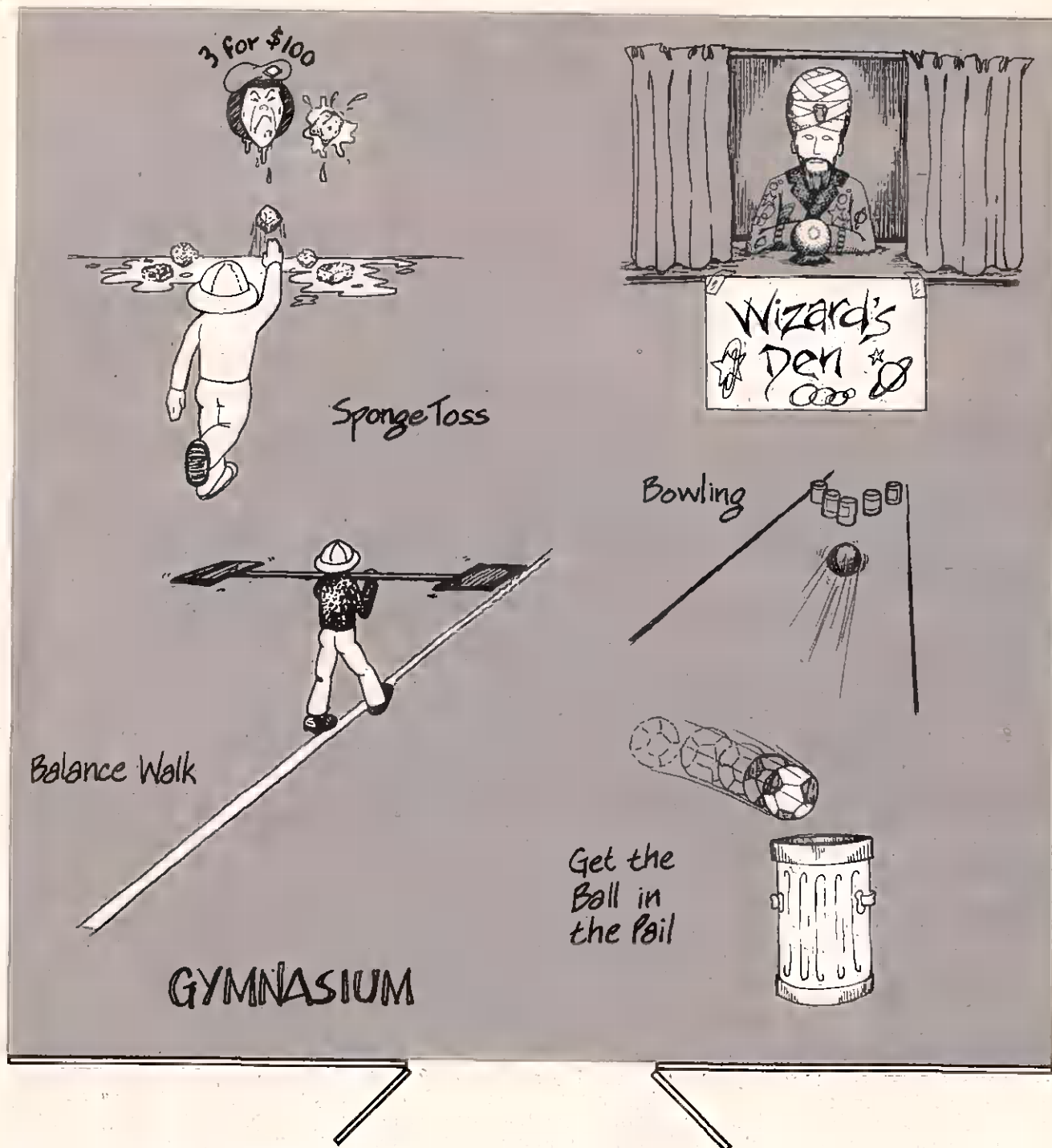
Two activity leaders, Rusty and Moose, provided piggyback rides that went around the gym, through the lunch room and down the hall. Beavers came back so often that other leaders traded posts with Rusty and Moose. After all, even a sixteen year old back gets tired.

Malak dressed up as another carnival barker and sat at a table insisting, in a loud voice, that the hand is quicker than the eye. Using a small dried pea and three walnut halves he awarded many prizes that night. Beavers kept guessing under which walnut half the pea was hidden and Malak found that he could even fool a few by the end of the evening.

Two of our Scouts (known as Chip and Dale) blew up one hundred balloons and inserted free coupons or play money in each one. The Beavers paid \$100 and sat on a balloon. Rules were simple — no hands, no feet — and a prize was won every time. Two sixers from the Cub pack set up tin cans and the Beavers got three tries to bowl them all down. If a Beaver was able to do it easily the first time, the sixers were instructed to move him back and increase the challenge. The Beavers loved it!

Hawkeye was responsible for the design of two games that were eventually run by sixers and Scouts. The Turtle Race was between Keo and any challenging Beaver. The large heavy cardboard turtles were on strings attached to a gym bench and it was up to the contestants to wiggle their turtles along the string and get them to the bench first. The strings were held about six inches above the floor. We now have a Keo who is quite expert at the Turtle Race if anyone is interested.

Our balancing game (also devised by Hawkeye) was made of a 1" x 2" piece of wood 6' to 8' long, and a 1' square piece of plywood to balance at each end. Beavers were instructed to walk a line balancing this wooden concoction with their hands at chest level, and received money or coupons for each successful trip. It was much harder than it sounds. We had to encourage the Beavers to try this one at first but, once it caught on, the line-up was incredible. Thank goodness for creative Hawkeye. Don't be afraid to alter events if you find they are too difficult or too easy. Sometimes the additional rule of allowing



three tries is all that is necessary to make the event catch on.

The most successful event of the evening, according to the Beavers, was the Sponge Toss. A mere \$100 to get three chances to throw a soaking wet sponge at the head of one daring young Scout or leader. Wow! Even when they missed, they loved it. Needless to say, the wall and floor were covered with sheets of plastic. So was the body of the leader being aimed at. Thank goodness our caretaking staff loves our zany group. They provided us with mops and pails for clean up and never said a word

about the water that I'm sure we missed. Finally, we had Bucket Ball run by Moose. Beavers stood 10' to 15' from a garbage pail and tried to toss a soccer ball into it. For every successful bucket, a prize was given.

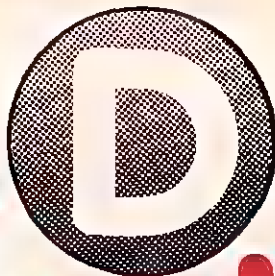
And that is a fairly good description of what we all termed a successful event. Sounds good? Well, it wasn't quite that perfect. Rainbow employed a young magician (Gr. 6 student) from a nearby school to entertain the Beavers for five minutes before closing. Unfortunately, our magician went on too long and not all of his tricks could be seen by everyone.

What we thought would be the highlight of the evening — wasn't. Ah well, you can't win them all. Or, as my nine year old son would say, when I ask him for the third time to put out the garbage — "Nobody's perfect, Mom."

Thank goodness the other activities were enjoyed by the Beavers and, as they left, their voices clamoured for another Carnival Night. We all agreed it would become an annual event. So, if you are trying to brighten up what can sometimes seem like a long winter program, try transforming your meeting place into a Carnival. It worked at the 175th. X

Scouter's alphabet

by David Goss



Darkness, Afraid of — You may expect to encounter the problem of the boy afraid of the dark at Beaver age and at Cub age, but may not recognize it at Scout age, because you don't expect it. Don't be fooled. The dropping of the Scout age to 11 has given us boys who have never been out in the woods overnight and who are scared to death — although they likely won't admit it. You'll recognize these lads when you try to get a night game going — and they volunteer to tend the campfire or stay inside the lodge. Sometimes there will be tears, they'll speak of upset stomach or hard-to-diagnose internal pains. Caution is urged with such boys. Bring them along slowly, provide companionship and soon they'll be as lively as the rest of the troop.

Darkness, Games in — An indoor game that is a favourite with many troops is called "Lighthouse". One man is stationed on a chair at one end of a hall with a flashlight in his hand. The troop is lined up at the opposite end of the hall — their object to fell the lightstation. On a signal, the lights are turned out and the troop members begin to move quietly towards the lightstation. The lightkeeper may flash his light on whenever he hears a noise. He may not sweep his light beam across the floor but must point it and flash it quickly. The leader calls the name of the boy hit by the light and that boy is out. The game is more exciting if some obstacles are placed on the floor, but the safety factor of such a move must be considered.

Another game in the dark for these colder winter nights is called "Murder". The leader prepares a slip of paper for each participant — all blank except two. One of these is marked "Murderer" and the other marked "Detective". No-one reveals the marking on his paper. The lights are turned out and the boys mill about until the Murderer strikes one of them down. The Victim cries out and everyone freezes in his position, whereupon the

lights are switched on. The Detective then proceeds to question everyone in an attempt to determine the Murderer's identity. All must tell the truth except the Murderer, who may lie as much as he wishes. Once the Detective discovers the Murderer, the slips are all gathered and the game is repeated.

Dens — You seldom see a patrol or six with their own den or patrol corner these days, but such a spot provides for a special place for the patrol or six to meet and carry out their projects. The making of a den provides a worthwhile project for the boys to undertake, although Cubs will certainly need lots of adult help.

Most groups cannot hope to construct permanent patrol corners, so must use materials that are free standing or which hook to the walls and can be stored away between meetings. Such materials as canvas, denim and broadcloth lend themselves to these temporary corners. Since the purpose of these columns is to stimulate thinking as much as to show you how to do things, I would like to suggest you try to get your boys interested in patrol corners or dens. To do so you might present them with some of the drawings in J.G. Cone's book *Woodcraft Wisdom*, or *Make and Do the Woodcraft Way*. Both books are likely to be available at your provincial Scout library and, possibly, at your local library, but if neither source pans out, ask your librarian to get them on inter-library loan. It will take a couple of weeks but the books are well worth waiting for, not just for the ideas on "Dens" but for hundreds of other woodcraft ideas.

Descriptions — What would happen in your group if the following took place? Just after flag-up, two rough-looking characters enter the meeting and accost the Scouter, arguing violently with him, and finally dragging him out of the building. One of the

assistants, meanwhile, calls the police and an officer arrives (or plainclothes detective) and proceeds to try to gain an account of the incident and a description of the Scouter and his assailants.

Would your lads have received the training in observation necessary to give accurate descriptions? If not, they would certainly learn a lot from this event. You would require the help of two men to play the ruffians, and either the aid of a bona fide police constable or someone who can convince the boys that he is a detective.

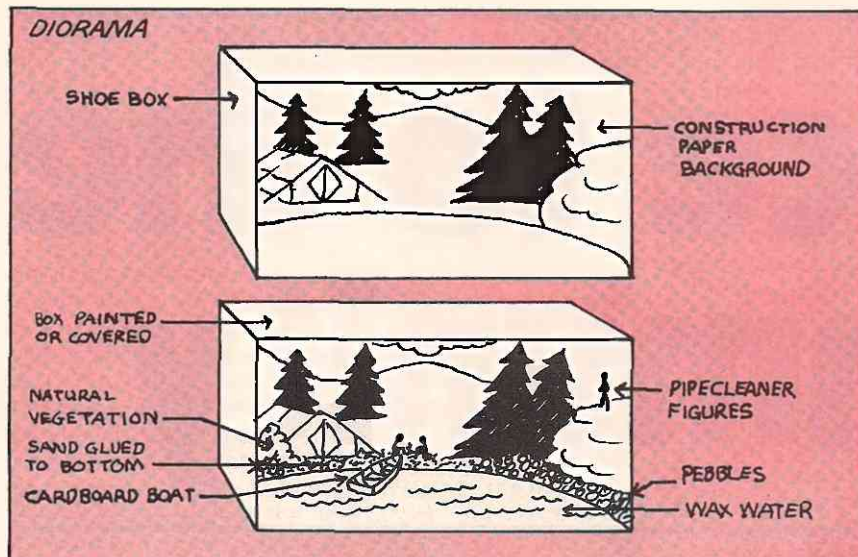
Dial-a-Story — Libraries, churches, recreation centres that operate recorded messages, might be interested in having the story of Scouting in your community during Boy Scout Week instead of their usual message. Why not approach those in your community offering such services and convince them either to do a story on the Scouting programs or to give a list of Scout Week activities in the community during the upcoming February 15 — 22 period.

Dial-a-Prayer — Another idea along the same lines. A practical way of introducing "Duty to God" into your pack or troop meeting. Have each boy write a prayer for the "Dial-a-Prayer" line in your community. You could even have some or all of them recorded and have your minister or chaplain judge them, awarding a small prize to the one considered best. At the same time, he could put in a plug for the boys to get involved in the "Religion in Life Award".

Diorama — What, you ask, is a diorama? What it amounts to is a three dimensional scene in a box, like a shoe box standing on its side with the top removed. Any size box will do.

