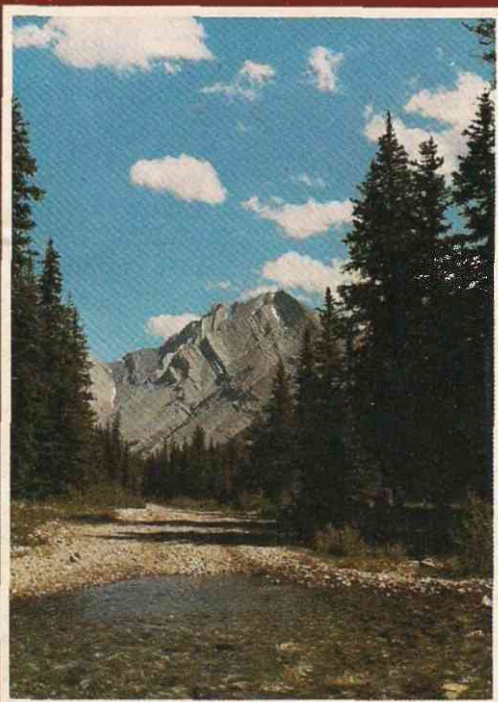


the **leader**

MARCH 1983 VOLUME 13, NUMBER 7



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1983
WORLD
JAMBOREE
MOMENTOS

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supply news

by Jim Mackie

Songs and Campfire Fun

Jack Pearse is a name well known to those in the camping field in Canada and the United States. He has been a professor in the faculty of Human Kinetics and Leisure Studies of the University of Waterloo, a special consultant on camping and outdoor education for the Canadian government, and Director of Christian Education for the United Church of Canada.

Jack has spent his entire life in youth work and is now director of Camp Tawingo, a year-round camp for outdoor education and recreation in the Huntsville area of Ontario. An accomplished song leader, he aired his talents nationally for a number of years on the CBC television series, *Jack in the Box*, on which he taught games, led songs and told stories to studio audiences of thousands of children. He has been involved in Scouting and, on one occasion, conducted singing at a huge rally of 24,000 Scouts, Guides, Cubs and Brownies.

Supply is pleased to announce that five of Jack's Camp Tawingo productions are being added to our catalogue and should be available from your local supplier in the very near future.

Campfire Programs (#20-618, \$7.00) is a 200 page book that covers everything you might want to know about campfires; the fire, the opening, singsongs, games and relays, stunts, skits, story-telling and closings. It also includes five sample programs.

Clouds On the Clothesline and Two Hundred Other Great Games (#20-619, \$8.25) is 225 pages of over 200 indoor and outdoor games of all sorts; specialty, active, nature, campcraft, water, evening and relay.

Sing with Jack Pearse (#20-616, \$6.50) includes words and music for 49 popular camp songs; some familiar, some new.

Sing One More Time with Jack Pearse (#20-617, \$6.50) presents words and music for another 53 good-time, hand-clapping, foot-stomping songs.

The Clap Your Hands and Lots of Other Great Songs You Can Sing Album (#20-620, \$8.95), recorded with the assistance of four back-up musicians and 140 young people and adults who enthusiastically sing 17 popular songs. Over 45 minutes of music, with instructions by Jack Pearse.

More Book News

The popular *Fun with Knots* book (#20-603) will be out of stock for a short time. Program Services staff are reviewing its contents and preparing up-to-date information on the use of synthetic ropes for inclusion in the new printing.

The new edition of our own *Campfire Songbook* (#20-602, \$2.25) is now available and contains an additional 15 pages of songs. Beaver leaders, in particular, will appreciate the new songs included for their program section. X

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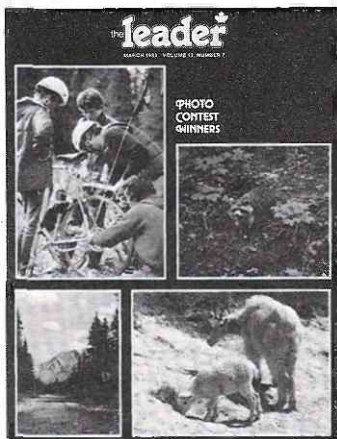
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COVER: The focus is on photos this month as we announce the results of the National Photography Competition. Our cover features a number of winners, and we've sprinkled other winning entries throughout the magazine. To round off the theme, we have amateur photographer Paul Ritchie's picture-taking tips, some sound advice to herald a season bursting with activities you'll want to record on film. March has it all; exciting outdoor adventure, boisterous indoor fun and, of course, eggs, lambs and bunnies for Easter. Get cracking and start snapping!

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the **leader**

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Mission Cliffhanger

by Peter Heinz & Kenneth Davies

In mid-February last year, the following directive went out to all Sherwood Area Troop Scouters and Venturer Advisors for immediate relay to their sections.

You will enter an advance camp near Mono Centre occupied by a potentially hostile force. It is used as an arms supply depot and artillery firing position. We have news from local partisans that guns employing thermonuclear warheads have been brought in and assembled. By May 12, sufficient nuclear material will have been assembled to begin bombardment of the Toronto/Hamilton/Kitchener area, with devastating results. Military personnel will not be ready to move against enemy positions until well after that date. Your job is twofold:

- 1) infiltrate enemy positions, seek out and sabotage storage dumps, and deactivate nuclear warheads;*
- 2) using Scouting techniques, obtain detailed information on the area: topography, roads, weapon locations, troop positions, etc. Record this data and report it to headquarters.*

As Sherwood Scouters, our goal is to encourage the development of challenging and adventurous Scouting activities. This year we wanted to stage a unique area event for all boys of Scout and Venturer age. During *Operation Biograb* in 1980, *Codebuster* in 1981, and two Patrol Leader weekends, we'd had an opportunity to experiment with wide games, determine and develop the abilities of the boys, and lay the foundation for our ambitious area-wide event. Given the boys, leaders knowledgeable in various Scouting skills, several experts on rock-climbing and spelunking (cave exploration), a couple of electronics whizzes, and 500 acres of ideal terrain, we concocted the theme around which developed *Mission Cliffhanger*.

A coordinating committee of enthusiastic Scouters met in the fall of '81 to delegate tasks and set a series of target dates. Because the boys would need a reasonable degree of

expertise in the basic skills, we had to "leak out" just enough information to whet the appetites of the 13 troops and 3 companies without destroying the aura of mystery.

There were a series of advance bulletins before we dispatched the directive you read at the beginning of the article. It concluded with this paragraph:

This is a dangerous mission. You must be quick, quiet, effective. Return with minimum casualties. Each boy will need a 3 m nylon rope. You will be transported from Base Camp to designated drop-off points. Be alert for sentries, minefields, booby-traps, military installations. Be prepared for the unexpected!



The message fired imaginations. Troops and companies began to brush up on camping procedure, tracking, map and compass work and, most important of all, the ability to work together in patrols. We heard reports that boys urged their families to postpone trips to the cottage, or put their girlfriends "on hold" for that weekend. While the sections were occupied in improving their skills the event planners had to work out the complexities of the course, the logistics of movement, and the final duty rosters.

Goodyear Memorial Scout Camp near Orangeville served as the Base Camp for the mission. The actual Cliffhanger site was 8 km north at Mono Centre, the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources park. The property is punctuated by ponds, swamps, fields, woodlands of all types, and high rock outliers. The steep lime-

stone cliffs of the Niagara Escarpment extend its entire length.

We charted the 7 km course the boys would follow on topographical maps using grid references and compass bearings. We also paid a number of preparatory visits to the site, once in a raging blizzard and twice in misty drizzle or rain. One attempt at laying out a compass trail was both frustrating and hilarious as we thrashed through the bush and, frequently, broke through fragile crust into hip-deep snow. We revised the route several times. Some creeks proved too narrow for bridging, some rock unsuitable for climbing. The distances were further than originally expected.

Two weeks before the event, we issued the final orders to each patrol. The kit contained a written route description, an incomplete map (key landmarks were omitted), and a drawing of the rope bridge that they would have to build. We also enclosed detailed instructions on knotting the nylon rope safety belt. We kept the exact location a secret, however, until the night before the mission.

At 1900 hours on Friday evening, 150 boys and leaders converged on Base Camp. Early Saturday morning, under cover of drizzle and fog in the finest cloak-and-dagger tradition, the shuttle to the four mission access points began. The logistical difficulties were enormous. Twenty-two patrols travelled in 15 cars to four vehicle access points, then walked to eight pedestrian access points. The events were to start simultaneously at 0930 hours from 22 scattered locations.

We were moderately successful in this phase of the mission. Fortunately, we had the eight-man Canadiana Communications Team at our disposal. They enabled us to establish and maintain control throughout the day after the base stations were coordinated with field walkie-talkies. Unknowingly, the Canadian Army lent authenticity to our simulated military manoeuvre by staging a mock exercise over the same area.

Scouts and Venturers travelled in patrols of five to seven under the command of patrol leaders. Detection by sentries meant penalty points. Some of the Rovers and older Venturers, distinguished by different coloured armbands, played the roles of sentries and partisans. Partisans were stationed at key places to help patrols surmount certain obstacles. We awarded points for the successful completion of each task, but levied penalties for violations of safety regu-

lations or failing to remain together as a patrol.

The mission was scheduled for completion at exactly 1750 hours but, although sentries regulated movement between events, backlogs did occur at the more challenging activities.

Proceed to grid ref. 309254 where you will find the Trout Lily. Take two leaves, continue down the trail to two small ponds. Use the leaves to contaminate the water supply of the enemy. Avoid detection. Sketch the ponds on the map.

Ponds, sentries and poison leaves... the tension mounts. Patrols with the foresight to protect their maps from the drizzle found it easier to complete the sketching task.

You will have to climb into the woods to boulders where partisans will help you climb safely.

Secured by safety ropes, each boy slowly worked his way up the rough scree slope at the base of the escarpment and inched over moss-covered limestone boulders until he came to a small cave half-way up the cliff. Although they all felt foolish to have wasted so much effort to reach an empty hole, very few gave away the secret. As a matter of fact, we heard some boys exclaim as they descended, "Wow, was that ever fantastic! Wait until you see what is up there!"

Sit down and wait for further instructions.

Safety is vital in exercises of this kind. Mistakes or carelessness, even in the elementary stages of rock climbing and caving, can be disastrous. At all steep ascents or descents, every boy was clipped to a safety line. We checked and rechecked his waist rope and gave instructions carefully. When you issue instructions to someone at the end of a rope who is ready to go over a 20 metre drop, you're guaranteed to command rapt attention. Every boy wore a safety helmet and an extra seat harness.

Although a few Scouts took the long "descend-by-foot" option, most handled the cliff with ease. What they didn't realize, however, was that a partisan was able to control their rate of drop from the base of the wall. It was fascinating to watch the looks of apprehension and tension give way to relaxation and, eventually, to triumph and even bravado.

"Can I go up and try that again?"

Continue to grid ref. 101252. This 10 metre wide body of water is too wide to jump. A partisan will instruct you how to construct a bridge using the yellow vines growing in the area.

A few weeks earlier, the boys could have walked across the ice on the pond and they knew a faulty bridge would be no laughing matter. Using block and tackle, each patrol did an excellent job of securing the foot and hand ropes. The system of selecting first man over varied from patrol to patrol. The last man usually had to endure a slack shaking rope as his buddies did their best to dislodge him. No one got wet, but there were a few close calls.

Follow the Bruce Trail to grid ref. 204205 where there is a stockpile of landmines. The partisan will help you to explode some of these over a fire you will make. This will act as a diversion for your next difficult assignment.



Making a fire in the rain is a double challenge and most patrols had trouble. Eventually, all succeeded in exploding their tin-can "landmines".

The next portion is the most dangerous. You will cross two rivers and proceed over a large stretch of open ground believed to be mined and in full view of the enemy.

Sensing that the spider web of wires which radiated across the mined area was too visible on the bare spring ground, the enterprising Venturers in charge of the event climbed a nearby tree to manipulate the alarm. The patrols exercised extreme caution in crossing the field, and were absolutely baffled when the alarm sounded without their contacting a wire.

Although a Venturer-simulated casualty came as a surprise, most pa-

trols gave proper first aid. One group, however, suspected a fake and flip-pantly advised the victim, "Take two aspirins and get plenty of rest", then left him to soak up the damp as they faded into the fog.

The patrols encountered other typical Scouting tests like estimating the height of one of the outliers, treating a second casualty under supervision, and following a compass course. They were also required to make sketches of key landmarks.

Ascend the escarpment by the means at hand.

After climbing over a 3 metre snow wall, the patrols found themselves in a dark, narrow fissure between rock that loomed up 30 metres on either side. A tiny slit of blue sky showed far above. Fortunately, some partisans had fixed a steel ladder to the wall. Helmeted and attached to a safety harness and line, the boys inched upward and over the sharp edge. It took a surprising amount of energy and a few scrapes and bruises to reach the top on the boot-wide ladder. Again, safety took precedence over speed.

Create a diversion to lure the sentry away, sabotage the rockets' electrical firing mechanisms by cutting the cable. Dismantle the warheads.

This is not your average Scouting activity! Designed and constructed by our resident electronics experts, the devices consisted of sirens, bells, electrical circuitry and super-sensitive switches. The patrols had the frustrating task of rendering them ineffective without being detected by sentries.

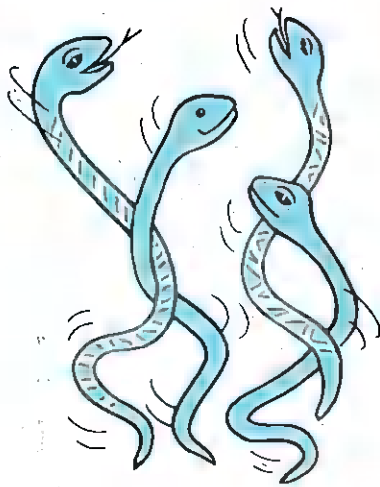
Was *Mission Cliffhanger* a success? We certainly scored high from a safety standpoint. There were no injuries of any kind and, although we had an eight-man first aid team on site, complete with ambulance, we did not require their services.

The leaders of the participating troops welcomed the cliffhanger theme because it provided a four month focus on specific Scouting skills. The actual events were a definite challenge to the boys. Their abilities in untried fields were put to the test.

What did the boys themselves think? We can only guess, but they continually ask what Sherwood Area has in store for them in 1983. It will be difficult to top *Mission Cliffhanger*.

Peter Heinz is area commissioner and Kenneth Davies assistant area commissioner, Venturers, in the Sherwood Area of the Greater Toronto Region. They were Mission Cliffhanger coordinators. X

Keep'em coming back-part 2



by Bill Witchel

As I said before (Feb '83), I'm not a natural leader. I work hard at it by planning my meetings and making alternative plans in case things don't go as expected. I take ideas from all over and adapt them, sprinkle the program with "specials" and, as troop night approaches, always ask myself, "After they experience this meeting, will they want to come back for the next one?"

Pioneering

I depend a lot upon pioneering. Staves and lashings provide opportunities not only for great fun and excitement, but also for developing citizenship and leadership.

I adapt John Sweet pioneering projects to my troop's needs and capabilities. Imagine what it does for the ego of a boy when he becomes the hero of his patrol because of his skill and nimble fingers on a pioneering project — especially if his ego has been damaged by the constant reminder that he's an academic failure. A leader feels pretty good when he can help a kid begin to like himself.

A leader feels pretty good when he can help a kid begin to like himself.

Unlike some conservation purists, I don't get upset about collecting staves in thick bush. During the first month of every Scouting year, I made it a practice to take the troop to a local Scout camp or other wooded area where, *with permission*, we judiciously thinned out selected younger growth from dense bush.

We did it as a *conservation project*. The thinning gives remaining trees more light and food, and improves their growth. It also gives the troop a fresh supply of staves to enhance the year's activities.

If you begin a meeting by telling your troop that they're going to spend the next two hours learning square and sheer lashings and clove-hitches; you'll get a massive collective groan. But if you begin by saying, "Today we're going to build rocket launchers and heaven help anyone whose head gets in the way when you launch them", the reaction is something else!

When you tell the patrols that they'll have to be very fussy with their ropework if they want the launchers to operate well, they'll be eager to learn how to do it all properly. And when you hear the twang as the rocket is released, followed a second later by the thunk of the spool as it hits the other end and the great cheers of the patrol because it works, you can bet they'll want to do it over and over again.

Search your John Sweet literature for construction details. It's great fun, and a good way to help develop leadership, patrol spirit and perseverance.

Obstacles & Leaping Snakes

Another "special" came partly from a Scout game book. After we'd played it one year at our Christmas-Hanukkah party, it became a tradition.

For the first stage, each patrol constructed some sort of obstacle at a pre-selected spot in the gym. I allowed them an hour to build the contraptions with staves, chairs, tables, hoops, tricycles and anything else lying loose around the church which the verger gave us permission to use.

When all was ready, patrols sat in relay formation at one end of the gym, a three-quart pot of water in front of each. The PLs held one small paper cup (two cups might make it even more interesting). At the end of the obstacle course we placed a one-pint pot for each patrol.

In turn, Scouts filled their cups, manoeuvred through the course and dumped what remained of their water into the small pot. We found that the three-quart pot generally held enough water to fill the pint pot. I recommend old clothing and lots of paper towels for this event.

Another twice-a-year project I used to develop lashing skills was the "leaping snake" scare. This was fantastic fun the first time I tried it and became just plain fun after that because the surprise was gone.

At the beginning of the meeting I announced some very bad news. A swarm of leaping poisonous snakes was moving south through Forest Hill and I expected them to reach the church in about half an hour.

"But," I said, "these snakes only stay around for about five minutes. If they don't get a victim, they move on, and they can only leap six inches off the floor."

By now the Scouts were laughing. They knew something good was about to happen.

"When I tell you, and not a second before, I want each PL to send one Scout to the cupboard for six staves, and another to get 10 lashing ropes. From these you must build some kind of project on which your whole patrol can climb. You must stay at least seven inches off the floor for five whole minutes. You have 30 minutes. No questions. Go!"

There were tripods and lean-to's and some things that have no name but it was great to watch the Scouts as they worked in patrols and checked what other patrols were doing. And when the snakes did arrive, and Scouts all scrambled onto projects which either worked or collapsed, what fun!

In the Ravine

We used the ravine near our meeting hall in the church as often as was practical. We learned fire-lighting and practised foil cooking there. The initial jeers of non-Scouts as the boys in uniform did their thing began to sound like cries of envy as marshmallows became torches, then charcoal and, finally, disappeared down Scout throats. We shared marshmallows with the non-Scouts, but seldom passed around the hot dogs and never gave up the foil-cooked hamburgers with onion, carrots and potato.

