

the leader

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Scout-Guide Week

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SCOUT - GUIDE WEEK



CHIEF SCOUT'S INVESTITURE • SCOUTING IN EASTERN EUROPE

Scouting Heroes

by Garth Johnson

Achievement, service and recognition are for many the cornerstones of our Movement. Adults and youth alike join our organization to learn, serve, share with friends, socialize and have some fun. In the course of all this, we also become better citizens, learn a little about selflessness, achieve some pretty special goals and make our presence felt within our communities. We devote ourselves to a set of values unique to our Movement.

At the Chief Scout's Investiture Ceremony held November 19, 1993 at Rideau Hall in Ottawa, among the record 36 recipients were two young members who exemplify these cornerstone values of Scouting. Brothers Alistair and Iain Ingram of Calgary, Alberta, received the Gold Cross for gallantry with special heroism and extraordinary risk for rescuing two women drowning off the Victoria, B.C., shore and the Medal for Meritorious Conduct for assisting others from their company with the rescue of a Calgary girl injured in a mountain fall.

"It is rare enough for an individual to earn either of these awards. For two brothers to receive them for separate incidents in one year is something extraordinary," acknowledged Chief Scout Ramon Hnatyshyn in his address to the recipients. Indeed, the achievements of Alistair and Iain are rare, but represent examples of Scouting's place in society and the impact it can have on the lives of others. In the words of Jack Cornwell recipient parent, D.A. Weldon, "When I saw others receive their awards, I saw that our program works. There are times at Cub night or camp that you wonder if it is all worth it. When I saw those young men and

boys and what they had all achieved, all doubts were removed."

The ceremony is held each year at Government House to honour and recognize members of Scouts Canada for

for Scouting. Our complete coverage begins on page 6.

As we pause this month to celebrate Scout-Guide Week, think of the fine young examples of citizenship, selfless-

"I believe I would not be alive today if it were not for the courage and expertise of Iain and Alistair Ingram."

— CAROLYN BERRY, RESCUED BOATER.

bravery, courage and exceptional service. Proud recipients, family members and guests gather for a formal ceremony, get a chance to linger over a snack and manage a casual conversation with the Chief Scout. It is a very special day

ness, wit and wisdom that attend your meetings each week. Honour them and continue to help them be the best they can be. Renew your commitment to the values of our fine Movement. It really is worth the effort.



Photo: Sgt. Bertrand Thibault

Iain and Alistair Ingram with Chief Scout Ramon Hnatyshyn.

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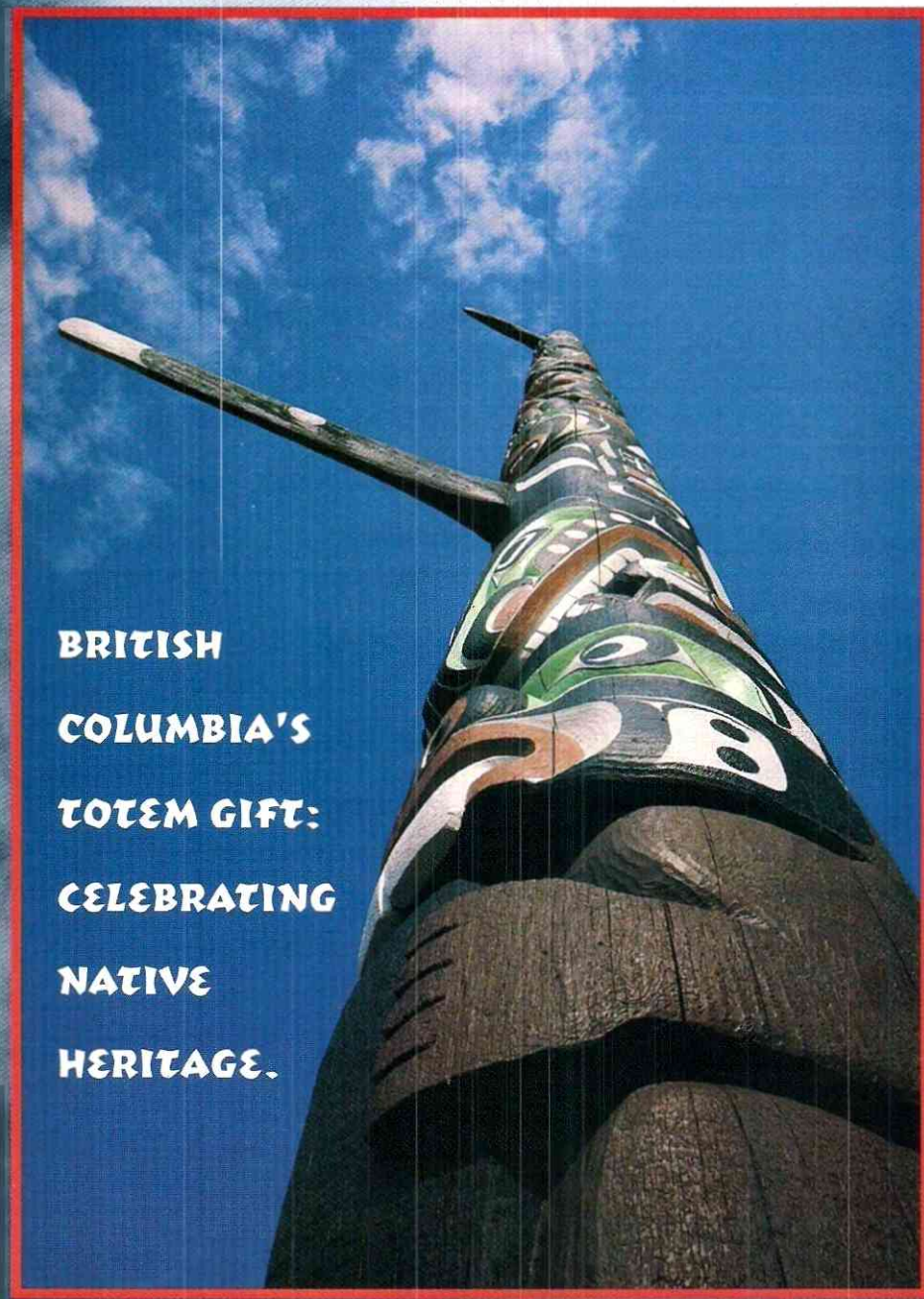


"Hard work, but fun"

page 11

TALL TOTEM

by Allen Macartney



**BRITISH
COLUMBIA'S
TOTEM GIFT:
CELEBRATING
NATIVE
HERITAGE.**

M TALE



Towering high above the national office in Ottawa for over thirty years, Scouts Canada's magnificent totem pole has become a distinctive landmark for Canadians.

This extraordinary, vividly-coloured, 18 metre totem was carved from a single 395-year-old Vancouver Island cedar tree by one of the country's most talented native chiefs and artists.

"Carver of the century" is how Wilson Duff, former Curator of Anthropology at the Provincial Museum in Victoria described Chief Mungo Martin, of the Kwakiutl tribe.

Chief Mungo also carved the 30 metre B.C. Centennial Totem towering above the grounds of the Maritime Museum in Victoria, and its exact duplicate (a gift to Queen Elizabeth from the people of British Columbia) which stands in Great Windsor Park, England.

After designing the Scout totem, Chief Mungo worked six months in Victoria with his nephew Henry Hunt, under the supervision of the Provincial Museum of British Columbia.

The totem pole depicts six main figures (from the top): a raven, a man, a grizzly bear, a cannibal woman, a killer whale and a beaver. All are typical clan crests of the Kwakiutl and neighbouring tribes of the British Columbia coast.

Most figures represent animal figures of native legend that came to earth and founded clans. Their descendants still use the crests depicted on the totem.

The raven figure represents a bird that came to earth on the west coast, took off his raven cloak, and became a man.

The man (second figure from the top) founded the Lelewagila clan of the Kwik-sutinuk tribe of Gilford Island.

The grizzly bear, shown holding a smaller grizzly (his son), changed to human form in Knight Inlet. The Wawalibui clan of the Kwakiutl tribe claim him as their founder.

According to legend, the cannibal woman (figure four) married a human on the upper part of the Nimpkish River. Her son, whom she holds on the totem, founded a clan in the Nimpkish tribe.

The killer whale has a face on its tail and holds a seal in its mouth. It did not found a clan. Instead, the whale gave supernatural powers over seals to two men.

The beaver (bottom figure, shown holding his son) was created half human and half beaver. He took a name meaning "alone at the head of the inlet" before others joined him. Together they formed the Nakwakto tribe (meaning "people from all over"), which lives at Blunden Harbour, British Columbia.

Since erected in 1960 the totem has undergone one restoration. This involved stripping the paint, re-treating the wood with preservatives and painting the totem again in lively, original colours.

The totem's 1.3 metre diameter base descends 3 metres underground where almost 78 tons of concrete anchors it firmly to the ground.

Costing \$8,000, and involving a number of corporate sponsors, British Columbia Scouting presented the totem to Scouts Canada when the new national office opened in 1960.

Celebrating B.C.'s natives, this totem landmark is a favourite photographic attraction for Scouters and groups visiting the nation's capital.

Are there totem poles in your area? Does your Scout camp have a totem? Do you know its history? Why not explore native culture and tradition by taking your group to a local museum or totem park? Your Beavers, Cubs or Scouts will love the experience.

With your pack or troop gathered around a campfire roasting bannock over the flames, perhaps a native historian would tell stories of long ago. What better way to introduce children to Canada's rich native heritage?

Courage, Honour and Service:

1993 CHIEF SCOUT'S INVESTITURE

Thirty-four brave and dedicated Scout-
ing members received Scouts Cana-
da's highest honours from His Excel-
lency, the Right Honourable Ramon Hnatyshyn, Governor General and Chief Scout of Canada.
These members joined with their families and
friends on November 19, 1993 at Rideau Hall
in Ottawa for our annual investiture ceremony.

"We are here to honour a group of Scouts who exemplify what has always been best about the Scouting Movement — individuals who have served their communities with distinction," the Chief Scout said. "The same ideals that inspired Lord Baden-Powell to found the Scouts early in this century remain relevant today."

"I am delighted not only to recognize their achievements, but also to congratulate them for their bravery, selflessness and dedication to Scouting values," he added.

The ceremony also paid tribute to a group of individuals who contributed greatly to Scouting in Canada. These people received either the Silver Wolf or Silver Maple Leaf Awards.

"This investiture ceremony is an opportunity to reflect upon the important role which Scouts play within our society," said the Chief Scout. "The guidance and lessons of the Scouts encourage young men and women to respond to the needs of their communities and their society, and, in so doing, join us in realizing the great promise of our country."

THE JACK CORNWELL DECORATION

(for having undergone great suffering in a heroic manner)

This decoration commemorates a sixteen-year-old British Scout who served in the Royal Navy. Mortally wounded in 1916 at the Battle of Jutland, he remained heroically at his post with others dead and dying around him. He was posthumously awarded the Victoria Cross.

Five youth members received this award for outstanding courage in the face of personal difficulties.

Michael Callum (17, Kilbride, Ont.) won admiration from friends, teachers, fellow Scouts and leaders, for his cour-

age through numerous medical operations. As a Cub, Scout and now Venturer, he maintains a special sense of humour, optimistic outlook, and willing participation in school and Scouting, despite times of pain.

Cub Ryan William Heuman (11, Calgary, Alta.) brings joy to others through his sunny personality and clever

sense of humour. His positive outlook and determination, despite Cerebral Palsy rendering him quadriplegic, keeps him active in camps, games, model building, kite flying and various outings with his pack.

An inspiration to all who know him, **Jordan Klym** (9, Vermillion, Alta.) has shown great courage through life's ad-



Anthony Stackard received the Jack Cornwell Decoration for his patient demeanour, indomitable spirit and cheerfulness.

versity. Confined to a wheelchair due to Multiple Sclerosis, he participates enthusiastically in Scouting activities. His cheerful spirit enhances a positive, mature attitude.

Anthony Stackard (11, Calgary, Alta.) exhibits ideal Scouting qualities in his patient demeanour, indomitable spirit and cheerfulness. Despite his lack of sight and the loss of a leg to cancer Tony eagerly participates in Scouting activities. His courage inspires all who know him.

In the midst of great pain and suffering, **Ian Matthew Weldon** (12, Moncton, N.B.) has shown remarkable courage and resilience. His positive outlook, good humour under adversity and determination to do his best in all of life, inspires those around him.

THE GOLD CROSS

(for gallantry with special heroism and extraordinary risk)

This year, two brothers received the Gold Cross.

Alistair Ingram (17) and **Iain Ingram** (14) from Calgary, Alta., rescued two women thrown into icy sea water after their canoe capsized. Using Sea Scout knowledge, Alistair relayed instructions to the women, lifted them into his boat and, once on shore, treated them for shock and hypothermia. Iain participated in the rescue as well. Both brothers acted with great courage in a situation of extreme risk.

THE SILVER CROSS

(for gallantry with considerable risk)

In September, 1992, Scouter Mario Roy plunged into Moose Lake's cold waters to retrieve a lost article. When he suddenly experienced difficulties, **Willie Blackmore** (25, St. Pierre-Jolys, Man.) immediately swam toward him, encouraging him to keep afloat. At this point, Willie suffered an asthmatic attack. **Darrell Nelham** (15, St. Pierre-Jolys, Man.) heard his cries for help and quickly swam out to help bring Mario safely ashore. Together, Willie and Darrell saved a life by their courageous and gallant actions.

While fishing with his family on Helene Lake in August, 1992, **Peter Coburn** (10, Winnipeg, Man.) saw his two-year-old sister fall overboard. After stopping the motor, Peter's father and stepmother left the boat to rescue their daughter. Using boat safety skills, Peter

Paul Kerfoot saved the life of a ten-year-old boy who fell through the ice in the Red River. Paul won the Silver Cross for his bravery.



Alan Nilson helped rescue a man trapped in a trench in Alberta.

remained in the craft with his younger brother and paddled closer to the scene, where he was able to pull his sister and stepmother into the boat. He kept his sister awake while his stepmother manoeuvred the boat to shore. Peter's quick action, courage and gallantry resulted in saved lives. We mourn with Peter the loss of his father in that accident.

Murray Harris (42, Harrow, Ont.) heard a series of explosions in November 1991, when a fire erupted in his neighbour's garage. Murray rushed to the home, and with two other people's assistance, located his neighbour and two visitors. The rescuers got them quickly out seconds before another explosion engulfed the house in flames. Murray's quick action and courage saved three lives.

In April, 1993, a boy fell into the Red River's icy waters and managed to hold onto an ice shelf. Using skills from St. John Ambulance, **Paul Douglas Stanley Kerfoot** (11, Winnipeg, Man.)

grasped the boy's arms and pulled him to safety. Paul wrapped his own jacket around the youth until medical assistance arrived. Paul's courageous act in dangerous conditions saved a life.

In July, 1992, while swimming to a sandbar in Mara Lake, **Christian Anthony Smith** (19, Edmonton, Alta.) heard two companions call for help behind him. Christian swam back, calmed one friend and brought him safely to shore. He then returned and assisted his second, distressed friend. On shore, Christian cared for them both until help arrived. Christian's courage, quick action and life saving techniques saved his two friends' lives.

THE BRONZE CROSS

(for gallantry with moderate risk)

Six individuals received the Bronze Cross.

Returning from a toboggan hill in January, 1993, **Ryan Devittori** (14, Sarasota, Florida, U.S.A.) heard cries for

help from a young boy who had fallen through ice into the Little River, near Windsor, Ont.. Ryan asked a passerby to call 911, while he and a friend tied two toboggans together. Ryan calmed the child, pulled him to safety with the toboggans, wrapped him in his own jacket, and then carried him to a nearby home. Ryan's quick response to a crisis saved this boy's life.

