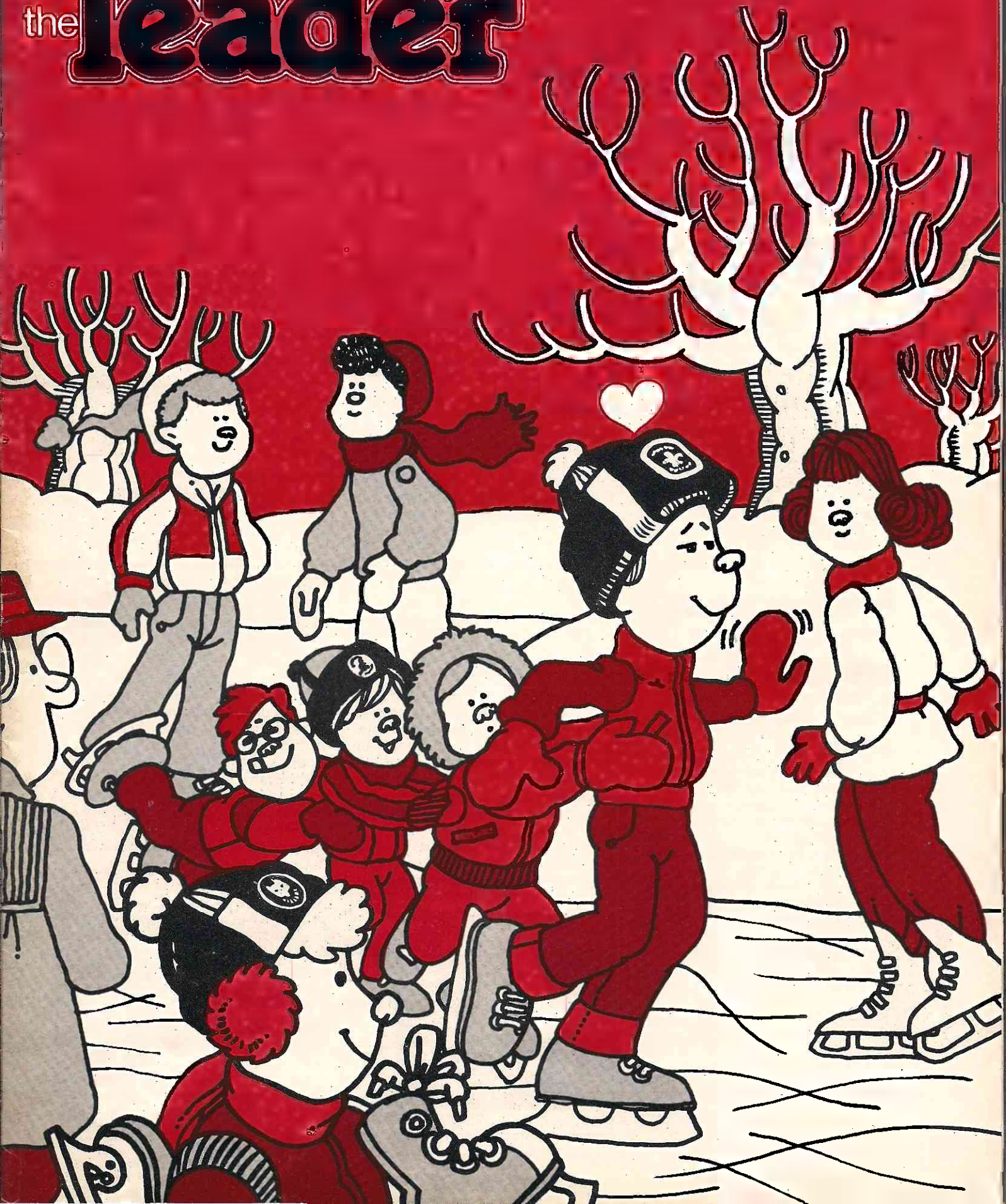


JANUARY 1982 VOLUME 12, NUMBER 5

the leader



paksak_

by Gerry Giuliani

STARGAZING

We seldom look at the winter night sky the way we study the summer sky, despite the fact that viewing is excellent in the winter.

Here's a brief description of the six winter constellations put out by the National Museum of Science and Technology. This information will help your Cubs complete Green Star requirement #11. If you would like more information and a free sky chart of the night sky in January and February, please contact **Mary Grey, Astronomy, National Museum of Science and Technology, 1867 St. Laurent Blvd., Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0M8.**

This is an ideal time to learn the six winter constellations. Find a location away from interfering lights; one with a clear view to the south. In mid-January, the best viewing is in the south east at about 10 p.m.; in mid-February it's in the south at about 8 p.m. During these months you can see Orion and most of the others from

7 p.m. to midnight.

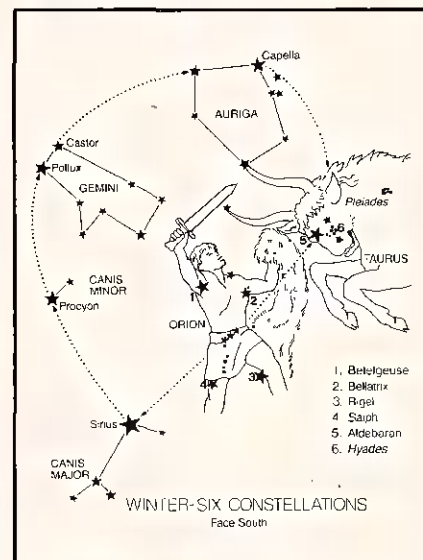
You can use Orion to point the way to other conspicuous star formations. This distinctive constellation is easy to identify. First look for three almost equally spaced, equally bright stars that form the belt of the Giant Hunter. It takes little imagination to picture Orion in the huge near-rectangle of bright stars enclosing the belt. Betelgeuse and Bellatrix indicate his shoulder; Rigel and Saiph his legs. A sword dangles from his belt. Binoculars reveal a hazy patch in the midst of these faint stars. This is the Great Nebula of Orion.

Once you've located Orion, it's easy to follow an arc of bright stars, each identifying a different constellation. First follow the belt stars downward to Sirius, the Big Dog that follows the Hunter. Sirius is the brightest star in Canis Major; indeed, the brightest star in the night sky. Now swing upward in a clockwise direction, first to Procyon in Canis Minor (the Little Dog), then to Pollux and Castor, the twin stars in Gemini. High overhead, Capella, the next bright star on the arc, marks Auriga. In this pentagon of stars, the star at the tip of a V-shaped formation marks the horns of Taurus the Bull. Near the point of the V, red Aldebaran marks the right eye of the Bull. You can also locate Aldebaran

by following Orion's belt upward. These constellations are known as the Winter Six.

You'll locate two spectacular star clusters in Taurus: the Hyades, a large open group to the right of Aldebaran; and the Pleiades, a beautiful tight cluster of six naked-eye stars above and to the right. Use binoculars to search for faint stars in these clusters.

Try to include stargazing in your pack's winter program, and write me about your experience.



sharing_

by Gerry Giuliani

January marks the beginning of the year 1982, and the beginning of a new title for this column. *Beaver Happenings* bows out and *Sharing* steps in. I believe this will help us to focus on our motto, our program, and on working together as leaders.

It was 10 years ago, in May of 1972, when Boy Scouts of Canada adopted the Beaver program as an official experiment. When it became an official program in 1975, we all felt it would give a boost to the Scouting movement in Canada. Since that time the Beaver program has had a profound effect on our organization, but these excerpts from a memo sent by Bill Henderson of the Greater Toronto Region may give us cause to stop and think about where we are going.

Over the past few years, our Beaver leaders have been more and more integrated into the routine operations of Scouting at the council level; Wood-

badge training, Scouters' meetings, conferences, etc. This has resulted in the reduction...of some of the Beaver program's unique approaches (such as) sharing sessions...

I think Bill's comments may have considerable merit. Sharing and sharing sessions were the cornerstones from which leaders were to develop and deliver Beavering to boys. Are they still the cornerstones or have they been lost in the process of integration with the Scouting family? Are they being used?

Last April, Newfoundland held its first provincial Beavers' Conference at which leaders discussed the ad-

vantages and disadvantages of sharing sessions. These thoughts come from the conference report.

- **Advantages:** more ideas on crafts, discipline, different ways of looking at discipline and how to apply it; social aspect of meeting new people from different geographic, social and educational backgrounds who, as Scouters, all meet on the same level.
- **Disadvantages:** personality conflicts and frustrations; time spent planning for an event in which little interest is shown; domination of sharing session by aggressive individuals.

I'd like to hear your experiences with sharing sessions. Do you find them useful? Do you get more ideas on how to build and conduct your program? Are they well attended, and do you meet a variety of leaders? Is there a good atmosphere, or are your sessions preoccupied with handling personality conflicts and frustrations?

SHARING, SHARING, SHARING is the Beaver motto and sharing sessions help us to respond to it. Please share with me your experiences. I would like to include some of your responses in future **SHARING** columns.



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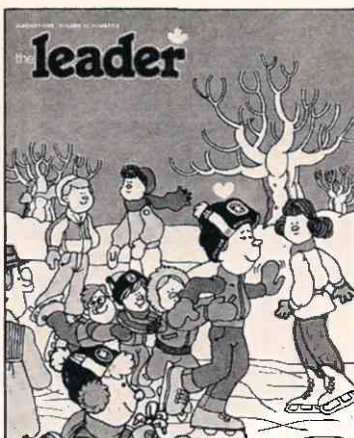
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COVER: Our first issue of 1982 is action-packed to capture all the excitement of a new year's dawning. It's crammed with ideas for outdoor adventure and indoor crafts and games: snow fun and Valentines for Beavers; mystery outings for Cubs; demanding challenges and an intriguing apparatus for older boy sections, as well as exciting excerpts from a log of a northern canoe venture. You can prepare for an active '82 by boning up on emergency first aid, and anticipate '83 with an early look at the 15th World Jamboree. All systems are go for another great year of Scouting.

JANUARY 1982

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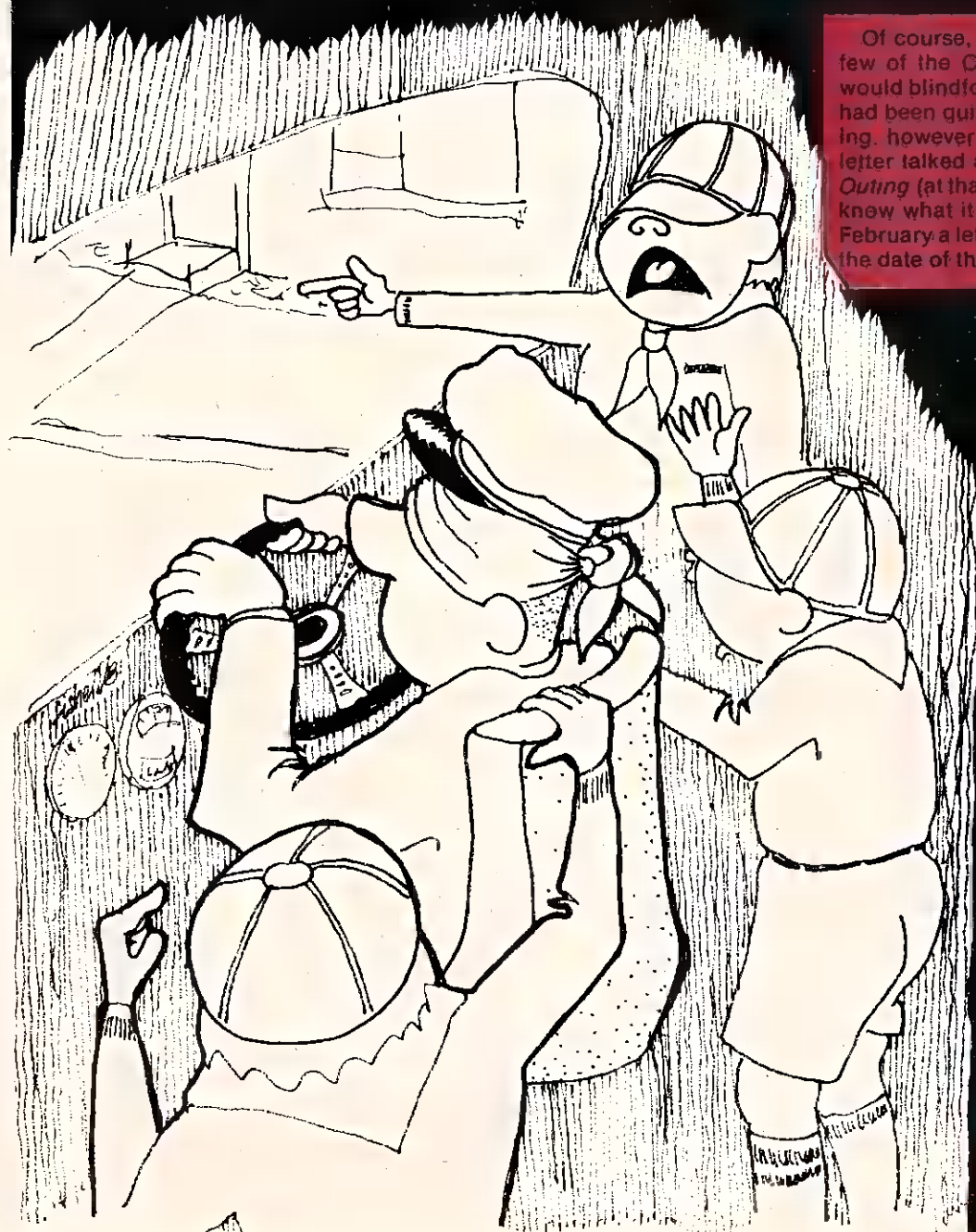
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Mystery Outings

by Justin White



Of course, mystery or no mystery, few of the Cubs really believed we would blindfold the bus driver. There had been quite a build-up to the outing, however. The September newsletter talked about a *Spring Mystery Outing* (at that point even Akela didn't know what it would be), and then in February a letter to home announced the date of the great event.

Turn left!
No turn right!
Watchout!

illustrations:
Fred Fishell

**ADVENTURE! THRILLS! FUN!
TRAVEL TO A FEARSOME FOREST!!
TRACK DOWN WILD ANIMALS!!!**

Despite the fact that the group committee, several other parents, and even the bus company knew the secret, somehow it was kept from the Cubs. The bus pulled away from the school amidst high excitement and even the older Cubs met each turn to a new road with cheers and speculation. (You know a boy is ready for Scouts when he starts singing, "Go Bus Driver; Turn up the radio!").

We ended up in a provincial park. It held the promised trees, although the wild animals were in enclosures (to keep them safe from the Cubs, we assumed) scattered around in the woods. We sent the boys off in pairs with a "Nature Safari" set of questions to answer as they looked around. The questions were simple for those who found the correct animals (*When were the Yogi Sisters born?*) but one or two of the jokes on the questionnaire ("*Safari so good*", for example) were considered a trifle obscure.

The day became more normal as it went on, but even ordinary games had a different flair. There was a Sherwood Forest wide game, with Robbing Hood and his Muddy Men pitted against the Sheriff of Reek-knottingham. And there was a game of Jungle Clearing Baseball, just like ordinary baseball, but played amidst three million mosquitoes.

All we had really done was add some zest to an ordinary outing. Worthwhile? I think so, judging by the reaction of the boys.

From there, we progressed...

The first time the dreaded Yellow Hand Gang attacked, there was supposed to be a Sixers' outing. The

Sixers met at someone's house, but Akela was late. A telegram arrived and a chase across the city followed. A variety of clues and contacts finally led the Sixers to Akela.

It was a simple outing, but the Sixers were ecstatic. At summer camp, we told the pack the first Yellow Hand Gang story, which explains why the Gang is after Akela. This story was followed by others, and all have been oft repeated.

In following years the Sixers went to even greater lengths to save Akela. They travelled by bus to find him in an abandoned cottage, and by train to save him from being thrown from the Skylon tower high above Niagara Falls.

On another occasion the Sixers were sent to the regional Scout House where they contacted Dangerous Dale. After the kind of entertaining expressions of "bewarement" for which Dangerous Dale has such a flair, the boys were poured bubbling onto an Air Canada plane for Ottawa and, among other things, a chase on skates down the Rideau Canal.

In the course of yet another trip, a group of Sixers were paired off and sent up in a four-seater Cessna to seek their noble, if shivering, leader. He had, incidentally, a temperature of 102, and the outside temperature was as cold as it can get in southern Ontario in January, which is cold enough.

They found Akela beside a tent amidst the snow in a forest clearing. The fearful Gang had, he explained, stranded him there with nothing to help him survive... except for a tent, his skis, an arctic sleeping bag, a thermos of coffee and some sandwiches. Fortunately, Akela is the hardy type, used to roughing it.



I talked about Yellow Hand Gang outings at a regional conference one year. Later someone told me of a district commissioner who came out of the session saying he hoped someone in his district would try a similar outing, but not tell him about it until afterwards!

His point was a good one. Such outings are fraught with difficulties. For example, you might ask yourself what your group committee would say if you were to mention casually that, next weekend, the older boys would set off on their own to save you from a gang of desperados led by a man with a hand yellowed from smoking and assisted by Scarthroat who...

No. Like most things in Scouting, it pays to start off with something short and simple and develop your activities step by step.

The mystery outing to a provincial park was a good start. We simply took a regular outing, but didn't tell the boys where we were going.

The first Yellow Hand Gang outing was planned long in advance. The parents were briefed with enough details and enthusiasm that, even before the outing, some said they wished they could go with their son, or even, in his place.

We found that with this kind of program, as well as with others, success breeds success, and builds momentum. Try a mystery outing or a weekend camp, and invite parents and other livewires along. Before the trip is over, assuming that things go reasonably well, those who have caught the spirit will already be coming up with ideas for next time. Of course, we can become defensive about people trying to improve upon our creations, but we are better to recognize that the good leader is the one who can inspire others and use their ideas.



For a mystery outing, the first thing you need is an idea, and doubtlessly you have some of your own. No? Then get together with some other leaders or parents, and brainstorm. What you need is a theme. Maybe you'll start simply with a different *kind* of Cub night. Run your meeting with the lights off, for example. Well, maybe you aren't *that* crazy, so think of something else.

