

leader



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MERRY
CHRISTMAS



Muchas Gracias, Amigo

We acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Canadian Scout Brotherhood Fund.

1st Chester Basin Venturer Co., N.S.	10.00	Owasco District Council, Ajax, Ont. (Trees for Canada)	895.49
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1st Lennoxville United Church Group, Ont.	45.01	J. Shepperd, Verna Sheppard, Ray Rynes, and 2nd Brooklin Group Committee, Ont. (In memory of the late Frank Gardiner)	40.00
1st Sheridan Beavers, Mississauga, Ont.	1.20	South Lake Simcoe District, Ont. (Trees for Canada)	178.15
1st Port Whitby Scout Troop, Ont.	25.00	Napanee Valley Council, Ont. (Trees for Canada)	332.95
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Kawartha District Council, Ont. (Trees for Canada)	336.75	National Capital Region Scouts' Own, Regional Staff, Ont.	40.31
Greater Winnipeg Regional Council, Man.	5.37	Chalk River Group, Ont. (Trees for Canada)	207.44
Orillia District Council, Ont. (Trees for Canada)	803.25	North Halton District, Ont. (Trees for Canada)	560.93
3rd Vanier Beaver Colony, St. John's, Nfld.	6.05	Prince Edward Island Provincial Council (Trees for Canada)	1,331.00
Wheatview District Cubs and Scouts, Alta.	16.65	2nd Trinity Wolf Cub Pack, Thunder Bay, Ont.	5.00
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South Lake Simcoe District Aurora, Ont. (Trees for Canada)	266.08		
Greater Winnipeg Regional Council, Man. (Trees for Canada)	4,237.05		
Trenton CFB District, Ont. (Trees for Canada)	82.32		



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SUPPLY SERVICES



NEWS



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JAMES F. MACKIE, Editor

VELMA CARTER, Assistant Editor

MICHEL PLANT, Editorial and Advertising

COVER

It's that time again, when nature thoughtfully provides the raw material to build happy snowmen, forts and snowballs. Why not have a snowman building contest in your section but be sure to give the boys warning so that they can come dressed for the outdoors, with suitable wardrobe items for their 'man.'

You might even want to have prizes for the best efforts and finish up with hot chocolate and cookies. And remember, it's not just Cubs and Beavers who enjoy such activities.

Oh, and a Merry Christmas from all of us at The Canadian Leader to you, your boys and family.

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LADIES! There are now four new sterling silver bracelet charms available for \$5.95 each:

- Axe and Log charm 60-352
- Scout Emblem charm 60-353
- Beaver charm 60-354
- Wolf Head charm 60-355

Jack Fraser Stores will not carry boys' wear after Dec. 31, 1975 which means all Scout departments in their stores will close on that date. This affects stores in Brampton, Mississauga, Newmarket, Pickering, Albion Mall and Northern Plaza, Toronto, Trenton, Welland and Windsor. Watch for further announcements regarding successors.

London District has been added to the list of **Scout Shops** and now carries a complete line of Scout merchandise at its office on 531 Windermere Rd., London.

Sudbury and district readers will be pleased to learn that **Debbie Lynn Shoppe at 69 Elm St. E. Sudbury** is now the Scout dealer and carries a full line of Scouting merchandise.

The following items have been discontinued and are no longer available:

- Scout Badge Book 20-550
- Hike and Bike Poncho 51-121

Here's news of two new attractive gift or award items: **Gold plated spoons** in sets of six (Cubs 60-334 and Scouts 60-335) in handsome gift boxes. Available on special order for \$21.95 per set from your Scout Office or Shop and Supply Services.

The **Scout Shop in Calgary** is now the only outlet for Scout supplies in the region. The Hudson Bay Company and Woodward Stores at Chinook and Market Mall have relinquished their franchises after many years of excellent service to Scouting.

By Samuel D. Bogan

Christmas is a festive time of year when giving becomes its own reward; when we think of others before ourselves and are pleased when they are happy. Often we become so immersed in the 'Christmas rush' that we must take time out to stop and think about what the spirit of Christmas really means, to get the season into proper perspective.

The *Christmas Scout* is a heartwarming story of a young Scout whose spirit of giving is indeed its own reward. Perhaps you would like to share it with your boys during the Christmas season.

This is the legend of the Christmas Scout. It was told to me first by a small boy whose faith in the story was absolute. He showed me a toy airplane and said emphatically that it came from the Christmas Scout.

The Christmas Scout was returning on Christmas Eve from a party of his relatives where he had received all his gifts. He had a sledful of presents, just the things he had been hoping for; and although it was cold, he was warm because he was wearing the new plaid jacket for which he had been hinting. It was his favourite gift.

In spite of everything, he was not happy. This was because it was to be his first Christmas without his brother who had, during the year, been the tragic victim of a reckless driver. His brother had always been a good Scout and a fine example to him.

The Christmas Scout had taken a short cut through the Flats hoping he might meet his patrol leader who lived there with his widowed mother. This was a section of town in which many of the poor lived. His patrol leader, one of the best Scouts in the troop, had to work hard. Not that the Christmas Scout was rich. His family was just a step above the Flats.

As he hiked down the street, the Christmas Scout caught glimpses of the trees and decorations in many of the homes. He had no intention of prying but suddenly, in one glimpse, he had seen a shabby room with two limp stockings hanging above an empty fireplace and a woman seated near them weeping. The stockings reminded him of the way he and his brother had always hung theirs side by side. But they had always found them, next morning, full to brimming. Then he remembered that he had not done his Good Turn for the day.

He knocked on the door.

"Yes?" the sad voice of the woman inquired.

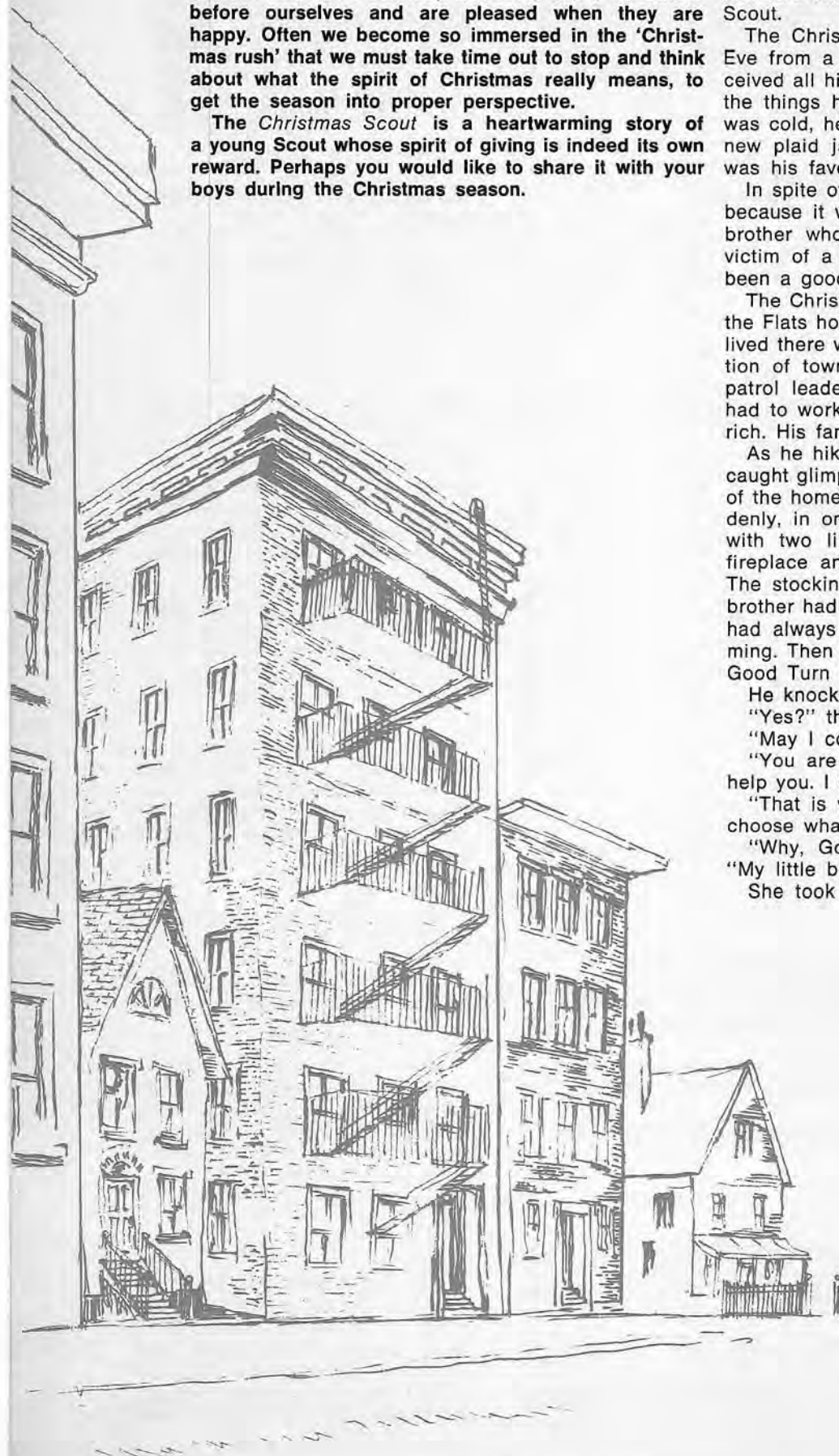
"May I come in? I am a Scout."

"You are very welcome," she said, "but I cannot help you. I have nothing for my own children."

"That is why I am here," he replied. "You are to choose whatever you need from this sled."

"Why, God bless you!" she answered gratefully. "My little boys will be very happy."

She took some candies and a game, the toy air-



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plane, and a puzzle. Then, as she took the new official flashlight, the Scout almost cried out. But he did not. He saw that the stockings were full and turned to go.

"Won't you tell me your name?" she asked.

"Just call me the Christmas Scout," he replied.

He was glad to have done the Good Turn but he was not really happier. He had seen that his sorrow was not the only sorrow in the world and, before he got out of the Flats that night, he had given the remainder of his toys away. The plaid jacket had gone to a boy who had none at all.

He trudged homeward, cold and disconsolate. He had given his presents away and now he could think of no explanation he could give his family that would seem reasonable. He wondered how he could make them understand.

His parents tried to be patient.

"But, son, I don't see how you could have been so foolish," his mother said.

His father was firm. "You made your choice, son. You know we cannot afford to give you any more presents."

The Christmas Scout realized that he seemed foolish in the eyes of his parents and even, to a degree, in his own. His brother gone, his family disappointed, he suddenly felt dreadfully alone. He had not thought to be rewarded for his generosity, for in the wisdom of his young grief, he knew that a good deed should always be its own reward. It would be tarnished otherwise. He did not want his gifts back. The Christmas Scout thought of his brother and sobbed himself to sleep.

The next morning he came down to find his parents listening to the Christmas music on the TV.

Then the announcer spoke.

"Merry Christmas everybody! The nicest Christmas story we have this morning comes from the Flats. It appears that a crippled boy down there has a new sled this morning, another youngster has a fine plaid jacket, and several families have reported that their children have been made happy by the visitation of a Boy Scout who gave no name but simply referred to himself as the Christmas Scout. The boy with the jacket declares that the Scout gave it off his own

back. No one can identify him, but the children of the Flats are claiming that the Christmas Scout was a personal representative of old Santa Claus himself."

The Christmas Scout felt his father's arms go around his shoulders, and he saw his mother smiling at him through her tears.

"We are proud of you, son."

The Christmas Scout caught his breath. "Mother! Father!" he cried. "This is a happy Christmas after all!"

The carols came over the air again, filling the room with music.

Thanks to SCOUTING magazine and Mr. Bogan for allowing us to reprint this story.

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CANADIAN SCOUT



BROTHERHOOD FUND

By John MacGregor

A great deal has been and is happening with your contributions to the Canadian Scout Brotherhood Fund. This article is intended to give an account of how and where your Brotherhood dollars are being invested.

Perhaps it would be well to give a little background leading up to the use currently being made of the Fund. In 1971 at Tokyo, Japan, delegates to the 23rd World Scouting Conference approved a World Scouting Five Year Development Plan. Details of the Tokyo Conference were reported in *The Canadian Leader*, December 1971.

Within the framework of the World Scouting Five Year Development Plan, Canadian Scouting has elected to sponsor selected projects which have the potential to assist our brother Scouts in other countries with their development plans. These will, of course, be countries whose resources are not plentiful or as highly developed as some of their neighbours. The World Five Year Plan can be defined as an opportunity for Scouting's approximately 14 million members to take part in a sharing experience. We all know that when something good is shared — an idea, a feeling, a possession — its value increases many times over. For example, think about the millions of lives that have been and are now being affected because a man named Robert Baden-Powell chose to share some ideas in a book called *Scouting for Boys*.

The World Scout Bureau in Geneva, Switzerland, in consultation with its five Regional service arms scattered around the world, plays a leading role in identifying and documenting development projects. These projects are offered to selected member countries of the World Scout Conference for possible sponsorship. The term Cooperation Project is used because there are several partners involved in putting a project together for Canadian support. The major partners include the country or Scout Region requesting the project, the World Scout Bureau, Canadian Scouting and another important partner, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). This article reveals how the Non-Government Organization (NGO) Division of CIDA has given magnificent

support to those development projects for which Scouting has been able to provide appropriate documentation and matching funds. The interdependence of the partners is obvious. Each partner is expected to make a contribution of some kind — manpower, expertise, material or money. The multiplying effect of these resources working together is vast.

Here then, is a report on what your Brotherhood contributions are helping to accomplish.

Operation Amigo

This four-year project continues to be our number one and perhaps most ambitious undertaking. It is designed to improve and expand Scouting in the five South American countries of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela. The Canadian contribution will be \$80,000 divided almost equally between CIDA and Boy Scouts of Canada. A full progress report appeared in the August/September issue of this magazine.