Every kid enjoys getting a letter in the mail. During the Christmas-Hanukkah break, I mailed each Scout a letter. It went something like:

The course had them unwittingly standing beside fire hydrants and under hydro wires that threw their readings off...

On Thurs., Jan. 7 at 7:00 p.m., patrols will meet at the church and head as a unit to the ravine. Assume that you and your patrol have gone on a winter hike through the forest. You have been overtaken by darkness. Since you don't want to get lost, you plan to spend the night in the forest and continue home the next day.

You have with you food and emergency supplies, including the candle you would normally bring along on a winter hike. You are properly dressed and have one hatchet per patrol. Each patrol is to make a fire, using the candle as needed, heat some food, and make preparations to stay warm for the night.

A swarm of leaping poisonous snakes was moving south through Forest Hill.

Already there was lots of snow on the ground and on the 6th and 7th, fresh supplies fell. I knew they'd never get fires going. I'd give them an hour to try and then take them to the local restaurant for hot chocolate and fries.

I hadn't counted on the fact that people had put out discarded Christmas trees for the trucks next morning. Nor did I expect that, before the regular meeting time of 7:00, every patrol would be at the ravine and every Scout would have brought along a Christmas tree he'd scrounged en route.

By the time the leaders joined them, the Scouts had cleared or stomped down the knee-deep snow, and had built a platform of thick logs. On these logs, their fires were blazing. What a

thrill to see their success! There were no worries about their competence for the winter camp we planned to hold later that year.

Other "Specials"

Once I plotted a compass trail outside the church. I mimeographed the course directions and patrols set out at 10 minute intervals. The course had them unwittingly standing beside fire hydrants and under hydro wires that threw their readings off, but that was all part of the fun and they certainly learned from these anomalies. The successful patrols reaped their reward from the cashier at the local Loblaw's, whose cash register was the final stop.

Occasionally I tested their sportsmanship with the candle game. We set a small lit candle (in a dish placed in a pan of water for safety) on each side of the gym. The troop formed two teams arranged on opposite sides of the room, and Scouts took position on hands and knees. When lights were doused, teams moved around, on all fours only, with the object of protecting their candle and blowing out the candle of their opponents.

Another "special" was our exchange visit with Steve's troop. Steve was a born Scout leader — one in a million who can pull a great meeting out of his head with little prior preparation. He invented a game called Rollerball — a take-off on Roller Derby.

Rollerball is to Scout games what Mona Lisa is to art. It makes British Bulldog look tame and I don't want the responsibility of introducing it to the rest of the world. Look what happened when they unleashed the atom! All I want to do is encourage you to give your Scouts some extra fun by trying an exchange visit with another good troop or Venturer company.

Steve could run a successful troop with little program or advance planning. He was pretty unique. The rest of us are plodders who need to do our homework, but we can be as successful as he.

Take advantage of the vast energy and enthusiasm of the Scouts. Direct their vitality into a character-building program. Take the good that is in them and help it become even better.

Our troop meetings give us so little actual time with our Scouts. Don't squander those precious minutes.

The rewards are great when you keep them coming back! X

Religion and Ecology

by Rabbi Robert Sternberg

The Bible begins with ecology and this article contains a Biblical overview of why concern for ecology and our environment is a basic matter of religious faith. It also includes a lot of practical suggestions to provide leaders food for thought and discussion, as well as some interesting and enjoyable activities for youngsters of all ages.

The relationship between man and the natural world appears in the very beginning of the book of Genesis, chapter 1, verses 24-30.

"And G-d said: Let the earth bring forth living creatures after his kind, cattle and creeping things and beasts of the earth after their kind. And G-d saw that it was good.

"And G-d said: I will make man in my image after my likeness and let man have dominion over the cattle and over the earth, and upon every creeping thing that creeps over the earth. And G-d blessed them and said unto them: Be fruitful and multiply and replenish the earth and subdue it. And have dominion over the fish of the sea and over the fowl of the air and over every living thing that moves on the earth.

"And G-d said: Behold I have given you every herb-bearing seed which is upon the face of the earth and every tree, in which fruit of the tree yields seed. To you it shall be for food. And to every beast of the earth and to every fowl of the air and to all things which creep upon the earth wherein there is life, I have given every green herb for food.

And it was so."

Adam's first job, as can be seen from these words, was to protect and preserve natural life. The Bible makes it evident that G-d's primary concern was for the world He had created. His first command to Adam was to act on earth in His stead, as a co-partner in creation who would hold dominion over the beasts of the field and make sure that all remained well with nature so that the natural balance in the ecosystem would be maintained. Interestingly enough, the Bible points out here that all beasts, including men, were originally vegetarian and ate only of the herbs which bore seed and the tree which bore fruit.

In Deuteronomy, chapter 20, verses 19' and 20, the command to care for the world takes another form. Here G-d commanded the children of Israel, who were at war with their neighbours:



"When in your war against a city which you have to besiege a long time in order to capture it, take care not to destroy its trees or swing your axes against them. You may eat of them, but you must not cut them down. Are trees of the field human to withdraw before you into the besieged city? Only trees which do not yield good food you may destroy and then, only for constructing siege equipment against a city that is waging war against you, until it has been reduced."

The Talmud points out that this is the source of one of the 613 commandments given to Jews: the law of Bal Tashchis, or *Thou Shall Not Destroy*. A tree is defenceless; it cannot

run away from its attackers. It is reprehensible, according to Jewish law, to attack something which is innocent and defenceless. Because a growing tree, which provides food or wood for shelter, is a prime example of vitality and innocence, to attack and destroy it is utterly abominable.

This law in the Talmud has a parallel in the North American Indian creed which states that, if a man wishes to cut down a tree either to build a shelter or for firewood, he must be sure to plant another in its place.

Many Jewish laws, customs and practices can be traced back directly to these verses from the Bible. Most of the Jewish festivals have a "nature"

aspect as well as an historical and spiritual one. Passover, for example, is the celebration of spring; Shevuot, the summer harvest of first fruits; Sukkot, the autumn harvest.

Jews celebrate a new year for the trees at Tu B'Shevat, which usually falls in late February or early March, at the time of year when one notices the days getting longer and the buds on the trees stirring with reawakened life. At this time of year, Jews also celebrate a special Sabbath called Shabbat Shira (Sabbath of Song). A unique custom on this Sabbath is to place bread crumbs and seeds on the window sills and patios of one's home so that the birds may eat as they return from their migratory wanderings.

Christians will find many parallels to these practices in their own harvest festivals and other celebrations. Around the world, many religious holidays mark the turning of the seasons: the Spring and Autumn Equinoxes (March 21 and September 21); and the Summer and Winter Solstices (June 21 and December 21).

All Jews and Christians celebrate Thanksgiving at autumn harvest time and Canadian Jews, who celebrate Thanksgiving in October, often find it occurring at the same time as Sukkot.

Discussion Ideas

What are some of the activities that can make these concepts more meaningful and relevant for Scouts? Guided by competent discussion leaders, they can study some of the major world religions' laws, customs, rituals and practices that demonstrate man's spiritual connection with nature and the land. This will help them develop and cultivate an appreciation of the common aspects and universal truths inherent in all religions. By learning the views of different faiths, they can greater appreciate their own beliefs and live more fully religious lives.

Any study of ancient and primitive religions will reveal a strong connection between the forces of nature and the human condition. Early religious thought in every part of the world was committed to inspiring the man-nature relationship with something of the Divine. Modern faiths like Judaism, Christianity, Islam, the eastern religions, and the religions of North American native peoples evolved from or grew out of these very ancient and primitive forms of religious expression.

Themes for discussion might include all or any of the following, and you can invite resource people, especially clergy, to take part in the meetings and lead discussions.

- Man and nature
- Kindness to and care for animals
- Care for plants and food cultivation
- Food in religious rituals
- Symbols of nature in religious ritual objects
- Religious festivals which relate to natural occurrences
- The human life cycle and its relationship to nature
- Religious celebrations of life cycle events and nature (e.g. birth, marriage, puberty and coming of age, death, etc.)
- Vegetarianism and its importance to world religions
- Ancient rites of sacrifice and modern day prayer.

Activities

Scouts already do, or could be encouraged to do, many activities which stimulate discussions about G-d and nature. Through participation in these types of creative activities, they can begin to sense the presence of G-d in all of nature, and to develop a feeling for the spirit of G-d in every day happenings — a feeling which is basic and fundamental to religious belief. Here are a few ideas.

Garden Project: Have Scouts grow, cook and eat or preserve some of their own food. Include different kinds of vegetables and herbs. Learning how to can, pickle, freeze or preserve foods in other ways is as important as learning how to raise and grow produce. All of these activities are essential survival skills that have been developed by human beings over time.

Livestock Project: Wherever feasible in rural areas, Scouts can raise some of their own livestock.

Wild Foods: Learn how to pick, preserve and/or eat different kinds of wild plant foods like mushrooms and berries.

Herbal Medicine: On a very basic and simple level, Scouts could learn about which herbs, wild and cultivated, can be used to treat different kinds of ailments.

Vegetarianism and Nutrition: Without debating the pros and cons of this philosophy, a study of vegetarianism can teach Scouts about valuable alternatives to meat, which is a costly source of protein that puts a greater strain on our agricultural system than other sources.

Ecosystems: To make it relevant to their lives, study the environment which is natural to wherever the Scouts live. Plants, animals and food chains are all components in this study. There's room for much variety

here because all regions contain forested areas, lakes and rivers. Some contain marshes, deserts, mountainous areas and the ocean, all of which can and should be studied separately.

Birth, Growth, Reproduction and Death: Study natural life cycles in different plants and animals. Scouts can study specific life forms — squirrels or maple trees for example — and then repeat the study as part of a more global exploration of an ecosystem.

One cannot fully appreciate why one must seek to protect and preserve the environment until one comes to appreciate nature in its natural state. For this reason, it's probably best to begin studies of the basic principles of ecology and conservation and critical examinations of pollutants and chemical waste only after Scouts have had a chance to study and think about the natural environment as it should be: that is, as it was created by G-d in the context of the many natural evolutionary changes which have occurred over eons of time.

There are many other activities one could add to this list. The study of nature, like the study of religion, is a lifetime vocation. By getting more in touch with the world around him, and observing natural life cycle events like birth, growth, maturity and death, the Scout will become awed by the greatness, magnitude and delicate balance inherent in natural life on our planet.

An appreciation of one's own environment is akin and tantamount to experiencing a sense of the vastness of the earth and the many natural environments contained within it — even those which the Scout may never see. This experience is really a type of religious rebirth. It will not only enrich the lives of all who undergo it; it will also permanently commit the most indolent and obstinate of human beings to seek further ways and means of protecting and preserving the natural habitats they have come to respect and, indeed, the natural habitats of all other living species on earth.

Rabbi Robert Sternberg is director of the National Religious Department of the Canadian Jewish Congress. He explains "the name of G-d is spelled with a dash because, according to Jewish tradition, we consider it equivalent to taking the name of the Lord in vain if His name is written out in full. Also, according to Jewish tradition, it is questionable whether or not a written manuscript with the name of G-d on it, even if it is not in Hebrew characters, attains the status of a holy object which cannot then be mutilated or destroyed". X

Star Gazing for Rank Beginners 4



by Bob Walkington

This is the final article in the star-gazing series. I hope you'll save the three which were published in the June/July, October and December '82 issues because you can refer to them year after year, each in its proper season.

The chart on the next page is a simplified map of the spring sky, specifically for April 30 at 8:00 p.m. Standard Time, but reasonably accurate for the whole season. You hold it up to the sky to read it, which is why east and west seem to be reversed.

The stars of the Great Circle of Winter, described in the Dec. issue, are still visible in the early spring, but are gradually disappearing into the west by the end of April. Meanwhile, the bright stars of summer — Arcturus and the Great Triangle (June/July issue) are beginning to appear over the eastern horizon. The year-round constellations, the Big Dipper and the Queen's Chair (Cassiopeia) are visible to the north, circling around Polaris, the North Star.

Spring is a good season to try a traditional test of vision located in the

Big Dipper. Look at the second star from the end of the handle. Its real name is Mizar (Arabic for "the belt"), but it is nicknamed "the horse". If you have good eyesight, you should be able to see another fainter star just above it. Its name is Alcor (Arabic for "the white of the eye") but, for obvious reasons, its nickname is "the rider".

The only specifically springtime sights worth a rank beginner's notice are the constellation Leo, the Lion, and the bright star Spica. Except for the King-star, Regulus, Leo is not especially bright, but you can recognize him by his distinctive head, which looks like a backwards question mark with bright Regulus as the dot, and by his tail, which is shaped like a triangle.

To find Leo, face south. Tilt your head back until you can see the pointers at the end of the bowl of the Big Dipper. Now, tilt your head forward again and follow the line of the pointers until you reach a position mid-way between the triangle and the backwards question mark. That's Leo.

Spica is in the constellation Virgo, the Maiden, but the rest of Virgo's

stars won't concern us for now. There are two ways to find Spica. First, let your eyes trace out the curve of the handle of the Big Dipper in a direction away from the bowl. Continue this curve past the end of the handle and through the bright star Arcturus until you come to Spica.

The second method is to notice that the Twins (Gemini), Regulus and Spica form an almost straight line on the chart and in the sky. Regulus is in the centre. Let your eyes follow the line from the Twins to Regulus, then continue past Regulus for about the same distance until you come to Spica.

If you've been following this series from the beginning, you've now located all 15 of the brightest stars in the sky: Vega, Deneb and Altair of the Great Triangle; Arcturus; pink Antares; Capella; pink Aldebaran; very bright Sirius, whose name means "scorching"; Procyon; the Twins, Castor and Pollux; Betelgeuse, the Armpit; Rigel; Regulus, the King; and Spica. These stars rotate around Polaris like a wheel on an axle, each one appearing and disappearing at its appointed time year after year.

The Planets

There are other objects in the night sky which don't keep to this fixed schedule, but constantly change their positions on the wheel of stars. This is why the Greeks named them Planets, or Wanderers. Rank beginners often feel it's difficult enough to recognize the stars and constellations and don't even try to discover the planets, but planets are actually fairly easy to find on the nights when they're in the sky. You can use a few simple rules to recognize them.

If you see a bright "star" which is not one of the 15 marked on the four seasonal charts, it's a planet.

If it is *much* brighter than any other star in the sky, it's either Venus or Jupiter; Jupiter if it's in the eastern sky or visible late at night; Venus if it first appears in the western sky and sets relatively early in the evening.

If it's about as bright as other bright stars but has a distinctly pink colour, it's Mars.

If it's about as bright as other bright stars and has the usual silvery colour, it's Saturn.

Finding planets is easier still if you know when and where to look. Here are the approximate positions of the planets for the next few years.

Saturn will become visible about the middle of April, 1983, to the east of Spica — about as far from Spica as Spica is from Regulus. It will remain visible until about the end of October. For the next 10 years, Saturn will be a summer "star", gradually drifting eastward away from Spica, past bright pink Antares in Scorpio, into the teapot-shaped constellation Sagittarius.

Jupiter will appear near Antares around the end of May, 1983, and will remain visible until the middle of November. Jupiter moves faster around the wheel than Saturn does and, when it reappears at the end of June, 1984, it will be in Sagittarius. From 1985 to 1988, Jupiter will ap-

pear in the autumn. It won't be near any bright stars and will therefore be conspicuous because it is so obviously the brightest "star" in the sky, unless Venus happens to be visible at the same time.

As you read this article, Mars will be low in the west, not far from that other red star, Aldebaran in Taurus. It will set each evening shortly after sunset, and will disappear completely about the beginning of April, 1983. Mars will reappear in May, 1984, close to Saturn, but will drift rapidly eastward to join Jupiter in Sagittarius in October, and around the wheel back to Aldebaran just before it disappears in May, 1985.

Venus will be very bright in the west as you read this. It will be visible in the early evening — even before sunset — and will set each night an hour or two after sunset. It will disappear about the middle of August, 1983, and return to the western sky in mid July, 1984.

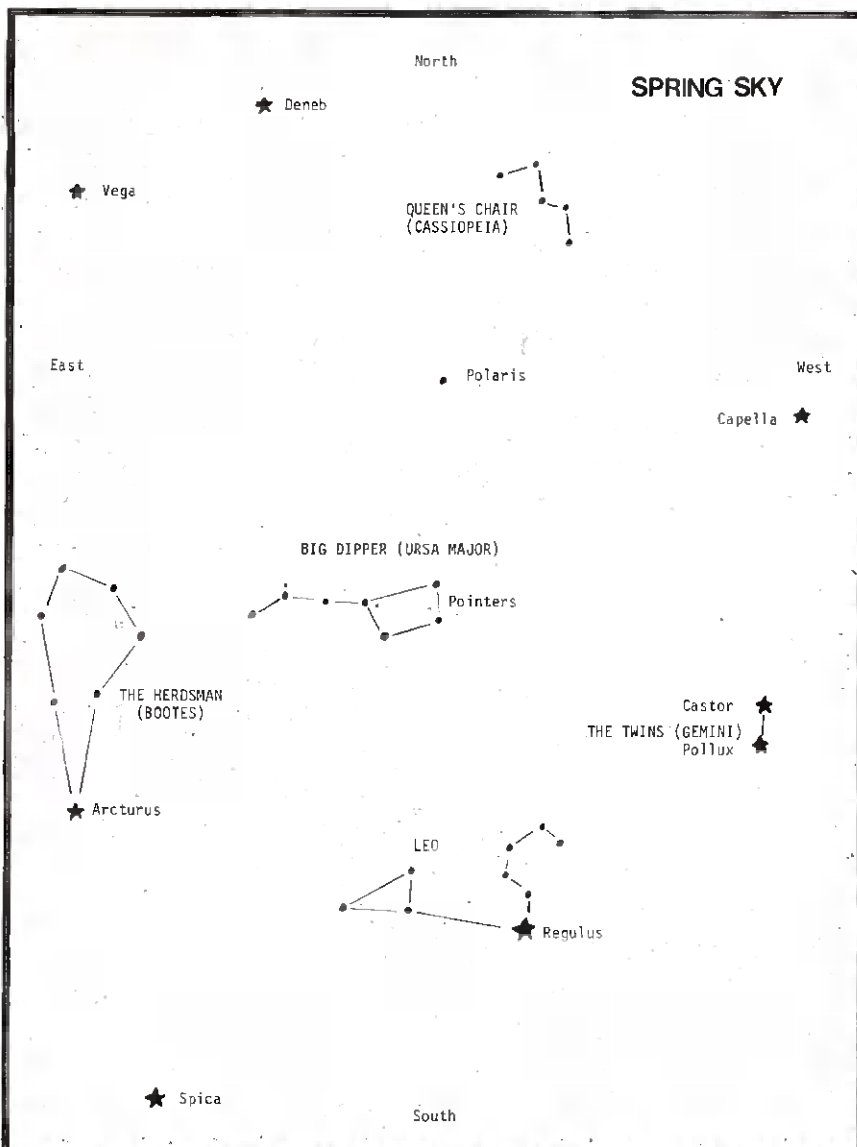
Mercury is not particularly bright and never gets far from the western horizon. It's difficult for a rank beginner to recognize, but your best chance will come around August 6, 1983, when it will be very close to Venus. That period will be a good time for planet-watching because Mercury, Venus, Jupiter and Saturn will all be visible in a long line stretching from west to east across the sky. The best time to catch them will be at dusk, before total darkness comes.