Planning, as ever, will make your event a success; lack of it can spell disaster. Of course, the unforeseen can occur. On the Mystery Outing to the provincial park, I thought I had covered everything by visiting the site two weeks earlier. Unfortunately, that was a week before the year's first warm spell brought out the mosquitoes.

On another occasion I came close to disaster because I accepted someone else's advice for a trip from camp. I found the boys scattering off down a path beside a sheer 50-foot limestone cliff. It really pays to scout out the scene of operations for yourself before you go.

Safety on an outing is a large topic, and one which will be the subject of a separate article. It is, however, worth talking about not only the physical site of the activity, but also the boys themselves.

If the outing is similar to one you've run before, or if the boys have been told what to expect, you'll need less close supervision than if you are taking a bunch of young Cubs away for the first time, and on a mystery trip at that.

On the Yellow Hand Gang trips, the Sixers were *always* supervised, whether or not they knew it. When they came out of a restaurant in Ni-

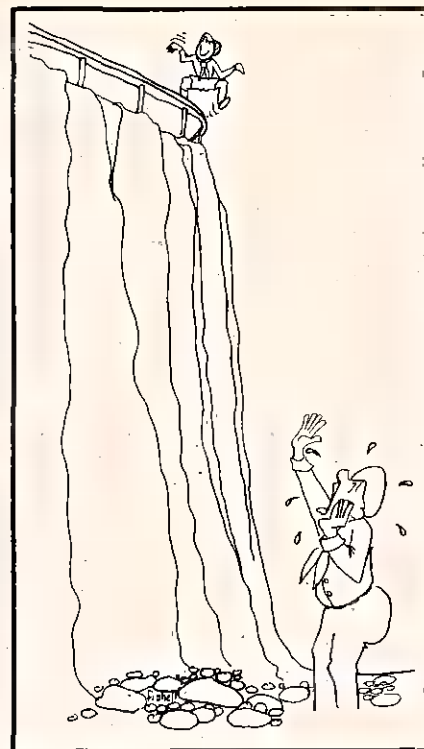
agara Falls, they asked directions of the good lady, who was supposed to follow them. She very obligingly told them she was going their way...

Again, what you can get away with depends on the boys. At that restaurant, the Sixers had cheerfully ordered a full meal, even though they had nothing in their pockets but dimes for phone calls! When a parent, afterwards, asked them if they hadn't worried at this point, they replied, "No, we knew Akela would have fixed the bill." Which, I suppose, explains why none turned a hair when a policeman met them at the train station and took them away in his car.

Contrast the relaxed assurance of a 10 year old boy (who has had three years with an admittedly lunatic Cubmaster) with the reaction of a timid not-quite-eight-year-old away from home for the first time on a dark Friday night at Cub camp. At 3 a.m. it took quite a bit of self-control to say simply, "I'll come with you" when Harry walked 50 feet to Akela and Kaa to tell them he had to go to the bathroom, which was 100 feet back the other way!

With mystery activities, as with any other, our job is to take the boy from the known to the unknown; from the things he can handle to the things he wishes he could. We can do immeasurable good by helping him progress, and immeasurable and unforgivable harm if we criticize him for where he is.

Activities at the Cub level tend to be relatively short and closely supervised. You may have read about Bill Witchel's exploits as he travelled the western part of the continent for a month with Scouts and Venturers. You may say, "But I'm no Bill Witchel."



Well, if you knew Bill, you would be grateful you aren't! However, we can add zest to the shortest outing with imagination.

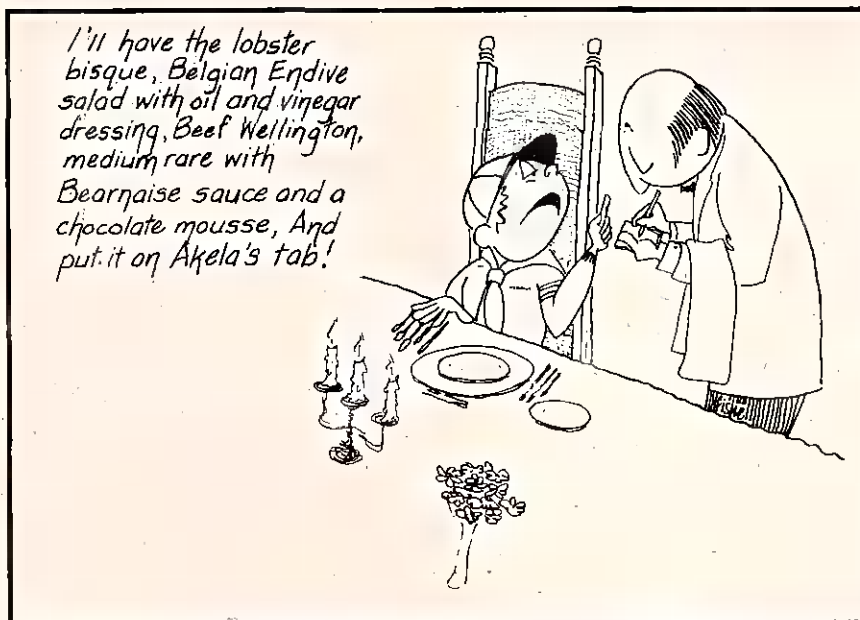
In preparing for an outing, think of how to build up for it. Do you need to teach the boys something in advance? Can you advertise the trip to them in an appealing way. Of course, all of this has to be done without making the trip itself an anti-climax.

The Yellow Hand Gang stories, told to explain the attacks on Akela, are full of cautionary episodes: a sliced wrist needs direct pressure to stop the bleeding; a cliff fall requires a bowline rescue; a gang member falls through thin ice (in a story told just before a winter weekend up north). Before a summer camp, there is often the chance to teach trail signs or fire-lighting. Jungle stories come in handy when dealing with the subject of fire, or what Mowgli called the "Red Flower".

The only good advice I can give is to take a look at your program and let your mind wander. A brief canoe trip to a nearby island from camp the other summer was greatly enlivened by the discovery that the Cubs had scared off some cannibals!

How did they know it was a cannibal tribe which so conveniently left behind lunch to be pillaged by the pack? Well, the fleeing natives had dropped their soup packages beside the fire. The packages were very clearly labeled "Human Noodle Soup"...

Even Akela is never quite sure what is going to happen next at the 175th! X



NOISY CHALLENGE

Blindfold patrol members and assign each boy the name of an animal. Without speaking, the members must arrange themselves along the wall in order from largest to smallest size. They can use animal sounds only to organize themselves.

ELECTRIC CHALLENGE

Given 3 or 4 round logs or poles about 2 feet long, and 2 or 3 boards about 5 or 6 feet long, each patrol must cross an "electrified field". Of course, nobody can touch the ground, or an alarm will sound.

INVENTIVE CHALLENGE

Each patrol is given 20 minutes to invent an initiative problem and try it out. Provide them articles like rope and chalk, or offer anything in the troop room. Later, let each patrol present their challenge to the others so that they can also try it out. Best effort wins.

PHYSICAL CHALLENGE

Three patrol members join hands and become "explosives" which the other members of the patrol must transport as carefully as possible to a designated spot. The explosives cannot touch the ground. They must be moved without breaking up or changing position.

PIE-EATING CHALLENGE

Patrols in relay formation, no shirts and no neckerchiefs. Scouter supplies lemon or cream pies for greatest effect. Place the pies on paper on the floor in front of each patrol. Each boy runs up, kneels down and takes one bite — NO HANDS. He then runs back and touches off the next in line. Winners must have cleaned up the plate and all nearby crumbs!

TUB-FIRE CHALLENGE

Each patrol must invent a method to light a fire in a water-filled metal tub. They must keep the fire lit for 10 minutes and boil a tin of water over it.

ATOMIC FENCE CHALLENGE

With the aid of flashlights in the darkened troop room, a patrol must get over a rope tied waist high between two jump stands. They can not touch rope or stands. Provide a sturdy 8 foot long pole or board, and use gym mats or a mattress. To add even greater challenge, make the patrols have to transport a "victim" as well as healthy members over the rope.

CASUALTY SIMULATION CHALLENGE

Each patrol is warned a week ahead to prepare a "casualty" (using various make-up and/or household articles) and a "murder scene" if desired. They have 15 minutes in which to set it up at the meeting. Patrols in turn will try to deduce what happened in the scene, and will suggest ways to treat the "victim", if he is still alive. Best idea wins. Include making an improvised stretcher or arm-chair. For variety, have patrols put first aid "errors" in each fake casualty. Other patrols must find them and state the correct first aid treatment. X

MORE

Patrol Challenges

by Bud Jacobi



The Return of the Hindu Crinoline

by Linda Florence

After lying forgotten in Canada for a quarter of a century, at noon on July 2, 1981, in Kananaskis Country, the Hindu crinoline mushroomed once more into prominence. Since it was Nova Scotia who introduced the crinoline to Canadian Scouting during the '50's, it seems fitting that, to the fascination of other Canadian Scouts, patrols from Nova Scotia brought it whirling to life again at CJ '81.

It's believed that the Hindu Crinoline was first introduced in England by the Indian contingent at the 1929 jamboree. Nova Scotia picked up the idea from the July 1951 issue of THE SCOUTER (U.K.), and the March 1962 issue of Canada's SCOUT LEADER also included directions for constructing and using these marvelous demonstration devices.

Making and learning how to operate Hindu crinolines can be an exciting indoor winter project. Proficient Scout operators then can dazzle friends and relations on a parents' night, for example, or during a Scout/Guide Week display in the community. Paint crinolines bright colours for outdoor daylight performances; white for night-time stage work under coloured lights.

CONSTRUCTION

The Hoop

Use wood, $\frac{1}{4}$ " tubular metal, or a small-sized plastic hula hoop. Since it must allow manoeuvring room for two hands side by side, the hoop should have a diameter of 12 to 18 inches.

To make a metal hoop, force a metal dowel (a large nail is suitable) into one end of the tube, bring the other end towards the first and force the dowel into it. To keep the hoop together, the dowel must fit tightly. You can simplify the job of easing in the dowel and ensure a snug fit by first heating the ends of the tube.

The Cross-bar (Handle)

Make this from $\frac{3}{4}$ " x $\frac{1}{2}$ " wood. Sand off all sharp edges.

- To attach to a wooden hoop: size the cross-bar to fit tightly within the hoop. Attach with screws that go through the hoop and into each end of the cross-bar. Fit small angle pieces to the joints to prevent twisting.

- To attach to a metal or plastic hoop: make the length of the cross-bar equal to the outside diameter of the hoop. Cut a V-shaped notch into each end of the cross-bar, and spring the hoop into the notches.

No matter which type of hoop you use, bind the joints of hoop and cross-bar with a liberal padding of electrical tape, making sure there is a smooth curve at each joint. If you prefer, you can cover the whole cross-bar with tape.

Radial Strings

You need 15 or 16 two-foot lengths of fine picture cord. Although our diagram shows 15 radial strings and blocks, some Scouts have found it easier to make and manipulate a 16-string crinoline. Mark off the necessary number of equal intervals on the hoop. Attach string to a wooden hoop by passing it through holes drilled into the hoop and securing with a stopper knot. For a metal or plastic hoop, bind hoop in appropriate places with adhesive tape and tie string securely around tape.

The Blocks

Make these from $1\frac{1}{4}$ " cubes of pine or another softwood. Drill a hole to take string through the centre of each block. Attach the blocks to the strings before you fix the outside rope.

The Outside Rope

Use a braided cord, like sashline.

It's very important to space blocks evenly around the rope. Attach rope to block with two staples. Where the ends of the rope meet, lay them side by side for an inch on the block.

OPERATION

An expert crinoline spinner needs supple wrists, a good eye, and a lot of practice. But once you've mastered basic spinning, you'll be able to move on to some surprising stunts.

Basic Spinning

Lean forward from an upright position; arms stretched out and down, hands held together palms up. With the left hand in the centre of the cross-bar, hold the hoop in a horizontal position. Twist the bar clockwise with the left hand and pull it around with the right.

When you have the crinoline spinning in a horizontal position; gradually manoeuvre the cross-bar into a vertical position until the crinoline is spinning in front of you, as in our photo from CJ '81.

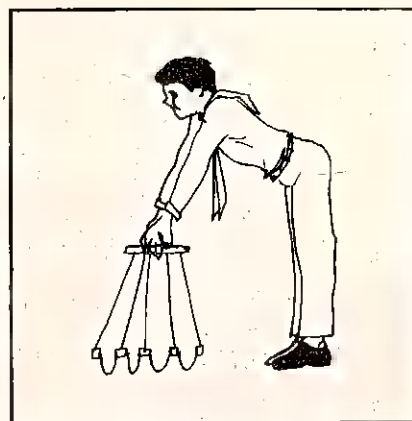
Learn how to spin the crinoline in both directions, then try to master some...

Basic Stunts

- Spin crinoline in front of you. Slowly raise it until it's spinning overhead. Sit down, lie down, and get up again.
- Throw and catch from either front or overhead spinning position. To throw, give a strong push with the right hand on the centre of the cross-bar.
- Once a crinoline is spinning well, move right index finger to a junction of cross-bar and hoop and keep spinning with a rotary motion of the finger alone.

Fancy Stunts

- *Mushrooms*: Push cross-bar to and fro while spinning in a front or overhead position.
- *Butter Fingers*: Single finger spin in front or overhead position. Let the crinoline slip back over the wrist and almost lose its spin. Recover on to single finger.
- *Roll and Bowl*: Single finger spin in front. Lower crinoline until it just touches the ground and run along with it.
- *Pirouette*: Do a complete turn around while spinning the crinoline vertically with one hand.



Basic Two-Man Stunts

- *Simple Pass*: One Scout passes spinning crinoline to another. More elaborate; one Scout spins two or three crinolines at a time, and the other takes them from him one at a time.
- *Throwing Pass*: One Scout spinning forward or overhead, throws crinoline to another Scout who keeps it spinning.
- *Helicopter*: One Scout spins overhead while standing feet astride. The second Scout places his head between the legs of the first, lifts him, then spins his own crinoline in front.
- *Fireman's Lift*: One Scout hangs upside down by his knees from another's shoulders and spins forward. Standing Scout spins overhead.

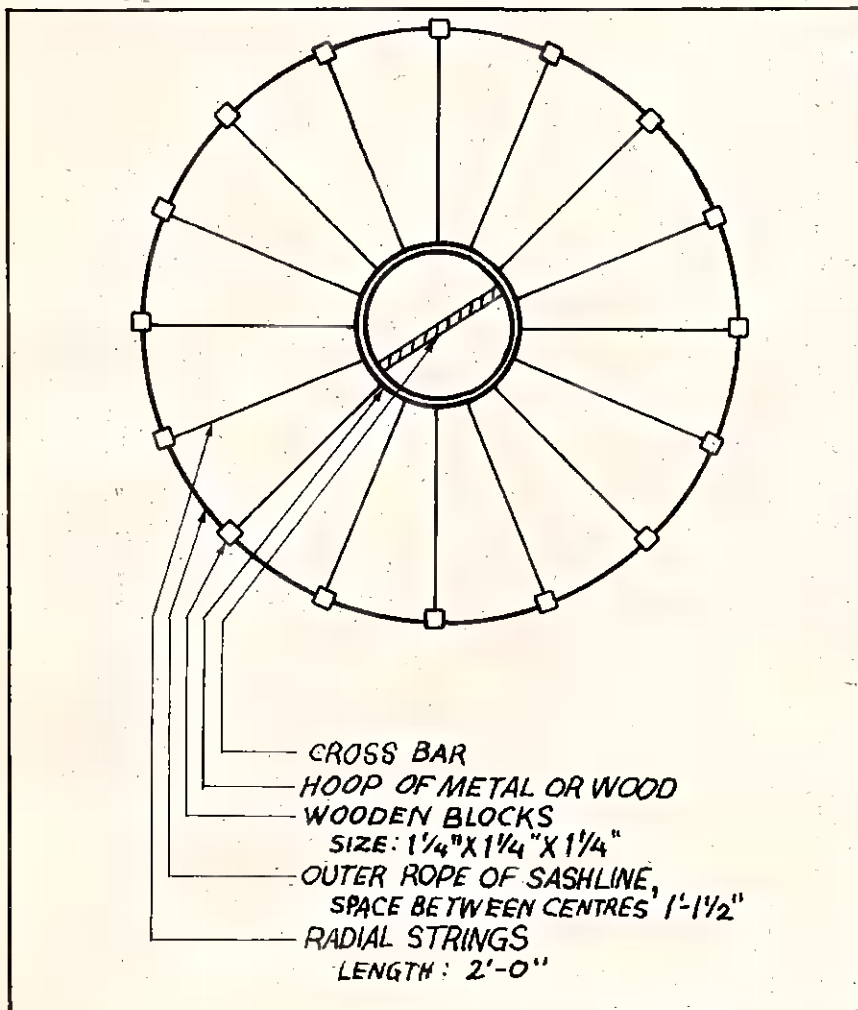
Fancy Four-Man Stunt

Start with a 2-man Helicopter. Third Scout puts hands on shoulders of standing Scout and leaps to piggy-back position on the standing Scout. He then leans back almost to touch the ground and is handed a spinning crinoline by a fourth Scout.

Now you have plenty to get you going, but don't stop there. Develop your own combinations and routines. And just imagine what an eye-popper it will be if suddenly, at noon on July 5, 1983, in Kananaskis Country, Hindu crinolines mushroom to life in all sub-camps containing Canadian Scouts and Venturers.

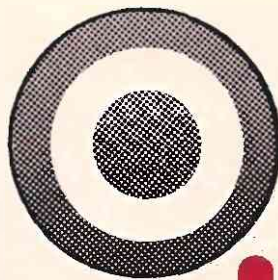
What a way to strike up conversations and friendships with Scouts from many different countries. And what a fitting piece of history to carry to the final celebration of Scouting's 75th anniversary — the 15th World Jamboree!

Thanks to D.M. Duncan, executive director, Nova Scotia Provincial Council, for sending the LEADER a CJ '81 crinoline spinning photo and providing information about the involvement of Nova Scotian Scouts with Hindu crinolines. X



Scouter's alphabet

by David Goss



pencil. Boys march around five times and note the items they believe are new or rearranged. Later a leader points out actual changes, of which there should be a dozen to make the game interesting.