Honduras Rehabilitation Program

A two-year project designed to help rebuild the Scout organization in Honduras following the disastrous hurricane Fifi which struck in 1974. The program includes the provision of tools, materials and trained instructors so that Honduras Scouts may be taught the skills necessary for rebuilding their communities. The Canadian contribution is \$12,367 made up of \$7,500 from CIDA and \$4,867 from the Brotherhood Fund.

Environment Seminar, Africa

The year 1975 has been designated "Conservation Year" for the whole of the Africa Scout Region. Within that theme a seminar will be held for the purpose of introducing sound conservation practices in the Scouting programs of nine African countries — Uganda, Mauritius, Ghana, Zambia, Botswana, Nigeria, Tanzania, Kenya and Sierra Leone. Naturally those attending will be carefully selected for their ability to share their learning with others back home. Canadian support will total \$17,000, \$5,000 from the Brotherhood Fund and \$12,000 from CIDA.

Madagascar Community Development Seminar

The circumstances surrounding the financing of this project were remarkable. When the opportunity

to participate came to our International Relations Committee, the Brotherhood Fund was low because of the commitment to Operation Amigo. However, we did have \$2,000 available. The World Bureau in Geneva contributed \$10,000. This enabled us to go to CIDA with \$12,000 in "Scout money" for a project requiring \$37,000. CIDA responded with a most generous contribution of \$25,000. The seminar was a tremendous success as you can judge from the following abridged version of the official report.

The third International Community Development seminar of the African Region was held at Fianaransoa, Madagascar (Malagasy Republic) from the 5th to the 14th December 1974. Fifty-five Scout and Guide leaders were brought together from all the provinces of the country including French Scouters from the Island of Reunion. Associations from other islands were invited but were prevented by distances from making the journey. All the five Malagasy Associations were represented: Kiady (non-denominational), Antity (Catholic), Tily (Protestant), Fanib (Guides) and Mpanazawa (Girl Scouts). This was the first such seminar to record a heavy participation of young women.

Despite the 400 km that separated the site from Tananarive, the capital, the national authorities showed great interest and did not hesitate to come and listen to discussions of new options in Malagasy community development and the integration of youth in the process.

This interest showed itself in the visit of the Minister of Information, who was particularly concerned with youth problems and development, and Scouting in particular. The seminar was also visited by the Counselor for Cultural Affairs and the Minister for Foreign Affairs who spoke of "Madagascar, its international relations in the framework of development."

The Minister of the Interior in charge of rural affairs spoke of Renovation in Madagascar through "Fokonolona". Fokonolona, like "Ujamaa" in Tanzania, is a typically Malgasy concept in development service, and designates a circumscribed community of several villages called "fokontany." Under the reign of Andrian-

ampoinimerina (end of 18th century) the concept attained its full application as an administrative and social unit.

Besides its traditional role of social solidarity the "Fokonolona" and the corresponding social institutions were charged with social services, execution of justice and civil authority.

"The Government," the minister said, "has rehabilitated the 'fokonolona' in view of local control of development. Replacing rural communes, the 'fokonolona' enclose all the rural dwellers which are 80% of the population."

The seminar participants worked integrally with the "fokonolona" of Ivoamba during a day in which the fields were worked and cassava was planted. Three hundred villagers were involved working side by side with Scouts.

The general appreciation of the results, showing what Scouting can do in the rural setting was noted by the local authorities who visited the worksites.

The seminar of Fianaransoa was also an opportunity for open cooperation between the different Scout Associations and the government, their concerns in this domain being identical.

Financial aid for this seminar, and for the three Scout development centers in Tananarive dealing with animal husbandry, agriculture, fish and poultry farming, and educational activities, came from the Canadian International Development Agency, the Canadian Scouts, the World Scout Bureau, and Malagasy Scouting.

Note: In none of the above projects has the total value been shown. The World Scout Bureau, the Scout Regions and the countries involved have all made substantial contributions in cash, manpower and materials.

This is what your contributions have been and are doing. Many Scout groups in Canada have developed the practice of including a donation to the Canadian Scout Brotherhood Fund as part of their Scout-Guide Week celebrations. Church parades, B.-P. banquets and a great variety of other special events have resulted in substantial contributions. Obviously Canadian Scouting cares about their brother Scouts in other lands. Thank you for caring and sharing.



A working group at the seminar in Fianaransoa.



A group of Guides and Scouts working in a rural community.

Jungle [and c



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By Justin White

Jungle Lore is an excellent means of working through the Cub program, although by no way the only method. In this article we will examine both the use of Jungle Lore, and the possible use of alternate themes.

Why follow the Jungle trail at all? In *The Wolf Cub's Handbook*, B.-P. tells us that in South Africa and North America, native people used the title "Wolf" as an honour to their best men. No doubt this influenced the choice of *The Jungle Book* as the basis of Cubbing, even though the Mowgli stories are set in India. The Mowgli stories tell of a boy

learning to survive in 'uncivilized territory', the jungle; Cubbing is all about boys learning — perhaps 'survive' is a bit strong for what we teach our Cubs. The area in which Canadian boys live is becoming increasingly civilized. That is not to say that we are not building our own steel and plastic jungles . . .

In a booklet, which unfortunately is not distributed in Canada, Aristeguieta Gramcko writes of the psychological aspects of "The Jungle Theme and Cubbing." He speaks of the Jungle as a universal symbol, of the ways in which we can relate to the fears and unknown elements of the jungle, and to overcoming

Other] Trails

disorder with order. The jungle animals are shown to be what the wise Cubmaster has always seen them to be: different types of people, described as animals, to be observed by the reader as being good or bad; kind or cruel.

The value of storytelling was recognized by Plato, who, in describing the creation of his Utopian "Republic", required telling stories of heroes for future philosophers and kings to emulate and admire. Of course, looking around the circle at your next pack meeting, you may be painfully aware that your stock of potential philosophers and kings is somewhat low. All the more reason therefore, for some Jungle Lore.

Aha! Plato and psychologists are one thing, but your Cub meetings? That's another. Having progressed from five games of dodgeball a week to just one — and that squeezed in amongst badge work, crafts, and relay games — what more can a leader do?

Well, easy does it. One week, play a jungle game. No, I don't mean one of those jungle dances — just a simple game. Line the Cubs in relay formation, and sit them down. Give the front boy in each six the name *Akela*, the next boy another jungle name and so on. Choose names of leaders. (If they're still calling Freddy Smith's father "Mr. Smith", after six months as a leader, NOW is the time to begin calling him one of the Cub names listed on page 10 of *The Cub Leaders' Handbook*.) Then, read about how Mowgli came to be in the Jungle in the first place. Every time you mention *Akela*, the first boy in each six runs up to the front of the room and runs back. Soon, when you say, "But then there was a stomping in the bushes, and a mean, ugly, whiskered, cowardly face peered through . . ." all the boys named *Shere Khan* will be crouching ready to run when you say the words.

Then, when you've recovered (perhaps another night) turn off the lights and have a jungle opening. Later, try some more 'jungly' games. At camp, try a jungle story at campfire. Better still, go round to each tent and tell a story. YES, they will like a story — any excuse to stay up longer. Ease into it, in your own time, but gradually let in the Jungle, in your own way, as appropriate to you and your pack. Sure, there will be mistakes, stories that bomb, but did you claim to be perfect!

Jungle Lore may be a means to an end, **but don't stop there.** Jungle Lore was made for 8 to 11-year-old boys and not 8 to 11-year-old boys for Jungle Lore.

Not every boy, in a hot school gym, with snow blanketing the city streets outside, will easily relate to Mowgli being carried off through the trees of the steaming Indian jungle by the monkey people.

Invent your own lore to suit your own jungle. The writer, desperate for an outing to replace a sixers' camp which fell through with a week to go, invented the **Yellow Hand Gang**, (*Canadian Leader*, January 1975), as rotten a gang of desperadoes that ever

plagued this earth. The result, a chase across the city with the sixers in pursuit of clues to find the woe-begone Cubmaster, but just missing the *Yellow Hand Gang*.

From that unlikely escapade, we moved on to a leader disappearing at camp, to a two-part story at campfire on the middle and last nights, of just why the *Gang* was after the pack. In deepest winter, a story of how two of the Cubs were captured by the *Gang*, after a desperate chase, and a gang member meeting a chilly death via some thin ice. A handy cautionary tale just before a winter weekend at camp. In May 1975, the annual convention of the *Gang* resulted in yet another chase, this one heralded by an ad in the Personal column of the morning paper; the sixers eventually finding *Akela* and *Bagheera* tied up in a lonesome cottage. On the way, the sixers went to a great bicycle rodeo, a school fun-fair and a long, unescorted bus ride. And next year . . . ?

An end of *The Jungle Book*? No, we still use it. However, we can choose between moods — will we hold up *Shere Khan*, the coward or *Scar Throat* the crook as a glaringly bad example? *Tabaqui*, who whines and scavenges, or *Yellow Hand* who is afflicted with smoker's cough (which gives him away at critical moments) and a nicotine discoloured hand? The streets of the city, ice-covered river or the hot, steamy Jungle of India?

Imagination is a tool for teaching, for having fun, for exploring. Just sometimes, we as leaders have to use ours, whether to implement the Jungle atmosphere approach, or to supplement it with our own.

As with Mowgli, we must venture into the unknown. He has grown up in the jungle, been hunted by *Shere Khan*, scorned by the Pack, killed *Shere Khan*, helped the Pack defeat the *Red Dog*, and wept by *Akela's* dead body. Finally, he must give in and try the new life which beckons:

"It is hard to cast the skin," said Kaa.

"The stars are thin," said Gray Brother, sniffing at the dawn-wind. "Where shall we lair today? For, from now, we follow new trails."

Come now, changing over to Jungle Lore, or even progressing on from it, won't be that hard to take. Millions of people in India haven't even played dodgeball!

Originally from England, JUSTIN WHITE immigrated to Canada six years ago. He has been Akela of the 175th Pack, Toronto for five years and Area Commissioner for the Grenadier area of Toronto, for one. JUSTIN is known for his highly imaginative approach to the Cub program — combining Scouting tradition with the many faceted elements of modern society to produce an active and exciting program for his boys.

A TALE OF TWO CAMPOREEES

By Elizabeth Daniels

While December seems to be a little early to be thinking of spring camporees, it's really the time to start planning for the big event. Elizabeth Daniels tells us how two districts in her area created exciting camporee themes.

During May 1975, we had the opportunity to visit two Scout camporees held in Niagara and Sarnia, Ontario. Although they were different in concept, there were many similarities. Both camporees leaned heavily on Scoutcraft. Their success was due to sound planning, splendid Scouting spirit and wonderful weather.

The first camporee, **Spring Break-out**, hosted by the Niagara District, was held during the first weekend in May, at Grassy Brook, a local property recently acquired by the City of Niagara Falls for development as a multiple-use recreation area.

As the *Niagara Falls Review* reported: "The weather was ideal, the organization supreme, and the only hitches in the first Grassy Brook Breakout were the ones tied by 250 Canadian and U.S. Boy Scouts during the weekend event."

This success was due to careful planning by many leaders, coordinated by Scouter Jack Catterall of the 22nd Niagara Troop and wonderful cooperation from city officials, St. John Ambulance and R.E.A.C.T. (Radio Emergency Associated Citizens Team) who voluntarily supplied radio-equipped personnel for communication and coordination of events.

The object of this camporee was to exercise and test those basic skills designed to encourage self-sufficiency and resourcefulness. Thus, while the program was leader-planned, the boys were in complete charge at the campsites. Menu planning, cooking, washing up, setting up tents, and site management

were the responsibility of the participating patrols from troops in the Niagara Peninsula and New York State. In fact, patrols who received more than advice from their leaders were penalized. A few patrols had never cooked for themselves before, but consumed their failures as well as their successes, apparently without too much complaint. Others, who had previously brought and cooked their own food as individuals were seen scrambling about in confusion, trying, all at once, to prepare meals and compete for space at the cooking fires. Patrols who handled this part of the camping experience best were those who had training and experience in group menu planning and food buying. One troop Scouter laughingly commented that his Scouts had long since learned to don their uniforms when setting out to buy supplies, with gratifying savings in their budgets.

Sixteen events were offered, ranging from skill-testing items like archery and fire-lighting to fun competitions such as the obstacle course, and chariot races.

The boys were watched throughout the camp, and marked on almost everything they did including housekeeping on the campsites. The Bell Canada Trophy for highest overall marks was awarded to Eagle Patrol of the 17th Niagara, with 195 points out of a possible 220, but only after a run-off with Voyageur Patrol of the 22nd Niagara and Eagle Patrol of the 11th Niagara, which ended one and two points behind respectively. Some patrols lost points because they lacked basic Scouting skills and a few were penalized because their leaders could not refrain from bailing them out of their difficulties, rather than confine their aid to helpful advice. It was suggested that next time, the leaders should also compete for points on performance and leadership qualities. The response to this first spring camporee was so

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St. Catharines Standard Photo



St. Catharines Standard Photo

enthusiastic, it was decided to make it an annual event.

The **Break-in** or **Second Relief of Mafeking**, was held at the Sarnia District's Camp Attawandaron, adjoining Pinery Provincial Park on Lake Huron, during the Victoria Day weekend. This inspired theme was chosen to coincide with the 75th anniversary of the Relief of Mafeking which occurred May 17, 1900, and all the events were geared to the time when Scouting had its true beginnings.

The camporee is an annual event for the Sarnia District. This year's theme focused on the daily activities in the besieged town, with the emphasis on the thrifty craft of 'making do' (re-using materials), culminating in the arrival of the reinforcements and the final charge. The 235 Scouts from western Ontario and Michigan were 'garrisoned' in two sub-camps, Pretoria and Kimberly. The activities for the long weekend consisted of skirmishes and demonstrations, with ample opportunity to try out the leather, carpentry, tinsmith and blacksmith shops, care for horses (real ones) and practise skills of lightweight camping, canoes, boats and motors, wells and pumps and camp cooking.