Meteors

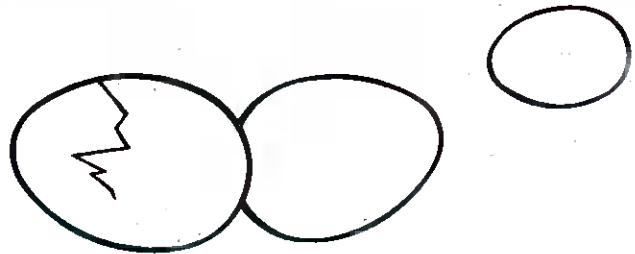
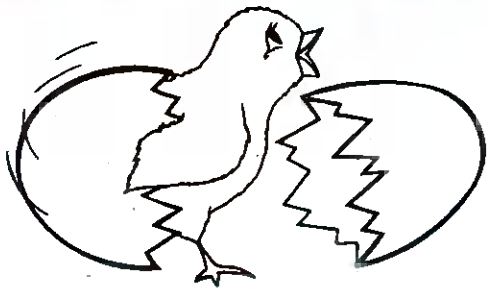
Incidentally, the best time for watching meteors (shooting stars) will come a few nights later, around August 11 or 12, when the biggest meteor shower of the year will occur. Even in the city, a meteor shower is interesting but, if you're lucky enough to be camping with your boys that night, it might be spectacular.

You can "meteor-watch" during a shower at any time of night, but it is best after midnight. A meteor shower, by the way, is not like a rain shower. The sky won't be filled with hundreds and thousands of shooting stars all at once, but you can expect to see anywhere from 10 to several dozen meteors an hour, some of them very bright. Once, I saw a fireball, and actually heard it hissing as it burned up in the air.

We've come to the end of our year-round survey of the night sky but, I hope, we're just at the beginning of your star-gazing career. Once you've learned to recognize the stars, planets and constellations I've described, you're ready to start finding the fainter stars and more obscure constellations. In other words, you're still a beginner, but no longer a rank one! \wedge



EGGperiments



by Ken Shigeishi

Chocolate egg hunts and boiled egg decorating are traditional Easter activities which will continue to provide hours of fun for your pack, but there's a lot more to an egg than just the yolk! Why don't you and your Cubs try some other eggperiments and activities for a change?

While you ponder that question, and the immortal riddle "which came first, the chicken or the egg?", here's some eggstraordinary trivia for you, direct from the *Guinness Book of World Records*.

- The largest bird eggs are laid by ostriches and weigh about 1.7 kg; the smallest are laid by hummingbirds and weigh 4 g (0.004 kg)
- The largest chicken egg ever laid had five yolks and weighed 0.34 kg (an extra-large egg weighs 0.064 kg)
- The largest chocolate Easter egg ever made weighed 2,034 kg (very easy to find, though)
- The greatest egg hunt involved 20,160 hard boiled eggs and 3,000 children.

Blowing Out Eggs

Now that you're all eggsperts at blowing up balloons (you are, aren't you?), you're ready for blowing out eggs. In fact, to do some of the things in this article, you'll have to become pretty competent at egg-blowing.

You need a large needle, a pair of pointed scissors and a bowl. Take an egg out of the refrigerator and let it warm to room temperature (it's very difficult to blow out cold eggs). Carefully tap a needle hole into the large end of the egg, using the scissors as a

hammer if necessary. Do the same to the other end. Now, stick the point of the scissor blades into the hole in the large end and gently turn the scissors around to enlarge the hole. If you do it properly, you'll make a nice round hole.

Push the needle into the egg and pierce the yolk several times. Put a finger over each hole and shake the egg vigorously for several minutes. The more you shake, the better your egg will blow.

Hold the egg over the bowl, take a deep breath, and blow through the smaller hole to force the scrambled egg out of the shell via the larger hole. Gently wash out the shell in lukewarm water and allow to dry for at least 24 hours.

If you're hungry but are tired of scrambled eggs, skip ahead to the "recipes" section of this article. Otherwise, store the scrambled egg mixture in the fridge.

Eggperiments

Headstanding Eggs

According to the *Leader's* well-informed source, there are only two days in the year on which you can make an egg stand on its round end (see *On the Level*, Feb. '80 issue). However, now you can make this phenomenon, first accredited to Columbus, happen on any day of the year you wish — your Easter meeting day, for example.

All you need is a little salt (or perhaps some sugar) and a bit of water. Moisten the large end of the egg and dip it into the salt so that some of the crystals stick to the egg. Set the egg carefully on a level table and it will balance there, March 21 or not!

Oh, oh, I can hear the grumbles

from across the Atlantic already. Well, if your Cubs are still skeptical and have seen grains of salt on the table, bring out another, carefully prepared egg and do the eggperiment again, this time without salt!

Take a blown-out eggshell and pour fine sand into it until it is almost the same weight as a normal egg (about a quarter full). Put a spot of wax over the holes to make the egg look freshly laid. You now have an egg which will balance however you set it — on the edge of a plate, or even on its narrow end.

To make the egg balance in one way and one way only, put small pieces of wax into the empty eggshell with the sand. Seal the holes as before and gently heat the egg with a lighter until the wax melts. Let the egg and wax cool in the position you want it to stand forever.

Spinning Eggboats

Take an empty egg shell and place it into a bowl of vinegar. The egg will begin to rotate until the shell disappears. By covering the shell with a paper boat, you can make a spinning boat but, if you change the shape of the egg shell, you should be able to make the boat move straight ahead, backwards, or sideways. Eggperiment and you'll be ready for a regatta. Have each boy make an eggboat and set sail.

Growing Eggs

You can make eggs grow, once they are out of the chicken! Place a regular egg into a jar of vinegar and leave it there. After one or two days, the shell will completely disappear, and the egg will start to grow! No, you won't hatch a large chick, unfortunately. All you'll have for your effort is a pickled egg!

Spinning Eggshells

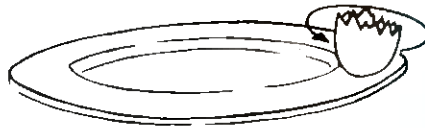
Crack an egg in half and look inside the shell of the larger end. You should see a thin film which traps air beneath it. Do not break this film or your egg-speriment will fail. You'll need a dinner plate with an upward curving rim (don't use the best china, in case you have an accident) and some water.

Moisten the rim and hold the plate with your fingers under it and your

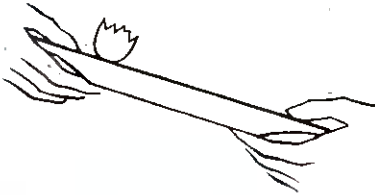
thumbs on the sides. Set the eggshell on the rim. Gently tilt the plate forward and then to the right. Voila! Your eggshell should begin to spin. By carefully moving your hands, you can keep the eggshell spinning indefinitely. For a real surprise, try a new circus trick. Balance the plate on a stick and start spinning the plate and the egg!



Plate with a rim



Tilt slightly to cause the egg to spin



Floating Eggshell

When your Cubs tire of spinning eggshells, let them float them. They'll need a tall glass of water and the round-end half of an eggshell with the air pocket still intact. Float the shell on the water. Gradually push it under water and let go when it begins to sink. Say the magic words "BYD BYD BYD BYD" and, suddenly, the eggshell will flip over and rest on the bottom of the glass upside down.

You can't duplicate the trick with the small-end half of the eggshell, no matter how long you say the magic words. You can even try ABRACA-

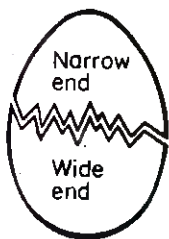
DABRA, whatever that means, and the shell will not flip over!

Floating Eggs

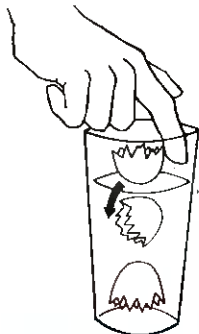
If eggshells will float, then an entire egg should float as well, right? You'll need three tall glasses, all of the same size, water, and salt. Fill one glass with water. Put in a fresh egg and, not surprisingly, it will sink to the bottom.

Fill the second glass with water and mix in salt until no more will dissolve. Now what happens to the egg?

Can your Cubs figure out a way to float the egg half way between the surface of the water and the bottom of the glass?



Air pocket down here



Just when it starts to sink... Say the magic words, "Byd, Byd, Byd, Byd"

Egg Drop

You may be thinking of a particular type of soup at the moment, but imagine instead that you will drop a fresh egg out of a window. Splaaat! What a mess! There must be a better way.

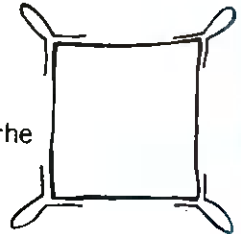
To start your Cubs thinking, give them a 1 L milk carton. Fill it with water and place a water-filled blown egg inside. Reseal the carton with tape or glue and drop it. How did the egg make out?

You can make the egg dropper more efficient by adding wings, tails (as you would to a kite), and shock absorbers. Cubs can also try newspaper strips, foam chips, sawdust or rags to replace the water in the carton. In case you're wondering, it can be done. An egg that was dropped from a height of 182 m landed intact!



Tape fins to the milk carton

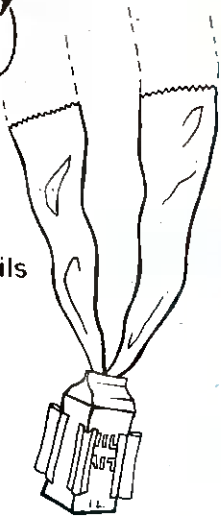
Bottom view of the carton



Water balloon

Taped to the bottom

Paper tails



Crafts & Games

It's traditional for the Leader to offer special Easter crafts and games in this issue. Here are a few on the egg theme.

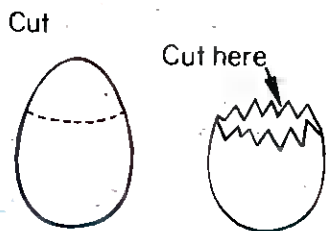
Easter Tulips

You'll need several blown eggs for this craft, so start early. Be sure you make the larger hole for blowing in the larger end of the egg.

Carefully cut off the small end of the shell with a sharp knife. Cut the edge of the large end cup to resemble tulip petals: To save time, you can try simply cracking the shell open, but it's not easy.

You're now ready to dye the eggshells. Instead of using commercial kits, try some natural dyes.

- red: beets, onion skins with vinegar;
- yellow: onion skins;
- green: tree leaves, spinach, grass;



To save time, you can simply try cracking the shell open, but it's difficult to get the petal effect.



Finished Product

Potato Printed Eggs

Take some blown eggs and fill them with sand to make them easier to handle. Cut raised shapes into half a potato. Keep the size of the shapes about 1 cm square for the best results. Dip the potato shapes into poster paint and press onto the egg.

You can easily convert these decorated eggs to eggbirds. Use pipe cleaners for legs, attach paper wings with glue or tape, and add a styrofoam or cotton ball head attached to a pipe cleaner neck.



- blue: blueberries, grape juice;
- brown: coffee, tea, bark, mud.

Boil the materials until you have the desired colours, then strain them using anything you have available (discarded nylon stockings work well).

Dye the eggshell tulips and let them dry thoroughly. To make them shine, rub them gently and carefully with some vegetable oil.

While the shells are drying, cut out construction paper leaves. Use a chenille (like a pipe cleaner) for a stem, or cover some stiff wire with green paper. When the tulip flowers are ready, attach them to the stem with glue or candle wax.

as "snowballs" for a summertime snowball fight. Be sure to clean up the mess!

Best Omelette Contest

If you do make snowballs, challenge each boy to make an omelette to use the eggs. The leaders simply sample each boy's culinary masterpiece to try to decide which tastes best.

RECIPES

If you'd rather not sample your Cubs' cooking, perhaps you'd like them to experience your eggceptional talent in the kitchen with these two ideas. Serve them at your next egg-citing event.

Eggburger (serves one)

This is simply a jazzed-up fried egg sandwich. Drop the contents of a blown egg into a frying pan at moderate heat. Sprinkle with salt, pepper, green onions, mushrooms, pepperonis, or any other garnishes you have. Turn the egg and cook the other side.

Place a slice of cheese on a toasted hamburger bun, add the egg and top it off with tomatoes, bacon slices, relish, mustard and ketchup. Serve immediately.

If you'd rather stick with ordinary hamburgers, add an egg to the meat and mix well before making the patties. This will prevent the patties from falling apart when you cook them.

Egg Pizza (serves two or three)

Blend the contents of six eggshells with 50 mL water and a dash of salt. Heat a large frying pan until a drop of water sizzles when dropped on it. Heat butter or oil in the pan and sprinkle in some oregano or basil. Add the egg mixture and cook like an omelette. When it is almost set, cover with ketchup or tomato sauce, pepperoni, bacon, and cheese slices. Cover the pan and leave on low heat until the cheese melts. Slice up pizza style and serve immediately.

Finally, I leave you with a problem for your Cubs. Can they design an experiment to determine whether an egg is hard boiled or raw?

Ed's Note: Visions of mountains of empty egg cartons boggle the mind. What can you do with them? Set your boys and yourselves to work and send your craft or gadget ideas to the Leader. We'll publish the most exciting ideas and send out our special LEADER button to their originators.

Next issue, eggperiments eggspanations! X

Egg Toss

Arrange your pack into pairs and give each pair a water-filled egg. Have the boys start by facing each other about 1 m apart. On signal, the boy with the egg tosses it to his partner. If the catch is successful and the egg remains intact, the boys take one step back and toss again. The current record for egg tossing is 102 m.

Bacon & Eggs

All Cubs but one are Eggs and stand at one end of the room. The lone Cub is the Bacon and takes the centre of the room. On signal, the Eggs must cross the room while the Bacon attempts to touch them with both hands. If Bacon makes two-handed contact, the Eggs become Fried Eggs and join the Bacon. Fried Eggs help the Bacon by holding onto fresh Eggs until the Bacon can run up to them to touch them. Do you dare call the last Egg caught a rotten egg?

Snowball Fight

If you can spare the time and money, and you love scrambled eggs, you can make a pile of water-filled eggballs and have the Cubs use them

by Gerry Giuliani

Cub Cooperation

*This letter from Blaine Unterschutz, an Akela in Fort McMurray, Alberta, seems to support some of the ideas on "doing your best cooperatively" expressed in the Nov. '82 Paksak. Blaine refers to Sally Olsen, who works with Terry Orlick, author of **The Cooperative Sports and Games Book** (available from Scout Shops), and **The Second Cooperative Sports and Games Book**.*

Sally frequently travels the country to lead workshops for people interested in using cooperative games. The conference to which Blaine refers was the Northern Alberta Regional Conference held in Edmonton in September, 1982, and I also had the privilege of attending this very worthwhile event.

My wife and I attended your session on Cub programming at the Regional Conference in Edmonton, and we would like to say how much we enjoyed listening to you and taking part in the session.

I think the use of cooperative games in the Beaver program is a great idea because it encourages the boys to work closer together. Based on recent experience, I also think that this games concept is needed in Cubs.

We had the good fortune to attend one of Sally Olsen's training sessions

at the conference, and found it very informative and productive. Since then we have been trying the games in our two Cub packs and two colonies. In fact, as soon as I came back from the conference, I ordered a 25 foot parachute and, although we have not yet used it with the Beavers, it is a very popular item with the Cubs. Our boys proved to be aggressive and not very cooperative at first, and it will take a while before they learn that winning at all costs is not what games are all about.

The nicest thing about learning cooperative games is that the boys learn to help the under-achievers pass the star and badge work along with them. The children of today face so much pressure, aggression and competition — inhumane competition — in their daily lives, that they begin to forget that working together is an enjoyable experience. The cooperative concept will certainly help them in the outdoors, where survival may depend on their being able to trust and help each other.

A very important effect of the games on boys is their increased self-confidence, which comes because they cannot lose as individuals or be expelled during a game for not being fast enough, strong enough or smart enough to last the entire game. For once, they all have a chance to win by accomplishing a common goal.

I hope that, in the future, I can attend a week-long training session with Sally, preferably as part of the Scouting program. I would like to see this training as part of the Wood-badge.

The games take a lot of pressure off leaders, who no longer have to supervise both a game and the boys on the sidelines who have been disqualified. There is a lot more to the cooperative games concept, of course, and it must be learned well in order to be used fully for the good of the boys.

I hope you have the chance to take a close look at the games and that, in the future, they can be included in our handbooks. I would like to teach this concept in my spare time in some of the playschools here, and I am making the parachute available to anyone interested in learning how to use it. This week we are having a Scouter's Club, and will be introducing the games to the leaders in this area.

The District Commissioner for Guides in Fort McMurray is also interested in the games and will be visiting our Cub pack soon to see us use the parachute.

Correction

If you are one who has tried the compass sketches in the December issue of *Paksak*, you have undoubtedly discovered the difficulty in completing the reindeer and sleigh without going off the page. That's because the starting point should be 26 across and 7 down, not 6 across and 7 down. Sorry about that. Why not try again. You don't have to wait for Christmas.

A CREST WORTH SWAPPING FOR ...

...is usually made by

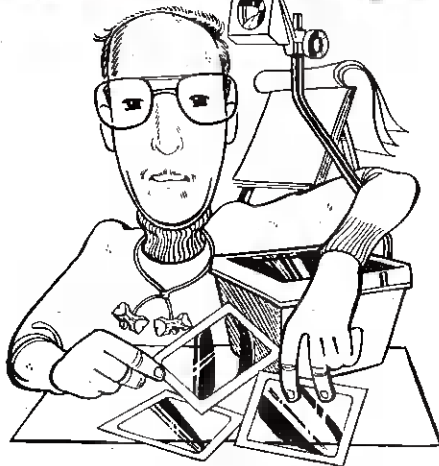
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TRAINING TALK



by Reg Roberts

Keeping Older Members Part One

A major concern in most voluntary youth organizations has to do with youth members who, having been around for awhile, suddenly choose to "drop out".