- **Mimicry:** Baden-Powell believed strongly in play-acting and encouraged it in the early Scout program. One of the things he recommended for campfires or patrol training was mimicry. Try this old Scout training by having your boys imitate various occupations; carpenter, mason, doctor, boxer, etc. The other boys try to guess the trade. Print one trade on each of a set of index cards. Each boy chooses a card and mimics his trade while the others guess. Include some modern occupations like that of computer technician or airline pilot, just to see what happens.

Observation Activities —

- **Cards:** Cut 4" x 4" cards from cardboard and glue to them well-known advertisements, birds, animals, familiar locations in your town, photos of famous persons, etc. Give sets of them to the boys who can use them as flash cards to help memorize the symbols. Then take back the sets, remove a card and ask the boys what is missing. Use the location cards to see if the boys can identify places in their town from pictures only.

- **Chameleon Hunt:** While the other patrols wait outside, let each patrol, in turn, hide five objects at eye level or below in the troop room. The object of the hiders is to conceal the items by placing them where they blend with their surroundings. Before a patrol hides the items, they must show them to the hunters who will have five minutes to locate all of them.

- **Shop Window:** Arrange for a store in your area to place in the display window one item that would not ordinarily be there. Send out the boys to see if they can determine what the item is.

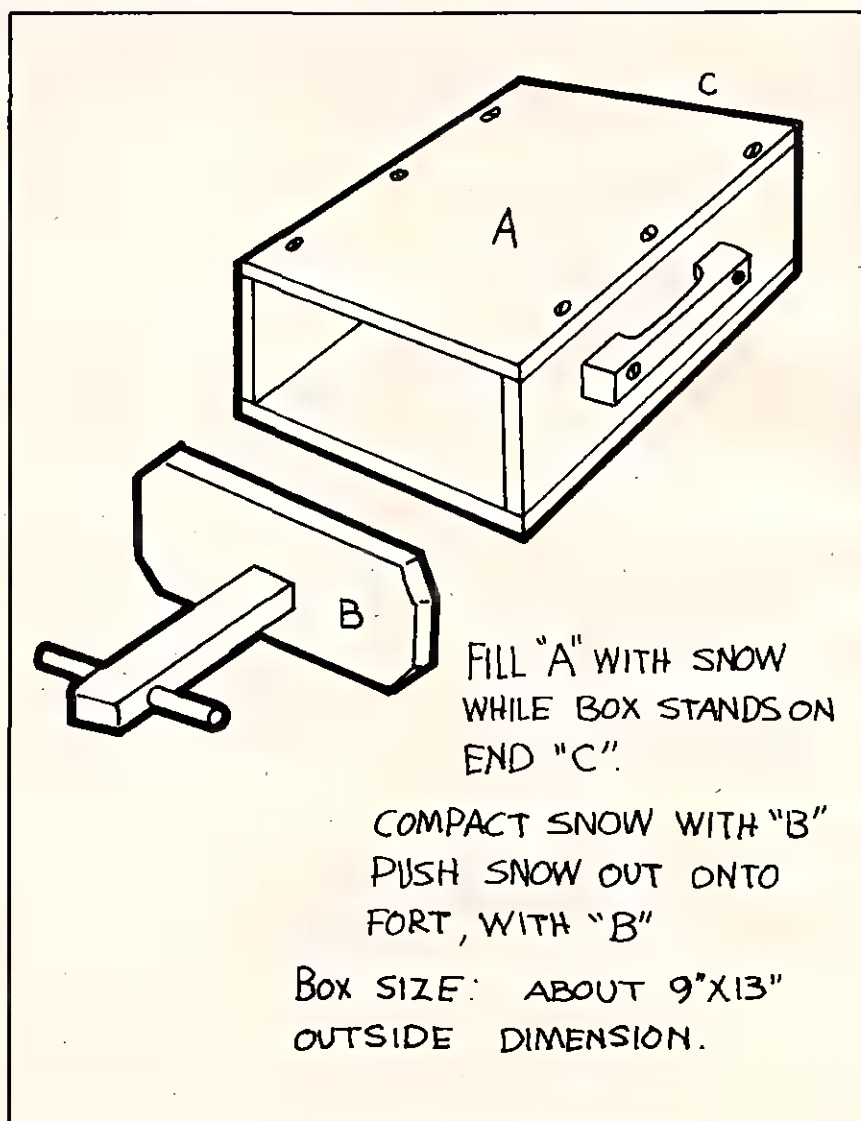
- **Deception:** Give the boys 25¢ and send them to a nearby store to buy either the biggest item they can carry or the smallest item they can find. When they return, pay no attention to their purchase. Instead, hand each boy a sheet of paper and a pencil, and ask him to write a full description of the person from whom they bought the item. They will, if typical boys, have little information to offer. Send them back to get a description. It's hoped the exercise will teach them to be more observant.

- **Three Old Favourites:** While Scout-er is telling a yarn, he empties pockets, sets items on table or counter, then refills pockets. When the yarn is finished he asks the boys to tell him which of his pockets holds his knife, coins, handkerchief, etc.

- **Shapes:** Make silhouettes of objects and ask the boys to identify them strictly from their shapes.

- **High & Low Kim's Game:** Objects not usually found in the troop room are hung at various levels on the walls, or the places of familiar items are switched. Give each boy a pad and

Observation for Scouters — How many fellow Scouters who attend district meetings or Scouters' Clubs do



you really know? Here is an observation game that will help you to get to know them a bit better. Assuming that your commissioner knows the Scouters pretty well, he makes up a list of about a dozen questions like:

1) Find the Scouter who married Miss Saint John 1976.

2) Find the Scouter whose middle name is Herman.

3) Find the Scouter who has triplets and still has time for a colony.

Scouters circulate and ask questions to locate the people described in the quiz. It's a good way to get to know one another.

Old Games Made New — Playing sleeping pirate is great fun, especially

when the pirate hears the fellow trying to steal the candy from under his legs and shoots him with a finger and a "bang!". But this old game becomes entirely new if the sleeping pirate has a detergent bottle full of water with which to shoot a stream at the fellow trying to take his booty.

Similarly, although chicken fights are great fun, they're even better if every fighter wears a balloon which must be broken by body contact before the chicken is eliminated.

If your boys are tired of relay races run singly, have them run in pairs, or backwards, or tied together.

If British Bulldog is the only game your lads want to play, try Fishin' the Sea. The Bulldog has two partners. All three must join hands and encircle a boy to catch him.

My point is simply that small changes make old games new. You should constantly try such changes in order to keep programs interesting and varied.

Outings — Outings are, in this writer's opinion, the life-blood of Scouting.

Okay — so it's January, and, of course, the cold, snow, sleet and hail are four of 44 good reasons why an outing isn't possible, unless it's a trip to sunny Florida! For most of us, that isn't possible. Taking the winter conditions that we do have, what can we do that we haven't done before?

How about **Smooshing Races**. You need two 2x4's for each team of four (or one set if you only want to try it out). Cut holes and arrange ropes as shown in the illustration. Make your own rules and design your own course in accordance with the age of boys with whom you are working.

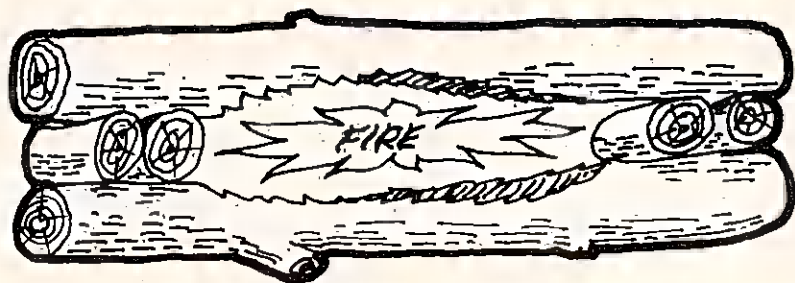
You might also like to try a **block snowfort**. Use the illustration as a guide to build a blockmaker, or buy one of the plastic models. You'll have to experiment with the snow to find the right weight to make blocks. Sometimes it must be sprinkled with water to make it a bit heavier.

You might make another winter outing to try a **nying log**, also illustrated. Although it would be wise to make this up in advance for Cubs, finding and preparing a suitable log could be the basis of a one-day Scout outing.

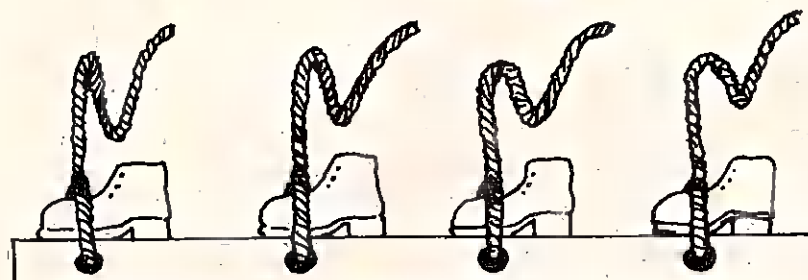
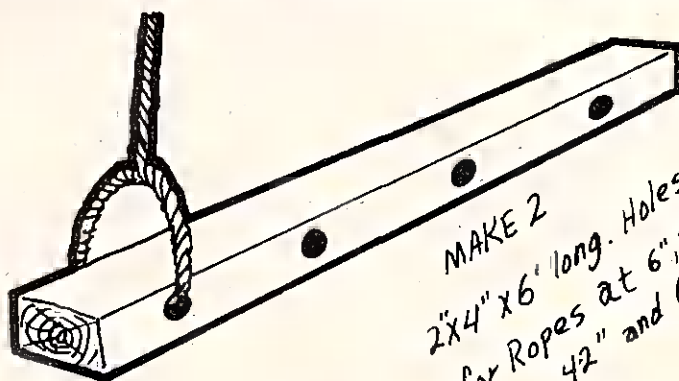
Scouts might also like to try **Canoganning**, that is, sliding down a hill in an aluminum canoe. Make the track first in deep snow so that you'll have a sort of bobsled course to follow.

Don't overlook **downhill skiing**, **cross-country skiing**, **tin can curling**, **tin can hockey** and the possibilities of taking part in any **Winter Carnival activities** your community sponsors.

Λ



HACK OUT THE CENTRES OF TWO SOFTWOOD LOGS AND LAY THEM PARALLEL TO ONE ANOTHER. LIGHT AFIRE IN THE HACKED OUT AREA. IT IS SUPPOSED TO BURN ALL NIGHT. DO YOU THINK IT WILL?



TO RACE :

FIT FEET UNDER ROPES, ONE FOOT ON EACH 2X4 — GRASP UPPER ROPE WITH HAND. GO!

HEARTS & FLOWERS

by Linda Florence

The hearts and flowers served up with love and kisses on Valentine's Day every year would hardly seem an appropriate way to celebrate the execution of a youth who refused to renounce his faith. But so it is. On February 14, 270 A.D., the young Roman we now call St. Valentine died because of his belief in Jesus Christ. On that same date, the rest of his countrymen were celebrating an official day of love; a day when couples formally declared their devotion and contracted marriages.

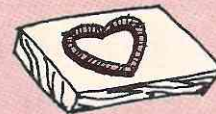
Over the years, Valentine's Day came to symbolize romantic love rather than St. Valentine's love for God. But it's well to remember that the first Valentine, far from being

a traditional love-letter, was St. Valentine's farewell note to his jailer's daughter, a little girl who had been kind to him during his imprisonment.

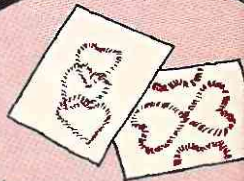
Still, love is a big, soft, round, all-encompassing emotion that needs a special outpouring every once in awhile. Beavers probably won't think of romance when they make their Valentines, but they'll delight at the chance to pour out their love for parents and friends.

Hearts are simple and versatile shapes with which to work, but these craft ideas need not be restricted to Valentine's Day. Adapt them to suit any time a young fellow wants to tell someone special, "I love you!"

Make a mushy paper plaque. Shred newspaper or paper towels and soak overnight in a mix of wheat paste and water. Cut a piece of cardboard in the shape you want. Squeeze liquid out of mushy paper and spread mush on the cardboard. Mold with fingers or carve with a craft stick to make a loving design. Paint when mush is thoroughly dry.



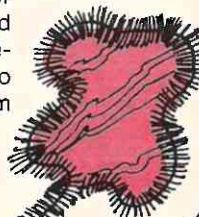
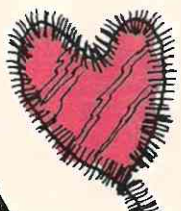
Try block printing to make lots of cards. Glue heavy cord shaped into a heart or flower on a printing block (wood, tile, corrugated cardboard), or make the shapes with pipe cleaners. Dip block in thickly mixed paint, or use an ink pad. Print a design of hearts and flowers on each card.



Bend end of pipe cleaner into heart or flower shape and leave a stem or add another pipe cleaner for a stem. Dip

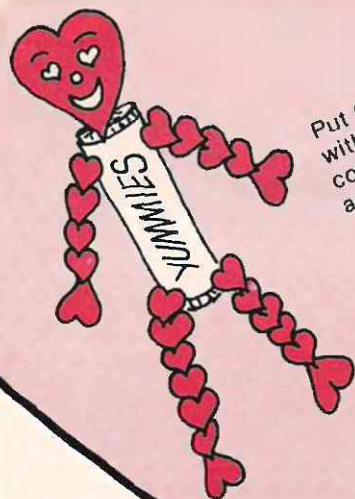
shapes into bowl of white glue tinted with food colouring. Let drip over bowl until only a transparent coloured film is left in the shape. If glue becomes too thick, add some water. To dry, stick stem into scrap styrofoam

for about an hour. Twist stems together and add a pin to make a brooch, or arrange hearts and flowers in a vase.



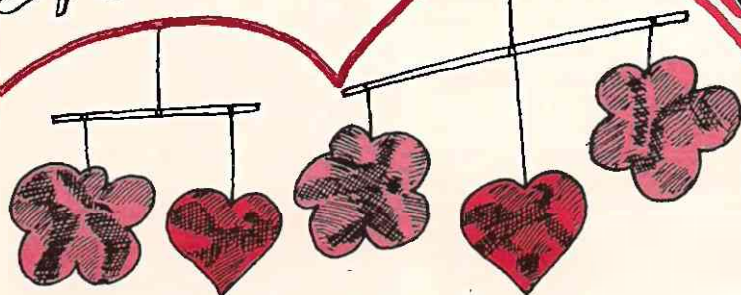
Put a handful of love on a card. Dip to thick paint of a contrasting color of the paper. With hands side by side together, make handprints on paper hearts cut from paper doilies or paper as shown, gluing them down to get a three-dimensional effect. Put up card with paper doily lace and sage.





Put together a Sweetheart doll with a candy roll, pink and red construction paper hearts, glue, and crayons or markers.

To make a paper heart pendant, cut about 30 hearts of the same size from different colours of construction paper. Glue them together in a thick stack and let dry for at least a day. Then, take sandpaper and rub at an angle around the edges so that the different colours of the layers start to show. When you think it's pretty enough, shellac it (or use clear nail polish), let dry, then shellac again. When the second coat is dry, drill a hole at the top for hanging on a chain.



Shave different colours of crayons with a blunt kitchen knife and make a pile of shavings on wax paper. Lay a string on top and leave some dangling. Cover shavings with another piece of wax paper, lay newspaper over all and press with a warm iron. When it hardens, use scissors to cut the resulting multi-coloured wax wafer into the shape of heart or flower. Hang one, or make a mobile.

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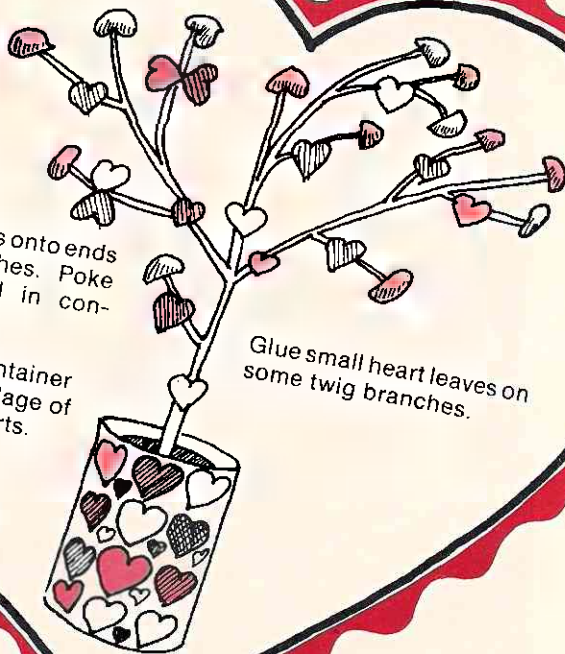


Ideas for melted crayon dangles, paper heart pendants and paper mash plaques are from the book *I Can Make a Rainbow* by Marjorie Frank. For details about this excellent resource, see book reviews in the December 1981 issue of the Leader. A

Poke gumdrops onto ends of twig branches. Poke twig into sand in container.

Cover container with a collage of paper hearts.

Glue small heart leaves on some twig branches.



NORTHERN ADVENTURE



ASHOK GUPTA — June 16: I hurt. The paddling is tough and it's so cold... There's a layer of frost on the ground.



ASEEM KUMAR — June 17: The wind rose and caused the water to churn into a malevolent black expanse of white-crested waves... Later, we find that we can't pinpoint our exact location. We can't find the island we intended to camp on...

As in any competition, there can be only one 1st place winner of the Amory Adventure Award. But many other Venturers who pursue the award become "winners" in a wider sense when they emerge from a challenge knowing they put intelligence, skill and muscle to the test, and they were not found lacking.

The 5th Bay Ridges Venturers of Pickering and Dunbarton, Ontario, are that kind of winner. With advisor H. Wendland, the five boys tackled 250 miles of the Albany River system in Northern Ontario by canoe. To paddle from Limestone Rapids to Fort Albany took eight exhausting days during which they were tried by

illness, inhospitable campsites, icy cold water, sandbars, rain, fog, cold, "heat and horseflies", mosquitoes and blackflies. Then, because it would be too expensive to air-freight all of the boys and the canoes from Fort Albany to Moosonee, two of the Venturers and their advisor completed the trip by water. Trailing the third canoe behind the other two lashed side-by-side into a catamaran, and pushed by an outboard motor, they made a gruelling 36 hour crossing of James Bay.