Sunday morning, the 3rd Hussars came to give an impressive demonstration, adding a military flare to the occasion, which was punctuated with mock battles and exercises in stealth and cunning; highlighted by the hilarious rewriting of the record in the final assault to the accompaniment of bugles and flares in all directions. As the *Sarnia Gazette* reported: "It was the most successful failure in military history."

The entertainment in the evenings, on an improvised stage, was in the best traditions of military concert parties, with leaders and boys alike sharing in the role of victim in the skits and stunts.

The original newspaper, *The Mafeking Mail*, was revived, and published daily (shelling permitting) to keep everyone informed and amused. Everyone was fair game in "Mafeking Mutterings", the gossip

column. Massed bands of the 'Mafeking Mafia' sounded reveille in the morning via a sound truck. Awards were made by offering redeemable 'diamonds' (silvered pebbles). The 1st Brights Grove Troop was awarded the trophy for the best troop and several awards in various classifications were made to other troops.

As a souvenir of the camporee, everyone attending received a crest and a copy of the one-penny stamp used for local mail during the siege. It depicts a mounted cadet (bicycle) orderly in red on a silvery-white background, on an orange cover postmarked "Siege of Mafeking 1900 — Attawandaron 1975."



The coordinator for this unique event was Scouter Jim Hope, but the enormous success of the weekend could not have been achieved without the inventive ideas and enthusiasm of many people, both in and out of Scouting. As one youthful participant put it, "It was a real 'GO' experience for everyone." Incidentally, after the clean-up at the end of the camporee, it was reported that the camp had not been that clean for ten years.

There was one essential difference between these two camporees, other than theme. Niagara District's first **Spring Break-out** was heavily competitive in all aspects. This was consciously planned by the leaders to encourage full participation by all, and was, in essence, a pilot project to assess the Scouting skills and level of conservation practice of area troops. The competitive aspect was softened to a degree by awarding trophies to the winning patrols of each event (in addition to the main award) and many merit awards to individuals, who might not otherwise have received recognition of personal effort and achievement. The object, of course, was for troop Scouters to take note of weaknesses which surfaced in their troops and take remedial action in the form of more imaginative and boy-appealing methods in programming.

The Sarnia District's camporee is an established annual event, and has been refined over the years. Competition has not been entirely eliminated, because there is a trophy associated with it, but competition has been de-emphasized to the point where it is incidental to the fun and games. It was found, when competition was strong, some troops who felt they had no chance to win, tended to lose interest early and morale suffered.

Opinions vary regarding the value of active competition in planned events of this kind and Scouters in other districts might like to write and share their experiences and thoughts on this subject.



By Hugh V. Martin
Venturer Advisor, 2nd Burnaby Mountain Co.

During the summer, the 2nd Burnaby Mountain Venturer Company decided to head north to visit Santa's home territory. Here is an account of their adventures in a different world.

The Burnaby Venturer companies in southern British Columbia have a reputation for executing new and ambitious expeditions and we, of the 2nd Mountain Company, decided that 1975 was to be our year.

Our project, "Arctic '75", started during a company meeting in October 1974. It was agreed that our group would visit Canada's Arctic region with two objectives in mind: to see how Scouting is carried out in the North and to explore at least a portion of this sparsely populated part of our country. We felt that these objectives would meet a number of the requirements for the social/cultural and exploration experience areas of the Venturer program.

By digging through reference books, maps and information from National Headquarters and Northern Region Scouting, we decided that a settlement called Gjoa Haven on King William Island (latitude 70°N), roughly 300 miles south of the present position of the magnetic pole, would fit most of our objectives.

Historically, it is known as the area in which the last known remains of the 1845 Franklin Expeditions had been found and also where Roald Amundsen, the great Arctic explorer, had spent the winters of 1903-4 on the first successful east/west traverse of the Northwest Passage.

Besides the regular company program, the members spent extra time preparing lists of requirements, working out travel schedules and getting up-to-date background information on Canada's North.

A tentative budget of \$5,000 had to be revised several times before the actual trip. Each member was to pay \$100 and provide his own equipment while the balance would be earned by a communal effort — no small task for seven boys.

Nevertheless, by selling Christmas trees, collecting newspapers, cleaning out basements and selling the articles, digging a retaining wall for a local resident, organizing a dance and other activities, we raised \$3,000 by early June '75. Three weeks before departure and still shy of our goal, the Secretary of State Department approved our application for a Cultural Exchange Travel Grant. We were on our way!

Seven excited Venturers and one slightly apprehensive, middle-aged advisor rallied at Vancouver International Airport on a rainy Saturday morning, June 28, to board an Air Canada DC 9 which would take us to Edmonton where we changed planes. Four hours later we stepped from a PWA 737 onto the apron at Yellowknife, capital of the Northwest Territories.

Here we were met by Paul Squires, president of the 1st Yellowknife Venturer Company and, it seemed, every southern blood-loving insect from within a 100 mile radius. Undaunted we shouldered our packs and hiked to the beautiful Long Lake campsite that was to be our home for three days.

Following the ceremonial but necessary anointing of such brews as "Off" and "612" we quickly pitched tents and were off to the old town, four miles away. Paul led us on a tour and then back to camp in time to photograph each other by the light of the Midnight Sun.



Members of the company pose on the sea ice.



Mealtime on the Arctic tundra.

The next three days passed too quickly. Under brilliant skies we explored the area and learned its history; were given a tour of the gold mine of the Giant Mine Company; watched processes involved in mining and took our first swim in the icy cold waters of a northern lake.

July 1, Dominion Day, as guests of the Yellowknife Venturers, we took a trip by freighter canoe up the Yellowknife River to a favourite fishing hole at the foot of the Yellowknife Falls. That evening they treated us to a supper of caribou steaks cooked northern style, over an open fire.

The next day, eager to head even farther north, we boarded a plane that took us over the Barrens, across the Arctic Circle and finally over the ice to Cambridge Bay on Victoria Island.

Ron Hilton, Scout commissioner for the High Arctic, who had made the arrangements for the final leg of our journey, met us here. With just enough time to purchase tickets and transfer our packs we were once again airborne — this time in a small Twin Otter, flying over the tundra to our final destination, Gjoa

VENTURING





Landing on sea ice in the Queen Maud Gulf.



Setting up camp on the tundra.

Haven. The lonesome beauty of the landscape was breathtaking. Below us we saw a vast treeless land covered with innumerable lakes, while away to the south stretched the endless ice. An hour and a half later we touched down at the small gravel airstrip that serves the settlement.

Headquarters for our stay here, was the local school. Within minutes of our arrival there, a group of native children from the settlement came to investigate the new situation. Throughout the rest of our stay, we were surrounded by Eskimo boys, and later the more shy Eskimo girls, who watched all that we did and tried to teach us some of their native skills, games and language.

That evening, Peter Okikognak, the Eskimo Scoutmaster and a group of Eskimo Scouts, escorted us on our first exploration of the tundra. Muffled in our down clothing to ward off the ever-present, strong northerly winds, we left the settlement and saw the Arctic 'close-up' — a flat expanse of land composed mainly of stone and rock; alive with a profusion of wild flowers, butterflies and insects.



Since the sun only approaches the horizon and never sets this time of year, sleep was difficult. But we successfully roused ourselves the next 'morning' to prepare for more visitors. No one was in sight; it seemed deserted. By early afternoon the natives started to arrive. We discovered everyone had been asleep — except us. Here there is no clock to tell you when it is time to eat or sleep; you eat when you are hungry and sleep when tired. We gladly followed this way of life for the rest of our time there.

Each day was filled with new sights and sounds. We tried to arrange one new group experience and then the company members would wander off to join the natives in whatever was going on. This way each of us was able to establish a much closer individual contact with these shy people.

Some group experiences included watching the taking and skinning of seals; trying to fish for Arctic char using traditional bone harpoons; attending a Sunday service conducted entirely in Inuit; walking on the sea ice more than a mile off the coast of the island; and a two-day camping trip with local Scouts towards the interior of the island. With temperatures falling to -2° Celsius with a 25 m.p.h. wind, it was interesting to observe the difference in camping techniques. The nine Eskimo boys were quite cosy in their 7' x 5' tent while we felt crowded when we prepared hot food under such cold weather conditions. Their main food was freshly caught fish, eaten raw, with the excess quickly dried in the wind for future use.

The Arctic is a relatively new and challenging land, its discoverers not long dead. I don't think any of us will forget listening to 79-year-old George Porter, tell us of his life in the North — opening the first Hudson's Bay Trading Post in 1927, his experiences on the old wooden whaling ships in the Bering Sea, his meeting with Amundsen and Stefansson and his retirement in 1958. We also met Frank Stefansson, a grandson of the famous explorer Vilhjalmur.

Our eight-day stay at the settlement came to an end with none of us eager to leave these wonderful people. In a flurry of sand and gravel, the plane touched down to take us to the comparatively urban community of Cambridge Bay, where we had a two day layover.

Most of our time was spent touring the community, noting the differences in native population and way of life from those we had just left in Gjoa Haven. We visited Cam-Main, one of the major DEW line stations, that exist approximately every 100 miles across the Arctic from Alaska to Greenland.

Two weeks from the date we left Burnaby, we arrived at Vancouver Airport, stepping out into the heat of a summer's day and were greeted by friends and family.

The first half of "Arctic '75" is complete. Now we await next summer when we will return the hospitality of the boys of the Gjoa Haven group and their leader, showing them how we live and Scout.

We returned with many souvenirs of an exciting and adventurous trip, but none more meaningful than the memories of the wonderful group of people both within and outside Scouting, who treated us with kindness and generosity wherever we went. To have had the privilege of living with our native people — sharing a part of their lives for a brief time is something for which we shall be forever grateful.



By Ed O'Brien

Beavers enjoy camping, too. Here's how Vancouver-Coast, Burnaby and Fraser Valley Regions combined efforts to conduct three fun days for Canada's newest program section.

Imagine 50 Beavers in a large dam formation doing a Tail Slap and you have an idea of what took place during **Woodchips '75** — a day camp for Beavers, held in the Greater Vancouver area last summer.

Over 165 boys representing 20 colonies participated in the three-day event, July 10-12.

The theme for Woodchips '75 was just that — woodchips and the outdoors, with five theme areas and nature trails that covered a three-mile area. The camp was set up on the Endowment Lands of the University of British Columbia in Point Grey, Vancouver, where there are large areas of bush and trees, a well-developed network of trails, a large public school field, a sandy beach and plenty of washroom facilities. A perfect site for Beavers to run, play and explore!

The program ran from 1 p.m. to 8 p.m. each day, starting with games and ending with a family and friends campfire. Arriving at the day camp, the colonies of Beavers began the opening ceremonies by forming two large river banks, the dam and then performing one great Tail Slap.

Each boy then received a hand-drawn map of the area and routes to follow. The first colony was off on the Woodchips Trail — a nature trail — while the others participated in games, waiting for their turn. This ensured a 20-minute interval between the colonies on the trail.

Five theme areas were connected by a combined nature walk and obstacle course (over one log and under the next).

The first area featured a model campsite set up by Scouts and Venturers who showed the younger boys some of the intricacies of camping — how to make and light a fire, how to maintain it, safety precautions and some knot tying. Each Beaver was handed a long leather thong and taught to tie a reef knot. This was to be their woodchips necklace with woodchips awarded and added to the thong as each activity was completed.

At activity area two, Scouts explained the British Columbia Indian's heritage while the Beavers made their own Indian head dress and painted themselves as fierce Indian braves.

There was a much appreciated cookie and juice break at area three. The boys sat munching their cookies under the shade of the tall trees. It seemed that more leaders than boys used the rest tent provided here.

The first aid station, manned by a local Venturer company handed out five bandages during the three-day period; two of these were for leaders.

The most popular activity area included many skill-testing woods games — archery, leather thonging, spear throwing and knocking down wood blocks. With the help of a group of Cubs, the boys made their own bows and arrows from branches and twigs that were lying about (vine maple worked the best).

Another nature walk, the Beaver Trail and more obstacles, brought the Beavers to the Plains of Abraham to make their own camp crest using the silk screen printing technique.

With the help of the Scouts' instructions, the crests were completed and the boys (some with more paint on their hands than on their crests) marched down the embankment and across the road marked *Beaver Crossing* to the beach.

A campfire had been set up and 350 family members began arriving between 5 p.m. and 6 p.m. to join their boys after the day's fun.

A large fire was built and everyone toasted their own weiners. Juice, potato chips and pudding completed the meal. During the free time, the boys collected shells, played in the sand or paddled in the water.

At 7 p.m., Beavers, leaders, Cubs, Scouts, Venturers and families gathered around the glowing campfire for songs, skits and stories.

Then the presentations! Each boy and leader was presented with a scroll certifying him as a full-fledged "Beaver Woodchipper." With a few campfire spirituals, the day's events came to an end. Tired but happy Beavers trotted off with their souvenirs of an exciting day.

The day camp program was a definite success! It took a lot of hard work and enthusiastic volunteers behind the scenes to make it the success it was.

But how does a three-day day camp even get off the ground? The idea of running a day camp for Beavers came from a report of such a program in Winnipeg by Reg Roberts.

The nucleus of leaders with the idea, decided to invite all the groups in the three regions of Greater Vancouver — Vancouver-Coast, Burnaby and Fraser Valley.

Meetings were held in May and several committees were set up:

Main Coordinating Committee: Prod every other committee and take up the slack.

Program Committee: Plan the program, games, nature walks, campfire and get material for the programs.

First Aid Committee: Ask a local Venturer company that specializes in first aid and rescue to have members present each day.