The surveys we have conducted show that members leave at all ages and for many reasons: hockey; baseball; soccer; interest in a hobby or school club; or simply loss of interest. We also know that those who do leave tend to be the older members in each section. The question is why?

Over the last couple of years, a number of articles in this magazine have talked about "situational leadership"; how the understanding and use of a flexible leadership style will be of value in the operation of any section. Certainly, leadership style is a factor in the retention of older boys — a major one.

For the most part, life for a boy just into Scouting is exciting and interesting. There's a newness about the organization and so much to learn; new friends to make, new places to go, and challenges of all kinds to meet. In a section where the atmosphere is warm and friendly, the other members treat one fairly and the leaders are encouraging and understanding, very few feel the need to "drop out", at least, not in the early stages of membership.

When you add to the other positive things the possibility of becoming a sixer or patrol leader or achieving the Chief Scout's Award, mix in sixers' councils, courts of honour and other opportunities to participate actively in the planning process, and blend them all together with a leadership team that knows how to cater to all

age groups, you have the potential for no drop-outs at all.

I've painted a rosy picture of the first two years because I believe that's the way it can be if all the factors I mentioned are firmly in place. So what happens after that? What is it that starts the drop-out on his or her way?

When a section — say a pack — starts out, it usually starts with younger boys, most of whom are about the same age. One joins with a friend. They tell other friends, and soon a couple of dozen are gathered and attending regularly.

For the leaders, the learning process starts as they share things like flag break, grand howl, jungle names, games and so on, with a view to helping the boys become self-reliant young people who feel good about themselves and each other.

Soon, specific roles can be identified: the boy who is all thumbs; the pack clown; the super athletes; the artistic ones. Leadership roles are identified as well, and sixers and seconds take their place in the scheme of things. Generally speaking, this well-knit group functions effectively, everyone is pretty happy, and all are working on similar activities.

Before too long, though, younger boys come up into most sections; from colony to pack, pack to troop or troop to company. Suddenly, change occurs. Unless the leadership team is very careful, there is a subtle shift of emphasis away from the "old timers" to the new boys.

Instead of being a harmonious group of maturing boys, they find themselves having to cater to younger kids who can't run, jump or understand the jokes and who still fidget and wet their pants.

They have to practise the grand howl again, and flag break. Games which the older ones have, perhaps, outgrown, are revived for the younger new boys. Sixes are added to or broken up and reformed, and boys are cast together with others they might not have chosen had they been asked.

On a recent field trip, I witnessed the formation of a new pack. It seems that finding adequate leadership for two packs proved difficult, so a decision had been made to form one large pack. I watched as some 30 boys were called into a circle to be assigned to newly created sixes. Two boys in particular caught my eye.

Obviously friends, they jostled each other and laughed and stood close and speculated. One of the two was

called and named as a new sixer. His friend was obviously delighted. You could tell, too, that both hoped the other would be named as second, but it wasn't to be. All the seconds were named while these two looked at each other as each call was made.

Then boys were called to their sixes; name after name. It was so obvious that these friends wanted to be together. Second from last, the remaining friend was called, but for a different six. I've never seen such dejection as the young boy made his tearful way to his six: Truly a human drama. I just hope the leader saw it too, and I can't help but wonder if those boys are still in that pack.

For sixers and seconds, the influx of new boys can provide an exciting challenge as they work as part of the leadership team to integrate the newcomers. Those who don't have such a key role to play can often feel left out in the cold.

Let's assume that new boys come up to the pack in the spring and again in the fall, along with boys who may have been recruited directly. Let's assume further that, in the spring of the following year, another small group comes up. It becomes evident that the original group is getting pretty thin.

It also becomes evident that the original group is having to struggle for identity. Instead of being a harmonious group of maturing boys, they find themselves having to cater to younger kids who can't run, jump or understand the jokes and who still fidget and wet their pants.

None of what I have said is new of course. In Scouting we have been coping with such situations for years. We have also been losing older boys for years, and I believe there may be a relationship between the influx of new members and the drop-out of older members.

Earlier I mentioned situational leadership. I think this is important. When boys who know very little about what their section is all about enter a section, the style of the leader must be that of a "teller". Do this, do that! Go here, go there! There are so many do's and don'ts that a lot of time is spent on "learning the ropes" and less on developing friendships.

As the group matures, the leader still tells the boys what to do, but now

adds the dimension of developing closer relationships and encouraging individual personalities to emerge. He enters a "selling" stage of leadership style.

Planning programs on the assumption that what is good for some is good for all can cause problems.

A little later on, when routines are clearly understood, sixers are firmly established, and sixers and seconds take care of discipline and directional responsibilities, the leaders will be less concerned with the task and more involved with helping kids relate to each other and work together.

Finally, when all are relating well, aware of their place and happy about it, and engaged in communal activities as well as individual pursuits, the leader adopts a "delegating" leadership style. Here, both leaders and, to the degree they are able, members, are involved in planning activities, making significant decisions and contributing as members of the "family" group.

You will recognize that the leadership style has changed; from very directive with younger boys, to directive with a growing concern for relationships, to a gradual sharing of leadership responsibility, and finally, to inter-dependence, where all are seen as contributing to the life and well-being of the section.

It may be that some leaders have only one style and can neither handle nor be comfortable with any other. In some situations, this might be fine. In others, it can be disastrous. Imagine, if you will, a leader asking new boys how they think the pack or troop should be run, or simply letting them do as they like. Well, it happens. It happens in those sections where the program is primarily floor hockey or another similar one-track activity. It seems fine for awhile but, when no direction is forthcoming, boys will move on to something else where there is appropriate guidance and someone to "lead" them.

The other extreme, of course, is where boys have been together in a section for awhile, know the ropes and work well together. They should be exposed to a delegating style of leadership but are still being told what to do and how to do it. It's precisely a situation designed to make older boys leave.

A young friend of mine and some others of his age group formed a Ven-

turer company a few years ago. During the first year, they went through the process of having a couple of strangers join, but they soon became a part of the group, and a company life developed. At the beginning of the second year, some boys came in from the troop. A year younger and accustomed to a less mature lifestyle, they were welcomed. The older boy program was put "on hold" as the new kids were brought into the picture.

That took time, but the older boys persevered and, by the end of the year, the program was back on track, although not quite at the same speed as it might have been. At the beginning of year three, again some new boys came in from the troop. Again the older program was put on hold and, suddenly, the original members, by now young men, felt they really didn't want to go through the developmental process again with these young boys. They left.

The interesting thing is that the original group stayed together. Indeed, they are still a regular friendship group who do things together and probably will for some time to come.

Leadership style is a factor in the retention of older boys — a major factor.

I'm not suggesting that old and young should never mix in a section. After all, the young learn much from those who have already experienced more of life. I'm suggesting, though, that leaders will be wise to recognize that older boys and young people need a separate and distinct life of their own. Planning programs on the assumption that what is good for some is good for all can cause problems. If a program has to consider the least able, it too often means that the older members are expected to be involved in what, to them, may be "Mickey Mouse" activities.

I am further suggesting that leadership style must be geared to the situation and to the maturity of those being led. Tell those who must be told, not those who already know. Don't overdo the development of relationships with kids who don't know where the washroom is.

People, young and old, member or leader, need first to know what it is they are expected to do and how to do it. Then they will begin to seek out friends and build sound relationships. But be aware that people, young or old, will stay in an organization only as long as they feel they are growing.

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CANOE CAMPING IN THE ADIRONDACKS

by R. Chubb and B. Baldry

One of the remarkable strengths of Scouting is that the diversity of training it provides allows you to take advantage of a wide range of exciting "boy-appeal" activities which have the added benefit of being very enjoyable for the leaders.

This is certainly true of a canoe camping experience, which could have been invented purely for Scouts, so well does it involve the skills and character-training cultivated in the movement. For the third consecutive year, 27 boys, parents and leaders of the Fairview Centennial Scout Troop, from Montreal's West Island, benefited from this experience as they took up packs and paddles and traced a leisurely five day canoe camping trip in the Adirondack region of New York State.

Our trip took us to the Saranac area, which has the attraction of a system of fairly isolated lakes and rivers suitable for relatively inexperienced canoeists. It also features "Adirondack lean-to's" to use in wet weather or simply for sleeping out just for the fun of it.

Like most Scouting activities, the trip started long before we actually left Montreal. We had a host of things to do, not the least of which was to obtain an out-of-province travel permit from the Quebec council. Preparation was considerably eased by the boys themselves. They planned the menu, formed individual crews by cross-matching choices made by each boy, checked tents and other equipment, and helped buy all the supplies.

Our plan was to operate in nine self-sufficient crews of three, which meant three packs had to hold five day's worth of crew food supplies and gear, as well as personal equipment. We appointed a Senior Scout, leader or parent crew chief so that each canoe had a responsible person in it.

In pre-trip meetings we made final preparations. Under the eye of a qualified lifeguard, the boys reviewed and demonstrated rescue breathing. We also went over canoe safety and rescue procedures, cold water survival and canoeing basics, and did a recap of good camping practices that would help us avoid the unwelcome attention of bears during our nightly stops. Finally we included a demonstration of the correct manner to pack a packsack.

It was with a reassuring sense of preparedness that our expedition left Montreal, headed for Fish Creek Pond in the Saranac Lake area. We'd rented nine 16 ft. Grumman aluminum canoes from an outfitter who, after fitting everyone with correctly sized lifejackets and a paddle, obligingly delivered them to our departure point at State Bridge.

In high spirits under sunny skies, our flotilla nosed out to the waters of Lower Saranac Lake toward our first campsite, about two miles away. This short trip provided a shakedown for our buddy-canoe system and also proved that canoes do not go too well when sitting on top of submerged rocks!

Under a camp theme of *Scouting with B.-P.*, all crew chiefs kept a lookout for Scouting spirit and canoeing and camping skills. We told the boys we intended to award a trophy to the crew who best displayed this spirit throughout the trip, and the challenge led to keen competition.



Portage

A canoe camping experience... could have been invented purely for Scouts, so well does it involve the skills and character-training cultivated in the movement.



How far did you say we had to carry all this stuff?

Amid all the bustle and excitement of our first land-fall — choosing tent sites, unloading, fire making, food preparation and more safety drills — we still had time to experience the magic of isolated camping. Our si-

lently moving canoes on a windless lake at dusk startled two mergansers into sudden flight. A landing on a nearby island evoked a sense of peace as we paused in the cathedral-like setting of lofty red and white



Canoe-cat — not pretty, perhaps, but it works!

piners and listened, not to the music of an organ, but to the musical calls of jays, nuthatches, yellow throats and wood thrushes.

Around the campfire at night, parents reminisced about their own experiences as Scouts and passed along Scouting's verbal tradition to one more generation.

Because each crew worked as a separate unit, camp was quickly broken for an early departure the second day. Our journey took us west to the end of Lower Saranac Lake where we entered the Saranac River and passed via the state locks into Middle Saranac Lake. The locks were self operated and provided a great deal of interest for the Scouts.

We camped early in the afternoon at the eastern end of the lake. In a large shallow bay, the boys practised capsizing, emptying and re-embarking in their canoes. Two enterprising Scouts and Venturer Mark Hills, our guest from Essex, England, constructed a sailing catamaran from two canoes, a lightweight tent fly, paddles and miscellaneous dead tree parts, all held together with a variety of sheer, square and diagonal lashings. To their great satisfaction, the "canoe cat" sailed very well.

We turned in that night to the sound of rain and a rising wind. By morning a full storm shrouded the surrounding hills. This was not a day for traveling and we took full advantage of an

available Adirondack lean-to to keep us dry with spirits high.

The next day dawned sunny and calm and we took advantage of it to make up our lost day in a 6½ hour trip. With only a pause for a lunch and swim break, we canoed through Middle Saranac, portaged a half mile into Upper Saranac Lake, and worked our way against an increasing wind to our landfall in Saginaw Bay. As we neared the site, tree swallows skimmed low over the water in front of our bows, and king birds darted from their perches to intercept flying insects in mid air. The abundance of these birds was explained when we landed and a horde of mosquitoes rose to welcome us! Soon, however, we were camped among the hemlocks and cooling off in the refreshing water of the lake.

This short trip . . . proved that canoes do not go too well when sitting on top of submerged rocks!

This, our last camp of the trip, was memorable for its closing campfire. For some of our boys, more than just the trip would end the next day. They were leaving Scouting, but their memories would surely always be as bright as that intimate moment of laughter, song and silent reflection we shared on a remote lakeside campsite.

Next day there was calm, efficient bustle as our now seasoned crews embarked for the trip across the lake to Fish Creek. But first we shared a spiritual moment at a Scouts Own — a sort of preparation to rejoin the outside world after being so long out of contact.

All too soon we were at our destination where we found, to our pleasure, that some parents had driven down from Montreal to prepare a picnic for the weary troop. At closing ceremonies, Mr. Legget, who made it for the occasion, presented the R.G. Leggett trophy to Scouts Craig Baldry and Richard Nessary, and Senior Scout T.G. Torchia — the crew "best displaying the Scouting principle in word, deed and spirit during the annual canoe trip".

This sort of trip required the help of many individuals who deserve thanks — parents who sat in canoes for five days as crew chiefs, drivers who transported us, and experienced Scouts from District.

And so we'll put these memories away with all the others and take time off to enjoy our summer. But, before we do, where's the map? . . . What if, next year, we took this branch of the river and portaged . . .!



Scout Serge Lauzon uses a canoe as a wind-break so that his supper doesn't blow away before he eats it.

FUN AT THE POND

by Kay Warren

Spring Fever

When the month of March finally arrives in Canada, you can be sure that spring is indeed just around the corner. The ground begins to thaw, spring break approaches, and it's time for Easter.

Fun at the Pond has a variety of suggestions this month for an early spring or Easter Beaver program. You might want to use some of these ideas on the same night, or spread them throughout the month.

Winter Get-Aways

If it's still -20° in your part of the country, your colony will appreciate a visit to a large greenhouse or florist. Check with the management first and remind your Beavers of their "visiting manners".

If you can, supply everyone with a large magnifying glass so that the boys can examine the growing things in detail. A workroom where bouquets, baskets of flowers and corsages are made makes good investigating, too, and don't forget how delicious it all will smell. After the trip, have the Beavers draw what they saw with paper and crayons or paint. And be prepared to explain why the plants can grow indoors in the middle of winter.

Another possible winter get-away destination is your local pet store, especially if there are birds, guinea pigs, kittens, rabbits and tropical fish to look at. Again, be sure to check with the management to find out the best time to visit. Warn your Beavers not to bang on the glass of the cages and tanks. Your major problem here will be getting out of the store without buying most of its occupants.

An Eggshell Garden

As a follow-up craft to the greenhouse visit, have your Beavers make eggshell gardens.

You'll need eggshell halves, egg cartons, and dried peas or lima beans. Soak the peas or beans overnight and then have Beavers put half an egg shell in each compartment of an egg carton. Add soil and one pea or bean

to each egg shell and tell the boys to keep the soil moist. The Beavers can take their gardens home and watch to see when the seeds will sprout. When the sprouts are about 4 cm ($1\frac{1}{2}$ ") tall, they can be transplanted to little pots. Later the boys can plant them outdoors.

Easter Bonnets

If you're looking for an easy Easter craft, try making Easter bonnets. You can make simple ones from round paper plates with ribbon or string stapled to each side to tie them onto Beaver heads. The boys will have lots of fun decorating the bonnets with whatever you can provide: gift wrapping bows, cotton balls, streamers made from crepe paper, or macaroni shapes that they glue on and paint.

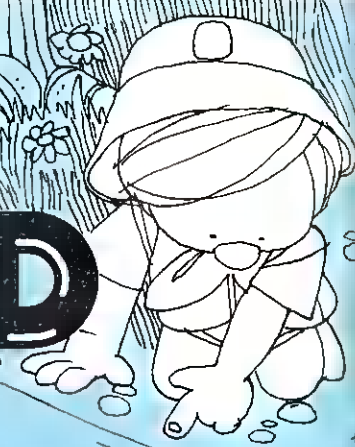
Bunny Hat

This hat will be popular if you're planning a whole program around Easter. You'll need sausage-shaped white balloons, string and pieces of heavy white cardboard about 30 cm x 33 cm (12 "x 13 "). Blow up the balloons and tie one to each end of the piece of cardboard, about 25 mm from each edge. Attach string ties at each side, put over a Beaver's head, and tie under the chin.

Easter Pictures and Cards

Your Beavers can create spring pictures with a three-dimensional effect using construction paper, crayons and cotton balls. Have them draw a spring scene and add Peter Cottontail made from cotton balls glued onto the paper.

If your colony is making Easter cards, have them draw a picture of a magical Easter bonnet and then glue on a real feather. Check the local craft shop for feathers.



Button Bu

Construct
Paper



Pe
cl



Bunny Hat

Balloons

Cardboard

Ribbon



Button Buttercups

For this simple craft you'll need buttons, green pipe cleaners and coloured construction paper. Cut a simple flower shape from the construction paper and punch two holes which match the holes in the buttons in the centre. Beavers thread the pipe cleaner through the button and the holes in the paper. Twist the short tip of the pipe cleaner around the long end under the paper part of the flower. You can arrange these buttercups in a decorated container or tie them together to make a bouquet.

Fluffy Bunnies and Lambs

In keeping with the theme of Easter, have your colony make some fluffy Easter animals.

Use pipe cleaners to form the skeleton of an Easter bunny or lamb and have the Beavers glue on lots of cotton batten to fill out the form and make it fluffy. Add eyes made from black construction paper.

An Easter Corsage

After seeing how a florist makes a corsage, Beavers might like to try making one too. You'll need small paper doilies, coloured tissue paper, toothpicks, paste and aluminum foil. Have the Beavers cut the coloured tissue paper into small pieces and roll them into tiny balls. Paste them helter-skelter to the paper doily to make a multi-coloured flower. Cover two toothpicks with green tissue paper and stick them through the doily as a stem. Wrap the underside of the stem with aluminum foil and pin the corsages onto Beavers' lapels.

Circle Ball

After all this craft work, your Beavers will probably be raring to go with a few games. Try this catch and throw game with the whole colony.

Arrange the colony into their lodge groupings and have teams stand about 1.5 metres (6') apart. Give each circle a soft ball.