Erick Alan Fisk (17, Sparwood, B.C.) swam with friends at Surveyors Lake in July, 1992. A companion suffered severe stomach cramps and began to panic, thirty metres from shore. Erick shouted instructions and then tried to calm him as he helped his friend to shore. No other people had realized his friend's peril. Erick's common sense and quick response saved his friend's life.

In October, 1992, members of the Wild Rose Venturer Company (Camrose, Alta.) responded to an urgent call for help. At an excavation site, a man was buried to his waist in a trench which appeared ready to cave in further. **Nathan Nilson** (17) and **Kristian Reiten** (16) arrived first and began to dig the victim out. **Alan Nilson** (39) helped shore up the trench until the fire department arrived. Alan's efforts also prevented injury to other rescuers. Nathan's and Kristian's quick action averted serious injury to the entrapped man. Alan, Nathan and Kristian each received the Bronze Cross.

Alex Tekenos-Levy (39, Kingston, Ont.) heard frantic cries for help as he drove through a rural area. Stopping his car, he climbed a fence to a well, where a young boy had broken through the wooden cover and dropped 15 feet into water. The falling cover had hit the child's head; he could not swim and was extremely tired. Bracing his hands and feet against the well's sides, Alex climbed down, grabbed the frightened boy, and hauled him to safety. His quick response saved the child's life.

THE MEDAL FOR MERITORIOUS CONDUCT

(for especially meritorious conduct not involving heroism or risk of life)

Eight individuals won the award this year.

Alistair Ingram and **Iain Ingram** both received a second medal for their



Lee Hunt rescued canoeists on the French River.

conduct in an incident almost a year after the event leading to their winning the Gold Cross. The brothers, along with **Ryan MacIvor** (17, Calgary, Alta.) and **William Sean Root** (17, Calgary, Alta.), participated in a team rescuing a girl injured while mountain climbing. An experienced climber, Ryan was lowered to a rock ledge where he checked the girl's vital signs, assessed her safety, and gave her reassurance. Knowing she should not be moved if internal bleeding occurred, Ryan stayed with her until an emergency helicopter arrived. During



Ryan MacIvor used mountain climbing skills to save a girl's life.

this time, Ryan's climbing rope provided his only support, and he relied on his fellow team members' expertise. Iain made numerous trips for ropes and mountaineering equipment stored in ice caves 200 metres away, and provided back-up to the rest of the team. Alistair also brought necessary equipment and worked with the team to ensure the victim's safety. By helping to secure protection from potential rock falls, Sean improved safety for Ryan and the victim.

On a May evening in 1993, **Ronald Draper** (54, Burnaby, B.C.) rescued two adults who had capsized their canoe in frigid water, 700 yards from shore on Deer Lake. His bravery saved their lives.

Nicholas James Guffei (13, Winnipeg, Man.) was enjoying a soft drink with a friend when his companion fell to his knees choking. Nicholas used the Heimlich Manoeuvre he had learned at Scouts to expel the obstruction. His prompt action saved his friend's life.

During a non-Scouting canoe event on the French River in September 1992, two canoeists overturned in a narrow, fast-water chute. They hung onto their canoc, heading backwards downstream. Realizing their inexperience and peril, **Lee Hunt** (41, York, Ont.) quickly turned upstream and helped recover them. His quick action ended a potentially tragic situation.

In December, 1992, **Lukas Rediger** (14, St. Martins, New Brunswick) noticed a fire in the flue of his family's wood stove. He quickly tried to contain the fire using an extinguisher. Then, after calling the fire department, Lukas took a younger sibling away from the building. His quick actions kept the fire under control, and kept his sibling safe.

THE SILVER WOLF

(for service of the most exceptional character to Scouting, normally of national importance)

Six candidates won the Silver Wolf award.

Ordained in the United Church of Canada, **Harvard Petain Collins** (Coquitlam, B.C.) has strongly influenced the church on matters pertaining to Scouting. Since 1974 he has participated



Scouts Canada is proud of these outstanding members of the Scouting Movement.

in (and chaired for seven years) the National Advisory Committee on Scouting in the United Church. His fine example of leadership and unselfish commitment has inspired many Scouters.

Lorne Franklin Erb's (Sanford, Man.) high personal belief and commitment to Scouting principles has been evident over many years. In Manitoba he served in positions including Director, Deputy Provincial Commissioner and Provincial Commissioner. His quiet, humble approach to leadership provides a fine model to fellow Scouters.

An active Scouting member all his life, **Geoffrey Oliver Hopper** (Prince Albert, Sask.) began his service in England. His countless leadership and training roles include participation on several Provincial, National and World Jamboree leadership teams. His inspiration has kept many excellent people contributing to Scouting in the Prince Albert District.

David Jenkinson's (Winnipeg, Man.) leadership has benefitted Scouting for over thirty years, from leading a Cub pack to serving as Manitoba's Provincial Commissioner. Dave was among the first to recommend that Scouts Canada develop a research component to review programs. We now have an information system called Scoutworks. Dave's life is characterized by high commitment to Scouting principles and his excellent personal example.

An active Scouter in Canada for forty years, **Jaan Lepp** (Don Mills, Ont.) was instrumental in including the Estonian Scouts in our Canadian movement. His service to both Canadian Scouting and the worldwide Estonian Scout movement has been outstanding.

Tom Neill (Oakville, Ont.) began his Scouting involvement in Newfoundland and has served in several key roles. Currently chairing the Scouting Management Task Group to chart a future

course for Scouting, Tom has travelled the country gathering impressions, concerns and suggestions for Scouting's direction. He chairs the Planning Committee for our 1997 National Jamboree.

THE SILVER MAPLE LEAF

(for more than 25 years of Scouting service as members of the executive staff)

Don Dick (Edmonton, Alta.) held a co-ordinating role with our 1993 Jamboree. A valued mentor to volunteers and staff through his 34 year career, he resourced a number of structural changes and training events supporting volunteers and staff. Don also co-ordinated activities for World Jamborees.

Robert Jenkins (Edmonton, Alta.) recently retired as Executive Director of the Edmonton Region Council, a position he held from 1975. His 30 year Scouting career included a variety of assignments.

Reginald Roberts (Ottawa, Ont.) volunteered as a Scout leader in Scarborough, in 1954, and joined the Executive Staff in 1962. For many years Reg wrote the **Leader** magazine's training column. He participated in the Uniform Task Group, which chose our present uniform, and most recently he provided support for the 1993 Canadian Jamboree Program. ^



Dave Jenkinson receives his Silver Wolf award for outstanding service to Scouting.

Photos: Sgt Bertrand Thibeault.



Trees For Canada Again!

by John Rietveld

You can understand this article's headline in two ways.

For an optimist "Trees for Canada again!" is an enthusiastic statement. After all, 1994 is the 22nd year of the Trees for Canada program. If the trend of past years continues, 1994 will be another record breaking year in terms of the number of participants, the number of trees planted and the amount of money raised.

An optimist can't wait to receive the support materials and begin preparing for Dig Day. Last fall the optimist made contact with local forestry officials to select and prepare the site, choose the species and set the date for Dig Day. Everything is in place for another successful planting.

YES!!!

For a pessimist, on the other hand, "Trees for Canada again!" is probably followed by something like, "Oh no, here we go again: pledge cards, chartering the bus, collecting money. What a drag!" Youth members often detect the lack of enthusiasm, and the pessimist is then surprised on Dig Day when attendance falls and pledges drop behind the previous year's level. The pessimist can't see the forest for the trees. When an activity has run as many years as ours, a pessimistic attitude toward a program like Trees for Canada is common.

In April the National Communications Committee began exploring ways to rekindle the Trees for Canada enthusiasm. Over the summer a group of volunteers surveyed program coordinators across Canada looking for ways to improve participation and revenue. Volunteers also surveyed professional foresters and the non-Scouting public for their views. The findings are quite surprising.

Few people identified the Trees for Canada project as a Scouts Canada project, according to the general public survey. Many think either the government organizes it, or the schools, or some conservation authority.

To combat this problem, we are amending our material so it links Trees

for Canada more clearly with our organization. The Scouts Canada logo will appear much more prominently on posters and pledge envelopes. Over the coming months we will explore a possible new name for the program. Do you like "Scouts for Trees"? Why don't you suggest a new name to the task group?

Make sure members canvass in uniform. Also, take advantage of Pine-Sol's annual offer to provide site identification signs. Order the signs from your council office.

Help make Canada greener!

Professional forestry personnel at the federal, provincial and municipal levels all wanted to work more closely with Scouting, according to survey results. Foresters will help you select a site, choose an appropriate tree species, prepare the site, instruct planters on planting methods, help on Dig Day, and work with you to care for the trees to ensure they survive their first year.

In the past, forestry staff completed all pre-planting work, as well as the care and maintenance aspects of the project. All Scouts did was show up on planting day and put the trees into the ground. Trees for Canada is first and foremost an environmental and educational program for Scouting members. Our youth will gain more appreciation for the program if involved beyond just planting the trees. Call your local forestry office today and plug them into your 1994 Trees for Canada activities.

The final survey asked district and group coordinators to review national support materials and suggest improvements and possible additions. They provided many suggested improvements. Only minor changes will appear in time for our spring 1994 program; more sweeping changes will appear in 1995.

In addition to improvements, coordinators also suggested items to add to the support material. After examining this list the task group quickly discovered that every item the coordinators asked for already exists! Perhaps, due to the fact Trees for Canada is 22 years old, people tend to order the same materials as the previous year without taking time to look at the order forms and ensure they have the current package.

Following is a complete list of Trees for Canada materials national council provides through your council office. If they don't have all materials listed, ask them to call the provincial office or Communications Service at the national office. We will ship the missing items quickly.

Materials for Trees for Canada 1994:

- How to organize the project: a step-by-step guide on how to plan a Trees for Canada project.
- Pledge envelope: an 8 1/2x11 envelope to record and collect donations to your planting.
- Thank you bookmark: a simple leave-behind for donors.
- Planting Instructions: tells youth what to wear on planting day and describes 3 common methods of tree planting.
- Brotherhood Fund Fact Sheet: helps explain how the 15% national share is used to support Community Development in the Third World.
- Trees for Canada crest: a three-colour, oval collectors item for every participant.
- Communications Kit: a comprehensive guide for use by district PR Committees and group publicity people to help publicize the event.
- Posters: to hang in libraries, stores and community centres.
- Appreciation Certificates: to recognize major donors and suppliers.
- Trees for Canada-Trees For You video. Produced by Sudbury District, Ontario Scouts, this 13 minute video explains everything from initial planning to planting. Show it to both youth and adult audiences.

I'm an optimist when it comes to Trees for Canada, are you? X

GATHERING OF NATIONS CUB CAMP

from Mike Corpe

The 18th Red Deer Cubs, Alberta, enjoyed a fun camp last spring which included two nights sleeping in tents. Cubs played traditional native games, heard native legends and folk lore, and tried several star-related native crafts.

Other events included adventure hikes, archery practice, and field hockey performed with clubs, just as early natives played it.

Natives moved to wintering grounds before the snow flew on travois: a pair of poles with a small platform where natives placed their possessions. A horse dragged it. Cubs built and raced their own travois at camp.

A rumour spread like wild-fire that long ago frightened prospectors had hidden their golden treasure near our camp just before racing for old Fort McLeod. This set off a wild frenzied search by Cubs looking for the prize.

Many of the games and activities tied in directly with badge work. The Tra-



The Travois Relay Race. "Hard work, but fun."

vois Relay Race involved knot tying (Green #2) and fitness testing (Athlete badge #5).

Cubs enjoyed exploring the almost desert-like features of terrain around Drumheller, Alberta, during two hikes. "Hey, did you say real dinosaurs used to live here?!"

A highlight for many included a trip to Reptile World. Here Cubs shivered as they learned about snakes, lizards and other slithery reptiles. The bravest Cubs even let real snakes curl around and over their bodies.

Why not organize your own "Gathering of Nations" camp with stations? Make pioneer-style bannock (for later around the campfire); hone Cub obser-

vation skills with a hike (looking for animal tracks, insects, wildflowers, rocks); make a friendship stick or hiking staff; build a fun obstacle course (rope swinging, stilt walking, tire jumping); try face painting; knot tying (reef, clove hitch and fisherman's knots); build a first aid kit.

Perhaps a local field naturalist would help fire your Cubs' interest in local birds and wildlife. Tie as many activ-

ities into badge work so badge earning becomes fun and easy.

Before the campfire pass out licorice peace pipes and explain the significance of making peace with your neighbours. What a great introduction to a Scouter's five theme.

Cubs naturally love the outdoors. This camp theme offers many outstanding program opportunities for them to enjoy and learn. ^

—Mike Corpe is Akela with the 18th Red Deer Cubs, Alta.



▲ Oliver Hunt and Matt Slubik keep a close eye on Sophie, the boa constrictor, as she prepares to take a nap while coiled around Oliver's neck.



Photos: Martin Kartzmark.

Cubs loved field hockey played with clubs: lots of running but not much scoring.

The Turk's Head Woggle

from Bruce Pilcher and Rob Brown

A Turk's Head Woggle is a decorative, triple strand knot worn as a woggle or neckerchief slide.

With a little experimentation and practice, anyone can make a Turk's Head woggle. They make great gifts.

According to Bob Milks from the Museum of Canadian Scouting, Scouts originally wore their neckerchiefs knotted as we wear ties today. "Later the Turk's Head became a popular Scout slide," says Milks. (The Gilwell woggle was similar in design but used a rolled lace instead of the flat strips used to make a Scout woggle.)

"In a Movement focused on the out-of-doors, laces fulfil a very practical purpose." Scouts could use the lace or leather cord in their Turk's Head to:

- replace a broken boot lace
- make a fire bow
- repair a broken strap on a pack
- tie on a splint
- make a stretcher (with Scout staves)
- lash poles together.

How to start

Buy turkey cord, plastic or leather laces available at most craft stores. Plastic lace comes in a variety of colours, offering interesting design advantages. Start with a cord about two metres long.

