

the leader

APRIL 1991

VOLUME 21, NO. 8



HEADING OUT

Campfire Pottery
Camp Cooking
Link Camps
Wide Games, Tall Tales

Share Your Success

by Garth Johnson

We hear it all too often: "Our local paper isn't interested in covering Scouting activities!" or "If a Beaver, Cub or leader were involved in a tragic turn of events or an unethical act, maybe we would get some ink. They only want the bad news!"

This isn't true, of course, and the evidence crosses our desk in clippings of Scouting stories from newspapers all across Canada — stories about environmental projects and conservation activities, Scout/Guide Week activities, service projects and, for some fortunate groups, news and information about coming events and training courses. Quite often, in fact, the photos that appear on our photo page originate with daily and weekly newspapers.

As Ken Tilley points out (*A Checklist for Local Groups*, page 16), an often overlooked task within groups is that of community relations — that is, having someone to keep your local media informed of Scouting's activities and opportunities for media coverage. Establishing and maintaining a consistent and friendly relationship with your news media is an important key to their cooperation.

Even if it were true that only bad news hits print or the air waves, the fact that a negative story about Scouting generates media excitement also tells us something about ourselves. Do you think a story about a Scout caught skinny-dipping at camp or a Scouter mistreating Cubs would be a hot news story if the public didn't hold a certain image of Scouting? It's an image that gives "news" value to this style of reporting because we are usually associated with success in life, high principles, fun, and healthy adventure.

Scouting may simply have to live with the fact that basic morality is often not news in itself. But the good news we do see should make us all proud of the work we do in developing the characters of young people as responsible members of their communities.

Let's make sure we continue to tell the media about ourselves and, in the process, show our youth members how proud we are of Scouting. Tell them about successful special events and special young people, exciting camps, and attempts at world records. How about this year's Fitweek activities? What have you planned? Have you alerted local media?

If you work at it, the news media will be happy to do its part to spread the word.

SPREAD THE WORD

Another great way to share your activities and ideas is through the pages of **the Leader** magazine. It should be no secret that preparing the magazine each issue requires plenty of practical ideas, tried and tested activities, recipes for success, photos, letters, songs, games and crafts. And we truly depend on our readers for most of this content.

You are our reporters and photographers, and your contributions in the mail make for another great issue. We continually need practical material for all sections and encourage each of you to tell us about your projects and programs. We know you want to share because, in your readership survey returns, many of you asked how to go about submitting material and taking photos. Most important, you wanted to know where to send it all.

We welcome your written contributions in any form — notes, an outline, or finished article. You needn't really worry about the writing or style; what's important are the ideas you have to share. The easiest way to judge what to send along is to put yourself in the place of other Scouters and ask what would be of use to them.

Did your last camp go particularly well? Why? Was it your careful planning? Did you try anything different? How exactly did you play that game or make that special campfire effect work? How did you integrate badge or star work into that special event? What did you do

on that exciting theme night? What yarns, prayers, songs, or thoughts did you and your young members put together for that memorable Scouts' Own?

Scouters are always looking for new games, songs and crafts, conservation projects, recruitment ideas, and new twists on old program ideas. The list is endless. Our *Letters* page this month contains a small sample of suggested topics and ideas gleaned from Scouters' comments in the readership survey. Take up the challenge, keyboard or pen in hand, and tell us about what you're doing. It's your magazine, and your contributions make it possible to fill our pages each month.

Cross-Country Photos is also an effective way to contribute and a great way to tell us about your group activities. General action photos to accompany articles or use on the cover are always helpful. Good contrast black and white or colour prints reproduce very well. We can also use 35mm slides. Accompany your submission with a short note about the photo or activity.

Mail submissions and photos to:

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FEATURES

CAMPFIRE POTTERY	4
GET OUT OF THE WIDE GAME RUT <i>Capture the Flag isn't the only wide game you can play</i>	6
THE COMING OF THE ZARGON <i>Special events attract Cubs to composite camp</i>	8
TALL TALES	9
MEMORIES OF GREECE <i>Canadian-Armenian Venturers at the 4th Armenian Jamboree</i>	10
MORE JOIN-IN JAMBOREE	12
BADEN-POWELL WAS RIGHT ON TRACK <i>The founder was ahead of his time in fitness education, too</i>	14
NATURE & ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS	15
A CHECKLIST FOR LOCAL GROUPS <i>How to establish good community relations</i>	16
JOTA 1990: CLOSE TO PERFECT!	17
ONE ON ONE <i>Getting to know your Scouts as individuals</i>	18



Page 17

REGULARS

FUN AT THE POND <i>Trees & April Showers</i>	20
SHARING <i>Beaver/Cub Link Camps</i>	23
PAKSAC <i>Cub/Scout Link Camps</i>	24
PATROL CORNER <i>New Scout Resources</i>	25
OUTDOORS <i>Tasting Canada's Heritage</i>	26
VENTURER LOG <i>Snow Lake RCMP Venturers</i>	27
FOR VOLUNTEERS <i>Recognizing Service</i>	32
NETWORK <i>Seniors in Scouting</i>	34

ALSO

Editorial Page	2
For Service to Scouting	22
Cross-Country Photos	28
Swap Shop	30
Supply News	31
Scouter's 5 & Recipes	35
Spiritual Development	37
Letters	38

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Campfire Pottery

from John Richey

For two years now, campfire pottery-making has been a popular hit at Interior B.C.'s annual Scouting family weekend, better known as FAMSCOWEE! (Mar'90). Try the activity at your camp this summer.

"It's easier than you think and a natural outlet for a lot of creative and physical energy," says Stephen Plant of The Pottery Plant in Revelstoke. "Earth, air, fire, water, and imagination are the ingredients, and you can almost always find them anywhere."

What you do, simply, is shape a clay mix, let it dry, then fire it to red heat in an outdoor fire. The technique dates back to the last Ice Age, almost 100,000 years ago. Like your prehistoric ancestors, you will probably turn out some pretty crude pots and sculptures the first time, but you'll learn with experience.

"The whole process has an endless number of variables and ways of doing things," Stephen says. "There is no 'right' way, and often the results are unexpectedly amazing!"

EARTH

The earth you use is a mixture of clay and filler (sand or mica). By opening the pores of the clay to let moisture escape, the coarse filler "tempers" it so that

pottery dries and fires more successfully. Without it, pots can warp, shrink, crack, or explode in the fire.

If you are lucky, you may have a local outcrop of clay nearby. To check if the clay is suitable for pottery-making, roll a small lump into a coil about 18 mm in diameter, then bend the coil into a ring about 5 cm in diameter. If you have good clay, it will not split and the ring will be firm enough to set on an edge without sagging.

If you don't have a natural source of clay, you can buy it from a ceramic supply house or through a local potter, generally in 25 kg or 55 kg packages. The best kind for campfire pottery is red earthenware for hand building.

Dampen filler before adding to clay and mix in well, almost as if you were kneading bread. Slowly add filler and keep moistening until the clay is easily workable and plastic. If it starts to crumble, you've added too much filler. "You'll know when it's right," Stephen says. A good guideline is $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ cup filler to 10 kg clay.

The simplest form of pot to make is a "pinch pot". You start with a ball of clay you can comfortably hold in your hand. Push the thumb of the other hand gently into the centre of the ball, then squeeze the clay between thumb on the inside and



It takes a nice, hot fire to do the job.

the fingers on the outside. Continue to squeeze the clay and turn the pot to hollow it out and thin the walls.

If the weather is hot while you are working, the top of your pot might start to crack. Dampen it slightly from time to time, but try not to get it soggy or it will not be very workable.

Some of your members might want to try making a pot by "coiling", another traditional method. Start by squeezing clay into a sausage shape, then putting it on a flat clean surface and rolling back and forth to make a long round "snake" or rope. The number of coils you need will depend on the size of pot you want to make. The first time, try a small pot to get used to the technique.

When you've made four or five ropes, make a flat clay disc to be the bottom of the pot. Coil the first rope around the outside of the disc and firmly thumb the clay of the two parts together. Build each coil on the one below, firmly pushing the clay together to join them each time. The clay must be the right dampness for the coils to merge. Support the pot on the outside with the other hand as you shape it.

Stephen offers a few tips to make your pottery more successful.

1. Avoid leaving air pockets in the piece.
2. Try not to make pieces too thick or too thin. If they are too thick, they are difficult to dry and fire. If they are too thin (less than 6 mm), they will likely crack or break. The ideal thickness is about 12 mm. Stephen uses a "rule of thumb": if a piece is thicker than your thumb, hollow it out more or thin it down.
3. If you join pieces of clay, moisten and scratch together the surfaces you want to join.



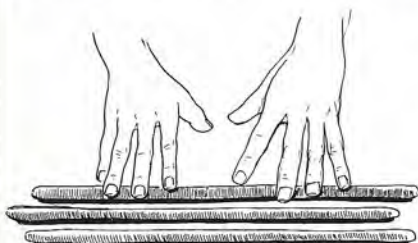
Pottery drying by the fire before firing. Pieces must be thoroughly air-dried before they are fired so that they won't explode as water in the clay expands and turns to steam.

Before firing the pots, let them air dry completely. A day in the hot sun might be enough, but since they can't get too dry, you might want to leave them longer. You can also dry them near the campfire, but be careful not to set them too close and remember to turn them frequently.

During the drying process, you can burnish the pots to make them waterproof. They need to be at the "leather hard" stage: still damp and dark in colour, but no longer pliable. Carefully rub a pebble or the back of a spoon over the pot to put on a shiny finish. Maybe you want to shine up some parts of the pot and leave others unpolished.

When the pots are dry, it's a good idea to preheat them a bit before firing them. That removes more moisture from the clay, cutting down further the chance of explosions in your pottery fire. Heat them by standing them by the fire and turning them often.

Make a fire pit about 25 cm deep and 75 cm in diameter. Have plenty of fuel close by: cow dung, sticks, dry grass, shavings, briquettes, pine cones, and dry firewood. Fill the pit with straw and pile in the dry pots, open ends down. Build up fuel around the pots in a tipi, and light the straw and the fire lay. You need to avoid drafts on the pots, so keep piling on fuel so that you don't expose the sides



Making coils



Coiling a pot



Thinning the walls of a pinch pot; 12 mm is an ideal thickness.

An Environmentally Sensitive Memorial

You don't always need to fire clay creations. Sometimes baking them under a hot sun is enough to make them last for a very long time. Here's an idea from *Talking to Fireflies, Shrinking the Moon, A Parent's Guide to Nature Activities*, by Edward Duensing (see p.15).

The author points out that people like to leave their mark in places they've been. Unfortunately, in the outdoors, they often paint their initials on boulders or carve them into trees. And, as he says, it's far better for the environment to create clay tablets.

If you find what you think is natural clay for this activity, you can do a couple of tests to make sure. Rub a small bit of the soil between your fingers, wetting it first if necessary. It likely is clay if it feels smooth and sticky. Test further by making a small ball of it, rolling it out into a strand, and ringing the strand around your finger. If the ring doesn't crack too much, it will be quite workable.

To make a tablet, knead a ball of clay well to work in all dry bits and remove air pockets that will weaken the final product. When it feels good, pat it down, give it any shape you like, and mark it with your initials, a picture, your fingerprints, or whatever your fancy dictates.

Set the tablets out in the sun until they are dry and hard — at least an hour on a hot sunny day, and longer is better. If youngsters want their dried tablets to declare "I was here", they can hide them somewhere protected from rain and snow (cracks in rocks, holes in trees, etc.). Kept out of the elements, they should last for years, giving makers the satisfaction of knowing that they have left their mark somewhere in a secret place at camp or in the woods. Young members who make these tablets at camp will be able to check their hiding places a year or even two years later to see if their works are still there.



Cubs are a study in concentration as they prepare balls of clay for making pinch pots.

slowly, then to remove the pots with tongs or sticks.

The whole firing process will take about three hours. And, with luck, your pots will be an interesting and attractive blend of orange, red, black, and grey.

You've already used a little water to mix and shape your clay and you've kept a good supply close by during firing for safety. You've probably used more to clean up after shaping your pots. And, as Stephen points out, water is good to drink — in your new pots.

As for imagination, you'll find lots of this around wherever there are Beavers, Cubs, Scouts, Venturers, Rovers, or Scouters. X

We thank Field Executive John Richey for supplying the material on which this article is based, and B.C./Yukon Executive Director John Pettifer for the photos.

Program Links

Beavers: Creative Expression
Cubs: Relate to Black Star, Tawny Star, Artist and Handicraft Badges
Scouts: Artist Challenge Badge

Get Out of the Wide Game Rut

by Bruce Gilmour

You've just arrived at your weekend campsite. Everything is set up and — surprise! — it's only 8:30. The Scouts must be getting better at this because you expected it to take another hour or so. Now you have 15 hyper kids and nothing planned. One of your assistants suggests a wide game. Brilliant. Let's play *Capture the Flag*.

Sound familiar. Does to me. I hear it so often that, the next time someone suggests *Capture the Flag*, I am going to do something drastic. Where did the insidious game come from? It seems to have oozed out of the military woodwork and permanently planted itself in the minds of Scout leaders everywhere. Call in the doctors. We need a vaccine!

The paranoid side of me thought it might be a plot. Maybe all research and new ideas for wide games were being actively suppressed! The only way to find out was to try something new, so I did.

At the Camp Chaos Camporee in Calgary Region last year (Nov. '90), they asked me to do a Friday night wide game. I put on my thinking cap to come up with something new. The camp was based on the theme of a disaster that had forced us to evacuate the Scouts for a weekend. Supposing the disaster had virtually destroyed food supplies in the area, and the government was trying to supply us with food, I thought. The result was a scenario, given to each troop, that looked something like this.

Memo from Department of Supply and Services Confidential

In regards to your request for emergency food supplies for Scouts temporarily evacuated from Calgary in this crisis, please be advised that certain arrangements have been made.

A sufficient supply of food for your contingent was shipped through our Calgary Armed Forces depot. The convoy sent to deliver the food was attacked by armed looters believed to be part of a sophisticated black-market network.

A dedicated group of soldiers managed to get some food through to your location, although in reduced quantities that will make careful rationing necessary. To prevent panic and a mad scramble for the food cache, we suggest you keep this information top secret.

With the looters on their tail, the soldiers concealed the cache across the lake bed west of your base camp and east of the fence line. It is north of the power lines and no farther south than the reach of the lake. Fearing discovery, they fled before they had time to give further details on location.

We wish you the best of luck in coping with this most unfortunate set of circumstances.

Scrawled across the bottom of the memo was a hand-written message, signed simply "a friend": *I thought your group should get a copy of this. You'd better hurry and find the food before others do.*

It's possible to play wide games other than Capture the Flag.

As those who read about our camp already know, it rained, but we were able to run the wide game Saturday night. It worked very well, despite a few shortcomings. Having been in place since Friday evening, the boxes became soggy cardboard. And there wasn't a way to take lives. Next time, I'll be a bit more detailed in my instructions to leaders.

What's important is that it showed it's possible to play wide games other than *Capture the Flag*. I wondered if there were any books on the subject, and found *Fun-Tested Games from A to Z* in the Scout Shop. It includes not only wide games but all sorts of others, as well as one of the best cross-indices by type of game I have ever seen. I wanted wide games that were not based on *Capture the Flag* and involved more than two teams. I found several in the book. I also found some ideas in the *Outdoors* column in the Aug/Sep '88 issue of **the Leader**.

Although some of these games are variations of you-know-what, several are based on other themes. Some are suitable for troop-sized groups but not large camporees. You have to read through them all to see if you can use one in your particular situation. I urge you to use them as jumping off points for your own imagination so that you don't get caught in the "flag" mentality and play one game over and over under a different name.

So how do you plan a wide game? Where do you get ideas? First, look at your camp. Winter camps are made for tracking games. Does the camp have a theme you can fit an idea into? Read the papers. Perhaps you'll come across an article you can build into a game (Six diving boats converge on wreck site; Search & Rescue race weather to find pilot). Bounce ideas off other leaders and Service Scouters. Sometimes, firing out one idea will ignite sparks and start a conflagration. Once you have one, plan it out.

Build the idea into a scenario that will capture the imaginations of your Scouts. Devise a way to "take lives" and make whatever you use part of the scoring system (i.e. award points for each "life" Scouts turn in at game's end).

Try to make the "life" system something simple to implement and difficult for players to circumvent. One group always used survey tape on the arm, but the Scouts began hoarding pieces. When they lost a life in a game, they just pulled another out of their pocket instead of retreating to a central supply post. You need something easy to tear off and difficult to duplicate or replace. Perhaps it's a good idea to use a different kind of life each time. Do you really need lives, or can you use a leader with a flashlight?

Decide what leaders will do in the game. Will they be observers to make sure players abide by the rules? Will they play an active part? Will they act as judges? Whatever their role, make sure their duties are clear to them. Leaders like to have fun, too.

Some wide games can be very complex and last for hours or even days (Great Escape scenarios), but remember one of the simplest — the scavenger hunt. It's great for environmental themes. Just ensure that what you set players looking for is difficult but not impossible to find.

Whatever type of wide game you decide to try, it will take planning. Pretty soon, you will have a collection of ideas you can improvise from to cover a situation like the one that opened this article. Fun is the name of the game, and variety is the spice that keeps kids coming back for more.