To start the game, the Beaver in

each circle who has the ball throws it to the Beaver opposite him in the next circle. Establish direction before the game begins. The Beaver who receives the ball throws it on to the Beaver opposite him in the next circle, calling out the name of the lodge as he throws. Everyone should have a chance to throw and catch. A leader signals each time the balls are to be thrown.

Action Rhymes

Action rhymes are very popular with Beavers. They love to chant, and pick up movements easily after a few times. Suit the actions to the words.

A Beaver is short (squat down)

A Beaver is tall (stand tall)

A Beaver can wave (wave)

A Beaver can fall (fall to floor)

A Beaver likes me (point to self)

A Beaver likes you (point to others)

He can sit on the floor (sit)

And stand up, too (stand again).

Oats and Beans and Barley

This is an old English chanting game. It needs a large open space and is even more fun outside.

Form a large circle and join hands. One Beaver stands in the middle as the Farmer. All chant:

Oats and beans and barley grow

In fields and rows,

In fields and rows,

And this is the way the Farmer sows;

He stamps his foot, (stamp foot)

He claps his hands, (all clap)

And turns around and views the land,

(all turn around)

Waiting for a partner,

Waiting for a partner (all fold arms and stand still)

At this point, the Farmer chooses a partner and the two hold hands. Beavers repeat the rhyme until all have been chosen and stand with hands linked in a new circle.

Beaver Prayer

For dogs and cats and Easter bunnies,

For night-time starry

and daytime sunny,

For grass and hay and brand new flowers,

For all the things that we call ours,

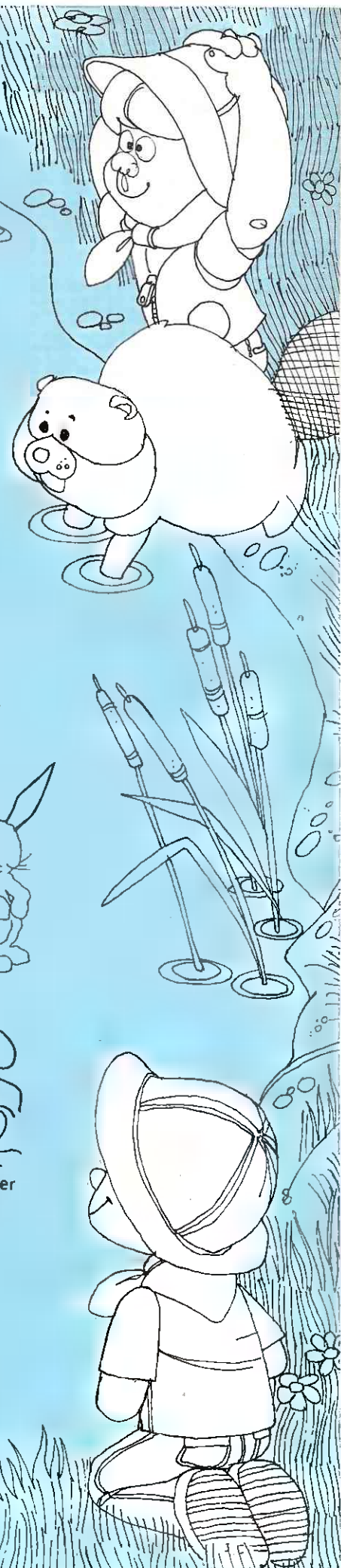
We thank you Lord, and we pray

You'll help us take care

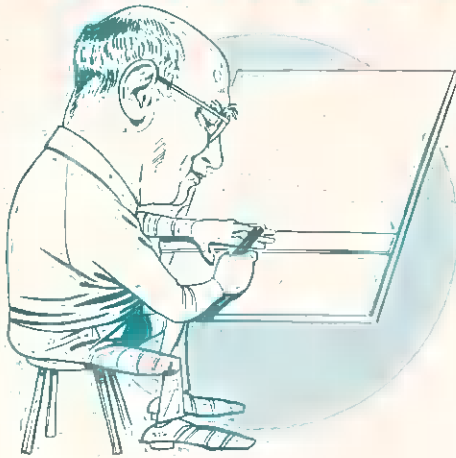
of the world today.



Pipe cleaner skeleton



ON THE LEVEL



by John Sweet

Little Known Incident

About the *Little Known Incident* illustrated here: I doubt if anyone who was there at the time will still be around to confirm my own version of the story as I got it from my old friend and district commissioner "Badger" Ward all those years ago, but here it is as I remember it.

It appears that the founder was due to visit Whitley Bay, a nice little seaside tripper town on the north-east coast of England, and the entire

Scouting community — Cubs, Scouts, Rovers, Scouters, Commissioners, lay members, parents, the lot — had assembled in force on the high school playing field to receive him. The county commissioner's car approached from the general direction of Tynemouth. "Scouts of Whitley Bay and District," bellowed the parade marshal through his loud-hailer, "ALERT!"

The car stopped at the gate. B.-P. got out and walked alone to the radial point of that vast gathering of his own people, all standing stiff as ramrods, as though petrified by the importance of the occasion.

B.-P. paused at the centre while his eye travelled round the arena as if in search of a familiar face then, with a little nod, walked purposefully towards a pack of Cubs, or rather towards one small Cub in particular.

"Can you," he was heard to ask, "cowp yer creels?"

"Ay," said the boy.

"Let's see you then," said B.-P. and retired a couple of paces to give him space.

The boy came out and "cowped his creels".

At once the tension relaxed. Everyone cheered and next moment B.-P., to his obvious delight, found himself knee-deep in Cubs, all "cowping their creels" in a riot of joyful activity.

It's true I wasn't there in person at

the time, but don't tell me it didn't happen just like that. I have lived with that mind-picture for more than half a lifetime and nothing will change it now.

Philosophical Aside

Boys should never be dragged into "clashes of temperament" (an euphemism for petty squabbles) between adult leaders. It may be that you and your Group Scout Leader, district commissioner, sponsoring authority or whatever, do not always, if ever, see eye to eye. If this is so, be sure that your boys will know instinctively. No harm in that, so long as you comport yourself vis-à-vis your *bête noire* in a civilized manner. In time your boys, too, will have to cooperate with people they don't much care for (to put it mildly). Your own example now may be crucial.

Life is Never Dull

The other evening I was helping a lone Scouter to run an indoor troop meeting and, finding the pace a bit on the slow side, I thought it might be an idea if I threw in a few "catch" instructions to raise the tempo a bit. You know the idea: "When I say 'Go', every man off the deck and back again as sharp as you know how," and so on. (No doubt you've spotted the catch in that one. All they had to do, of course, was to give a little hop where they stood, but it was lovely to see them leaping onto forms, dangling from door frames by their fingertips, or piling onto each other's backs.)

Anyhow, after a while, the thing developed into a battle of wits between me on the one hand and the boys on the other. The agreement was that every time I caught them out they were required to do six press-ups and every time I tried and failed, I had to do the same.

Yes, well, you can guess what happened. Pretty soon I was quite worn out. Press-ups are splendid things for growing boys, but the fact is that, at my time of life, you don't really *need* exercises like that. However, it obviously gave the boys a lot of innocent pleasure to see me rising and falling like the tide, and I suppose I ought to have been content with that.

Never mind. I got 'em in the end.

"Right," I said, in the voice I usually adopt when feeling a bit unsure of my ground. "Last one coming up — and this time it's for 12 press-ups on either side. Agreed?"

"Agreed!" they yelled as one man, their eyes gleaming with sadistic anticipation.



A LITTLE KNOWN INCIDENT...

"When I say 'Go' and not until," I said, with meaningful emphasis, "every man must do 12 press-ups, clapping his hands on the rise. Ready — get set — wait for it, wait for it, I haven't said 'Go' yet..."

That did it. Naturally they weren't going to be taken in by a feeble trick like that. Down they went with a thud that shook the building.

Of course, I had to do my own 12 too, but it was worth it just to hear them groaning.

At least I think it was.

Oddments

- I have just read a statement in cold print to the effect that ropes of man-made fibre have, among their many other virtues, better "abrasion resistance" than ropes of natural fibre. I am bound to say that this does not accord with our own (limited) experience. On several occasions in recent years, this feature has promoted controlled experiments (most recently by a mixed team of Venture Scouts from Notley in Essex and Illford in the Scout county of London North-East) and have proved to our own satisfaction that it is possible to saw clean through a one inch circular

(8 mm diameter) polypropylene rope with its own tail in well under a minute. The same experiment with manila rope left our researchers exhausted and frustrated.

- On the Rugby fields of England in my day, the tradition of the final "three cheers" for the rival team was religiously observed. In Club football, at any rate. Admittedly, the cheers were sometimes less than hearty. Perfunctory would be a better word, but at least the custom itself was civilized. I have often wondered what the response would have been if someone had called for three cheers for the referee!

- We all know that hazel is ideal stuff for water divining rods but perhaps we could remind you that you can get much the same result (always provided you are one of the "fifth men" who have the Gift) by cutting two lengths from wire clothes hangers, straightening and bending each to form an elongated letter L, and then slipping plastic sleeves cut from discarded fibre-tipped pens on to the short ends of the rods. In use, grip the sleeves and, with elbows close to sides, hold the rods in parallel and walk slowly over the area under sur-

vey. If and when you pass directly over subterranean running water, the rods will swing inwards of their own accord to form the traditional "X" which "marks the spot". Dowsing rods of this sort may also be used to locate such things as hidden treasure, sewing needles lost in the pile of the carpet, coins of the realm and other valuable metal objects.

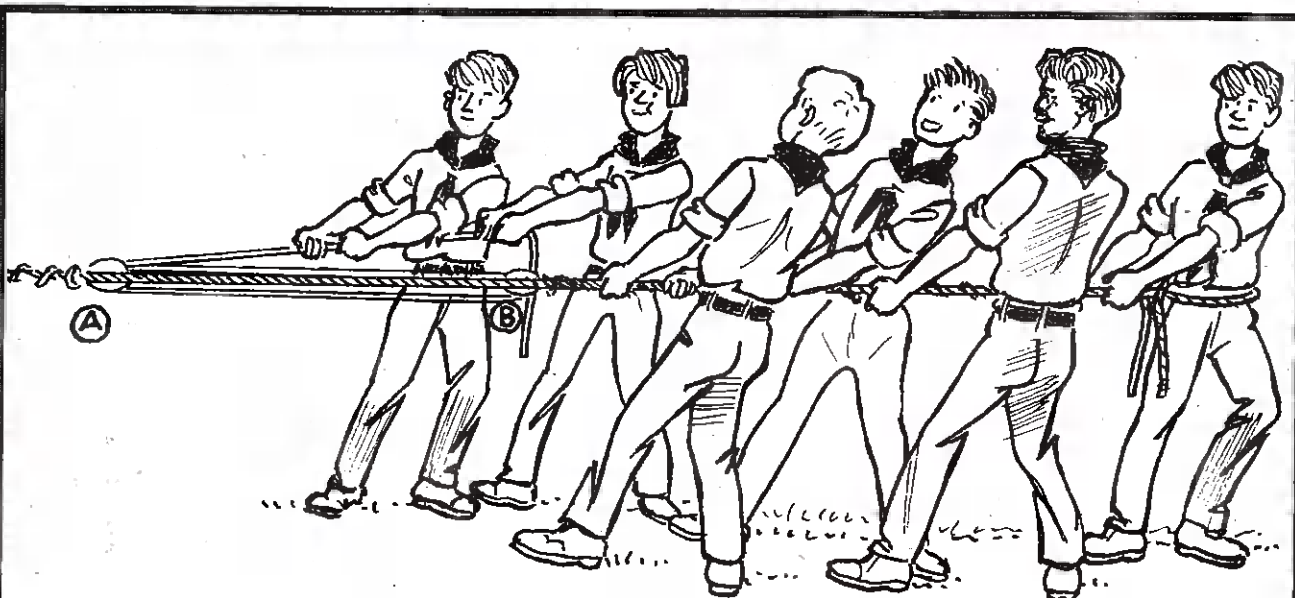
Endpiece

As for that little tug 'o war problem, we do hope your Patrol Leaders Council will be sufficiently interested to set the thing up for real and then write and tell us what happens. We have our own theories, of course, but shan't know for sure until you tell us.

As I see it, it is largely a matter of working out the dynamics of a system in which nothing is static and some of the forces, at least, appear to be operating in contrary directions, plus and minus, for and against, all at one and the same time.



Do keep us informed. The uncertainty is driving us round the bend. λ



THIS TUG O' WAR TEAM HAVE FITTED A HANDY BILLY, COMPRISING ONE DOUBLE BLOCK (A) AND ONE SINGLE BLOCK (B) TO THE ROPE, IN THE HOPE THAT IT WILL GIVE THEM SOME ADVANTAGE OVER THEIR OPPONENTS, WHO HAVE RAISED NO OBJECTIONS AS THEY BELIEVE THE DEVICE WILL REACT TO THEIR OWN ADVANTAGE.

AS YOU SEE, TWO OF THE TEAM HAVE BEEN HIVED OFF TO OPERATE THE HANDY BILLY, WHILE THE OTHERS APPLY THEIR WEIGHT IN THE ORTHODOX FASHION AND, AT THE SAME TIME, PROVIDE A SECURE ANCHORAGE FOR THE TACKLE.

THE SUGGESTION IS THAT YOU SHOULD FIRST DISCUSS THE FEASIBILITY OF THIS DEVICE WITH YOUR PATROL LEADERS AND THEN GET THEM TO CARRY OUT PRACTICAL RESEARCH TO PROVE OR DISPROVE THEIR OWN CONCLUSIONS.

sharing

by Gerry Giuliani

This month we have two spring program ideas for Beavers. The first comes from Mary Mack, Beaver leader with the 18th Red Deer Colony in Alberta. Although the colony enjoyed their visitors in the fall, it can also be a good spring-time activity.

I enclose a photograph of the 18th Red Deer Beavers taken in early October last year when the Red Deer Kennel Club paid them a visit. The dogs in the photo include (left to right): Alex (Great Dane); Bambi, (German Short-Haired Pointer — 1979 Canadian Champion); Aiko (Japanese for "charming" — Siberian Husky); Auro (Doberman Pinscher); Tanookie (Japanese for "raccoon" — Siberian Husky); Boss (German Short-Haired Pointer); and Bracken (Cairn Terrier).



The Kennel Club put on a very impressive show for the Beavers, who saw everything from obedience exercises to retrieving. At the end of the demonstrations, the boys were allowed to walk and pet the dogs. We found that using the local Kennel Club kept the boys captive for the duration of the show.

Joe Ryan of the Sepenaak District in the Halifax area provided this spring-lime program idea organized by tail levels. See accompanying sketches.

We give Green Tails a starter pot, soil, spoon, water and seeds. They fill the pot with soil, plant the seeds and water them.

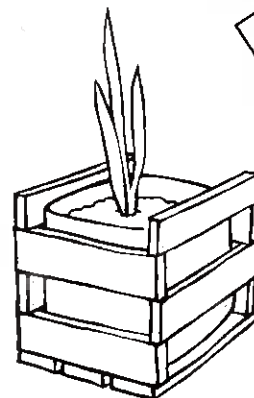
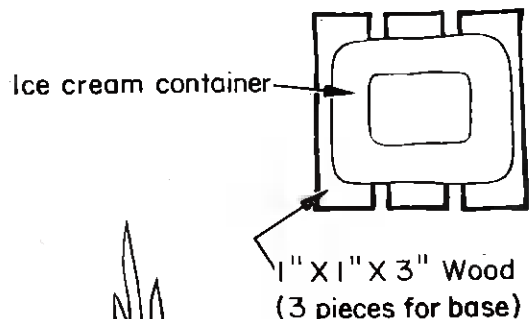
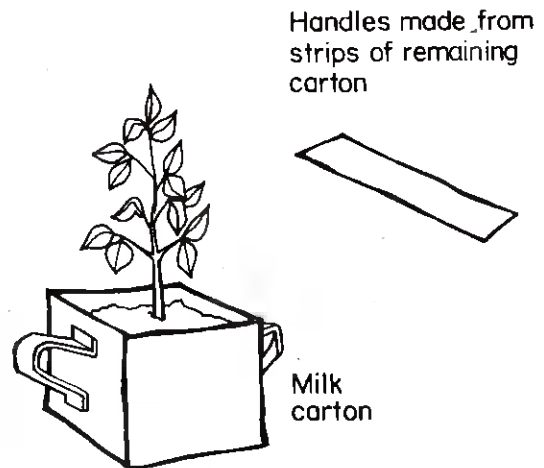
We give the Red Tails the same supplies, but substitute a half-pint milk container for the pot and add scissors and glue. They cut off the top of the container, fill it with soil, glue on handles, plant seeds and water them.

We give the White Tails the same basic supplies but substitute a half-pint ice cream container for the pot and add pre-cut 1" x 3" wood pieces and glue. They start by laying out the planter base, then put the container into place. Next, they glue the wood into place before filling the pot, planting seeds and watering them. X

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partners

by Pat Horan

#9 The Salvation Army in Canada

A special agreement exists between the Salvation Army in Canada and Boy Scouts of Canada. Among other things, the agreement allows for an addition to the promise, the wearing of "The General's Award" by Scouts and Venturers, and the issuing of Scout group charters through Territorial Headquarters of the Army.

An unique feature of the arrangement is that Scouts Canada can work with the Army's team of Divisional Youth Secretaries (also known as Divisional Scout Directors) to support, strengthen and expand Salvation Army sponsored Scout groups. As a result, about 100, or one-third of all local corps, have a Scout group.

Because of a special thrust in 1982, when the Army celebrated its 100th anniversary and Boy Scouts of Canada was celebrating its 75th, the Army planned to increase its number of groups to 175. At the time of writing, about 153 potential units had been identified in preparation for the August 1983 census.

Major Roy Calvert is a member on the National Council of the Boys Scouts of Canada and a number of Divisional Scout Directors are involved in administrative and training capacities on provincial/regional councils. Others are deeply involved in special programs — for example, Brigadier Joe Craig of Toronto, who is chairman of Ontario's *Scouting with the Disabled* committee. The Territorial Scout Director, Major Gordon Wilder, is a Wood Badge holder and an active member of the Chaplaincy Corps for the 15th World Jamboree.

Scouting/Guiding are integral parts of the Christian education program of the Salvation Army. *THE CREST*, the Army's magazine, often contains items on Scouting and the editor would welcome further articles and photographs on the topic.