With Scout-Guide Week coming up, you might challenge your boys to make dioramas based on the Scouting theme, and arrange to display them in a local shopping centre or museum, or your children's library. Here's how to do it.

First, choose a theme. Perhaps camping would be a good one. Paint or paste a background on construction paper and place it in position (see sketch). Then, using all sorts of scrap materials, add the other details, including the figures — boys swimming, playing games, sleeping, tenting, etc. The materials chosen can range from pipe cleaners and clothes pins dressed up to represent people, to natural objects such as stones and dried vegetation set in clay to represent the trees and surroundings. Little canoes could be made of birch bark



and set in lakes made of wax. There are all sorts of possibilities. Your boys may have tried these at school so will know of, or invent, materials to carry out their project.

Of course, you need not stick to the camping theme. A set of dioramas showing a scene before and after conservation effort would be effective, as would a scene showing Scouts at work or play in another country.

Some dioramas are even lit up with flashlights or those tiny mini-lights used at Christmas.

If any of you try this project, we'd be delighted to see photos of your creation and will try to publish some of them later in another column. Just send them to me c/o **The Leader**.

Check your library for better and more detailed descriptions of this process than can be given in this short column.

District Events — When I served as a district commissioner, it always perplexed me why some groups never showed up at district sponsored events. Invariably, when checked out, it came down to the fact that messages were not being passed on to the various sections through the group committee or Scouters.

Operating as we do on stringent budgets, it is not always possible to send every Scouter news of upcoming events. But if you have a group in your district who consistently doesn't show, perhaps that group needs the extra attention of an "every Scouter" news release for a while, until you find someone who begins to respond. Then you can zero in on that person to be a contact for the group. This will leave you free to work on other problem groups.

If you're a Scouter who hasn't supported district events, your boys are

missing one of the key elements of Scouting — realization that we are bigger than one group. We're city wide, province wide, country wide — indeed world wide. And, as a Scouter, you're really missing the opportunity to meet others with interests similar to your own, problems similar to yours and solutions you may never have thought of.

Support your district, and your district commissioner and his staff. The rewards are well worth it.

Drying Flowers — This is an idea to hold for a bit but well worth trying. In the late summer or fall, it is possible to dry many of the plants that have heavy stalks. Goldenrod is one that is particularly easy to recognize and to dry but you can try several to see which ones work best in your area.

After the leaves are stripped off the stalks, the flowers are dried by hanging the stems upside down in a warm, dry place for 2 - 3 weeks. Then the flowers are turned right side up and a bunch of them, placed in a vase, makes a nice bright winter arrangement.

When at camp, or out on a weekend outing, you might also gather raspberry and strawberry leaves for a cup of backwoods tea. The leaves can be dried in the sun for two or three days, or in a low oven for four or five hours. Then they should be stored in airtight containers until some midwinter's night when, instead of cookies and cocoa, you would serve cookies and raspberry or strawberry tea, made with the dried leaves for flavouring.

There's no guarantee your boys will like raspberry or strawberry tea — but there's no way of telling until you try, is there? X

13

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service to the community

by Jim Sharp

14 Beavers promise "to help take care of the world". Cubs "do a good turn to somebody every day". Scouts, in turn, promise "to love and serve . . . my country and my fellow man", while Venturers promise to develop themselves so that they may better "respect and help my fellow man". Members of the Rover section, whose motto is "Service", contract to commit themselves to the active expression of the principles of Scouting in their daily lives. Leaders too, promise "to help other people at all times". All these extracts from the promises of our Scout Movement in Canada exemplify the importance of service to our community (in the widest sense) in our Scouting lives. Indeed, the good turn is a traditional symbol of our Movement and "service" is really only another name for the good turn.

As befits such an important part of our Scouting, service projects should be an integral part of our section programs, and not just "flash-in-the-pan" ideas that may or may not happen. A service project will probably develop along these lines:

1. A general idea will be suggested and worked on.
2. The idea will be discussed with the appropriate people and modified and adapted as necessary.
3. The members of the section (Beavers, Cubs, Scouts, etc.) will be involved in the preparation of the project.
4. The project will be carried out.

Service projects can be carried out by individuals, small groups (a six, patrol, etc.), a colony, pack, troop, company or crew, or even an entire Scout group or district. The nature of the project and the particular wishes of the boys and adults involved will help determine the number of people required to complete a project. One recent example of an individual project was Terry Fox's "Marathon of Hope", run across Canada in aid of funds for cancer research. It hit national headlines and tugged at the heartstrings of many Canadians, attracted a tremendous amount of support and ultimately became a "group" project in which many thousands of people across the country participated. Terry's effort was not, of course, a Scouting project. Not many Scouting projects would be on that scale, but with our Boy Scouts of Canada membership exceeding a quarter of a million, the potential for accomplishing great results certainly exists within our Movement.

Last year's Mississauga emergency (see *The Leader*

March 1980) was an example of what can be accomplished when members of our organization work together and in cooperation with other agencies, to provide service where it is required.

And "Trees for Canada", while also a fund-raising effort, does play a major role as a national service project, helping as it does to replace the millions of trees destroyed annually by forest fires and disease, or used up by the forestry or lumber industries. It also serves as an international service project, contributing large sums of money to our Brotherhood Fund for development work overseas.

Service projects can take many forms. For our younger members in particular, individual projects at home may be most appropriate. Activities involving service to Scouting may be carried out. The opportunities are many and could involve, for example, preparation and mailing of council bulletins, participating in camp work days, or assisting in a service capacity at a large event for boys. And many service activities are directed at the wider community: the cities, towns and villages in which we work and live, and from which we draw our support. We have a special responsibility to be responsive to the needs of the community if we can help to satisfy them.

The focus of the remainder of this article is on planning and conducting community service projects. However, many of the ideas and comments will apply also to service generally, whether in the home, to Scouting or to the community.

As mentioned above, service projects need to be part and parcel of our section program. Certainly an announcement at the end of Monday's troop meeting that everyone is expected to do his duty next Saturday morning is hardly likely to produce an enthusiastic response! A service project needs to be presented with imagination. Perhaps it can be the climax of a series of special "theme" programs focusing on the topic generally. Especially in the older-boy programs, surveys can be carried out within the community to identify areas of need. This can be done through interviews with local community officials, agency representatives involved with social services, church ministers, and the like, or by other means such as analysis of recent issues in local newspapers to identify every possible example of need, followed by discussion of possible ways to satisfy them.

Community service is, of course, already a built-in part of our badge programs in Scouting. For example, fifty hours is required for the Chief Scout's Award, but it is interesting to note that this is perceived to be the most difficult part of the altogether challenging requirements

for that badge.

In deciding "What will we do?" it is important to get the ideas of as many people as possible, in particular from those who will be involved in carrying out the project. Getting these people involved in the selection of the project and the planning for it will increase their commitment and interest in the activity and result in a more satisfying experience. And that means our boys and youth members too, whether Beavers, Cubs, Scouts, Venturers or Rovers. Brainstorm ideas at group or section leaders' meetings, at Scouters' clubs or district meetings, as well as with the boys in the section. Brainstorming means having a group of people throw out ideas, no matter how wild or imaginative, and listing them on a large piece of paper (flip chart or blackboard is excellent, but any piece of paper will do) without discussing or debating any of the ideas. That comes later, after the list of ideas is complete. Then, taking into consideration all the relevant factors, including number of people available, the time to be devoted to the project, the time of year, the needs of the community and, very important, the interests of the boys who are going to carry out the project, decide on what the project will be. This list of considerations is not exhaustive. You will need, for example, to consult your group committee to ensure you have their support and approval; you will need to consider the resources available to you in your community to help you in your project.

You will also have to be careful to choose a project that is appropriate to the age group you are working with. This is important for the protection of our members (all projects should have adequate leadership and supervision), as well as to ensure that a high quality of service is maintained. It is better to carry out a small scale project well than to tackle, inadequately, a big task that demands too much of your boys for their age, strength, attention span, etc., and which leaves everyone involved feeling disheartened.

Projects for younger boys will probably be one-time efforts, while older members can sustain interest over a longer period, thus making longer-term ongoing projects possible.

Another key aspect to the successful planning of a service project is to enlist the cooperation and support of other community associations and agencies already working in the field. This avoids duplication of effort. These bodies also can provide ideas and assistance in identifying

specific needs that you may be able to satisfy through your service project, and advice and suggestions to ensure your efforts are effective.

Finally, here are a few ideas, just to get you started thinking about what you can do with your boys in your community.

- Help promote and support blood donor clinics in your area.
- Visit patients in local hospitals, especially children and older people. Many children would love someone to play with. Older or handicapped people may appreciate someone with whom to talk, play cards or table games, or may need someone to run an errand occasionally.
- Shop or garden for house-bound handicapped or senior citizens.
- Have a patrol or six "adopt" a child or older person who is in hospital or incapacitated.
- Clean up an eyesore in the community.
- Prepare an entertainment show for a local hospital or senior citizens' home.
- Raise money for a good cause locally — but remember that service should come first, money second.
- Form a Scout Service Corps at public events or fairs, etc.
- Sponsor collection and recycling programs for waste paper, glass containers, etc.
- Venturers and Rovers may consider projects of service to youth of their own age groups who are less privileged, thus increasing social awareness. Co-operate with agencies already in this field.
- Older members may plan service projects in under-developed countries overseas, perhaps as part of an expedition next summer.

One last word of caution. As Christmas fast approaches, don't fall into the trap of doing everything at Christmas. Many agencies are overwhelmed with generous support at this time of the year, and are forgotten for the other eleven months. Spread your efforts to meet the year-round needs in the community. And most important, whatever you choose to do, have fun doing it!

Jim Sharp is Chairman of the Adult Volunteer Committee of National Council, and a deputy provincial commissioner in Quebec.

15

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BOTTLES AND CORKS

Here we have just a few simple ideas for things we can do with the most unlikely materials — empty bottles and corks!

1. Push a sewing needle right through the middle of the cork from top to bottom and stick the prongs of two dinner forks into the sides, taking care that the forks stick out at the same angle. Balance the strange apparatus you have created on the point of the needle, as shown in figure 1 and set it spinning.

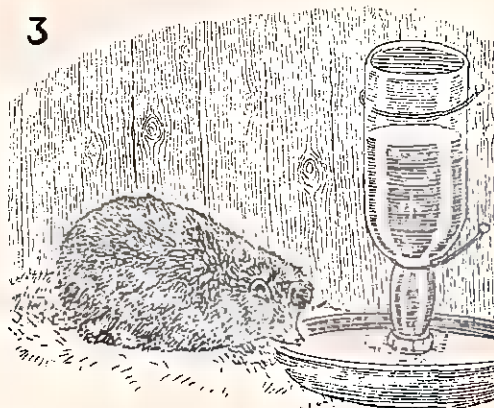
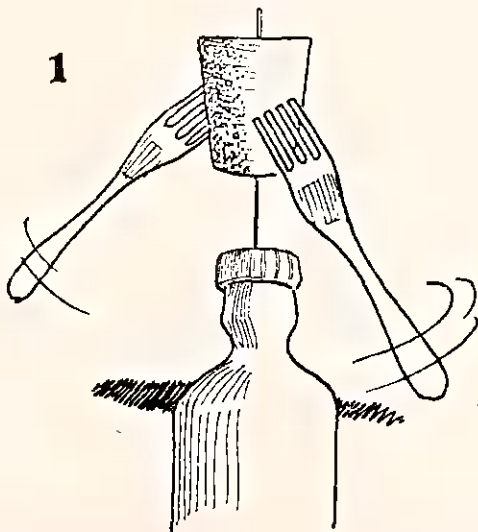
You have made a simple gyroscope!

2. Invite a friend to sit on an empty glass bottle lying on its side, with his right heel resting on the floor in front of him (leg at full stretch) and his left heel resting on the toe of his right foot. While he maintains his balance he must pick up the postcard and pencil, lying on the floor beside him, and write his name on the card.

I am assured that it *can* be done but must admit that, so far, my own efforts have ended in disaster.

3. Hedgehogs are thirsty little creatures — especially in hot weather. It may have something to do with those heavy overcoats they wear.

This drinking trough refills itself automatically from the lemonade bottle every time your prickly visitor helps himself. The bottle is wired to the fence so that the neck is just an inch or so from the bottom of the dish. Fill the bottle with water and hold your fingers over the mouth as you slip it into the wire loops. When you remove your fingers water will pour into the dish until the mouth of the bottle is submerged. λ



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training talk

by reg roberts

The following article by John Muston is printed with the permission of SCOUTING magazine from the U.K. I have made a few slight changes but only to "Canadianize" the language for easier reading. I hope its message is as relevant to you as I found it to be.

Leadership — The Enduring Need

As adult leaders in the Scout Movement we are committed to "encouraging the . . . development of young people so that they may take a constructive place in society." The word "constructive" implies, in my mind at least, the likelihood of a need for some degree of leadership in certain fields during the lifetime of those young people. For some, the need to lead will be much greater than for others, but all, however humble their lives, will have situations thrust upon them which will require leadership qualities. In this modern world, where the rights of the individual are praised above his responsibilities, where the freedom of the individual to do what he wants, where he wants and how he wants is considered supreme over any idea of individual responsibility to the community, the quality of good leadership is valued at something less than it might be. For this reason it is necessary for us as a responsible Movement to keep the study of the art of leadership clearly in mind as we seek the right way to "encourage the development of young people."