Other Sections Coordinating Committee: Let the other sections know their responsibilities and ensure they show up on the days required. Cubs, Scouts and Venturers were asked to help whenever possible so that leaders could stay with their own colony and

so that the Beavers would have a chance to get acquainted with other sections in Scouting and see what they do.

Registration and Finance Committee: Find out the day each colony would prefer and number of boys expected, register each and look after financing.

Site Preparation Committee: Check site and prepare it for the various activities, cut trails, put up signs, be sure site materials were set up on time.

Food Committee: Find the best price and see if donations can be found.

Leaders volunteered to serve on the committees and the three regional offices handled the main co-ordination and paper work.

All craft materials, except one gallon of paint were donated. The large camp banner, two *Beaver Crossing* and two *Beaver Parking* signs were made by professionals and donated. We had to buy 20 pairs of scissors but borrowed staplers and camping equipment.

Food donations were the most difficult to come by. We were able to purchase all the food at the wholesale price less 10%. We planned that each boy would have his own package of pre-proportioned food and the same menu for adults as boys. Our budget worked out well. With a little money in the kitty, craft materials, the banners, signs and plenty of enthusiasm left over — we're well on our way to beginning next year's day camp.

And it's never too soon to start planning. We already have a name for it, a time, location, menu, registration, program, duties of volunteers and cost all worked out.

If your group has considered holding a day camp for Beavers, don't hesitate — DO IT! Everyone will have a great time — leaders, boys and parents.

For more details and suggestions write to me c/o Scout House, 664 West Broadway, Vancouver, B.C., V5Z 1G1. I'll be glad to help.

ED O'BRIEN is Beaver leader of the 80th University Hill Beaver Colony, Vancouver-Coast Region.



Photos by Colin Price

So You Want to Be a Venturer Advisor

By R. J. Roberts, Program Services

This article originally appeared in **THE CANADIAN LEADER** in October, 1971.

If that is the case, then you may have chosen the most difficult position in the Scouting organization. However, if you can make a go of it, then you are probably going to receive more satisfaction than you can possibly imagine or could get in any other position.

Does that sound contradictory? Well, bear with me and I'll try to explain.

Venturing is the section of Boy Scouts of Canada designed to meet the needs of boys and young men in the age range 14-17. That means you will be dealing with male youth who could be as young as 13 or as old as 18 years.

Each one of these young men is at a different stage of development in terms of his education, social life, physical growth, awareness of the world and recognition of his own potential abilities.

Add to that the fact that Venturing as a section of Boy Scouts of Canada is still very young with few local traditions. With all these facts, you have the makings of a challenging leadership role for anyone to undertake.

You may also have some people asking the question, "So why have Venturing?"

Not really too difficult to answer: Venturing was conceived and born of a need expressed by young people to have more of a say in the planning and design of the program they were to carry out.

Venturing was created to allow young men the opportunity to choose, plan and run their own activities in their own way, so that they could increase their knowledge, improve their skill and be continually challenged to set targets for themselves that required a little more effort to be reached.

It was created to allow young men the opportunity of testing themselves against adult standards, so that they would be better prepared to meet the challenges ahead of them when they truly entered the adult world.

And it was designed with the hope in mind that those who come into Venturing would, as a result of the experience, find themselves improved both mentally and physically, be more aware of the help they could offer to their fellow men, their community, country and the world, and gain an appreciation of God and how much influence the good works done in His name can have on each of our lives.

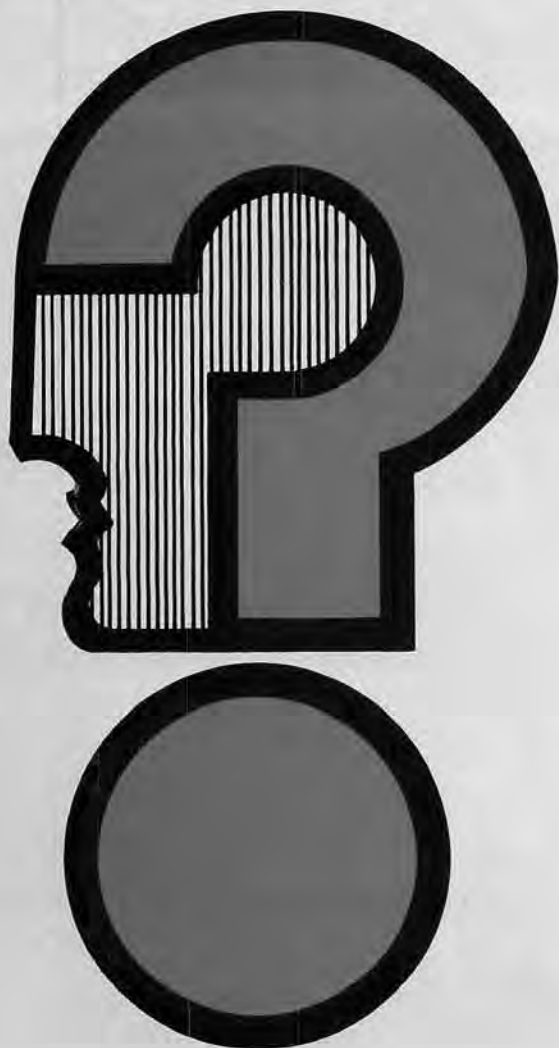
Is it any wonder then that the adult who undertakes to work with Venturers has an extremely responsible role to play in their lives and that he, the advisor, is the most important person in the entire Venturer scheme?

That's right! Without the advisor, Venturing just won't go. Oh sure, a group of young people could meet for a year without an adult and have some fun, but that's not enough.

It's the clearly defined combination of an interested, active adult, an expectant, enquiring group of young men and a sequence of well-planned, well-thought-out activities, operated under the aim and principles of Scouting, that makes Venturing a worthwhile undertaking and a source of tremendous satisfaction for those involved.

And you must be involved; you, the advisor, have to be up to your neck in everything your Venturers are doing, right from the word "go."

An advisor is many things in the life of a company: a leader a father confessor, a confidant, a companion, a trainer and a trainee, a talker and a



listener, a promoter and a supporter, an arbitrator and at times a controller. A guy who says, "yes, let's go and do it," and also a guy who says, "no, let's think that over some more!" But, at all times, an adult with the best interests in mind of all the members of the company and of Boy Scouts of Canada. I said at the outset that the Venturer advisor's job is the most difficult in Scouting, but it's not too difficult. It's not too difficult because, in the first place, presumably you have an interest in working with this age group; secondly, because it is a worthwhile program; and finally there are a number of resources available to help you do the job, and more are coming.

As an advisor you must encourage the Venturers to become independent and self-reliant in Venturing's adult-like organization. You should encourage them to seek a variety of leadership experiences.

The company officers and the members who elect them should be given every opportunity to select, plan and implement the company program.

As the advisor, you must create opportunities for the members to explore a variety of interest areas, as set out for the Venturer Award and the Queen's Venturer Award, and direct them in the pursuit of knowledge and skills for the many different agencies and organizations available to them.

Venturers need to feel that they can get along with other people, especially young women. Your advice and guidance can create an atmosphere where this learning can take place.

Encourage coeducational activities, provide opportunities for them to meet other people, help them to become involved in social happenings and, together with the executive committee of the company, make sure that transportation, meeting places and interesting projects are available to them.

Help the Venturers to an awareness of the need for an all-round program of physical fitness and include opportunities for a greater spiritual awareness to develop.

Encourage the members to take an interest in their future by the examination of a variety of vocational

interests and make sure that opportunities are made available to test their new-found knowledge.

I have said before that the success of any Venturer company depends entirely on the ability of the advisor to get to know the members, to be accepted by them and to be looked upon as a major figure of influence in their life.

For a newly formed company, or for a group of young Venturers, the advisor who sits back and does nothing can look for the imminent demise of the company.

But if you get involved in the planning and operation of the company by helping them through the election of officers, guiding them in the writing of by-laws, and helping them to discover their interests and plan ways of satisfying them, while at the same time ensuring that all who join are having a good time, then you will have the beginnings of a solid relationship that can last for many years.

With an older group, of course, or a group that starts out from such a good beginning, you will find that they will soon be able to run their own show. However, they will never outgrow the need for your interest, influence, guidance and experience, and you should always be there, ready to assist or stimulate at the appropriate time.

That's quite a role and requires a great deal of your time and effort.

In the four years since this article was written, a Venturer Handbook was published, an Advisor Kit was developed and several workbooks for company use were produced. These aids were designed to make the job a little easier. It is still a great challenge and an extremely satisfying undertaking to assist young men in developing their potential towards Venturing's objectives of physical, mental, social and spiritual well-being.

Note: To start building your resource file, include this article with your Venturer Advisor Kit.

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postcard

By R. J. Roberts

Canada Post always seems to be in the news — whether it's news of a strike, an increase in stamp prices or new techniques to get the mail delivered more quickly and efficiently. Now they have a number of publications available to the public, free of charge, that provide useful material which can easily be worked into your star and badge program.

The publications — pamphlets, booklets and full-colour fold-outs, reveal the history of the mail, from ancient times until today, the history of the stamp, information on how our postal system works today, its hopes for tomorrow and some new information on its philatelic services (for the collectors in your pack.)

Remember that famous quote: "Neither snow, nor rain, nor gloom of night stays these couriers from the swift completion of their appointed rounds." Well, it was written by the Greek historian, Herodotus about 430 B.C. He was paying tribute to the postmen in the service of King Xerxes.

One of the earliest methods of mail delivery described by Herodotus was to crop the head of one's slave, write the message on his scalp, then send him on his way. If you wanted to keep the message confidential, you had to wait until some hair grew, in which case the messenger got a close haircut from the addressee. These are just a few of the many interesting facts from the publication *Mail Through 5,000 Years*. Besides covering the history of the mail, it makes entertaining and informative reading.

What about Canada? That's covered in *From Wampum to Postal Code*. Indians were our first unofficial postmen. Great travellers, the official runners of each tribe would carry a string of wampum beads. The Iroquois tribe recognized white beads to mean news



of peace, prosperity or goodwill and blue for war, disaster and death; while the Algonkians used purple to signify war and white beads for peace.

The past 400 years of Canada's mail system are enthusiastically described, showing the role that Indians, explorers, the railway and air travel played to bring us to today's sophisticated techniques — postal codes and assured mail.

Other publications include: *Coding and Mechanization*, *Delivering Your Letter*, *The National Postal Museum*, *Stamp One . . . To Now*, *The Postal Code* (a Reader's Digest reprint), *Notes on Canadian Philatelic Service*, and *The Money Order*.

From these titles you can see how the information could be worked into the Blue Star program (see page 226, Section 19, Star Activities, *The Cub Leaders' Handbook*, and badge work (see page 148, Section 13, Badges — House Orderly, Reader and Guide, *The Cub Leaders' Handbook*).

There is a National Postal Museum in the Sir Alexander Campbell Building in Ottawa. A replica of a turn-of-the-century post office, operating out of a general store, the old-fashioned office sells postage stamps and first day covers. The focal point of the museum is a large diorama which creates the illusion of a beaver colony and pays tribute to Canada's first stamp, the three-penny beaver. For local Cubs, it's an excellent spot to visit to qualify for the Guide Badge.

Don't let this wealth of information go untapped. It's yours for the asking. Not only will it help you with your star and badge work but it will keep your boys informed and up-to-date on what's happening with one of the most progressive (barring the occasional strike) postal systems in the world.

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THIS MONTH'S PRIZE QUOTE:

The most difficult thing a Scouter can do is to set his patrol leaders a job, then go into the Scouters' Den and shut the door. — Peter Cooke, Scout Leader, 4th Woking, Surrey, England.

As a closing item for your next meeting of patrol leaders, hand each member the typescript of a long-winded report of some imaginary incident and invite them to sub-edit it down to one-third its original length without in any way altering the sense. Alternatively, get them to write terse telegrams covering all information. It will sharpen their interest considerably if a small prize is offered.

All present will be familiar with that simple activity called 'Blind Orienteering' but in case it has escaped your memory let us remind you.

In open ground (e.g. football field) line up the troop, point out some objective in the middle distance, (e.g. the far goal posts) then get them to don blindfolds while you parade up and down **behind** the line, setting them off at random with the instruction that they should kneel when they think they are directly under the crossbar or near the objective. The whole exercise to be carried through in dead silence. No blindfolds to be removed until the signal is given.

The results of this experiment are always surprising. Last time we tried it we had boys wandering in all directions. Some deviated to the left, others to the right. One boy executed a complete U-turn and ended up more or less where he had started. Several walked right off the edge of the landscape and were never seen again — well, not until they were brought back again.

We have two suggestions to make to twist the tail of this familiar activity. One is a behavioural experiment of great subtlety, which brings it dead in line with the new thoughts in the field of adult leader training.



'Sorry about last night, Skip.'
'Me too — faults on both sides — see you Tuesday.'



Every Scouter of experience will know that boys behave differently in different situations. For instance, a patrol leader who appears to have complete control of both himself and his patrol in the disciplined atmosphere of the troop room will sometimes fall completely to pieces in camp, especially when conditions are bad. (Which reminds us that the one-time commanding officer of the Outward Bound establishment of Averdovey in North Wales once told us that acknowledged boy-leaders, such as school captains, head prefects, Queen's Scouts and such-like cattle, very rarely made effective leaders of watch!) The experiment we are about to suggest may have nothing to do with this, but you never know. The idea would be to select boys of different age, experience and temperament and make up (say) a couple of chain gangs by stringing them together in groups of two or three. Unlike the ordinary chain gang as featured in old American movies, however, the boys should be instructed to walk forward in line. Their behaviour should be studied closely and note taken of their individual and corporate reaction. What conclusions you may draw we leave to you, but please keep us informed.