Here are some useful resources to have when you meet with the local corps officers:

- Memorandum of Agreement between Boy Scouts of Canada and the Salvation Army in Canada;
- *Let's Celebrate* book
- *Religion in Life Program* pamphlet

If you need further information on the Salvation Army and Scouting, contact the Divisional Scout Director (usually at the Salvation Army Divisional Headquarters in major cities), or write to:



Major J. Gordon Wilder
Territorial Scout Director
The Salvation Army
PO Box 4021, Station "A"
Toronto, Ontario M5W 2B1



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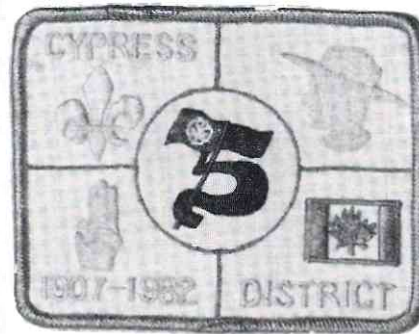
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The XV World Jamboree

getting to know you



Like any good host, Scouts Canada wants to make the XV World Jamboree a pleasurable experience for the guests — a memory they will carry home and treasure for years to come. Members of Canadian Scouting are eager that their visitors from the world Scouting family feel happy and comfortable in this country.

Friendliness is the key, but friendliness can be buried by confusion unless the hosts know something about their guests, especially when they will come from almost 100 different countries representing many different languages, cultures, religions and customs. These notes should help you and your international guests experience to the fullest all the opportunities offered by a World Jamboree.

Language

In North America, where the mother tongue of so many is English, it can be easy to forget that not everyone speaks English. Perhaps you think everyone should learn it, but you can be sure that other people feel the same way about their languages.

How many languages do you speak? For some jamboree participants, English may be a third or fourth language, learned after a tribal and a national language.

English is English, you say? You'll notice many differences in the way people from different countries speak it, even if it is the language of their country. First there are different accents. Then there are different expressions and names for things. A British Scout may ask if you want a torch, but he is offering a flashlight, not something with which to light a fire.

Frequently, people in non-English speaking countries have learned British English and will have difficulty understanding North American English. To help them, slow down and speak clearly. Remember that speak-

ing loudly only increases tension; it doesn't make it easier for someone to understand.

It's easier to listen than to speak in any language. Try to use short sentences. Keep ideas clear and ask questions that can be answered with a simple "yes", "no", or shake of the head. Be careful, though. Many people will nod even if they don't understand. Nobody wants to be thought stupid; it's easier to smile and look as if all is clear. If a question is important, you may want to rephrase and repeat it to ensure it's understood.

As you try to make your statements short and simple, it's important to remember that you are not talking to a child or someone stupid, but rather to someone very much like yourself.

How does it feel to be an outcast? A person who doesn't understand the language people are speaking feels lonely. He or she wants to join in but can't. Even those who know some English will feel lost when a group of "natives" get going. Keep alert to this and stop so that someone can interpret for them. And don't be surprised if someone doesn't laugh at a joke. Many jokes require a good knowledge of expressions unique to a country, and of the country's culture or politics.

Many jamboree participants not only won't speak English, but also won't be familiar with our alphabet. Greeks, Arabs, Chinese and Japanese, for example, use different alphabets which will look like scribbles to you, just as ours does to them.

If you ask people to write their names and addresses in our alphabet, they may have trouble spelling them to sound like they, or you, think they should. Consequently, things may not be spelled the same way twice, and the handwriting may look much as yours did when you first learned to write in school. Ask them to write

names in their own alphabet so that, when you write to them, you can cut them out to put on the envelopes to help their post offices.

Try to learn some of the language of a visitor. It's a good way to make friends.

Names

Everyone has a name he or she likes to be called. Try to learn names, even though they may seem very strange to you. In many societies, adults consider it rude to have someone they hardly know call them by their first name. It's safer to start with "Mr." or "Sir", or "Miss" or "Mrs."

Even if a person's name seems long and complicated to you, it's rude to substitute a "nickname". The name you pick may mean something quite different in the person's language. When some visitors realize that people find their names difficult to pronounce, they may adopt a shorter version. Just be sure the person uses it before you do.

Most important, never refer to people by their race or cultural heritage, either to their faces or behind their backs. Such slang expressions not only are often derogatory, but also become labels that prevent you from seeing the person.

Other Customs

Customs and manners across the world vary widely. If you are aware of some of the differences, you can reduce "cultural shock" for both you and your guests. The notes which follow are not in any particular order and don't represent an exhaustive list, but they can give you a good starting point.

- Whistling is considered very rude in some countries.
- Boys and men in many countries are very private about bathing. Nudity shocks them.

patrol corner

by Phil Newsome

- In many cultures, particularly in South America, southern Europe and Arab countries, men and women lead rather separate daily lives. People from those countries will find it strange to see girls involved in Scouting and may also be surprised by the way girls dress. The clothes you consider normal may appear scanty to them.

On the other hand, you may be surprised to see that boys and girls are equal members in some contingents, particularly those from northern European countries.

- In some cultures, it is quite normal for boys or men to hold hands or put their arms around each other's shoulders. Embracing and kissing on the cheeks also are a common greeting or farewell among close friends.

- In some countries, it is customary to shake hands with everybody when joining a group, and again when departing.

- Some Scouts will be from treeless or near treeless countries. Our conifers, flowers and wildlife will be a new experience. Allow them time to express their interest. Some visitors won't be used to the intense mid-day sun at Kananaskis, and others won't expect such cool nights or strong winds.

- Perhaps you pray before bedtime or only in church on Sunday. All people have different beliefs. Devout Moslems, for example, face Mecca to pray five times each day. On a hike, it may be important for the group to stop for a short break during these times so that a Moslem can slip away for a moment of privacy. He will tell you when the praying times are if he sees that they will conflict with the group schedule.

- You may think hamburgers are the greatest, but they aren't everyday food in most countries. In fact, for religious or health reasons, some people don't eat beef. And although bacon may be your favourite breakfast, many people, including Jews and Moslems, don't eat pork products. In most countries, milk is not as common a drink as it is here.

Many foods which are standard for you may seem pretty strange to visitors. Some of them will be very eager to try new foods, but it's important not to force them and not to push them if they try something and don't like it.

- You've been told not to eat with your fingers, but people in some countries do. Others use chopsticks and drink their soup. All have good reasons to think that eating with cutlery is unnatural and difficult. Perhaps you can find an Asian Scout to show you how to use chopsticks. X

Recently, the **Leader** received some interesting ideas from Troop Scouter Gordon Williams of Mississauga, Ontario. I'd like to share one of them with you.

Many troops have been and will be involved with the promotion of Scouting at local community events. I know it's always difficult to decide what you can do. Here is how Scouter William's troop handled the challenge.

"...Our troop has participated in Scout-a-Ramas and festivals for several years by building different pioneering exhibits to demonstrate one aspect of Scouting. This past year, the district executive asked us to take part, along with the 2nd Cooksville Scouts, in the Rainbow Festival, a community weekend carnival and parade in Mississauga. We were asked to build a gateway, and what better gateway than a rainbow?"

Accordingly, we acquired white birch logs which we formed into letters and secured to a frame of thin maple logs. Then we covered over the maple "bows" with rainbow-coloured cloth scrounged from a local tent manufacturer. The structure really stood out in the beautiful sunshine on the last weekend in September, after a downpour the night before which tightened up all our lashings."

Gordon went on to tell us that, for

the second time, the group won the "Best Display" award from the festival organizers, and a cheque for \$50.00 from the Lions Club. The money was to be donated to the charity of the boys' choice, and all agreed that the best place to send it was to the Canadian Scout Brotherhood Fund.

Thanks, fellows, for your kind donation, and congratulations on winning the Best Display Award.

Just a short word on gateways for those who have not been involved in their construction. The secret to success is to keep the project simple so that all boys can help build it.

Many of you, I'm sure, have seen elaborate structures which must have required an engineering degree to fabricate. One has to wonder at who benefits by such marvels of engineering. I suspect that, because of the complications, most boys lose interest, not only in completing the task, but also in learning knotting skills and cooperation.

A simple project can be just as effective in promoting Scouting and will teach Scouts cooperation and show practical uses for basic Scout knots at the same time.

Thanks, Gordon, for sharing your material with us. I look forward to receiving other program ideas from our readers. X



THEY OUGHT TO BE IN PICTURES

photo and text by Paul Ritchi



"They" are the boys in your section, and there's no better way to record your time with them than in photos.

We want to feature a photo page in every issue of the LEADER. We have a title: CROSS-COUNTRY PHOTO NEWS. Now all we need are lots of photos; black & white or colour prints, or colour slides of boys in action. Accompanied by a brief description of the event and group identification, pictures are a quick and effective way for busy leaders to share their successful ideas with colleagues from coast to coast, and give their boys the glow that comes with national recognition.

Cub leader Paul Ritchi is a keen and successful amateur photographer whose work appeared on the cover of our June/July '82 issue. As he points out, a photo record of your boys' activities tells a vivid Scouting story to you and fellow leaders, the boys and their families, and the community at large. He offers practical advice and reveals the tips and tricks that will enable you to take good photos.

*Paul's enthusiasm should result in a flood of photos for CROSS-COUNTRY PHOTO NEWS but, in case you need further convincing, just ask yourself this question: Don't **you** want to immortalize your work and your boys on the pages of Canada's #1 Scouting magazine?*

How many Scouters take photos of their boys in action?

How many parents have you seen show up at special meetings or camps to photograph their son's involvement?

Have you ever seen a slide show or print presentation on Scouting and said, "Boy, I could use photos like that! How can we get something similar? What type of camera and film should we use; what are some photography do's and don'ts; how can we get the boys to cooperate?"?

Why take photos at all?

Let's begin...

Why Take Photos?

Isn't it true that a picture is worth a thousand words? There's no better way to explain and promote Scouting to parents and the public than through photographs.

Scouting isn't hockey or another organized sport where parents are often present to watch their sons in action. Many parents don't have an idea of what the boys do and how much fun they have during meetings, camps and outings.

You can change that state of affairs if you put together a little slide package or print presentation for your next parents' night, parent and son banquet, Scout Week or registration night. You can encourage new boys and leaders to join, and promote public support if you set up a modest display of Scouting photographs in the local community centre or library.

Looking for a way to increase parent support? Use photographs to show them all the wonderful experiences their son is having in your section. Then you can tell them, "If we want activities like these to continue or to grow, we need *your* help."

Boys love to be photographed. They really enjoy seeing themselves in action. They enjoy saying, "Remember that? Boy, was that fun!"

Sell camp to a first year Cub or Scout by showing him photographs from previous camps. Through pictures the boys learn what to expect and what they have to look forward to.

What about your sponsors or group committee? They can lose touch with your program because they often don't have time to visit a camp to see for themselves, and one meeting tells them very little about what's really going on. Keep them informed with a slide presentation or print display.

How about the local press? You send information about a special event to the newspaper but no photographer shows up and nothing is ever published. If you submit a photograph or two of good quality with a report, chances are the editors will

use your photos because local papers are always looking for photos of community activities. If they use your photos, they are likely also to use the information you send along with them.

And then, there's **the Leader**. You may not have time to write a detailed account of an event for the pages of the national Scouting magazine but, if you have good photos, you can quickly add a few words, pop it all into an envelope addressed to the magazine, and very effectively share your ideas and success with fellow Scouters across the country.

Who can take photos? Anyone who owns a camera and wants to photograph boys in action is a candidate. It might even be a great way to get a dad hooked on becoming a leader. If it happens that his hobby is photography, invite him to a series of meetings, camps or outings to photograph the boys. When he sees how much fun boys and leaders have, he might just agree to give it a try!

Taking photographs provides an opportunity to record group history. Think of all the photos that people dug up to celebrate the 75th anniversary of Scouting this year. Think about how valuable the photos you take today will be when we celebrate Scouting's 100th anniversary 25 years from now.

Cameras

You don't need a super-advanced camera worth \$1000 to take good pictures. There are basically three types of cameras from which to choose.

Instamatic or Disc: These cameras are very popular, inexpensive to buy and simple to use. Just point and snap. They are particularly good for close-up photos of people, but they have a few disadvantages. Slide film is not generally available for them and the choice of other film types is very limited. Because they use a small film size, the photos will not enlarge or reproduce extremely well.

Basic 35 mm: These cameras are not too expensive. Although they have limited features and capabilities, they are very easy to use and permit acceptable photo enlargements and reproduction. There's also a greater choice of film for them.

Advanced 35 mm: There are many different advanced 35 mm cameras on the market today, and they are favoured by those who are reasonably serious about photography. They feature many capabilities like fully automatic aperture setting and shutter speed, and can handle almost any attachment, from electronic flash to zoom lens. These cameras take any

type of 35 mm film and produce excellent photographs and slides. The average cost of a good camera is in the \$400 range.

Film

There are many types of film on the market, and there are a number of things to consider before you buy any of it.

Check your camera manual for the correct film size.

Decide whether you want colour prints, black & white prints, or colour slides.

Get advice about film manufacturer and ASA.

Assess your requirements to decide whether 12, 24 or 36 exposure film will be most efficient.

Check the date stamped on the film box to make sure that the film hasn't been sitting on the shelf long enough to pass its expiry date.

What's ASA?

Every film has an ASA number on it which indicates the film's "speed" or sensitivity to light. In simple terms, the higher the ASA number, the less light you require to take a photo and the poorer the photo's sharpness will be, especially when enlarged. The lower the ASA number, the more light you need to take the photo and the greater the photo's sharpness will be.

ASA 400 colour print film is generally an indoor film that will not require the use of a flash unit.

ASA 100 colour print film is generally considered an outdoor film, but can be used indoors with a flash unit.

ASA 25 colour slide film is used outdoors under extreme light conditions, such as on a beach in Jamaica, for example, and provides fantastic sharpness which allows you to enlarge the photo to almost any reasonable size.

Slides or Prints?

Slides are great for slide shows when you want to present a certain package to a certain group of people, like your boys' parents. On a per unit basis, slides are slightly cheaper than prints. Their main disadvantage is that you always need a projector and screen to present them properly.

Prints are great for static displays. You can stick them up on a wall or mount them in a book for people to leaf through. It's easy to make copies of prints in any number or size.

Most newspapers prefer black & white prints or colour slides. **The Leader** wants black & white prints, sharp colour prints, or colour slides. Neither newspapers nor the magazine like to receive negatives.

General Hints

Understand how your camera op-

erates. Study your manual; seek advice from the camera store or an experienced photographer.

Keep your camera out of the hot sun and extreme cold.

If your camera has a light meter, check its operation before you load the film.

Double-check your focus, aperture setting (see camera manual for details), shutter speed and film ASA setting before you take your first picture.

When taking a picture, get close enough so that you see in the viewfinder only the most important elements of what you want to photograph.

Before you take the photo, check the background and foreground so that you don't cut off arms and legs. Avoid clutter. Keep the picture as clear and simple as possible.

If you use a flash, set the correct setting on the camera and the flash unit.

When you shoot, press slowly and steadily on the shutter release button. If you jam down your finger, you'll likely move the camera and blur the shot.

Try to make your photographs interesting. Take vertical as well as horizontal shots, off-set your subject, and use the background to your advantage.

Note the background lighting so that you don't shoot directly into the sun or source of light. Avoid taking photographs of people standing in the shade.

Take extra photos. You won't want to use every photo you take.

Tips for Photographing Boys

Let your boys get used to seeing you carry around a camera. Soon they'll hardly notice it. You and your camera quickly become part of the background — the everyday events.

Unless you want to, refuse to take photos of boys when they pose for you or make funny faces, or when they're not in proper dress for the occasion. The best and most interesting photos are shots of the boys being themselves.

Remember that boys are smaller than adults. Move down to their level and come in closer to catch a full-sized image on your negative.

Remember that boys are fast, and use an appropriate shutter speed to capture the action.


Your boys ought to be in pictures. Through photography you bring back good memories of times past, and produce a record to share time and time again with many people. Load your camera and get snapping. 

PHOTO CONTEST WINNERS

by Bob Butcher

Photo: Alex Kalemajian



We are pleased to announce the winners of this year's photography competition which was open to all registered youth and adult members of Boy Scouts of Canada.

Each program section of Scouting was considered a separate category and there was also a category for adults.

Within each category, entries were further divided into black and white prints, colour prints and colour slides.

In addition to these categories, the Nicholson Trophy was reserved for the best overall wildlife photograph.

Although there were not enough entries to award first, second and third places in all categories, the judges selected entries from the following members as winning photographs.

Black and White Prints

Scout — Alex Kalemajian, Montreal



Photo: Craig Hasbon

Rover

Craig Hasbon, Prince George, B.C.

Adult — B. Beese, Sandspit, B.C.

Colour Prints

Beaver

Chris Leonhard, Ottawa, Ont.

Cub

Neil Livingston, Elmira, Ont.

Scout

Chris Bajurny, Walkerton, Ont.

Venturer

1st: Gerry Rebus, Calgary, Alberta

2nd: Robert Witchel, Toronto, Ont.

Rover

Craig Hasbon, Prince George, B.C.

Adult

1st: Bill Witchel, Toronto, Ont.

2nd: Jim Phillips, Frankford, Ont.

3rd: George Yanicki, Jarvie, Alta.

35 mm Colour Slides

Scout

Chris Bajurny, Walkerton, Ont.

Adult

1st: Rick Davies, Chalk River, Ont.

2nd: Reni Barlow, Kingston, Ont.

3rd: Bill Witchel, Toronto, Ont.

Nicholson Trophy

Reni Barlow, Kingston, Ontario
Mountain Goats

In this issue we have tried to include as many of the winning photos as possible. Besides the photos which appear on our cover — *Cyclists* by Bill Witchel; *Mountain Goats* by Reni Barlow; *Raccoon* by Beaver Chris Leonhard; and *Mountain* by Venturer Gerry Rebus — and on this page, we feature *Totem* by B. Beese on page 8 and *Elk* by Bill Witchel on p. 37.

Congratulations to all the winners. We hope their success inspires them to keep **the Leader** in mind the next time they are taking photos. λ

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A WORD TO CHAIRMEN

(of Group Committees)

by Pat Horan

... about miscellaneous agenda items

Dear Murray,

Here are a few miscellaneous items you may wish to raise at your committee meetings.

The Scout Calendar: Plans are now underway for the production of the 1984 calendar—a sure-fire way to raise money for the group. The '84 calendar will be quite different from previous issues, and you may want to have your vice-chairman take on the task of working with your Scouters to promote the calendar to boys, family members, business contacts, organizations and all other potential customers. Keep in mind that the calendar and the catalogue are items that get right into the homes of our members.