The ideas expressed in this article first saw the light of day as a talk given to a Venturer leadership course and it is possible that they may be of some interest to a wider audience.

There is a deliberate intention to consider the whole field of leadership and not to limit it to leadership in Scouting. It is important to differentiate between the need of Scouters, patrol leaders and others, to have and apply qualities of leadership within the Movement, and the training in leadership that we offer young people to help fit them for life in which Scouting may play only a small part, if at all. This article considers the latter case.

We are concerned with leadership, literally, from the cradle to the grave, from the doctor leading his team of nurses as he introduces us into the world, to the undertaker who guides those who carry our last remains to the graveside. During our life we will enjoy good leadership, suffer bad leadership, and endure times when no one offers any leadership. This last is probably the worst, since even bad leadership will achieve something. Only immoral leadership is totally wrong.

This is perhaps the point to deal with leadership by fear. A classic example is the inexperienced patrol leader who says "Clean that burnt porridge pan Tom, or else . . ." Leadership which depends on fear of the consequences barely merits the term of leadership, but I would venture to offer a definition which is simple and to the point. "Good leadership is the art of getting people to do things willingly which they would not do of their own accord." If you think this is a poor definition, do produce a better one and let me know. The study of leadership never ends and I would welcome an improvement on my own definition.

Cynical statements have been made to the effect that only 5 per cent of the world need to be leaders, the remaining 95 per cent just follow. Such statements usually emphasize their point by referring to these last as ants, drones, second class citizens and other offensive terms. The language of such statements demonstrates their total lack of thought. In everyone there is some spark of leadership, although the amount varies greatly from person to person. It is what is done with this spark that decides the ultimate qualities of leadership. The home, school, friends all influence the young person and this applies as much to leadership as to anything else. Let me make it clear that I am not advocating that we should try to turn all our Scouts into superb leaders. That is not the aim of Scouting. But we are failing in our duty if we do not make the best of the material offered in our sections and help each individual to realize his potential. If we are convinced that the Scout way of life can offer something of value to the community then we should be concerned to send out leaders into that community.

If asked, without prior warning, to give an example of a set of circumstances in which the quality of leadership is of the greatest importance, it is likely that you would suggest war, politics or a great expedition. But these are only the headline makers. On further reflection you might well suggest a school principal or your old Scout leader as examples of good leaders even though they do not make the newspaper columns.

Let us consider some of the more everyday opportunities for leadership. At school there are many of these. Membership in sports teams, on the student council, or chairmanship of one of the clubs all offer the young person a chance to learn a little of the problems of leadership and at the same time to offer service to his fellows, because such an appointment, for example, is not an excuse for endless ordering about of your juniors. The student council is elected to administer the rules by which a part of society, i.e., the school, governs itself.

Leadership probably appears at its most natural in the small boys' gang. If ever, in a lifetime, a leader emerges spontaneously, it is in the small boys' gang. Only here are there no other influences at work except pure leadership qualities. The boy who has the natural potential in a gang can go on to great things, but he must be channelled towards right and not wrong, because he will be an

equally good leader of an adult gang. In slightly more organized terms, the gang becomes the Scout patrol, the local football team or motorcycle club. Young people must be encouraged to take a responsible part in leisure activity. A member of a football team should take his turn in office as secretary or some similar post. A Venturer should be prepared to sit in on the executive committee. Leadership must involve responsibility towards the company as a whole.

Leadership at work is so often portrayed as the "bosses" versus the "workers" that it is difficult for someone entering the adult world to see his own position. The early years may not provide much chance for leadership, but as soon as anyone takes the first step up the promotion ladder he assumes a responsibility, even if it is only for one other person.

It is probably in the business world that the problem of loyalty will provide the greatest difficulty. Loyalty is two-way, up and down. As a leader you are responsible for those you are leading, but those above also have the right to command your loyalty. I offer no easy solution to this problem. A person can only meet each challenge as it appears and do what he sees to be right, and who knows what depth of moral courage this may sometimes require. Leadership at work is not, of course, just in the promotion hierarchy of the business. Assuming office as a shop steward is another aspect of leadership at work. Responsibly carried out, this is a position which can be of value to workers and to management.

Outside work, the possibilities for leadership in the community are

wide. Every town has a variety of voluntary organizations with a need for people prepared to undertake a leadership role. Local politics may attract some, especially those who can exert their influence within committees rather than leading as an individual. I believe that every responsible person should undertake some task, however small, within the community, and if this has an element of leadership, so much the better. Our attitude and stand on moral, social and similar problems may be the means by which others gain the courage to follow a line of action which they would not otherwise follow. If, in our everyday life, we are seen to hold firm to an upright way of life, we may be, albeit unconsciously, providing an example to others who are not so certain of their ideas and beliefs. It would be good for us all to realize this and to examine our actions and words accordingly. Moral courage does not come easily, but the man who has it can achieve much.

To talk of leadership of ourselves appears to be a contradiction in terms but do we expect the same standard of ourselves when we are on our own as when we are in the full limelight of leading others? Are our ideas then the same as they appear to be when in the company of others, or are we quietly saying, "Don't do as I do, do as I say"?

I hope I have given an indication that leadership is not reserved for climbing mountains or winning wars. The need is always with us, and, in spite of modern ideas, the permissive society, the welfare state or anything else that may occur, I believe

that it always will be. None of us can opt out and say he will never be required to give leadership. Some do it a lot better than others, but we all have to do it at some time. As individuals we must examine ourselves to see that, when we do lead, we do it to the best of our ability. We must not let our ideas stagnate. What was the right approach last year may be wrong for this year. What was right for one person or group may well be wrong for another. As Scouters we must ensure that our leadership training is the best that we can offer. Are you, in fact, considering leadership as a training subject? If you are training your young men in first aid, you should certainly be training them for leadership. In life they will need both. The difference is that first aid training is more formal and can easily be recognized as such. Leadership training, at least in a good troop or company is going on all the time, almost without realizing it. Nevertheless, even if your group is the best in Canada, it is worth thinking of how you can improve the leadership training you offer. Working the patrol system properly is a good start, but it is not the whole story. The company executive may be doing a fine job, but you cannot sit back and do no more.

Because it is so intangible, leadership is probably the most difficult subject to try to put across, but this article will have served its purpose if it sets you thinking about the subject. Discuss it with others and put it on the agenda of the next group or district meeting. Please do not ignore the subject; it is implicit in the aim of the Movement. X

19

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the Marten

The marten (*Martes americana*), often called the pine marten, is a member of the weasel family. This family (Mustelidae) of small specialised predators had its origin in the Old World, but has spread until it is now found almost around the world. The marten entered North America from Asia in the early Wisconsin period of the Pleistocene Epoch, some sixty thousand years ago.

20

Distribution and present status

A century ago the marten was relatively common in North America in the extensive forests. Today the species is one of the rarest predators in the United States, and less common than it formerly was in many areas of Canada. It has vanished from Prince Edward Island and from intensively farmed areas of southern Ontario and Quebec. In Nova Scotia numbers are low and it is completely protected. The marten of insular Newfoundland, *Martes americana atrata*, is a subspecies of the mainland form and is now internationally listed as an endangered species. Numbers remain low in spite of protection since 1934.

Elsewhere in Canada there are enough martens to allow controlled trapping. In Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia careful trapline management has allowed the marten to recover to former, or even greater, numbers.

Habitat

The original habitat of the martens was mature coniferous forests, and they are still found in largest numbers in such forests. However, the amount of undisturbed forest land is continually diminishing, and if the marten is unable to adapt to other habitat types, its numbers will continue to decline. In recent years marten have been observed in mixed forests, in cutovers as well as around logging camps, picnic sites and dumps.

Appearance

The marten has a long slender body, small head with large round ears, dark brown eyes, a short pointed muzzle, and a bushy tail about half as long as the body. An adult marten is about the size of a small house cat. Males average 50 to 63 centimetres (20-25 in.) total length (including tail) and weigh up to 1.5 kilograms (3 lb.).

Females average 46 to 56 centimetres (18-22 in.) and weigh about 1 kilogram (2 lb.). Legs are short, but the feet are large and furred. The hairy pads may help the marten grip when scaling trees.

The soft rich fur varies from a pale buff to a variety of reddish and dark browns: the head is lighter in colour than the rest of the body. On the throat and chest, there is a yellowish orange patch and the edges of the ears are white.

Like most of the weasel family, the marten has a pair of scent glands under its tail. However, the odour of the secretion from the glands is not as objectionable as that of the skunk and ermine. In addition, the marten has a gland under the skin on the belly. Scent from this gland is deposited on all objects by rubbing them on the animal's under surface. This is done to mark its territory.

Unlike others of the weasel family, the marten has semi-retractable claws, probably an adaptation to tree climbing.

Feeding

While the marten spends much time in trees, it probably catches most of its varied diet on the ground. Food caught in trees includes red squirrels, an important but not large part of the diet. Small birds and bird eggs are eaten when found. Mice, chipmunks, rabbits and shrews comprise the major items in the diet. Amphibians, reptiles, insects, fish and shellfish are all eaten on occasion. Fruits, berries and nuts are eaten in season.

Behaviour

The marten is nocturnal, though often active in the day as well. Generally martens are solitary, except in mating season which appears to be the only time when adults can get together without quarrelling and fighting. Curious and excitable, martens are active all year, though they may den up for a few days during extreme winter weather.

While martens do spend time in trees, it is wrong to call them "arboreal" or "tree dwelling". They may enter the trees to rest or to catch squirrels but most observers believe the animals spend as much or more time on the

ground as in trees. However, above ground, few animals can match the marten's arboreal skill and climbing ability.

Many observers have recorded that marten tend to avoid water: to make long detours rather than cross a small stream. It will however, enter the water on occasion.

Home range size of the marten is largely determined by food availability. Approximately 2.5 square kilometres may be sufficient in times of food abundance, 38 square kilometres in times of scarcity. Males range further than females. When hunting on the ground the animals move about a great deal, investigating everything, crossing and crisscrossing their own tracks. In winter the marten travels considerable distances beneath the snow to check out deadfalls and other promising food areas.

When moving about the marten never trots. It walks, or if wishing to go faster, it breaks into a fast bounding gait. The curiosity, ferocity and lightening-fast reflexes of the weasel family are well exemplified by the marten.

Breeding

The mating season is July and August and a litter of three or four young (sometimes up to six young) is born the following March or April. This is an abnormally long gestation period compared with other mammals of similar size. Research has discovered why. After mating and fertilization of the egg by the sperm there is a delay before the fertilized egg is implanted in the uterus. This period of delay may vary from weeks to months. In due course the egg is implanted, development proceeds, and the young are born in the spring. This phenomenon is known as delayed implantation and is a feature of the breeding cycle of all members of this family.

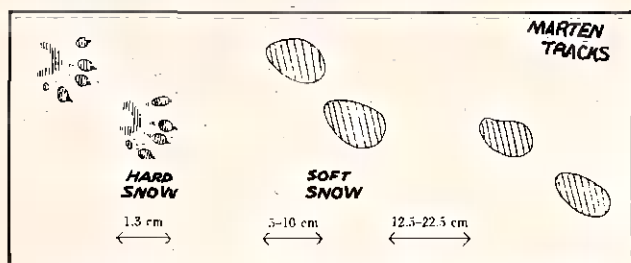
The female's heat (productive) period normally lasts for two weeks. The males are sexually active for a number of months. A female will mate with several males during her season.

A tree cavity is a favourite denning site for the marten. The den may be high up in the tree or at the base. The young weigh about one ounce at birth and are covered with fine yellow hair. Eyes open at five weeks and weaning takes place at seven weeks. At three to five months adult size is attained and the young leave the den to take up the solitary adult life. The young normally mate for the first time when they are two years old; hence young female marten do not bear young until the third year of life.

Field characteristics

The marten has no characteristic call that advertises its presence in an area. Neither are tracks and scats (droppings) always completely distinguishable from those of other members of the weasel family. Identifying their tracks in the snow is the most certain way of establishing that martens are present.

In winter the soles of the marten's feet are heavily covered with hair, and the toes are not distinguishable in the tracks. In late winter and until fall, toes can be seen in tracks on hard snow or hard sand. There is variation in



track size but tracks are usually about 3.7 centimetres (1.5 in.) long. In winter, tracks of this size wandering through forested areas, leading under the snow around deadfalls and other mouse areas, will probably be made by a marten. Mink tracks are similar but smaller; ermine tracks are substantially smaller.

Fur trade

In Asia and northern Europe a dark form of marten is known as sable. Sable pelts were popular with royalty who would pay high prices for them. The marten of North America has been called the American sable and its pelt also brought a high price in the past. In an effort to meet the demand for the fur in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, trappers in North America exerted an intense trapping pressure on the species. And, because marten are curious, they were easy to trap. This overtrapping continued into the early 1900's. Overtrapping together with habitat disturbance caused a reduction in marten numbers and range. In recent years lower prices have eased the trapping pressure.