Our second experiment is even more subtle and falls within the realm of ESP. At least, we think it does. What you have to do is to select three boys, equip them with marching compasses, and before they don their blindfolds allow them to take magnetic bearings on the given objective. They should then be orientated, as necessary, on the objective and allowed to carry the compasses with them.

Do keep us informed. You never know. We might be on the threshold of a great discovery.

Ever thought of getting one of your patrols to do a bit of practical research out of doors to determine the speed of sound by actual measurement? They would need a fairly flat and open testing ground and it would add greatly to the interest if you provided them with the use of a stop-watch and the necessary impedimenta to produce a reasonable noise which can be seen as well as heard.



'You are going to marry a tall, dark Scout leader and become a grass widow.'

GAME OF THE MONTH: Pancake Making Relay

Patrols at one end of troop room. Opposite each patrol at other end, a cooking stove of some sort, matches, a frying pan, a mixing bowl, cooking spoon and fish-slice and the ingredients for pancake making. Object of exercise, to make edible pancakes in record time. Only one man may work on the job at any one time. Cooks change on toot of Scouter's whistle.

Note: It helps to concentrate the minds of the contestants if they are under obligation to eat the end product, whatever it may prove to be.

The news that quite a large proportion of our Venture Scout population comes directly into the Movement from outside, having had no previous contact with Scouting, caused quite a stir in the U.K., when the news broke some time ago. However, so far as we know no effort has yet been made to find out how many boys become disenchanted with Scouting at troop level — and then return to give us a second (or third) chance in the Venture unit.

For ourselves, we have often marvelled, not that boys drop out, but that so many of them persevere despite the profound changes and pressures to which they are subjected as they move inexorably from the dream years of near-childhood, through the bewilderment and frustrations of adolescence to the stark realities of life in their teens.

Up 'til now our efforts to keep them in Scouting have been concentrated on building bridges between sections and smoothing over the transitional period. No one can claim that this policy has proved an unqualified success. In any event, quite a lot of dropouts don't wait for the changeover. Very often the magic of Scouting begins to wear thin long before they get there — and out they go, feeling unhappy and guilt-ridden, like someone who has fallen out of love with a thoroughly nice girl and will have her on his conscience for ever more.

This, we believe, is a disastrous state of affairs. Very well. Today's tactic isn't working. Why not change it? Instead of trying to build a bridge, why not do the exact opposite and dig a ditch? A moat? As we see it, the idea would be to declare the 12 months between the 15th and 16th birthdays a compulsory sabbatical for all Scouts, whether they liked it or not. Yes. Brilliant! Can't think why some other genius hasn't thought of it long ago.

Much deep thought must be given to the matter, of course, but thanks be, that's one thing we aren't short of at the moment — deep thinkers.

As we see it, meanwhile, the idea would be to dramatize the thing by having a colourful but dignified *Throwing Out Ceremony* in line with the *Going-up* and *Advancement* things, only different. Picture the scene. The troop drawn in the traditional horseshoe. Soulful background music to suit the solemnity of the occasion: in Scotland *Will Ye No' Come Back Again* played softly on the half-long bagpipes; elsewhere the singing of *Now is the Hour* might be considered appropriate (or perhaps *Amazing Grace* — Editor). At a sign from the Scout leader, the graduate Scout is pounced on by his patrol and borne shoulder-high to the centre spot, where he is ceremonially defrocked by having his neckerchief removed, then escorted to the cloakroom to change back into normal street wear in decent privacy (pre-patched jeans with flared bottoms, short leather jacket and two-tone sledge hammer type shoes) before being led to the door for the ritual ejections.

No?

Well, you can't win 'em all.

One thing is certain. While you have been reading the above nonsense several hundred likely lads between the ages of 14½ and 15½ will have chucked Scouting for good and all, and in so doing have probably missed the best years of their Scout life.

Nothing there to make a joke about?

You've said it — but who's laughing?

The 14th Ipswich, Suffolk, England, claim to have brewed the largest number of mugs of tea from the same two tea bags **in history**, and would like to know if they are the existing world champs.

What actually happened was that a party of eight had been commissioned to traverse the famous Four Peaks of the Yorkshire moors and when far from base discovered that the catering officer had issued them with two tea bags only, instead of the statutory two per each.

Now we have frequently had occasion to point out that the 14th troop in almost every Scout district may usually be relied upon to rise to any emergency, and such was the case on this occasion. The Ipswich survey party solved their problem by dunking the tea bags briefly in boiling water and laying them out in the sun to dry so that they could be used again and again. By this simple device no less than 84 mugs of the fragrant and refreshing beverage were provided. The survey lasted three days, during which time only one complaint was received. 'I don't mind it when it's weak,' an unnamed Scout remarked, 'but I hate it when it's helpless.'

Which just goes to prove that some people are harder to satisfy than others.

Controversy

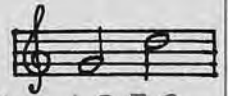
The imagination boggles. Ours does, anyhow. Just the other day we were discussing the problems of loss of members with a lady Cub Scout leader and she shook us to the bootlaces by stating firmly that the early drift from the Scout troop could be arrested at a stroke, if only the Movement would allow womenfolk into the troop room as Scout counsellors. Her argument was that women are much more alive to the hopes and fears of 11-year-olds than are the male of the species. She may be right at that, but — for goodness' sakes — well — what do **YOU** think, George?

With Christmas in the offing we think this might be as good a time as any to introduce you to an original, and rather charming, setting of the famous

prayer by Saint Ignatius Loyola. The composition is the work of Mr. Gordon Dimmer of Tannochbrae, that nice wee town in Perthshire, once well-known to Sunday evening television viewers as the home of Doctor Finlay but now restored to its real identity as Callander. As you will see, the prayer may be sung antiphonally, which should make it ideal for a joint Scout/Guide choir, and personally we can't wait to hear it.

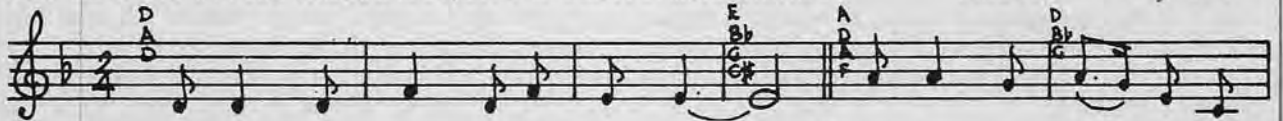
All we've been able to do so far is to play it over with one finger on Auntie Winn's piano over the road, and very well it sounded too; but by the time you read this we have every hope that the vocal section of the Cambridge University Scout and Guide Club will be note-perfect, so that when we visit them in late October, the Gordon Dimmer setting of this much-loved prayer will be given its English premiere.

A SCOUT AND GUIDE PRAYER



MAY BE SUNG IN FULL THROUGHOUT, OR TWO GROUPS ALTERNATING.

MELODY : 1973



(A) TEACH US, GOOD LORD, TO BE GENER-OUS — (B) TEACH US, GOOD LORD, TO BE



GENER-OUS — . (A) TEACH US, GOOD LORD, TO SERVE YOU AS YOU DES-ERVE ;



TEACH US, GOOD LORD, TO GIVE AND NOT TO COUNT THE COST — . (B) TO FIGHT AND



NOT TO HEED THE WOUNDS (A) TEACH US TO TOIL AND NOT TO SEEK FOR REST



(B) TEACH US TO LABOUR AND NOT TO ASK FOR DUE RE-WARD (A) SAVE THAT OF KNOW-ING



THAT WE DO YOUR WILL (ALL) TEACH US, GOOD LORD, TO BE GENEROUS — , TO BE GENEROUS.

N.B. PIANO (OR GUITAR) CHORDS AD LIB. INDICATED IN D. MINOR. MAY BE TRANSPOSED TO E. MINOR

By Donald L. Judd

In the 85th, as in many other groups, the last meeting before Christmas is reserved for the Christmas party. Don tells us how he ran the party in the past and also introduces us to a new handicraft for another night.

from the 85th

The Christmas Party

In the 85th, the sections usually hold individual celebrations, but on occasion have combined their efforts and pooled their financial resources for a one-night extravaganza. Several years ago, for example, we (Cub leaders) decided to rent the Walt Disney version of *The Jungle Book* in 16 mm. The rental cost was \$35 for a one night showing. We set up two borrowed projectors and ran the three reels without interruption to a most enthusiastic audience.

When I had the party in the pack, the week before the big event, I prepared 24 slips of paper: on 12 I wrote 'sandwiches' and on the other 12, 'eight cookies'.

When we were in the closing circle, the boys chose a slip out of a hat and were instructed to bring their contributions to the meeting the following week.

I commissioned one of the leaders to buy 12 large bottles of soft drinks: seven cola, two orange and three gingerale. (Surprisingly the orange was the most popular and gingerale came last.) I got a supply of paper plates and cups and we were set for the big night.

Party night, we opened the meeting in the usual way at the school. Following inspection, we plunged into steam-off games, one of which was, inevitably, Pom-Pom Pullaway (or British Bulldog if you prefer). I allow this rough and tumble game three times a year — at the beginning, the end and Christmas.

Generally speaking, the games chosen were short, snappy and strenuous, lasting from 7:20 to 7:45. During this period, one of the assistants gathered up the contributed "goodies" and stealthily snuck them over to his basement rec room, where his wife, assisted by three other mothers, laid out the spread.

After the closing Grand Howl at 7:50, we closed up shop and hiked the block to the snug party room. While the boys were eating, we read a Christmas story I wrote along the lines of the *Dream Trip* on page 272 of **The Cub Book**. Use your imagination. Here's how mine went.

On separate slips of paper, print the following words and distribute them randomly to the boys.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Bicycle | 13. Pancake |
| 2. Fire hose | 14. Snow shovel |
| 3. Light bulb | 15. Bunch of bananas |
| 4. Pink mouse | 16. Wad of bubble gum |
| 5. Pillow | 17. Sour pickle |
| 6. Cake of soap | 18. Black snake |
| 7. Elephant | 19. Purple dinosaur |
| 8. Toothbrush | 20. Rubber band |
| 9. Mouth Organ | 21. Puppy dog |
| 10. Baby chick | 22. Hockey stick |
| 11. Coffee pot | 23. Rotten egg |
| 12. Broom | 24. Skunk |

25. Green shoelace
26. Hammer
27. Bowl of dead flies
28. Bottle of milk
29. Bottle of ink
30. Bag of mouldy feathers

A NEW CHRISTMAS STORY

by Donald L. Judd

It was Christmas Eve. Three of Santa's elves were sitting on a while they rested from loading Santa's with toys. The hour was nearing when Santa would be leaving on his trip around the and the sleigh was not nearly ready. In Santa's workshop, other elves were busy; one was putting a on a; another was painting a on a with a Mrs. Claus was making a dress for a while Santa used a to put the finishing touches on a

Glancing at the clock, Mrs. Claus reminded Santa that he had only one left before he must begin his ride.

"I know, I know," Santa muttered as he put a on the last "There," he said and he tossed the into his pack and began to pull on a big black In a flash he had the other on and, calling to the elves to hurry, he drank a hot that Mrs. Claus had hastily made. As he stirred it with a he thought of the trip the year before when his sleigh got stuck and he had to dig it out with a "I do hope it's going to be a clear night," he thought as he finished the last of his refreshment.

He went to the to get the reindeer and as they trotted out, he noticed that Rudolf looked very sad. His was not red and shiny and he had a in his eye. "Never mind, good Rudy", Santa said. "You stay here with Olive (that's Olive the other reindeer) and keep the fire going while I'm away. When I get home I'll be very tired and ready for a"

Quickly Santa harnessed the reindeer and stamping the from his he climbed aboard his sleigh, pulled a over his knees, and, throwing a to Mrs. Claus, off he went. As the sleigh disappeared from sight over the North Pole, down came his call, "A Merry Christmas to all and to all a Good"

Some of the boys were laughing so hard, they could hardly get their words out when I pointed to them.

By the time the story was finished, we were ready for skits. Everyone was invited (and expected) to participate, including the hostesses and the sisters who were helping. Two or three Christmas carols finished the evening a bit later than the customary 8:30 p.m. closing.

As the boys were leaving they were given their treasure chests (described last issue) filled with a small box of raisins, 2 small candy canes, 5 caramels, 4 wrapped hard candies and 4 chocolate-covered coins. The chests were sealed with a peel-off label on which the boys' name was printed.

Suji Figures

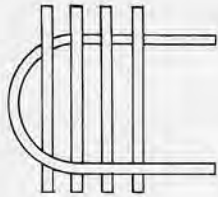
Here is a handicraft that doesn't create much mess, but it should be prepared ahead of time. I am indebted to Elsie Clements of the National Capital

Region (Ottawa) who had a number of us do it on a handicraft course. You will discover that the younger or immature boys will need assistance on this one, whereas the older boys will be able to make more than one, so "Be Prepared."

You will need 26 inches (to allow for trimming) of solid multi-conductor telephone cable. I'd guess about 22 gauge. Check to see if any of your parents have any "ins" with the telephone company, and failing connections there, seek out and speak nicely to an installation supervisor who may be able to salvage a short chunk for you.

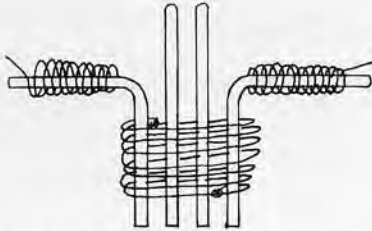
For each boy you will need: 4 pieces of same colour 4" long; 2 pieces of same colour 24" long; 1 piece of same colour 10" long.

For each six, you will need at least one pair of diagonal cutting pliers. Scissors will do but, they're harder to use.