I'm positive there are lots of good ideas out there just waiting to be shared. Please send them to **the Leader**. The address is in the box at the bottom of the contents page. X

Scouter Bruce Gilmour works in Calgary Region, Alta.

So You're Looking for Wide Game Ideas

by Linda Florence

Spring invites you outside to play wide. We've gathered a few wide game ideas to try or adapt for your section. You may never have to play *Capture the Flag* again!

FOR BEAVERS

Spring Birds keeps your Beavers running but also encourages them to look around in the outdoors. Play in groups of eight to 10 in a fairly open space with trees, shrubs, logs, or large rocks players can use as landmarks. As with all Beaver activities outdoors, you need quite a few leaders to keep an eye on proceedings.

Each group chooses an area to be the nest and names two Beavers parent birds. The other Beavers are baby birds.

Leaving the babies in the nest, parents fly off to find food — berry, leaf, acorn, seed — for the babies. They can't stay away long and return to feed the babies when they have found one or two things.

While waiting, baby birds choose a distant landmark (tree, rock, log). As soon as mom or dad feeds a baby, the baby takes a practise flight by running to his spot and back. Parent birds continue to scurry about feeding the babies.

Have each baby take two practise flights. Before they fly back from their spot on the second flight, ask them to look around and pick up something interesting to bring to the nest.

When all babies are back at the nest, parents relax. The Beavers look at the different items they brought back from their practise flights, choose the one they think most interesting, and go to that spot to take a closer look around and, if they wish, build a nest for another game.

FOR CUBS

Frozen Critters is a predator/prey game from Project Wild materials. You need at least 10 players, but more is better. Organize them with one predator (e.g. fox) to every four to six prey animals (e.g. mice). Prey animals react to predators in a number of ways. They might signal others a predator is approaching, run

away, scurry to shelter or, if predators come too close, freeze in place. Play in a large field, with one end named "shelter" and the other "food source".

Prepare three food tokens for each prey animal and scatter the tokens in the food source area. Give predators obvious identifying markers (large, bright squares of coloured paper pinned on back and front; bright coloured sash, etc.). Place four or five hula hoops in the area between food source and shelter to be "temporary shelter".

Predators scatter on the field between the main shelter and food source; prey cluster in the shelter area.

Set a five to seven minute time limit. On signal, prey leave the shelter and try to reach the food source to collect one food token to bring back to the shelter. They must do it three times to survive.

Predators try to catch prey by tagging or snatching a neckerchief from their back pocket. They must catch two prey animals to survive. Captured prey take to the sidelines.

When prey animals spot a predator approaching, they can warn other prey and save themselves either by running to cover in the centre of one of the hoops or, if the predator is within 2 m, by freezing. If they freeze, the only movement they may make is a blink of an eye. They are safe while frozen.

When time is up, play another round with new predators. Or, play several rounds, making captured prey into predators and predators who don't catch enough food into prey for each round. Try a version where everyone moves on all fours. Afterwards, talk about the game: the easiest ways to escape predators; most effective ways to catch prey; how predators and prey must adapt behaviours; and the like.

FOR SCOUTS

Fugitive is a fun urban game we found in *Scouting* (UK) magazine. Play it around a local park or a well-defined area on city streets with as many Scouts as you wish. Organize the Scouts in groups of

three or four. You need Scouters, Venturers, or Rovers to be the fugitives: one fugitive per group. Recruit another helper to be the "mystery person".

Equipment: a head and shoulders photo of each fugitive (but not the mystery person) mounted on a "wanted" poster; a mystery parcel or document for each fugitive; paper and pencils for each team of Scouts.

Scouts gather at "police headquarters", where you've pinned up the wanted posters. Give them five minutes to study the pictures.

Define the playing area and instruct Scouts to search the area to try to find the fugitives. Tell them they have one hour. Warn them not to approach fugitives and not to be spotted by them. Their job is to write down an exact description of each fugitive — clothing, hair, build, etc. — and his or her actions.

Disguised fugitives wander around the play area. Whenever they meet a fellow fugitive, the two exchange mysterious looking documents or parcels.

Each fugitive visits one specific point at least two times during the game. At this place, fugitives meet the mystery person. Fugitives and mystery person make a furtive exchange for Scouts to note.

At the end of the hour, teams return to police headquarters and hand in their notes so that organizers can judge the best descriptions of fugitives and events. Meanwhile, each team attempts to draw an identikit picture of the mystery person, which they compare to the real thing as they enjoy a snack when the exercise is over. $\wedge$

Program Links

Beavers: Nature

Cubs: Relate to Black Star, World

Conservation Badge, Athlete Badge

Scouts: Relate to Safety Achievement Badge, Scoutcraft (stalking, observing)

The Coming of the Zargon

from Pat Connell

More Cubs than ever before attended the third Burnaby Region summer Cub Camp at Camp McLean last July. Numbers have increased steadily since the first camp in 1988, and we think it must be the program. Each camp is marked by an exciting major event.

For that first camp, the Yellow Hand Gang came to B.C. (April '89) — a great hit with the Cubs and, we feel, the reason so many more signed up for summer 1989. That year, we staged the Great Sasquatch Hunt, which sent the Cubs home with many tales to tell their fellow Cubs. As we planned the 1990 Cub camp, we knew we had to come up with another major happening. From the comments of Cubs and parents as they registered, it was evident they were expecting something new and exciting.

We chose a space theme and decided that the main attraction for the week, in addition to trips to the beach, waterslides, crafts, games, and campfires, would be reports of UFO sightings that would culminate in the sighting of an extra-terrestrial. It would take some work, but the plan fell into place.

When the Cubs arrived on a sunny Sunday afternoon, their Venturer counsellors organized them into their cabin groups. To set the stage on Monday night, a naturalist visited to speak about stars, constellations, and the mysteries of the universe. And, we put up the first of a set of RCMP bulletins saying area residents had reported "strange lights in the sky".

Naturally, a number of Cub veterans from years one and two proclaimed this was just another one of our stunts. At noon Wednesday, a Scouter from the Ministry of Transport came out to speak about UFOs and unexplained sightings at Vancouver International Airport. The skeptical Cubs began to have second thoughts. The newspaper headlines and clippings on UFO sightings we put up in the mess hall also caused a stir.

And then it was Thursday, the day we usually devote to our major event. Fuelled by additional police bulletins, the Cubs wondered what we had in store for them. We passed the hot day on the beach and returned for a wonderful supper and an after dinner game run by the Venturers.

Around 8 p.m., camp administrator Pat Connell called the Cubs into a circle to tell them that local authorities had asked us to make a short patrol of nearby

Campbell Valley Regional Park to check out reports of strange sightings. The Cubs figured this was it for sure, and the Venturers became very business-like as they hustled their sixes into long pants, made sure they had their flashlights, and lined them up for instructions.

We organized the sixes into three patrols and sent them out under the direction of the Venturers on three different routes through the park. Each route wound up at the Old Tree. Scouter Pat carried a portable radio and went ahead while, back at camp, Akela Andy broadcast a steady stream of police reports.

By the time all the Cubs reached the tree, it was getting dark and a little eerie. The reports coming over the radio, turned loud enough for everyone to hear, sounded a bit serious. Scouter Pat and the Venturers decided the Cubs should return to camp immediately. This, of course, made them wonder what was up. As we rushed back, we stopped only once. At the park entrance, several Cubs reported seeing strange things in the bush or overhead. Just at the moment our radio broadcast word of strange lights in the sky, a small plane flew over the trees with lights flashing. It startled everyone.

A head count at the mess hall showed all present, and Akela asked everyone to prepare for mug up. As we served green milkshakes and chocolate space balls, mystified Cubs wondered, "Is that it? Is it over?"

As the Cubs finished up, Scouter Pat came on the radio to report a strange cloud hovering over the grass playing field north of the mess hall. He urged Akela to send the pack to investigate. The Venturers quickly organized their Cubs, who filed out in an orderly manner and hiked to the field. Overhead hung a large cloud of smoke in an otherwise clear night, and the amazed Cubs saw an eerie red glow on the far side of the field. In the centre, with lights flashing and surrounded by smoke, was something that looked like a spaceship.

Then, out of the mist loomed a figure with large head and flowing white robes — Zargon the Alien! The Cubs were beside themselves as Zargon walked 150 m out from the ship and pointed towards them. At this moment, fearless Akela walked across the field and stood before



Venturers and other camp staff with their friend, the Zargon.

the alien. Akela walked back to the Cubs. "He wants to study one of us," he said.

Suddenly, a young Scout waiting in the bush behind the Cubs darted through them and across the field towards the alien. Akela yelled, "Stop!" and hurried after him, only to trip over Scouter Pat. The Scout, who the Cubs thought was one of them, ran to the alien. Zargon scooped him up in his flowing robes and took him to the spaceship.

Akela raced back to order the awe-struck Cubs to dash to the mess hall. The ship became a mass of smoke and lights, then shot up a flare. The Cubs ran like the wind to safety.

Back at the hall, a quick head count showed everyone present. How could that be? They'd seen one of their number go with the Zargon! With help from their leaders, they decided the alien must have immediately returned the Cub he'd taken after wiping out every trace of memory of the experience. With space travellers, anything is possible!

The Venturers soon had the chattering Cubs off to bed. Eventually, all fell quiet, but some Cubs were up very early next morning to search the area where they'd sighted the ship and the Zargon. They found only some remains of our flares and smoke devices, all of which they carefully collected and carried to Akela for examination. Akela was able to convince them that the authorities had everything in hand.

When parents picked up their Cubs Saturday, the air buzzed with stories about the Zargon. Again, it appears our stunt was a hit. Guess we'll have to come up with another wild and crazy idea for this summer. There's no doubt that these exciting programs are generating a lot of enthusiasm for Cubbing in Burnaby. X

Pat Connell is district commissioner, Burnaby Mountain-Northview District, B.C., and Camp Cub-a-Muck Administrator.

Badge Link
Observer Badge

Tall Tales

by David E. McLaren

It was mid-December, dark. The campfire crackled on cedar, its yellow-orange light dancing in the eyes of four Cubs and three Scouts. From behind, with an armful of firewood, I trudged through the snow toward their low whispers (or was it their chattering teeth?). We stoked up the fire, and I took a seat on a stump.

"Did I ever tell you...," I began. These few words were enough to make the older Scouts groan, "Oh no! Not another tall tale!"

"...about the very first time I went skiing?" When the hubbub quieted to a dull roar, the youngest, who hadn't heard any of my tales, said intently, "No. What happened?"

"Well..." I gazed into the near-hidden blue flames at the centre of the fire, "before I went, I read four books about skiing and realized that, if I could master parallel turns, I could ski anything."

"At the ski resort, I went directly to the bunny hill to practise. All my friends laughed at me, but I knew that, if I could perfect parallel — which means to turn with both skis close together — I could go on any slope."

"At first, I fell a lot. Little 5 year olds stopped to tease. But, by early afternoon, I became proficient at the turn, both right and left. I began the ascent on the T-bar to the easiest beginner hill."

"As I started to slide down the slope, I was nervous. I am a humble man, but I have to admit that my speed increased — Swoosh! — and my turns resembled 90 degree angles — Zapp! I found myself passing my friends, who earlier laughed at me for staying on the bunny hill. I was elated."

"Next came the intermediate slopes, with moguls and ice patches, not to mention a hundred moving humans to avoid. But, no problem. And why? Because I could parallel!"

"I was warned not to try the expert slopes on my first day, but it was my turn to laugh. I didn't have to worry, because I knew how to parallel. From the chair lift, I surveyed the double black diamond runs which began on the peak of a mountain with rock outcroppings and swooped down toward a tree or two. Rather clusters of trees."

"Actually, what I saw was narrow paths weaving abstractly through a dense forest and — was that a herd of deer on the ski slope? I gulped as I set off over a near-cliff but, after a few parallel turns, I

increased my speed, just to keep from becoming bored."

"I need more!" I yelled as I came to an abrupt stop at the bottom. Glancing around, I noticed that one of the snow-covered redwoods near the restaurant towered to the height of 90 m. I quickly strapped my skis to my back. A crowd gathered as I climbed briskly through the limbs. Occasionally, a ski lodged in the branches, and I stopped to wiggle it free. Finally, straddled over the top of the monstrous evergreen, I snapped my boots into the skis, took a deep breath of the fresh cedary scent, and flew — down, down, cutting a deep zig-zag trail, my toque blowing off my head as my speed increased.

A fisherman leads the unsuspecting listener from a detailed description of a true fishing adventure into an adventure better than what actually happened.

"Then, I'm sad to relate, near the bottom, I tripped on a twig and fell head over skis. I surely would have been killed, except that the crowd on whom I landed wore down-feathered jackets, which cushioned my fall. I admit that I was bruised, but nothing could erase my smile. Now I knew that, because I could parallel, I could ski anything. Well, almost anything."

"Wow!" said one Cub innocently. "Is that true?"

"Of course," I responded soberly before joining the older Scouts as they rolled in the snow laughing.

A KERNAL OF TRUTH

Some of what I said was true. Really! A fisherman leads the unsuspecting listener from a detailed description of a true fishing adventure into an adventure better than what actually happened. Detail is ever so important.

I start with something that actually happened to me — like the time I was on a five night canoe trip in northern Ontario with a party of six. We found fresh signs of bear just before the setting sun forced us

to pitch camp. We were a little concerned. When something rustled in the forest, we were more than a little concerned.

This is a good point to start stretching the truth. Fortunately, nothing happened on the real trip. But, with intricate detail — smell, taste, touch, hearing, sight...

"...it was a black night and there were only red embers left in the fire when I smelled something foul in the breeze, like a sweated horse I once rode. A branch cracked. Then there was a rubbing, almost a scratching sound on the furthest canoe, the middle canoe, the first canoe!"

"I glanced at the others for some comfort, but it was so dark I couldn't see another living soul. On my lips, I could taste the salt of sweat dripping from my forehead. Because the others were so quiet, I wanted to ask if they were still with me, but feared the bear might hear. Had they snuck off to hide, leaving me..."

Well, I think you get the picture, but I can't end without one fish story. First, the truth. One spring thaw, I found myself floundering in the mighty Fraser River of B.C. Half an hour later, I dragged myself onto shore, dry-heaving from over-exertion.

How I got into such an insane situation doesn't matter here, but I used the experience one lazy summer night while roasting marshmallows over the campfire. For the Scouts, the locale became neighbouring Pinepound Creek during a flash flood many, many, many years ago. I threw in a 1.5 m pike, which I caught by the tail in one of my many attempts to break free from the undercurrents and overcurrents, not to mention the whirlpools. And, for my ending...

"There I was, gulping for breath before being pulled down by another undercurrent when, still searching wildly for a way out, I noticed large rocks on the creek's bed. I had only enough strength and air for one last try. I dove deep, lifted up a large boulder that gave me all the traction I needed against the currents, and simply walked across the bottom of the creek and up the side of the bank. And that's how I saved my life."

"I would have kept that rock for proof, but I forced myself to throw it back. Who knows? You might fall into Pinepound Creek some future spring in a flash flood and need it yourself!" \

David McLaren scouts in Cardston, Alberta.

Canadian-Armenian Scouts Memories of Greece

from Ari Seropian

Last July, 54 Venturers, Rangers, and leaders from the Homenetmen Gamk Armenian Scout Group, Montreal, spent 10 days at the 4th Jamboree for Armenian Scouts in Agias Andreas, 50 km from Athens, Greece. The jamboree, organized once every four years, brings together Scouts of Armenian descent from the four corners of the world.

Our British Airlines Flight gave us one day in London before our flight to Athens. A bus tour of the city seemed the best solution, and it took us to most of the well-known sights as well as to Windsor Castle. Although we only spent a day in London, we felt it was very rewarding. Many members of the group want to return some day to see the things they missed.

At the jamboree site, 33 Canadians from Toronto's Homenetmen Group joined us, bringing our total to 87 (49 from Scouts Canada; 38 from Girl Guides of Canada), the largest contingent in camp. The jamboree attracted 500 Scouts and Guides from 14 different countries, including many in Europe and the Middle East, as well as Argentina, Australia, Armenia, the U.S. and, of course, Greece.

We spent the first couple of days setting up our subcamp and building our campcrafts, then jumped into the planned activities. We took two tours of Greece.



A day in London: so much to see, so little time to see it in.



I wonder if it was this hot when Pheidippides ran it! The Canadian marathoners try to cool down after the race.

Association des Scouts Armeniens (Association of Armenian Scouts)



The Association, now with 1,099 members, was created in France in 1928 to provide Armenian boys a Scout education and pass along their cultural heritage. Its activities quickly spread to Armenian communities in other countries.

Armenian Scouts have participated in world jamborees and conferences since 1929. Scouts attend a variety of Armenian functions, maintain close contact with Armenian communities, and help with education projects.

The association has three program sections: Louveteaux (7-11 years); Scouts (11-17); and Cadres (17-up). Their motto is: *Mish badrast / Toujours prêt* (Always Ready).

Information from Scouting 'Round the World, 1990 edition, World Scout Association.

We were amazed by the size and superior acoustics of the ancient amphitheatre at Epidavros; astounded by the very narrow and extremely deep canal of Corinthos; and impressed by the temple on the Acropolis in Athens. We also had a chance to do some shopping in the Athens flea market; a lot of fun.