1. Hold the lace between your thumb and forefinger with the end pointing up. Wrap lace twice around your hand. (Figure 1)
2. Take the two loops off your fingers, pull the cords until the two loops are equal length. Fasten a twist tie securely around the top of your loops. (Figure 2)
3. You will braid in a circle with two loops and one long strand hanging free. Starting with the twist tie at the top, run the long strand *over* top of the right hand loop and *under* the left hand loop. (Figure 3)
4. Now cross the new right hand loop over top of the left hand loop (right over left). (Figure 4) Thread the long strand *over* the new loop on the left

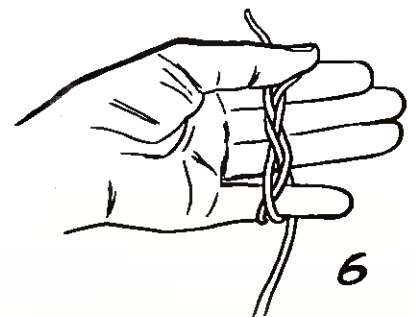
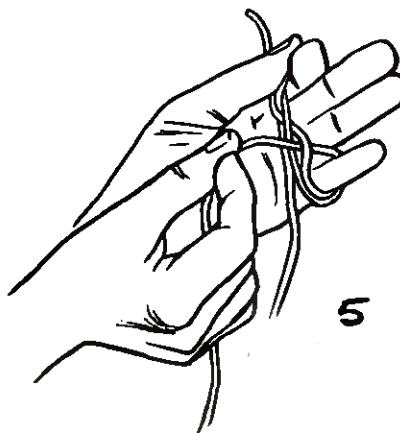
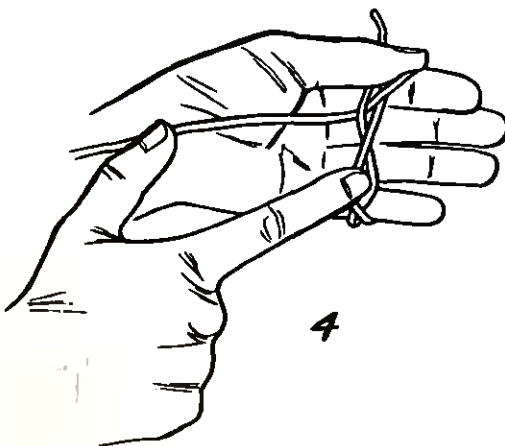
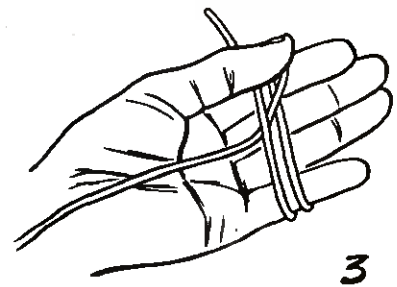
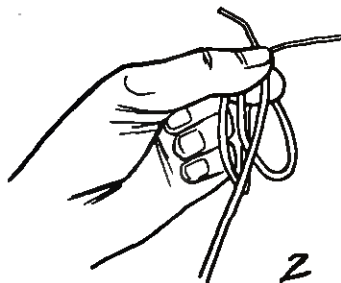
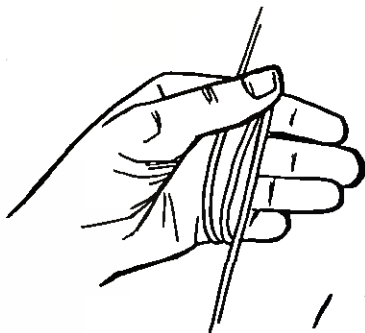
side (Figure 5) and *under* the loop on the right. (Figure 6)

5. Continue braiding by crossing the left loop over the right loop and threading the long strand alternatively over and under.
6. Don't make the braiding too tight.
7. When you complete your first circle follow the long working strand around again. Complete the woggle.
8. When finished, glue the cord ends together, or tuck them under. Trim off any excess cord with a knife.

The Turk's Head woggle takes some practice to master, but anyone who can braid three strands together can make beautiful masterpieces. Make your braid larger and you get an attractive bracelet.

Do you have an interesting woggle that others might enjoy making? Why not send us some pictures and an explanation? X

— Bruce Pilcher is a Scouter from Courtney, B.C.; Robert Brown is a Scouter and chaplain from Saskatoon, Sask.





Book Talk

by Dave Jenkinson



The highest! The biggest! The longest! The fastest! This is the stuff found in *The Guinness Book of World Records*.

Few, if any, of us will ever find ourselves in that book, but we're all invited to record our names in *Stop! The Watch: A Book of Everyday, Ordinary, Anybody Olympics*. The editors of Klutz Press have devised 73 fun "challenges". They invite readers to beat the "official records" set at Klutz HQ. Since all the events are timed, the book comes with a stopwatch.

How fast can you sing "Happy Birthday to Rumpelstiltskin" five times? (Stop laughing!) Could you toss five raisins in a row into the air and catch all of them in less than 8.97 seconds *with no misses*?

All those males who are tired of being harassed for supposedly monopolizing the TV remote control can now claim they are seeking to set the record in "Channel Surfing", which calls for them to channel-flip until they spot a cat, or someone doing an illegal act.

What's the record? 20.15 seconds!

After trying some of these activities, sixes and patrols will quickly devise their own until every unit has its own "world" record in something.

Halloween is over for another year, but section planning can always include dressing up in costumes and play-acting. For easy, on-the-spot costume ideas requiring no sewing, try *Make Believe: A Book of Costume and Fantasy*. A letter home to parents should yield all the ingredients you need to create exciting costumes within a matter of minutes, including a variety of unwanted pieces of adult clothing such as loud jackets, dresses, ties, shirts and pants, costume jewelry, wigs, scarfs, hats, etc.. The book includes costumes for both genders — a definite "plus" for co-ed groups. Costume ideas range from standards such as "Astronauts" or "Cowpokes", to the more exotic "Towel Genie" and "One-Person Piggy Back." Imagine the excitement when you're singing a gory song around the campfire if the "Headless Wonder" staggers by.

While "found" hats constitute the principal source of headgear, the book also supplies an excellent hat plan which you can modify to suit almost all costume needs. The book also includes some ideas for decorating the wheelchair of a physically challenged child so the chair becomes part of the costume's theme. **(Cubs: Troubadour 2)**

The Snack Sneak sounds like a cookbook, but the subtitle, *Logic Games, Mysteries and Quests*, clarifies the book's purpose. The book's short title comes from the mythical prankster who, on Fridays, "stole" the snack meant for the 50 children in author Carol Ledden's Toronto day-care centre for school-aged children. By successfully following clues and decoding messages, the kids could retrieve their missing treats. Recognizing that almost everyone likes the challenge of solving a good mystery, Ledden shares a number of the active mysteries that she has created for the children in her care. You can easily adapt these for your colony or pack. In addition to offering a variety of codes for creating secret messages, Ledden also provides what she calls "Key Games" which leaders could readily transform into campfire skits. Two packs or troops might consider playing "Secret Friends: An Interactive Mail-Mystery" as a "mysterious" way of getting to know each other before finally meeting. **(Cubs: Tawny Star B10, Green Star A5)**

Complete with five big stubby pieces of coloured chalk, McKay's and MacLeod's *Chalk Around the Block* is chalk full of games to be marked out on paved schoolyards, driveways, sidewalks, cement garage floors or basements in, what else, chalk. The book clearly explains and illustrates a variety of games of strategy, hopscotch, tossing, tag and chasing games plus sporty games appropriate for Beaver and Cub aged groups. When your Cubs tire of using the racing track, switch to one of the book's three car rally games such as "Car Curling" or "Slam on the Brakes." After you read this book, a box of chalk will surely become part of your games supplies.

What do you do with dryer lint?

Why not recycle it, together with some of that scrap paper around home, using ideas from Shar Levine's *The Paper Book and Paper Maker*. This slim 55 page book is packed with information about paper's history, ancient and contemporary, and includes a plastic paper maker so that you (and your Beavers, Cubs or Scouts) can make sheets of paper the way it was done before machines. Always ecologically minded, Levine provides instructions on how to make your own inks and paper dyes from natural ingredients. **(Cubs: Artist Badge 7&9)**

Finally, why not build your own zoo with *Origami Animals*? Hector Rojas provides clear, detailed instructions to help you create 12 different wild birds, animals, reptiles and insects plus one domesticated animal (a Basset Hound) from folded paper. What makes this work differ somewhat from most origami books is that Rojas also provides facts and photos about the real creatures that he is recreating in paper. Rojas paints his final products so that they more closely resemble their original models. Fairly sophisticated, the projects are ideal for older Cubs (with help) or independently-working Scouts. **(Cubs: Tawny Star A2; Scouts: Handicraft)**

Ledden, C., *The Snack Attack: Logic Games, Mysteries and Quests*, Annick Press, 1993: \$9.95.

Levine, S., *The Paper Book and Paper Maker*, Illus. by Joe Weissmann, Somerville House Books, 1993: \$14.95.

McKay, S. and MacLeod, D., *Chalk Around the Block*, Somerville House, 1993: \$8.95.

Make Believe: A Book of Costume and Fantasy, Klutz Press, 1993: \$24.95. (Distributed in Canada by McLelland & Stewart.)

Rojas, H., *Origami Animals*, Sterling, 1993: \$16.95.

Stop! The Watch: A Book of Everyday, Ordinary, Anybody Olympics, Klutz Press, 1993: \$14.99. (Distributed in Canada by McLelland & Stewart.)

Scouting Rebuilds in Eastern Europe

by Allen Macartney

In the decade ahead, hundreds of thousands of young people from Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union will begin to enjoy Scouting's programs. They will earn badges, camp, serve their communities and share the Scouting spirit with millions around the world.

Scouting has re-emerged from the ashes of communism in Eastern Europe. (See the *Leader* Oct. '90 and June-July '91.) The excitement of this activity and growth appeals particularly to many Canadians with roots and family ties in this much-changed part of the world. Thousands of European adults, eager to offer our programs to youngsters and add their country's names once more to the list of 131 others recognized by the World Organization of the Scout Movement (WOSM), share their enthusiasm. Many (including Rumania and Croatia) were founding members of World Scouting.

After almost half a century of suppression and indoctrination by communist youth organizations, Eastern Europeans have worked to rebuild their Scout Movements literally from the ground up. Though many had operated secretly in local patrols, few had uniforms, nationally-authorized handbooks or leadership training programs.

Throughout the Cold War in Czechoslovakia, for example, unofficial Scouting patrols met and even camped secretly virtually in the shadow of Soviet tanks. After operating so long underground, some Scout leaders found it odd seeing street posters advertising Scout registration in Prague for the first time in decades.

Poland emerged from the Cold War with one of the largest Scouting memberships in all of Europe. Throughout its occupation, the Christian church provided significant leadership and financial support.

In Czechoslovakia and Hungary new uniforms were extremely scarce. Many members wore old military shorts or former communist youth organization shirts dyed green. Most countries have a chronic need for basic Scout material.

The countries whose Scouting Movements emerged quickest from the Cold War are Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Croatia, Poland, Estonia, and Russia. Generally their Scouting programs are progressing well, though serious problems still exist.

THE WORLD BUREAU

Since the end of the Cold War, the World Bureau and its European Office has monitored closely the growth of Scouting in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. The Bureau has helped provide leadership training courses, publications, uniforms, computers and fax machines. It is responsible for helping all Eastern European countries rebuild their Movements, with the ultimate goal of recognition by the WOSM—a process that may involve many more years for some.

PROBLEMS AND CHOICES

Many of the smaller countries coming from the ruins of communist East Europe and the former Soviet Union are beginning only now to create embryonic Scouting groups. They face considerable problems, including:

- internal dissent
- civil unrest
- contradictory visions how their national Movement should emerge
- many different fractured groups claiming Scout authority
- economic problems.

Often two, three or more separate Scouting organizations struggle for recognition, finances and members. Many are competing directly with each other, making mutual support difficult. These inherent conflicts prevent recognition by the World organization which will recognize only one association, or a federation of national groups, in any one nation.

Almost all countries face similar problems: few leaders, poor facilities, non-existent finances, little training, political/economic upheaval, poor organization, dated ideas.

Especially in new countries found in the former Yugoslavia and Soviet Union, national Scouting organizations face years of continued turmoil because of civil war, simmering ethnic hatreds, political

and economic upheaval. These realities limit membership growth and prevent training.

Information on many countries remains sparse.

WORLD RECOGNITION

Hungary and Czechoslovakia were the first two former communist countries to gain recognition by the WOSM in 1990. However, on January 1, 1993, Czechoslovakia split into two independent states: the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic. This nullified the international recognition because the Czech and Slovak Association of Scouts and Guides no longer existed, but had divided into two separate National Scout Organizations (NSO). Both national organizations have re-applied for recognition.

At the World Scout Conference in Bangkok (July 1993), the WOSM recognized both the Scout Association of Croatia and the National Scout Organization of Rumania as members. The Latvian Scout and Guide Central Organization will be admitted when its Scouting Assembly ratifies its constitution. Estonian Scouts will receive recognition probably in 1994. Canadian Scouts of Estonian descent have played an active role developing the Movement in this Baltic country. (See sidebar.)

CROATIA

The Scout Association of Croatia is co-ed, has four branches and presently includes 3,500 members (60% boys, 40% girls). It has a complete annual program calendar, including leadership training.

Croatia developed its national infrastructure faster than many other central or East European countries, in part because of its autonomy within the former Yugoslav Scout Federation.

The European Scout Office has been active in Croatia since August 1990. The Scout World Training Committee helped lead a leadership training seminar in Croatia in 1992. Over 300 trained teacher-coordinators are helping to start more troops.

Croatian Scouts are involved deeply in community activities. In 1993 its members helped organize international relief and humanitarian projects in the country by Scouts from Austria, Italy, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

War has caused many problems for the Movement.

CZECH REPUBLIC

In December 1989 the Czech Scout association and Slovak Scout association officially registered as national youth organizations. The next year the WOSM recognized the Federation of Czech and Slovak Scouting. Scouting membership quickly rose to 50,000. In 1993 Czechoslovakia split into two autonomous countries, voiding the WOSM recognition of the Movement.

Presently several Scouting groups exist in the Czech Republic: Czech Junak (the largest), and two small, local associations — Scouting YMCA and the Association of Boy and Girl Scouts of Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia. Training methods and programs need improvement.

Lack of management and financial experience has hampered growth. An example is Junak's youth magazine: an excellent, full colour resource. Leaders launched the magazine without a basic marketing strategy. Consequently, few subscribe to the magazine.

With great energy and enthusiasm, Czech youth leaders are working hard to improve programs.

SLOVAKIA

Slovakian Scouting (*Slovensky Skauting*) was one of two associations of the Czech and Slovak Scout Federation when the WOSM recognized it. Since the break-up of Czechoslovakia, Scouting in the Slovakian Republic has experienced great difficulties. Little information is available regarding training, membership, or programs.

The WOSM will not recognize Slovakian Scouting until it deals with two problems:

- the Movement has no clear constitution
- the Movement must reach an agreement with the Hungarian Scout association of Slovakia.

The Hungarian Scout association in Slovakia appears very organized with 1,200 Scouts in 32 groups, a well equipped headquarters and good publications.

HUNGARY

The WOSM recognized Hungary's Scout association in 1990. With a co-ed membership over 20,000, Hungarian Scouts are well organized, are supported

ESTONIAN WOODBADGE COURSES!

Estonian Scouts held their first Woodbadge Part 2 course in over half a century last August at Pangodi, Estonia. A Part 1 (accredited by Scouts Canada) was held only months earlier in March in Estonia. Both courses had 22 participants and were designed using Scouts Canada Woodbadge course guidelines, but adjusted to meet Estonian needs.

Peeter Kallaste (course leader) and Jaan Lepp (deputy course leader) both

from Ontario, were assisted by others from the Estonian Boy-Scouts Federation (in Canada).

The national media and government is very interested in Scouting. Estonian TV provided "lengthy coverage" of the course. The Estonian Prime Minister and Minister of Education met with some course leaders and expressed their support for the Movement.



Lunch under the wolf patrol shelter during the Estonian Woodbadge course.

Photo: Jaan Lepp

by the government, and are working on a long term development plan.

A national training program is in embryonic form. Helped by the European Scout Office, the organization hopes to improve training methods (a definite weakness presently) and material by publishing training handbooks and setting up a course for leaders in 1994.

RUMANIA

In July 1993, the WOSM recognized Rumanian Scouts.

Scouting has a long history in Rumania. It began in 1914. By 1937, when the Movement was banned, it comprised 54,000 members and 6,000 leaders.

The Movement was reborn in 1990 and, over the past three years, has flourished with the support of the European Scout Region. Presently Scouting is active in 19 cities.

Two different associations are recognized in Rumania through a special convention for Hungarian nationals called the Hungarian Scout Union. In total almost 6,000 Rumanian youth take part in the co-ed program (about 1,200 in the Hungarian group). Rumanians publish a Scouting magazine, written by its young leaders.

Cub and Scout training courses have begun but many more are needed. Equip-

ment, training manuals and material are all in short supply. All Scout groups face serious financial difficulties.

ESTONIA

Two Scouting organizations are operating in Estonia (as of June 1993): the Estonian Scout Association (with about 1350 members) and the Eetser Scouts Union (with about 600 members). (The Estonian Boy-Scouts Federation of Canada supports the larger organization.) Before the World organization recognizes an Estonian Scouting organization the two groups will have to amalgamate or decide on some joint agreement.