These words and pictures from the company's log convey some of the feeling of what it was like to be there.



ANAND KUMAR — June 20: The surrounding land is a moonscape, scoured of plants and trees... Nothing is in this area but rocks and incredibly huge ice piles which we climb as if they were small hills.

June 21: We try to stay on the left but a strong current sweeps us to the right and the many dangerous rocks. We try to fight the current but end up dodging the boulders as they rush at

us like billiard balls. Luckily we hit only one: Mr. W and Ashok end up taking the most dangerous route, right down the middle into the rocks near where Shawn and I went down. They are not nearly as fortunate and take many hits and some water... In heavy rain we look for a campsite. We hit shallow water again and are forced to walk and push and pull our canoes on. We find a place, wet and uneven, but I like it.



SHAWN BUTTON — June 24, crossing James Bay: At 1:00 a.m... the weather was a little rough. We all were very cold because the splashes of the waves came over the side of the canoes. To the right of us the sky was covered with a dark cloud, but to the other sides it was clear, lighted up by the stars, the moon and the Northern Lights... We felt like, in the war movies, the commandos trying to get behind enemy lines in the cover of night...

We were riding the waves like a surfer does... we hit long waves, four to six feet... things were getting pretty miserable. We started looking for a place to camp. We tried several times to get into shore but were bogged down in mud miles away from shore. We had to run against the waves and it felt like roller-coasting. One moment up, and the next moment the canoes splashing down into the valley from the top of the waves...

This ride on James Bay was, in my opinion, the highlight of the trip. It seemed to be an endless voyage full of excitement and yet forbidding.



PETER WENDLAND — June 23, crossing James Bay: The next 36 hours of the trip were cold and wet. We hit one sand bar at the mouth of the Abitibi River. About 11 p.m. we had waves coming from the starboard side... We had to do a lot of bailing.

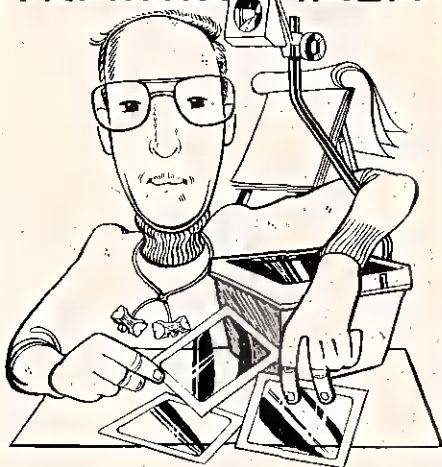


Looking back, we think that the trip was worth the effort; we achieved or did something that only a handful of people will ever do. The North is really something to be seen. It can be harsh and wild with no room for errors, yet it has its own beauty.

—Ashok for all



TRAINING TALK



by Reg Roberts

WHY DO THEY STAY?

For the last couple of years, members of the National Program Forum, a committee that reports on your behalf to the National Council of Boy Scouts of Canada, have been looking into the question of why boys of Scout age choose to leave Scouting. They identified a number of causes leading to "drop outs" in the Scout section, and provinces agreed to take steps to rectify them. Many of these are now being implemented.

They also identified many of the positive aspects of Scouting; the things that cause young people to stay. Among them are an active program; consideration of the interests and ideas of the boys; lots of

outdoor activities; opportunities for boys to dream up new and different ways of doing things; leadership opportunities for the boys; programs that help build self-confidence; promotion among Cubs of the benefits of the Scouting section; and the care and respect shown boys by their adult leaders. Obviously, programs that don't consider these items are those that tend to contribute to the dropout rate.

Many of you attended CJ '81 last year. Because I wasn't able to attend, I experienced most of the excitement and colour of the event secondhand from those who were there. For the most part, it sounded like a wonderful experience. Except...

Except for the few stories I heard about leaders who pushed their Scouts around; some who even struck boys, others whose language with boys and jamboree staff was highly abusive. I heard stories about troops who arrived in camp carrying on their backs loads of equipment that no self-respecting camel would tolerate, and about others who were obviously ill-equipped for the variety of weather conditions one must expect at any week-long camping event.

For the most part, the jamboree was and Scouting is a wonderful experience. But I'm sure it won't be very long before the few boys who were treated poorly are listed among those who dropped out.

It should be obvious that there is no place in Scouting for leaders who push people around, whose language

is abusive, who lack the skills that enable a troop to pack lightly, or who take the boys away without adequate clothing or equipment for the situations they will likely encounter. Yet, in a few cases, such leaders are in Scouting, and all too often the boys in their sections are the ones who don't stay very long.

It should also be obvious that if the young people in Scout troops today are to grow up to be the kind of citizens and, we hope, leaders in Scouting, that we want, then they need appropriate leader models on which to pattern their own behaviour.

"Appropriate leader models" seems like another one of the jargon expressions we hear all the time these days, but it isn't meant to be jargony. It means simply that leadership in a Scout troop, where boys are on the threshold of manhood, should be such that young people will want to copy it and will benefit from being around it.

To be meaningful to young adolescents, Scouting has to give youth the ability to assume roles of responsibility. Boys aged 11 to 14 years have all kinds of energy and a driving need to explore the world in which they live. If they fail to find ways to use their energies in Scouting, under the guidance of leaders who understand their needs, they will seek other outlets. But, if we give them opportunities to work with adults on projects they have had a hand in creating and planning, they will perform beyond our fondest hopes and stay on in Scouting much longer.

Appropriate leader models will be aware that if young people are to get the most from their Scouting experience, the following conditions are required:

- a loving, secure atmosphere where boys feel welcome and cared for;
- leaders who know when to talk and how much to say;
- opportunities for joint decision-making about members' personal progress;
- an atmosphere where members are built up, not put down by "killer statements";
- frequent opportunities for the members to check on how well they are doing — not how poorly;
- leaders skilled in observing everything that is happening, not just the obvious surface things;
- positive encouragement, especially when things don't seem to be going well;
- opportunities to learn from mistakes through accurate feedback about where things went wrong;
- leaders who smile, use positive



language, and appear happy to be around boys;

- routines that are flexible but consistent;
- lots of opportunities for talking things out.

Appropriate leader models will be conscious of the need to help boys develop a sense of self-worth. They can do this if they:

- listen to what boys have to say and encourage them to say it;
- neither directly criticize nor imply criticism of the boys' homes, parents, friends, other leaders and school teachers;
- visit a boy's home from time to time to indicate how well the young man is doing;
- make sure that the meeting place and the routines do not appear to be more important than the well-being of the members;
- recognize a boy's need to feel successful and compliment him publicly when such occasions occur;
- stay available for coaching outside of the regular program;
- provide time for those in need;
- eliminate "Mickey Mouse" activities that make members feel unworthy;
- change rules that don't make sense;
- allow enough time for tasks to give members a sense of accomplishment;
- have realistic expectations of what each member can do;
- make sure boys have a major hand in developing required rules;
- accept boys as they are.

Appropriate leader models will identify with members the value of interdependence by:

- planning projects that require co-operation in order to succeed;
- living together in camping situations and identifying areas where each depends on the other;
- involving families and the community in troop projects;
- ensuring that members of the troop make decisions which affect them all.

Appropriate leader models will know the value of being responsible for one's behaviour and will encourage independence by:

- involving boys in the development of their own learning program, perhaps even using simple "contracts" that describe when and how a project will be completed;
- providing opportunities for boys to carry out projects that require independent action;
- developing projects cooperatively and having members select areas for which they alone will be responsible;
- providing challenging activities for members who are progressing faster than others.

Appropriate leader models will help

the members to recognize their relationships with each other in the community and throughout the world by:

- using program themes which make members aware of these relationships;
- moving out of the troop environment to be in touch with others;
- bringing in resource people from the community;
- having older members coach the younger ones;
- playing co-operative games and de-emphasizing competition.

So far I've tended to focus on the Scout troop because that is the section where drop-out seems most prevalent. I should point out, however, that the membership statement of Aug. 31, 1981, shows an increase in Scout troop members last year for seven provinces and by a total of some 2,000 boys. Perhaps we are doing something right.

Of course, appropriate leader modeling applies in all the other sections too. The behaviour of leaders in Scouting can influence a Beaver, Cub, Scout, Venturer or Rover to stay in longer or to move up to another section or a leadership role.

This is 1982, and I bid you welcome to the new year. I hope you see it as one of challenge and adventure. If you do, the feelings you have will undoubtedly be picked up by the boys and young people in the sections, by the leaders you work with as service team members, and by those you train on the courses in which you participate. If you view the year ahead with alarm and foreboding, those with whom you come into contact also will probably pick up your feelings.

Two major happenings will take place in Scouting over the next couple of years: the 75th anniversary of Scouting, which runs through 1982 and 1983; and the 15th World Jamboree in Alberta in 1983. This is a year of preparation, and the way in which members in any of the sections meet the challenges of these two events will depend on the leadership model you present to them.

Consider the enthusiasm and excitement you portray. Consider the needs of members to participate fully. Choose to be interested in what the members find interesting. Help them see the relevance of what they are doing. Care for them as individuals and be aware of your role in helping them achieve a sense of worth and accomplishment.

This may not double the membership in the next 12 months, but it might mean that some boys choose to stay a little longer. And that is something we can all feel good about. A

International Camp Staff Program - BSA



SCOUTING/USA

by J.L. MacGregor

Boy Scouts of America have extended an invitation to select Canadian Rovers and young Scouters to take part in their International Camp Staff Program.

Successful applicants will spend the summer in the U.S.A. as International Camp Counselors in one of the long-term camps of the BSA.

To qualify you will need to have an interest in and experience with working with Scouts, and:

- be between the ages of 18 and 35 years;
- be a registered member of Boy Scouts of Canada;
- be able to communicate in English;
- be able to contribute Scouting skills to Scouts in a camp setting;
- have an enthusiastic, energetic and cheerful temperament;
- have the approval of your local commissioner and provincial Scout office.

The Camp Staff Program will provide full travel arrangements to your assignment from your point of entry into the U.S.A.; 6-8 weeks as a staff member with food, accommodation and medical attention while in camp; an opportunity for you to share the Scouting knowledge and skills acquired from your own Scouting experience; a post-camp sightseeing tour and home hospitality in one or more American homes.

For application forms and further information, please write to:

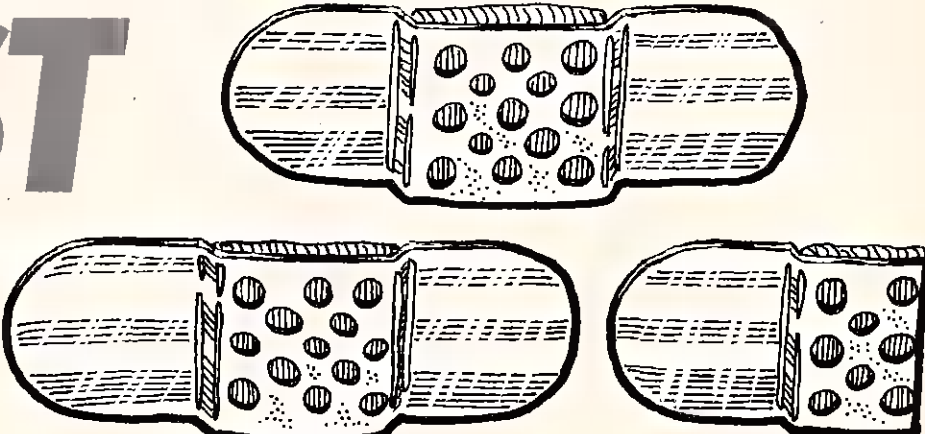
**Boy Scouts of Canada
Relationships Service
P.O. Box 5151, Station "F"
Ottawa, Ontario K2C 3G7**

Only those who are genuinely interested should apply. Please note that this is a work program, not a holiday or tourist arrangement.

IMPORTANT NOTE:

March 1, 1982, is the deadline for return of completed application forms to your national office in Ottawa. A

EMERGENCY FIRST AID



by Frido Profoehr

First Aid: *the immediate and temporary care given the casualty of an accident or sudden illness, using facilities or materials readily available to sustain life, prevent worsening of the condition and promote recovery.*

Everyone should take a full and proper first aid course at the earliest possible opportunity. My intention is simply to provide some quick answers for handling emergencies that may occur while you're on a backpacking trip with a troop or a patrol.

Because the best first aid is accident avoidance, before leaving:

- Prepare your patrol by taking short, safe hikes planned with regard for the mental and physical strength of every boy and Scouter.
- Make sure members know each other, at least by name.
- Select equipment with care. Ensure that pack straps are sound and well-padded. Check the loading of packs to avoid aching shoulders and hips. Take extra clothing, rain gear, food, sleeping and insulation materials. Pack with a possible emergency in mind.
- Tell all parents who is going, where you're going and when you'll be back. Establish a contact to call if you're late, or if there has been trouble. Give the contact's name and number to all parents.
- Ensure that both you and the boys know the route, the timetable and the possible dangers.
- Check the weather forecast for the area you'll be hiking.
- Explain your hiking rules and establish a routine for emergencies.
- Identify members with first aid experience and those who will carry the first aid kit, other emergency supplies and the extra list of patrol members' names.
- In parks or other designated areas, sign in and out with the authorities. Check for availability of water, fire hazards, areas to avoid, and trail rules.

WHEN AN ACCIDENT HAPPENS

- Immediately take charge. Organize the patrol and assign specific tasks to individuals.
- If necessary, remove the cause of injury (tree, rocks, earth), or remove the casualty from the cause (water, fire, poisonous fumes or vegetation). Take care to protect

fractures and other injuries during the move.

- Perform urgently needed first aid. Give artificial respiration if breathing has stopped; apply direct pressure to heavily bleeding wound.

- Treat for shock.
- Starting at the head, check thoroughly for other injuries; bleeding, deformity, tenderness or pain.
- Reassure and inform both the casualty and everyone else in the patrol.
- Plan the next step. How serious is the injury? Can the patrol proceed or should you turn back? Can the casualty walk on his own, perhaps with some help? If he must be carried, can you handle it, or do you need help?
- If the injury is minor enough that you can continue your hike, check occasionally to ensure that the victim's condition is stable.

- If the casualty can walk with help but the injury is serious enough to warrant a return, turn back on the shortest and safest route and take it slowly.

- If you need help to carry out a casualty, stay where you are. Send three or four of the most trustworthy and experienced members of your patrol for help. Never send only one person, and never leave the casualty alone.

Provide as much information about the injury as possible; the time of the accident and the aid given. State your position and your requirements for food, equipment and water. Describe the terrain so that the rescue party can determine what is needed to move the casualty.

Pinpoint your position and establish a route for those who'll seek help. Estimate the time required for the trek out and back. If the time is exceeded (allowing for a safety margin) you may have to send out a second party. Make sure the second group uses exactly the same route as the first.

INJURIES AND TREATMENT

- **Breathing stopped:** Check to see if airways are free. Apply artificial respiration.
- **Bleeding, major wounds:** RED; rest, elevation, direct pressure. Use sterile compresses, neckerchiefs or other absorbent material to stop or slow bleeding.
- **Shock:** Indications are pale, clammy skin and shallow breathing. Can be caused by severe internal or external

bleeding, fractures, any significant injury combined with cold and/or pain or heavy loss of fluids (plasma, blood, perspiration). Lay the victim in a dry, warm, sheltered spot. Maintain body heat and, unless there is an internal injury, give fluids, preferably warm, slightly salted water.

• **Fractures:** Dress compound fracture wounds and immobilize with splints. Fractures of the femur (thigh) are very serious, and you should apply and maintain gentle traction when immobilizing the affected side. Fractures of the spine also require special treatment. Ensure immobilization of neck, head and hip, use a rigid stretcher and stiff materials for the collar splint.

• **Chest injuries:** Check for punctured lungs, put a dressing and airtight cover over the wound, immobilize the rib cage with broad bandages.

• **Burns:**

1st degree — reddening of the skin (sunburn). Wear protective clothing and use creams or ointment.

2nd degree — deeper burn with blistering. Do not use creams or lotions. If possible, immerse immediately in cold water or cover with snow. Carefully dry the affected area and cover with several layers of sterile bandages or facial tissues.

3rd degree — underlying tissue damage, charring and cell destruction. Do not use creams, ointment, lotions, cold water or snow. Wrap area in dry sterile dressing and make covering as airtight as possible to prevent infection (plastic bags are good). Apply cold packs over the plastic to reduce pain. Give fluids and get medical attention quickly.

• **Heat-stroke; sunstroke:** extremely dangerous. Indicated by high temperature and red, hot, dry skin. Lower body temperature as quickly as possible; remove restrictive clothing, place the casualty in a cool, dry area and wet his clothing with cold water. Get medical attention quickly.

• **Heat cramps:** usually abdominal or in the limbs. Caused by shortage of salt and/or water. Provide rest, give salt water to drink. Firmly support cramped muscle and stretch, don't knead, it.

• **Frostbite:** usually in the extremities; skin on cheeks, nose, ears, fingers and toes becomes white and numb. Prevent it by covering exposed areas. Wear extra mittens and socks, and check your buddy for white spots. Do not rub frostbitten area with hand or snow. If frostbite is deep, move casualty to a warm place. Because body heat is best, place him in a sleeping bag with a buddy. Do not apply hot water or place frozen part near heat. Don't attempt to thaw a deeply frozen part, and get medical help as quickly as possible.

• **Hypothermia:** caused by loss of body heat which can occur in wet and windy conditions. Signs are intense shivering, fatigue, poor coordination, numbness, irregular and weak pulse. Shelter the casualty, remove wet clothing and replace with dry, put into a sleeping bag with a buddy and give hot drinks.

COMMON EMERGENCIES

• **Blisters:** avoid by wearing proper, well broken-in footwear. Before a red, irritated area blisters, pad area with moleskin. Do not open blisters, but if a blister breaks, cover with sterile gauze, pad with moleskin and put on clean, dry socks.

• **Fainting:** Remove restrictive clothing and let the victim rest. If his condition prevails, suspect another problem like heat-stroke, and treat accordingly.