Most of the marten harvest in North America is from Canada. Some sixty thousand pelts were sold annually in Canada in the early 1900's. In the late 40's this number dropped to between ten and fifteen thousand. Trapline management has increased this to sixty thousand again in the late 1960's and early 70's.

Efforts have been made to raise martens in captivity. Some success has been achieved with marten ranching in the United States and in Europe.

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to time they should arrest this process and release the strain on the twine. The moment it reveals a tendency to kink, the strand should be taken off the dollies, stretched if necessary to remove the kinks, then re-strung between the dollies, as in the original process, with stopper knots at each end locked into the notches. This time, however, the dollies must be twirled counter-clockwise, so that the strands are laid up together in the reverse direction, and again great care must be taken to get the lay just tight enough but not so tight that it will coil up on itself when the strain is taken off it. The ends should then be whipped before removing the completed rope from the apparatus.

We are indebted to two splendid types called Jerry Gibson and Nigel Bean for putting us wise to this new and novel method of rope-making. Jerry is Scoutmaster of Troop Sixteen Evanston, Illinois, USA, and his buddy, Nigel, is Assistant Scout Leader of the 17th Chelmsford (Salvation Army) Troop, Essex, England. It seems that they met at the last Essex International Jamboree four years ago and, by arrangement, had turned up for this year's jollifications, each equipped with one half of the apparatus. As fine an example of international cooperation as ever you did see.

new uses are constantly being found for modern materials.

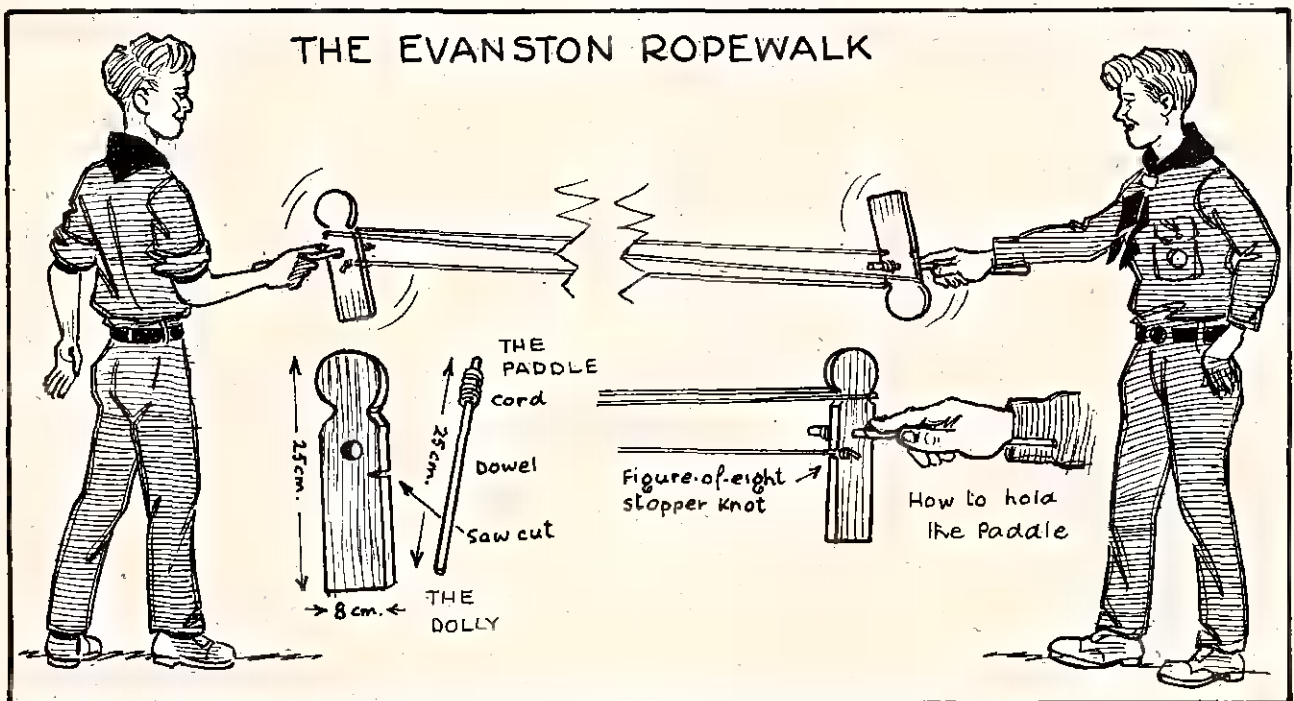
Some time back, for instance, we were lucky enough to be in at the birth of a splendid new "visual aid" for use in first aid training. The idea was to demonstrate in dramatic fashion the need for antiseptics when treating an open wound. The wound was first modelled in clay and then cast in plaster of paris and suitably coloured with poster paint. Not a pretty sight. (They tell me that, some time later, a Cub took one look at the thing and fainted.) But the wound itself was only the half of it. A jumbo-size germ was then sculpted with a hot steel skewer, from a block of polystyrene, and placed on the wound. Water was poured over it to show that washing alone had no effect on the germ, except perhaps to freshen it up a bit; then a large bottle labelled "ANTISEPTIC SOLUTION" was produced and its contents (actually some sort of acetone) administered liberally. To the amazement, disgust and horrified delight of all beholders, the germ immediately frizzled into a repulsive looking gunge. Absolutely marvelous! Cubs, Brownies and Girl Guides, in particular, would have loved it. If you aren't particularly interested yourself, do pass on the idea to Brown Owl.

To convert a ball of sisal twine into a reasonable length of cable-laid rope all you need is the simple apparatus shown in the diagram. Make a figure-of-eight stopper knot in one end of the sisal and lock it into a notch in the side of one of the dollies, carry the free end across to the second dolly, then back to lock it into the notch of the second with another stopper knot.

The apparatus, as you see, is operated by two Scouts who take up their position with the three turns of twine at full stretch between them. (For purposes of illustration, a hiatus has been created in the drawing to represent the main length of the sisal.) To lay up the three returns to make a single strand, all they have to do is to twirl their dollies in a clockwise direction on the paddles. From time

Deep in the backwoods of our resourceful Movement, unseen and unrecorded save for the vigilance of our team of travelling observers,

By the time he is twelve years old every Scout in the troop should have converted himself into a walking computer, merely by memorising his own "personal measurements" and making himself reasonably profi-



cient in the art of distance, height, weight and time estimation. Don't make heavy weather of it but an occasional spot check of the troop as a whole will keep everybody up to scratch.

SCOUTCRAFT SIX

- When about to use a circular carborundum hand stone to sharpen an axe, lay the stone on a flat surface and pick it up in such a fashion that your fingertips do not touch the surface. By this simple precaution you will avoid digital amputation, which is not only painful but permanent.

- Nothing can create more havoc in your tent store than a pregnant mouse. Don't wait for the Happy Event before you investigate.

- Scouters should resist the temptation to join in rough troop room games with their boys. We are informed that this results in more personal accident insurance claims than (almost) any other single activity.

- When using a sharp tool of any description (not just a felling axe) the golden rule is "Stop When Tired".

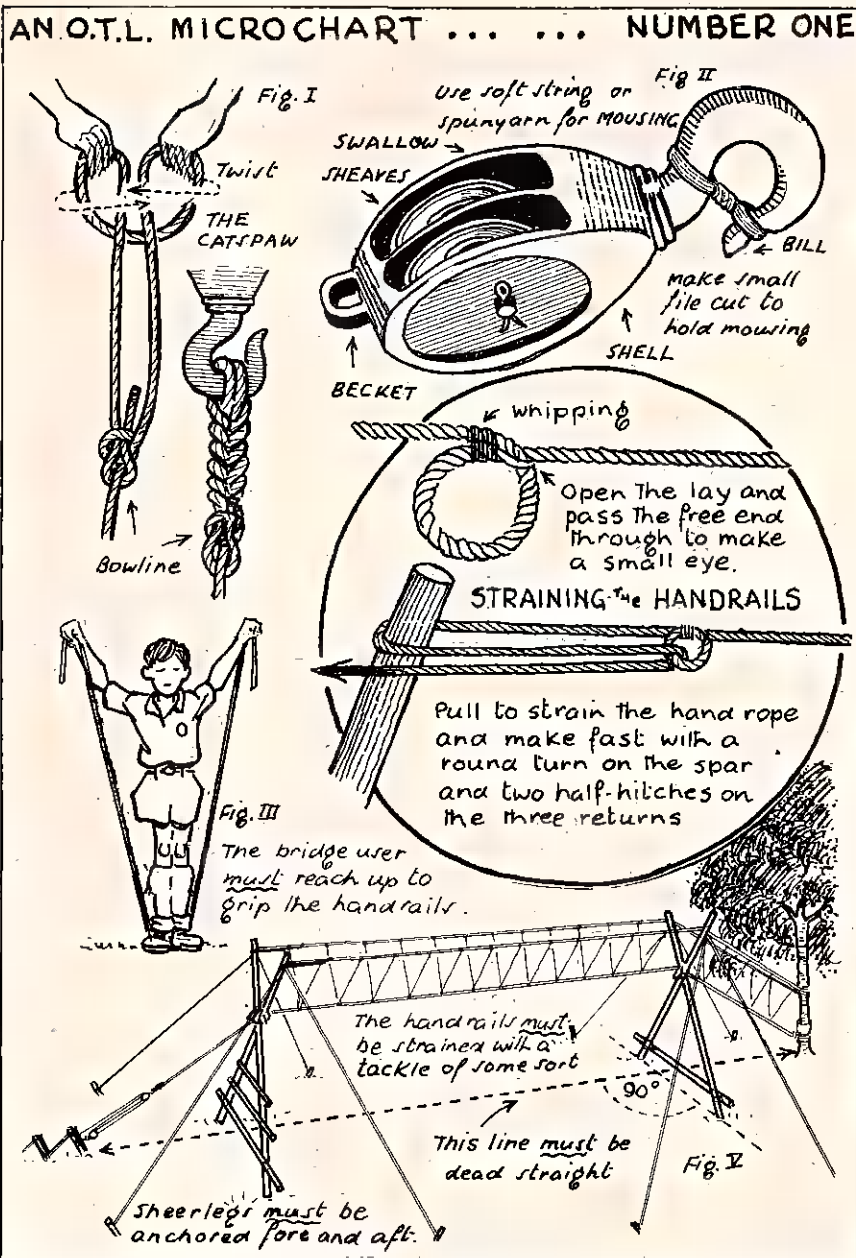
- You merely clarify water by putting it through a filter. When in doubt, filter first and then boil.

- When cooking vegetables, greens should go directly into boiling water, roots into cold.

- If your camp fire has been burning for any length of time — even when the turves have been removed — it can easily smoulder unseen through the surrounding grass-roots and will travel some distance underground before breaking the surface. A Scout troop in East Anglia once lost two brand new ridge tents in this way. Make doubly sure that the fire is quite dead before leaving it untended. Prod the ground with a pointed stake and soak it till it's soggy.

Bridge building is an outdoor occupation but there is no good reason why your boys shouldn't do their preparatory training in and around the home base on troop night. Indeed, it may well be that our failure to provide such training in years gone by has caused more district commissioners to take a dive from more jerry-built monkey bridges than any other single factor in the situation.

Our microchart (Number One of a brand new series) will provide a few pointers. All you have to do is to dish out a few oddments of gear and let



the patrol leaders get on with it. Lots of scope here for positive activity in the patrol corner. You could ask them, for instance, to carry out a feasibility study on that final bowline in the catspaw. Is it really necessary — or even desirable? And must they take our word for it that "soft string or spunyarn" is better than sisal twine for mousing the hooks of blocks? Certainly not. Let them find out for themselves. Then each Scout in turn should be made to hold a rope as shown in Fig. III to impress upon him the need to position the hand ropes of his monkey bridge in correct relation to the hawser. The hawser can then be stretched across the floor of the troop room with two Scouts holding the handropes, first in the incorrect position (too low, too widely spread and too slack) and then correctly (head high, not too far apart

and tightly stretched), while a third Scout tries to walk along the grounded hawser without touching the deck or overbalancing.

The plan view of the bridge can then be laid out on the deck with sisal, thumb tacks and labels marking the position of the essential features — anchorages, pickets, the butts of the sheerlegs, etc. (Fig. V) — great attention being paid to the various angles so that the geometric stability of the structure is assured. Patrol leaders should be firmly in charge but should be under strict instructions to stand aloof and do their direction by remote control while their boys do all the executive work.

Incidentally, the method of straining the hand rope has not yet got off the drawing board. We'll be glad to know what your patrol leaders think of it. X

packsack

by Carl Lemieux

I received an interesting letter from Pack Scouter Bob Lamarche in which he describes an original way of utilizing the New Chums' scarf and its symbolism. Bob is a leader with the Mohawk Pack in Petawawa, Ontario, and his suggestion is as follows:

"At our first leader's meeting of the season it was suggested that it would be nice if the white of the necker would gradually disappear like the white paint of the Zulu boy. This process would slowly take place as the new chum learned the promise, law, motto and grand howl.