Step 1 — Skeleton

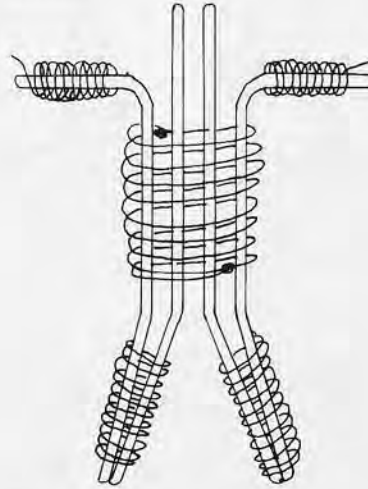
Hold the four pieces of 4" wires together in a tight bundle. Bend one of the 24" pieces in half and hook it over the four skeleton wires at the middle.



Step 2 — chest and arms

With a free end of the 24" wire, make nine tight turns up the skeleton. With the other free end, make nine turns right over the first nine in the same up-

ward direction. Bend two of the top skeleton wires to the sides — one right and one left, for arms. With the free ends of the chest wire, make 12 turns on each arm. Make both arms even. Leave 1/4" for hands. Clip off excess.



Step 3 — waist and legs

Bend the second 24" piece of wire in half and hook the middle point over the skeleton just below the chest. With one free end of this wire, make four tight turns down the skeleton. With the other free end, make four turns right on top of the first four and in the same direction. Separate the remaining skeleton wires into two pairs to serve as legs. With the free ends of the waist wire, make 11 turns on each leg. Make both legs even. Leave 1/4" for each foot. Bend up feet.

Step 4 — head and neck

With the 10" piece of wire, begin with one end between the shoulders, make six turns up the skeleton, and then just four down on top of the first turns. Clip off excess wire.

Bend the figures into the desired position and provide hockey sticks, skis and poles, lassos etc., out of scrap pieces of wire. If the older boys make two figures, one can be made as a horse or something else to go with his figurine.

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WINTER FUN

By Don Swanson

Winter. Brrr!

Just the thought of it probably chills your blood until it forms tiny icicles. We've begun another six months of plowing through that thick, cold, 'white stuff'. Makes you want to curl up close to a cosy, warm fire, doesn't it? Well banish the thought. This year they'll be no huddling indoors for you. Right?

Ha! you say. Well, perhaps you're right. But there's nothing like being prepared for outdoor winter activities with plenty of good ideas to keep the boys active and get the most out of the winter months — even if you insist you only want to supervise (and miss all the fun).

Winter camping, snowshoeing and hiking are great activities, but in this article we'll deal with a few ideas that you can try right in your own (or someone else's) backyard.

Before even stepping out the door, you must make sure that everyone is properly dressed.

Here are a few points to remember:

1. Wear a hat. Your head is the biggest heat leak of your body.
2. Keep on the move. You produce four times as much heat walking briskly as you do sitting.
3. Don't get overheated. Unzip or undress first, or you'll get chilled when you stop. Sweat-soaked clothes also insulate less. Keep dry.
4. Layer your clothing. Get the free insulation from dead air trapped between an extra light, thin layer or two of clothing.
5. Close the openings around ankles, wrists and neck. Wind blows in; warm air escapes out.
6. Protect your most vulnerable spots — your face, feet and hands. These are most exposed and get coldest. Discomfort to them can drive you indoors, even though the rest of your body is warm.

Bird watching in winter? We're not the only ones who feel the icy chill of the cold winter winds. Some of our feathered friends must fend for themselves without the protection of full, leafy trees and warm temperatures.

The development of a bird feeding station can provide many hours of pleasure as well as being educational. Encourage the boys to undertake this activity and learn to identify the various birds that use the feeders. One caution that should be kept in mind — the birds quickly come to depend upon the feeder as their food source, particularly in the winter. It is cruel to suddenly drop the project after a few days because this may mean the starvation of the birds that were using the station.

Investigate the various bird feeders that can be made and maintained easily. To start off, refer to *The Canadian Scout Handbook* and *Golden Book of Crafts and Hobbies* by Ben Hunt.

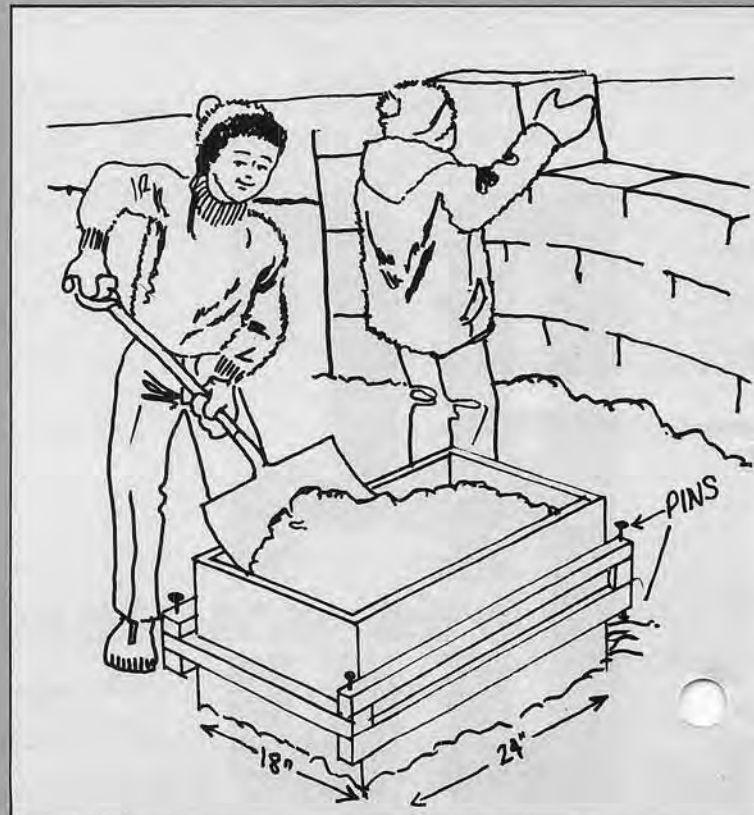
Snow Sculpture

You can make this into a contest. When judging, consider originality, appearance, balance, solidarity and artistry of carving.

Let each patrol go off to create their snow sculpture making a rough framework over which snow and slush are packed. Suggest subjects such as animals, buildings, human figures, ships and cars. Prizes? That's up to you, but hot chocolate for everyone will be more than appreciated.

Build a Better Snow Fort

Build a snow fort to end all snow forts! Sounds great — but how? Here's one approach.



First you need a snow block form. We can make this from scrap pieces of plywood and 2x2's

Material Required

- 2 pieces: 2" x 2" x 23"
- 4 pieces: 2" x 2" x 28"
- 2 ends: 3/4" x 18" x 18"
- 2 sides: 3/4" x 18" x 24"

The form is held together by drilling a hole through the 2x2's where they interlock and using something like a six inch spike as a pin. The drawing, which is not to scale, shows the assembly of the form.

The snow is tamped into the form — the pins are pulled out — the sides are then removed — result: one block. (If the snow is too powdery — experiment with dampening with a small amount of water.)

Once you have built your fort, you may want to develop some defence machines worthy of such a fortification. Here are a few ideas:

Snowball Catapult

Material:

- piece of 2" x 4" (length is dependent on size of sawhorse)
 - bottom quarter of plastic bleach bottle
 - sawhorse
 - rope
1. Nail the bleach bottle to one end of the 2" x 4".
 2. Cut the inner tube into 2" bands.
 3. Use two of the bands to hold the 2" x 4" against the sawhorse.

The catapult operates by pulling the arm down with the rope, loading the bottle with snow balls and leasing the rope. You will have to experiment with:

- number of bands needed
- placement of the stopper board
- anchoring the sawhorse

Snowball Muzzle Loader

Material:

- a length of 8" to 10" stove pipe
- two bands cut from inner tube
- scrap of plywood
- length of 1/4" rope
- bottom of plastic bleach bottle (must fit inside stove pipe)

Assembly:

1. In the piece of plywood, cut a circle to fit into one end of the stove pipe.
2. Drill a 3/8" hole in the centre of the circle.
3. Fasten the circle in one end of the stove pipe.
4. Attach one end of the rubber bands to the plastic bleach bottle and the other end to the stove pipe.
5. Attach the rope to the bleach bottle.
6. Feed other end of rope down stove pipe and through 3/8" hole in plywood.

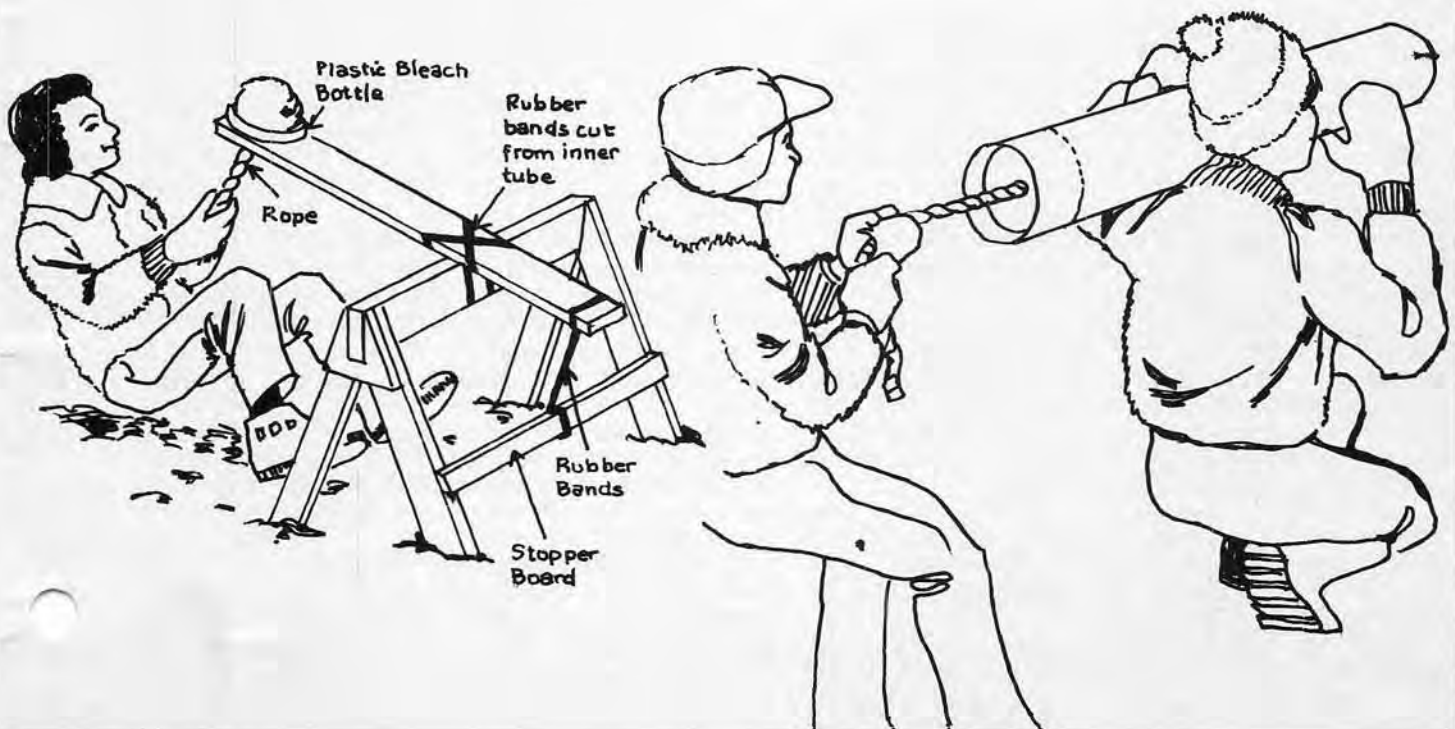
Firing instructions

Pull rope until plastic plunger is against the plywood stopper. Load snowball into muzzle. Point at enemy fort and release rope.

Consideration must be given to the use of these instruments. They are intended for storming a fort and not man-to-man snowball fights.

Capture the Flag (with a winter twist)

Allow each patrol or company one hour to build a snow fort. Mount a pennant on each fort. At the end of the hour, each team will attack the opposing fort or forts and endeavour to capture the flag. At the same time, they must protect their own fort and flag. If there are more than two teams involved, the first team to lose its flag must join the team which has captured its flag and assist in the attack on the forts.



World



BROTHERHOOD

By Fred Rumsey

An ecumenical service was held earlier this year, in Fredericton, which contained a powerful lesson for each and every one of us. The theme was "The Christian and World Development". The lesson it held for Scouters was the unique and imaginative way in which the message of international sharing was brought home to the young people there.

About half-way through this service came an abrupt change of pace. One of the officiating ministers stepped down before the congregation and placed a large paper bag at his feet. "Would all the children and young people please come up to the front?" he asked. In a few minutes he had a group standing around him of about 50 youngsters, who ranged from five to 16 years of age.

"Now," he continued, "I would like to divide you into two groups. You on this side of me stand over here, and the rest of you please shift over there a little . . . no, a little more, please . . . fine, now you have it."

The result was two uneven groups. One held only about ten children, while the other had the large majority (about 40 children). As though this were not enough to pique their curiosity, the minister proceeded to pull a large basket of grapes from the bag at his feet. Carefully detaching a very small bunch from these grapes, he handed it to a boy in the large group of children. The rest of the basket — still almost full — he gave to a child in the small group. "Now go ahead and eat the grapes I have given you", he said to each group.

The large group had their few grapes gobbled down in a flash. They then had to stand there and watch, while the small group made gleeful inroads on the mountain of grapes given to them. Needless to say, the young people in the large group did not look all that happy, and there were more than a few perplexed expressions among them.

The minister allowed this to continue for a few moments, and then broke in by asking the small group if they wanted to share some of their grapes. Even he was taken aback by the resounding chorus of "No!" he got back in reply.

When they had finished, he turned to the large group and asked them how they felt about it all. They were quick to answer. "Not fair!" "They're

greedy!" "Why did they get everything?" were just a few of the many emphatic and even heated responses heard.