• **Insect bites:** can't be entirely avoided, but can be reduced by covering exposed areas of the body and applying insect repellent (see *the Leader*, April '81, *Springtime is Sting Time*). X

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You can help. It won't be easy, but it will be worthwhile. Call us. We need you. And a hurting kid needs you.



PROJECT CHANCE
452-9330

Winnipeg, Manitoba

**It hurts to be on
the outside,
looking in.**

FUN AT THE POND

by Kay Hotham

It's January. Christmas is over and the snow is falling. When the temperature starts to dip to the -20°C point, as it does in most of Canada right now, the thought of a colony meeting outdoors may seem less than ideal. But what about a half-and-half meeting? Get the Beavers together outdoors on one of those clear winter afternoons and keep them moving for half an hour. Then send everyone indoors for a Scout-style campfire story and warm-up.

Such a program, like all other Beaver activities, requires some careful advance planning. Be sure everyone, including leaders and helpers, is warmly dressed from head to toe. An advance guard should be sent to the outdoor site, and one or two leaders should go ahead to prepare the colony's inside meeting place.

Think it might work? Here are some suggestions.

OUTDOORS

Build a Beaver Dam

Any winter sportsperson will tell you that the trick to staying warm outdoors is to keep moving. As they arrive, put your colony quickly to work at building a Beaver dam of snow for the opening tail slap. And don't forget to bring Big Brown Beaver, appropriately dressed in hat, scarf and mittens, of course!

Beaver Prayer

You might like to try this snowy Beaver prayer during the opening ceremony. It was written for *Fun at the Pond* by Linda Florence.

Thank you God, for the snow
It makes our cheeks and noses glow,
It turns the world
all clean and bright,

And gives the plants
a long, safe night.
It lets us slide and skate and ski,
And build our snowmen, 1, 2, 3
It sparkles under moon and sun,
Thank you God, for so much fun!

Foot Tag

After the tail slap, try this version of tag in soft, fluffy snow.

To pass on the tag, "it" must touch the foot of one of the other players. The tagged Beaver then stands astride while "it" crawls under his legs. When "it" is safely through and away, the tagged Beaver becomes "it" and the game continues. Make things more interesting by having several boys "it" at the same time.

Polar Bear Fishing

Use easily visible objects like yellow tennis balls for this game, which also works well in soft, fluffy snow.

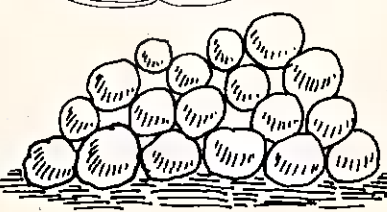
Place tennis ball "fish" in the centre of a circle formed by the colony. The leader gives various action commands such as: waddle like a penguin; flap like a Canada goose; gallop like a sled dog; etc. At the command, "Fish like a polar bear!" all Beavers pounce on the objects in the centre as they try to catch a fish.

Snow Treasure

Here's a snowy wide game for your adventurous Beavers. Mark boundaries well and post leaders or parents near them to prevent Beavers from straying too far.

Give each Beaver a snack in a small plastic container. All start from the same point and head in different directions. Encourage the Beavers to go around trees and over sandboxes and snowbanks to make their trail of footprints in the snow. Each boy must find a good spot to hide or bury the





snack in the snow (but not too deep!) and then trace his own footprints back to the starting point. Beavers then exchange trails, each following another's path to a buried snow treasure that he can eat.

INDOORS

Ski Jumps

Chilly Beavers who have just tracked down snow treasure will need something to warm them up and help wash down the treats.

A ski jump is a wonderfully warm mug of hot chocolate topped with a snowy mountain of whipped cream and a smartie or chocolate drop. Whipped cream from a can floats best.

Weather Wheel

Spread this project over several meetings and add the final touches on your outdoor/indoor day.

Give each lodge a large circle of stiff cardboard marked into six or eight equal segments. Attach a cardboard arrow in the centre with a fastener that will allow it to turn.

Have the Beavers collect pictures of different kinds of weather. Bring in magazines or tell the boys to look for suitable pictures at home. Help each lodge make a collage of the pictures, grouping them into different weather categories. At every meeting, Beavers can turn the arrow to the section which illustrates the weather outside.

Snow Ice Cream

If the Beavers are still hungry after ski jumps and snow treasures, make some snow ice cream. You'll need:

- a large bowl of clean snow
- 1 beaten egg

- 1 cup whole milk or cream
- ½ cup sugar
- pinch of salt
- ½ teaspoon vanilla

Mix all ingredients except the snow in a large bowl. Let each Beaver add an ingredient or stir. When everything is nicely mixed, add about ½ large bowl of snow. Stir well and enjoy.

Snowballs

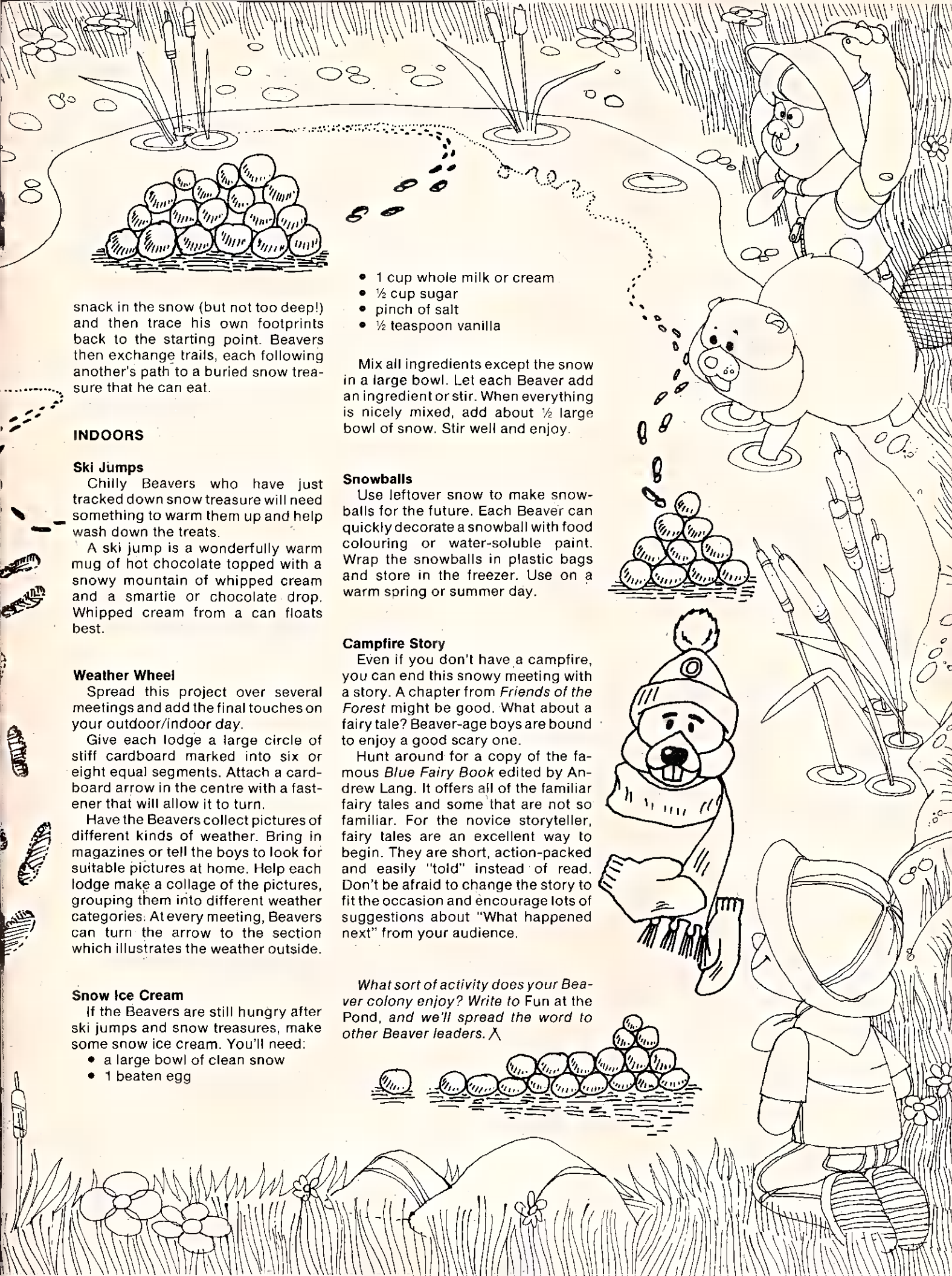
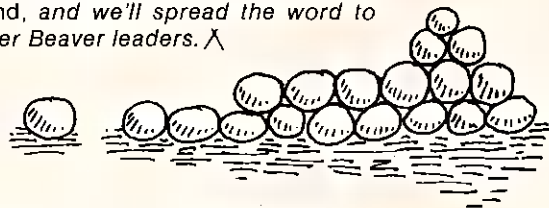
Use leftover snow to make snowballs for the future. Each Beaver can quickly decorate a snowball with food colouring or water-soluble paint. Wrap the snowballs in plastic bags and store in the freezer. Use on a warm spring or summer day.

Campfire Story

Even if you don't have a campfire, you can end this snowy meeting with a story. A chapter from *Friends of the Forest* might be good. What about a fairy tale? Beaver-age boys are bound to enjoy a good scary one.

Hunt around for a copy of the famous *Blue Fairy Book* edited by Andrew Lang. It offers all of the familiar fairy tales and some that are not so familiar. For the novice storyteller, fairy tales are an excellent way to begin. They are short, action-packed and easily "told" instead of read. Don't be afraid to change the story to fit the occasion and encourage lots of suggestions about "What happened next" from your audience.

What sort of activity does your Beaver colony enjoy? Write to Fun at the Pond, and we'll spread the word to other Beaver leaders. X



ON THE LEVEL



by John Sweet

Kimberley-over-the-road, aged seven, one of the nicest children I have ever known, came home from school the other day, burst into tears and said, "Nobody likes me!" We never found out what had triggered off that "cri du coeur" but it occurred to me that if it could happen to her, it could happen to anybody.

can. You'd think the combined weight of that line of well-nourished Scouts would squash the front man like a fly against the wall, wouldn't you? No? Then kindly explain...

- Call up the patrol leaders, hand to each a telephone number (different for each patrol) and the coins for a local call, and send them out to pick up further instructions from some disembodied voice at the other end of the line. The instructions should be the same in each case and, when carried out, should produce some tangible result. For instance:

- * Obtain the signature of the duty officer at the local cop shop, written in indelible pencil across the shoulder blades of the patrol leader.

- * Find out from the Vicar where the text of his forthcoming sermon may be found in the Bible, so that all members of the patrol may look it up, learn it by heart and recite it in unison when they return to base.

- * Make a collection of articles which, when laid out on the troop room floor, spell out the name of your patrol.

These are just suggestions, of course. Your own brainwaves will be much, much better.

somehow there was a different ring of excitement in their voices as they rampaged round the course they themselves had created.

Sometimes I wonder why we bother...

On the other hand, now that I come to think of it, that particular activity was the final event of that busy, busy weekend, the climax, if you like. I wonder, I just wonder, whether those boys would have done equally as well, in the same high spirits, without the build-up we had provided.

Perhaps Scouters are necessary after all.

Try this one on your patrol leaders. You never know. There is just an off-chance that it will be new to some of them.

Ask if anyone can tell you what a palindrome is and show them a few examples. For instance:

"Madam, I'm Adam"; the first formal self-introduction in social history.

"Able was I ere I saw Elba"; a remark attributed to Napoleon Bonaparte during his years in exile.

"Red root put up to order"; a notice in a greengrocer's shop, obviously referring to beetroot.

The question the boys have to answer is: *What is a palindrome?*

Later, perhaps, they could have a shot at composing one themselves (very difficult).

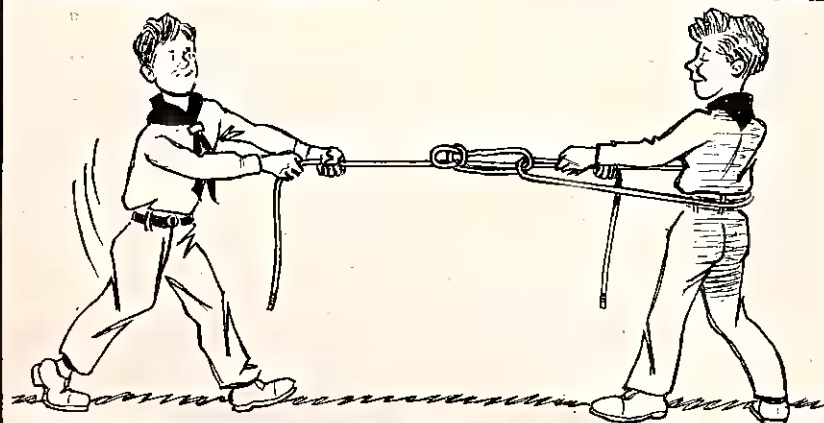
TROOP NIGHT DIVERSIONS

- An old one, but may be new to your lot. One guy stands with his back to the wall. The rest of the troop form a straight line, a little more than arms-length apart, facing him. The smaller fry should be towards the tail of the line, the bruisers in front. All raise their arms and without moving their feet lean forward to rest their hands on the shoulders of the man in front. At the signal, all push as hard as they

To be honest, we thought we'd laid on a pretty lively program of activities for our little Patrol Leader Training Course, but the real success of the weekend was a high-speed chariot-race-with-obstacles which the boys had cooked up for themselves, each patrol being totally responsible for one obstacle. No question, our own activities had been much more imaginative, unusual, elaborate and perhaps better organized than theirs, but

TROOP NIGHT TRYOUTS

ONE



The rather smug-looking lad on the right has put a Humvee's Hitch into his own part of the tug-o-war rope in the belief that it will give him a three-to-one advantage over his opponent. But... will it? That is something your boys might like to find out for themselves

In my opinion, with which you are at liberty to disagree, the one good thing that can be said in favour of total reliance on stove-cooking in camp is that it prevents the annual mayhem inflicted on standing timber by untrained Scouts with axes. And please understand that when I say "untrained" in that tone of voice, what I actually mean is all, or most, first-time campers.

In the year 1964 the following letter appeared in THE SCOUTER (UK):

Dear Editor,

As the owner of rough land near the sea I am able to welcome quite a large number of Scouts to camp on my property during the very short season each year.

Forestry, if properly managed, is quite a paying and interesting proposition but, in spite of constant appeals, damage to smooth bark trees by Scouts with toy axes increases each year. Unfortunately it is almost

impossible to spot the culprits as a cut seldom shows for at least 12 months when the wound opens with the annual growth of the tree.

On some 300 acres of woods at least 80% of the trees are now disfigured in this way and many are now diseased through these scars. I may say I arrange a very limited amount of real tree felling for the boys each year.

I am told that it would be unreasonable to forbid these toy axes to be brought to camp. I would greatly value the advice of your experienced readers as to how to stop the trouble.

C.R. Burney.

In cases of this sort, of course, it is always the Scout leader who carries the can. My own opinion is that the onus should fall on the patrol leaders council. It is they, as a body, who should have laid down the rule that no hand axes should be used outside the chopping block area, and it is they, individually, who must see that the rule is obeyed by their boys. That, after all, is what the patrol system is all about.

Try this method of estimating distance. Oddly enough it seems to work.

Make the thumbs-up sign with your arm at full-stretch. Close one eye and take a sighting past your thumb on the distant objective. Now, without moving arm or head, open the first eye and close the second, which you will find conveniently situated on the other side of your conk. Your thumb will appear to move to one side of the objective. Estimate the distance between the two points. Multiply by ten. Result: a reasonably accurate reading on the distance you wish to estimate.

Don't take our word for it. Send your patrol leaders out to field-test it independently and compare results.

together when you release your hold, you've done it right. If not, try again, then open the lay of one rope at each end in turn and slip the other end through it. Working across the lay, of course.

- The control line of a travelling, load-carrying block should be tied off to the neck of the hook or ring (below the shell), never to the becket (above).

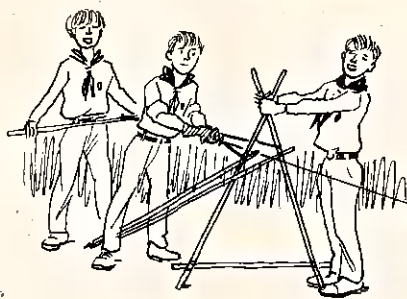
Returning briefly, if we may, to the subject of Kimberley-over-the-road, has it occurred to you that at this very moment there may be some boy in your own troop who, deep down believes himself to be unloved? Not just in the fleeting, self-pitying fashion common to all young people, but perhaps with good reason. If there is such a person he will probably be some character you hardly notice in the day-to-day life of the troop. Never one to draw attention to himself. Never troublesome. Not even a loner — not in an obvious way, at any rate. Just one of the crowd.

What are we going to do about him. I wonder? X

More things your patrol leaders Might like to know

- You won't increase the strength of a rope by working "on the double" unless you lay the two parts up together, one over one alternately, twisting the rope against the lay at each turn. If the two ropes cling

THE ON THE LEVEL FLASHBACK INTERCOM SYSTEM

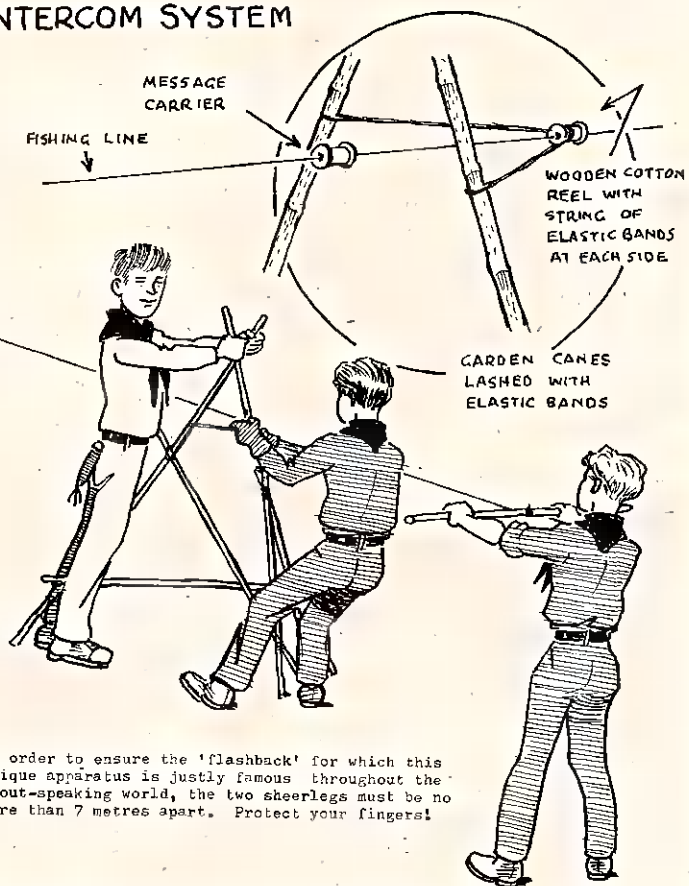


THE ON THE LEVEL FLASHBACK INTERCOM SYSTEM is a method of sending coded messages which are so highly confidential that they must be returned instantly, unread, to the sender.