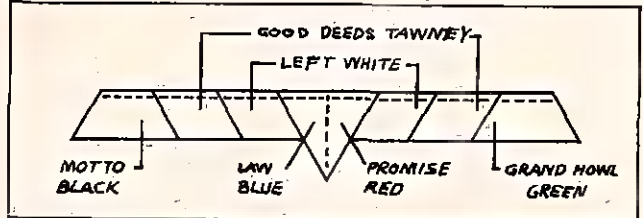
"One leader mentioned that one pack had the boys get the necker dirty by doing good deeds, such as washing the car, shining shoes, etc., but can you imagine going on a visit to Town Hall with all these scuzzy white neckers? Besides, the whole thing can be ruined by one over-zealous mother who forgets and washes the vermin-ridden badge of honour.

"Therefore, another method of wearing off the white was decided upon. Here is our solution.

"Fold over the top of a white necker five times so that, looking at it from the back, there is the triangle and three sections on each side, as in the diagram. It is then sewn at the top edge making the folds permanent. Now, as the boy learns the promise, the right half of the triangle por-

tion is coloured red with a felt tip marker. As he learns the law, the left half of the triangle is coloured blue. When he learns the grand howl, the very end section on the right side is coloured green, and for the motto, the end section on the left side is coloured black.

"We like the idea of each new chum doing at least two good deeds before he is invested, so; on confirmation that he has done a good deed, the second section on the end of the necker, either left or right is coloured tawny. For the second good deed, the opposite side is coloured tawny also. Note that the colours used are the same ones as those of the stars.



"The last two sections of the necker are left white, to show that the boy is not yet invested.

"This system, we believe, gives the boy a sense of accomplishment in that he can actually see that he is getting closer to investiture.

"Lastly, after the Cub is invested, his old 'white' necker can be sewn to his campfire blanket as a memento."

Bob has certainly used his imagination in making the test of the Zulu boy come to life for the Cubs in the Petawawa pack. Has anyone any other ideas they use to keep the boys' interest at a high level? Send them in so others can adapt or use your ideas in their packs. A

24

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Most home fires happen between midnight and 6 a.m. Smoke and deadly gases rise quickly to block off obvious escapes. If fire broke out in your home, would anyone dash for escape to halls or stairs by mistake? Could everyone safely open or remove windows and screens for emergency exit? Could they safely get to the ground from windows upstairs? If in doubt, sit down with your family and map out a complete fire escape plan for every room.

1. Know how to escape "blind" from every room. Black smoke can mask exits and gases can muddle your thinking. Have regular drills. **PLAN TO LIVE.**

2. Make a map of your house showing emergency escapes. Make sure your family, babysitters and overnight guests know it inside out. Decide in advance who will aid babies, invalids or the elderly in escaping. Put children and elderly in rooms with roof refuge points. Ladders may be difficult for them.

3. All windows, including storms and screens, must open easily from inside and be big enough to crawl through. Know how to break a window with a

heavy object, while shielding the face from flying glass. Remove jagged pieces with chair leg or shoe.

4. Locate approved extinguishers near exits. Know their capabilities and proper use in advance. Never underestimate fire or allow it to come between you and escape. Fight only the smallest fires after everyone is evacuated and fire department is notified.

5. Sleep with all doors closed to delay spread of fire, lethal smoke and gases. Use fire retardant paint on stairwells and doors. Room dividers, louvered or folding fabric doors are not barriers to fire.

6. IN THE EVENT OF FIRE, everyone must be alerted. "Products of combustion" detectors are sensitive to ionized air particles and should be considered in your escape plan. They are designed to give warning when there is little visible smoke or significant heat. If you sense fire or hear your alarm, shout warnings to others.

7. Decide on your escape route. Remember, heat and toxic combustion gases push up and super-heat stairways and halls like a deadly

chimney. Never open any door without testing it first. If the top of the door or the knob feels hot, the hall outside may be impassable. Call to others to keep doors shut and use emergency exits.

8. Even if the door feels cool, brace your body against it. Open it an inch, but be ready to shut it if you feel pressure or a hot draft on your hand. If not, you can try the stairs. Cover nose and mouth with wet cloth. Don't waste time dressing or picking up valuables. Keep your head low where the air is better.

9. If smoke has entered the room, remember, heat and deadly gases rise. Tie a heavy cloth around nose and mouth. Roll out of bed and crawl to the window. Make sure the door is shut before opening the window. A draft could fan fire, cutting off escape.

10. In a bungalow, any window may offer emergency escape. Close windows behind you to slow the progress of fire. In a multi-storied house, upstairs windows may lead to a refuge point on a porch roof or garage extension. Otherwise, it's a good idea to equip rooms upstairs with escape ladders. They should hook over the window sill easily or be permanently installed, provide support for climbing out and have brackets for toe clearance from walls. If no other means exist, you may have to drop from a window or roof. Slide out feet first and hang from the sill. Bend your knees, drop and roll when you land. **NEVER JUMP.**

11. Meet at a pre-arranged place for a head count. **NEVER** go back into a burning building. Be especially watchful of young children who might try to re-enter the home due to panic or in hopes of saving a personal possession or missing pet. Alert the fire department from a neighbour's phone. Burns or exposure to smoke require immediate medical attention.

Contact your local fire department or provincial Safety League for any further information you might want.

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Roverjottings by Phil Newsome

Recently I received the following jottings from Terry Huntington, Red Otter Old Boy.

Red Otter Old Boys.

They are a small group of men bonded together by no secret oath, sharing no special handshake, jealous of no mysterious sign, wearing no uniform or unique insignia, distinguished by no apparent unity of profession, religion, recreation or like affiliation, laying claim to no charter, protecting no constitution. They are a group enacting no initiation procedure, endorsing no program of self propagation, and destined ultimately to disintegrate when present members turn to dust. They are a fraternity, a fellowship, a kinship rooted solidly in the Scouting Movement, yet they are not a unit within that Movement. They are all men who have known each other for at least twenty years, and some for thirty years and more, yet none is beyond the season of middle age. As a group they harbor no secret hopes of recognition, outstanding achievement, great association, or magnificent ambition. They are the Red Otter Old Boys.

Memorable of their association in recent years was a father-son canoe trip on the Barron and Petawawa Rivers downstream from the eastern boundary of Ontario's Algonquin Provincial Park. That was in 1976, when eight of the Old Boys and thirteen of their sons lived a week together in the wilds. Five Old Boys and eight of their sons repeated the venture in 1977. They hold an annual golf tournament near Montreal. They get together, as many as can, on New Year's Eves. A family canoe outing is now in the offing for summer 1980 in southern New Brunswick.

Perhaps the only formal undertaking in their history as Red Otter Old Boys was when they met in a motel in Montreal to honor three men who had guided them for



so long with advice, devotion, and companionship. On that occasion they presented otters of cast aluminum, made by two of the Old Boys, to Skip Roy Dunn, "Captain" Bob Flynn, and Clifford Hiff. Memory places that event somewhere in 1964 or 1965.

The origins of the Red Otter Old Boys are in the Red Otter Rover Crew of Lachine, Quebec, and to a large extent beyond that in the old St. Stephen's Scout Troop and Cub Pack, all of which recalls the late 1940's and 1950's.

As the church fathers of St. Stephen's decided, in the early fifties, to fuel the church hall's heating system with oil, the old coal bin was abandoned and snatched up for conversion into a den for the embryonic Red Otter Rover Crew. The young men set about building their den, a home that served them well throughout the fifties, their decade, and beyond. It was a home that came eventually to have its round table, its altar, its pennants and trophies, its photographs and souvenirs. It was a home that fostered maturing fellowship. It was a home that sheltered traditions great and small, that silently witnessed the vigil of youth prior to investiture, that guarded jealously its candlesticks, its bible, its sword, and its cape. It was a home that saw shared enthusiasm and shared achievement and, occasionally, debate, friction, and discord, out of which evolved the more enduring sense of respect, unity, belonging.

Time, determined and ever indifferent to men and their pursuits, did not extend of itself for the Crew. Energetic, carefree, footloose youth became husbands, fathers, providers. They were well entrenched into adulthood when their decade faded away. The Crew began to flounder. Many drifted on. Some lost touch. Some never returned. Others remained in contact.

And so it was until one night — it might have been in 1963 — a few of them got together. And, simply, they carried on. For another decade and more there was consistently a gathering of ten or twelve of these former Rovers at their respective homes on the last Friday night of each month. These, who returned, called themselves the Red Otter Old Boys. Many of them have sons in Scouting. Some serve as uniformed leaders. A couple of them wear the Gilwell beads and neckerchief. Current endeavors are important to them. But it is as Old Boys that they indulge in reminiscences about the old camps, the old meetings, the good times. As Old Boys they sing the old songs. They are Red Otter Old Boys when they get together because they enjoy being together. Their nucleus in and around Montreal has diminished in recent years — Jim Dunn, Walter Dutton, Gordie Glasspoole, Moe Hague, Bert McArdle, and Ib Nielsen. Bent Christiansen lives in Delta, B.C., Stan Davies is in Winnipeg. Toly Swystun is in Windsor and Jim Groenewald is in Almonte, Ontario. Lorne Bunting and Bob Nielsen are in the Toronto area. Terry Huntington is in Rothesay, N.B. Gerry Dyke is working in Argentina. It is perhaps a commentary on the times that none live in Lachine, the suburb where it all started.

Since the old days of the Crew, those who were to become the Red Otter Old Boys dispersed to four continents. Most have returned and now live across the country. But they remain an entity, as surely as though each could make his way of a Thursday evening to the old coal bin to spend a few hours of his sprightly youth in budding fellowship.

We have been informed that at the end of last August, four Old Boys with four of their sons enjoyed a casual thirty mile four day run down the Canaan River in Southern New Brunswick.

Well done Old Boys.



A WORD TO CHAIRMEN

(of Group Committees)

by Pat Horan

Dear Murray,

As a sort of year end audit, here are a number of items/activities you and your colleagues may wish to review at your next meeting.

- Have you considered a short note of appreciation to the spouses of your leaders for willingly allowing their partners to give so much time to Scouting?
- Has your secretary made contact with your sponsor, representative to let him know of progress since the fall registration period?
- Are your treasurer and Scouters aware of the new standard *Treasurer's Record Book* now available from the Scout Shop?
- In what way are you helping your leaders to raise funds to send Scouts/Venturers to **CJ '81** in Alberta next July?
- At this special time of year, are you supporting your Scouters in planning and conducting community good turns such as visiting and entertaining senior citizens or kids in hospitals, or arranging to clear snow off walks of the elderly in the community, or clearing/painting your meeting hall?
- Have you arranged for someone to speak to the men's club of your sponsoring organization to let them know of your work and how they may contribute?
- Is it time to set up a Ladies Auxiliary for your Scout group?
- Does your meeting hall display the smart *Scouts Canada Meeting Notice* for sections as produced by the national PR Committee this past fall?
- In preparation for Scout-Guide Week and B.-P. Birthday celebrations in February, 1981, is your PR man putting together a story on activities and individual progress for possible use by your local media?
- How about a short note on progress/accomplishments for the information of parents to go directly to them or be included in your sponsor's bulletin or newsletter?
- How about a sort of chicken BBQ dinner meeting for all your leaders as a form of appreciation as well as an opportunity to identify strengths and correct weaknesses in section and group operations?
- What about providing a copy of *Let's Celebrate* for the clergy of your group or those in the community? Perhaps a copy of the appropriate Religion in Life program pamphlet would be of interest as well — especially to the clergy of the community.
- Are you and your colleagues, as well as your leaders, getting the training necessary to assist each of you to do an effective job?

Sincerely,

Pat x



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Books for Under the Tree



by Kay Hotham

If you're like me, part of the fun of Christmas is getting out in the late Christmas rush, admiring the decorations, listening to the carols and trying to find a last minute perfect gift for that "special someone". Not that all of my Christmas presents are bought at the last minute, but I do usually find myself in a bookstore on Christmas Eve trying to make a decision. Sometimes the bookstore has nothing to offer, so the person on my list has to settle for a gift certificate which, for anyone who loves books, is like winning a lottery. So we've tailored this year's book reviews for the last minute shopper buying for someone in Scouting, or as suggestions if you happen to be lucky enough to find a gift certificate for a book under the tree.

Cross-Country Canada by Michael Keating, 212 pages. Van Nostrand Reinhold Ltd., Toronto. \$6.95 (paperback).

In his foreword, Jack Rabbit Johannsen emphasizes the real value of this book — how to benefit in health and enjoyment from ski touring with dependable, durable and simple equipment. This book takes the mysteries out of cross-country skiing. It stimulates independence, resourcefulness and initiative in the individual and stresses our collective responsibility towards the snowy environment on which the sport depends. Can anything be more in harmony with the aim of Scouting?

The book provides a comprehensive guide to basic equipment, technique, winter camping and survival,

navigating and the elements of winter. In addition, it provides information on conditions and locations of ski trails in each of our provinces and territories.