At the campsite, we took part in speeches and discussions as well as a half day hike. Special workshops were organized for leaders of the different sections (Cubs, Scouts, Venturers) to discuss their programs and exchange ideas. And we participated in the many athletic competitions. Although we were not very triumphant in soccer and basketball, we came in first place for track and field events.

The town of Nea Makri organized and sponsored a mini-marathon of 8 km. The

Soma Hellinon Proskopon Greek Scout Association



Scouting came to Greece in 1910, and the association has been a world member since 1922. Many of its 29,436 members live in overseas Greek communities. Although the majority of members belong to the Christian Orthodox Church, it welcomes boys of all religions to its three sections: Cubs (6-11 years); Scouts (11-15); Seniors (15-18.5).

The program is based on the principle that children acquire skills more easily through experience than structured training. Youth members can plan their own development by choosing from a great variety of possible programs and activities according to their needs and interests. Sea Scouts and Air Scouts receive special training. Rural troops are trained in forestry.

Joint Guide/Scout activities are popular in Greece, and both national associations have introduced co-educational programs. Scouts organize recreational activities for non-Scouts in hospitals and reform schools. They are involved in nature conservation projects, preserving their cultural heritage, and serving people in need, for example by donating blood to the Red Cross or helping small rural communities improve their standard of living. Greek Scouts have also been actively involved in social welfare and relief work during natural disasters such as earthquakes.

The motto of Greek Scouts is *Esso etimos* (Be Prepared).

Information from *Scouting 'Round the World*, 1990 edition, World Scout Association.



Canadian Venturers Manuel Kesseyan and Mardig Kataroyan accept their first and third place mini-marathon trophies.

race started from the historic city of Marathon, where the first 26 mile marathon was run from the battlefield to Athens to announce victory over the Persians in 490 B.C. Along with a hundred others, I competed in this race. It was a special experience to run in the footsteps of the legendary Pheidippides.

Venturer Manuel Kesseyan won the race and Venturer Mardig Kataroyan finished third. Both are Venturers from Montreal, and it was a very moving experience to sing *Oh Canada* in front of the 500 jamboree participants and the hundreds of townspeople at the ceremony.

To escape the very hot, dry weather, we also spent time at the beach, 10 minutes

away from site, and enjoyed evening campfires organized by different contingents on site. With everything we did, we spent a lot of time getting to know Scouts from the other countries. I think we realized that, although we all live in different places, we are all very similar.

The Chief Scout of Greece visited our campsite and pronounced himself impressed by our subcamp and campcraft. We presented him a souvenir from our homeland — a miniature canoe paddle with a personalized engraving on it. Ten days flew, and suddenly we were at the Closing Ceremonies. Again, it was a proud

Greek Food for Camp

From Greece, here are two side dishes you might like to try at a standing camp this summer. For a real Greek meal, prepare souvlaki with tsatsiki in pita bread to go with either. Those recipes appeared in the cut-out pages in the Oct. '89 issue. If that seems a little complicated, you'll find that both of the side dishes here team up deliciously with sausages.

Greek Tomatoes

Cook up a pot of rice and mix in some chopped onion. Cut off the tops of large tomatoes, scoop out the flesh, and mix it into the prepared rice. Stuff each tomato with the mixture and brown in a camp oven.

Potato Yahni

1 kg potatoes
250 g peeled chopped tomatoes
250 g chopped onion
pinch of sugar
salt and pepper to taste
bay leaf
cooking oil

Peel and slice potatoes. Heat oil in a pan and fry onions until golden yellow. Add tomatoes and simmer 3 to 5 minutes, until soft. Add potato slices, seasonings, and enough water to half cover the mixture. Simmer 15-20 minutes, until potatoes are cooked and sauce is thick.

moment for the Canadian contingent, which collected four trophies: second in the hike; first in the running events; first for campcrafts; and overall most valuable contingent. Everyone was very moved, and our goodbyes were tearful.

We had a great time at this jamboree. It was an unique opportunity to experience the Greek culture and lifestyle as well as very hot and dry temperatures. We are all very proud to be in Scouting which, once again, has given us a chance to be part of events and activities we will remember throughout our lives. X

Scouter Ari Seropian works with the Homenetmen Gamk Armenian Scouts, Cartierville & St. Laurent District, Que.

Many Lands, One World

More Join-in Jamboree'91

by Reg Roberts

You may not be among the 300 Canadian Scouts, Venturers, and leaders who will fly to Korea for the 17th World Jamboree, Aug. 8-16, but you can taste the flavour with your own join-in activities during a meeting, a day outdoors, or at summer camp. Last month, we offered some ideas to get you started. This month, we have a whole raft of others you can work into your programs.

Kite Festival

Kite flying reaches its peak in Korea on the first full moon, which falls on the 15th day of the first lunar month. To ward off evil in the coming year, people write their name and birthdate on the

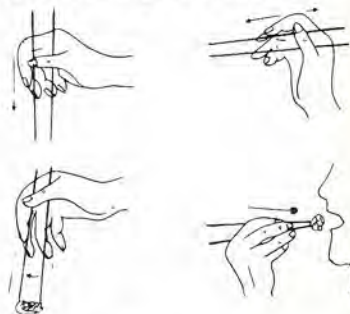
kite, along with the wish: "Bad luck go away; good luck stay", and let their kites fly away.

Kites come in all shapes and sizes. Have members build and decorate simple kites or bring their kites from home for a flying festival on a nice windy day. Hold competitions to find the largest kite that will stay up in the air for more than 10 minutes; the kite that rises the highest and goes the farthest; and the kite that stays up longest.

Chopsticks

How proficient are you with chopsticks? Teach yourself and your members how to use them (see illustration), then hold a race.

You need a pair of chopsticks for each player, a bowl for each team, and popcorn, marshmallows, or peanuts to put into the bowl. Teams line up in relay formation with a bowl of munchies opposite each team at the end of a 6 m course. On signal, players in turn race to their bowl, pick up a munchie with chopsticks, and race back carrying it in the chopsticks to tag off the next player in the team. After a successful run, each player eats the goodie, of course.



How to Use Chopsticks

Here's another, rather messier idea. Are you brave enough to try a spaghetti or bean-eating contest with chopsticks?

Tal-Chum

How many movies have you seen where the big chase scene happens in the Chinese section of a large city? It's always during a festival when the people are doing a lion or dragon dance, and the good guy chases the bad guys in and around the dragon or lion, right?

Tal-Chum is a traditional Korean mask dance, where the mask-wearer becomes transformed into the mystical being represented by the vividly painted mask. You can make a *tal* (mask) simply from cardboard or more elaborately with papier mâché. Use bright colours to paint on an expressive face. Attach a rubber band through a hole on each side for wearing the mask. Put on the masks, play some simple music (perhaps on homemade Korean-style instruments), and do a mask dance.



Tal

Musical Instruments

Korean music is played on several kinds of percussion instruments and wind instruments such as bamboo flutes. Your members might like to make some Korean-style instruments to play during your join-in celebrations.

Try Some Korean Recipes

Bul-Go-Gi (Barbecue Beef)

1 kg sliced beef	5 tbsp sugar
5 tbsp sesame oil	2 tbsp minced garlic
½ tsp pepper	5 tbsp soy sauce
5 tbsp wine vinegar	2 tbsp chopped scallion
1 tbsp sesame powder	

Marinate beef in a mixture of the other ingredients for an hour at room temperature. Grill over hot charcoal. Serve with grilled skewers of vegetables in season.

Seng-sun-jun (Fried Fish)

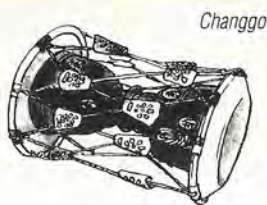
500 g white fish fillets	3 tbsp vegetable oil
1 cup flour	¼ tsp pepper
3 eggs	soy sauce
1 tsp salt	vinegar

Cut fish in thin slices; sprinkle with pepper and salt and dredge in flour on both sides. Beat eggs. Dip prepared fish into eggs and pan fry in heated oil until golden brown both sides. Serve with vinegar or soy sauce.

Wha-chae (Strawberry Punch)

225 g strawberries	¼ cup honey
¼ cup sugar	5 cups hot water

For a sweet, summery drink, wash and slice strawberries, place in bowl, sprinkle with sugar, and let stand 30 minutes. Put honey in a bowl, add hot water, stir well, and let cool. Add honey juice to sugared strawberries and serve.



Changgo



Kkaenggwari



Pyonjong

To make a simulated version of the beautiful *Pyonjong*, you can hang bottles with different amounts of water in each from a simple frame. Ring the bells with a tap of a short stick. Or try a similar trick with nails of different weights and lengths, from big spike to tiny finishing nail. Another idea is to cut pieces of metal tubing into different lengths to suspend from your frame.

The *Changgo* is a colourfully decorated drum shaped like an hourglass. You can make one from two 2 L ice cream containers. Remove the bottoms and tape together the tubs, then stretch pieces of inner tube over the ends, holding down with strong electrical tape. Play with the hands.

You may prefer to play a *Kkaenggwari*, a hand-held gong. Can you suspend a large potlid or a piece of pipe from a rope handle for holding? The striker is a kind of brush; perhaps a good-sized paintbrush will fill the bill.

Learn to sing the special jamboree song, *Many Lands, One World*, using the words and score reproduced on these pages.

Korean Phrases

As you prepare for your join-in-jamboree activities, you will find members of Canada's Korean communities very helpful. You might wish to learn a few simple phrases for your exchanges.

How do you do: *Ch'o-um poep-ges-soyo*

Good morning (afternoon, evening): *Ahn-nyong haseyo*

My name is...: *Na-ui irumun ... imnida*

Thank you: *Kam-sah ham-nee-dah*

Goodbye: *Ahn-nyong-hee kaseyo*

MANY LANDS ONE WORLD

Jamboree Song

Composer: Kim, Hee Kap
English Lyrics: Raymond F. Sullivan



1. Join — this song, and — take my hand. — Join — in hope for — a

2. Join — this dance, and — show our love. — Join — in love, as — we



bet — ter Land. — Take my hand! — Sing a — long! —

un — der stand. — Take my hand! — Dance a — long! —



Sing out the Jam bo ree Song! — Dance to the Jam.bo ree Song!



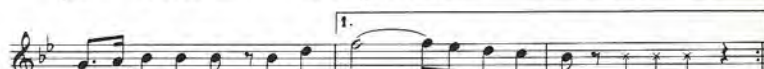
— Jam — bo — ree! — Ma — ny lands have come!

Jam — bo — ree! — We are strong and young!



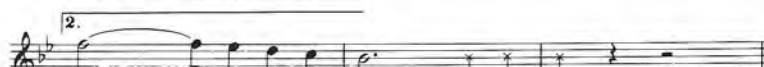
Jam — bo — ree! — Here the World is One! Jam — bo — ree! —

Jam — bo — ree! — Be — ing here is fun! Jam — bo — ree! —



Here — all of us can be friends! — And sing a — long! Jam-bo-ree!

Here in har-mo ny and in



Peace! — we sing this song! Jam — bo — ree

Fine

Finally, here are a few ideas taken from events that will actually happen at the world jamboree.

1. Wolf Cub Fun Day: Have your Scouts play host to the Cubs in the group. Use ideas from this article and finish off with food and drink. Instead of the usual hot-dogs, cut wieners into chunks, make kebabs on a skewer with wiener chunks and pieces of onion and tomato, and barbecue. Perhaps Venturers could be hosts for a challenge day for the Scout troop, too.

2. Girl Guide Friendship Gathering: Hold a joint camp, combined activity, dance, or dinner (try one of the Korean recipes you'll find in the sidebar and use chopsticks). Or how about doing a community service project together?

3. Pick up a video or movie about Korea for a movie night. Invite the families of

Korean members or Korean neighbours to tell you about the country. Finish up with a meal; sing the jamboree song.

The whole idea behind a join-in jamboree is to take the opportunity to learn something about other people at home and abroad, make new friends, and strengthen the bonds of brotherhood and sisterhood among the members of the Scouting family. Of course, part of that whole idea is to have a whole lot of fun while you're doing it. X

Program Links

Cubs: World Cubbing Badge
Scouts: Entertainer, Cooking, Artist, and Handicraft Challenge Badges;
Citizen Achievement Award,
Bronze/ Silver

Baden-Powell was Right on Track

by Florida Town

Simon Fraser University Media & Public Relations

When Robert Stephenson Smythe Baden-Powell designed a group of activities for young English boys in 1907, he was setting up a program that would make an important contribution to the health and fitness of tens of thousands of Canadians, says a Simon Fraser University kinesiology student.

"He is better known as B.-P.," says Lisa Gabriele, "and the program he developed grew into the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements. Scouting and Guiding are better known for other programs, but they do make a positive contribution to the health and fitness of many Canadian children.

"Today, most young children are introduced to fitness and its associated topics through physical education in schools. Scout and Girl Guide programs augment this and make an important contribution in terms of physical activities and programs, along with information and practice in the area of nutrition, wellness, and leadership training.

"In addition, the general guidelines and practices they have developed have been adopted by many other organizations, so the overall effect has been quite profound."



Beaverobics! Put on some music and have some fun.
Photo: Wayne Barrett

Gabriele says the first published *Rules for Guiding in Great Britain* described Guiding as "a jolly game largely played in the out-of-doors where Guiders and

Guides can go adventuring together ... picking up health and happiness, hand-craft and helpfulness, through camping, hiking and the study of Nature".

"Scouts and Guides today are not so much involved with jolly games as with meeting challenges that require thorough knowledge of a number of subjects," she says. "Good diet and nutrition, physical fitness, wellness and recreation are only a few of these topics."

In the concept of "wellness", the Scouting movement has long adopted an approach which is becoming more and more prevalent in the fitness industry today.

"The Baden-Powells were well ahead of their time," Gabriele notes. "Scouts have been maximizing the four basic components of fitness (cardio-respiratory capacity, body composition, muscular strength and endurance, and flexibility) for the past 82 years.

"He was ahead of his time in another area as well. Baden-Powell would point out examples of famous men who were physically fit and did not smoke. He would not tell a boy not to smoke — but would infer that a sensible boy who wanted to be fit, like these famous men, would also refrain from smoking."

Gabriele says today's badge program gives strong incentives for boys and girls to learn more about wellness and health.

"There is a greater emphasis today on physical activity, from indoor floor hockey, dancing, and gymnastics to outdoor orienteering, cycling, and skiing. As well, the program provides information about monitoring physical lifestyles and eating habits. These can all have significant results on levels of well being."

The Guide and Scout movements offer another unexpected benefit, Gabriele says. "Leaders must have up-to-date knowledge in the field of health and fitness, skill in relaying that information about health and fitness — and act as motivators for the children.

"Initial training is important, but a one-time lesson is not sufficient. Parents, leaders and volunteers need continuing refresher courses."

In this aspect, Gabriele says, the program goes far beyond Baden-Powell's original vision. "He hoped it would have an impact on the attitudes and awareness of young people, but he could not have anticipated the positive outcome the program would have on adults as well."

Florida Town, a former Guider, tells us her daughters and granddaughters are still very much involved in Guiding.

Plan for Fitweek

It's Canada Fitweek, May 24-June 2. Does that give you an idea for your camp, Beaveree, Cuboree, or Camporee? Work it into your theme for the day or weekend. Beavers or Cubs need to be fit for space travelling or pioneer living or meeting dragons, for example. Scouts need to be fit for search and rescue, handling emergencies, a race to the South Pole....

Fitweek always kicks off on a Friday with "Sneaker Day". Just think what you might do with that! You can track a sneaker (a giant one, maybe?), throw a sneaker, jumble sneakers (and jump into the pile to come up with your own), sneak a sneaker and chase the thief, swing a sneaker (at the end of a rope that everyone jumps over or to hit a target), race in soggy sneakers (old ones, please), decorate a sneaker, jump a line of sneakers, bounce a sneaker on a parachute....

And how about the MOGA Madness idea. Can your bunch come up with the most outrageous group activity to keep everyone physically active for at least 10 minutes? What a challenge for Venturers and patrols at camp — fun, creative, and a good work-out, too!

If you wish to register your own special Fitweek event and obtain supporting materials, write: *Canada's Fitweek Secretariat, 1600 James Naismith Dr., Ste. 202, Gloucester, Ont. K1B 5N4*. Or phone (613) 993-0107 or 1-800-267-0820; Fax (613) 993-6089.

Whatever you choose to do, take some photos and a few minutes to describe your activities for us. Look in the box at the bottom of page 3 (Contents) to see where to send **Leader** contributions.

Nature & Environmental Awareness

by Linda Florence



As I write, readership survey forms are still arriving in the mail, but the responses to date clearly tell us that Scouters want more ideas for environmental projects and more leads to useful resources on the topic.

Recently, two excellent books crossed my desk. One is filled with environmental projects best suited for Cubs but useful to give Scouts good ideas, too. The other is a wonderful guide to nature activities designed to help all children appreciate the natural world and their place in it — a very necessary step in developing environmental awareness.

50 Simple Things Kids Can Do to Save the Earth, *The Earth Works Group, Andrews and McMeel Universal Press, Kansas City, 1990: pb \$9.95*

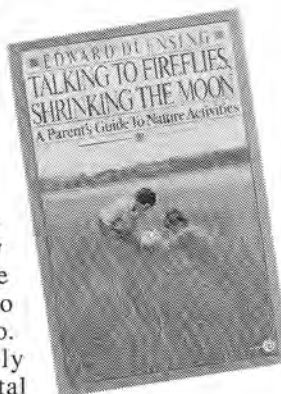
Printed on recycled paper, this book is written for kids. I highly recommend you put a copy into the pack library. It's not a bad idea to add it to your troop collection, too.