The message is contained in a small capsule which has the outward appearance of a cotton reel (and is, in fact, a cotton reel.) The firing mechanism, one at each end of the line of communication, is a pair of garden cane sheerlegs with extended backleg, armed with an elastic-powered cotton reel.

The purpose of the exercise is to score the highest number of non-stop returns, which simply means that the 'capsule' must be returned ON THE INSTANT, without the slightest pause. Gloves should be worn.

The present World Record is held by a Scout Troop in a hick town called East Dereham in darkest Norfolk, England. CAN YOU BEAT IT?



In order to ensure the 'flashback' for which this unique apparatus is justly famous throughout the scout-speaking world, the two sheerlegs must be no more than 7 metres apart. Protect your fingers!

venturer log

by Phil Newsome

The 1st Oakville Venturer Company sent me a report written by Venturer Ric Andersen about their 1981 winter "Trekaway" to Daymar Wilderness Base at Engelhart, Ontario.

Although the 1000 km trip from Blue Springs to Engelhart by car made the Venturers feel "like six jelly-beans in a thimble", it was relieved by C.B. chatter and some interesting stops along the way.

Their first camp was at Ste. Marie au Pays des Hurons where "the air seems so clear... that you would think we were the first humans ever to breathe it". There they were met by the Port McNickel Venturer Company and the 1st Midland Scout troop.

The Port McNickel Venturers joined them for the remainder of the trek, which included a stop at North Bay and a tour of the underground headquarters of the 22nd NORAD region.

Packing their gear into Daymar meant "a two mile hike through four feet of snow" on the evening of Feb. 14, but they survived to spend the next day "snowshoeing, cross-country skiing, ice-fishing and attempting to dry out well-snowed boots and clothes".

While at camp they experienced a near tragedy when one of their members "fell into a gully some 40 feet below". As it turned out, only the victim's ego suffered bruises.

"Assembling all our previous Scouting experiences, we rescued him intact," Ric reports.

Proud of the fact they "had joined the select number who had visited Daymar, especially in winter", the Venturers' spirits remained high even after a gruelling non-stop car-trip home.

"This was truly a Venturing experience," they agreed. "This is what it's all about."

Here are some ideas you might develop into a Venturer company winter program.

FOOD — Most people enjoy it, so what's new? Perhaps winter feeding requires some new looks.

Every movie of northern Canada shows the Mountie or trapper stopping his dog team for a "cuppa". This is more important than some of the movies would indicate because the hot cup of tea or coffee gives heat in two ways. The hot liquid warms while a generous dose of sugar provides more fuel to heat the body.

It's a good idea to consider using hot soups and chocolate on winter hikes. Sugar and protein are two elements essential to winter diets. Seek advice on winter meals.

CLOTHING — One heavy layer or several light ones? Recent studies indicate that several loose light layers of clothing are warmer than one heavy layer.

What's the value of string vests? How do they keep you warm?

Try different combinations of clothing to determine what is best. Why should you put on clothing when you stop moving? What's the danger of sweating in the winter? What kind of footwear is best in cold weather?

EQUIPMENT — Try putting up two tents, one inside the other. The air space between the tents will keep you warmer.

What's the best kind of sleeping bag for winter use? The eiderdown bag has been cited for years as the warmest. Is it? What about this type: a canvas cover, two light down bags and woolen mummy bag? It has been tested in the Arctic. What would be the advantages of such a bag in fall, summer or spring?

ARCTIC SURVIVAL — What would you do if you had no tent? Why does burying yourself in a snowbank keep you warmer in sub-zero weather? Try building emergency shelters which could be used for survival in winter conditions.

While igloos require hard-packed snow not usually found in southern Canada, it's possible to use snow that packs. Wait for good snowball weather, make big snowballs and slice into blocks.

Design, make and use a snow knife in the building of an igloo.

OPERATION SNOWMAN — Plan a winter weekend. Include such items as: survival (shelters, snares, fires); sports; stalking and tracking; orienteering runs; and emergency situations. X

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supply news

by Jim Mackie

CAMPFIRE BLANKET

In response to requests from a number of Scout Shops, we have spent quite some time looking for a good quality but reasonably priced blanket to serve the dual purpose of providing warmth on a camp bed as well as a display area for a badge collection. We've finally located such an item.

Size 152.4 cm (60") by 203.2 cm (80"), the blanket is grey in colour and has whipped ends. It is Canadian made of 25% virgin wool; 50% reworked wool and 25% other fibres. Similar to what we used to call an "army blanket", it will retail for **\$16.95** and comes with a starter kit of six colourful crests. Ask someone at your local Scout Shop or dealer when he expects his supply to arrive.

MORE 75th ANNIVERSARY SOUVENIRS

As promised, Supply Services now has in stock four more 75th Anniversary souvenirs. All feature a full-colour world anniversary crest encased in clear plastic. Each item is chrome finished and individually packaged. Ideal presentation items or gifts, they all retail at the same low price of **\$3.50** and can be ordered under the catalogue numbers:

- 69-007 — Letter opener; • 69-008 — Spoon
- 69-009 — Money clip; • 69-010 — Book mark

AND THERE'S MORE!

Coming soon — the 75th Anniversary serving tray. The 33.02 cm (13") diameter spun aluminum tray is etched with the Scouts Canada Anniversary crest. This is a limited edition which was produced on confirmed pre-orders from shops and dealers. Ask your local supplier when his trays are due to arrive. The item is similar in size to the popular Coats of Arms tray shown on page 11 of the current edition of the Youth Catalogue. It will retail at **\$13.95**.

KUB KAR KITS

If a Kub Kar rally is not an annual event in your program year, we suggest that you and your Cubs are missing a most enjoyable and entertaining activity. The boys (and many dads) not only have an opportunity to work on the little vehicle and customize it to their own specifications, but also get to race the finished product against Kars designed by other Cubs and dads. As Judy Evans said in her article in the November issue of **the Leader**, Kub Kar rallies come in all sizes, from a simple pack event to a regional race-off. The Kub Kar Kit is available from your local supplier of Scouting equipment (catalogue number 71-100: \$1.45). It includes a block of pine for carving the car body, wheels, axles, colourful decals and a designer button. Try it. You'll like it!

VENTURER RINGS

Because of the very low sales volume of Venturer rings, we have been forced to discontinue this item. If you have plans to purchase a ring, we suggest you check now to see if your local supplier has any left. All Supply Services stock has been sold. X



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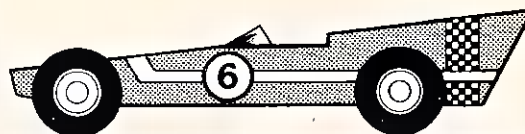
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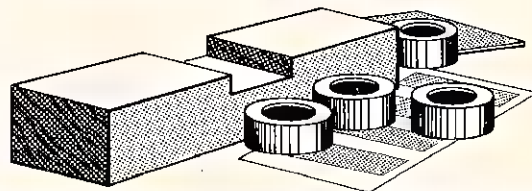
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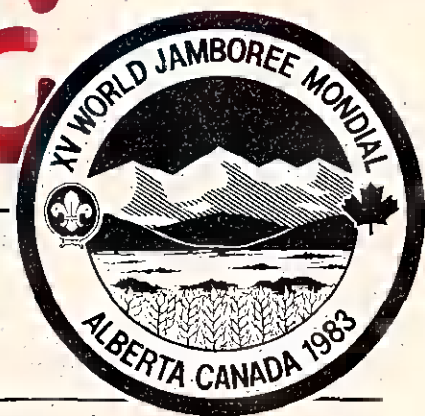
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FIFTEENTH WORLD SCOUT JAMBOREE

July 4-14, 1983



by Bob Milks

Imagine what it would be like to meet people from over 100 countries, to share in exciting activities and tours with youth from these countries, and to enjoy all of this in the shadow of the beautiful Canadian Rockies.

That's the exciting prospect for some 4,000 Scouts and Venturers who will become the Canadian contingent to the 15th World Jamboree in Kananaskis Country, 80 km west of Calgary on the Trans-Canada Highway.

Although it will use the site of CJ '81, it would be a mistake to think of the world jamboree as a repeat of the 5th Canadian jamboree; like comparing apples and oranges, even though they are in the same fruit bowl. With this in mind, read on. What you read could affect you or the Scouts and Venturers in your group.

Although it may seem redundant, I want to emphasize that this is a WORLD jamboree. We can expect participation from more than 100 countries, many of which have already established the size of their contingents.

Those who have been lucky enough to attend a World Jamboree will recognize that part of the fun is simply absorbing the kaleidoscope of colours and sounds that characterize such a gathering. National costumes,

bands, exhibits and dances create an almost carnival atmosphere every day. In a short walk at such a jamboree, you can be exposed to dozens of costumes, customs and traditions. Hospitality and brotherhood are dominant and, to contingents or visiting troops, gateways are simply a way of saying "Welcome!"

Because it is a world jamboree, world age requirements for participants will apply. Participants must be at least 14 years old, but not over 18 years on July 4, 1983. This means that the jamboree will be for older Scouts, Venturers, Venture Scouts and Explorers. It also means that there will be co-educational groups at the jamboree.

The program must be designed to provide challenging and interesting activities, and also to leave time for participants to visit other contingents and meet youth from other countries. True, the jamboree will offer many of the Venturer type of activities that were so popular at CJ '81, but there will have to be more free periods.

The method of feeding will also differ from that at CJ '81. Traditionally, at world jamborees, rations are provided for patrols (groups of 10), and the cost of the food is built into the jamboree fee. Your council office will issue the fee for your area.

Because of the many different cultures and languages expected at the jamboree, many services must be offered in both French and English. Staff will be needed to operate all the normal facilities of a jamboree; trading post, canteen, ration depot, quartermasters, administration, staff feeding, hospital, security, public relations, newspaper and program.

We will make *Offer of Service* forms available soon so that Scouters who are not working with Scouts or Venturers can apply for these positions. Please follow the process and use the forms when they become available.

This 15th World Scout Jamboree is the finale to Scouting's 75th anniversary celebrations. The only other world jamboree held in Canada was the 8th World Jamboree at Niagara-On-The-Lake in 1955 — almost 28 years ago. It would be at least that many more years before another could be held in Canada, so this is your big opportunity. Don't miss out!

Start talking up the jamboree with your eligible Scouts and Venturers. Better still, start making plans for them to attend. It will truly be an exciting experience for them as they work and play with fellow Scouts who, literally, represent thousands of the customs and traditions from our varied world. A

patrol corner

by Phil Newsome

The following material is taken from The Outlook, published by the B.C./Yukon Provincial Council of Boy Scouts of Canada.

Troop Scouter Ken Spencer, 3rd Burnaby West, issued this challenge to his patrols one evening. With a few revisions, it could make a good activity for one of your troop meetings.

Each patrol needs an inexpensive instant picture camera (many boys will have one at home) and film. Armed with the camera and these directions, the patrols will be set for an interesting evening.

PATROL CHALLENGE

In this game you are to go out to take a series of 10 photographs before 9:00 p.m. The pictures you are to take are described below. Each picture will be rated from 1 to 5 for how closely it meets the requirements.

Choose a team leader whose job will be to co-ordinate strategy and help you reach agreement about how to solve the problems.

Rules

1. You must stay within the municipality of Burnaby.
2. We will finish up at Macdonalds in Middlegate and you must be there by 9:00 p.m. You will lose one point for every minute you are late.

3. When you are in the public eye, you must behave in an appropriate manner that will not tarnish the Scouts' reputation.

4. You are to take 10 photos and you have 20 pieces of film (20 tries). Whether the photo is light or dark is not important as long as you can see what it is.

5. Since the team leader's job is to get consensus about how to solve each problem, you should try to talk one at a time when making the necessary decisions.

6. Go and take the following photos:

- the whole team inside a phone booth;
- three of your team sitting on the

back seat of a bus;

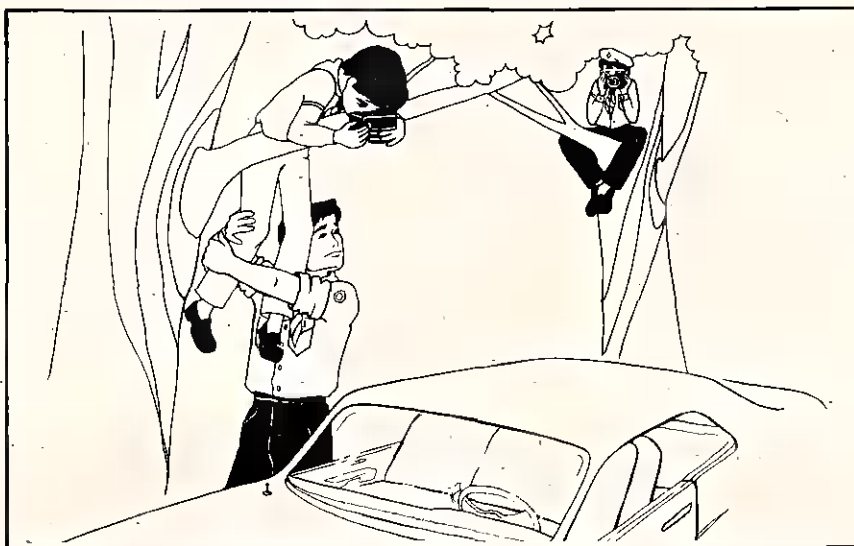
- a police car;
- Burnaby Scout House;
- one of your team members at least 5 metres up a tree;
- three people blowing a bubble-gum bubble;

• one photo containing all the members of the households of two of the Scouts in your patrol;

- the Canadian flag;
- a woman on a motorbike;
- the top of the vehicle in which you are travelling (the photo must be a straight-down shot of the complete roof of the vehicle).

Good luck and have fun. See you at 9:00 p.m.

Let us know how this program activity works for you. We'd also like to hear about other successful programs so that we can share them with other troops. Please write to tell us what you're doing.



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HELPING HANDS



by Kay Hotham

Monola Gonneau is one of the incredibly active people Scouting often has the good fortune to attract. She's a busy member of a Scouting section and is well organized and highly enthusiastic about her work.

Monola is chairman of the Regional Committee for Scouting Auxiliaries in the Greater Toronto Region (GTR). Her committee of 19 co-ordinators and eight other people is responsible for the administration of all the activities of Scouting auxiliaries in the GTR.

The concept of Ladies' Auxiliaries for Canadian Scouting groups goes back to the early 1930s. They began quite naturally when mothers of Scouts organized to lend a much needed "helping hand" to section leaders and group committees.

Today, auxiliaries play an important but often overlooked role in the Scouting world. Members of a typical auxiliary are mothers of boys in various Scouting sections and, very often, others who want to help Scouting.

Headed by an executive committee

including a president, vice president, secretary and treasurer, auxiliaries hold regular meetings. They have an official membership pin and awards for long service, and they report annually to the group/section committee. Regional committees made up of representatives from all local auxiliaries report to the appropriate district or regional council.

"We're not just coffee servers," insists Monola. Although they are the people you see providing refreshments at Father and Son Banquets,

During an "Open House" at Toronto's Scout House, a Cub pack presents the social convener of regional committees for Scouting auxiliaries a box of cookies baked by the Cubs.



Now I look like a Beaver: a scene at the uniform exchange in the National Capital Region.



there's a lot more to a Scouting auxiliary than catering services.

The GTR's auxiliaries worked in many ways to raise over \$3800. for Scouting last year. They held bake sales, bazaars and fashion and hobby shows, and they made and sold hundreds of crafts. One auxiliary, for example, baked and sold 527 Christmas cakes!

Then there's the provision of clerical services. Every second Wednesday of the month, Toronto's Scouting auxiliary members help to insert, fold and code GTR's *Scouting News*.

The Regional Committee for Scouting Auxiliaries also runs Toronto's "experienced uniform service". Auxiliary members collect, sort, mend, wash, iron and co-ordinate this service. Across Toronto they've established depots where members who need uniforms can pick them up. Last year, 654 boys went away delighted with their "experienced" uniforms. It's a time-consuming, continuous task that keeps a full time co-ordinator and several depot operators on the go all year.

The GTR regional committee supplies GTR's Woodland Trails campsite with basic essentials such as drapes and kitchen supplies. They've also catered training weekends, addressed envelopes and helped to co-ordinate a Scout service project which cleaned up part of the Humber River.

A group's Scouting auxiliary must work very closely with the group committee. But they are, as Monola points out, "a separate section of Boy Scouts of Canada and just as important as the group committee".

Besides their energetic service to Scouting, GTR's auxiliaries have been involved in other community service work. They made scarves for the Handicapped Olympics, sent toys to a hospital in Sioux Lookout and provided Christmas gifts for underprivileged families in the Toronto area. These good turns undoubtedly give a tremendous boost to the image of Scouting in the community.

The GTR regional committee distributes to its members a monthly newsletter called *Scouting Auxiliary News*. They've also produced some useful information about Scouting auxiliaries in general. Anyone interested in starting an auxiliary is welcome to write for advice and help from the GTR regional committee. You can contact them care of the Greater Toronto Regional office in Toronto.

Another active Regional Committee for Scouting Auxiliaries is at work in Ottawa's National Capital Region. President Katherine Waddell sums up the underlying philosophy of all Scouting auxiliaries when she says, "We help when we're asked."