The Estonian Scout Association is the most organized, with troops in all parts of Estonia, rising membership, and active training programs. It regularly publishes Scouting handbooks for Cubs and Scouts. It also has published *The Estonian Scout* for three years.

The Scout-Guide organization have their own camp 25km west of Tallinn. This beautiful site, with a stream, pine trees, close to a sandy beach, has several dormitories and a central kitchen. ^

Next month: Russia, the Ukraine, Poland and more.



Try A Shadow Puppet Theme Night!



Shadows can be scary or fun. Understanding how they are formed can help relieve their fear at night. Help your Beavers and Cubs learn how to play with light.

Materials needed: a light source (slide projector, flashlight, or 100-300 watt light bulb without shade); and a screen (e.g. bed linen, sheets of white paper taped to wall).

Let your kids try the shadow images below. What new creatures can they make? Let them experiment with shapes.

Bring along confetti to throw into the air. It will look like snow.

Break the children up into small groups to put together a shadow puppet show for all to enjoy.

Let every Beaver or Cub make a creature while others guess what the shadow represents.

Why do shadows form? An object blocks light and forms a shadow in its shape.

Ask your kids...

1. Where is the darkest part of the shadow?

2. How does moving your hand closer to the light source affect the shadow's size?
3. What is the largest (and smallest) shadow you can make?
4. How does twisting your hand affect the shadow?
5. Who has seen a solar eclipse. How does it happen? (An space object like the moon blocks part of the sun. This makes a vast shadow that covers the earth.) Demonstrate with a large ball and a smaller ball.

— S. Bosak, *Science Is...*, Youth Science Foundation.



Giraffe



Hound



Camel



Another Rabbit



Rabbit



Wolf



Bear



Goat



Elephant



Dog



Bird



Make A POTATO- POWERED Clock!

Here is a fun, scientific project for
Cubs or Scouts.

You will need:

- a cheap digital watch
- 2 potatoes
- 1/2 milk carton
- 2 metres of very thin wire
- 4 mini alligator clips
- 2 pieces of copper strips (available at electronic stores)
- 2 pieces of zinc strips
- a soldering iron.

Preparation:

- remove the back cover of the watch
- take out the clock unit
- remove the battery by unscrewing the back plate
- look for two metal tabs that were connected to the battery. You must solder two wires to these tabs.

Be careful with the clock unit. It's very fragile!

How to build it:

- make the batteries by inserting one copper and one zinc strip into each potato
- to connect the 'batteries' in series (to double voltage) connect a wire from the copper strip in the first potato to the zinc strip in the second, using wire and alligator clips
- connect the two wire you soldered to the clock to the two remaining strips
- if the clock doesn't work, invert the two wires leading to the clock
- place all components in the cut out milk carton. Decorate if desired.

How does it work?

Chemicals in the potato react with the copper and zinc strips to produce a mild electric current. Wiring the potatoes in series doubles the voltage.

— from News Canada, October 1993.



Grease Paint

from Gail (Bubbles) Buchart

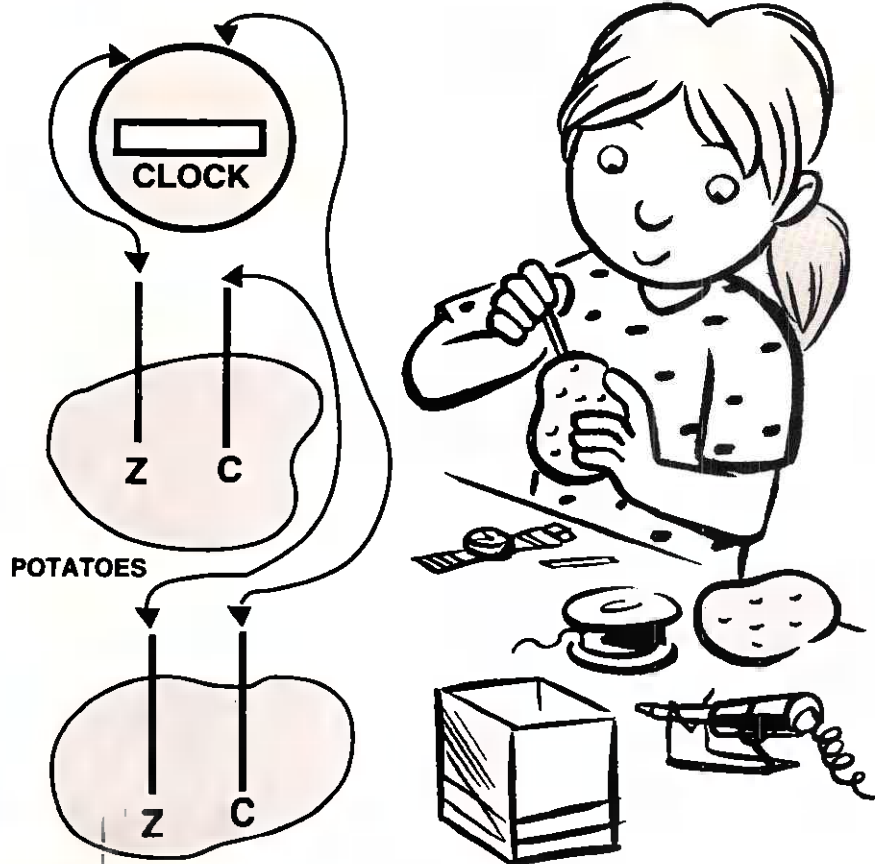
Beavers and Cubs love parties. At your next carnival theme night or celebration use this excellent grease paint recipe to recreate your kids' favourite cartoon characters right on their faces. Children themselves can apply this safe paint.

You need 2 tsps white shortening, glycerin, 1 tsp white flour and 5 tsps cornstarch.

1. Cream the above ingredients to a crumbly paste.
2. Add glycerin and mix by hand until it becomes the consistency of butter icing.
3. Mix in powdered paint of desired colour.

Remove grease paint with paper towels before washing face. A

— Gail Buchart works with the 1st Chauvin Beaver Colony, Chauvin, Alta.



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Free Spirit Drummers

by Mike Spence and Ann McGee

Cubs from the 2nd Bible Hill Pack, N.S., enjoyed a traditional native evening program when we invited the Free Spirit Drummers to our meeting. Five members of the group attended, all from the Indian Brook Mi'Kmaq Reserve in Shubenacadie, N.S..

After the opening Grand Howl, we welcomed the group and gave their drum keeper a pouch of tobacco and exchanged traditional native handshakes. (Exchanging tobacco has very special and symbolic meaning as it represents the first gift by the "whiteman" to native peoples in the New World.)

The group's story teller then opened the evening with a prayer (see *Scouter's Five*, p.35). With Cubs gathered around, the natives placed their large drum in the centre of the room and began.

Their first song was the Mi'Kmaq Honour Song. Native George Paul who lives traditionally in Red Bank, N.B., composed the song believing every nation should have an Honour Song. (Canada's 'Honour Song' is "Oh Canada".)

Between songs our Cubs asked questions. Once drummers and singers begin a song, tradition demands that they finish it; drummers cannot stop in the middle.

Natives use many types of drums including a community drum, a warrior's drum and a children's drum. Usually, only a specific group may use any one drum type. For example, the drum used at our gathering was a warrior's drum, so women and children must not use it.

The warriors drum we saw and heard was special. About thirty years ago another group from a different reserve gave it to the Free Spirit Drummers as a gift.

The lead singer, Vaughan Doucette, has been drumming and singing for about eight years. His beating usually begins each song. He uses hand signals to let other drummers know when the end of each song approaches, when to change the tempo, or when honour beats are to occur.

What are "honour beats"? These special drum beats are given to honour ancestors. The lead singer also emphasizes certain portions of songs by either beating harder or adding another stroke of the drum stick.


Each song has a certain meaning and relates to a specific event or occasion. Most of them are love songs. After

each song Cubs, leaders and attending parents expressed our appreciation by saying "Ta-Ho" (meaning unknown).

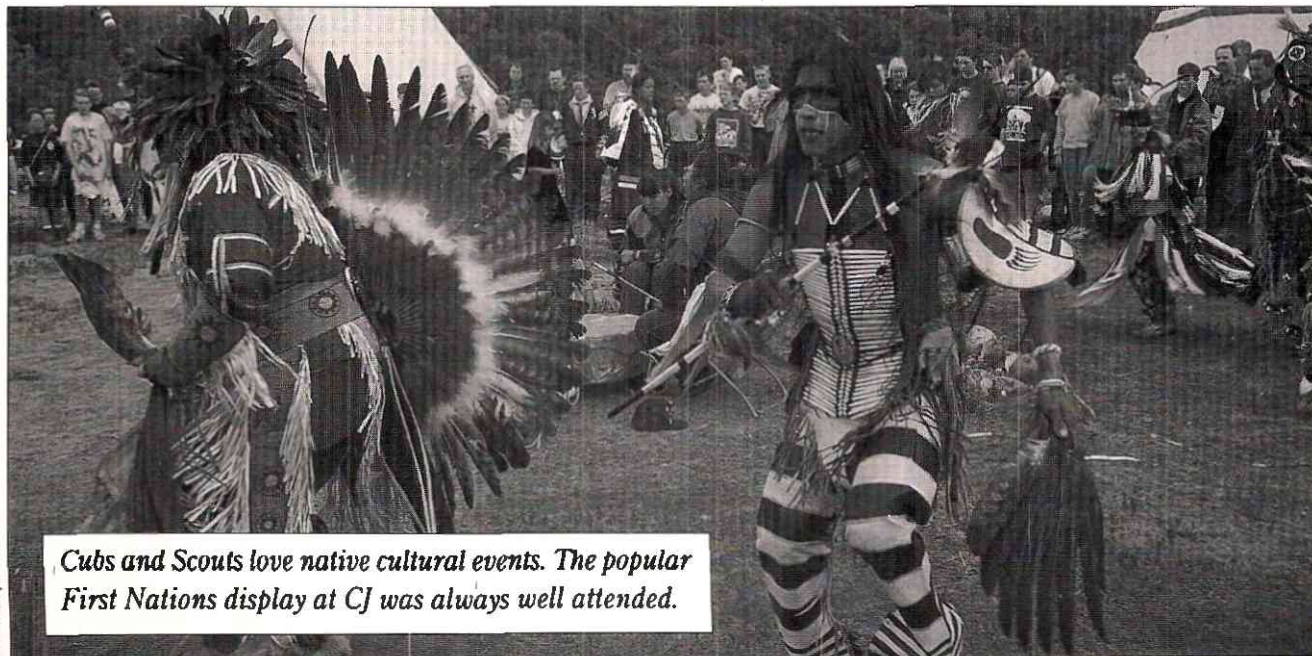
The drummers even let our Cub pack join in during part of a "Learning Song". The Cubs were fascinated; the music mesmerized them. Then the leaders had their turn!

Several in the group wore or used eagle feathers during the songs. Our Cubs learned that it is a very high form of respect for one native to give an eagle feather to another. We also learned that when a person makes a commitment to be a drummer he avoids all alcohol and drugs. It takes four days for the body to cleanse itself of these pollutants. During this time he must not take part in any drumming or singing.

The singers and drummers take their work very seriously: they are intense, proud individuals.

The meeting ended with our own enthusiastic Grand Howl, a yell, and a "Ta-Ho" for our guests. They left after explaining many native traditions, debunking misconceptions, and an invitation to tour their reserve. 

— Mike Spence and Ann McGee work with the 2nd Bible Hill Cub Pack, N.S.



Cubs and Scouts love native cultural events. The popular First Nations display at CJ was always well attended.

Photo: Wayne Barrett.

BURNOUT: Symptoms, Remedies and Smiles

by Colin Wallace

Burnout is the stressful syndrome that afflicts any Scouter who simultaneously tries to be a section leader, a Service Scouter, a fundraiser, a group committee member, a district trainer, a spouse, a parent, a conscientious employee, and a concerned citizen.

Many symptoms indicate burnout is approaching. Be on the lookout for them and ease back at the first recognizable sign that your multi-hat, volunteer circuits are overheating.

How can you recognize these warning symptoms?

Well... You know you've been overdoing it as a **TRAINER** when:

- You teach a Woodbadge course (Parts 1 and 2) in less than three hours.
- You wear your beads ALL the time, even with your pyjamas.
- You launch into a rousing chorus of Ging-Gang-Gooli when the organ starts to play in church.
- You teach only with videotapes of old lectures you've given on previous training courses.
- You tell course participants, "Ask your Service Scouter for details."
- You believe that not only should attendance at training events be mandatory, but that missing one should be a punishable offense.
- You answer your students questions by saying, "That's for me to know and you to find out!"
- You feel that rote memorization of B.P. & P. would get new Scouters off to a good start in the Movement.

You've been overdoing it as a **SERVICE SCOUTER** when:

- You know who is calling you at home just by the ring.
- You answer your business telephone with, "Service Scouter Watson here. How can I help you?"
- You interrupt your callers after their first two syllables because you know the answers to the questions they're about to ask.
- You carry a Service Scouter beeper.
- You think you've made a major decision when you choose to wear your tie instead of your neckerchief with your uniform.
- You wear a disguise when you go to the district Scouter's Club to avoid having to answer questions from new Scouters.
- You look on your commissioner's monthly meetings as quality time.
- You wear your uniform more than your street clothes, and more than half your wardrobe is tan and blue.
- Your idea of a big night out on the town is visiting the Scouts-On-Stamps display at the local mall.

You've been overdoing it as a **COMMISSIONER** when:

- You begin to think that maybe you are not the best person for the job after all.
- During a dispute at one of your monthly meetings, you find yourself screaming, "If you can't respect the person, at least respect the woggle!"

- You start to believe what was said about you in the district newsletter.
- You worry that the number of year bars on your uniform's sleeve may be inaccurate.

You've been overdoing it as a **SECTION SCOUTER** when:

- Your last vacation was at camp with your section.
- You called in sick to work so that you could work on your section program.
- Your non-Scouting friends don't call you any more because they've already heard all your Scouting stories six times each.
- Your spouse has to make an appointment on your calendar just to talk with you.
- Your section first aid kit contains more headache pills and antacid tablets than Band-aids.

Do you recognize some (or all!) of these symptoms?

If you feel close to burnout, take a break. Stop. Smell the roses. Relax. Scouting will somehow survive without you for a few weeks; so will your group.

When you're refreshed and rarin' to go, call me. Have I got a tough job for you!

No. Only kidding. That's how you got into the burnout syndrome in the first place. ^

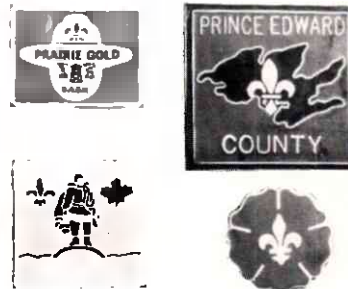
— Colin Wallace is a trainer in Greater Toronto Region, Ontario.

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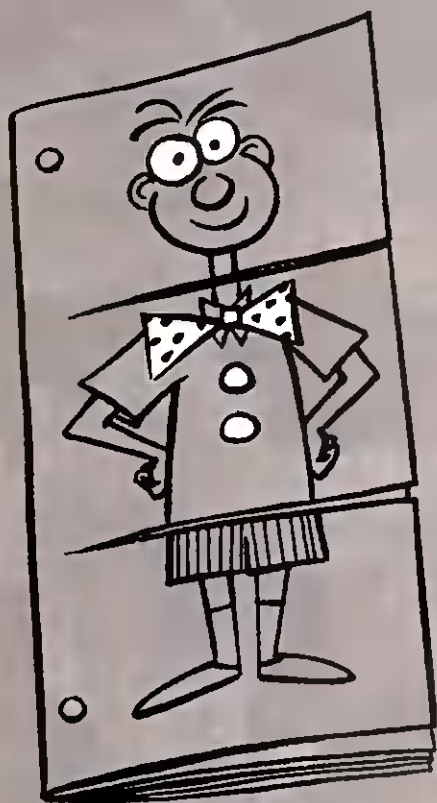
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Fun at the Pond

by Lena Wong



Last month I promised to write about making books. What a great project for a cold, dark month like February! Your Beavers will enjoy the experience.