The book opens with simply stated facts about environmental problems; acid rain, air pollution, disappearing wildlife, garbage, the Greenhouse Effect, ozone holes, and water pollution. It follows up with awareness experiments and projects in each problem area.

Some are as simple as throwing the packaging material you remove from things you buy into a special box for a week. It could be a good at-home project with pack or troop. They will be amazed to see how much garbage accumulates. Ask them to bring the boxes to the next meeting and spend some time separating out recyclable materials, if any. How much is left? What materials are most common (plastic, foil, etc.). Can they come up with ideas to change the situation (write to the companies involved; refuse to buy overpackaged products, etc.)?

There are also good ideas on how to check for water leaks and use water more wisely, how to build simple feeders and nesting boxes, how to "see" the air pollution produced by cars, and so on. One of my favorites is the "Junk Food Detective". I'll bet that both Cubs and Scouts will go for this variation of the book version. You'll need to draw on some pack or troop funds to do it.

Junk Food Detectives: Organize in patrols or sixes and have each choose a different fast-food restaurant in an area where this type of eatery is concentrated. As a pack or troop, decide what items to buy (have each group buy similar kinds of food and drink from each restaurant). Ask one member of each group (perhaps an adult if Cubs are the detectives) to bring a camp kit (plate, cup, utensils). After the rest of the gang have bought their food "to go", have this brave soul order a couple of items and ask if they will serve it in the reusable dishes.



When they've bought the food, sixes or patrols return to the meeting hall and, in their groups, unpack and eat it. As they do, each group places the wrappings and other garbage in a separate box. When everyone is done, check the boxes to find out which restaurant served the most garbage with its food and which the least. Did all of them agree to serve their food in the customer's reusable dishes? What ideas do members have to tackle the garbage problem? What actions might they take?

Talking to Fireflies, Shrinking the Moon, *A Parent's Guide to Nature Activities*, by Edward Duensing; a Plume Book published by Penguin, 1990: pb \$10.95

Edward Duensing, writer, researcher, and naturalist has come up with a super resource and a good read for Scouters as well as parents. It's a fascinating collection of "safe, non destructive, lots of fun" activities designed "to teach children that they are a part of the natural world and that their actions have an influence on the environment". And, although Duensing lives in New Jersey, he has chosen species

and phenomena "common throughout large portions of the United States and Canada".

Did you know there are bat-sensing moths? Try this when you see moths clustered around a light or the screen door at camp this summer. Jingle some keys or shake coins in your hand and watch for bat-avoiding reactions. If there are bat-sensing moths in the crowd, they may turn, roll, or make wild gyrations. Or they may fold their wings and drop to the ground.

If nothing happens the first time you try, you might not have the right kind of moths in the cluster. Try again at other times. Eventually it will work. (If you want to show Cubs or Scouts how to check the effectiveness of a bat's sonar, get a copy of this book. It's all there, a great activity for an evening at summer camp.)

Ever wanted to communicate with a firefly? The *Photinus pyralis* is common in eastern North America and easily identified by its J-shaped flashes.

As they fly (close to the ground earlier in the evening, higher as it gets darker), males flash to contact females in the grass. Interested females flash their signal about two seconds after the male's flash.

You can imitate the female's response with a small flashlight held close to the ground. When you spot a J-flash, count two seconds (one Mississippi, two Mississippi) and turn on the flashlight for about one second. Keep doing this and, very soon, the male will land on your hand or nearby and walk to your light. Try it on an early evening in camp.

Or try "fiddling" in a water strider. Two twigs make the instrument. Put the end of one into the water and draw the other across it as if you were fiddling. You will set up the same kind of water vibrations as an insect in distress, and any water striders in the vicinity will quickly follow the ripples to your stick to see what's for dinner.

Perhaps you'd prefer to learn about worm-charming, or listen to a groundhog digging his tunnel, or look at falling snow in a different way, or identify night animals by their eye-shine, or see things other than a friendly face in the moon. Duensing's book includes all this and more, and every activity comes with excellent background information that enables you to understand what is happening and why. Some also come with stories that will make good campfire yarns.

Look for this book in your library or bookstore today. Flip through the different sections and scan a few pages in each. It's very pleasant reading and, whatever your section, you will definitely want to have your own copy. X

Community Relations

A Checklist for Local Groups

by Ken Tilley

Keeping in touch with the people in your local community is part of maintaining a strong and healthy group. The goodwill of your neighbours is important. You want their support for your various activities, and you want your members to be well received in the community.

Community liaison can be a specific job on your group committee. Whoever takes on the job will be your group's ambassador to the local community.

Each group will have a unique set of publics important to it, but the checklist that follows will be common to most.

☒ Your Sponsor

Your first and most important interface with the community is with your sponsor. Remind them that you appreciate their continued support and keep them informed about what your sections are doing. Invite them to a meeting and an appropriate Scout/Guide Week activity. Do a good turn for them.

☐ Community Media

Although national, provincial, and regional councils put out press releases, clip art, and radio and television PSAs, local groups still have an important media job to do. Visit the editor of your community paper as well as the manager of the local radio station (and television station, too, if there is one in your area). Alert them to any coming events you think their audiences will find interesting and invite them to cover them. If the press are unable to attend your event, have a group member take some good quality photographs and submit a brief description of the event with selected photos to the newspaper editor. If space permits, the paper may well run your photo and story.

☐ Schools

Neighbourhood schools are where virtually all your youth members come from. Pay a personal visit to the principal or vice principal and the guidance counsellor if the school has one. Let them know about your program, and meeting nights and times. Ask if you can put up a poster in the school early in the fall announcing registration week.

☐ Merchants & Business People

Occasionally, all groups seem to need donated products or services from local stores and businesses. Try to identify your future needs — e.g. vehicles, food, prizes, printing, tours, etc. — and foster a relationship with the various suppliers before you have to call on them for assistance. When they do help, send them a thank you note or certificate they can post for their employees and customers to see.

☐ Service Clubs

Service clubs are a potential source of both adult volunteers and special project funding. Arrange to visit one of their meetings when you are not looking for assistance. Perhaps one of your section members has attended a jamboree or another event and can give the club a talk on it. Scout/Guide Week can also be a focus. Invite the president of the club to one of your meetings or special events.

☐ Emergency Services

If you have a police, fire, or ambulance station in your area, take the time to introduce your group to the senior officer. Lay the groundwork for a future visit to the station by one of your sections, or for a visit to your group by station members.

☐ Seniors' Residences / Children's Hospitals

Drop by and introduce your group to the manager or administrator of these and other similar community services. Offer to do them a good turn. Let them know you will be happy to help with any of their special needs or projects that your sections can handle. They might appreciate a visit from members of the group at Christmas or on other special occasions.

☐ Politicians

Despite current cynicism with politicians at all levels of government, it is worthwhile to keep open these avenues of communication. You will no doubt want their help with some element of your program at some point in the future. Invite them to come to a meeting or special event to bring greetings from their jurisdiction.

☐ Scout Neighbours

Remember your neighbouring Scout groups. Keep in contact at the group committee or leader level. You may each have special skills or expertise you can exchange, or you may be able to share equipment, camps, or other outings. Some friendly competition might be enjoyable to both groups.

☐ Guide Neighbours

Occasional contact with your closest Guide group is also helpful, especially if you share the same facilities and participate together in some Scout/Guide Week or other joint activities.

☐ Your Own Leaders

Not least, take the time to thank your own leaders and publicly recognize their contributions. Mark service milestones and make something special of Wood Badge and other training presentations. Your adult leaders are the foundation of your group. Make sure they feel appreciated.

I hope this brief list will alert you to a few community relations opportunities you may not have considered. Try to contact these groups. There's a lot of goodwill out there for Scouting and what we stand for. They will be glad to hear from you.

We'd also like to learn about innovative programs you may have devised in your community relations activities. And we'd like to know what tools we can provide you to make your outreach easier and more effective. Drop us a note at **the Leader**. You'll find the address in the box at the bottom of page 3. X

Ken Tilley is chairman of the National Communications Committee and active on the 296th Toronto Group Committee.

JOTA 1990 Close to Perfect!

by Lena Wong

Unlike the previous fall, October 1990 was great for radio communications. On the weekend of JOTA 1990, conditions were, if not perfect, then as close as they can get. Canadian Scouting's participation in this amateur radio get-together that annually involves more than 300,000 Scouts and Guides from over 100 countries around the world was higher than ever, too. JOTA is truly becoming an important national as well as international jamboree.



3rd Widdifield Scout André Laberge, Ont., tries his hand at CW (morse code) communication.

Based on participant cards sent to units, we can boast some impressive figures: 29 groups and regions organized activities for the event; a minimum of 1,482 people participated in JOTA despite conflicts with Apple Day and soccer tournaments in some areas; and Canadians made contact with 27 countries, including their own and the U.S.A.

But these are just statistics. The really important message is that, for one weekend in October, more than 1,000 young members of Canadian Scouting had direct contact with counterparts in other parts of North America and as far away as Tasmania and South Africa. Many respondents are familiar names and units from previous JOTAs, but we also had

reports from a large number of new participants.

The Chatham District Scouts, Ont., had an interesting experience when they made contact with Scouts from the village of Kingstown near Hereford, England. The British group was using the world's largest earth station, with discs up to 32 metres in diameter. The station is operated from British Telecom's Medley Earth Satellite Station.

Scouter Denis Wheeler of the 8th Fort Victoria Sea Scouts and his troop had some excellent contacts with groups in Australia, the U.S.A., and Canada. An 8 year old boy in Golden, Colorado had so much to say that the 8th Sea Scouts forgot all about being "mike-shy" for the rest of the weekend.

The Dover 149 Scouts and Venturers, Calgary Region, started their planning early. They contacted newspapers, radio, and television stations to explain their objective; to reach the World Bureau in Geneva and find out if they could contact groups in the East European bloc and the Middle East. All the media provided coverage and the group had an impressive participation rate of 232 young people.

Although they were unable to reach their original objectives, they did make a contact in Switzerland and talked to people in other parts of Europe as well as Canada, the U.S.A., and Jamaica. They were especially pleased to reach the Johnson Space Centre in Houston.

The Regina Wells 83rd Cub Pack, Sask., took to the airwaves for the first time and were rewarded with good contacts in Canada and the U.S.A. In a follow-up meeting, the boys expressed delight and surprise at how open people were in talking to them on the air. Cubs



When can I talk? 1st Gores Landing Beaver Wesley Barnes waits impatiently as 1st Coldspring Cub Bob Blaschuk chats to a contact under the supervision of radio operator, Guider Gwen Barnes, 1st Harwood.

and leaders enjoyed their experience and hope to participate again this year.

The 3rd Widdifield Scouts, Ont., were also a first time group who enjoyed the easy conversations with other Scouts far away. "We will definitely be trying JOTA again next year, and all the boys involved agreed that they want to do it again," says Scouter Candy Stott.

Kings District in Kentville, N.S., arranged JOTA as a district event and set up two stations. One operated from a campsite and combined camping with JOTA; the other operated from the Greenwood Scout Hall where participants elected to sleep over. JOTA turned out to be a great experience for the district despite some conflicts with other events. Plans are now underway to include it in the next district calendar to provide a longer lead time and avoid major conflicts.

The 1st Coldspring Cubs and 1st Gores Landing Beavers teamed up with the 1st Harwood Guides, Ont., for a joint venture under the capable direction of Guider Gwen Barnes at the radio set. This was their first year and really a try-out for the groups. All the participants enjoyed the experience and are looking forward to expanding the event for 1991.

It was a real pleasure to read through the reports and realize how important and enjoyable JOTA is to its participants. Scouting owes a great vote of thanks to all of the radio amateurs who commit their time and equipment to JOTA every year. Try to share this report with your radio operators so that they can also get a feel for how successful an event it was.

This year's JOTA is scheduled for October 19-20, 1991. Plan to give your young members the radio-jamboree experience. For information on how to get involved, contact your local Scout office or write: *Scouts Canada, International Relations/Special Events Services, PO Box 5151, Stn F, Ottawa, Ont., K2C 3G7.* ✕

One On One

by Michael Lee Zwiers

The scene is a dusty road on the edge of a campsite, where Scouts and adults are loading vehicles for the trip home. A Scout and leader break from the group and walk down the road together, then turn around and come back to the group. The leader calls another Scout, and they head down the same road. Each trip takes two to three minutes.

I am that leader and the Scouts are from the 130th Duggan, Edmonton, Alta., after a recent camp. We've been having what I call a "one-on-one". It has been a regular part of our troop tradition for the past six years, and I'm convinced it is an important part of our troop's success. It might make your colony, pack, troop, company, or crew more successful, too.

There's nothing too complicated about a one-on-one. It is simply a time for you to talk alone with one of your youth members. Let me give you an example from outside Scouting to show its power. I work as an elementary school counsellor and, a few months ago, a fellow teacher asked me to see a student in her class.

"He's been here for two weeks and he's so quiet," she said. "He doesn't get much work done. I know he lives with his mom and a younger brother and they don't own much. He sleeps on a mattress on the floor with his brother. I'm worried that he may be depressed."

I took the boy from his class so we could visit for a few minutes. After giving him a tour of the counselling room and letting him decide where to sit, I asked him one question: "You're new to our school. Where did you move from?"

And he began to talk, and talk, and talk. He told me about his old school, his family, why he moved, what (and who) he missed, things he liked to do, and everything else that was on his mind. Almost an hour later, he returned to his class happy, sat down to work and, according to his teacher, "hasn't stopped since".

Although this is an unusual situation where a child simply needed a caring ear to resolve his feelings, it magnifies the incredible value of the one-on-one. A one-on-one with your Scouts gives you the chance to:

1. get to know each Scout a little better in an unpressured environment;
2. communicate your interest in each Scout as an individual;

3. listen to a Scout share feelings, hopes, and needs;
4. share your observations of the Scout's strengths and needs;
5. influence the Scout's growth in your group.

It also helps Scouts get to know you in an unthreatening environment; makes them feel they are valued as individual members of the group; gives them a chance to communicate their feelings, hopes, and needs; and encourages them to set some personal goals.

A one-on-one with your Scouts gives you the chance to communicate your interest in each Scout as an individual.

There's nothing inherently valuable in the one-on-one. Boxers and wrestlers square off regularly, for example, and a one-on-one with Mike Tyson will not make me feel particularly good or encourage me to leap into the ring again. Likewise, your one-on-one will not be of great value on its own. You need to structure it to make it successful. Fortunately, it's not too difficult.

ONE-ON-ONE TIPS

1. Find a quiet, uninterrupted place to meet.
2. Greet young members; make them feel welcome.
3. Ask how things are going for them in the group or ask them to share their thoughts on a recent activity, event, or outing.
4. Listen. Face them directly, look at them, listen to their words, and try to understand what they are trying to communicate. Be accepting of their responses. They wouldn't share them if they weren't important.

5. Ask about the things they like and the things they don't like.

6. Think about what they say and decide what you or the Scout can do to improve the situation. If a Scout tells of a problem with peers, can you talk to the patrol leader to improve things (e.g. "Bobby, your new Scout doesn't think you listen to him. Can you give him a minute at the start and end of the meeting to chat a bit?"). Can you help the Scout come up with a different way of interacting (e.g. "Truman, have you tried telling your PL you have something important you want to say to him?").

You can't promise to make everything all right because, generally, you won't have the power to do that. A change will take effort from you, the Scout with the problem, and the other people involved in the problem.

7. Make positive comments about something you noted in the Scout (no matter how difficult he is, you'll be able to find something). Compliment him or, if that makes you feel uncomfortable, thank him with something as simple as, "Thanks for taking the time to make sure your uniform is smart before you join the horseshoe" or "Thanks for doing such a great job of keeping our firewood pile stocked all weekend".

8. Suggest what Scouts might do to improve their skills. Try to deliver the message in the form of friendly advice ("Next time you finish a job at camp and want to go sit by the fire, take a minute to ask your patrol leader if he needs you for anything else, then tell him what you want to do. He'll appreciate it.").

9. Thank them for sharing the time with you and invite them to talk to you about anything that may come up in the future.

A CLOSER LOOK

To give you a clearer picture of a one-on-one, imagine that you are listening in on this scene at the Scout hall during the first meeting after a camp.

"Hi Shane. I just wanted to find out how the camp went for you last weekend."

"It was pretty good. I had a lot of fun, especially swimming and canoeing."

"What else do you remember that was good?"

"The wide game we played at night, and the campfire."

"Was there anything you didn't like?"

"The mosquitoes. And the trains that went past the campsite all night long. I couldn't get to sleep."

"How about your patrol?"

"It was good. Except our food. We didn't buy enough snacks, so we were hungry between meals. And Denny always argued about having to work."

"Did he do his work in the end?"

"Yeah, but he sure complained a lot."

"I was very pleased with the way you did your work at camp. You always do a careful job. That is a strong asset to your patrol."

"Thanks."

"Maybe the next time Denny starts complaining about work, you could offer to show him how to do it. That way he could learn something from you and he might stop complaining."