Starting Books: As you know, the National Program Committee has identified essential "starting books" for new leaders. Most Scout Shops display a promotional card on the idea. How have your Scouters used the list? Should it be left as is or revised? We would welcome any suggestions.

Your Sponsor: Is it time to invite your sponsor (the person who signs the application for annual renewal of the Charter) to attend your meeting? Give him a first-hand report on how the group is working. Discuss ways to improve the group's effectiveness. Seek his ideas and impressions. Let him know he is a member of the team.

The Group Committee Handbook: By now, your people will have had an opportunity to use this excellent resource. How have they found it? What features were of special interest—of least interest? How can we improve future editions?

Two-Deep Leadership: Now that the Scouting year is three-quarters over, check with your Scouters to see who will and who won't be back with you this fall. Start now to list potential leaders, and aim for two-deep leadership in every section. Advise the region/district about potential training requirements.

15th World Jamboree: Your group may be one of the ones fortunate enough to be sending Scouts and Venturers to the 15th World Jamboree in Alberta in July. Do they need any financial assistance? Are they being prepared to report back to local newspaper, radio or television people about their experiences? Are they being trained to take good photographs or slides so that you can develop an audio-visual show for the sponsor, group or district? Is your local newspaper or radio station interested in receiving daily reports on jamboree activities?

Murray, I'd be happy to have your reactions or comments on any of these items or other related topics.

Sincerely,

Pat

A

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EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK



by Bob Butcher

Old-Fashioned Christmas

We thank Scouter Wally Bidwell of the 1st Chapleau, Ontario group for sharing with us news and photos of his group's old-fashioned Christmas.

In an attempt to regain some of the traditional values of Christmas, the 1st Chapleau Group Committee decided to have their Beavers, Cubs, Scouts and Venturers break away from the trendy Santa Claus Christmas party and instead celebrate a more old-fashioned one.

To start off the festivities, Sister Lorraine Giroux of Sacred Heart Parish, Rev. David Hooper of Trinity United Church, and Mr. Dan Lee of the Pentecostal Church celebrated an ecumenical service made up of Christmas carols and readings in both French and English.

After the service, Jeff Allen, Mark Despault, Mike Bernier and Rob

Holett of the Ministry of Natural Resources Wakami Provincial Park staff, accompanied by a fiddle and guitars, acted out a campfire program based on a Christmas Eve in a logging camp near Sultan, back in the early days of Chapleau.

The program started in darkness with parks staff, dressed in old logger's clothes, rhythmically splitting wood with axes. The crew broke into a rendition of the old-time bush folk-song *White Pine Loggers*, then the lights went up and the actors entered the campfire circle to a fiddle tune. They introduced the theme of the campfire and sang *Jack McCann*. They told the boys some history of the railway and Chapleau, described life at a bush camp at Wakami Lake during the winter of 1929, and sang *Log Drive* and *Y'a l'um Pie*, with the boys joining them for the chorus.

Following some log-drive jokes, "Mon Oncle Raoul", the camp cook, spun out some humorous stories of life in the bush camp. A cross-cut saw competition was held to get the boys involved.

The campfire quietened as "Mon Oncle Raoul" recounted how sad it was for the loggers who had to stay in camp and could not go home for Christmas. He finished with the humorous story of *La Chasse Gélère*, in which several loggers tricked the Prince of Darkness into taking them home for New Years.

The evening campfire closed with the story of the origin of Canada's first Christmas carol, The Huron Carol, and everyone joined the loggers in singing the famous hymn.

It was a memorable evening, and the members of the 1st Chapleau Group were very appreciative of the effort put into the party by the local clergy and the Wakami Park staff.

After a lunch, the boys went home, ready for Christmas and a new year of Scouting.

Fitness Week

Bev Greene, a coordinator of Fitness and Amateur Sport, has asked us to make our readers aware of *National Physical Activity Week*, May 15 — 23, 1983, a major promotional program designed to stimulate greater participation in physical activity. Fitness Canada and a variety of national associations, provincial ministries and community leaders are working together to motivate all Canadians towards increased physical activity.

What will happen during National Physical Activity Week? National associations have been eager to provide leadership for campaign activities, and some 20 activity projects have been proposed. Scheduled activities include a "Run for Light" twilight run (Canadian Blind Sports Association); "It's a Toss-Up!", a co-operative project highlighting throwing activities shared by CIRA and CAHPER; a 5K Ride and Safety Check (Canadian Cycling Association); and "Run Canada Week" (Canadian Track and Field Association).

What can Scouting do? Perhaps it would be a good time to emphasize the Cub or Scout personal fitness badge, or to organize a spring hike or ramble.

Readers interested in obtaining additional information about National Physical Activity Week can contact the coordinator at *Fitness Canada*, 365 Laurier Avenue West, 11th Floor, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0X6.

A Matter of Focus

Readers may recall Donna Kavanagh's article in our February issue. Titled *Integration — It Works!*, it outlines her experiences and views about recruiting boys with disabilities into Scouting.

The other day we had the opportunity to view a slide presentation called *A Matter of Focus*, devoted to the same subject. The purpose of this slide-tape presentation is to sensitize *Scouters and others* to the needs of youth with disabilities. It was designed to encourage them to learn more about these young people and, we hope, involve more of them in section programs.

The seven minute presentation was developed by Boy Scouts of Canada National Headquarters with the help of a grant from Norcen Energy Resources Ltd. It is our understanding that copies have been sent to all



If the shoe fits.....



Scout offices, so you should be able to find out how to get it by contacting the one nearest you.

B.-P. Guilds

Walter Touzeau, secretary of the Canadian Council of B.-P. Guilds, has asked us to share with our readers some information about this section of Scouting.

While membership is open to active members of Scouting, B.-P. Guilds are primarily groups of former members who wish to retain a link with and lend support to Boy Scouts of Canada.

Through their Canadian Council, Guilds are members of IFOFSAG, the International Fellowship of Former Scouts and Guides. Every two years in a different country, IFOFSAG holds a world gathering known as a general assembly and, this year from July 11-16, will celebrate its 30th anniversary at its general assembly near *Dalfsen in the Netherlands*.

To form a B.-P. Guild, a group must first gain approval from their provincial council and then register with the Canadian Council of B.-P. Guilds. In Canada there are at least 15 registered Guilds whose members help Scouting in a variety of ways. The 1st Vancouver Guild, for example, has helped Scout House with its phoning responsibilities for the United Way, and with the publication of a provincial camp directory, while the 9th Burnaby Guild has assisted with Christmas tree sales and poinsettia deliveries.

For more information about B.-P. Guilds in Canada, contact your nearest Scout office or write to Walter Touzeau, Canadian Council of B.-P. Guilds, 1447 54th St., Delta, B.C., V4M 3H6.

Moving House

What do you do when you hear the statement: "The building is yours at no cost. All you have to do is to take it to the place where you want it."

This was the problem faced by Scouting people in New Brunswick last June. Little did they know that the matter was going to put all their resources and manpower to the test.

As the first step, coordinators Arnold Hopper and Rod Crowthers looked at the structure to see if it was worth moving. A visit to the building with Marjorie Holland, of the real estate company which made the offer, confirmed that it was worth relocating on Scout property at Holderville on the Kingston peninsula.

There was somewhat of a problem, however, because, to get to Holderville, they either had to cross the largest river in New Brunswick, the Saint John, or to travel over 100 miles on narrow roads by land.

Should they airlift it, float it or dismantle and take it across? How would they contend with overhead lines, railway crossings, overhanging trees and narrow roads?

Rod Crowthers visited friends in the Canadian Armed Forces at Camp Gagetown and, after some consultation, Captain Rushton of the 22nd Field Squadron said he would organize an "exercise" for his men to float the building across the river on a ferry.

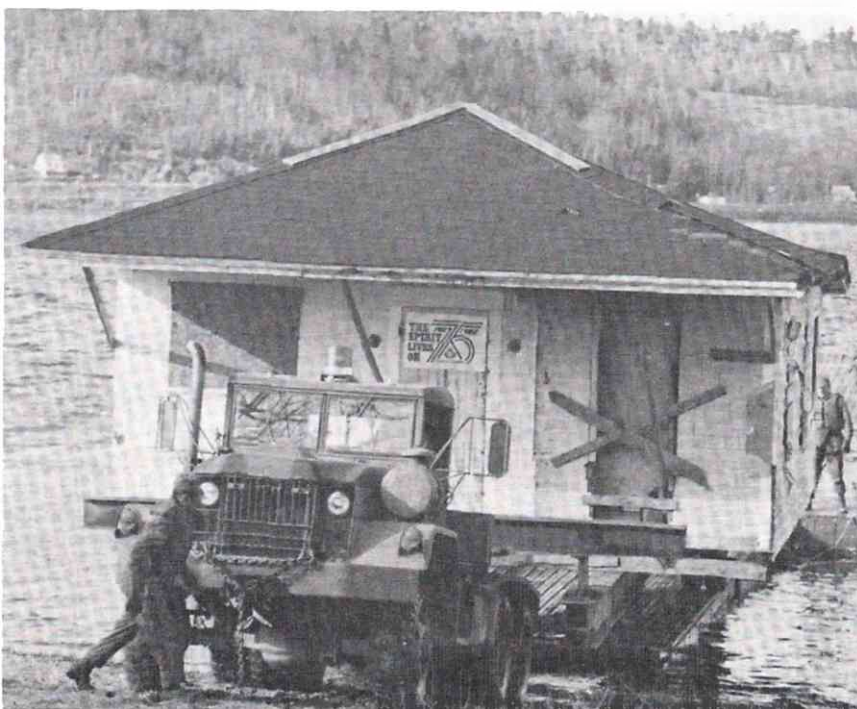
As the plan began to take shape, Holderville Camp Committee Chairman Peter Teed appointed Arnold Hopper to head a group to make

preparations on the Grand Bay side where the building was headed, and Bill Maguire to head a group on the Holderville side to get the building ready for moving to the ferry. Permission and help was secured from: Grand Bay Community; Westfield Community at the south ferry landing; the owner of Carter's Point at the north ferry landing; New Brunswick Power and N.B. Telephone about the overhead lines; Canadian Pacific Rail; the Department of Works for widening the Holderville driveway; the Department of Highways for the permit; Johnston Brothers for the carrying beams; Irving Equipment for the diesel tractor; and the Canadian Armed Forces 22nd Field Squadron who supplied the equipment, the ferry and much of the manpower.

After placing beams under the building, removing the veranda porch and brick chimney, cutting and clearing trees, widening the driveway, and contacting everyone concerned, the move began at 9:00 a.m. on Nov. 8. With the local police and RCMP patrolling the route, the building was transferred to Westfield Point and prepared for the ferry.

On Nov. 9, it was loaded onto the ferry, floated across the river, off-loaded and moved to within a mile of the site. By late afternoon on the tenth, it was in place and blocked up for the winter — the job done.

We thank Arnold Hopper and Field Executive Glenn Barned for sharing news and photos of this exercise with us, and we congratulate the team involved in a most impressive undertaking. λ



venturer log

by Phil Newsome

As a former *Venturer* advisor, I can recall the age-old problem of trying to come up with new games of interest to Venturer-aged youth, other than floor hockey or the standard Scout games they'd played for the past three years in the troop.

The other day, I happened on a publication that is the best thing since sliced bread. The book is *Cowtails and Cobras* by Karl Rohnke, published by Adventure Press, 1977. It's an excellent guide to rope courses, initiative games and other activities.

Although it's an American book, an advisor would find it difficult to believe it hasn't been written expressly for a Venturer company. The learning goals fit very closely to the new program emphasis statements which have been developed for the Venturer program.

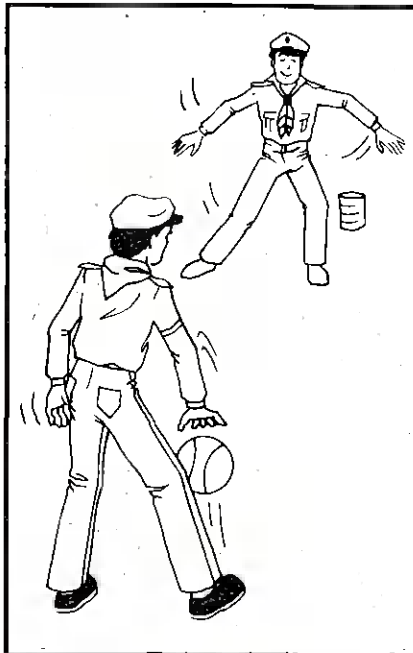
The author identifies five goals of the activities included in the book:

- to increase the participant's sense of personal confidence;
- to increase mutual support within a group;
- to develop an increased level of agility and physical coordination;
- to develop an increased joy in one's physical self and in being with others;
- to develop an increased familiarity and identification with the natural world.

Those who attended CJ '81 will recall the assault course which provided such a challenge to those who dared to run it. Rohnke describes this

project and adds many other elements that can make up a challenging activity centre.

Other chapters in the book describe activities which require little or no equipment and can be played in a church or other limited space. Here is one example you might like to try.



Indoor Pin Ball

The object is to use a ball to knock over a guarded tennis can set down in the centre of the "key" circle on a basketball court, or any other such outlined area.

For equipment you need an empty tennis can or bowling pin and two volleyballs or soccer balls.

Two teams distribute themselves randomly on the court. The referee simultaneously puts into play the two balls. He or she throws or kicks them into play with no thought of direction or team affiliation.

A player may pass or dribble the ball towards the key area using the same rules as those that govern basketball.

The empty tennis can, or an unbreakable substitute in the centre of the key, is guarded by the goalie, who is the only player allowed in this circle. If anyone else, on offense or defense, steps inside the circle, the other team is awarded a point. If the goalie steps outside the circle, a point is awarded to the other team.

If a goalie accidentally knocks over his can, the opposing team gets the point. A goalie may not hold or adjust the can, except after a score. No one is allowed to kick the goalie's can.

After each score, the referee collects and again puts the balls into play. Body-checking and other forms of physical contact are not allowed (basketball rules), and players may not kick the balls.

If penalties become necessary, figure out some unsavory consequence for a repeat offender.

For a change of pace and a lower score, use two goalies in each circle.

I highly recommend *Cowtails and Cobras* to any advisor. I'm sure you'll find in it a great many ideas for your next Venturer gathering, even if it's simply your company or the district or region Venturer event in which you find yourself responsible for some portion of the entertainment.

4th Asia Pacific (9th Australian) Rover Moot

The Scout Association of Australia has invited registered Canadian Rovers to take part in the 4th Asia Pacific Moot.

A Canadian contingent will be formed under the coordination of Gerrit Heikamp of Calgary, Alberta. Gerrit has already begun to work out a travel plan and budget in cooperation with a travel agent and the Calgary Scout office. The camp fee is not yet known but Australia has been asked to send this information as soon as possible.

Information available to date:

Dates: December 29, 1983 — January 8, 1984

Place: Gowrie Park, Tasmania (an hour's drive from Launceston)

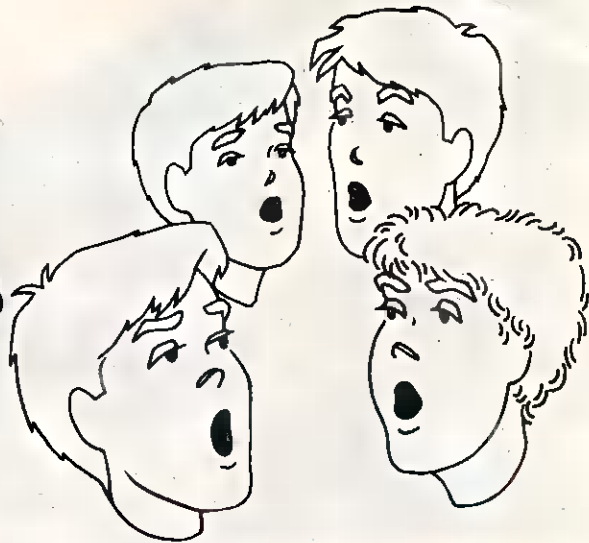
Program: a fascinating program of activities is being organized to include on-site activities, local one-day tours, and five day activities such as hiking tours, canoe trips, deep sea fishing, rafting trips etc., etc.

Canadian Rovers who are seriously interested in attending should complete an *Application to Attend an International Event* form and send it to: **Gerrit Heikamp, Contingent Co-ordinator, 4th Asia Pacific Rover Moot, Boy Scouts of Canada, P.O. Box 3247 Station "B", Calgary, Alberta T2M 4L8.**

Forms are available from your nearest Scout office.



SCOUTER'S 5 MINUTES & SONGS



GOOD IN ACTION

I'd rather see a sermon,
 than hear one any day;
 I'd rather one should walk with me,
 than merely show the way:
 For the best of all the creatures
 are the men who live their creeds,
 And to see the good in action is
 what everybody needs. — *author unknown*

*A good thought is good. A good word is better,
 and a good deed is the best of all.*

— Zoroastrian philosophy

PRAYER

God be in my head, and in my understanding;
 God be in my eyes, and in my looking;
 God be in my mouth, and in my speaking;
 God be in my heart, and in my thinking;
 God be in my hands, and in all my doing.

A LITTLE BOY

I am a little boy
 I paint fearlessly
 I hammer loudly
 I build restlessly
 I read imaginatively
 I write originally
 I sing rapturously
 May man never quell my creativity,
 Just refine it!

— *by Karen Marsh, Calgary, Alberta*

THE CUB CAR SPIN

Whittle and chip,
 'Hurry, it's late!
 Got to meet
 The Cub Car date.
 Paint 'em up,
 Oil the wheels,
 Weigh 'em in,
 And go for the deal.
 Don't be sad
 If you don't win,

Across the country, groups celebrate Scoutings's 75th by writing special songs.

Oh, B.-P. Don't You Weep

(Oh Mary Don't You Weep)
 If I could, I surely would
 Go to the camp where B.-P. stood;
 The whole Scout movement's in good hands,
 Oh, B.-P. don't you weep.

CHORUS

Oh B.-P. don't you weep, don't you mourn,
 Oh B.-P. don't you weep, don't you mourn;
 The whole Scout movement's in good hands,
 Oh B.-P. don't you weep.

I'm going Scouting and I'm glad to say,
 With B.-P.'s guidance,

I'll find the right way,
 The whole Scout movement's in good hands,
 Oh B.-P. don't you weep. *(chorus)*

B.-P. went to heaven and he stood at the gate,
 St. Peter took him in and said,

"I'm glad you're not late!"
 Because the whole Scout movement's
 in good hands,

Oh B.-P. don't you weep. *(chorus)*

— *from Tony Douglass, Dawson Creek, B.C.*

The Spirit Still Lives On

(Battle Hymn of the Republic)
 It was 75 years ago,
 When Scouting had its birth,
 It has spread from dear old England
 To all corners of the earth,
 Baden-Powell would be so happy,
 If he only knew the truth,
 That the Spirit still lives on.