Recently they "helped" to provide refreshments at the Chief

Scout's Awards ceremony (250 people showed up) and to equip and maintain the hospital at Camp Opemikon.

Several years ago the regional committee refurbished the hospital with furniture for the lounge and nurse's quarters and other necessary equipment. Last year the auxiliary replaced all of the hospital's linen after a fire at the laundry contracted to do the washing destroyed everything. And every year they participate in the annual camp clean-up.

The regional committee also provides moral and some financial support to a new Beaver colony at the Eastern Ontario Children's Hospital (see *Sharing and Caring in the Aug/Sept issue of the Leader*). And, of course, they operate the National Capital Region's annual uniform exchange where uniforms are sold at half price or less to hundreds of bargain-hunting Scouting families.

Like their counterparts in Toronto, the regional committee does all the collecting, mending and washing for this important event. Last October they raised \$900. at the uniform exchange, and over the years the operation has become so successful that it had to be moved from the National Office's boardroom to the much roomier high school next door.

The regional committee also supports the National Capital Region's campership fund and holds a monthly "mailing night" to help send *The Courier* on its way to Scouters in the region.

Local Ottawa auxiliaries work with individual sections doing all that they can, from fund raising to camp menu planning to giving first aid badge instruction. Auxiliaries hold card and tea parties, book and rummage sales and Christmas craft shows at local senior citizens' homes.

"We could do with some new members and new auxiliaries," Katherine says, but already the work done by the auxiliaries in the National Capital Region is vital to Scouting in the Ottawa area.

This year will be even busier for these two regional committees and others like them across Canada. The Greater Toronto Region will celebrate the 75th Anniversary of Scouting with a parade in May, and the Scouting auxiliary plans a float with the "Helping Hands" theme. In Ottawa, Scouting's 75th Anniversary will mean heavy demands for catering at numerous Scouting functions.

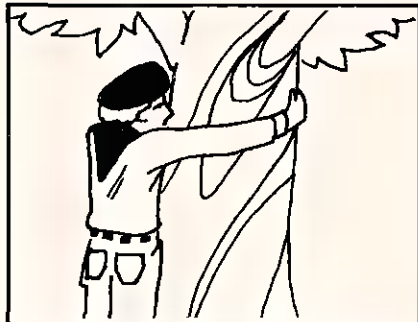
The next time you see a Scouting auxiliary in attendance, pay a little attention. They're doing it all for Scouting. A

Finding the right Cub cap is a family affair.



swap shop

Colin Cox, a troop Scouter in Cochrane, Alberta, sent us this suggestion for calming down rowdy boys.



Spare the whip: use the whole tree!

We all know that if we have a good active program we don't have to worry about a discipline problem. But sometimes the program backfires, the alternatives go from bad to worse and, boys being boys, you *do* have a problem. My solution might be of interest to other leaders who find themselves in such a position.

The incident that inspired this remedy occurred one fall when the troop was on a weekend campout. All went well until Old Man Winter decided to pay a visit, and visit he did! The extreme cold kept the boys cooped up inside for two days and, much to my dismay, instead of getting tired, they built up a lot of spare energy. Everything that can happen in such circumstances did, and I was faced with trying to get the boys to be constructive instead of destructive.

Then I remembered a woodbadge course in which we were instructed to hug a tree and think about the tree and the wonders of nature. Perhaps I could use the same principle.

I told my Scouts to hug a tree, nose touching the bark. When I had them where I wanted them, I lectured them about the use of one's resources, including time. I told them to think about ways to spend time in a constructive and useful manner.

I left them hugging the trees long

enough for the thoughts to sink in and then called them off the trees one at a time, leaving the most troublesome boys to the last.

The system worked well. Standing in a corner doesn't have much effect, but hugging a tree really seemed to work. I'm sure Mother Nature's round corner can be used in many different circumstances, and many times with good results.

Maybe Mother Nature whispers in their ears and tells them to take it easy on their old Scouter.

We thank Colin for keeping the Swap Shop door open this month. Remember that this column is completely dependent upon our readers. We know that many of you are too busy doing things to write us a full-blown report of them, but you can still share those great ideas by dropping a quick note to the swap shop.

Jot down, in point form if that's all time allows, a brief description of a favourite game, a successful craft or a super ploy. Send it to the Leader to stock the shop shelves. The greater the selection, the greater the chance that you'll find something to borrow for your colony, pack or troop the next time you stop by to browse. A

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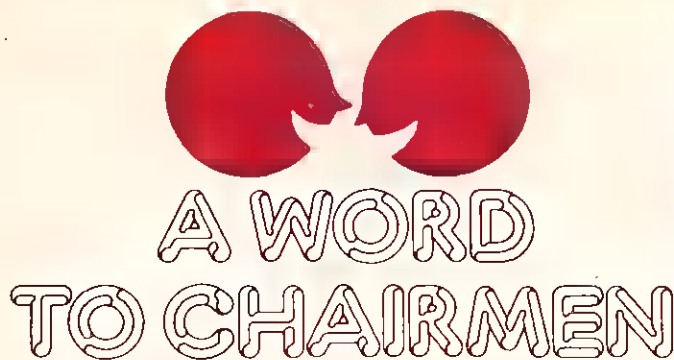
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If the shoe fits.....

AS YOUR HUSBAND'S SERVICE SCOUTER I I RUSHED RIGHT OVER WITH HIS CERTIFICATE OF WINTER-CAMPING TRAINING, ENTITLING HIM TO TAKE BOYS OUT





A WORD TO CHAIRMEN

(of Group Committees)

by Pat Horan

...about "the purloined leader"

Dear Murray,

In a way, I was sorry to hear that Tom Jones, one of your Pack Scouters, has gone on to become a member of the district service team.

It does leave you short, but remember that Tom believed in two-deep leadership. I'm sure that Melanie not only will fill his slot, but also will, in turn, recruit another adult to build up the leadership team.

You are quite right to be concerned that the district council may have been "too pushy" in "purloining" Tom from the group. After all, he was recruited by you, he was approved by and registered with your sponsor, and he was doing a good job with the Cubs and working well with the other leaders.

On the other hand, Tom, with your encouragement, has helped with training in the district. He enjoyed sharing ideas gained in three years' experience as a Pack Scouter with other adults. Now he can extend that influence and share his ideas with many more adults.

You may remember that, when you recruited Tom, you told him he would have the opportunity to continue as a section leader, to drop out for a time, or to go on to something more challenging after two or three years. Tom gave you three years and made his choice. Fortunately, he had time to prepare for his departure so that the pack will continue under Melanie.

Of course we need to remember what is so clearly stated in *The Troop Scouter's Handbook*: the section Scouter who works with boys is the most important person in the movement. Remove him and all of the superstructure is redundant. Reality shows that most adults in Scouting prefer to work with boys, but to help them do an effective job, we also need a cadre of adults who like to work with other adults.

Perhaps, in time, Tom will look around for another appealing area of influence and further opportunities to grow through Scout leadership. He may come back to the group and take on your job!

Sincerely,

Pat

X

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EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK



by Bob Butcher

With Scout/Guide Week approaching, most groups will be exploring ways in which they can generate a more noticeable public image.

Last year, Scouts and Guides of the Kimberley District Council in British Columbia took part in a poster contest. The theme for each section was "Scouting is!"; "Cubbing is!"; "Beaver-ing is!"; etc.

The accompanying photo, which appeared in the *Kimberley Daily Bulletin*, shows a representative from each of the participating sections. It was taken in the front window of Field's store where many of the Scout/Guide Week posters were displayed.

Pictured from left to right are: Cub Duncan Wade, Guide Carla Lorenty, Beaver Michael Fjeld, Scout Dale Lorenty and Brownie Dede King.



We thank Myra Farquhar, A.D.C. Cubs in Kimberley, for sharing the photo with us, and Charles Wormington of the *Kimberley Daily Bulletin* for allowing us to reprint it.

...And what did you do on your summer vacation? Recently we were passed some correspondence outlining last summer's adventures of Venturer David Allison of Winnipeg, Manitoba.

It appears that, as a result of the Allison's hosting a British Scouter after the 1979 Manitoba Jamboree, David received an invitation to join the Barrow-Up-on-Soar Venture Scout Unit for their 1981 Summer Expedition. The adventure involved travel by mini-bus and cross-channel ferry, and took David to Switzerland, Austria, West Germany, France and Belgium.

David writes: "I tried windsurfing and kayaking; climbed the highest mountain in England; swam in the largest lake in England; rode the longest chairlift in Europe (Switzerland); saw Bern's Bear Pits; camped at the International Scout Campsite in Kanderstag; stayed for a weekend in Baden-Powell House in London; attended district Scouters' meetings all through England; flew in a six-seater airplane from Gatwick to Leicestershire airports; slept in a monastery in France; stayed in the press box for the Olympic bobsled run in Innsbruck, Austria, in a German family's house, in a Belgian Scout campsite outside Brussels; toured an Audi car factory in Germany, a concentration camp (Dachau) also in Germany; went grape picking in a wine village in

Germany; saw Baden-Powell's memorial; and did many other things too numerous to mention.

"The most exciting and interesting thing," David continues, "was to meet all of the Scouting people from all over the world with whom I am now corresponding. It really opened up the meaning of the phrase 'Brotherhood of Scouting' for me."

We at **the Leader** would love an adventure such as this. I suppose we shall have to begin by playing host to one of the many foreign visitors who will attend the 15th World Jamboree.

If the shoe fits....



The Notebook file has accumulated a collection of *World Scouting Newsletter* clippings which we want to share with readers.

- In 1973, Denmark and the Sudan began a friendship exchange. It has now developed into a flourishing Scout farm project that produces crops and poultry.

Conceived in 1976 because of the need for a training centre for Sudanese Scouts and Guides, the Scout farm is a success story that has gone beyond all expectations. As well as providing training opportunities, the farm provides income through the sale of produce.

Although the farm has paid employees, Scouts and Guides take part in the work to gain knowledge of chicken and fodder crop production and of vegetable cultivation.

As of early 1981, 160,000 square metres of land were under irrigation, facilities were in place for 1500 egg-

laying hens and classrooms had been constructed. Land which previously lay barren now has five metre tall trees and garden fields.

The Sudanese provided the land and paid for the building materials while the Danes covered expenses for tools, farm machinery and building construction management.

Considerable physical labour was supplied by the Scouts and Guides of both countries. There have been three expeditions from Denmark to the Sudan. In all, 170 Danish participants, all over the age of 18, have paid their own expenses to travel and work at the farm during three-week work camps.

With the Sudanese they laid some 2 km of pipe to bring irrigation water from the Blue Nile and they dug foundations and laid bricks for the buildings. Much of the work had to be done by hand or with unfamiliar tools, either because the modern equipment didn't arrive on time or because the older methods worked better.

The work camps gave the young Danes and Sudanese a chance to meet while doing serious work, and gave the Danes a chance to experience personally the many problems of developing countries.

With the poultry farm completed and becoming self-sufficient, the Danes and Sudanese have begun another joint project. In southern Sudan, a second farm and leader training centre is being established to produce vegetables.

- In March, 1981, 22 Scout leaders from Oman, Qatar, Kuwait, Yemen and Saudi Arabia attended a week-long literacy workshop in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. Their purpose was to plan ways to implement Scout literacy programs in the Gulf States. Training was provided by staff from the World Scout Bureau and by specialists from UNESCO and United Nations Development Programs. Workshop participants studied other successful projects before developing pilot projects to implement in their home countries.

Basic material for the workshop was a set of literacy publications of the World Scout Bureau.

This was the first international Scouting workshop on literacy, but this experience and the growing interest being shown by several Scout associations means that the World Bureau will be able to provide greater assistance in this field.

Scouts in Kenya, Indonesia and India are finding that they are able to help people become literate. Sometimes senior Scouts and Guides teach neighbourhood groups. Others help by setting up book banks for villagers.



Fall Apple Days continue to be a Scouting fundraising activity across Canada, and they are frequently launched with a Cub or Scout selling an apple to a local dignitary. Last fall was no exception in Prince Edward Island where Cub Daren MacLean of the 1st Spring Park pack was chosen to sell a tray of apples to the Island's Acting Premier Lloyd MacPhail:

Favourable comments about last summer's CJ '81 continue to find their way to us. After dashing about the building to locate someone proficient in German, we are able to share the following letter from Roverleiter Kuni Schmitt of Viersen, West Germany. Kuni writes:

"On July 7, 1981, after two years of preparation, we were finally ready to embark on our Canadian adventure. Mr. John MacGregor of the National Office in Ottawa, was most helpful in arranging for us to meet different Rover and Venturer groups and for four and a half weeks we had a wonderful time.

We were most impressed by the friendliness and hospitality of the Canadian people wherever we travelled. Even though the time was too short for us to learn everything about your beautiful country, we were still

able to learn much about your people and their customs. The vastness of Canada left a deep impression with every one of us.

Through sharing the programs of different Rover crews we were able to find many new friends. Our thanks go to all of them.

We would like to express a special thank you to the following Rover leaders and their crews: Paul Samson, Toronto; Gerald McRae, New Glasgow; Bob Fougere, Sydney; John Cross, New Glasgow; Ellen Koch, Ottawa; Doug Jentsch, Winnipeg; and the crew in Vancouver whose address we unfortunately do not have.

We hope that one day we will be able to host some Rover crews from Canada in Germany. I personally hope that I will be able to take part in the World Jamboree in Canada in 1983."

A recent World Scouting circular informs us that 1985 has been designated by the United Nations as *International Youth Year*. Its theme is to be "Participation, Development and Peace". Planning is underway now and action will begin this year.

The International Youth Year was endorsed by the World Scout conference in Dakar last August. The World Organization of the Scout Movement will play an important role to ensure the success of IYY. A

Letters

Dear Bob (Butcher),

I was delighted to see that you'd opened a "Letters" page. However, I thought the crack at Dave Goss over his advocacy of the fireman's chair knot as a fun knot was a thought churlish. It is not a knot I have ever used or advocated myself, preferring the bowline-on-the-bight, but it is still in all the knotting books (at least, all that I have seen lately) and I fully intend to try out the knot okayed by the Ottawa Fire Department before I accept it myself. I am just waiting for an opportunity to make use of the tie beams in the garage when Claire is otherwise engaged. Don't like the sound of that slip-loop round the chest — the very thing the bowline was designed to prevent.

— John Sweet, England

Dear Sir,

Keep up the good work with the mag. Only wish you had more info for us Beaver leaders.

— Carol McCracken
St. Catharines, Ontario

Dear Sir,

I really enjoy the magazine, especially the Beaver section. The ideas and games are great!

— Sharon Franklin, Langley, B.C.

Dear Sir,

Keep up the good work you are doing. I think the magazine is getting

better all the time.

— Jim Chambers, Little Fort, B.C.

Dear Sir,

Thanks for the Oct. Leader. The "Spring Blooms" cover photo by Malak of Ottawa is sure a terrific one.

— Bert Smith, Longview, Alta.

Dear Sir,

Recently I had the pleasure of visiting British Columbia and Alberta. One of the highlights was visiting CJ '81 and attending the opening ceremony, after which I was able to meet Lord Baden-Powell. While I was talking to him our photo was taken by, I think, a member of the Sea branch (Venturer or leader). If he sees this letter and cares to send me a copy of the photo, I would very much appreciate it.

The biggest Jamboree in this country was only 10,000 and we camp in troops of 20-25 boys and leaders, or in district contingents of up to 100 or more! A bit different, and I think your system is more in tune with the ideals of Scouting.

I enjoy the LEADER and make use of it.

— Frank H. Robb, Arc Royal Sea Scouts, 60 Gordon Street, Gisborne, New Zealand.

Dear Sir,

My position in the movement is that of A.A.C. Water Activities Geelong

Area, and also, at the moment, I am filling in as a group leader.

If there are groups in Canada who would like to write to the 1st Leopold Group, c/o myself, I will pass it on to the boys in the group.

We obtain many useful ideas and information from the LEADER.

— Syd "Lofty" Thomas, 4 Robertson Road, Leopold, Victoria, Australia 3224.

Dear Sir,

I am a regular subscriber to the LEADER... I love reading your magazine which is very informative and interesting.

I would like to know if I could send news of our Group activities to you...

— Mr. Noshir S. Wadia
Calcutta, India

Ed's Reply: Knowing that Canadian Scouters will be very interested in reports about Scouting in India, we urged Mr. Wadia to send us his news so that we can share it with our other readers.

We want to hear from our readers and we aim to publish all letters received as soon as we possibly can. Space considerations prompt us to ask you to keep letters as brief as possible. The editor reserves the right to shorten letters when necessary. Remember also, that, because the LEADER goes into production almost two months before it is printed, there can be considerable delay between receipt and publication of a letter.

Letters' page address: The Editor; Letters, the Leader, P.O. Box 5112, Postal Station "F", Ottawa, Ontario K2C 3H4. A

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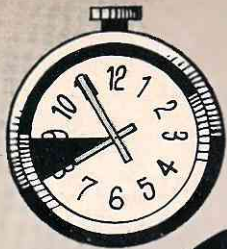


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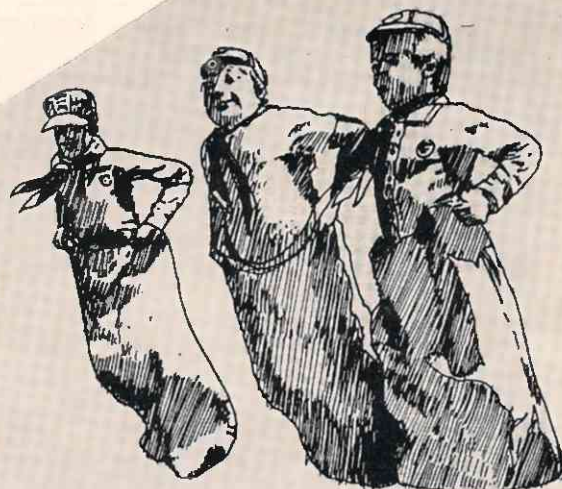
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SCOUTER'S 5 MINUTES & GAMES



START THE NEW YEAR RIGHT

Forget each kindness that you do
as soon as you have done it;
Forget the praise that falls to you
the moment you have won it.