"Okay."

"Did you talk to your patrol leader about getting more snacks next time?"

"Yeah."

"When you plan the menu for your next camp, why don't you make it your

job to remind the patrol to buy more snacks."

"Okay."

"Thanks for giving me some time. And, if anything comes up in the future, you can pull me aside for a chat."

"Sure. Bye."

This little exchange took about three minutes. Not all interviews will be as brief or upbeat. Sometimes you'll uncover deep-seated feelings of resentment toward other group members, but most often you'll find typical growing pains that can be overcome with a little effort from everyone. And you will get to know your Scouts a lot better. Occasionally, they'll share personal thoughts or feelings. Respect their confidence. If word gets around that you have a loose tongue on issues the Scouts consider confidential, they may clam up on you.

When I've talked to the Scouts, I move on to the patrol leaders and assistants to find out their feelings about the members of their patrol. Having already spoken to the Scouts, I can give the leaders more immediate and useful feedback and suggestions. And I can compare my observations with theirs. Another time, I'll talk to the leaders first and try to

translate their problems into suggestions for their Scouts.

You may find that one-on-ones happen along the way — while passing badges, walking into camp, chatting in the car, or relaxing by the fire. But you still need to plan time for them. Dedicating a small block of time to the interaction is an important part of its success. Scouts respond positively when they see you feel each of them is important enough to spend some time alone with.

When I began, I had trouble keeping exchanges to less than 10 minutes. Both the Scouts and I were developing the shape of the meetings, and they often had a number of things to get off their chest. I also planned on paper more of the things I wanted to say. And I admit to talking more than listening. Now that one-on-ones are a regular part of my repertoire, they take less time and still deliver full value.

Is your group ready for the one-on-one? I've never had a Scout say, "I don't want to talk to you." My Scouts look forward to our one-on-ones, and so do I. Why don't you? X

Michael Lee Zwiers works as a Service Scouter/Trainer in Edmonton, Alta.

SCOUT CALENDAR

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92

Set your sights on the future! The 1992 Scout calendar is your true champion when it comes to raising money for adventure-filled projects, outings and equipment. Practical and easy to write on, it sells in a flash. The Scout calendar is the money maker that never lets you down.

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Fun at the Pond

by Lena Wong

Hurrah! It's spring again and time to go out for fun and sun. Take the Beavers outdoors to explore and re-discover their natural environment.

Is your district or region organizing a Trees for Canada campaign this year? If they are, make sure your colony takes part. Trees for Canada is not only an important fundraiser, but also a demonstration of world brotherhood and a worthwhile ecological effort.

To emphasize the importance of trees in our environment, make this month your colony's "Tree Month". Trees have always been significant to people, not only because they provide building materials and food, but also as religious symbols in ancient cultures throughout the world.

Explore Trees Outdoors

Take the Beavers into the forest or a well treed park. Find as many varieties of trees as you can. Look at them and talk about the differences in bark, shapes of trunks, and crowns. You can see these things more easily now than later when the trees have their leaves.

Find some leaves on the ground from last fall and compare their shapes. A field book will help you identify leaves and trees. Talk about the fallen leaves. What happens to them? If you poke through the leaf litter, you should be able to find leaves in various stages of disintegration. Talk about how they rot and become part of the soil so that they provide food for trees and other plants. Explain that the same thing happens to trees when they die. Perhaps your woods have some fallen trees the Beavers can look at closely to see what is happening to them and what is growing on them.

Have the Beavers draw pictures of the trees without their leaves and make plans to come back later in the year to draw the same trees with leaves. You might want to adopt a colony tree and visit it periodically through the spring and fall to see it change with the seasons.

Make bark rubbings of the different trees for the Beavers to take home. Tape a piece of white writing paper to the tree. Rub coloured chalk or charcoal over the

paper to get an impression of the bark. Print the name of the tree in a corner of each rubbing so that the Beavers know which types of trees they have been looking at.

Make a Treescape

Indoors, make a colony tree. Cut a large trunk and branches from brown wrapping paper or (better still) cardboard and, if you can leave it there for the rest of the Beaver year, hang it on the wall. If you aren't able to leave your work on the wall, use a large piece of cardboard for backing so that you can transport it easily.

Start your treescape with a Korean spring tradition. Ask the Beavers to think of messages of good luck. Write them on pieces of paper for the Beavers to tape on the tree. Add some clouds and a sun.

As spring progresses, have the Beavers cut out leaves from green construction paper and glue or tape them to the tree. When they see trees outdoors in flower, they can glue on crumpled tissue blossoms. Add fringed green paper to the base for grass and flowers cut from coloured paper. Start with the early spring flowers they see on your outings and add later bloomers as time goes on.

Think of other things you can add to your treescape. Encourage the Beavers to bring in cut-out pictures of birds and squirrels to put in and around the branches and rabbits to sit on the ground. Put some pictures or drawings of insects and butterflies on the trunk and branches and caterpillars on some of the leaves. Each lodge might make a nest with baby birds to put in the tree.

By the end of the Scouting year, the colony will have an impressive mural to show off, and your Beavers will have had hands-on fun with a demonstration of both the progression of spring and the kind of non-human life a tree supports.



Beavers can plant Trees for Canada, too. Photo: Harrison Baker

Look after a Seedling

Get a tree seedling for each lodge and have the Beavers take turns taking it home each week to look after. Make sure they know how to care for it: place it where it gets plenty of light, but not direct sunlight, and keep it well watered.



Measure the seedlings every week to see how much they've grown in height and girth. When every Beaver has had a chance to take care of his lodge's seedling, it should be warm enough in most parts of the country to plant the seedlings in a location where you have permission to do so. Plant the little trees on a Saturday outing so that all the Beavers can be there to help.

APRIL SHOWERS

Rain is another natural part of spring you can have some fun with. We usually get plenty of it in April, and children are fascinated by it. Go for walks in the rain. Make sure everyone is properly dressed in rubber boots and raincoats. Let the Beavers splash in the puddles. Bring toy boats and sail them in the largest puddles.

Find a small stream formed by the rainwater and build a dam from rocks and sticks. Notice how quickly the water spreads and forms a "pond". When the puddle is quite large, break the dam (if the Beavers will let you), and watch the water gush through the hole. Follow the stream as far as you can to see where it goes.

Listen to the different sounds rain makes when it falls on a leaf, on the sidewalk, on an earth field, in water, on a car, on a piece of tin, on a windowpane.

Indoors

Indoors on a rainy evening, ask the Beavers to imagine they are raindrops. Have them imagine all the places they might fall and what happens to them when they do. Perhaps you fall on the ground and seep into the soil. Meet a worm or a mole and talk about its tunnels in the ground. Feel yourself drawn into the root hairs on a tree or plant; move up the stem to the leaves.

Perhaps you are a raindrop that fell into a stream. Did you meet fish and frogs? Did a deer drink you? Did you flow along the stream into a lake? Did

you evaporate into the air together with millions of other drops to become part of a cloud and fall as rain again?

You can make up some great stories to tell the Beavers and give them some idea of the importance of rain and water. Make the stories simple and funny to maintain their interest.

Here's a Brazilian legend that tells how rain dances started. It comes from *Globalchild* by Maureen Cech.

Once the sun, the moon, and the water lived on earth just as people do. The sun kept the people warm, the moon lit their nights, and the water quenched their thirst.

But the people grew spoiled with this good life and chased them away — the sun because it was too hot; the moon because it was too bright and kept them awake at night; and the water because it drenched their homes. The earth became cold and cheerless. The plants and animals began to die for lack of water.

Then the people turned to the Wise One, old Na-ma-ka-ra-ne, for help. "What can we do? We have no warmth, no water, and our children are dying!"

"Drum without pause until old man Rain hears you and sends water for your thirst," he told them. So the people drummed and danced for days and days in their first rain dance, until drops of rain fell to moisten the earth again.

Have the Beavers make up their own rain dance with a blanket "puddle" as the focal point. Use a bouncy cheerful tape and put some arm stretching and other exercises into your dance.

Make Rain

Here's a little experiment to demonstrate how rain is formed. As you do this, make a point of showing the Beavers how you protect yourself from being burned. Heat water in an open saucepan. The water turns to gas and spreads through the warm air above the pan. You can show Beavers something is happening by holding a facial tissue on a stick over the pan and watching it move.

If the water boils hard, the Beavers may be able to see steam above the pot. What does it remind them of? Explain that, when the warm air rises and cools, a cloud forms. What's it made of? Catch the cloud in a clean jam jar (hold the jar with a towel draped over your exposed hand and wrist). Drops of water from the rising steam (or cloud) will settle on the cold glass and run into each other to make bigger drops. Turn over the jar to stand on a table and watch the rain drip down the sides.

Have some fun with April and early spring. Next month we will develop some outdoors theme activities.



For Service to Scouting

compiled by Cheryl Dinelle

In this issue, we are pleased to announce the names of people in Scouting who have been recognized for gallantry and service between September 1, 1990 and January 31, 1991. Awards made after January 31, 1991 will be announced in a fall issue of **the Leader**.

CERTIFICATE FOR MERITORIOUS CONDUCT

(for meritorious conduct worthy of recorded commendation)

1st St. Albert A Scout Troop, St. Albert, Alta.
Christopher Doiron, Saint John, N.B.
Jeffrey Menard, Cornwall, Ont.
Grayson Neis, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.

BAR TO SILVER ACORN

(for further especially distinguished service to Scouting)

Arthur Fletcher, Kelowna, B.C.
Mervin Jones, Loretteville, P.Q.

SILVER ACORN

(for especially distinguished service to Scouting)

Al Barnes, Yellowknife, NWT
Terry Buckle, Yellowknife, NWT
Gail Dalglish, Surrey, B.C.
Arthur Fletcher, Kelowna, B.C.
Chris Hanks, Yellowknife, NWT
Norman Harvey, Calgary, Alta.
Marian Mason, Surrey, B.C.
Sheldon Nider, Yellowknife, NWT
Wendel Weber, Coaldale, Alta.

BAR TO MEDAL OF MERIT

(for further especially good service to Scouting)

Arthur Horton, Scarborough, Ont.
John Partlo, Etobicoke, Ont.
Ronald Pinson, Guelph, Ont.
Geoffrey Sheppard, Ottawa, Ont.

MEDAL OF MERIT

(for especially good service to Scouting)

Elizabeth Abrahamsen, Vernon, B.C.
Kenneth Abramson, Abbotsford, B.C.
Gathel Bales, Carstairs, Alta.
Don Bannard, Alberta Beach, Alta.
William Blades, Aldergrove, B.C.
Louis Bowman, Winnipeg, Man.
Jean Boxer, Fort Smith, NWT
Robert Brittain, Renforth, N.B.
Gary Buckingham, St. Albert, Alta.
Ernie Comerford, Yellowknife, NWT
Ian Cox, Kaleden, B.C.
Raymond Crowther, Delta, B.C.

D'Arcy Delamere, Mississauga, Ont.
Marcia Delamere, Mississauga, Ont.
Roma Dempsey, Cedar Valley, Ont.
Peter Dubeau, Acton, Ont.
Parry Ellingson, Calgary, Alta.
Wayne Evans, Pickering, Ont. (Posthumous)
Al Everard, Rankin Inlet, NWT
David Fuller, Pointe Claire, P.Q.
Sandra Fuller, Grimshaw, Alta.
Thomas Gray, Sunnybrook, Alta.
Lionel Hancock, Saint John, N.B.
Catherine Harriman, Delta, B.C.
Clyde Harris, Don Mills, Ont.
Russell Haynes, Rothesay, N.B.
Robert Hebden, Delta, B.C.
Elsie Hunter, Sylvan Lake, Alta.
Brenda Jewett, Campbellton, N.B.
Peter Kendall, St. John's, Nfld.
Elizabeth Kenn, Scarborough, Ont.
Joan Kenny, Charny, P.Q.
Brian Lakeman, Pierrefonds, P.Q.
Ann Larsen, Surrey, B.C.
Beatrice Letkeman, Winnipeg, Man.
Dorothy Lewington, Sardis, B.C.
William Lewington, Sardis, B.C.
Murray Lord, Guelph, Ont.
Jack Lyons, Islington, Ont.
Catherine MacDonald, Sardis, B.C.
Donald MacSween, Saanichton, B.C.
Dave McKeown, Surrey, B.C.
James Mercer, Hampton, N.B.
Norma Mercer, Hampton, N.B.
Elizabeth Middleton, Calgary, Alta.
Ken Middleton, Calgary, Alta.
Brian Monahan, Millet, Alta.
Lennart Osterlind, Delta, B.C.
Lynn Reader, Coquitlam, B.C.
William Renison, Toronto, Ont.
Ted Reyda, Grimshaw, Alta.
Jocelyn Robertson, Brooks, Alta.
Cathryn Rogers, St. Albert, Alta.
Dave Rogers, St. Albert, Alta.
Wilma Roosdahl, Yellowknife, NWT
Al Schofield, Hay River, NWT
Louise Stewart, Gravenhurst, Ont.
Alfred Thornton, Etobicoke, Ont.
Duncan Tidmarsh, Burnaby, B.C.
Fred Uwazny, Ponoka, Alta.
Loreen Vandierendonk, Aylmer, Ont.
David Walker, Saanichton, B.C.
Marjorie White, Scarborough, Ont.
Peter Wilkins, Rothesay, N.B.
Phil Williams, Penticton, B.C.
Edward Wills, Port Coquitlam, B.C.
Steven Wurts, Rothesay, N.B.
Don Yamkowsky, Yellowknife, NWT

Beaver/Cub Link Camps

from Ben Kruser

Change is always difficult for young children, especially when they move from a familiar play group to a totally different one. For White Tails leaving the colony to swim up to Cubs, the transition can be filled with tension and apprehension. You can ease things if you slowly introduce White Tails to the bigger jungle, and the way to do that is to have an active Keo, invite Akela to visit meetings, and perhaps run a camp with Cubs present.

Another way to link third year Beavers with Cubs is to hold a Link Camp. The outline in this article is from the Greater Victoria Region Link Camp program. Many councils and groups hold similar events. If you don't, you will certainly find some ideas here. If you do, remember to send each Beaver and parent or guardian a camp equipment list, and spend some time talking with the Beavers about what they can expect to happen at camp.



An active Keo can ease the transition from Beavers to Cubs. Photo: Wayne Barrett

BEAVER JUNGLE CAMP

Time Schedule

Friday

7:00 pm Program staff and Service Scouts arrive, set up.
9:30 pm Mug up

Saturday

8:00 am Breakfast
8:30 am Pack Scouts and sixers arrive

10:00 am Beavers arrive. Scouters remain at campsite, sixers bring Beavers from registration area to campsite. Give out name tags.

11:00 am Opening Ceremonies on playing field: Beaver, Cub openings, flag raising, prayer, story of coat of white paint. Scouters hand out woggles, scarves as needed.

11:45 am Lunch (first sitting)
Camp Orientation

12:30 pm Lunch (second sitting)
Camp Orientation

1:30 pm Begin Activity Stations (leaders in charge of each six have movement sheets so that they know where their six should be for each time period). Every half hour, sixes rotate through stations set up at various locations around the camp. The activities include a compass course; a craft; Kub Kars; an introduction to campfires; making knot woggles; a jungle story; foil cooking; and a jungle game.

5:00 to Supper (two sittings)

6:30 pm Free Time: Sixer and Scouter will need to structure free time periods and be prepared with both some quiet and energetic activities.

6:45 pm Jungle Games (arranged by sub-camp chiefs)

7:45 pm Prepare for campfire

8:30 pm Mug up at campsites

8:45 pm Campfires at campsites; give out warm fuzzies

9:30 pm Prepare for bed: tell early risers to dress quietly and go to Mowgli's Den (staffed by program people).

10:00 pm Lights out; Night Owls, helped by sixers for the first half hour, take over. Meeting for program staff and Scouters.

Sunday

7:00 am Rise and Shine

7:30 am Breakfast (first sitting)

8:15 am Breakfast (second sitting)

9:15 am Flag Break on playing field

9:30 am Resume Activity Stations (see movement sheet)

10:30 am Scouters' Hour: time to do an activity of your choice with your six.

Sixers' Surprise: sixers meet at flag pole for some time out.

11:30 am Wiener Roast in campsites

12:30 pm Change into uniform, pack up, clean up campsites and program areas. Return white scarves.

2:00 pm Scouts' Own

2:20 pm Closing Ceremonies on playing field. Present awards and badges. X

Cub/Scout Link Camps

from Ben Kruser

As much as Beavers going up to Cubs, third year Cubs need support and understanding as they prepare to make the transition to Scouts. A weekend Cub/Scout camp is a very successful way to accomplish this changeover. This Link Camp program for third year Cubs comes from Calgary Region. You might like to try it.

Purpose: help eliminate the anxiety of Cubs going up to Scouts; promote Cubs' abilities to cope with Scout program expectations; show the fun and challenges that lie ahead in the Scout program.

Goal: increase Cubs' camping knowledge and skills so that they are better prepared to enter the Scout program.

Method: A weekend camp where older Cubs work alongside Scouts and practise camping skills in a fun way. The aim is not to teach Scout badge work, but simply to introduce Cubs to Scout activities and help them learn the most basic of camping skills.

When: Late spring, from Friday 7:00 pm through Sunday 3:00 pm. The location can be anywhere.