If your local bookstore sells a wide selection of children's books, ask if they will allow your colony to display their books on April 2 (International Children's Book Day) or during Scout-Guide Week (February 20 - 27). Why not try showing your books at a Scout-Guide display during Scout-Guide week?

Before starting, bring your Beavers to a library. Show them different types of books: illustrated story books for entertainment, books that provide fascinating information, and books that show how to do things. Let them leaf through some books to get ideas what they want to put in theirs.

When Beavers create their books let them decide how to make them, choose the contents and the finished appearance. By letting them make these choices, it allows you to tailor the project to suit the ages and abilities of all Beavers in your colony. Make this a project lasting 2-3 meeting nights to allow time for each Beaver to create a satisfying book.

Ask the Beavers what they want in their books. Do they want scrap books to collect pictures of people or subjects that interest them? Do they want to make personal "art books" to exhibit their own favourite drawings, perhaps with a short caption about the picture? Maybe several would like to write and illustrate their own stories?

Write down exactly what each Beaver decides.

Beavers in each lodge may want a communal "lodge book". This allows each member to contribute ideas to the story or art work for illustrations.

Older Beavers will want to print their own text, while others may need help with spelling. Younger Beavers will want someone to write the text as they dictate.

You may need to complete the text and illustrations before assembly of some books; most will require decorating the covers before assembly.

EASY BOOKS

Staple several sheets of paper along one side with two or three staples depending on the size of the paper. Use brightly coloured bristol board for the

covers. Scrap books particularly suit this design. It accommodates almost any size picture cut from magazines or newspapers, or original artwork by individual Beavers.

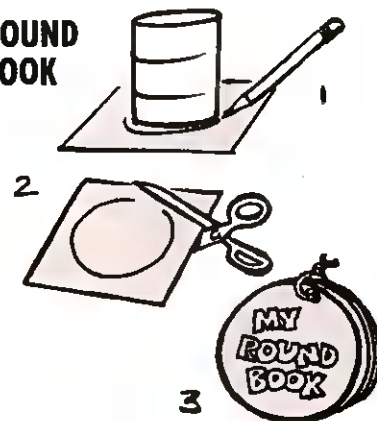
Provide Beavers with paper, covers and a two hole punch to make another easy design. Begin by punching through the paper and covers on the left hand side. Then tie the pieces together with a ribbon or piece of yarn. Fit a plastic slide binder over the tied side to add a nice finishing touch.

DIFFERENT BOOKS

(These ideas come from *Make a Book* by Edith Boyer and Tony Kingsnorth — Collier MacMillan).

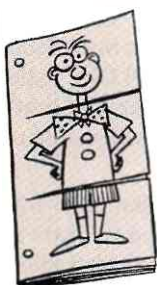
Why not make a round book? Use a round object to draw several circles on a piece of bristol board. Cut out the circles. Punch a single hole near the edge of each circle. Decorate the pages of the book with artwork or write a story as dictated by the Beaver author. Print the text on one side of the circle and ask the Beaver to draw pictures on the other. Thread a pipe cleaner through the holes and twist together to hold in place.

ROUND BOOK



Scrolls are fun: Tell your Beavers that long ago people used scrolls as a form of book or newspaper. Find a cardboard tube and a long sheet of paper cut the same width as the tube. Carefully tape one end of the paper to the tube making sure it is straight on the tube; otherwise the scroll will not roll up properly. Write the story and draw pictures on the paper beginning near the tube and working down towards the end. Glue a piece of ribbon or thick yarn to the end of the paper. Use this to tie up the rolled scroll. Find cardboard tubes slightly larger than the scroll, decorate and use as a cover for extra special scrolls. If you want to be really fancy, use a decorated cardboard tube a little wider than the rolled scroll as a cover.

A mixed-up book: This book project will interest your oldest Beavers. It requires some help from leaders. Fold three pieces of paper in half lengthwise. Staple together with two or three staples on the left, or use paper fasteners to hold the paper together. Draw a funny person on the first page and make two cuts through all six pages about 1 cm from the joined edge, dividing each page into three equal size pieces. Make one cut at the neck of the illustration and the other at the waist. Punch a small hole on each side of the person's neck and waist with a pin (both below and above the cut). These act as guides for drawing another person on the next page. Now draw two more funny people on each of the remaining pages using the pinholes as guides. Use the finished book to mix up heads, middles and legs of the people in the drawings.



A MIXED-UP BOOK:

PRINT TECHNIQUES

(*The Know How Book of Print and Paint*, Usborne Publishing, gives many printing ideas.)

Colourful prints make great book cover decorations. They also help create fun artwork inside. Some Beavers may have printing tools in their toy collections: stamps, stencils, templates. Encourage them to bring these to share with lodge members. Provide ink pads and/or paint.

STRING PRINTING

String printing is really easy and can make beautiful creations. Simply provide Beavers with pie plates filled with different colours of thick poster paint and several pieces of string. Dip the string in the paint. Use a brush to cover it thoroughly. Fold a sheet of paper in half, then open it out and place a piece of paint-covered string on one side of the folded sheet. Leave one end hanging over the edge. Re-fold the paper and hold it down with one hand. Use your other hand to pull out the string. Open the paper to see the design.

Use several colours all at once and pull all the strings out together for a colourful "one-of-a-kind" design.

For variation, drop a paint-covered string on one side of the paper, fold over and press hard. Open up the paper and remove the string. Let dry. Repeat with different colours.

MIRROR PRINTS

These prints are perfect for young Beavers. They are called "mirror prints" because it produces an identical print on both sides of a folded paper.

Fold a piece of paper in half, open it out and paint a design on one side of the fold using paint that is not too runny. Fold the paper and press hard to impress the design on the unpainted side. Complete the picture by adding details with a brush or marker.

Using this technique you can make interesting designs by just dropping or flicking blobs of paint onto one side of the folded paper. Fold, press and open for a unique and colourful design.

STENCILS

Many household objects make good stencils. Try scissors, keys, washers, combs, hooks, anything that allows paint through to leave an outline on the paper.

Toy and art supply stores have a wide choice of other stencils. Some Beavers may share stencils they have at home with the rest of their colony.

Make original stencils from thin cardboard or thick brown paper (grocery bags are great). Draw a design on the cardboard or paper and cut it out carefully. You now have two stencils: one is the piece of cardboard with the shape cut out which you can dab paint *through*; the other is the cut-out shape which you can dab paint *around*.

Place the stencil over a piece of heavy paper and dab on thick poster paint (or finger paint) carefully with a fine sponge. For a really neat effect, place the cut-out stencil on top of the dried print and use another colour to edge the print.

Use these print techniques when making cards, posters, murals and other decorations.

While talking about books, tell your Beavers about the tradition of story-telling. Long ago people used this method to entertain and pass important information from one generation to another and from one community to another. Explain how, as more people learned to read and write, books took over this story-telling tradition. Now printing techniques make it easy and cheap to pass information to millions of people.

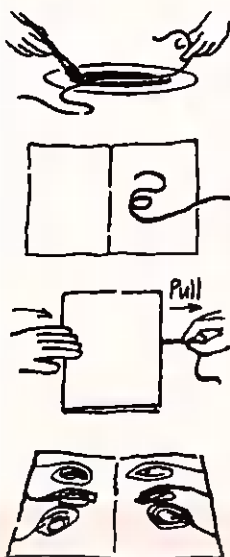
Demonstrate to your Beavers what you mean by telling stories. Children love stories and immediately get absorbed. Tell as many as you can from your own childhood. If you have difficulty making up stories, read one several times until you know it quite well, then tell it from memory using an animated voice, gestures and facial expressions. This will draw children into the story even more.

Turn down the lights to set the mood. Ghost stories are great for story telling and provide a little extra excitement; just don't make them too scary.

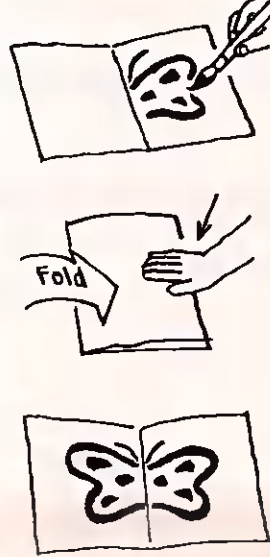
Involve the Beavers in the story telling by asking them leading questions as you go along. Encourage them to make up their own stories to tell.

Book making and story telling are fun and can help you make the most of February. A

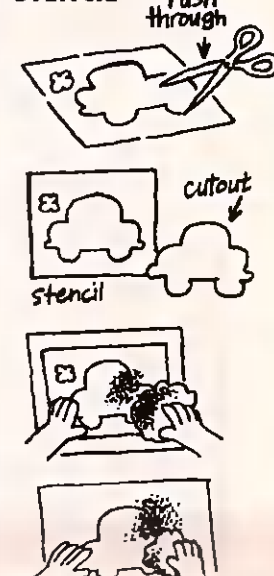
STRING



MIRROR



STENCIL





ScoutWorks: Questions & Answers

by Tom Obright

I hope ScoutWorks (our official registration software) made the registration process easier for you. One of the more rewarding experiences during the software's introduction was answering our help line — over 1,400 calls. Below are the most common questions people asked about ScoutWorks, and their answers.

Q. My screen froze when I tried loading ScoutWorks onto my computer. What's wrong?

A. We discovered a conflict with the MEMMAKER program from Disk Operating System (DOS) versions 5 and 6, and ScoutWorks. A program called EMM386.EXE was given memory space

in an area ScoutWorks needs; in the fight for memory, ScoutWorks lost. For the solution, see ScoutWorks Technical Note 1 (available from your council office).

Q. I have ScoutWorks loaded onto my computer but whenever I try to do anything complicated (e.g. printing reports or creating a registration disk) the computer gives a cryptic message that reads "Error DBFNTX\1001 Open Error".

A. Making up a report or creating a registration disk involves taking information from many data storage files in ScoutWorks. Your computer controls how many of these files can be opened at one time. Sometimes ScoutWorks needs to open more files than your computer will

allow. See the README.DOC file on the ScoutWorks program diskette to solve the problem.

The problem also occurs if you use the SCMAIN.EXE file instead of SCOUTWKS.BAT to start ScoutWorks. Those using a menu program or Windows to start will experience this problem more frequently than those not.

Q. I have a black and white screen. Once into ScoutWorks, my cursor or highlight bar becomes invisible, and I cannot tell where I am.

A. ScoutWorks can tell what type of signals to send to your monitor but cannot tell whether your monitor is black and white or colour. Start ScoutWorks by typing NOCOLOR, rather than SCOUTWKS. This forces ScoutWorks to start in black and white, and make the cursor visible.

Q. I get an error that says "BASE\1449 Syntax Error" when trying to register a person, even though I have filled all the spaces.

A. Check the first or last name of the person you were working on when the error occurred. The program has trouble dealing with names with apostrophes or hyphens (like O'Hara or Harrington-Smith). We are working on the problem; meanwhile, leave a space instead of the apostrophe or hyphen.

Q. When I create a registration disk, I get nowhere near the number of people I should.

A. When creating a registration disk, ScoutWorks asks for the date you created the last disk and gives today's date to start. To include everyone, put in the day you installed ScoutWorks on your computer (if this is the first registration disk you have sent) or the date you sent the last disk to your council.

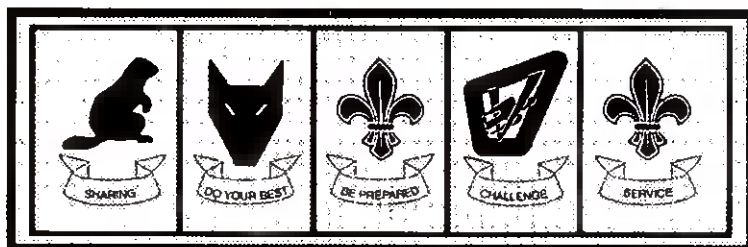
Q. The Registration Counts by Position and Section Listing reports do not work properly.

A. We are looking for a solution to this problem.

Thank you for your patience with ScoutWorks. Program up-dates are coming in the future; we'll let councils know when they are ready.

— Tom Obright is Director of Information Systems, Scouts Canada.

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Totems I Have Known

by Shirley Roberts

"Totem" is an Indian word referring to a family "crest" or "coat-of-arms". An Indian family usually painted or printed its coat-of-arms on its valued possessions.

Cub packs too have totems. "Every Pack should own a Totem Pole," says the Wolf Cub's Handbook. Packs should proudly carry their totem as a symbol proclaiming their special names and accomplishments.

Many Cub leaders overlook this great resource.

I have known and enjoyed many totems.

What was once the sleek black Wolf head of our new totem soon bore a significant scratch across the forehead, the result of a nasty tumble at Cub camp. The nip out of an ear happened one cold February night when we moved an awkward Kub Kar track into the meeting hall. All the other distinguishing marks on the wolf head, and the stories how they got there, form part of the history and magic of our pack's life.

Our totem had a number of graduated ledges at the base of the wolf's head. At their first meeting, each new Cub received a ribbon in the colour of his or her six. The Cub printed his name on the ribbon which he then attached to a ledge. As he progressed through the pack, the Cub moved his ribbon up the ledges. At the Going Up ceremony, the leaving Cub placed his ribbon on the ledge with all the others who had moved on to the Scout troop. It was a significant and meaningful gesture for the Cub. It also constantly reminded all Cubs that the troop level was the next logical step in their Scouting life, one to anticipate eagerly.

Another totem I knew had a leather thong for each boy in our pack. Through the wizardry of wood burning, each Cub's name was emblazoned on the thong. Imagine the solemn act of the newly invested Cub placing this thong on the totem.

The totem often appears as an unglamorous pack accessory. The base does not always balance the heavy head; hence many nicks and scratches come



from tumbles as a determined Sixer tries carefully to place the totem near Akela while the pack waits to join in the Grand Howl.

The totem belongs at all pack ceremonies. During a badge presentation ceremony, for instance, a newly-earned badge could emerge from the Wolf's open mouth — certainly a more creative solution than simply taking it from Akela's pocket!

To the totem staff, why not attach trophies (such as pennants) that your Cubs earn at Cuborees or Kub Kar rallies? This will help keep the memory of the triumphant event alive. It may enhance future "remember when" stories. Temporarily, as a reminder of a pleasant ramble on a crisp Autumn Saturday, why not attach to the totem a bird's feather or a colourful leaf found by one of the Cubs?

What do the Cubs think of the totem?

My experience suggests Cubs enjoy bringing their trophies to the totem so they can become part of pack life. Often a Cub will spend time gazing at the ribbons to find his own, or a friend's; he will finger the pennant or smooth the feather. Often a group of Cubs will sit around the totem base discussing how they won their pennant. Cubs will show respect to the totem when leaders treat it properly and give it a central role in the pack.

I have seen many plywood totem heads painted by older Cubs as part of their badge work. Supply Services used to sell a solid Wolf head. Some packs own a real wolf head. For decades these were the envy of other packs. But with

greater emphasis on conservation and the environment, society and Scouts have changed. The time may have come to reconsider the impact of your real wolf head totem on your pack.

Supply Services 1993-94 catalogue offers a new, realistic wolf head custom-made for Scouts Canada. Manufactured from durable polyurethane foam and injection-moulded into a highly detailed, life-like form, this wolf head is built for years of use. Your pack can custom-paint the jet black wolf head with readily available enamel hobby paints. The new wolf head should weather the active life of a pack more readily than its predecessors.