The minister did not lose the opportunity to make his point. "Do you know that this is what goes on every day around the world?" he asked. "You young people," he said, pointing to the small group of children, "are like the rich countries in our world. There aren't very many of you, but you get almost all the good things God gave to man". Then turning to the other group, the large one, he said, "and you are like the poor countries of the world. There are many, many more of you, but you get only a small part of what the few rich countries enjoy".

"It's not very fair, is it?" he asked. "Do you think that's the way the world should be? I guess not, eh? It looks like we all need to learn how to share better", he concluded. And you can be sure that there were some pretty thoughtful and subdued youngsters who made their way back to sit with their families.

The minister in that church in Fredericton pulled off one of the biggest educational challenges there is. He made something that was distant and remote come alive for young people. He found a way to relate the problems of a whole global community to the very narrow and personal world of youngsters. Imagine the results had he tried a less imaginative approach — just talking to them, for example. Would he have succeeded? Not very likely. No matter how eloquently he spoke, no matter how well he was able to relate to his group of young listeners, his impact would have been minimal if he had contented himself with just telling them about world problems. Instead, he chose a method which helped his young audience both understand and remember his message.

It is a lesson that I hope we in Scouting will take to heart. Scouting is by no means a stranger to the idea of world brotherhood. Our Movement, in fact, has grown into its own world brotherhood in the truest sense of the word.

But how well do we convey this idea to our Scouts? How often do we recite the phrase "world brotherhood of Scouting" without also making the effort to ensure that our Scouts understand its meaning?

Let me suggest that you try something at your next troop meetings. Set aside ten minutes and ask

your Scouts what "world brotherhood" means and how it affects them.

I did this once with my own troop. The results came as a complete shock to me. The phrase "world brotherhood" literally said nothing to them. They were unsure what it meant, and they hadn't a clue how the idea of world brotherhood related to their own lives.

I was shocked because I had always made what I considered an above average effort to introduce my Scouts to the idea that loving and serving their fellow man encompassed people right around the world. As part of their investiture, I made a point of welcoming my new Scouts into the world brotherhood of Scouting. In their Citizen badgework, I encouraged my older Scouts to direct at least one of their service efforts to an international cause, such as helping the local United Nations, Oxfam, or church world development association in one of their projects. My younger Scouts always collected for UNICEF on Halloween, and the whole troop would turn out en masse at the Miles for Millions walk-a-thon. Our annual B.-P. church service always had a strong world brotherhood flavour to it, and for several years running we had turned over the proceeds from one of our fund-raising drives to either the Red Cross or the World Scout Brotherhood Fund.

Pretty commendable stuff, eh? Except for one small detail — despite everything, I had not succeeded in my main goal of developing a concern for world brotherhood among my Scouts. I had assumed that they would automatically sense its importance, and that all I had to do was to channel their energy. I was wrong. They had no bridge to span the chasm between what was going on "out there" and what concerned them in their daily lives. So, quite obviously they attached no importance to such ideas as international sharing, understanding, or co-operation. They were not affected by the larger world, and accordingly did not give it a second thought.

I am in no way rejecting the various world brotherhood activities done by my troop. If I had in my troop the young people coming out of that Fredericton church, I think those activities might have succeeded fantastically. Those young people already had the message of international sharing impressed upon them — and powerfully so, at that. But without this prior effort to make the world out there relevant to them, the types of world brotherhood activities I conducted were a classic case of putting the cart before the horse.

As a result of the negative response elicited from my troop by world brotherhood, I realized it was time I seriously tried to make the idea of world brotherhood come alive for my Scouts, or stop wasting their time. Since world brotherhood is an inseparable, not to mention vital part of Scouting, there was really no choice.

We are offered some clues on how to go about this in the "living parable" orchestrated by the minister in the Fredericton church. First, he kept his approach simple — nothing fancy, just a bunch of grapes and two groups of children. Second, he ensured their interest by making it different — you don't get to munch seedless grapes at just any old church service. Third, and most importantly, he heightened the impact of his lesson by getting his group involved emotionally. The emotions he aroused were a mixture of curiosity and resentment, but he

could just as easily have worked with excitement, pleasure, greed, pride, mystery, fantasy, or whatever else would have helped impress his message upon them. And finally, the minister kept his moralizing brief and to the point. Without even knowing it, he had put into action the Scout method of learning through experience.

The minister's approach suggests a few ideas on how to liven up the world brotherhood segments of our programming.

1. There is really only one way to fully grasp what it means to be starving — go hungry yourself! For a whole weekend your troop (including leaders?) will agree to consume only rice and juice. This could easily earn some extra dollars for world brotherhood at the same time. Your Scouts could collect pledges (à la Miles for Millions) on the number of meals they go without eating anything other than rice or juice (maximum six). The proceeds would go to Oxfam. Be sure your Scouts' parents are brought into the picture ahead of time — maybe some of them would agree to provide the rice meals for the whole troop on a rotating basis. Afterwards, you might want to point out to your Scouts that what they had to make do with, was still three times as much as what 200 million children in the world get daily.

2. It never hurts to re-enforce pride in our country when it concerns the contribution Canadians have made to world peace and development. The Canadian government now spends \$1 billion a year on world development, and we have earned an international reputation as peace-keepers in the world's trouble spots. You could arrange for a foreign aid worker, a missionary, or best of all, a Canadian soldier who has served on peace-keeping duty overseas, to visit during one of your troop meetings. Perhaps your Scouts might want to recreate one of the "tough" situations the Canadian peace-keeper found himself in, or they could reconstruct a model of a foreign aid project Canadians have helped with.

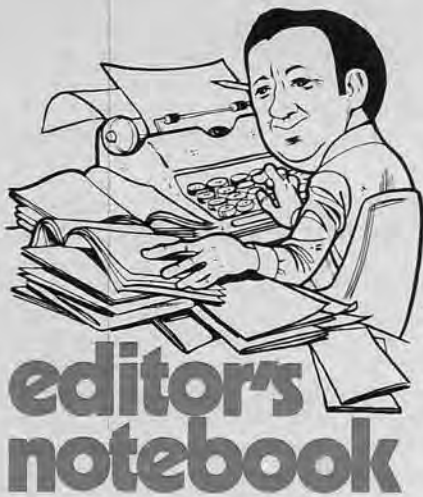
3. If your troop is planning a service or a fund-raising project for a world association (e.g. UNICEF), show a film depicting the work of that association.

4. From a list of common food or household items, get your Scouts to find out how much we depend on other countries for those items. They could present their findings on a map of the world, placing pictures of various items on the countries that export them.

5. You could use the World Scouting crest as a form of recognition for those Scouts who have done a certain amount in world brotherhood activities.

6. Use games in your troop where the competition is focused, not on who can get more than the other guy, but on who can share the best. For example, give each patrol, in their corners, an uneven number of tokens. Patrol members (going one at a time) then run out and try to give away the extra tokens. The winner is the first patrol to have exactly an even share of the tokens.

7. Canadian Scouting has contributed to World Scouting through our Canadian Scout Brotherhood Fund. Scouts, particularly those working on the gold stage Citizen Badge, could research the work done through the Canadian Scout Brotherhood Fund and prepare a brief presentation for parents. (See *Canadian Scout Brotherhood Fund — What's Happening*, this issue page 6 and *Operation Amigo Visited*, page 4, August/September.) Tie this to a project to raise contributions for the Fund.



In the May 1975 issue of **Boy Scouts of America's** fine magazine **BOY'S LIFE**, there was an illustrated feature on a life saving technique that involves hugging a victim to help dislodge foreign matter from the windpipe.

Very often such items are placed in a magazine by the editor in the hope that some day the technique may be used to actually save a life.

We never really know if the information is used but can only hope. The 'hugging' technique is an exception, as proven by the following letter received by the editor of **BOY'S LIFE**.

"Yesterday, Richy, our ten-year-old Cub Scout saw his brother Ken, five years, choking on a piece of candy lodged in his windpipe. He tried to dislodge anything in the back of the throat and when he could see or feel nothing, he gave his brother a bear hug, forcing the candy out of the windpipe and into the mouth.

"The technique he used was illustrated in the May issue of **BOYS' LIFE** and I'm sure if he hadn't read this and they had to come and get me, the chance of our losing our young son would have been very great.

"I thank God for Rich's quick thinking and response. And I thank **BOYS' LIFE** for publishing this vital information."

If you turn to page 36 you will find this life saving technique. Why not demonstrate it for your boys? Who knows, the life you save may be your own.

Each year, since 1939, **The Scout Association** has held the **National Scoutcar Races**, with representatives from all over the British Isles

taking part in their homemade soapbox-type vehicles.

This year's event was held at the famous south coast resort city of **Brighton** and the usual large field of entries raced for prizes in 20 classes. The race was unique this year because it had its first 'foreign' entry — a car built and driven by Scouts from the **18th Calgary Troop, Alberta**.

Scouter **Al Davidson** and his boys were aided in their efforts through the enthusiastic support of their local British Leyland dealership and one of their mechanics, who had Scoutcar experience before he came to Canada, and in July took their car to England to race.

Jack Olden, Public Relations Officer of The Scout Association wrote the following report of their participation:

"Unfortunately they had considerable trouble with their car and did not, in fact, get off the start line until well into the day's racing. Being new competitors they had made the same mistake often made by our boys and did not take into account the tremendous pressure on bearings when a car commences a race from a standing start.

"However, the difficulties they experienced meant that they received a tremendous amount of interest and support from the other competitors who descended in swarms on the Canadian car when it came back into the pits for repairs, and with the assistance of the British Leyland (sponsors of the event) engineers present, the car was finally put into a condition where it was able to actually race

down the track. Unfortunately it did not place.

"Out of all this disappointment for the team, came two spontaneous gestures which did, I feel sure, help to make it a memorable day for the Canadian team. The first was that the other competitors provided eight cars to be driven by Canadian boys in an all-Canadian race. Also included in the race was a Canadian boy in a wheelchair who was pushed in relays of Canadian Scouts. It was all very exciting and at the end of the day the Canadian car did complete the course with an English girl at the wheel. Finally the car was awarded a prize for the best appearance."

Our thanks to Jack for this report and the picture of the team receiving their prize from the **Lord Mayor of Brighton**.

The unselfish assistance given the Canadian team certainly provides a clear example of the brotherhood of Scouting in action.

The **Join-In-Jamboree** concept, developed prior to **NORDJAMB 75**, to involve as many members of World Scouting as possible was so successful that the 25th World Conference passed a resolution that JIJ's "shall be a permanent feature for all future jamborees." **Iran**, host for the 1979 World Jamboree, unveiled the 1979 jamboree emblem, song and camp layout at the Conference and is working closely with the World Bureau to develop the 1979 JIJ program material.





"Here we sit like beavers in the wilderness" would seem an appropriate song for these **Hamilton Beavers**. Actually they were just waiting for their turn to line up for Hamilton's **37th Annual Scout and Guide Parade**.

Described as the largest youth parade in the Commonwealth, it had 9,000 participants, included 20 brightly costumed bands and took three hours to pass the reviewing stand. **Photo courtesy of The Spectator, Hamilton.**

I've heard of unique troop specialties, but this one has to take the prize.

The Scouts of **Nauwigewauk**, a small community near Saint John, New Brunswick, went out on a search during the summer but this time it wasn't for a lost child — it was for a beauty queen.

The troop decided to sponsor an entry in the Miss New Brunswick contest, and it would seem, judging from the final results, they have an eye for beauty.

They asked **Pamela Setzke**, a 21-year-old brunette, who is working on her fine arts degree, if she would consider entering the contest. She agreed and at the finals, held in Woodstock during the summer, was crowned Miss New Brunswick.

Pamela won \$500 in cash and a variety of gifts that brought her total winnings to about \$2,000. In addition she will be touring the province during the next year on behalf of the New Brunswick Department of Tourism.

With program items like that, the

Nauwigewauk Troop should have few recruitment problems — that is leader recruitment problems. I wonder how many dads have offered their services for the coming year?

From World Scouting's NEWS-LETTER . . . As a result of the severe draught in **Upper Volta** in 1973, the villagers of Sinkoun had to stop planting rice for lack of water. The Scouts of Sinkoun spent six months building a dam and irrigation system, and this year there will again be a rice crop . . . **India** was the site of the 13th World Table Tennis championships in 1975 and over 400 Calcutta Scouts, Guides, Rangers and Rovers provided a variety of services at the event . . . In **Oman**, Scouts, with the help of the Ministry of Housing,

built a three kilometer road which was inaugurated with great ceremony . . . To upgrade the instructional skills of the training team members of the Boy Scouts of **Thailand**, five mobile training units are being organized. They will tour various provinces to demonstrate and apply modern techniques in adult training which can then be used in the local leader training program . . . **Boy Scouts of America** have just issued a new merit badge, the 121st. Called *Consumer Buying*, the requirements have been developed by experts and tested over several years to be a practical, up-to-date application of the Scout Law, "A Scout is Thrifty." To earn the badge, a Scout must compare prices of items by different manufacturers and in different stores. He makes a collection of advertisements and decides whether they are helpful or misleading. He learns how to buy a used car, the operating costs of different models, and even investigates the cost of loans from credit institutions.

Christmas 1973, **Eaton's** decorated their Vancouver stores with over 2,500 potted poinsettias and on December 21, with the assistance of hundreds of Cubs, Scouts and Venturers, distributed them to senior citizens, to help brighten their Christmas. This initial distribution was so successful that Eaton's repeated the program last year and our **Columbian Photo** by **Peter Battistoni** shows one of Santa's helpers making the personal delivery to an elderly resident of a senior citizen's home.