Staffing/Registration: It's important for the Troop Scouter and Akela to work together. The Troop Scouter needs a patrol leader for every six Cubs. You need one adult for each troop.

Patrol leaders, overseen by adults, run events and train Cubs in the use of equipment. Adults are also needed for administration, registration, meals, and other specific duties. There must be one adult for every six Cubs.

Program Objectives: Introduce Cubs to camp skills — cooking (on a stove, Coleman, open fire); menu planning; food purchasing; packing packs; putting up tents; camping skills (how to keep warm, sleeping bags, clothing); use of knife and saw; selecting campsites; arranging

campsites; buddy burners; camp stove and lantern lighting (demonstration only); compass, knots and rope, pioneering; conservation, environmental awareness; Nature Trail; nature study; natural sites (beaver dam, forest); short conservation project

Equipment List (Scouts, Cubs)

1 complete change of clothes
uniform (wear to camp)
pencil or pen & notebook
sleeping bag (extra blanket?)
personal wash/shower toilet kit
bathing suit and towel
campfire blanket (if you have one)
long pants, warm jacket
flashlight
hat, shorts, runners
wet weather gear
backpack (if you can)
pajamas
foamie/mattress
Plate, bowl, cup, utensils
Large juice can with one end on (bring two if you can)

Do Not Bring: Radios, knives, guns, bows, video games

Group Equipment

tents
stove(s) (Coleman 2-burner preferable this time)
lanterns (optional)
cooking kit (pots, pans, dishwashing equipment, etc.)

Campers camp in minimum sized groups of six (four youth, one adult, one patrol leader); maximum sized groups of eight (six youth, one adult, one patrol leader). Leaders have their own tent; PLs may or may not have their own tent.

Meals

Friday: Evening mug up inside building; soup, dinner rolls, fruit

Saturday

Breakfast: inside, prepared by duty patrol; pancakes and bacon, hot chocolate, fruit

Lunch: outside on stoves, cooked in patrols; milk, soup, sandwiches, fruit

Supper: outside on open fires (individual); tin foil dinners, banana boats

Mug up: inside, prepared by duty patrol; grilled cheese sandwiches, milk, fruit

Sunday

Breakfast: outside on stoves, cooked by patrols; eggs-in-the-hole, sausages, hot chocolate, fruit

Lunch: central; hot dogs, chips, milk, fruit

Program

Friday
7:00 pm Arrival (meet in parking lot); haul gear to longhouse area
7:30 pm Welcome, opening, introductions; set up campsites
8:30 pm Orientation Hike
9:00 pm Basic camping skills session: how to keep warm at night; what to sleep in; where to put your clothes; what to do if you have a problem during the night; airing sleeping bags
9:30 pm Wide game
10:30 pm Campfire, mug up, bed
Saturday
7:00 am Rouse, wash; prepare breakfast
8:30 am Opening ceremonies, flag break
8:45 am Steam off activity
9:00 am Activities (one hour sessions)
Noon Wash up, prepare lunch
1:30 pm Activities continue (one hour sessions)
5:30 pm Wash up, prepare supper
7:30 pm Wide game
9:00 pm Mug up
9:30 pm Campfire
10:30 pm Turn in
Sunday
7:30 am Rouse, wash; prepare breakfast and clean up
9:30 am Flag break, Scouts' Own
10:30 am Activities (one hour sessions)
Noon Wash and prepare lunch
1:30 pm Dismantle campsites and clean up
2:30 pm Litter check game
2:45 pm Closing, flag down
3:00 pm Depart

Instead, you might invite parents to camp Sunday afternoon and hold your going up ceremonies before heading home. X

New for Scouts

by Robb Baker

Over the past few months, the *Canadian Scout Handbook* has been scarce in many Scout Shops. Why? Simply put, the supply was allowed to run out in preparation for the September 1991 launch of a totally new set of Scout section materials.

The need to update and add to existing documents became clear with the program review conducted in the late 80s. The fall 1991 introduction was chosen after taking into account existing stocks of materials, planned badge changes, and plans for the new Scouts Canada uniform.

The new *Canadian Scout Handbook*, similar in size to *The Cub Book*, has an exciting interactive format. Written and designed for 11-14 year olds and available in English and French, it includes all current badge requirements. Scouts can record their achievement of each requirement and award right in the handbook, which enables it to replace the Scout Personal Record Book.

The book includes things for Scouts to make, each linked to badges in the program. It also addresses the need for patrol activities with challenges that will give the Patrol in Council plenty of ideas and action. And it includes information on Trees for Canada, Canadian and World Jamborees, Sea Scouts, Arctic Badges, and Jamboree-on-the-Air.

The Scout program review pointed out a clear need to reinforce the patrol leader's role in the troop. The Patrol Leader's Handbook was the primary printed resource to help PLs carry out their duties, but sales records show the book is not widely used. Its content has been reviewed and combined with the record-keeping material in the Patrol Record Book to make a new book called *The Patrol Leader's Handbook and Record*. Because every patrol will need a copy for record-keeping purposes, every patrol leader will now have this principle resource within easy reach. The Patrol Record Book will no longer be available.

The new look *Scout Leader's Handbook* is loaded with information and ideas on program planning, ceremonies, administration, and other elements of day-to-day troop operations. An expanded section on the role of patrol leaders includes exercises to help Scouters conduct training sessions. The book also contains comprehensive material on topics such as AIDS, child abuse, substance abuse, adolescent suicide, and school drop out and describes in detail characteristics of Scout age young people.

Leadership team members responsible for administration will be pleased with the completely redesigned *Troop Annual Record Book*. You used to have to rewrite information on the achievements of each Scout in a new record book every year. Now you will record personal data and badge requirement progress information only once on a Scout Personal Record Sheet, which you update and transfer from year to year. Each book will come with 30 pages of the record sheet. If you

need more, you can buy them in pads at your Scout Shop.

The rest of the book continues to record troop activities and financial information so that you can give the group committee an accurate record of the troop's affairs at year's end. You will still need a new book at the beginning of each year, but you'll only have to complete Scout Personal Record Sheets for new Scouts.

Finally, a new *Badge Chart* includes a place to record the earning of the World Conservation and Cooking Badges.

The Scout program printed resources have truly undergone positive changes. The *Canadian Scout Handbook* is user friendly. The *Troop Annual Record Book* makes record-keeping simpler. The *Scout Leader's Handbook* contains current information needed by adults who work with young people in an increasingly complex world.

The changes are a direct result of extensive consultation across the country. We've tested design and art proposals with Scouts, leaders, and the general public. During CJ89, we shared a draft of the Scout Personal Record Sheet with many Scouts and Scouters. The original version originated in Fraser Valley Region, B.C., where a number of Scouters used it. With all of these materials, we've done our best to accommodate Scouters' needs and provide excellent program support.

When all is said and done, however, none of it will matter unless Scouters use the resources with their Scouts. Remember, your local Scout Shop or dealer will have the new books and chart by early September. Get yours as soon as you can! \



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Tasting Canada's Heritage

by Ben Kruser

Bannock is truly a Canadian food, and making it is an experience every Scout should have. Because our country was settled by many different ethnic groups with varied access to cooking supplies, there does not appear to be one single traditional recipe. Today's recipes provide a more lavish product.

For both the historical purist and camp culinary chef, here is a selection of bannock recipes along with a little history to liven the dinner conversation.

FROM THE PIONEER COOK

"Flour was a luxury item in the early days of the fur trade. It was used to thicken pemmican style soup, rubbaboo or occasionally to make galettes," writes Beulah Bars in *The Pioneer Cook* (1980, Detselig Ent. Calgary, Alta.).

"Galette (or gellette) was the name used by the voyageurs of the North West Company for an unleavened flour-water biscuit made by baking in a frying pan, or in the ashes of the camp fire.

"The Selkirk Settlers referred to their flour water biscuit as bannock. Eventually bannock became the name accepted and recorded in journals and diaries throughout the western interior of Canada."

By the mid 1800s, the original flour-water mixture became more elaborate with the addition of salt, suet, lard, butter, buttermilk, baking soda, or baking powder. Bannock acquired other names, too; bush bread, trail bread, or grease bread.

The traditional way to prepare bannock was to mix the ingredients into a large round biscuit and bake in a frying pan or propped up against sticks by the campfire. The frying pan usually was tilted against a rock so that it slanted towards the fire for part of the baking.

Here are two early Canadian recipes you might try.

Campfire Bannock

4 cups flour
8 tsp baking powder
1 tsp salt
1 tsp sugar
about 3 cups cold water

Mix dry ingredients thoroughly and stir in enough water to make a thick batter that will pour out level. Mix rapidly with spoon until smooth. Pour into large greased frying pan and set on hot coals.

Turn when bottom is brown. Cook until no dough sticks to a sliver of wood poked into the middle.

Red River Bannock

This recipe originated with the Red River settlers. It was cooked in a brick oven or on a hearth. The drippings were probably buffalo fat.

8 ½ cups sifters flour
3 heaping tsp baking powder
1 tsp salt
Sift into a large mixing bowl and make a hole in the center. Mix together:
2 cups melted beef drippings
2 cups warm water

Pour gently into the hole, working in the flour around it. Divide the dough into pieces and roll into small biscuits 6-12 mm thick. Set on middle rack of preheated oven (400 degrees F) and bake about 20 minutes, until lightly brown.

TODAY'S RECIPES

For modern day campers and explorers, here are some bannock recipes gleaned from several outdoor magazines and club journals.

Barager's Bannock

2 cups all purpose flour
½ cup corn meal
½ cup rolled oats
3 tsp baking powder
¾ tsp salt
¼ cup margarine or lard
2 tbsp liquid honey
1 cup canned milk
1 cup water

Mix dry ingredients and work in shortening until mixture feels mealy between the hands. Add liquid and pour into a 20 cm square greased pan or the small skillet in the four man cook kit. Bake 30-40 minutes at 425 degrees F.

When preparing dry ingredients for the trail, use sugar instead of honey. Old time woodsmen warn against splitting hot bannock with a knife. Break it apart or it will be heavy. (Canadian Recreational Canoeing Association, *Kanawa Magazine*, Spring '90)

Basic Bannock (for 12)

1 cup whole wheat flour
2 cups other whole grain flours
heaped tbsp baking powder

1 ½ cups walnuts, coarse coconut, chopped dried fruits, raisins or cranberries
3 eggs
½ cup oil (optional)
2-3 tbsp honey or molasses
1 cup water or more

Add ingredients in the order given. Mix (minimally) to drop cookie texture. Pour into medium hot oiled cast iron pan over low coals. Bake until it stiffens and sides leave pan (½ hour). Loosen around and under bannock. Take bannock out, flip and cook for another 15-20 min. (*Explore Magazine* #42, May/June)

"Bannock can be used as a bread, as dumplings or the batter thinned with water or milk and cooked as a pancake or crepe," Carol Hodgins writes in *Wanapitei Canoe Trippers Cookbook* (Highway Book Shop, Cobalt, Ont.). "You can vary the recipe by using a combination of different flours, such as white, whole wheat, potato or soy. Soy flour increases the protein, but only add a small amount as it is heavy. Or try putting in some cornmeal. The more white flour, the lighter the bannock will be."

Bannock (for 6-8 active canoe trippers)

4 cups white flour
2 cups whole wheat flour
½ cup bran
2 tbsp baking powder
1 tsp salt
¾ cup shortening
¾ cup milk powder
approx. 1 cup water

Mix dry ingredients. Work in shortening with fingertips. Add the water at the campsite, mixing until all the dry ingredients are soft and moist but not sticky. Cook and test with peeled twig for doneness.

Bannock for 9 person trip

3 cups flour
3 cups cornmeal
3 cups oatmeal
¾ cup powdered milk
½ cup white sugar
1 tsp baking powder

Mix with water until stiff and cook (pretty basic instructions, don't you think? Source unknown).

If you would like your kids to experience bannock, but all this mixing is too much for you, buy a box of quick biscuit mix. It's already done for you. Happy eating! X

RCMP Venturing in Snow Lake

by Cst Lyle Brooks

The intention of Police Venturing is to educate and involve young people in police operations, to interest them in possible law enforcement careers, and to build mutual understanding. The program establishes an awareness of the complexities of police work. Its goals are to further the Venturers' education, encourage their participation in rewarding and productive community service activities, and enhance their preparation for their future roles as citizens and community members.

In early 1990, the RCMP embarked on a vocational Venturing program. Policy was drafted, leader handbooks printed, and the wheels set in motion for the RCMP to open its doors to Venturers. Scouts Canada helped to arrange seminars across Canada to orient interested RCMP members in the program. In June 1990, I attended one such seminar in Winnipeg. I left the meeting feeling that the new program was not only worthwhile but also beneficial for the small community (pop. 1,600) of Snow Lake, located in central Manitoba about 700 km north of Winnipeg.

Beavers, Cubs, and Scouts were already established in Snow Lake, and I approached the local group committee to get approval for the new program. I was able to convince them, and they authorized me to start promoting the program in the community. Promotion and advertising continued all summer and, in September, I took the campaign into the local school.



The Snow Lake RCMP Venturer Company on investiture night, Nov. 1990: (front) Venturers Cory Renaud, Shelley Steeves, Carla Fairbairn, Shane Cockle, Robin Turnbull, Shane Foy; (back) Advisors Cst. Lyle Brooks and Cst. François Henri, Venturers Archie Pronger, Mike Fleming, Kahl Cousins, Jason Oswald, and Kevin Mullie, Advisors Margie Cockle and Randy Cockle. Missing: Venturers James Larocque and Richard Turnbull.

My goal was to generate enough interest to sign up at least 10 young people on registration night. We registered 13 — 11 boys and two girls — and, on Sept. 27, the Snow Lake RCMP Police Vocational Venturing Company came into existence.

At our seventh meeting, we held our investiture night and presented the Venturers with the RCMP Venturer shoulder badges provided by the force. Each Venturer recited the promise and received a copy of the company's by-laws, which they all had helped draft during previous meetings.

By the end of the year, the company had already organized and enjoyed two outdoor weekend activities as well as a very successful fundraising event. The Venturers' enthusiasm is tremendous. They wear their uniforms with pride and

have participated in public functions such as the Remembrance Day parade with dignity.

I see the program as a great asset to young people as well as to the force. It would be beneficial in almost every community, not only to develop young people into better citizens, but also to promote better youth/police relations.

I encourage all members who have an interest in today's young people to consider becoming involved in this program. I'm sure you will find it as rewarding and fulfilling as I do. X

Cst. Lyle Brooks is a member of the RCMP detachment in the mining town of Snow Lake, Man., and advisor with the Snow Lake RCMP Vocational Venturing Company.

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FINAL CLIMB: The Haines Junction Scouts, Yukon Territory, tackle the final leg of their climb to the top of the Chilkoot Pass. Last August, the Scouts retraced the steps of the goldseekers on the 53 km Chilkoot Trail. "Everyone made it and not one blister!" reports Skip Dan Drummond.



COME ON OVER! The fire's lit and the chocolate's hot at the 1st Carbonear (Nfld.) Interfaith B Beavers' very first sleepover last June. "It was a great way to close our Beaver year," says Scouter Loretta Oates. "We told jokes, sang songs, and read a bedtime story at the campfire to settle the boys down for the night. They really enjoyed it."



SPRING RAMBLING: The 38th Kitchener A Cubs, Ont., had a great day at Crawford Lake and touring the Indian Village says Scouter Mary Ann Millar.



PRIZE CAR: 5th Collingwood Cub David Michalenko and his friend Jessie Hunter collect prize pennants from Akela Rob Weselake for their Batmobile creation during the pack's special "bring a friend" night. The theme was "Come to the Drive-in", says Group Committee Chairman Jeannette Weselake. Akela challenged each Cub to make a car from cardboard boxes at home and bring along a friend for movies and popcorn. There were prizes for most colourful car, most original design, and best detail but, best of all, "As a result of this evening, two more boys were recruited to the pack," Scouter Weselake says. Jessie is one of the New Chums.



SUMMER'S COMING: Scouts Shawn Welbanks, Stephane Gagnon, and David Leggett have anticipation to keep them warm at the South Frontenac Winter Cuboree in Amherstview, Ont. The three are members of the Canadian contingent going to the world jamboree in Korea this summer. In January, they cheerfully lent a hand with tricycle, toboggan, and wheelchair races on ice and helped serve about 1,000 hot dogs and drinks to more than 300 Cubs and leaders at the event, says Scouter Bob Leggett.

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Kaa's Campfire Blankets

from Dennis Martin

They're simple, inexpensive, and effective. The materials below make eight campfire blankets costing less than \$10 each, and you can complete them in about two hours in front of the television.

Materials

1. four grey army blankets, minimum size 150 cm x 225 cm (you can generally get them from an army surplus store; ask about the possibility of a discount for Scouting)
2. four boot laces at least 180 cm long
3. one package 9.4 mm (3/8 inch) metal grommets (50 sets of grommets)

Equipment

scissors
hole punch
9.4 mm grommet tool

Procedure

1. Fold blankets lengthwise, sewn edges on the ends, and cut down the centre to make two blankets 75 cm x 112.5 cm, as shown.