Forget each slight, each spite, each sneer
whenever you may meet it;

Forget the slander that you hear
before you can repeat it.

Remember the kindness done to you,
no matter what its measure;
Remember praise by others won
and pass it on with pleasure.

Remember every promise made
and keep it to the letter;
Remember those who lend you aid,
and be a grateful debtor.

Remember all the happiness
that comes your way in living;
Forget each worry and distress,
be hopeful and forgiving.

Remember good, remember truth,
Remember heaven's above you,
And you will find through age and youth,
true joys, and hearts to love you.

—author unknown

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

A **HANDICAP** is something for which society is responsible; a structure, an attitude, a lack of education that interferes with your doing the things you want to do.

A **DISABILITY** is what you can't do; e.g. walk, hear, see.

An **IMPAIRMENT** is what causes the disability; e.g. paralysis after polio, lack of muscular control because of cerebral palsy, etc.

Or try these plain and simple definitions.

- *Impairment*: not having a leg.

BEAVER GAMES

Wicked Troll — Beavers must cross a bridge (bench or gym mat) guarded by a wicked Troll (a leader, or a succession of Beavers). The Troll makes sure that each Beaver crosses the bridge in a different manner (running, hopping, rolling, etc.)

— from *Beaver Tales*, Greater Winnipeg Region

Who Are You? — A game to follow discussion or learning about the inter-relationships of animals; predators (meat-eaters) and prey (plant-eaters). For the game, predators are "enemies", prey animals are "friends" and the hunter is a special enemy.

Beavers sit in circle formation. A leader calls out the names of different animals. If the animal named is a "friend", Beavers give a big grin; if an enemy, they scowl and bare their teeth. If "hunter" is named, Beavers yell, "Bang! Bang!". When played quickly, the game becomes hilarious and soon has Beavers rolling in the aisles.

— from *Woodpile*, Kootenay Boundary Region

Name Him — Beavers stand in circle formation. One boy is blindfolded and stands in the middle holding a stick. Players move around the circle while the blindfolded Beaver taps the ground three times with his stick. On the third tap, Beavers in the circle freeze. Middle Beaver points his stick at someone in the circle and says, "Cow!" or "Dog!" or the name of some other animal. The Beaver indicated makes the noise of that animal and the blindfolded Beaver tries to guess the boy's name. If he's successful, the two change places. If not, he has two more tries before a leader chooses another Beaver to take the centre.



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KIM'S GAME VARIATIONS — CUBS/SCOUTS

Travelling Salesman — A stranger comes to the meeting with a suitcase full of goods he wants Scouter to buy. Boys listen, then after the salesman has been turfed out on his ear, they are asked to:

- make a list of articles offered, including the price the salesman asked for each;
- give the sales pitch used by the man to try to convince Scouter to buy each article.

Kidnap — Make sure room is cleared of obstacles before turning off lights. Boys run around in the dark. Scouter throws a blanket over a boy and yells, "Kidnap!" The boy huddles to the floor under the blanket so that no one can see him, and an assistant turns on the lights again. The first boy to identify who has been kidnapped wins a point for his six or patrol.

SPACE INVADERS — CUBS/SCOUTS

Bring a popular electronic game alive with this idea from *Scouting* (U.K.). Make chalk marks across the hall, about three feet apart. Divide boys into two teams: the Invaders, who form a line along the wall at one side of the room, and the Defenders, who have tennis balls and line up along the opposite wall. The Invaders side-step across the hall in their line. When they reach the far wall, they step forward a pace to the next chalk-line, and side-step across to the other side of the hall. The Invaders' advance continues in this manner while Defenders fire at them by rolling their balls across the floor. When an Invader is hit, he falls out, and the round is over when all Invaders are dead, or when Invaders reach the Defenders' line. Add to the fun by having Invaders mimic the sounds and movements of the machine version of the game.

Games — page 264

- *Disability*: not being able to run.
- *Handicap*: steering a wheelchair to a building and finding there are a dozen steps leading up to the door.

— *These thoughts come from YOUTH MAGAZINE, September 1981 issue.*

If it's January, can February's celebration of Scout/Guide Week be far behind? Here's a toast you may find useful for your Parent-Son Banquet. It has been adapted from an unsigned verse found in the January 1961 issue of *THE SCOUT LEADER*.

TOAST TO PARENTS

Mr. Chairman, parents and sons:
I'm flattered indeed that I'm asked to appear
To give a toast to the parents this year.
To the parents who love us,
For better or worse,
We'll offer our tribute
With this wee bit of verse.
They feed us and clothe us
And send us to school,
They give us a home, and teach us the "rule".
They encourage our sports, but seldom join in
Mom says that's because she's too fat, or
too thin.

But once in a while, Dads do become boys
For each year at Christmas,
they play with our toys.
Now let us be honest;
Without them we'd feel
Like a boat on the ocean,
Without any keel.
To the parents about us,
And the Father above,
We tender our thanks with this token of love.
...to our parents.

All of us are always going to do better tomorrow. And we would, too, if we started today!

Scouter's Five Minutes — page 498

by Gerry Giuliani

CROSS-COUNTRY SKIING: THE WAY TO GO IN THE SNOW!

After reading John Pettifer's article on the Ontario Cross Country Ski Jamboree (*Think Snow*, Dec. '81), I thought it might be useful to include in this issue excerpts from the Regional Ski Package developed by the Ontario Scout Council. The package includes agendas for an all-day cross-country ski clinic and for an evening clinic, as well as a set of guidelines for holding a regional ski event.

Cross-country skiing is a relatively inexpensive way to promote physical health through an exciting group activity. You can ski cross-country for an orientation exercise, a rally, a marathon race, a winter tour camp, a Scouters' event, or a family and boy outing; or to view the countryside and hold a winter picnic. The activity can provide an opportunity to meet and get to know another community group like the Girl Guides, the 4-H Club, Boys and Girls Clubs, the Rod & Gun Club, a service club or a church group.

Why not organize a cross-country ski event in your area? Make it a program for boys from all sections and share it with the community.

Whatever you do, I think a pre-event instructional clinic is a good idea. Depending on how rigorous you make your program, conditioning can be very important.

If you need more information or advice, check with local ski experts or with the provincial or local branch of the Canadian Ski Association; or write to **Trice Cameron, Cross Country Canada, c/o Canadian Ski Association, 333 River Road, Ottawa, Ontario, K1L 8B9.**

X-COUNTRY SKI CLINIC

It's important to stress the need for conditioning when cross-country skiing. The sport will be much more enjoyable when undertaken with proper preparation.

You can adapt this sample agenda for an evening clinic by giving short introductory sessions for each topic and showing only one movie. Depending on the nature of your event, you may choose to use both an evening and a day clinic, or to limit yourself to one or the other.

Suggested Agenda

- 10 — 10:15 a.m. Introduction to X-C skiing and the aims of the clinic (inside classroom or gym).
- 10:15 — 11 a.m. "The Warm Up" (ski exercises). Discussion of training exercises for skiers (outside on playing field).
- 11 — 11:30 a.m. Discuss X-C ski equipment (inside).
- 11:30 — noon X-C ski instructional movie (inside).
- noon — 1:30 p.m. Lunch and game (e.g. soccer outdoors).
- 1:30 — 2 p.m. Waxing (inside).
- 2 — 2:45 p.m. X-C ski racing movie; discussion of the event you're planning and about where to ski in your area (inside).
- 2:45 — 3:45 p.m. Active outside game.
- 3:45 p.m. Wrap up; question period; handouts (inside).

All participants should dress warmly in layers, be willing to go outdoors whatever the weather, and provide their own lunches. Equip the classroom with blackboard and chalk, and an extension cord for projector.

REGIONAL SKI EVENT GUIDELINES

Although these guidelines are designed for a cross-country race, most of the pointers are useful for any kind of event. You'll have to enlist some help; involve some people. Encourage ski people in your area to help with planning and preparations (i.e. local ski resorts, sports stores, ski patrollers and instructors, snowmobile clubs). A successful event will be very rewarding, but certain things need to be done to ensure success.

Publicity

Make sure everyone knows a race is on, try to contact all leaders personally to outline your race program, and make the event sound unique and exciting.

Arrange for local press to cover the event. Good publicity will encourage support and make people aware of a new dimension in Scouting.

Pick a Site

It should be central and have some shelter, room for a large crowd, parking and washroom facilities, and a separate area for waxing, registration, posting of results and prize presentations. Try an established ski centre or provincial park, and make sure the access roads are regularly ploughed.

Pick a Route

Try to find a route that is both safe and challenging. Make sure it is well marked and easy to follow.

Avoid steep hills and sharp turns at the bottom of a hill. Post people on difficult areas of the course to give directions. Check for branches and other obstacles.

Try to make the entire course wide enough for two people. It should be skied and packed down in advance and double-tracked as far as possible.

A course of 5 to 15 km is a good test for an average group of Scouts competing in their first race. If possible, start and end the race at the same place. You can send skiers two or three times around the same loop if necessary.

Race Committee

- Administers and gives out information about the race
- Hands out bibs to identify skiers (may be borrowed from a ski centre)
- Starts skiers and records their time and placing at the finish.

First Aid

Arrange to have a member of St. John Ambulance or a ski patrol available to look after medical problems. Be clear about the fastest route to the nearest hospital, and try to have a snowmobile available to pick up injured or exhausted skiers.

Prizes

Perhaps you can convince a local sponsor to donate prizes. Something as simple as a hat or wax is a worthwhile reward for the best.

Registration Forms

Send these out at least a month ahead. Include space for: name, age, address, phone number, Scout group, hospital insurance number and permission from parent or guardian. Register skiers in advance so that you will have an idea of numbers and can organize race bibs, age categories, etc. You may also accept late entries just before the race, but allow at least an hour for final preparations.

Starting a Race

Unless you have over 100 skiers, the best start is a staggered start. Every minute start two skiers of the same age together. Make sure the start and finish area is large enough to allow for this.

If you have over 100 skiers, put each age group in a long line for a mass start. One caution: you'll need a large, long field if you want to avoid mass turmoil, confusion and injury.

Good luck with your outing. Let me know how it goes. X

NEED FUNDS?

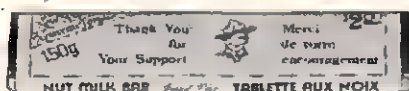
MAKE IT
THE EASY WAY!



SELL LOWNEY'S PERSONALIZED BARS

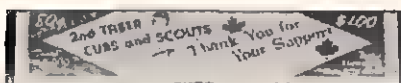
- No Risk
- No Investment
- High Profit
- Easy Selling

\$2.00 NUT MILK BARS



**50%
PROFIT**

\$1.00 NUT OR ALMOND BARS



**45%
PROFIT**

- Send **no** money with your order.
- Terms net 30 days.
- All shipping charges are prepaid.
- **GUARANTEE.** We will accept on a freight prepaid basis, any unsold, unopened product, returned within 30 days.

Packed: 10 bars per selling bag,
10 bags or 100 bars per case.

Minimum Orders:

Standard - 8 cases.
Personalized Bars - 11 cases.

\$1.00 - 80 g bars Cost per bar .55
\$2.00 - 150 g bars Cost per bar \$1.00

Profit .45 - 45%
Profit 1.00 - 50%

Order Form

Lowney Fund Raising For Speedy Service.
1 Déan Road, Call [519] 471-5005
Hyde Park, Ont. N0M 1Z0

Send us _____ cases of

- ☐ \$1.00 Almond or Nut Bars ☐ Standard
☐ \$2.00 Nut Milk Bars ☐ Personalized

Name _____

Address _____

Postal Code _____

Phone _____

Signature _____

Organization _____

funnies

by Colin Wallace

THOUGHTS ON KNOTS, or HOW TO BE HITCHED, TETHERED AND BEWILDERED

When I was a young Scout, my patrol leader used to threaten to tie me up and throw away the knot. But I've learned the ropes since then. I've found that, topologically speaking, a knot is a one-dimensional curve traced in three-dimensional space so that it begins and ends at the same point and does not intersect itself. Even a circle represents a knot; the trivial (or unknotted) knot. All of which is probably very clear to the author of the little adage about the rabbit coming out of the hole and running round the tree (or did it come down the tree and into the hole?)...never mind. My experiences with knots lead me to conclude that:

- It is not by chance that "knotty" is synonymous with "complicated", and "hitch" has come to mean "problem".
- Contrary to current anatomical theory, a knoter has more than two thumbs.
- A single piece of rope used for knotting has more than two ends.
- Even mild exposure to macramé can reduce you to gibbering imbecility.
- All knots are 'slip knots' when a stopper knot is required.
- A Fireman's Chair Knot bears no resemblance to a real fireman's chair. (Check the Firemen's Lounge in your local Fire Hall).
- Any knot entitled "double, triple, slippery or running" will pose difficulties, especially if you're having problems with knots that are "single, sticky or stationary".
- French, Spanish, Japanese and Norwegian knots should be attempted only if you speak the language.
- It is futile to learn the illustrious, length-reducing sheepshank (or the dogshank or the catshank). With cheap rope, sharp knives and impatient Scouts in growing abundance, the real-life occasions for these particular knotting gems are becoming scarce.
- The most commonly used knot is the granny because everyone starts out to tie a square knot but invariably ties a granny which he's too lazy to untie. (The world is waiting for the genius who invents a granny-lock knot).
- The ability to tie a turk's head knot is hereditary and cannot be learned from diagrams and demonstrations.

Somewhere out there is the dexterous individual who set a world record by tying the six basic Scout knots in 8.1 seconds, but my advice to the multi-thumbed is to consider wisely before scorning sticky tape or staples in favour of a rope. With my luck, after a lifetime of unsuccessful lashing, lassoing, rigging and pioneering, I'll suffer the final insult; a sentence to death by hanging.

— Colin Wallace X

FINAL YEAR for National Photography Competition

by Phil Newsome

Because of the limited number of participants over the past two years, the National Program Committee has recommended that the National Photography Competition cease operation after August 31, 1982. This, then, is the final year of the competition designed to recognize good photography and promote the art within each program section.

The closing date for entries in the final competition will be August 31, 1982.

The contest is open to all youth and adult members of Boy Scouts of Canada who are registered at the time of entering. Suggested photo topics are: youth; Scouting activities (e.g. camporees); buildings; animals; flowers; land or seascapes. The competition period runs from Sept. 1 to Aug. 31.

Rules

- Photographs must have been taken by the person who enters them.
- Photographs may be either black and white or coloured prints not smaller than 3"x5" or larger than 8"x10". Do not send negatives. Coloured slides may also be entered.
- The Nicholson Trophy will be awarded for the best wildlife photograph. Beavers, Cubs, Scouts, Venturers, Rovers and adults are eligible to try for this trophy. The subject matter of the photograph must be "alive" and in its "wild" state. Photos of family pets, farm or zoo animals will not be considered for the trophy. Photographs of insects, animals, birds and/or fish in a wild setting are acceptable. Photographs can have more than one subject.
- Entrants can send in as many photographs as they wish.
- Boy Scouts of Canada reserves the right to retain and publish any photographs received.

Recognition

Each program section of Boy Scouts of Canada will be considered a separate category, and there will be one category for adults.

- Each category winner will receive an engraved plaque.
- Appropriate photos may be used in the Scout calendar as well as in other national presentations. If a photo is used in the calendar, a credit will be given.
- Many of the photos will be used in a display either at the national office or in some other appropriate location.
- Approved photographs will be screened and sent on to the international photography competition held by the World Bureau.
- The Nicholson Trophy will be awarded for the best photograph depicting wildlife.

Entries

Each photograph must have some identification on the back. It is preferable to paste on a label rather than to write directly on the print. Include: name and section (e.g. Cub Jim Smith); group name (e.g. 2nd St. Paul); home address and postal code.

Send photographs to:

**National Photography Competition
Boy Scouts of Canada
P.O. Box 5151, Station "F"
Ottawa, Ontario K2C 3G7**



partners

by Pat Horan

#4 Lions and Scouting

Lions have been active supporters of Scouting since their beginning in 1917 when their founder, Melvin Jones, said, "Scouting is the greatest single project of (local) clubs."

Today Lions are the largest service club sponsor of Canadian Scout groups, and every year from 1974 to the present they have increased the number of groups under their sponsorship. Because of this interest and support, there are now 272 Lions-sponsored Scout groups serving the needs of an estimated 13,600 boys and 2,400 adult leaders.

Both Lions and Scouting are committed to brotherhood and service on national and international levels, and both are involved in work with disabled persons. Lions, for example, have long experience working with the blind on sight conservation measures. They aim to develop international understanding, take an ac-

tive part in the civic, social and moral welfare of local communities, and unite their members in the bonds of friendship, good fellowship and mutual understanding.


Scouting provides an opportunity for Lions as individuals and as clubs to help youth, adults, families and community organizations such as boys' clubs, schools and churches become more involved in community development. As sponsors, leaders and supporters of community-based projects for disabled persons and others, Lions have shown leadership in developing and enhancing community spirit.

Like all service/fraternal organizations, Lions welcome the opportunity to involve their members in Scouting. By becoming section leaders or members of committees and project teams, these men and women gain a grand opportunity to apply and increase their leadership skills.

Most clubs have women's auxiliaries

called Lionettes, and many also have junior clubs (Leos) for young people between the ages of 15 and 21. These members would also welcome a chance to participate in worthwhile community activities.

THE LION magazine is published in 12 languages and has featured numerous articles on and references to Scouting. Many districts also publish their own local magazines and their editors would welcome articles and photographs about Lions and Scouts working together.

Local Scout Council personnel should take time to identify, recognize and thank the presidents and youth committees of clubs which are currently working as Scout group sponsors. Directly and/or through their district governor, let them know how much Scouts Canada appreciates their support. And tell other clubs as well that you are interested in working with them as they work with young people in your community. 

A collection of Scout-themed desk items is displayed on a red background. The items include a large clock with the Scouts Canada logo, a framed 'Appreciation Award' certificate, a small clock, a pen holder, a paperweight, and a small plaque. The items are arranged in a cluster, showcasing the variety of merchandise available.

Check your Scout Catalogue
for prices and additional items.
Available from Scout shops and
Dealers coast to coast.



**THE
SPIRIT
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SCOUTS CANADA