25th World Scout Conference



Der Kanadier photo of Canadian delegation

By James B. Harvey, International Commissioner

Well, the 25th World Scout Conference has come and gone. The locale was on the outskirts of the beautiful city of Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark. Approximately 650 delegates and observers from 90 countries attended. Your own delegation, including representatives from L'Association des Scouts du Canada, numbered 15, the largest Canadian group ever to attend a World Conference. A unique feature of this conference was the joint sponsorship of the event by the five Nordic countries — Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Iceland and Finland, who also organized the World Jamboree held in Norway prior to the Conference in Copenhagen.

The highlight of the opening ceremony was an address by a very charming young lady H.R.H. Princess Benedikte of Denmark who is deeply involved with the Girl Guides of Denmark. This was followed by the Chairman's address given by our own Bower Carty, Chairman of the World Committee (a former chairman of Canada's National Program Committee), during which he reported that World Scouting has now topped 14,000,000 membership in 109 countries. Two new members of the World Organization, Chad and Rwanda were given a warm welcome. Then to work!

On occasion I have been asked the question "What do you do at a World Conference?" Well, outside of the usual reports from the World Bureau on overall progress in World Scouting in the past two years, finances, task groups on particular subjects, each Conference has a theme. This meeting's theme was *Making the Most of Scouting's Relevance and Resources*. Rather a mouthful, but boiled down to the essential it meant, 'Let's look closely at whether Scouting is serving the needs of our various societies (relevance) and its performance in meeting these needs (effective use of available resources).' As one can imagine the role of Scouting in such a wide variety of cultures and societies represented at the Conference takes many outward forms without it

being necessary to forsake the fundamental principles on which it is founded and which must remain the keystone of the Movement if it is to have a bright future.

So the subjects discussed related to the basic theme. Some examples follow:

- Conservation
- Community development
- Co-education
- Sources of money and manpower
- Management of resources
- Public relations
- Training
- Experimental programs

Experimental programs are of particular interest to Canadian Scouting. Your delegation was requested to conduct a group session on the Beaver program. Rev. Pat Byrne, chairman of the Beaver subcommittee of the National Program Committee, gave an excellent slide presentation which set the stage for a most stimulating discussion. The interest now is so high among a large number of countries that the World Bureau is giving the matter special attention, to satisfy all the requests for further information.

Another feature of the Conference was the time allotted to group sessions and private meetings. A most welcome arrangement as, after all, the greater the opportunity to exchange ideas, the better the overall result in terms of benefit to all.

Finally, all members of our delegation were asked to observe the organization and conduct of the Conference in view of the fact that we will host the 1977 Conference in Montreal. Nearly half of our delegation have already been assigned to responsible positions in making preparations for that event. We came away with a wealth of information which will be most useful as we go ahead with our planning.

All in all, a very good Conference to which Canadian Scouting made a worthwhile contribution.



The Beaver program, successful and innovative as it is, has changed many pre-conceived ideas for a lot of us — but what has world reaction to all this been?

The need for a pre-Cub program involving boys from five to seven years of age has received worldwide acceptance. Some countries have already started similar programs while others are so enthusiastic about our Beaver program and its progress, they want to start their own.

From the 25th World Conference, held this summer, we learned that world interest in the Beaver program is so high among many countries that the World Scout Bureau is giving special attention to satisfy requests for information.

At National Headquarters, we receive numerous letters from all over the world — Costa Rica, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Kenya, New Zealand, Norway and the Philippines, to name just a few — all inquiring about our successful Beaver program and requesting further information to enable them to set up similar groups or improve existing ones.

For example, the acting International Commissioner of Bolivia, expressed great interest in the Beaver program and was enthusiastic about starting an experimental TADPOLE program since, he explained, there are no beavers in Bolivia. Of course, certain variations would be necessary due to this difference.

After participating in an overseas tour in 1973 (which included Canada) the assistant Executive Commissioner (Operations) of the Scout Association of Australia brought us up-to-date on what was happening in the other associations he visited: "I am sure you will be interested to know that Scotland has 'unofficially' authorized members of the Cub section to start investigating the worth of the Beaver Program and may conduct programs similar in concept to Beavering for children under Cub age. They know very little about it but agreed that the program is needed, so therefore, have started immediately. Northern Ireland has already a Beaver Program.

"Any information you are able to forward to us from time to time on the Beaver program . . . would be greatly appreciated."

But Northern Ireland has had its problems in gaining support for their Beaver program which was started eight years ago. As M. H. Douglas, representing the Northern Ireland Beaver Association wrote: "You in Canada have been fortunate to have had a sympathetic reception from the outset — this was not always the case in this country . . . Only when Canada took the lead and was given strong support through their National Scout Council did the United Kingdom realize that the need was strong and growing."

Boy Scouts of Belgium informed us that they have had, for a long time now, their own pre-Cub program called KAPOENEN. They too, want to share ideas, thus adding to and improving their program.

A group Scouter in Colombia was interested in taking the Beaver concept and adapting it to their own social and economic conditions. Here, again, a new name would be needed, but the concept would remain the same.

The Scout Association of Ireland finds the "whole idea of Beavers very exciting to us, as we have the boys and we feel sure we can recruit the leaders, provided we find them a good basis to start and sharing your experience will be of great help to us."

With Canadian membership now over 25,000, we can look forward to a wonderful sharing experience not only among ourselves, but with others from countries around the world who have caught the Beaver spirit.



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He's Choking--

DO SOMETHING NOW!

Choking to death on food has become common — so common, in fact, that the Ontario Medical Association wants first aid diagrams hung in restaurants. In 1972, there were 124 sudden deaths in Ontario caused by choking on food or foreign bodies. Many sudden deaths in public eating places were found on autopsy to have been caused by food lodging in the windpipe.

Edwin Kiester, Jr. describes the scene: "One minute the victim is dining with friends, chatting and laughing, and the next minute he gasps, cannot talk or breathe, loses consciousness and may die before medical help reaches him — all the result of choking on food caught in his windpipe. The victims of what have come to be called 'cafe coronary' are frequently and mistakenly believed to have succumbed to a sudden heart attack, because symptoms of the two conditions are quite similar."

A physician — if he happens to be there when such an accident occurs — may quickly create an emergency opening in the clogged windpipe and save the victim's life.

But the victims are seldom lucky enough to have a doctor on the scene.

Prompt first aid is the "bear hug manoeuvre" which has saved a number of lives. Booklets and diagrams being prepared by the Ontario Medical Association, describe and illustrate this for hospital emergency departments, people running first aid courses and restaurants.

In an article appearing in BOYS' LIFE magazine, it was noted that choking on food is the seventh most common cause of accidental death in the United

States. The article recommended that the victim be asked to talk; if he is conscious and cannot make a sound, he is probably choking and not having a heart attack.

His head should be tilted back and the tongue pulled forward as far as possible, to bring the obstructing object within reach of the fingers that can then be used as tweezers. If this fails, the following procedure, as described by Dr. Henry Heimlich who compares it to forcing a cork out of a bottle, should be used.

1. The rescuer stands behind the victim and places both arms around him just above the belt line, allowing the victim's head, arms and upper torso to hang forward.

2. Grasping his own right wrist with his left hand, he rapidly and strongly presses into the victim's abdomen, forcing the diaphragm upward, compressing the lungs, and expelling the obstruction.

According to Dr. Heimlich, even after a person totally exhales, about 500 cc. of air remains in the lungs — enough to create sufficient air pressure to dislodge the food.

The time spent demonstrating the two procedures described above, while small, may pay dividends by saving a life. With the number of Scouts and Venturers who babysit, it would be worthwhile to point out that not only food can cause choking and that many young children automatically put any loose object in their mouth.

Why not put this on the program for your next meeting?

Our thanks to the publishers of HEALTH magazine for their permission to use the article "Cafe Coronary".



Christmas Scouter's Five Minutes and Games



SANTA CLAUS

Santa Claus is a hard fellow to track down. Over the centuries he's had many names.

It's not known exactly when Saint Nicholas became associated with the pre-Christian Father Christmas, who is the personification of this festive season of the Middle Ages.

Saint Nicholas was born in the fourth century in Lycia in Asia Minor to wealthy Christian parents. He became a priest and then a bishop. When his parents died, leaving him all their wealth, he spent his time giving gifts to the needy — hence Saint Nicholas, bearer of gifts.

There is no connection between the Bishop and Father Christmas until German customs crossed the North Sea in the 19th century. Then Father Christmas acquired some of the Saint's characteristics.

When Dutch settlers, whose sailors were devoted to Saint Nicholas, also their patron of the seas, came to New Amsterdam (New York), Saint Nicholas or *Sinter Claes* in Dutch, became Santa Claus.

This North American Santa Claus now wears a scarlet suit not church vestments; is fat and jolly instead of being a tall, regal man of the church; drives a sleigh of eight reindeer instead of riding a horse; and carries large sacks of gifts instead of the traditional saddle bags of gold the Bishop is said to have given away.

But to all of us, no matter what he is called, Santa Claus embodies the spirit of Christmas — goodness, generosity, cheer and wisdom.

SANTA'S HELPERS

Two large identical outlines of Santa Claus are drawn for each group. One is cut up and the other is laid on the floor. A piece of the cut out Santa is given to each boy. On the word 'Go' the players, one at a time, run and place the piece of Santa on the one laying on the floor. The first group to complete the Santa is the winner.

—contributed by Scouter James Fell
Flin Flon, Manitoba

CROOKED QUESTIONS

Chairs, numbering one less than the number of players, are arranged in two rows facing each other. A space of a couple of yards should, if possible, be left between them. Someone is appointed leader and may carry a bit of holly as an insignia of office. The Leader, passing back and forth between the chairs, asks questions on any subject that occurs to him or on any agreed upon. The queries should be in rapid succession and as he asks each, the Leader points with the holly to the person addressed.

According to the rules of the game, the person addressed must never answer. The reply must come from the player seated just opposite. The role of the Leader is either to obtain an answer from the player addressed or to catch the person seated opposite "napping". For those who fail the test, the Leader gives them a penalty. For example, the person failing may be made to draw the picture of Santa Claus in the air with his forefinger or to spell the word "Christmas" backwards.

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CHRISTMAS

Give each boy a pencil and paper. Let each one try to see how many words can be made from the word "Christmas." The one with the longest list of words within a given period of time, wins the game.

DUNKING RELAY RACE

Teams are composed of two boys each, who hold a doughnut apiece. A long table laden with cups of coffee or some other drink is placed at the other end of the room. The first man of the relay team dashes to the other end of the room, dunks the doughnut in a cup of coffee, dashes back and feeds it to his teammate. The teammate must eat and swallow the doughnut, then dash out with his doughnut to repeat the other's performance. When the second doughnut is eaten and swallowed, the first team finished wins.

DISCUS THROW

Cubs lie on their backs and throw a shoe over their heads with two feet. Another method is to throw a paper pie plate from a chalk line. The plate should be held flat in the hand rather than sailed with thumb and fingers.

THE CHRISTMAS TREE

The custom of decorating small evergreen trees at Christmas began in Germany. Legend has it that St. Boniface, an English missionary to Germany in the eighth century, started the custom by replacing the sacrifices to Odin's sacred oak with a fir tree to be adorned in tribute to the Christ child. Some accounts say it was Martin Luther who introduced decorating the tree with lighted candles.

Traditional decorating of Christmas trees is said to have arrived in America before it reached England. German settlers in Pennsylvania decorated their evergreens with lights, sweets and coloured paper. The Christmas tree became a part of traditional English celebration after the marriage of German Prince Albert to Queen Victoria.

In Hans Christian Andersen's tale, *The Fir Tree*, he describes the custom: the tree is picked in the woods, brought to the home and decorated with small nets, pine cones and hearts cut from coloured paper, with sweets and gilded apples and nuts hanging from its branches.

MISTLETOE

Ancient Druids (ancient Celtic priests) believed mistletoe was to be revered. Prepared as a draught, it was used as a remedy for poisons. Ceremoniously collected and hung in the home, it was thought to bring good luck and protect the family from witchcraft.

Under it, enemies in ancient Scandinavia met and reconciled their differences. From this ceremony came the English Christmas tradition of kissing under the mistletoe — the one tradition involving mistletoe that survived to the present.

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An Open Letter
GUEST EDITORIAL

Dear Scouter:

As I am sure you are aware, National Council, two years ago, approved a camping and outdoor activities policy. This policy states "that responsible citizenship imposes upon man an increasing obligation to live in harmony with his natural environment."

Implementation of our policy, however, means that specific action must be taken in our camping programs to encourage our adult leaders and youth members to practise responsible camping.

Below is a list of some recent articles in **The Canadian Leader** which outline an educational approach to implementation of our policy and also details as to changes in camping practices.

- *Practise What You Preach . . . and Preach Good Practice* — by Glenn Gardner, Canadian Leader, May 1973
- *Live In Harmony* — by Don Swanson, Canadian Leader, May 1974
- *Camp Practices — Reflection of Ideals* — by Don Swanson, Canadian Leader, May 1974

- *Camping in Harmony* — by Terry Trussler, Canadian Leader, July 1974
- *The Outdoors — Our Responsibility* (Training Talk No. 16), Canadian Leader, August/September, 1974.

I would urge you to implement our policies as fully as possible this year. I realize that you have many other responsibilities but in the light of the rapidly growing consciousness in the community about our environment and the negative connotations associated with "Boy Scout camping", we cannot act too quickly.

If you have any additional ideas or comments about our policies, we will be pleased to hear from you and grateful for any advice you might have.

Yours sincerely,
 M. P. Granger, M.D.,
 Chairman,
 Camping & Outdoors
 Activities Subcommittee.

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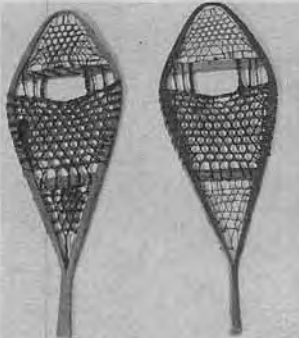


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