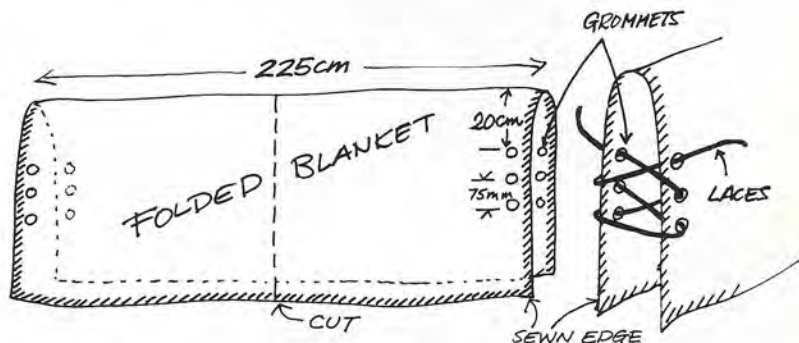
2. Starting down about 20 cm from the fold on each sewn edge, punch three holes spaced about 75 mm apart and place three sets of grommets as shown.

3. Cut boot laces in half (at least 90 cm long), and tie in laces to hold together the blanket across the chest.

Scouter Dennis Martin works with the 29th Capilano Group, North Vancouver, B.C. We thank him very much for enclosing this idea when he sent in his completed readership survey.

weekend at the RCMP Training Depot in Regina. RCMP recruits finger-printed the Cubs, who wore their print sheets as name tags for the remainder of their adventure, then instructed them in some of the finer points of criminal investigation. Their presentation included the enactment of a theft, which the Cubs observed and later commented upon.

Their orientation over, they were off to the Moose Jaw Scout Camp to spend the remainder of the weekend in the jungle. They played jungle games, some from the *Wolf Cub Leader's Handbook*, and others revised versions of common



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JUNGLE ADVENTURE WITH HOLMES

from Greg Swanson

Sherlock Holmes was vacationing in Africa when he met Lord Baden-Powell. B.-P. needed the famous British detective's help. The day before, Mowgli had gone into his hut for an afternoon sleep. He did not respond to the call for supper and, when his friends checked his hut, there was no Mowgli inside. They saw some signs of a struggle inside the hut, but those signs stopped at the door. Outside the hut, all they found were Mowgli's footprints leading into the hut. They searched the whole area, but could not find him.

Lord Baden-Powell is at his wit's end. What happened to Mowgli? Where is he? Sherlock Holmes has agreed to help solve this mystery, but he needs the help of the Knowles District Cubs.

Thus began the invitation to fall camp for Cubs of the Knowles District, Regina, Sask., in mid-October. The 68 Cubs and 22 leaders, parents, and 59th Regina Scouts and Venturers started their

games. They made jungle crafts. And, to solve the mystery of Mowgli's disappearance, they received training in the art of observation.

It was time to figure out this thing. Looking for clues, the Cubs followed two trails — one a compass trail, the other of trail signs. They found and decoded a secret message Professor Moriarty had sent to the bandarlog. And, finally, they interviewed a witness who'd been in the jungle village about the time that Mowgli disappeared.

To wrap up the weekend, Sherlock Holmes himself paid the camp a visit. He questioned the Cubs about what they'd observed, the clues they'd discovered, and their hypotheses about who or what had committed the crime. The Cubs solved the mystery, proving themselves worthy assistants to the great detective. X

Scouter Greg Swanson is ADC (Cubs), Knowles District, Regina, Sask.

Badge/Star Links

Relate to Woodsman Badge and Green Star

New Six Patches

by Jim Mackie

The felt triangle used for years to identify a Cub's six has been discontinued. It will be replaced by a smarter, more durable version similar to a proficiency badge. The solid centre contains the six colour, and the border is in Cub yellow. These items will be shipped to Scout Shops in the summer for fall sale (#01-201 to #01-209; nine colours).

BLAZER BUTTONS: As announced in the February issue, Supply Services has produced custom buttons for the Business/Casual Dress Blazer. Nickel-plated on solid brass with copper shanks, they are now available in a package of six, two large and four small buttons. The buttons feature the Canadian Maple Leaf and Arrowhead engraved on the surface.

SCOUT COUNTRY BINDER: In January, we announced two new items, a six-ring mini loose leaf binder (#25-401; \$4.95) and a new clip board (#25-402; \$4.95). Both feature the Scout Country logo in

gold on attractive blue vinyl. The latest addition to this line is a 38 mm three-ring binder (#25-406; \$5.25) featuring the Scout Country logo in gold on blue vinyl.

PRESENTATION FOLDER: This all-new Presentation Folder (#25-403; \$4.95) features the Scouts Canada logo in gold on a deep blue cover. Inside are two clear plastic sleeves for citations and pictures. It's ideal for presenting recognition certificates to all members.

UNIFORM CONTENT: The Uniform Implementation Task Group, with the help of textile and uniform experts, spent many hours studying the merits of various available materials for the new uniform. After tests for wear, washing, and shrinkage conducted on a variety of samples, they chose the following content and weights:

Shirts: 65% polyester, 35% cotton; 3.5 oz. per square yard.

Pantwear: 65% polyester, 35% cotton; 7.2 oz. per square yard.

Skirt: 50% polyester, 50% cotton; 6.4 oz. per square yard.

Beret: 75% wool, 20% nylon, 5% other fibres (the lining and leather).

Hose: 75% acrylic, 25% nylon.

BEAVER LUNCH BAG: As promised, we now have a 16 cm x 30 cm Beaver Lunch Bag (#60-120; \$4) similar to the Cub version (#60-119; \$4). Made of durable washable electric blue nylon, it features the Beaver emblem in white and a fold-over top with velcro fastener. It's a great way for a Beaver to carry lunch to the colony, school, and outdoor events.

DISCONTINUED ITEMS: We received a request for information on items of uniform, accessories, and badges to be discontinued with the introduction of the new uniform in fall 1991. This information, with a list of replacement items and where to wear them, has been distributed to all Scout offices and Scout Shops. Check with them.

Current printed Scout section materials will be discontinued when all-new resources for the troop hit the shelves in September. See *Patrol Corner* (p.25) for a preview. λ

THERE'S A PROUD NEW IMAGE BEHIND THE BADGE



These are the symbols of pride for what we are – Cubs, Scouts, Venturers and Rovers. And soon, we're going to have even more to be proud of. For



the moment though, we're keeping the great news to ourselves, and you'll have to wait until May to find out what it is. Still, patience is a virtue.

Remember, good things come to those who wait.

Somebody Should....

by Rob Stewart

How many times have you heard, "Somebody should write an award application for Bill." That somebody could be you. You don't need the skills of a Hollywood writer to develop a successful award application for a deserving Scouter. Anybody can initiate an award. It takes some time and work to dig out all the facts about a Scouter's service but, if the person is deserving, somebody should do it.

OUTSTANDING SERVICE

Suppose you know a Scouter you think should be recognized for outstanding service. First, check with your local Honours and Awards Committee to see if anyone has started the process. If not, offer to gather information for an award application. Ask for a copy of the award application form to help you organize the information.

In your application, provide just the facts about the Scouter. Padding and flowery comments to try to expand the length of the submission are a waste of time. Honours and Awards Committees will look to the facts and ignore details that don't add meaningfully.

What kind of facts do you need? The committee will look for activities above and beyond faithful and effective service as a Scouter in a section or on a committee.

Here are a few examples of the type of service they consider when assessing applications for an outstanding service award. This is not a checklist; plenty of other activities are also worthy of consideration, so use your judgment when you consider a Scouter's record.

1. Service the Scouter performed outside his or her appointed position; for example organizing district or regional events. Consider local, provincial, or national jamborees, too. Many Scouters serve at national jamborees, but this record is overlooked because they were not working with anyone from their local area.

2. Creative or innovative ideas or activities the Scouter has introduced.

3. Things the Scouter did that resulted in increased participation in area activities or an increase in membership through recruiting new Scouters or developing new groups.

4. Activities related to training and servicing; training taken, training given, support provided to other groups or committees.

5. The Scouter's dependability to complete projects he or she takes on.

6. Details about multiple tasks (although we encourage the concept of "one person, one job").

7. Exceptional service under adverse conditions — financial (limited council funds) or geographical (had to drive long distances to perform duties). It indicates a loyalty to Scouting and a desire to meet obstacles head on.

One of the roadblocks initiators of award applications frequently mention is the actual writing of the description of service, but remember there are a number of people available to help. Your local Honours and Awards Committee likely has members with experience. Your Scout Executive is also able and willing to advise you.

The truth is that, if you believe someone deserves an award and have gathered enough material to support it, you can simply complete the application in point form and send it in. It needn't be a Pulitzer Prize contender. The Honours and Awards Committee is not judging writing style; they are looking for content.

If your local committee determines you need to do more work on the submission, don't be discouraged. The smile

on the recipient's face when the award is finally presented will more than make up for your efforts.

LOOK WIDE

Scouting's awards process is designed to recognize many levels of commitment and service with awards other than those presented at the national level. The Certificate of Commendation and Medal for Good Service are two awards in the outstanding service to Scouting category determined by your provincial Honours and Awards Committee.

Remember the value of an appreciation certificate for a job well done, too. And your local Scout Shop stocks a Spouses' Certificate to recognize the contribution spouses make in supporting Scouting through their partners.

Service pins are also part of the system and, try as we might to award them when a Scouter completes the required years of service, sometimes people are overlooked. You can help ensure that all eligible Scouters get their service pins without having to remind someone.

Each year, some Scouting members perform acts of courage, gallantry, or meritorious conduct. These recipients are honoured at the Chief Scout's Investiture Ceremony at Government House in Ottawa. Your Scout office has application forms for this type of recognition, too. If you are aware that a member performed an act of bravery or meritorious conduct or exhibited high character and courage, check to see if someone has initiated an application.

It usually takes about three months for an award to move through the process. Plan accordingly if you hope to honour someone at a banquet or annual meeting.

Last year, Scouting had a total adult membership of 66,000. The National Honours and Awards Committee received 228 applications. In addition, provinces presented a total of 121 Certificates of Commendation and 132 Medals for Good Service. Is this an acceptable record? I think we can do better.

Perhaps the next time you hear a person say, "Somebody should write an award for Bill", you can reply, "Somebody did." ^



**A new spirit
of giving**

A national program to encourage giving
and volunteering

John Sweet

by Jim Mackie

"Too often the genius of youth comes to an early closing. Through Scouting, we can provide the carry-over to manhood, by making the years of boyhood unforgettable." — John Sweet

This was the lifelong philosophy of one of Scouting's most prolific and gifted writers, cartoonists and illustrators. For more than six decades, John Sweet wrote and illustrated books and articles full of fun activities for Scouting publications in the United Kingdom, Australia, and Canada. His works were subsequently reprinted in countless countries and languages, and his easy writing style and humorous cartoons provided program ideas that generations of Scouters have used to challenge and entertain their boys.

John was introduced to his Canadian audience in 1972 when he agreed, after his retirement as a field commissioner with the Scout Association, England, to



"It says 'Finally raise your tetrahedron by means of a luff tackle, mounted to advantage, until the true line of the falls bisects the angle between your imaginary datum line and the anticipated coordinate on the auxiliary hawser at maximum tension, after which it is a simple matter...'"

become a regular contributor to **the Leader**. *On the Level* soon became one of the most popular features in the magazine. Through visits to Canada with his wife, Claire, to speak at Scouting events, he soon added to his already large following.



In 1972, John and Claire also moved to their retirement cottage in Holton-St. Peter, Suffolk. It was here, in the small village hospital, that he passed away peacefully on Monday, February 4, 1991. He would have been 86 on March 29.

In his eulogy to John, Ron Jeffries, his longtime friend and former editor of *Scouting (UK)* magazine, recalled a Scouting conference in Edinburgh. He was standing on a balcony looking down on a gymnasium where some 79 activities were being demonstrated with an assortment of spars, ropes, plastic bottles, and other items favoured by John in his various projects. A Scouter standing beside Ron turned to him and said, "What would the Scout movement have done without John Sweet?"

"What, indeed?" Ron replied. "For it was his inventiveness that turned untold troop meetings into glorious boyhood adventures." X



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Seniors and Scouting

by Warren McMeekin

Have you considered the seniors in your community as a source of potential leaders and resource personnel? Most large urban areas across the country have seniors' groups who meet regularly and have time and energy to spare. How can Scouting make use of this terrific resource?

Well, first, we need to understand what seniors are involved in today. We need to understand what they are interested in, what programs are available to them, and also, for lack of a better term, what turns them on.

A visit to the local recreation centre will tell you what programs are offered for seniors. Here's a partial list from the one around the corner from my place.

Karate (no kidding!)
Swimming (most put me to shame)
Hiking (1 to 10 km)
Pottery (a real skill)
Badminton (great finesse sport)
Crafts (everyone loves this one)
Cooking (I wanted to sign up)
Aerobics (low impact)
Carpentry (my favourite hobby)
Music (both playing and teaching)

It amazes me to see so much talent in the recreation centres. On average, se-

niors have over 30 years experience in their fields. What is best, they are very willing to share it with today's young people. You just have to ask.

Here are some other facts.

1. Grandparents and grandchildren get on well together.
2. Today's seniors are in better health and live longer.
3. Seniors tend to be very patient with children.
4. Seniors listen very well.
5. Seniors command respect from all ages.

So, how do we get seniors involved in Scouting programs? Scouting can offer seniors transportation, shopping services, Meals on Wheels, general repairs around the house, readers for those who have vision problems, companionship for shut-ins, and the good feeling that comes from being involved.

Seniors can serve Scouting by sharing their rich life experiences at section meetings, teaching skills or crafts, helping members enjoy music, examining badges, becoming group committee members — the list goes on. Involve your community's seniors in your programs and enrich the Scouting experience for everyone.

COMPUTERS & THE GROUP COMMITTEE

Computers are part of daily life for growing numbers of Canadians. During the 1980s, business, industry, government, and educational institutions became increasingly computer-dependent. In the 1990s, the ability to use a computer will be more and more necessary to meet the demands of many occupations, school work, and such things as the work of a group committee.

Increasingly, group committees are making use of their members' computer skills, know-how, equipment, and programs. Statistics Canada says 9.6 million Canadians, just under half the adult population, report they use computers, and 3.9 million have one at home.

A group committee can use a computer for group registration and rechartering; finances (budgets, revenues, expenses); inventory (supplies, camp equipment, badges); service records; minutes of meetings (easier to store on disk than in a filing cabinet); making event flyers; compiling parent talent survey results. These are only a few ideas. I'm sure there are many more, and **the Leader** would be pleased to hear about and share them. See the box on the bottom of page 3 for details about where to send contributions. \

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How the Sun, Moon, & Stars Got into the Sky

This North American Indian legend might be a good campfire tale for Cubs. Beavers will enjoy it, too, and you can talk about how it relates to their motto.

Long ago, the people had no fire and no light. They suffered and shivered during the cold of winter and had to eat their food uncooked. Even worse, they lived in darkness all the time.

There was no sun or moon or stars in the sky. A great chief kept them locked up in boxes and took great pride in the thought that he alone had light.

The great chief had a beautiful daughter and was very proud of her, too. All the people loved her.

Now, in those days, Raven had magic powers. He was a great friend of the people and the chief. He wondered how he might make their life more comfortable. One day, he saw the chief's daughter come down to the stream for a drink. He had an idea. He put a magic spell on her and, in time, she had a son.

The old chief was delighted and, as the boy grew, his grandfather became devoted to him. He gave his grandson anything he wanted.

One day, the child asked the old chief for the box containing the stars. Although he didn't like the idea, the chief could not deny his grandson. He gave him the box.

The child played with the box for awhile, tossing it and rolling it around. Then, he opened it, released the stars, and flung them into the sky. The people were happy. Now they had a little light, although it still wasn't much.

Scouter's 5 Minutes, p.665

April '91

Meals for a Day at Camp

Breakfast: Porridge Plus

(per serving)

½ to ¾ cup instant oatmeal

½ cup raisins

1 tbsp brown sugar

½ cup dried apples

1 tbsp wheat germ

Powdered milk to make one cup liquid

Nuts (your choice to your taste)

Cook cereal as package directs, using milk (reconstituted from powder) as the liquid. Thoroughly mix in other ingredients, cover, and let stand two minutes. (*Scouting magazine, U.S.A.*)

Lunch: Wiener Wraps

Wrap each wiener in a slice of Swiss cheese. Brush lightly with mustard. Toast on a fork over coals until cheese is golden. Pop into bun; yum! (Hazel Hallgren, Red Deer, Alta.)