If your totem just sits in the corner, dust it off and move it to its rightful place. If you don't own a totem, visit your nearest Scout Shop and get one of these valuable resources. A

— Shirley Roberts is a member of the National Program Committee for Cubs.

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Beavers and Animals

by Ben Kruser



Animals hold an almost magnetic attraction for young children.

Did you know that animal words make up the largest single category of vocabulary of children 10-24 months old? Why do animals attract so much attention, and how can we use this relationship to aid the development of Beaver-age children?

One reason children love animals is that playing with (or taking care of) a pet gives them their first opportunity to experience a sense of control. This helps children become aware of their impact on other living creatures. As children mature, their values, compassion, and responsibility naturally grow out of their relationships with animals.

Animals (especially domesticated ones), fascinate children because they immediately respond to attention. A scratch on the head or a handful of grass evokes a pleasant response from the animal, encouraging the child to continue the relationship. Today, many children turn to animals for attention and affection as their parents give them less and less time.

Common pets, such as cats and dogs, also have emotional responses similar to those of young children. As a pet gets excited from play, so does the child's sense of what is going on around them. This heightened sensory reaction stimulates learning through interaction with the pet and the surround-

ings. (An old joke says that a child learns three things from a dog: loyalty, responsibility, and how to turn around three times before going to bed.)

Given the natural affinity between animals and children, it should surprise no one that animal theme-based activities usually attract and hold Beavers interest with great success. Here are some ideas you might try in your colony.

Animal noises

Libraries carry a wide range of taped animal sounds: from bird calls to whale songs. Play some of the common sounds. How many Beavers can identify them? Try setting up a game where Beavers run to a picture of the animal when they hear its bark or chirp. Ask your Beavers to lay quietly on the floor. Turn off the lights and play the sounds of humpback whales calling. Ask your Beavers to imagine being a whale swimming through dark waters of an ocean.

Animal behaviours

The actions of an animal often tell us what it is trying to do or communicate to other creatures. Ask your Beavers to decipher some common animal cues: tail wagging, purring (happy); growling, ears back, neck hair raised (angry); rolling in dirt (itchy); puffing up feathers (cold or scared); tongue hanging, panting (sweating, hot); hooting, howling (calling other animals).

Working animals

Animals provide many things besides friendship. Dairy cows give us milk twice a day, and farm dogs help farmers with everything from herding to guarding. Police and rescue workers use specially trained dogs to find people and things. Monkeys help some disabled people reach objects, while guide dogs help people with sight impairments.

How do animals help us in other ways?

Animal clubs

People who like and enjoy animals often join clubs to promote further awareness of the creatures. Invite a bird-watching (or naturalist) club member to speak at your Beaver meeting about local wildlife. Beavers would find kennel club shows interesting. Horse clubs can demonstrate care for large animals to Beaver-age children. Your colony can even form its own club: just adopt an endangered animal.

See how much you can learn about the species. What can Beavers do to help this animal survive? Give each child a picture of the animal and a brief history as a positive motivation for caring.

Animal characteristics

Beavers can learn much about positive behaviour by watching the examples set by animals. Try talking about the loyalty of dogs, the independence of cats, the peacefulness of fish, and hard working horses. This can lead to discussions on how children view themselves and how these attributes play a role in their lives.

Animal themes can provide endless activities that will hold your Beavers' attention and encourage them to learn more about the world around them. A

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Gypsies: How to Attract And Get Rid Of Them

by Susan Albrecht

As we look towards the coming spring and fun program planning, our thoughts turn to flowers, sunshine, bird songs, and gypsies. Gypsies?

Yes. Not the kind that travel in horse-drawn wagons and tell fortunes, but the caterpillars of the gypsy moth. They pose a serious threat to Canada's oak, birch, poplar and (occasionally), white pine.

Why are they called gypsies?

The female moth often "hitches" a ride to infest new areas. Sometimes she lays her eggs in sheltered hiding places in transportable materials, such as camping equipment, car trailers, boats, and lumber. Once they have spread, gypsies can cause great damage.

"In the evening, we could hear the caterpillars eating in the trees," said a witness to an 1889 infestation. "It sounded like the clipping of scissors. The big, hairy, brown worms were so numerous that people slipped on masses of them clustered on the ground, streets and sidewalks."

GYPSEY A-B-C's

At our last spring camp, we invited Lynn McIntyre, a forest health coordinator who works for the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton (Ont.), to teach us ways to combat the gypsy moth menace. He came early in the morning and briefly introduced us to gypsy moths and their caterpillars.

In late April or early May, egg masses laid the previous August start to hatch. At first, the hundreds of tiny larvae rest on their egg mass, gaining strength for their hectic life. It's hectic because they race through several stages of metamorphosis (egg, larval, pupal and adult) before they die.

During their larval stage, they molt three times, dramatically changing their appearance. They grow to about 25mm long, and 11 pairs of spots on their back become visible — the first five pairs neon blue, the remaining six pairs red. Each molt creates a hungrier, more destructive caterpillar.

Once they molt into their fourth stage, gypsies become like vampires: feeding in the still of the night and hiding from the sun at the first sign of light. In this stage they are most vulnerable.

SEARCH AND DESTROY

Lynn suggested an idea to use in a gypsy-control service project called "burlap banding". This method uses burlap to attract caterpillars, which have a natural inclination to hide from light.

Tie a piece of burlap (40cm to 60cm wide) about chest high, around the tree trunk with a piece of twine. Fold down the top to form a skirt. The caterpillars will crawl down the tree at daybreak and hide under the burlap.

Of course, the burlap won't kill them or prevent them from climbing back up the tree. That means you have to check

the burlap every day and destroy caterpillars.

How? Either by squishing them or knocking them into soapy water. Wear gloves to handle the caterpillars.

Lynn also showed us how to identify the fuzzy, buff-coloured egg masses. These may contain up to 1,000 eggs. Scrape them into a container of soapy water (a teaspoon of detergent per litre of water) and soak for a week. Scraping eggs onto the ground will not prevent gypsies from hatching, he warned.

You can find gypsy egg masses on tree trunks, under branches, on rocks and wood piles, under eaves, and on nearly any other surface. Although searching for egg masses may seem a daunting task, every mass you destroy eliminates hundreds of potential leaf chewers.

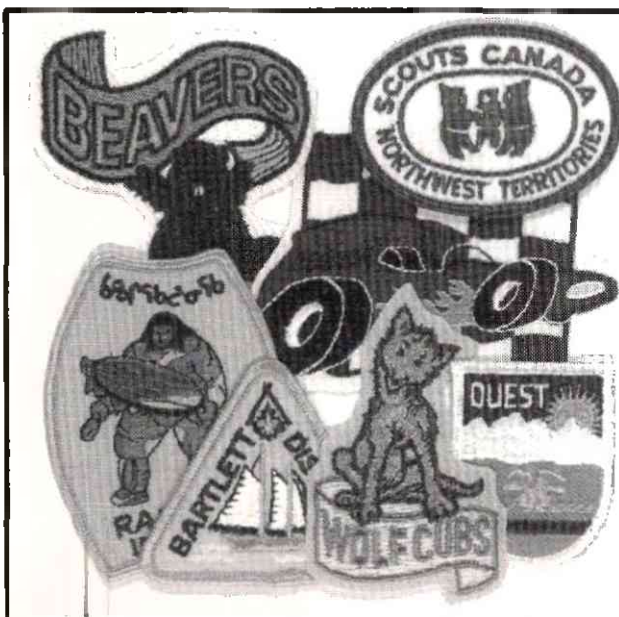
Why not protect neighbourhood trees while you also learn about nature?

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

No Gypsy Moth Riders, Publication 1516B, Communications Branch, Agriculture Canada, Ottawa ON K1A 0C7
Gypsy Moth in Ontario, Ministry of Natural Resources

Gypsy Moth and Its Natural Enemies, Agriculture Information Bulletin No. 381, U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service A

— Guider Susan Albrecht works in program services, Scouts Canada.



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CROSS-COUNTRY PHOTOS

"Do I Get To Lick The Knife?"

That's what Governor General and Chief Scout, Ray Hnatyshyn asked Scout Michael Exner (31st Regina Troop) and Guide Tara Smith when they helped him cut the cake celebrating Regina, Saskatchewan's new coat of arms. Thanks to Jean Thomas.



VENTURER WINS 1993 MINISTER OF JUSTICE CRIME PREVENTION AWARD

Last November, the Honourable Rosemary Vodrey presented the 1993 Minister of Justice Crime Prevention Award to Venturer Craig Morrissey, of the Thompson Manitoba RCMP Company. The Thompson Company conducts residence-check patrols throughout the community and is credited with decreasing the number of break-ins that occur. Photo by RCMP Corporal L. B. Dalman.



SCOUTS COMBINE SERVICE WITH FUNDRAISING

"As community service work, 1st Northfield Scouts sorted through several recycle bins at the Nanaimo (B.C.) Recycling Centre," said Scouter Glen Foster. The Scouts could claim any refundable cans they found. "We plan to use the money for future camping expeditions."

OTTAWA SCOUTS MEET CHIEF SCOUT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

Paul and Mark Hockenhull, Scouts from the 117th Bayshore Troop of Ottawa, Ont., met the Chief Scout of the United Kingdom, Mr. Garth Morrison, while on a trip to Britain last year. During the visit, Paul and Mark attended weekly Scout meetings with the Berkenhead Troop, spent one day at the British Jamboree, attended weekly Scout meetings, and enjoyed kayaking and rappelling.





"THE WATER WAS DEEPER THAN IT LOOKED!" Venturer Derrick Shlemkevich empties his rubber boot last September when the 1st Sudbury Venturers and Rovers, Ont., gathered for a weekend salmon fishing camp on the Little Thessalon River. A side trip to Kirkwood Forest allowed them time to admire the tallest tree in Ontario. Photo by Venturer advisor Russ Thom.



ROVERS SERVING THE COMMUNITY Each year 3rd Newtonbrook Rovers from Willowdale, Ontario, help the Canadian Cancer Society by distributing daffodil contribution boxes around local malls. Mike MacDonald and Nicola Dorosh (advisor) happily took part in this worthwhile project helping cancer research.

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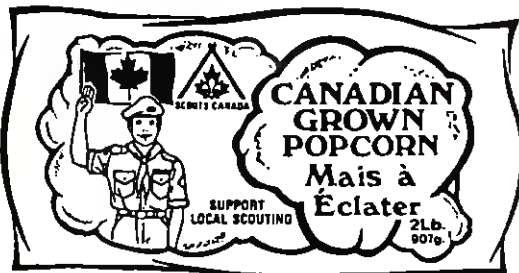
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The Left Handshake

by Lord Rowallan

Scouting's left hand shake is famous around the world. But where did it come from? Who first used it? Sometimes answers seem wrapped in myth and mystery. Lord Rowallan offers his explanation.

During the summer of 1946, a young West African came to Gilwell Park to take his Woodbadge training. He hoped to become assistant organizing commissioner for his country, which was called "Gold Coast" at that time.

When the camp chief was talking about the left handshake, the young West African told him the origin of our famous custom.

It happened at the fall of Kumasi (an African city). The Ashanti tribal chief approached Lord Baden-Powell and held out his left hand in friendly greeting.

B.-P. offered his right in return but the chief said, "No, in my country, the bravest of the brave shake with the left hand." It was a sign of both trust and respect. (Before warriors could shake with their left hand they had to put down their shield.)

Years later when I was in West Africa in 1947 I met Premph II who succeeded his uncle as chief. Premph II was a proud Scout himself as well as honorary commissioner.

I asked him to relate the origin of the left handshake among his people. I told him the story as I had heard it.

Premph II expressed surprise that a European knew anything about it.

"Yes, it's true," he replied. Among his people the left handshake was a secret sign, a kind of Order of Chivalry between the chief and his bravest and most distinguished generals.

But the Ashanti people were not the only Africans using the left handshake. The Yorubas tribe in western Nigeria also practised the custom. They call it "Owor Ogun". (Ogun is their god of warriors and hunters.)

Some time ago a senior district Scout officer at Ibadan returned from a successful leopard hunt. An old African hunter approached him, held out his left hand and greeted him saying "Owor Ogun"; thus recognizing the Scout officer as a mighty hunter worthy to take his place among other hunters of the past and present.

At Ife, too, the supreme chief and his sub-chiefs exchange the left handshake. Other examples among peoples in West African countries also exist. West African indigenous tribes consider it a sign of honour among men of honour. ^

— Lord Rowallan was Chief Scout of the Commonwealth. The January 1972 issue of *Woodsmoke*, Vancouver Coast Region's Scouting publication, reprinted this story. Thanks to Scouter John Gemmill for sharing.

National Council Update

The meetings of National Council and its various formal discussions and informal gatherings are always interesting and result in decisions that affect us all. This past November's meeting in Ottawa was no different.

Your provincial delegates to the meetings joined over 70 meeting members and 31 observers to plan a direction for the Movement acceptable to all. In a "campfire setting", the Strategic Management Task Group made a significant effort to move the "Vision for Renewal" document forward. After considerable discussion, the result was an

agreement to pull together provincial representatives in January, away from the madding activity of National Council, to finalize a document for May meeting approval. Watch our March issue for an update.

The most interesting item of a program nature was an agreement to proceed with implementing the Wolf Cub Review. Our March issue will feature implementation plans. Council also passed a motion that Scouter in Training service will be counted towards years of adult service. (Previously, years of service only counted after the age of 18.)

National Council also approved the plan and budget for Canadian participation in the 18th World Jamboree in Holland in 1995. The fee: \$3,075 per person. For complete details and application forms contact your local council office.

Some other meeting highlights included:

- A report on Shi-Wong Hong's return visit to Canada for further rehabilitation at Montreal's Shriner's Hospital. (Watch future issues of the **Leader** for a complete story.)

- Visitor Gathogo Ngugi of the World Scout Bureau's African Region drew attention to the value and importance of Scouts Canada's continuing support of Scouting in the developing world.

- Hugh Donnelly, a young leader from Prince Edward Island, reported on his experience as a delegate to the 33rd World Scout Conference in Bangkok. He also drew attention to a conference resolution urging National Scout Associations to implement the involvement of young members in decision-making.

The National Council will meet next in May in Montreal. Δ

YOUTH FORUM '93

"Teach them, train them, let them lead." B.-P.

Our greatest hope for the future lies in a confidence that today's youth care about themselves and the future. All adults can build upon this truth. As soon as young people begin to care, they need tracks on which to run.

At the November National Council Meetings, 15 youth members from across the country participated in what they termed "an eye opening experience." Ranging in age from 14 to 22 years, these youth observed first hand the workings at the "National" level, and also participated in their own forum. At the National level they attended the program and presidents forum where delegates discussed items like the Wolf Cub review and Council finances.

Their role in all these meetings was to watch, listen and take part in discussions that could affect the future of their Movement. One key session that the Scouting Management Task Group conducted, attended by youth, discussed the document "A Vision for Renewal". One of the elements in the document refers

to having meaningful youth input at the National Council level.

Youth delegates to the National Council Meetings gained a better understanding of:

- the organizational structure of Scouts Canada
- how Scouts Canada conducts business
- geographical differences in Canada
- who the members of National Council really are
- processes and procedures at National Council.

Other discussions occurring during the youth forum:

- Delegates believed that representation to National Council should consist of two (2) youth members from each province. National guidelines should determine the selection method.
- Youth discussed how they could contribute to Provincial and Regional levels of Scouts Canada.
- Youth delegates addressed continuity concerns. They felt it necessary to maintain continuity of members during the early stages of developing youth forums.

The success of any Youth Forum depends on the attitudes of adults involved in the process. These forums are not merely to give youth a 'feeling' of involvement; rather, adults should view them as

a means to help youth find a constructive role building the future. If adults approach the forums in this way, the process can harness youth and adult involvement to the benefit of all.