A really useful book for novices and experts, and just the thing for leaders planning cross-country trips for Scouts, Venturers or Rovers.

Reviewed by Charles Stafford.

•
Exploring With Solar Energy by Thomas H. Metos and Gary G. Bitter, 62 pages. General Publishing Co. Ltd., Don Mills. \$9.10 (hardcover).

The first thirty pages of this book are devoted to briefly reviewing the source of solar power and how man has harnessed it in the past and present. The next twenty-four pages cover solar experiments that older Cubs, Scouts and Venturers would be interested in and capable of doing. These experiments include: measuring the sun's energy, making sun tea, using lenses, making a solar furnace, cooker and still. The latter is important survival knowledge for those travelling in hot, waterless places or where only salt water is available. The dangers involved in magnifying sunlight and the precautions to be taken are strongly emphasized. While the price is a bit steep, this book could be a valuable addition to a Scouter's library.

Reviewed by Charles Stafford.

•
Guide To Magic As A Hobby by Bill Severn, 280 pages. David McKay Co. Inc., New York. \$12.95 (paperback).

Bill Severn's *Guide To Magic As A Hobby* is exactly that. It's not a how-to book of magic tricks, but rather a guide to the world of magic for the enthusiastic beginner. The book is simply written with lots of photographs. It has a dictionary of magic terms and listings of magic supply dealers and publications. There's a very interesting section on the history of magic containing short biographies of famous magicians from Houdini to Doug Henning.

This book would be useful for anyone who ever wondered just how one starts a career as a magician, or where to get a genuine magician's hat.

Reviewed by Kay Hotham.

•
Adventures With A Microscope by Richard Headstrom, 232 pages. General Publishing Co. Ltd., Don Mills. \$3.95 (paperback).

This is an interesting and helpful book for Scouts and Venturers beginning to explore with a microscope. There is a short section describing the microscope and how to use it, together with a list of some useful supplies for your laboratory. The balance of the book is devoted to fifty-nine "adventures" such as: "We Hunt A One-Eyed Monster", "We Discover A Zoological Radio Station" and "We Receive A Lesson In Evolution".

The text is simple and descriptive and well illustrated so that even with Latin names, it is easy to identify the various items and their functions. Phonetic spelling of Latin words might have helped a beginner with the correct pronunciation. However, this

is no distraction from the exciting adventures.

Reviewed by Charles Stafford.

Guide To Inflatable Canoes and Kayaks by William Sanders, 217 pages. World Publications Inc., California. \$7.95 (paperback).

If you think, like I did, that inflatable canoes are mere toys for knocking about at the cottage you might want to read this book. Coming from a background of conventional canoeing and kayaking followed by considerable experience with inflatables, Sanders makes a convincing case for the use of these craft for flatwater paddling, whitewater river running and wilderness tripping. He holds that they are not nearly as susceptible to puncture as one might imagine and that they possess quite a few advantages over conventional craft. He describes them as more stable, lighter, cheaper, more easily stored and more readily transported to your cruising ground — even by bus, train or plane as extra baggage.

Sanders explores the strengths and weaknesses of various types of inflatables on the market and points out what to look for when considering a purchase.

He also includes chapters on what other gear is required or desirable for this type of boating and gives pointers on the care and operation of these craft.

An appendix covers checklists for touring, lists manufacturers and suppliers and recommends further reading. A good choice for the Venturer Advisor on your list who is looking for something different.

Reviewed by Bob Butcher.

Knots and Splices by Cyrus L. Day, 64 pages. General Publishing Co. Ltd., Don Mills. \$3.75 (paperback).

This is a little book, one that fits comfortably in a pocket or packsack, but what it lacks in size it more than makes up in information on working with rope.

From its glossary of terms at the beginning to a full index at the end of the book it sets out in clear, well detailed photographs all of the more common knots and many not so common ones.

For the Scouter looking for an aid to help boys learn about knots, whipping, slings and hitches this is an excellent book and one I recommend highly.

Reviewed by Reg Roberts.

Easy-To-Do Leathercraft Projects by David Dorne, 32 pages (includes full size templates), General Publishing Co. Ltd., Don Mills. \$2.95 (paperback).

While this book does assume some knowledge of leathercraft and of how to use the necessary tools, it includes a general introduction to the subject. However, it's important for anyone tackling leatherwork to have a really suitable cutting surface and cutting edge. The author suggests a hard wood surface but it ought perhaps to be stressed that this should not be the family dining table!

The most useful thing about the book is the inclusion of templates for each design given, printed on card in the centre section. These include a knife sheath, wallet, belt and belt pouch as well as braided wrist bands which, with a little adapting, would make splendid woggles. Good value and easy to follow if you already have a little basic knowledge of the subject.

Reviewed by Betty Rapkins.

Norman Rockwell's World of Scouting by William Hillcourt, 157 pages. Simon & Schuster, New York. \$12.95 (paperback).

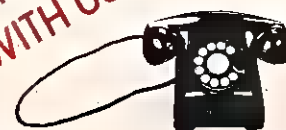
This attractive book is a must for anyone interested in the work of famous American artist Norman Rockwell. Its pages are full of beautiful reproductions of Rockwell paintings, most of which were originally used as covers for **Boy's Life Magazine** or as the official Boy Scouts of America calendar picture.

The book traces the career of Norman Rockwell, from his first job as art director at \$50 a month at **Boy's Life Magazine** to the final Boy Scouts of America calendar painting which Rockwell completed in 1976. The Rockwell career spanned two world wars and his renowned detailed style developed alongside the American Scout Movement. The book looks at the early dominant personalities in American Scouting: **Boy's Life** editor Edward Cave, first Chief Executive James E. West and first Chief Scout Ernest Thompson Seton. The first chapter contains an excellent history of the Scout Movement.

A fascinating book to read and a delight to browse through on Christmas Day.

Reviewed by Kay Hotham.

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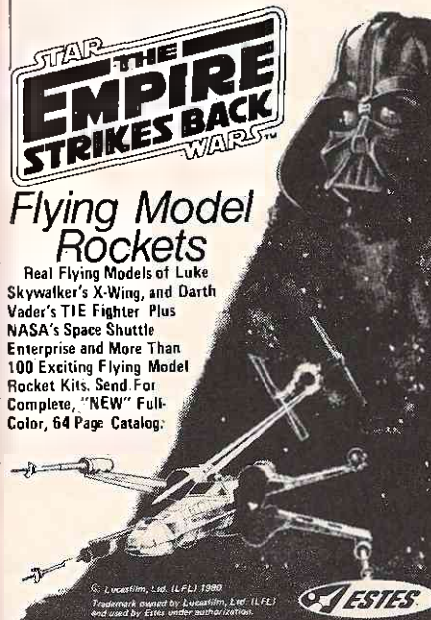
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PROJECT PROJECT

by Carl Lemieux

PROJECT '79 was developed in an effort to promote thinking and discussion about conservation among members of the Wolf Cub section and subsequent action by them to improve our present performance in conservation related activities and projects.

This thrust by the National Program Committee began in January of 1979 and is still continuing. More than 650 individual certificates and 40 special award pennants have been awarded during this time and some are still trickling in. Many of you may have thought that, with the end of 1979, this project had ended — not so! If your pack or individual boys have conservation ideas and activities you are still eligible to receive the PROJECT '79 recognition. Details on how to join can be found at the end of this article.

I would like to share with you some of the interesting returns that have been received.

- Kempenfelt Bay District in Barrie, Ontario decided to incorporate PROJECT '79 as part of their annual district Cuboree. The event was held at Camp Wildman which contained a stream, beaver ponds, marsh and forested areas. The original plan was to clean up the stream that ran through the camp. Due to the manpower that showed up (293 Cubs and 103 leaders and parents) other activities were added to the stream clean-up. They were:
 - clean up of camp in general
 - pick up of deadfall for use as firewood
 - clean up of road allowance to beach
 - clean up of beach itself.

Once these activities were completed a very successful Cuboree was held.

- From May Braden of the 5th Portage Mowgli Pack in Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, the following was received. "After an endangered species slide presentation from Dr. Jones of the Delta Waterfowl Research Station, the Cubs decided to build bluebird birdhouses according to the plans supplied by Dr. Jones.

"Once the houses were completed, a Pack outing was planned to the local Scout grounds to erect the 12 birdhouses. The houses were kept under observation to keep a record of the 'tenants' and also to do a yearly clean out."

May supplied us with a follow-up letter telling us that only 6 birdhouses remained and 4 of these had evidence of having been used. "In fact," she writes, "one birdhouse had two nests built one on top of the other. There was no sign of the other houses, so hopefully someone has erected them elsewhere and they are being used."

Both Cubs and leaders have enjoyed the project and all hope that it will continue as long as the birds appreciate their efforts.

- Linda Hoyt's pack in Del Bonita, Alberta completed three projects for their special award pennant.

1. Our Cubs made bird feeders out of old dead tree branches cut in 16 inch lengths. We drilled holes at different intervals and inserted twigs below these for perches and set them up locally.

2. Our pack made a litter barrel for our local ballpark. They painted it blue and decorated it with a wolf's head and all the Cubs' names.

3. At the community camp kitchen, the Cubs picked up big rocks from the surrounding area and placed them beneath an exterior water tap. The Cubs then painted the rocks white.

• Bill Douglas, Cub leader in the Stratford District, Ontario sent us this account of what the District undertook for their participation in PROJECT '79.

"During Scout-Guide Week, groups from the District set up displays at a local shopping mall. As one of our pack activities, we decided on a litter campaign attempting to show the public the amount of garbage that is thrown on the shopping mall floor even though there are many garbage containers available.

"The Cubs picked up garbage on three separate evenings and displayed it with signs telling the public where and when it was collected. There was also a sign encouraging the use of the garbage containers.

"Amazingly," he states, "Friday's pile was much smaller than Wednesday's or Thursday's, even with more people in the mall." They must have put their message across!

- Mary Haberstack, a Cub leader with the First Creston Cub Pack in Creston, B.C., informed us of the four activities the Cub Pack participated in for PROJECT '79.

1. The Cubs planted 100 trees in cooperation with the Forestry Department.
2. The Pack cleaned the Senior Citizen's Hall of litter.
3. During Cub camp we had litter walks.
4. With a conservation officer, the Cubs went in pairs to feed deer and elk during the winter.

Many others have been received and on behalf of the National Program Committee I would like to thank all those who have participated in PROJECT '79. I also encourage you to continue to do your part in conservation and conservation awareness. The Cubs are the adults of tomorrow. What better way for us to ensure that they can experience the beauty that is around us — tomorrow. PROJECT '79 may have been a "one year" project in some people's minds, but conservation is an everyday reality. Keep up the good work!

PROJECT '79 — How To Join In

1. PROJECT '79 is open to individual Cubs and to packs.
2. We want to hear ideas on ways in which Cubs can personally contribute to conservation.
3. There are two categories:
 - Things that Cubs could do (or have done) as individuals to promote conservation.
 - Things that packs could do (or have done) as a group to promote conservation.
4. "Conservation" should be interpreted in the widest sense.
5. Fund raising activities (e.g., bottle drives, paper collections, Trees For Canada) are not eligible.
6. Each Cub or pack who submits an idea will receive a certificate.
7. A special award pennant will be presented to packs which actually put their ideas into practice as program items or projects.
8. Send your ideas on a postcard (to conserve of course!) to:

**Project '79
Program Services
Boy Scouts of Canada
P.O. Box 5151; Station F
Ottawa, Ontario
K2C 3G7**



JAMBOREE POT~POURRI

32

by Robert Milks

Registrations

20,000 participants — an impossible figure! This was the reaction of many people just over a year ago. Today, we're not so sure. Council offices have been reporting that they have been receiving a large number of "We Are Planning To Go" forms.

At this time, it is quite possible that we will reach the 20,000 number. The Jamboree site will not accommodate more than 20,000 people. Because there is this upper limit, any group planning to go should get a "We Are Planning To Go" form into their council office as soon as possible. The earlier you act — the better your chance of being able to attend.

The Jamboree Application Forms — which we call "multiforms" because there are several kinds of forms included — are now being distributed to those groups that have indicated that they are planning to go.

NOTE: It is necessary to be a registered member of Boy Scouts of Canada and to complete several light-weight camping and cooking requirements before March 15, 1981 if you are planning to attend **CJ '81**.

The first of the multiforms — page 1 — should have been completed by now and turned in to your council office — or as soon as you receive the multiform.

Page 3 of the multiform is due at your council office by January 1, 1981. This is a preliminary nominal roll and it must be accompanied by a deposit of \$146.00 for

each name on the form.

*Remember — if you are planning to go to **CJ'81** and have delayed completing a "We Are Planning To Go" form — do it now to ensure that your group will get to the Jamboree.*

Equipment

Because of the nature of the terrain at the Jamboree site, some special equipment will be required by patrols and companies. For instance — tests are being conducted on the site to determine what will be the best type of tent peg considering the rocky soil. The results of these tests will be included in a list of articles which will be available from your council office. This list will also be included in the Jamboree Manual which will be distributed by the council office to each participating unit.