Supper 1: Mackerel in Foil

a small mackerel per person

a lemon and fresh parsley

salt, pepper, and thyme

cooking oil

Place each small cleaned fish on a doubled piece of foil. Rub with cooking oil. Season with salt and pepper. Place a slice of lemon and a sprig of parsley on each fish. Sprinkle with thyme. Wrap well and place on coals for about 20 minutes. Turn a few times while cooking. (*Scout magazine; Scouts de France*)

Recipes, p.569

April '91

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Supper 2: Shepherd's Pie

Brown ground beef and chopped onions in a fry pan. Stir in seasonings of your choice (or special spice, below), ketchup, or a finely chopped tomato or two if you like. Prepare instant mashed potatoes as package directs and spread over beef. Sprinkle with paprika. Cover pan with lid or foil and heat through over low flame or coals. (*Canadian Guider*)

Special Spice: Mix together equal amounts of seasoned salt, oregano and marjoram; add a dash of thyme and onion powder. Keep in sealed container. Sprinkle on meat, spaghetti, stew, and soup. (*Boy's Life* magazine)

Dessert: Magic Coconut Pie

4 eggs
½ cup flour
2 cups milk
2 tsp vanilla
½ cup margarine
½ cup sugar
1 cup dried coconut

Beat eggs and gradually stir in flour. Melt margarine and mix in along with remaining ingredients. Pour mixture into a baking pan (make from a double thickness of foil). Bake in camp oven for about an hour or until centre is firm. The flour settles to form a crusty base; the coconut rises to make a topping; and the centre is a delicious egg custard. (*Scouting U.K.* magazine)

Recipes, p.570

After a few days, the child asked the old chief for the box that held the moon. Again the old chief hesitated, but again the boy got what he wanted. And, as before, he played with the box awhile, then opened it, released the moon, and flung it into the sky. The people were very happy to have even more light. Still, it was not a lot, and the moon disappeared for long periods of time.

Finally, one day the child asked his grandfather for the box that held the sun. "No," the chief said. "I cannot give you that." But the boy wept and pleaded, and the old chief could not stand his tears. He gave his grandson the box. This time, the boy didn't even play with it first. As soon as he could, he released the sun and cast it into the sky.

The people were overjoyed. Now they had plenty of light and heat, too. They ordered a feast of the sun, and all the people celebrated with great jubilation.

Even the old chief was happy. He had not known that the sun, the moon, and the stars could mean so much to the comfort and happiness of his people. And, for the first time, he thoroughly enjoyed himself, too.

Thank You Prayer

Dear God,
We thank you for stars and moon at night,
And for pleasant morning light;
For rest and food and loving care,
And sun that makes the day so fair.

Scouter's 5 Minutes, p.666

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Mental, Physical, Social and ... and ...!

by Colin Ford

"For their mental, physical, social, and ... and ..." — go on, you can say it — "spiritual development". It's part of the purpose and aim of Scouts Canada. That is what it's all about. Can you handle it?

"No sweat," you say, "No problem. I can teach them things; I can make them do things; I can even help them to get along with each other."

What about the last one?

"Oh yeah, spiritual. Well I kinda leave that one to the chaplain."

You have a chaplain?

"Well no, not really."

So who does look after the spiritual side of Scouting?

"No one, I guess."

Sound familiar? It should, because it happens all too often. We teach knots, play games, make friends. But what about that other part of our promise — the bit about "love and serve God"?

Too many of us are afraid to get involved in an area that leaves us feeling somewhat uncomfortable. We live in an age when the influence of the church is not what it used to be. And frankly, a lot of us do not go to church. It does not mean we are any less spiritual, or that we should ignore that part of the promise, hoping it will go away.

A person's religion is his or her own business, no concern of Scouts Canada. But we are not talking about religion. B.-P. insisted that each member of the organization believe in God in the way of his or her personal choice. We are not talking theology either. Most of us are not too knowledgeable about the differences between the basic tenets of the world's great religions, so what sense is it going to make to a Cub or a Beaver, or even a Scout or a Venturer?

What we are talking about here is spirituality; the difference between good and evil, love of others, care of the world in which we all live. At the Northern Region annual meeting, a part of the Scouts' Own talked about spirituality using the thoughts of Rufus Goodstriker, a Southern Alberta Blackfoot. He suggested that we all live by two sets of laws, people-made laws and spiritual natural laws.

The people-made laws are the ones we use to make our society tick. We learn them at home, at school, at work, at church. Some we remember, like brushing your teeth. Some we don't, like chewing your food 30 times. How about Newton's laws of motion or the ten commandments?

Goodstriker describes the spiritual natural laws as loving, sharing and caring. If people-made laws make our society tick, the spiritual natural laws make them tick smoothly.

If you don't feel comfortable to deal with the spiritual elements of Scouting, ask someone to help. A parent might feel comfortable, or maybe a minister would be willing to come by once in a while without trying to lay his or her own brand of religion on your young people. When all else fails, ask your service team members. Scouting is loving, sharing, caring. X

Thanks to Scouter Colin Ford, St. Albert, Alta., and *The Target*, Edmonton Region.

THE LEADER, APRIL 1991



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Please Do Something!

We are the 1st Anola Beavers and we are very concerned about our environment. In the fall of 1990, we planted trees around our community club. We are happy to see trees.

We are so disappointed that **the Leader** is not made with recycled paper. Could you please do something about it.

— Beavers Andrew, Carl, Jeff, Reid, Mike, Chris, Willy, Joey, Rylan, Scott, Dustin, and Adam, Anola, Manitoba.

*Ed's Reply: Thanks for writing, Beavers. Like you, we are concerned about the environment. We have been working hard with our printer to find ways to make **the Leader** better for the environment. We are pleased to say that, very soon we expect to announce that the magazine is printed on recycled paper with environmentally friendly ink. Please ask your leaders to read their copies carefully so that they can let you know when it happens.*

LET'S USE THE LOGO

I wonder why Scouts Canada continues to avoid public recognition with their business dress. Having recently introduced a smart blue blazer, corporate tie, etc., they continue to wear a crest on the breast pocket that, although nice looking, does not let the general public know who or what it stands for.

Many major businesses, organizations, sports institutions, etc., have corporate logos, and their people wear the logo on the breast pocket of their public business dress.

Numerous times when I appeared in public with my Scouting blazer, I was asked if I was a member of Scouts Canada. When I confirmed and asked how they knew, the answer was always "your Scouts Canada lapel pin on your blazer".

Logos are a marketing resource tool. Scouts Canada has a logo. Should we not be "wise in the use of our resources" and use our logo as much as possible?

— Don Rutherford, Beaconsfield, Que.

WHAT READERS WANT TO SEE

The best material in the mag comes from Scouters writing about their program. (Readership Survey Respondent)

We agree entirely. If **the Leader** is an "excellent resource", as many of our survey comments say, it is because readers send us their successful program ideas to share wider. That is what gives the magazine its freshness, excitement, and value; and that is what makes it unique.

Become one of the increasing number of Scouters across the country who make **the Leader** "their" magazine not only by using ideas they find in it, but by sending us their own ideas for others to use. The survey shows numerous areas where Scouters want more help. We've chosen those mentioned most often and those where the very best ideas can only come from the people out there using them. Please scan their requests. Can you find a topic or two where you have experience, ideas, or expertise to share?

General Areas

Fundraising ideas for group committees
Budgeting
Developing sponsors' interest
Training ideas; tips for trainers
How service teams could do a more effective job; how about districts and regions sharing their methods of servicing?
Working with youngsters with special needs (Scouting for Youth with Disabilities)

Nature identification and recognition aids; nature education
Edible wild plants; survival skills
Canada's environment and what Scouting sections can do about it
Activities for the eldest boys in each section

Campfire ideas, two to three day camp activities

New skits

Scout Week programs

Native Scouting

Computers in Scouting

Kids with problems, e.g. family, etc.

Dealing with problem kids (teenagers); discipline

Cooperation between sections

Equipment repair and maintenance (stoves, lanterns, tents, etc.)

Orienteering competitions

Practical spiritual ideas and ideas from different beliefs

Ideas applicable to small rural areas

Teaching skills/techniques

Games

Beavers

Craft ideas

Experiments Beavers could try on outings

Cubs

Bridging the transition from Cubs to Scouts

Experiments Cubs could try on outings

Ideas on star work

How to get Cubs to learn as well as play;

to do badge work at home

Environmental projects for Cubs

Games

Camping

Campcrafts

Cub crafts for regular meeting nights

Jungle ideas

Scouts

Projects and crafts for Scouts

Winter Scouting for extreme cold

Pioneering and campcraft articles

Creative low-cost projects

Outdoors cooking

Scout Achievement awards; ideas and how-tos

Camp training info

Outdoors games interesting to 11-16 year olds

Activities for the Sea Scout program

Ideas for indoor steam-off games

Fundraising successes; ideas to raise funds for CJ

Venturers

Program ideas; most leaders fail because they lack "how to" info

Venturer fundraising ideas

Rovers

More info on Rovers and Rover events

the **leader**

BACK ISSUES

Get Yours Now!

Single copy issues of **the Leader** are available back to the October 1977 issue for \$1 each prepaid. There are limited quantities of some issues.

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Note: The following single copy issues are no longer available: Apr '78, Aug/Sept '78, Jan '79, Apr '79, Oct '79, Dec '79, Feb '80, Mar '80, Aug/Sept '80, Oct '80, May '81, Mar '82, Nov '83, Dec '83, Jan '84, Feb '84, Dec '84, Aug/Sept '85, Mar '86, Jul '86, Apr '87, Dec '87, Mar '88, Apr '88, Aug/Sept '88, Oct '88, Nov '89, Dec '89.

Pen Pals Wanted

Africa

Scout, 14, from South Africa wishes to correspond with a Canadian Scout to help earn his World Friendship Interest Badge. His hobbies include sailing, hiking, and nature conservation. Please write: Gary Redfern, 49 Grenville Road, Durban, Natal, South Africa 4052.

Scout Leader, Nigeria, wishes to correspond and exchange badges with Canadian Scouters. Please write: Mohammed Umar Liyaliya, Daurawa United Pharmacy, c/o PO Box 312, Maiduguri, Borno State, Nigeria.

Scout Leader of the 30th Accra Action Unit in Ghana seeks Canadian pen friends. His interests include Scouting activities, music, travelling, reading, sports, and collecting postcards and stamps. Please write: Isaac Abeido-Aidoo, c/o Mr. A.M. Gyimah, British High Commission, Box 296, Accra, Ghana.

Scouter with the Aga Khan Boy Scouts, 1st Dar-Es-Salaam Group, Tanzania, seeks Canadian Scout pen pals to learn more about Canada. Please write: Mr. A. Jamal, PO Box 15647, Dar-Es-Salaam, Tanzania.

Canada

Akela of the 1st Shearwater Cub Pack, N.S., seeks pen pals from Scotland, Iceland, Germany, Sweden, Holland, Spain, Australia, Cyprus, Turkey, Greece, Ireland, the Northwest Territories, and the Azores. Please write: Wayne Draper, PO Box 464, Shearwater, N.S. B0J 3A0, Canada.

Scouts from Saskatchewan are looking for "Pin Pals". If you are willing to trade special pins from town, city, province, state, or country, they ask you to send two pins and two letters, because "we want to find out about you and where you live". Please write: Fraser and Clayton Sakowski, Box 224, Cudworth, Saskatchewan, S0K 1B0, Canada.

Czechoslovakia

Scouters in new groups in Bohemia seek pen friends for their Cubs and Scouts. They tell us "nearly all the leaders of our troop are members of the Association of Friends of Canada and RCI". Please write: Jaroslav Klačka, Šidliště 671, 394 68 Zirovnice, Czechoslovakia.

Scouters wish to correspond to exchange Scouting materials and stamps. Please write: Josef Bojanovský, Košíkárská 1431, 915 01 Novemesto n. Váhom, Czechoslovakia.

England

Beaver Leader seeks information about Canadian Beavers, photos of a colony, and pen pal links between a colony here and her 9th Bramshill Beavers. Please write: Mrs. K.M.C. Brown, 5 Chapel Mead, Eversley Cross, Basingstoke, RG27 0NL, England.

Beaver Leader with the 1st W-u-e group wishes to contact a Canadian colony from a small town (pop. 10,000) "with a view to write to each other as a colony rather than individuals and swap photographs, etc." Please write: Chris Newport, 22 Hill Road, Wotton-under-edge, Gloucestershire, England.

Cub Leader with the 1st Cotgrave (Hawks) Pack seeks Canadian packs willing to set up pen pal relationships to exchange ideas about meetings and the like. The pack is from a small village (7-8,000) and hopes to make contact with a similar pack. Please write: H. McLean, 1 Spinney Close, Cotgrave, Nottingham NG12 3QE, England.

Italy

A number of Italian Scouts and Guides hope to establish pen friendships with Canadian members of the movements. Please write:

Francesco Nelli (14), Via Predazzo n. 30, 00124, Roma, Italy
Filippo Codato (14), Via I. Danti n. 14, 50127 Firenze, Italy
Daniele Bonifati (17), Via Cimabue n. 15, 20148 Milano, Italy
Gianluca Minucci (16), Via Canton n. 44, 00144 Roma, Italy
Antonio Aliano (16), Via Ponchielli 11, 10154, Torino, Italy
Andrea Brunato (15), Via S. Andrea n. 45, 35010 Perarolo Di Vigonza, Italy

Fausto Boggione (11), Via L. Barde n. 69, 12018 Roccavione, Italy

Dario Noli (17), Via XXIV Maggio n. 14, 00049 Velletri, Italy
Andrea Bonafe (15), Via T. Aspett n. 179, 35100 Padova, Italy
Michele Adami (17), Vicolo Circolo n. 4, 37122 Verona, Italy
Enzo Spedaliere (13), Via Giotto 45, 80026 Napoli, Italy

U.S.A.

Cub Leader wishes to establish a letter exchange between his Scouts and Canadian Scouts. Please write: Herbert Johnson, 1831 Hollow Run Drive, Columbus, OH 43223.

Cub Leader seeks correspondence with a Canadian pack in Yukon Territory or somewhere else in the far north. Please write: David Rohlfing, 35 Pine Hill Road, Southbury, Conn. 06488

Cub Leader wishes to link up with a pack in the Ottawa area. His Cubs are interested in communicating with videos "to generate excitement between the boys". Please write: Richard Szunowski, 16 1st Avenue, Gloversville, N.Y. 12078

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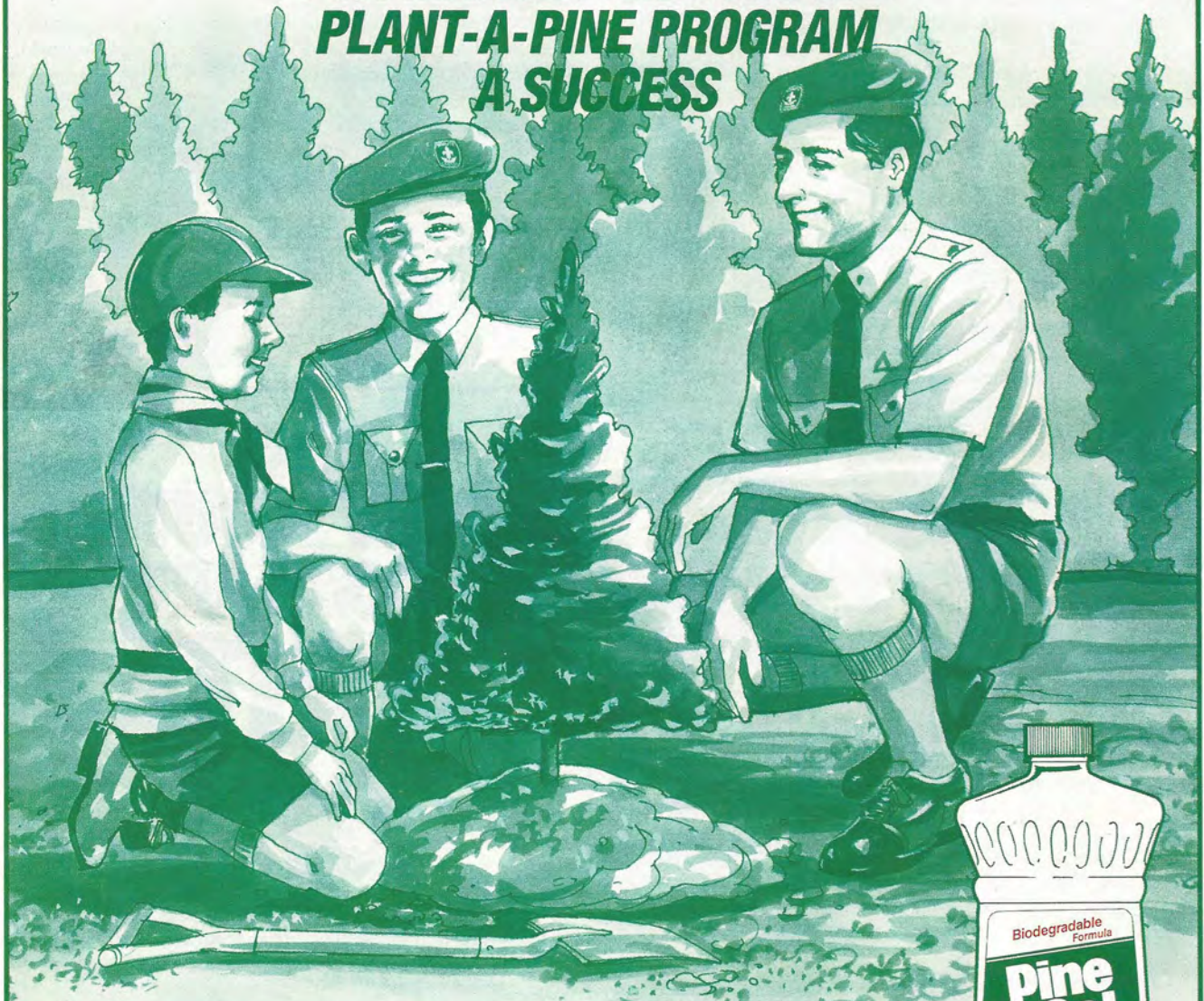


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