Today's young people are ready to present their opinions for group discussion. They need to experiment with the democratic process. Adults must find the courage to let young people search and solve.

Youth must experience, under realistic conditions, the process of decision-making compromise and consensus on issues that concern them. But a forum has more far reaching value. It must be a learning experience in citizenship. It should also:

- help young people know themselves
- help them discover the importance of forming their own opinions
- help them acquire the skills to express those opinions.

Woodbadge training guidelines (program planning), suggests youth members should help plan section programs. This forum was a very important step including youth members in planning at all levels of the Movement.

Perhaps we really do need to "Teach them, train them and let them lead".

— from thoughts and notes of Forum '93 participants.

Community Service At It's Best

by Dr. Robb Baker

This month's column highlights Venturer Stephen Kent's vision and dedicated work in preventing and combatting vandalism.

President of the First Mary Queen of the World — St. Pete's Co-ed Venturer Company in Mount Pearl, Newfoundland, Stephen's efforts won him recognition as the Mount Pearl Male Youth of the year (1992), and the St. Pete's School Senior Student of the year in 1993.

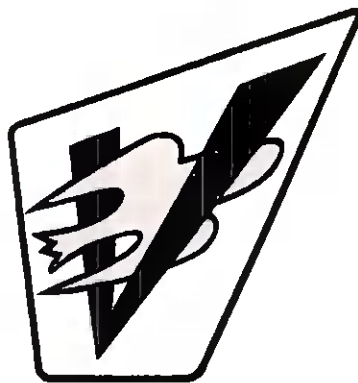
Stephen's interest in vandalism issues developed from a school science fair project, where he chose this topic with a desire to benefit his school and the Mount Pearl community. Through his involvement with Venturing and the Mount Pearl Youth Advisory Council, he noticed that acts of vandalism were mainly blamed on young people. An action-oriented kind of guy, Stephen decided to get involved: he became part of the solution.

His science fair project proposed to investigate and identify various forms of vandalism and develop preventive solutions. Stephen attempted to discover who committed vandalism, when and where it occurred, its cost and finally what people could do to prevent it. He consulted with various agencies and developed a list of the fifteen most common acts of vandalism, including these examples:

- damage to trees
- destruction of picnic tables, park benches and playground structures

- school vandalism
- broken glass (particularly on public buildings)
- graffiti
- damage to private property.

Once he identified primary types of vandalism, Stephen discovered much could be done to prevent or reduce these incidents. His report presented simple solutions, such as replacing



wooden bridge rails with metal ones, replacing metal garbage cans with concrete cans, installing better lighting and security devices in problem areas, and protecting lights with wire cages. He then highlighted various other options, including a Neighbourhood Watch Program.

Stephen developed a new concept: an anti-vandalism campaign with a twist. His plan included a campaign directed by teenagers towards other young people. His strategy put teens in the drivers' seat. Where once adults had preached to youth that vandalism is wrong, Stephen recommended that young people go into various schools to convince their peers of the truth: vandalism wastes their money and time! Just maybe youth would listen to this approach; it had certainly worked before on other issues.

Stephen placed first in his school's science fair. Then, he presented his report to Mount Pearl City Council. They indicated his study would prove useful in dealing with vandalism, and provided a move towards greater co-operation between young people and the council. Before long the Parks and Recreation Department started to support efforts to mount an anti-vandalism campaign. They selected none other than Venturer Stephen Kent to head their campaign!

Working with his Venturer Company, the local Youth Advisory Council and the city, Stephen and his colleagues sketched out a program for schools. By the end of June, they had visited three elementary schools. Each time, they presented a slide show, a short talk, a visit from the city's mascots (two Newfoundland dogs), and distributed crossword puzzles, colouring sheets and garbage bags. They focus on preventing the problem before it starts. Junior high and high school students will receive the same message through age-appropriate materials. Their theme? Everyone must take pride in their community and combat vandalism!

The anti-vandalism campaign spearheaded by Stephen Kent is an excellent example of Scouting's principles at work. It clearly falls within the Service Activity Award section of the Venturer Program. It also qualifies for a portion of the Queen's Venturer Award.

Well done Stephen! ^

EH, CANADIAN PROVINCIAL MOOT "ROVERING FROM SEA TO SEA"

This Moot will run from August 16, 1994 to September 4, 1994, at Woodland Trails Scout Camp, just north of Toronto. Events include 3-day expeditions, sight-seeing tours, workshops, clinics, dances, live bands and comedians, gang show, campfires, movies, discussion forum and of course service projects.

Attendance is open to all Rovers, Venturers (17 or older, if accompanied by a Rover Crew), and all adult mem-

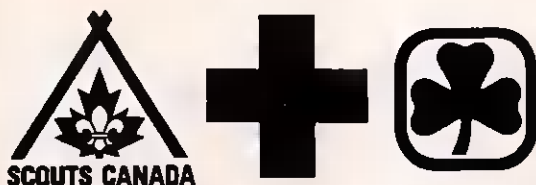
bers of Scouting. (i.e. leaders, B.P. Guild members, etc.).

For an in-depth information package in English or French, contact Dan McLean Jr. at the address below or call (416) 445-5357 from 8:00 am to midnight Toronto time.

See you there!!!

Eh, Canadian Provincial Moot
P.O. Box 337
Burford, ON
Canada, NOE 1A0

*** Adapted from Stephen Kent's article which first appeared in the Canadian Parks and Recreation Association's national magazine Recreation Canada.*



Blood Donor Challenge

from Jim Robson

The Blackfoot District, Saskatoon, Sask., looked for a Scout/Guide Week 1993 activity that would provide visibility in the community, link Scouting and Guiding, and also honour Baden-Powell through community service. What they came up with was the first annual B.-P. Blood Donor Clinic — *In the Spirit of B.-P.*

The district issued a challenge to all Scout and Guide groups in Saskatoon and ran the clinic for the full week of February 22. We encouraged donors on the first night to wear their uniforms, and invited the local media. Those who gave "the gift of life" that evening replenished their energy with a piece of cake, decorated with the Guide and Scout logos and the words: "In the Spirit of B.-P."



After giving, a piece of cake: Scouter Bruce Churchwell (52a Saskatoon Beavers), and Sue Kenney, Irene MacDonald, and Elaine Herout (Martensville Guides).

The Red Cross and clinic organizers were pleased with the participation level for a first-time event and have high expectations for our 1994 clinic.

Would your group like to sponsor a blood donor clinic as part of your community service?

All you need do is contact your local Red Cross. They will be delighted to help you with the planning.

Who won the 1993 blood donor challenge?

The Guiders! Next year, Scouters? A

Scouter Jim Robson works with the North Park 6th Saskatoon Beavers.



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Ontario Drug Use Survey

by Dr. Robb Baker

Recent information suggests drug use may be rising among teens and pre-teens.

How does this concern us? Drug abuse grows out of attitudes about drugs, and kids form attitudes through peer influence and through watching role models. Troop Scouters are well positioned to act as positive models or mentors. Weekly meetings present opportunities for subtle influence. After all: helping Scouts prepare well for real world realities is one of our goals.

So is there any substance to the rumours of rising drug use? Addiction Research Foundation recently released findings of the Ontario Student Drug Survey, which examined alcohol and other drug use by Ontario students in Grades 7, 9, 11 and 13. Over 3,570 students from across the pro-

vince participated. Here are a few highlights from their findings.

A disturbing increase occurred in drug use among Grade 7 students. Between 1991 and 1993, the proportion of Grade 7's using tobacco rose by 3.3 percent, representing about 10,700 students. Glue sniffing roughly



tobacco, solvents and cannabis use by younger students is very disturbing, especially from a preventive perspective. Generally, the earlier students begin to use drugs, the more likely they are to develop serious problems later on.

While use of several drugs has increased since the Addiction Research

According to the Addiction Research Foundation, younger students' attitudes toward drug and alcohol use has taken an unsettling turn.

tripled by 3,600 students, while cannabis use by students more than doubled to 1.7 percent.


The survey also indicates Grade 13 students use more hallucinogens and stimulants such as PCP, "Ice" and "Ecstasy" — a relatively new synthetic drug with both stimulant and hallucinogenic properties. In addition, males are using LSD more often. Overall, this study shows an abrupt halt to a steady decline in alcohol and drug use we saw throughout the 1980s. Since 1979, this is the first survey to find the number of specific drugs increasing in use, greater than the number of drugs whose use declined.

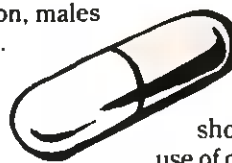
According to the Addiction Research Foundation, younger students' attitudes toward drug and alcohol use has taken an unsettling turn. Between 1991 and 1993, for example, the proportion of seventh-graders who "strongly disapproved" of using cocaine once or twice fell from 60 to 48 percent, while the percentage who strongly disapproved of using cannabis once or twice dropped from 58 to 49 percent.

This combination of attitude shift and increased

Foundation's last student survey, it is too early to tell statistically whether this signals a new upswing in drug use. Interestingly, this increase in use of certain drugs by Grade 7 students in Ontario parallels results of a recent survey of U.S. students. 18,000 American eighth-graders participated in a study by the National Institute of Drug Abuse. Their findings, released last spring, showed a significant increase in use of cannabis, cocaine, LSD and other hallucinogens.

With both countries indicating rising drug use by younger adolescents, we have a real cause for concern. Perhaps we can make a difference. The *Scout Leader's Handbook* has a good section on social influences, which you may find helpful to understand issues facing Canadian youth.

Get informed. Brainstorm. Being prepared makes all the difference. 



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The Local Partner Relations Conference

by Warren McMeekin

Scouting has literally hundreds of Partners providing support to our programs from coast to coast. Who are these partners?

They are church groups, service clubs, community associations, fire departments and others who have agreed to act as a Partner for Scouting groups.

How do we communicate with them to ensure our collective goals are being met?

Too often we fail to keep a close contact with them.

How can we enhance our relationship?

Regular, ongoing communication with our local Partners would serve both our interests by keeping up-to-date on plans and events, as well as help us become mutually supportive. One effective way to reach a number of Partners at one time is to conduct a Partner Relations Conference.

A Partner Relations Conference is a special meeting of local Scouting officials and representatives of our Partner/Sponsoring institutions. Local Scouting officials should plan and conduct the conference.

Such a conference offers a number of benefits. It provides an opportunity to:

- develop a closer harmony with these organizations
- (re)educate them to Scouting's Purpose and Aim
- provide up-to-date information about our programs
- exchange ideas on the use of Scouting programs
- address issues and concerns
- recognize and thank our Partners for their support
- identify areas of expansion.

This would be a great opportunity to contact potential Partners and invite them to attend the conference.

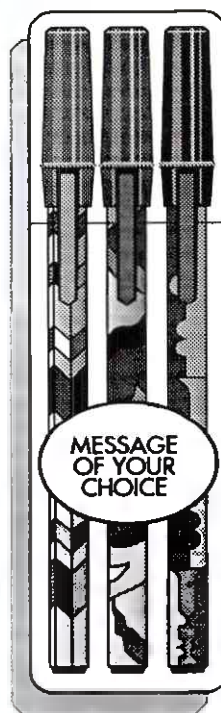
The local relationships committee (some councils refer to them as Organization and Expansion, Membership etc.) should plan the conference. Involve some of our Partners (where possible) when developing the conference agenda. Find a convenient time and location for the majority of the Partners in the local council area — this is important! Send out invitations well in advance of the conference and contact those who do not respond.

Set up a display to "showcase" Scouting to all in attendance.

Give considerable thought to the conference agenda or program to achieve maximum benefit from the time available. Would several hours, or a full day, be most beneficial? Use the agenda below as a conference guide.

- Welcome: Invocation, Introductions, Purpose of Conference.
- Keynote address: "How Scouting Benefits the Partner".
- Review the relationships chart: Sponsoring and Administering Scouting Pamphlet. Use an overhead.
- Small group discussions (Scouting provides discussion leaders). Topics: Scoutings' Sections, Leadership, Integrating Scouting Programs into Partner Programs, Religion in Life Program, Financing Scouting, Servicing the Groups, Recognition of Leaders.
- Discussion reports.
- Recognition of Partners (Certificates).
- Closing.

Let's enhance and build relationships with our key Partners to our mutual benefit. A



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GST and shipping charges. Suggested sale price of \$2.00 per pack leaves you a profit of over a 100%. There is no risk involved since 6 weeks after date of invoice you pay only for packs sold and return any left-overs to us. Minimum order is 600 packs.

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LOOKING FOR LEADERS?

by Bob Bareham

Like most of us, you are probably looking for special volunteers to help run interesting youth programs. Parents of youth members are our best source of volunteers, according to recent recruitment surveys. (These surveys also say the best way to recruit someone is to ASK THEM!)

The National Communications Committee has developed a Recruitment Kit to help groups draw parents into the world's greatest youth Movement. Field tested with great success as part of the nation-wide Adult Recruitment Campaign, the Recruitment Kit will help your group find the leaders and support volunteers it needs.

Each kit includes a booklet containing invitation ideas, sample scripts and helpful suggestions, an exciting four minute Scouting video, parent follow-up response cards, and fifty colourful "Be A Leader" fridge magnets.

Get your Recruitment Kit at a local Scout Shop (catalogue #25-150, \$35.00). Extra response cards and magnets may be ordered through your Scout Shop.

CRESTS GALORE! Crests are an important part of Scouting. Some are decorative, some indicate achievement, some commemorate a specific event or activity. Youth and adults alike love to receive them. Collecting, trading and sewing them on a campfire blanket all add to the fun.

Scouts Canada has an incredible variety of activity crests. Do you have an "I Love To Be A Beaver" program day coming up? How about that "Beaverree", or "Winter Cubbing" event? Scout Shops coast-to-coast carry these, and dozens more, colourful and inexpensive crests. We even have crests for snowshoeing, skating and snowmobiling activities.

Do you live in parts of the country that get more rain than snow? Don't despair! Check out the "Don't Complain — Camp In The Rain" crest.

Visit your local Scout Shop and admire our latest additions. Do you have a design idea? Share it with us. We are always looking for interesting, new crest ideas.

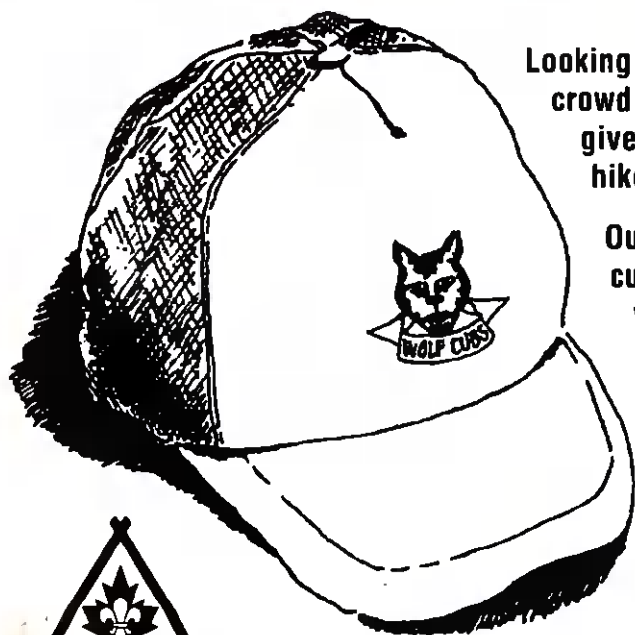
WORLD SCOUTING POSTER: Our 1993-94 catalogue introduces a large variety of products from the World Bureau of Scouting in Geneva, Switzerland (pages 60-61).

One of our most popular items is a large (61cm X 91cm), full colour poster featuring Scouting emblems from all national Scout Associations in the world. What a great gift!