CHORUS: Hurrah, Hurrah for Baden-Powell,
 Hurrah, Hurrah for Baden-Powell,
 His challenge let us not forget
 So the Spirit will live on!

PROVINCIAL
BADGES
DISTRICT
BADGES
CAMPOREE
CRESTS
EVENT
BADGES
FREE DESIGNS
AND PRODUCTION
SAMPLES
TOURIST AND
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There are Venturers and Rovers,
Cubs and Scouts without a doubt,
And more recently the Beavers
So that no one is left out,
Each section is important,
And it serves a special need,
The Spirit must live on. *(chorus)*
The Scouting movement's purpose
Is to make men out of boys,
With programs and activities
That any boy enjoys;
It helps to build strong character,
That we can be proud of,
The Spirit must live on. *(chorus)*
So, let's celebrate this special year,
It's what we all should do,
And what better way to celebrate,
Than take Wood Badge Part II;
But the message cannot stop here,
We must spread it to our boys,
And the Spirit will live on! *(chorus)*
— by a Beaver leader: thanks to Glenn Barded,
St. John, New Brunswick

Scouting Across Canada

(Yellow Rose of Texas)

There are Scouting groups in B.C.
We have Scouts in Alberta,
We're growing in Saskatchewan,
And in Man-i-to-ba;
Oh, we're Scouting in Ontario
In Quebec, New Brunswick, too,
In PEI and Newfoundland,
The Spirit still shines through.
Yes, you'll find us in the Yukon
And we're Nova Scotia's best,
From the Northwest Territories
To the south and east and west;
Oh, we're Scouting on in Canada,
And we do the best we can,
To make the world a better place,
Through the brotherhood of man.
— lyrics: Linda Florence

Songs — page 60

'Cause next year
We'll be back again.
— by Cub Jason Brown, 10, 5th Riverview
Pack, New Brunswick

When life gives you lemons, make lemonade!

If you think you are beaten, you are;
If you think you dare not, you don't;
If you'd like to win, but you think you can't
It's almost a cinch you won't.

Life's battles don't always go
To the stronger or faster man;
But soon or late, the man who wins
Is the one who thinks he can.

— from a poem by Walter D. Wintle

When you get to the end of your tether, tie a
knot and hang on!

— Colin McKay, Scouting (UK), June '82

THE LAW OF LIFE

The tree that never had to fight
For sun and sky and air and light,
That stood out in the open plain
And always got its share of rain
Never became a forest king,
But lived and died a scrubby thing.

The man who never had to toil,
Who never had to win his share
Of sun and sky and light and air
Never became a manly man,
But lived and died as he began.

Good timber does not grow in ease;
The stronger wind, the tougher tree,
The farther sky, the greater length,
The more the storm, the more the strength.
By sun and cold, by rain and snows,
In tree or man, good timber grows.

— by E. Urner Goodman, co-founder of the
Order of the Arrow: reprinted with permission
from Scouting magazine, BSA; Mar/Apr '82.

Scouter's Five Minutes — page 520

outdoors

by Luba Mycio,
Canadian Wildlife Federation

National Wildlife Week

Your participation in the annual National Wildlife Week program can give every member of your section an excellent opportunity to become more aware of the value of wildlife and its vital importance to society and the natural world.

This year, National Wildlife Week, featuring the theme *Wildlife Management*, will be held April 10-16. National Wildlife Week is a special time of year set aside by Parliament to remind Canadians about the need to care for and conserve wildlife resources for the benefit of present and future generations. By taking advantage of the week to heighten your group's on-going interest in wildlife, you will be making a meaningful contribution towards helping young people acquire an even greater appreciation of wildlife and the out-of-doors.

Like most special events, National Wildlife Week has its own unique story in the history of our country. It all started during the early years of the 20th century when the idea of managing or conserving wildlife was still, for many Canadians, an obscure concept, decades away from widespread popularity. But, the efforts of a most remarkable sportsman, Jack Miner, stimulated considerable public interest in conservation as early as 1915, at a time when most people didn't even understand the meaning of the word.

In 1904, Jack Miner's fascination for ducks and geese prompted him to attract them onto his property in Kingsville, Ontario. Eventually, this initiative led to the establishment of a sanctuary where, over the years, he personally banded tens of thousands of these birds. As the bands were returned to Kingsville, he faithfully compiled a meticulous record and began to unravel, for the first time, the mysteries of bird migration. In 1915, to raise money for feed, he offered his services as a conservation lecturer. The charismatic Miner was an immediate success and became one of the best known celebrities of his time in North America.

Although many of his ideas about management and conservation are now out-of-date, Jack Miner's legacy and sanctuary remain. In 1947, by the first unanimous vote since confederation, Parliament passed the National Wildlife Act. It decreed that,

every year, the week containing Jack Miner's birthdate of April 10 would be designated National Wildlife Week to remind Canadians of the infinite value of wildlife.

In 1963, the Federal-Provincial Wildlife Conference invited the Canadian Wildlife Federation (CWF), Canada's largest non-profit, non-governmental conservation organization, to coordinate and sponsor National Wildlife Week and produce an educational kit in cooperation with provincial, territorial and federal wildlife departments. Since that time, the CWF has developed an annual program, creating kits for teachers and outdoor educators which feature different topics that highlight the week each year.

Over the past 20 years, the kits gradually evolved from a one-page media announcement into a sophisticated self-contained information and instruction package including a large colourful poster, a 16-page booklet and a ready-made teaching plan. It is produced in both official languages.

The 1983 kit focuses on *Wildlife Management* and provides a concise overview of what wildlife management means and how management principles are applied to benefit our renewable resources. The key message of the program is that wildlife management allows humans to use their knowledge and skill to deal with problems associated with wildlife. Through proper application, wildlife management techniques allow Canadians to balance the many conflicting demands imposed on renewable resources and habitat, with the objective of conserving and protecting our wildlife heritage.

The kit also stresses that wildlife management and conservation is based in the recognition that human activities do have an influence. The influence can be destructive or beneficial; we have a choice. Although people are gradually learning to care, it's evident that, if we hope to ensure the future of wildlife, our primary goal must be to protect, conserve and ef-

fectively manage wildlife and its habitat.

Wildlife can't be stockpiled like goods on a shelf. It is a vital, living force which responds to stimulation. Conscientious management and a strong commitment to conservation are the only ways we can ensure it will always have a place in the world.

The kit also contains details about the National Wildlife Week Poster Contest which the CWF has sponsored since 1979 in cooperation with participating provincial/territorial government wildlife departments. All young Canadians are urged to join the fun and submit their entries.

If you wish to receive a copy of the 1983 National Wildlife Week Kit, call or write your provincial or territorial government wildlife department. Or send a request and \$2.00 to cover postage and costs to: **Education Programs, Canadian Wildlife Federation, 1673 Carling Ave., Ottawa, Ontario K2A 3Z1.** Limited supplies of kits from previous years are also available, in-



cluding *The Role of Wildlife; How People Live with Wildlife; Wildlife in your Backyard; and Endangered Habitat.* Please add \$1.00 for each extra kit you order.

Wild Goose Jack, a film on Jack Miner, will be aired by CBC during National Wildlife Week in April. Check your local television listings.

There's more than Christmas

I received two magazines related to Guiding and Scouting; *Whispers & Roars* of the Girl Guides of Canada, Willow Bluffs Area, and **the LEADER**. Both have given a number of ideas, articles, prayers and hymns relating to Christmas.

When Baden-Powell founded the Scouting movement, many of his writings assumed that the participants were protestants, probably Anglo-Saxon and undoubtedly white. The provision that membership was available to all "regardless of colour, race and creed" was inserted, however.

A couple of years ago, I had occasion to review the membership of my very mixed city unit and found that, out of 21 young people, the minority were white Anglo-Saxon protestants. We have orthodox Jewish children, Arabs who follow Islam, and Christian Scientists, none of whom celebrate Christmas. We also have Seventh Day Adventists to whom camping is denied if we can only go on weekends. One of my leaders is a Hindu and another an Arab.

I think it is time our publications were considerate of the so-called minorities, who are, in my unit, a definite majority. I have solved the problem of an end-of-year celebration by combining all the religions and having each member bring in a celebration at whatever time of the year his special time comes.

Please consider including alternatives for the program of those who cannot benefit from your Christmas suggestions.

— Guider and Akela, Toronto

Ed's Reply: We're printing this letter because it makes a good point. We struggled with it because it included neither name nor return address. As has been our policy in the past, in future we will not publish either unsigned letters or letters without a return address, regardless of their merit. We will, however, keep the writer's name anonymous when we print, if so requested.

We agree with Guider and Akela that there's a need for greater acknowledgement of the different religious backgrounds of our members in this multi-racial, multi-cultural country. That was the reason we highlighted Hanukkah as well as Christmas in Celebrations of December (Nov. 1982).

Perhaps Akela and Guider will contribute the ideas they've gained through their experiences. We urge all who work with multi-racial groups to share information and program ideas for religious celebrations and customs with the LEADER, so that we can share them with Scouters in all parts of the country.

Kub Kars Again

I'd like to add my thoughts to Peter Gallen's letter in the Dec. issue.

My three boys have all raced Kub Kars. Their father helped build them, but the boys did most of the actual work. We've always felt how unfair these races turn out because some fathers take over. It should be fun for the boys, not a design competition for the fathers! We hope, somehow, the rules will be changed. Though it will be too late for my boys, younger boys will benefit and enjoy each other's efforts rather than "my dad can do better than your dad" stories.

— Heather Miller, Oshawa, Ont.

Simpler Plans, Anyone?

I am an interested Cub parent who would like to see the Hanover group get a Kub Kar timer. My plan is to get a local club to buy the components and wood at cost. My problem is to find someone to build the electronics. I have asked three people, but they don't feel confident enough to complete Don Judd's plan in the June/July '82 issue. Do you have plans for an easier timer, and also new plans for the track?

— George Rohn, Hanover, Ontario

Ed's Reply: I'm sorry we can't help with plans for a simpler Kub Kar timer than the one you mention. The plans for the track which appeared in our April '82 issue are the most recent we have. Perhaps one of our readers can share something new with us.

More on Women in Scouting

"Scout Troop: Male Scouters only may serve in this section." (B.P. & P., page 34).

How does one begin to change the "rules" to allow women a better opportunity to give freely of their time and talents to Boy Scouts of Canada?

Developing a boy's manly qualities is something that women have been experts at since time began. Empathy,

sympathy, intuition, kindness and, especially, acceptance, patience and love, are all qualities that women bring to Scouting. Who but a woman can most easily detect the small tell-tale nuances of a troubled, embarrassed, confused or sick boy? Who but a mother can best judge whether a boy is being overstressed or simply a "crybaby"?

I think we have been conditioned to believe that it is a sign of weakness for a young male to confide his problems or insecurities to an adult male, but confiding to a female is somehow more comfortable and less threatening.

The road to "true" manhood has these signposts: kindness, consideration, modesty, respect for self and others, honesty and tolerance. It's not marked by physical strength and size alone. Above all, boys must learn to be proud of themselves before they can become useful members of society.

There is a natural trust, empathy and communication between women and boys. Conversely, girls relate better to male leaders than to female. Both men and women have their place and role in molding the characters of young people. Neither are superior; nor are they "equal". They are simply different.

More and more in today's society, it is becoming difficult to recruit male leaders for the troop. The men are on shiftwork; their work takes them out-of-town a great deal; they are too young, too old, too busy or just plain indifferent. Why is not feasible for a competent, enthusiastic female Scouter to manage troop affairs like ceremonies, discipline, logistics, program planning and organization and, at the same time, to rely heavily on male assistance for technical aspects like orienteering, pioneering, axemanship, mountaineering, canoeing, archery, fishing, shooting, tracking, survival, etc? This is what a leadership team is all about — using each leader's best qualities, skills and preferences and making the best use of whatever time allotment each person has to give. In communities where every effort has been made to find a suitable male Scout leader, without success, this is a reasonable alternative.

If we were to take an opinion poll of male Scouters in the ranks across Canada, I believe we'd find that literally thousands of men agree with me. But haven't they been silent long enough?

If the rules were relaxed, I don't believe that Scout troops would be inundated with female troop Scouters

and Counsellors who want to teach boys knitting and crafts. Many women don't care for the inconveniences of camping and the challenges of the outdoors. And camping, after all, is the main emphasis in the Scout program.

Not every woman would tolerate sleeping under the stars with owls hooting, coyotes howling and field mice scurrying. Not every woman wants to battle rain, mosquitoes, dirt and a hard bed, or to spend two days organizing, two days at camp, and two days getting cleaned up and unpacked again. Not every woman would forsake a warm shower and shampoo for an icy face-wash in a mountain stream. Not every woman likes being wakened by eager, noisy Scouts at the crack of dawn.

Women would be the first to plead that wanting acceptance in the troop section is not a feminist action. It is ideal and perfect when our sons have a good male Scout leader, but better a trained, competent woman than a poor example of a man or no leader at all.

Women wish to work beside men for a common cause — to fill a need. The solution is there. Only eight words stand in the way: "Male Scouters only may serve in this section".

What do YOU think?

— Helen Singh, Little Fort, B.C.

Rebuttals

A few words about the letters you received on the Aug/Sept issue. First, I must say that those who complained about the cartoons on pp 5 and 6 have a very underdeveloped sense of humour. They are probably people who would be upset over less serious matters in every day life, such as no donuts with the morning coffee at work.

The second issue is the article on the South Africa tour. As it happens, I was in both South Africa and Zimbabwe during 1981. In Zimbabwe I visited a Scouting pen friend, and I dropped into the Scout HQ in Durban to say a friendly Scouting "hello".

I agree 100% with your answer to John Morgan. Perhaps Mr. Morgan would like to tell us how fairly the native people of Canada are treated and how many Inuit and Indian boys he has in his group.

In all my travels, from Iceland to Thailand, I have always been received in friendship and as a brother when it came to meeting others in this game of Scouting. We do not need narrow thinkers like Mr. Morgan leading the future of Canada and the world.

— Edward Mulcahy, North Vancouver, B.C. X

THE CANADIAN CROSSWORD



ACROSS

- 1 _____ Island, off N.S. coast
- 4 RCMP, to Canadians
- 6 Jokes
- 9 With 4 down, hockey star
- 10 Arctic island
- 11 Open sewer
- 12 Max Ward, e.g.
- 14 Beer Jug
- 15 Up and down toy
- 16 Water bird
- 19 Politicians seek this
- 20 Capable
- 23 Offer one's opinion
- 25 Easter
- 27 Balsams
- 29 Levesque's addiction
- 30 Please Immensely
- 31 Lies down
- 32 Speck
- 33 Bird's home

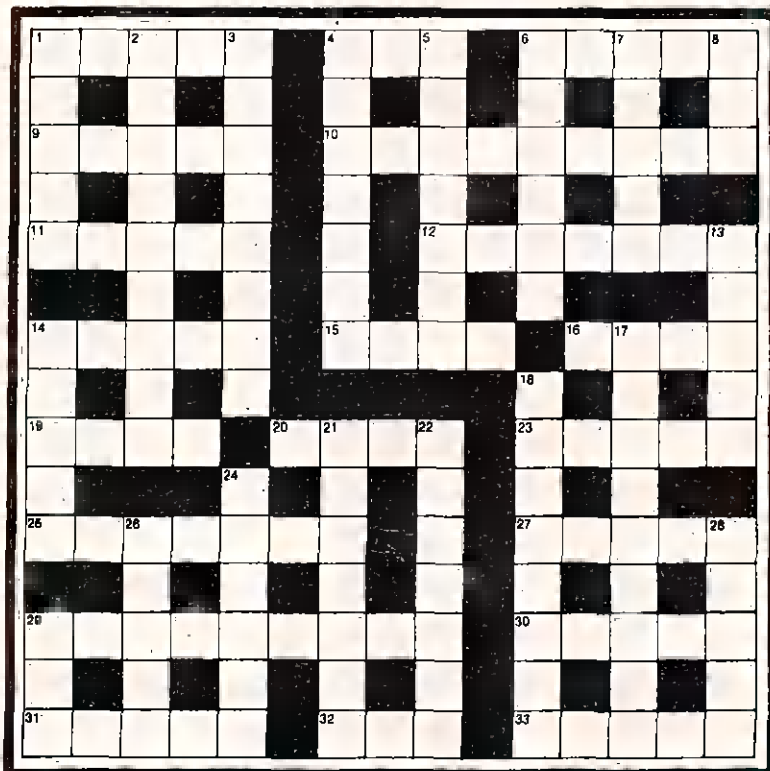
PREVIOUS PUZZLE SOLVED



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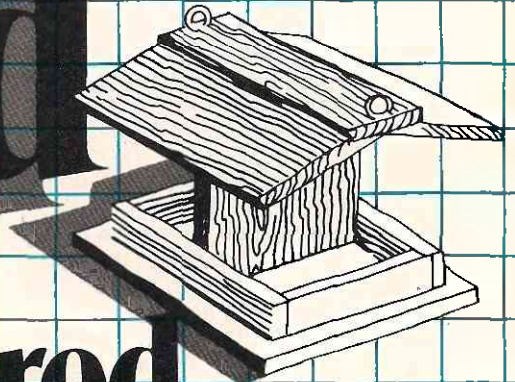
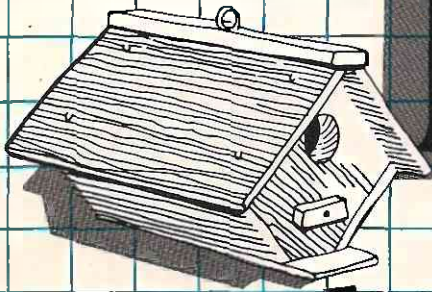
DOWN

- 1 What the lumberjacks did
- 2 Toronto business district
- 3 Pachyderm
- 4 See 9 across
- 5 Western city
- 6 Trudeau's schooling
- 7 Used the money
- 8 Sault _____ Marie
- 13 Home on the _____
- 14 Puts the money away
- 17 Canadian soccer club
- 18 With 26 down book about Trudeau
- 21 Scolded
- 22 Beseech or implore
- 24 Rescue signals
- 26 See 18 down
- 28 Appears
- 29 Windsor, Ontario industry



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Room and Board for our little feathered friends



Both kits include all materials required, all pieces, ready cut, no sawing, plus easy to follow instructions.

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