Food Storage

Most of us have never had to worry about food storage on camping trips. But, if you've ever been wakened in the middle of the night by a raccoon or other animal after your food, you'll know that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

The Jamboree site is in an area where special precautions must be taken to prevent this happening. Left-over food must be disposed of after every meal in special animal-proof steel containers which will be on the site. These will be emptied several times a day.

It is important that no perishable food be carried over

to the next meal.

Special precautions will also have to be taken with the storage of food and the storage of garbage when out on the overnight hike. It is also important that groups bring their garbage back to the camp and put it in with the other garbage for proper disposal.

When practising lightweight camping, patrols or companies should work out how to suspend food supplies and garbage in bags on branches to prevent animals from getting into them — as if they were on an overnight hike.

Katimavik

The Meeting Place — that's what the word means in Inuit. And that is what it will be at **CJ '81**. At Katimavik you'll find the Jamboree trading post, lost and found, post office and canteen. You can learn crafts, see exhibits or just meet other Scouts!

Katimavik will be an area of 110 meters by 110 meters and will be operating from 9:00 a.m. to 9:30 p.m.

Because it is **your** meeting place, **you** are responsible for keeping it clean and attractive. This is important

because it is the site of the Jamboree flag pole and flag.

Katimavik is just off the road — about 400 meters from the Jamboree gate and close to most of the subcamps.

Grocery Stores and Canteens

There will be a service module for each cluster of three subcamps. These modules will contain a grocery store (where food can be purchased for meals), a canteen (for those between meal snacks) and telephones (collect calls only) for use by participants.

Subcamps

There will be fifteen subcamps at the Jamboree — three Venturer and twelve Scout. Each subcamp will be staffed and operated by a provincial council.

To find out which subcamp your patrol or company is in, check the back of the multi-form.

Watch future editions of this magazine for information on the Jamboree. We will be sharing information on clothing and other gear that will make your Jamboree experience more enjoyable. **Λ**



I recently received the following log from the 1st St. Lawrence Region Venturee.

A Little Walk in the Woods

"Hi, fellows! This evening you will be going on a little walk in the woods and taking part in a few challenge events . . . no, you won't need to take anything . . . no, flashlights will not be required. OK? Then the first company can lead the way . . ." The time was 11:15 p.m., the location was Kitley Park near Toledo, and the Venturers were in high spirits as they moved off into the bush.

So began the first Regional Venturee to be held in the St. Lawrence Region. The region comprises the eastern end of Ontario from Kingston to the Quebec border, and north through the Ottawa Valley to Deep River. There are some 200 Venturers registered in the region, and 63 of them, along with their leaders, had gathered for this event. The location was a small campground adjacent to a wide area of bushland, farmland, small lakes and rural gravel roads — an ideal location for such an adventure.

The weekend had been advertised as "A Challenge Weekend with Some Mystery Events". The Venturee was run to parallel a Scout Camporee taking place in the park, but the events that were to challenge the boys were well apart from the activities enjoyed by the Scouts.

As the first company moved into the woods the activities began. The "little walk" turned out to be a fourteen-mile hike over bush trails, gravel bush roads and (only where absolutely necessary) paved roads. The journey included nine challenge events and a final 3/4 mile canoe trip back into camp. The last company arrived "home" at 7:45 a.m. the next morning.

The actual challenge events included excursions into dark cemeteries to locate certain dates on ancient tombstones, making a stretcher from available materials and transporting one of the company to the next checkpoint, estimating tree heights in total darkness, water hazards, a bomb disposal problem, and the removal of an injured parachutist from a tree.

It was a well challenged group of Venturers who enjoyed the breakfast of pancakes and sausages awaiting them upon their return. But at this stage the weekend had only just begun!

Following a much needed rest period, the activities picked up again on Saturday afternoon, with some further challenge events in conjunction with the Scout Camporee. These events included balancing a bucket of water on a pole, tent pitching blindfolded, an obstacle course, and water polo in a canoe, among others. In addition, each company was given a Kub Kar Kit with instructions to design and build a Kar ready for a race event to be held after supper.

Supper itself was a challenge. At 3:00 p.m. each company reported to the Q.M. stores to receive their rations of potatoes, onions, carrots and two live chickens — truly a do-it-yourself supper. Despite the surprises, the "What am I going to do with this?" remarks and the "I'm not going to do that" comments, supper went well, with the only casualties being the chickens!

After supper, it was time for the Kar racing events, and to the shouts of "Gentlemen, start your engines", the races were on! It is reported that considerable time elapsed between races, but eventually the event concluded after much cheering and shouting that rivalled even the noisiest Kub Kar Derby.

Following the racing, there were individual "carnival" events for all to enjoy. Each company had come prepared with one event, and the "funny money" rapidly changed hands as each event was tried in turn. One of the most popular events was the throwing of wet sponges at a Venturer with his head sticking through a plastic sheet.

Shortly after 11:00 p.m. the only sound to be heard was an owl flying low over the end of the lake. Sunday morning brought a new stirring in the camp as the boys prepared for the "Great Venturer Canoe Race". Each company entered a team of two who raced the clock over a mile-long course.

The weekend activities concluded at lunch time with an address by the Ontario Co-ordinator for the Duke of Edinburgh Awards, Mr. Dick Mungham, a talk that was well received and that resulted in some companies signing up for this exciting challenge.

Was the weekend successful? The boys best answered this when asked if they would like to have this sort of weekend again. The answer was a resounding "YES". To a Venturer, even a "little walk in the woods" can be an exciting challenge. **Λ**

EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK



by Bob Butcher

We had a brief interruption in the usual smooth flow of events at **The Leader** in October. It began when **Betty Rapkins**, our assistant editor, announced that she would be leaving to accept the position of assistant editor at the **Canadian Geographic Magazine**. I am sure that our readers are going to miss Betty's articles, which have appeared regularly since she joined the magazine in 1977, but I know that most will join me in wishing her well in her new position.

We did not have too difficult a time in finding a qualified replacement for Betty. Seventy people applied for her job and many of the applicants had rather impressive credentials.

To fill the position of assistant editor at **The Leader**, we have selected **Mrs. Linda Florence**, originally of Powell River, B.C. Linda was last employed as assistant editor of **Der Kanadier**, the Canadian Armed Forces newspaper in West Germany. For three years she worked in Lahr with editor Frank Kohler, an individual known to some of our readers as an active Scouter for many years both in Canada and in the Maple Leaf Region.

Before living in Germany Linda was a staff reporter with the **Whig-Standard**, a newspaper in Kingston, Ontario, where she covered, among other things, much of the news of the area's penitentiaries. The **Whig-Standard** editor described her as a "competent and aggressive reporter" and a "good writer".

We know you will look forward, as we do, to some of Linda's "good writing" in future issues of **The Leader**.



While community service is an important element of Scouting at any time of year, the Christmas season is a time when it is especially prevalent. For example, Scouts in many parts of British Columbia help to bring cheer to the hearts of many senior citizens and shut-ins throughout their communities. Each year, Eaton's dismantles its Christmas decorations a few days early so that Scouts can deliver thousands of potted poinsettias to their homes.

Vancouver-Coast Region first became involved in this wonderful project in 1973, thanks to the T. Eaton Company store in Vancouver. The next year this spread to the lower mainland stores, and in 1975, Eaton's stores in Victoria, Duncan, Nanaimo and throughout the Fraser Valley participated.

Last year the accompanying photo appeared as part of a full page Eaton's ad in the **Vancouver Sun**.



It is not uncommon for Scouts and boys of Scout age to hold part-time jobs after school or on Saturdays to earn their pocket money, but very few find employment like **Sea Scout Stephen Howe of Trenton, Ontario**.

Stephen's Scouter, **Mr. D.V. Piper of the 5th Trenton Sea Scout troop** wrote to tell us that Stephen, one of his patrol leaders, had recently completed the duties of Page to the Provincial Legislature of Ontario.

Our inquiry to flush out some further facts about this story brought a reply from Stephen. We learned that this thirteen-year-old spent six weeks in the Legislature running messages, getting water for the M.P.s, running errands between the Legislature and other buildings, setting up the House for the day and cashing cheques for M.P.s.

During his stay in Toronto Stephen's schooling was not neglected for, in addition to his duties, he received five hours of tutoring per week in French, Mathematics, History, Grammar, Literature and Spelling.



Stephen reports that he "loved every minute" of his job and that he made "a lot of new friends" from all over the province among the twenty-one other Pages.

He found that all the M.P.P.s were very friendly and that the job had certainly made him more aware of the parliamentary system of government. He concluded that "some day it would be interesting" if he were to become an M.P.P.



Cooperative ventures between Boy Scouts of Canada and Boy Scouts of America have long been a part of our Movement and, in particular, both groups have taken part in occasional "friendship ceremonies" at points along our common "undefended border."

Last summer just such an event was staged on the Ambassador Bridge between the border cities of **Windsor, Ontario** and **Detroit, Michigan**.

On Friday, June 27, 1980, nearly 2,000 Scouts and Guides from Canada and the U.S. joined hands in a dramatic ceremony to commemorate the friendship between our two nations.

The ceremony marked the opening of the **1980 International Freedom Festival**, billed as the largest and oldest international festival in North America.

When the Scouts and Guides had formed on the bridge, the mayors of the two cities presided at a brief opening ceremony and the singing of the two national anthems. On a given signal, Scouts and Guides joined hands and, starting at the Canadian side, each raised a banner in sequence. This "ripple of friendship" continued to the American side and back again.

The ceremony concluded with the unfurling of the Freedom Festival Flags, the lighting of the Freedom Festival torch and the release of thousands of balloons.



We thank **Scout Executive Jack Adair** in the Vancouver-Coast Region Office for sending us the following photo: It shows **the Chief Scout, His Excellency the Right Honourable Edward R. Schreyer, C.C., C.M.M., Governor-General of Canada**, sharing a salute with members of a Beaver colony in **Powell River, B.C.** last June. The Governor-General, his wife Lily



Photo credit: The Powell River News.

and two of their children were visiting several locations in the Powell River area.



From the World Scouting Newsletter we have learned of the success of the British Cub Scouts' "**Cub Country**" project to help the children of Nepal. Through their host of fund raising activities the Cubs earned the magnificent sum of £165,116 (that's over CAN \$450,000).

The project was launched at a conference for Assistant Country Commissioners for Cubs in April 1978 and, from the outset, received an enthusiastic response. It started with two clear objectives:

- To help the Cubs understand the problems of growing up in a Third World Country;
- To encourage Cubs to support two specific projects which would benefit children in Nepal.

The overall project was supported by the Save the Children Fund with an attractive educational kit produced by the Training Department at Gilwell Park.

The main purposes for which the money has been spent were:

- To help the Nepal Scouts play an active part in helping villagers to

grow more food, improve their diet and plan for future sowing;

- The expansion of health clinics at three centres in Nepal;
- The creation of more village hygiene centres in rural areas;
- To support the Nepal Scouts in a three year "Seeds for Self-Sufficiency" campaign.

During the campaign the Cub Scouts followed the trail of the Yeti, played the part of sherpas and found out all they could about "Cub Country", as they named Nepal.

All the money was raised through ideas for fund-raising activities thought up by the Cubs and their leaders themselves. A few examples included: sponsored sunflower, bean, marrow and potato growing, washing dishes and cleaning shoes, climbing up steps to a total height equivalent to that of Mt. Everest, coffee mornings, jumble sales, carol singing and garden fêtes.



On behalf of the contributors and staff of **The Leader**, I would like to extend to our readers best wishes for the holiday season. X





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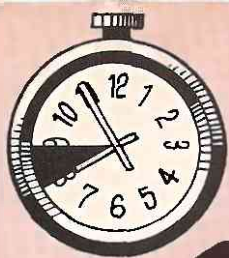
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SCOUTER'S 5 MINUTES & RECIPES



EVERYBODY DOES IT

When Johnny was six years old, he was with his father when they were caught speeding. His father handed the officer a \$5 bill with his driver's licence. "It's okay son," his father said as they drove off. "Everybody does it."

When he was nine, his mother took him to his first theatre production. The box office man couldn't find any seats until his mother discovered an extra \$2 in her purse. "It's okay son," she said. "Everybody does it."

When he was fifteen, he made right guard on the high school football team. His coach showed him how to block and at the same time grab the opposing end by the shirt so the official couldn't see it. "It's okay kid," the coach said. "Everybody does it."

When he was sixteen, he took his first summer job at the big market. His assignment was to put the over-ripe tomatoes in the bottom of the boxes and the good ones on top where they would show. "It's okay kid," the manager said. "Everybody does it."

When he was eighteen, Johnny and a neighbour applied for a college scholarship. Johnny was a marginal student. His neighbour was in the upper three percent of his class, but he couldn't play right guard. Johnny got the assignment. "It's okay," they told him. "Everybody does it."

When he was nineteen, he was approached by an upper classman who offered the test answers for \$3. "It's okay kid," he said. "Everybody does it." Johnny was caught and sent home in disgrace. "How could you do this to your mother and me?" his father said. "You never learned anything like this at home." His aunt and uncle were also shocked.