This poster would make a beautiful display at your meeting hall. It would also remind everyone that Scouts Canada forms part of the world's largest youth Movement. (#60-505, \$5.95)

WORLD EMBLEM PAPER CUBE: Do you work in an office, or are one of those people who never seems to have a piece of paper near your home telephone? An attractive and useful World Emblem Paper Cube might solve your problems (#26-409, \$5.95, catalogue page 61). Paper cubes bearing the official Scouts Canada Logo are also available (#26-400, \$5.95). λ

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Looking for a way to make your group stand out from the crowd at outings and activities? Wishing you could give your sixes or patrols their own identity during hikes, camp-outs and other informal events?

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See next issue for more info!



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SCOUTER'S 5

Native Prayer

- ☐ Oh great Spirit
Whose voice I hear in the winds
Hear me, for I am young, small and weak.
I need your strength and wisdom.
- ☐ I seek strength oh great One.
Not to be superior to my brothers
But to conquer my greatest enemy,
Myself.
- ☐ I seek wisdom.
The lessons you have hidden in every leaf
And rock so that I may learn and carry
This message of life and hope to my people.

May my hands respect the many beautiful
Things you have made.

May my ears be sharp to hear your voice.

May I always walk in your beauty

And let my eyes ever behold the red and

Purple sunsets so when life fades like the

Setting sun, my spirit will come to you

Without shame.

— RCMP Constable Steve Michael.

Feed Your Mind With Good Thoughts

- ☐ Whatever is true,
- ☐ Whatever is honourable,
- ☐ Whatever is right,
- ☐ Whatever is pure,
- ☐ Whatever is lovely,
- ☐ Whatever is admirable,
- ☐ If anything is excellent
And if anything worthy of praise,
Think about such things.

— *Philippians 4:8.*

Scouter's 5 Minutes, p.715

Feb.'94

RECIPES

Sourdough

(from Andrew Cresswell)

- ☐ Sourdough was almost a basic necessity for early Canadian pioneers. Baking bread was virtually impossible because yeast refused to make dough rise in cold temperatures found in drafty log cabins. Sourdough (a sour or fermented dough used as leaven in bread-making) didn't mind the cold. Sourdough "starter" became a priceless possession for both backwoods settlers and Klondike gold miners.

Sourdough Starter

- ☐ 1 package yeast
- 4 tbsp sugar
- 1 cup sifted flour
- 2-3 drops vinegar or buttermilk

Add enough warm water to make a thick batter. Allow to stand for about five days at 65°F - 75°F or until the batter starts to smell sour (hence its name). It is now ready to use. You never need make this starter again.

- ☐ When preparing the dough, add the starter but always hold out a cup of the dough to serve as the starter for your next baking project. Store the sourdough starter in your refrigerator in a china, glass or plastic container — never metal.

Sourdough Bread

- ☐ 2 tbsp bacon fat or cooking oil
- 4 cups flour
- 2 tbsp sugar
- 1 tsp salt
- 1/4 tsp baking soda

Recipes, p.579

Feb.'94

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Allow a cup of starter to stand overnight in a warm place. Add two tablespoons of bacon fat or cooking oil in the morning. Add four cups of flour, two tablespoons of sugar and one teaspoon of salt. Knead mixture into the sourdough starter for about 15 minutes. Put aside the dough in a greased bowl and cover with a towel for about three hours, or until the mixture has doubled in size.

Dissolve 1/4 teaspoon of baking soda into a tablespoon of warm water and knead it thoroughly into the dough. Shape the dough into small loaves and set aside once more until it doubles again in size. Bake it in a hot oven (about 475°F) for one hour.

Sourdough Pancakes

2 cups flour
1 egg
2 tbsp molasses
1/2 tsp salt
1/2 tsp baking soda

The night before you plan to bake the pancakes, mix two cups of flour with the sourdough starter and enough water to make the batter the thickness desired. Next day, in another bowl, beat together one egg, two tablespoons of molasses and 1/2 teaspoons of salt. After setting aside a cup of starter for the next time, mix everything together. When the griddle is heating, dissolve 1/2 teaspoon of baking soda into a little water and fold into batter. Pour batter onto griddle.

— Andrew Cresswell works with the 2nd Bramalea Troop, Ont.

Recipes, p.580

"The cheerful heart has a continual feast."
— Proverb 15:15.

"A cheerful heart is good medicine, but a crushed spirit dries up the bones."
— Proverb 17: 22.

Recharging Your Batteries

"...the real way to get happiness is by giving out happiness to other people. Try to leave this world a little better place than you found it."
— B.-P.

God's Affection For His People

The fondness of a father
The passion of a child
The tenderness of a loving friend
An understanding smile.

Have Courage!

My own flesh and heart may fail; but God is the true strength of my heart, and my portion for ever.
— Psalm of David 73: 25-26.

But they who wait upon the Lord will renew their strength; they will mount up with wings as eagles; they will run, and not be weary; they shall walk and not faint.
— Prophet Isaiah.

"I am with you always, even to the end of the world."
— Jesus.

"Take notice! I am the Lord, the God of all flesh; nothing is too difficult for me."
— Prophet Jeremiah.

Scouter's 5 Minutes, p.716

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BOY SCOUTS OF CANADA TRUST:

Supporting Scouting At All Levels

by Bob Hallett

Do you have an innovative or creative project that will help Scouting achieve its aim as we move toward the 21st Century? If yes, the Boy Scouts of Canada Trust may be able to help.

Established in 1976, the Trust now boasts assets of more than \$850,000. Thanks to dedicated Scouters and supporters of Scouting, we expect to top the \$1 million mark very soon.

So what does this mean to you, a Troop Scouter, Beaver leader, Group Committee member, Council member?

Well, if your group or council has an innovative or creative project that will help Scouting, the Trust may be able to financially support you in part or totally. Interested?

Fellowship Fund

The Fellowship Trust Fund supports special Scouting projects outside the field of normal day-to-day operations. The fund favours projects that address new needs, test new approaches, or introduce new programs or resources to expand and strengthen Scouting.

Any Canadian Scout group or council may apply for a grant. The fund will not consider applications from individuals. Grants are approved in May of each year and cheques awarded during the November National Council meeting.

To date the Fellowship Fund has given six grants in B.C. (total value \$10,336.77. This figure has not changed in the last two years), 10 grants in Alberta (totalling \$31,268), three in Saskatchewan (\$5,050), 8 in Manitoba (\$25,753), 10 in Ontario (\$20,935.80: unchanged for two years), Quebec five (totalling \$12,972), New Brunswick three (\$7,500), P.E.I. two (\$2,700: unchanged for two years), Nova Scotia three (\$14,000), and Newfoundland twelve (\$38,839.20). The Fund gave 20 grants (totalling \$90,237) to support national projects.

Projects have included solar heating, volunteer training, Scouting for disabled kids, cooperative games, and program resources (See Newfoundland's "Catalogue of Creative Programs", the *Leader*, June/July '90, p 2). In 1990, the fund gave grants to the N.W.T. to revive Scouting in three arctic communities,

and Quebec to start groups in north-eastern Quebec and twin each with an established group in the south.

During 1991 and 1992, the Trust supported a number of membership initiatives, including Project Adult Recruitment in Newfoundland, Operation Nouveau Quebec and Project Loon in Quebec, as well as a quick start program in New Brunswick.

Most applications come from provincial or regional councils, but we encourage local councils and groups to apply too. Applications are available from your local Scout office or the national office.

Rather than dismissing that innovative idea because you can't afford it, look to the Fellowship Fund for help.

Environmental Fund

This fund's main purpose is to stimulate environmentally friendly activities in Scout Councils across Canada. The fund also has money for groups or sections that participate in projects that enhance Scouting's reputation, credibility, and public image as an environmentally responsible part of the community.

Molson Leadership Award

The newest branch of the Trust is "The Honourable Hartland de M. Molson Leadership Award" — an amount up to a maximum of \$10,000.00 per year. Applications are approved in May and the award presented at the November National Council Meeting.

The award's objective is to increase membership and participation in Scouting by providing financial support for imaginative programs to attract, develop and retain superior leadership, or to influence young Canadians to join the Movement.

Grants will be made to National, Provincial or Regional Scout Councils for special projects to foster superior leadership and/or extend membership in Scouting. In 1991, the Manitoba Council received the award to help with their *Scouting is Multicultural* project. In 1992, the award was shared by Quebec Council for their *Project Loon — Winter and Manitoba's Scouting is Multicultural*. In 1993, Manitoba's *Scouting is Multicultural* shared the award with Newfoundland's *Recruitment Drive '93 and Communication Labrador*.

Toward \$1,000,000

We need your help to spend Trust money, but we also need your help to maintain the Trust's financial base and enable it to grow. If you believe in Scouting, do your part to ensure its future by including the Trust in your "planned giving" — charitable giving coordinated with your overall financial and estate plans. Planned gifts include present or annual donations, as well as deferred donations designed to satisfy your charitable intentions and make the most of tax and other financial benefits.

Contribute to the Boy Scouts of Canada Trust in a number of ways that will save you tax dollars.

Gifts of Cash: Make a cash donation and receive a charitable donation receipt.

The Fellowship Program: With a donation spread over five years, you can become a Trust Member for \$500, a Fellow for \$1,000 or a Patron for \$5,000. In each case, you will receive charitable donation receipts, the Trust tie or broach and the Trust pin in bronze, silver or gold.

Life Insurance: New to Scouting, this method enables you to make a small investment in premiums that leads to a large contribution to the Trust. Since insurance proceeds are contractual, they are not part of your estate. And by using insurance to make your donation, you leave your estate intact for your beneficiaries.

To qualify for charitable receipts with an insurance donation, you must designate the Boy Scouts of Canada Trust as the beneficiary of the insurance policy and assign the entire policy to the Trust. The Trust can issue receipts for the cash value of a paid-up policy or for annual premiums paid by the insured. Interested? Contact your insurance agent or Bob Hallett, Trust Officer in care of the National Office: Scouts Canada, PO Box 5151, Stn "F", Ottawa, Ontario, K2C 3G7.

Remember: Your donation to the Trust is an investment in Scouts Canada's future. ^

**** Please complete and return the enclosed reply card for a grant application or Trust pledge card.**

Do You Really Need More Training?

by Barry Hardaker

As a trainer, have you ever questioned someone about the real need for another workshop, seminar or course in your local area? Until recently always I assumed the need for more training. The National Training Event (Advanced) Group Skills course has caused me to think twice about these requests.

Last year a group of Scouters from across the country discussed ways to identify when more training is, and isn't, appropriate. We drew up specific guidelines that others may find helpful when they face training questions. A quiet, very effective leader from Dipper Harbour, N. B., coached us through the process.

Decide if you really do need the seminar or workshop someone else has suggested. This establishes the need for expending time, effort and money. Too often it seems that one of the first reactions to a problem or situation is to

determine that training will solve the problem or address the situation. Other times someone makes a training request because of an existing operational problem.

The trainer must examine each training request to ensure the lecture, seminar or workshop truly will address the problem.

Ask yourself: Is the person specifically responsible for performing a given task? Does the person need the training knowledge, skills and attitudes required to perform the task?

Determine exactly what the participants need, and focus your attention on delivering this only. Customize a training session to emphasize these needs.

Remember, training only improves situations where people lack necessary knowledge, skills and attitudes to carry out a task. Training *will not* resolve problems when people fail to apply their knowledge, skills and attitudes.

Follow these quick guidelines:

- Clearly understand the training request.
- Find out what would-be seminar participants know, and what information they need to know.
- Analyze the information and decide if the problems relate to attitude, skills or knowledge.
- Ask yourself if training will address the problem.

Don't waste precious time and energy. Do your homework. ^

— Barry Hardaker is Director, Adult Volunteers, Ontario Provincial Council.

Making A World of Difference.

Since 1908, over 200 million Scouts have worn the Scout emblem. These attractive items feature the World Scout Emblem. The white symbol on the purple background stands for purity, along with leadership and helping others. Ideal as a gift or recognition!



Recognition Plaque...60-514...\$27.95
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Women's Scarf.....60-501.....\$24.95
Woggle.....60-515.....\$ 1.50
Men's Tie.....60-500.....\$14.95



For a closer look at these and many other World Scouting items, check your nearest Scout Shop!

Lift The Ban On Dads

Daphne Wetmore described her pack's solution to the problem of overzealous dads designing and building their son's cars for them in her article "Kars By Cubs" (October 1993 issue). Bringing in a bandsaw and stopping dads at the door certainly gave Cubs a chance to do their own designing and building, but I fear the purpose of Kub Kars was lost in the shuffle of cars, dads and sawdust. I always thought a main point of Kub Kars was to involve father figures in a project with their youngsters. Scouter Wetmore turned the Kub Kar into just another project (albeit one with power tools).

Don't misunderstand me; my hat goes off to Scouter Wetmore for giving her Cubs the enviable opportunity to create something with their own hands. However, when the dads were asked to stay home, I suspect this disappointed more than just the "aerospace engineer" types. A few less mechanically-inclined fathers probably hoped to spend time with their youngsters on this project, and improving their cars from previous years.

Let's return to the problem: a few dads lost sight of the aim and got too involved. Here are some problem-solving ideas:

1. Send home instructions with the Kub Kars. Provide guidelines for involving the Cubs. (See Peter Drury's March 1990 *Leader* article.)
2. Send home two kits: one for dad and one for the Cub.
3. Have a bandsaw and operator (perhaps an aerospace type) available at a meeting for Cubs and dads who want access to the equipment.

Keep the Cubs involved, Daphne, but please lift the ban on dads!

— Michael Lee Zwiers, Vancouver, B.C.

Start A Scout Library

The St. Ephrem (Montreal) Scout Troop started a Scouting library last September which has proven a great success. Presently it contains about 200 books. Subjects range from official Scouting volumes to comic books. All sections of our group (colony, pack, troop and company) enjoy it.

If you would like to start a Scout library here are two hints. Ask section leaders to encourage their Cubs and

Scouts to use it. Include a wide range of books: some with pictures, others with stories, and still others with camping ideas.

Some borrowers are bound to lose their books, so expect it. Also, don't let your limited library budget get you down. Let the library build up at its own speed.

If you have the time and energy, why not build and operate a Scouting library? It's worth the effort!

— Ghalia Chahine, Montreal, Quebec.

Sea Scouts Are Alive And Thriving!


Did you know that Sea Scouts in Britain performed outstandingly during both World Wars? They served in

many ways, including as shore patrols, where they watched for enemy amphibious landings and aircraft attacks.

The 6th Brockville Sea Scout Troop, intends to carry this Sea Scout heritage into the 21st century. Though small, we are very active. Our program is in full swing and we will soon invest several new members.

Our program includes camping, hiking, canoeing, sailing as well as other Sea Scout activities, as set out by B.-P. He organized Sea Scouts as a means to carry on Scouting on the water, shortly after setting up the Boy Scouts.

Join Sea Scouts. It's fun.

— Janet M. Higgins, Brockville, Ont. 

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18th World Jamboree
Bienvenue!

Scouts Canada members are invited to join with 30,000 Scouts from 130 countries at the 18th **World Jamboree**, August 1-11, 1995 in Holland. The World Jamboree theme is the "Future Is Now".

Scouts or Venturers ages 14 to 18 won't want to miss this once-in-a-lifetime experience. Adults are required as troop leaders, service Scouters and International jamboree staff.

The Canadian contingent program offers optional pre- and post-jamboree tours of the U.K. and continental Europe or home hospitality afterwards. The basic jamboree package includes travel, meals, a four day pre-camp near London, ten fun filled days at the jamboree and return travel to Canada at a fee of \$3,075.



Registration is first-come first served, maximum 1,500 participants. For a registration package contact:
Scouts Canada **World Jamboree Promotions** P.O. Box 5151 Stn F
Ottawa Ontario K2C 3G7,
613-224-5131, fax 613-224-5982.