If there's one thing the adult world can't stand, it's a kid who cheats.

— Anon.

At this season of plentiful rich foods it might be timely to read the following menus printed in a wartime issue of "The Scouter". At a time when many basic foods, such as meat and butter, were severely rationed, leaders still planned weekend camps and shared hints on stretching the rations to satisfy hungry boys.

Here is the menu of a patrol which camped Saturday afternoon till Sunday afternoon in April at a cost of 1s.3d. a head, and they had, if anything, more in quantity than was necessary.

Saturday — Tea-supper: Bread, margarine, jam, cocoa.

Sunday — Breakfast: Porridge (1½ table-spoons for each boy), egg and fried bread, bread, margarine, tea (1 teaspoon each).

Dinner: Boiled fresh haddock and sauce, potatoes, rhubarb and custard.

Tea: Bread, margarine, jam, tea.

Here is the menu of another patrol, and it also cost 1s.3d. a head.

Saturday — Tea-supper: Sardine fritters, bread, margarine, cocoa.

Sunday — Breakfast: Porridge, eggs and fried bread, bread, margarine, tea.

Dinner: Stew, boiled rice and syrup.

Tea: Bread, margarine, jam, tea.

• You would be wise to consult your butcher about what kind of meat is not rationed, and what cuts are cheap. Certain cheap cuts, if stewed very slowly for a very long time, are quite as good as the expensive parts. The patrol who had the second of these menus started the stew on the supper fire, left the billy

To THE CANADIAN LEADER Magazine
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38

in the embers at night, and put it on the fire again directly after breakfast on Sunday. It was never allowed to boil and, although a cheap cut, was very tender owing to the amount of slow simmering.

- It is always wise to make porridge on the supper fire and leave the billy on the ashes at night, because porridge — real oats, not the packet stuff — needs to cook for a long time and it saves a lot of trouble in the morning.

- For fritters of any kind (sardine, bacon, bananas, etc.) take flour, break an egg into it, mix and then beat milk in, to a thick creamy consistency. Get some fat boiling in a frying pan, pour in the batter, and wrap it round the sardine or other filling.

- To cook and make sauce for cod, fresh haddock, etc., put the fish into a billy with just enough water to cover it. (If the billy is at all old and the quality of the tin has suffered, it is wise to stand the fish on a plate in the billy or it may taste unpleasant.) Boil the fish slowly until cooked. In another billy put a lump of margarine (1 oz. is enough for a patrol), melt it over the fire, mix in a tablespoonful of flour very slowly and stir until the flour forms a dry lump which does not stick to the tin. Then very slowly pour in the fish stock (water in which the fish has been boiled) and stir continuously over the fire until you have a sauce.

(We've come a long way from the days when boys at camp could be fed for approximately 17 cents a head! But the article also suggests bulk buying through your group committee, to save on funds, an idea worth considering.)

QUALITY OF LEADERSHIP

Boys of promise are brought into contact with men of high purpose through Scouting experiences. When second-rate, mediocre men are in contact with boys of promise, the unfortunate result is often that the boys simply follow in their footsteps and become no better than themselves. Boys grow to be like the men with whom they live.

— Walter MacPeck

A NEW LEADER'S PRAYER

Dear Father,

As I assume the leadership of this group, make me sensitive to the needs and capabilities of others. Help me to draw out the shy, finding in each a special ability. Help me to find useful channels for those who hunger for recognition. Help me to guide with delicate suggestion those who are experienced in taking responsibility. Help me to accept criticism, thoughtfully searching it for truth. Help me to welcome suggestions and to give credit to others with sincerity and warmth. May our objectives be clear and recognized as more important than personalities. May we work together in harmony and with an enthusiasm that will attract others to our quest. I thank Thee for this opportunity and pray that the results will find favour in Thine eyes. Amen.

— from Josephine Robinson

PATROL CORNER

by Phil Newsome

For those of us who live in areas where the snow fall accumulates over three feet, igloo building becomes a challenging activity for the patrol, particularly as an activity at the troop winter camp.

To be successful, the patrol should seek out a site with well-packed snow that will support the weight of a Scout. When checking snow conditions make sure the depth is over two feet and there are no soft spots or a layer of ice hidden beneath the snow.

A two-man igloo requires a diameter of nine feet while a four-man shelter should be built with a twelve foot diameter. Mark the diameter of your igloo on the snow, add an entrance trench about four feet wide, twelve feet long and projecting three feet into the diameter of the

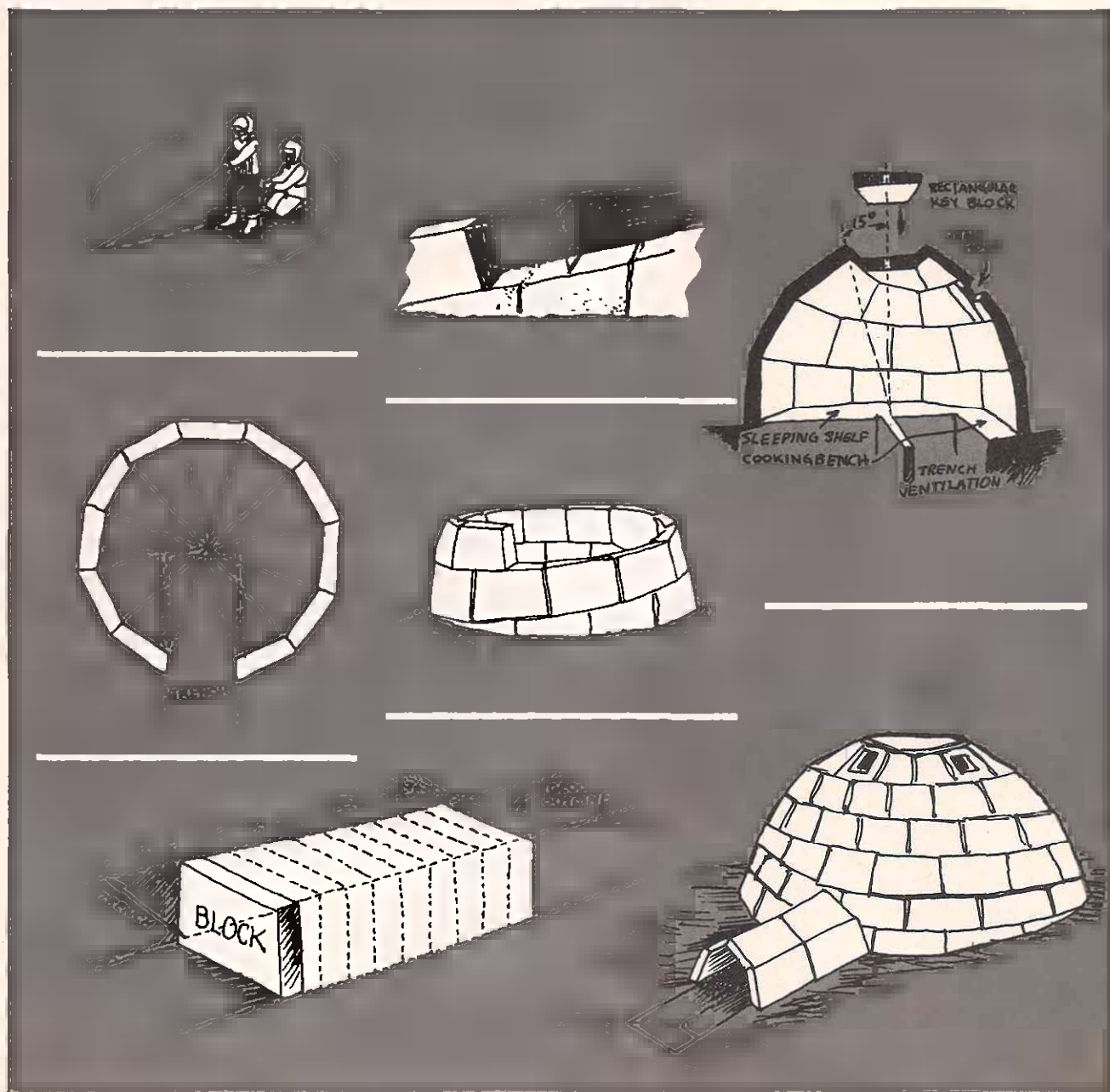
igloo. Snow blocks will be cut from the trench to provide building material for the walls of the shelter.

Remove the snow from the front of the twelve foot trench to allow for the cutting of blocks. Cut along the sides, leaving a two inch space between the blocks. When you have sawed across the bottom you will be able to lift the block out, ready to repeat the operation until the trench is completely open.

The patrol can start the building stage when they have accumulated about one dozen blocks. Set the bottom row around the previously marked circumference with the blocks sloping slightly inwards. An igloo is built with spiral rows of blocks and, to achieve this effect, the first four or five blocks should be cut to form a wedge. When blocks are added on top, a spiral effect will be achieved.

Continue to add rows of blocks, building from the interior, keeping the roof rounded rather than pointed. The final block at the top should be lifted from inside, up through the remaining hole and turned into position.

Vent holes must be cut in the roof if heating is to be used inside the igloo. Keep the entrance trench open for air circulation.



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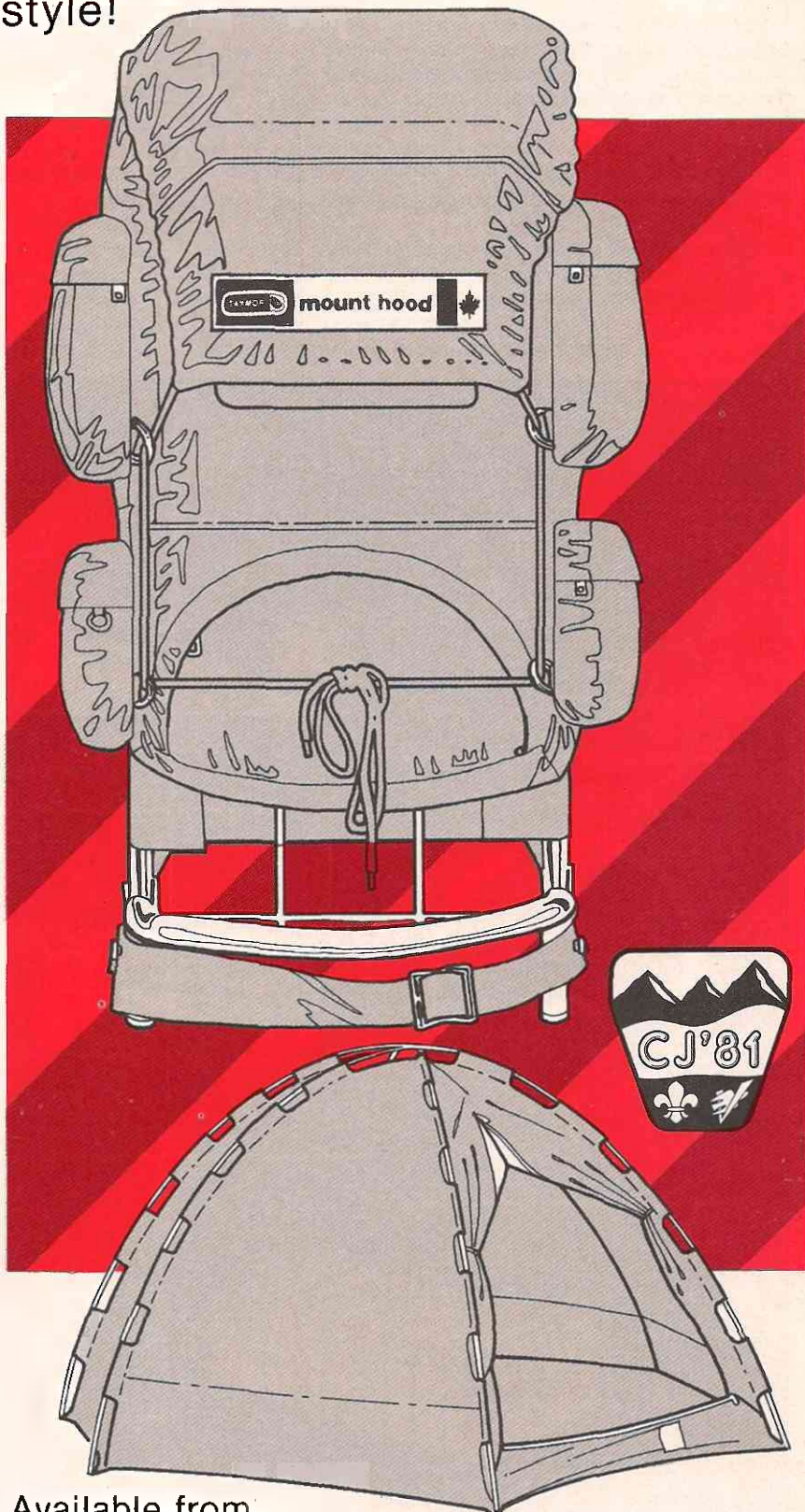
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