

SCOUTS NOW NUMBER 250,000 IN CANADA



This is Ricky, a deaf Cub who with the help of a hearing aid participates in the activities of a regular Wolf Cub Pack.

SCOUTING PROVIDES INTERESTS FOR HANDICAPPED YOUTH

"Scouting is for all boys!" This is not just a slogan or a theory—it's a fact. Across Canada there are a total of 33 Scout Groups operating with blind, deaf, crippled and mentally retarded boys. In addition there are a great number of handicapped boys attached to regular Groups.

Scouting with the handicapped increased by 20 per cent in 1957 and will probably do the same in 1958.

The adaptability of the Scout programme is perhaps nowhere better demonstrated than when it is used with handicapped boys. Let's look at a few life dramas.

Drama 1
The potatoes were not quite cooked and the bread was chopped in hunks and not neatly sliced. Grace was said and cheerful chatter resounded throughout the lunch period. Due to the presence of the guests, the chatter was subdued but now and then it flowed over and the boy leader of the Patrol had to quieten it down.

There was nothing unusual about the afternoon programme. Some of the Scouts were preparing to leave on their 14 mile hike. Others had made up a team and were having a noisy game of softball. The Scouts were together for a few minutes to review the day's activities and the camp programme. Down in one corner of the field, a well constructed monkey bridge (quite a pioneering project) stood ready to receive all comers.

All in all, it seemed like a happy, typical Scout Camp.

Really, the only difference was that these Scouts were mentally retarded boys from the Hospital School Troop at Smiths Falls, Ontario.

Drama 2
It was an exciting ball game. The rules were stretched a little because the pitcher and batter were in wheel chairs, the catcher was on crutches and first base had both his arms in a cast. However, his feet and legs were good and he fielded the ball chasing and kicking it to someone who

24,000 VOLUNTEER LEADERS MAN 10,000 SCOUT SECTIONS

Over 24,000 Canadian men and women provide the leadership for Canada's more than 5,000 Wolf Cub Packs, 4,000 Boy Scout Troops and 400 Rover Scout Crews, and every one of them gives of time and ability without remuneration of any kind. These are the uniformed leaders of Canadian Scouting, but in addition to them there are many thousands more who serve as members of Group Committees, Ladies' Auxiliaries, and District and Provincial Councils and Committees. In all more than 50,000 men and women give of their time in the interests of The Boy Scout Movement without thought of reward. Some of these leaders have upwards of 40 years unbroken service with the Movement.

To service the membership of more than a quarter of a million boys and leaders, the Association employs about 85 men as Scout Executives. These serve in the capacity of Field Commissioners in cities and rural areas, and as Executives at District, Provincial and Canadian Headquarters. The Association is incorporated by Act of Parliament and is under the jurisdiction of the Canadian General Council of The Boy Scouts Association with headquarters in Ottawa.

The Canadian General Council charters a Provincial Council in each of the ten Provinces which have headquarters in either the capital city of the province or in the largest city. These Provincial Councils in turn charter Regional, and District Councils and Committees to operate Scouting in defined areas.

However, it is the volunteer force of leaders which make Scouting possible for more than a quarter of a million Canadian boys. Speaking at the annual meeting of the Canadian General Council in Toronto last year, Mr. Rhys M. Sale, President of the Council (and President of the Ford Motor Company) said of these leaders:—"It is their dedication, their devotion, their sacrificial offer of unnumbered hours in selfless service that are the greatest assets of the Movement."

Plan New National Headquarters in 1959

Construction is expected to begin in the spring of 1959 on the new national headquarters building for the Canadian Boy Scouts Association in Ottawa. The new headquarters, fifth since the Movement was incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1914, will be located on the Base Line Road on the southern city limits in the Capital. It will face south and will be erected next to the new Laurentian High School which was opened in the fall of 1958.

First headquarters of the Scout Movement in Canada was in the Banque Canadienne Nationale Building in Ottawa, later moving to more spacious quarters on Wellington Street, where the Confederation Building now stands. Third headquarters was also on Wellington Street and served until 1931 when the present headquarters at 306 Metcalfe Street was purchased. Scout population has grown from 58,500 when the present headquarters was first occupied, to a quarter of a million at the present time. The present building has become quite inadequate to house the offices and warehouse.

The new building will comprise a two storey section to house the administrative offices and conference facilities, and a large single storey warehouse will handle the distribution of uniforms, books and equipment. In recent years business handled by the Scouts Department has reached a volume of \$1,250,000 annually.

It is planned that a 60 foot totem pole will be erected in front of the building and will come from British Columbia. The building site borders the south end of the Dominion Experimental Farm. It will provide ample space for parking and the facilities are planned to take care of the needs of the Association for at least 10 years, during which time it is expected that membership will increase from one quarter to one half million boys.

Architects for the new building are Belcourt, Blair and Robbie of Ottawa, and the building committee is headed by Capt. Barry German, (RCN), the Honorary Secretary of The Boy Scouts Association.

1,000 Boy Scouts and Wolf Cubs are Overseas

Approximately 1,000 Boy Scouts and Wolf Cubs, sons of Canadian Military personnel serving in Europe, are members of the Canadian Boy Scouts Association.

Three Scout Groups are attached to Canadian Army bases in Soest, Werl and Hemer in Germany, and seven Groups are attached to Royal Canadian Air Force bases, three in France at Metz, Grostenquin and Marville; three in Germany at Zweibrücken, Baden-Söllingen and Ramstein, and one in Sardinia at Decimomannu.

The Army Scouts are officially known as the Canadian Red Patch Groups (Europe), and the Air Force groups as Canadian Maple Leaf Groups (Europe).

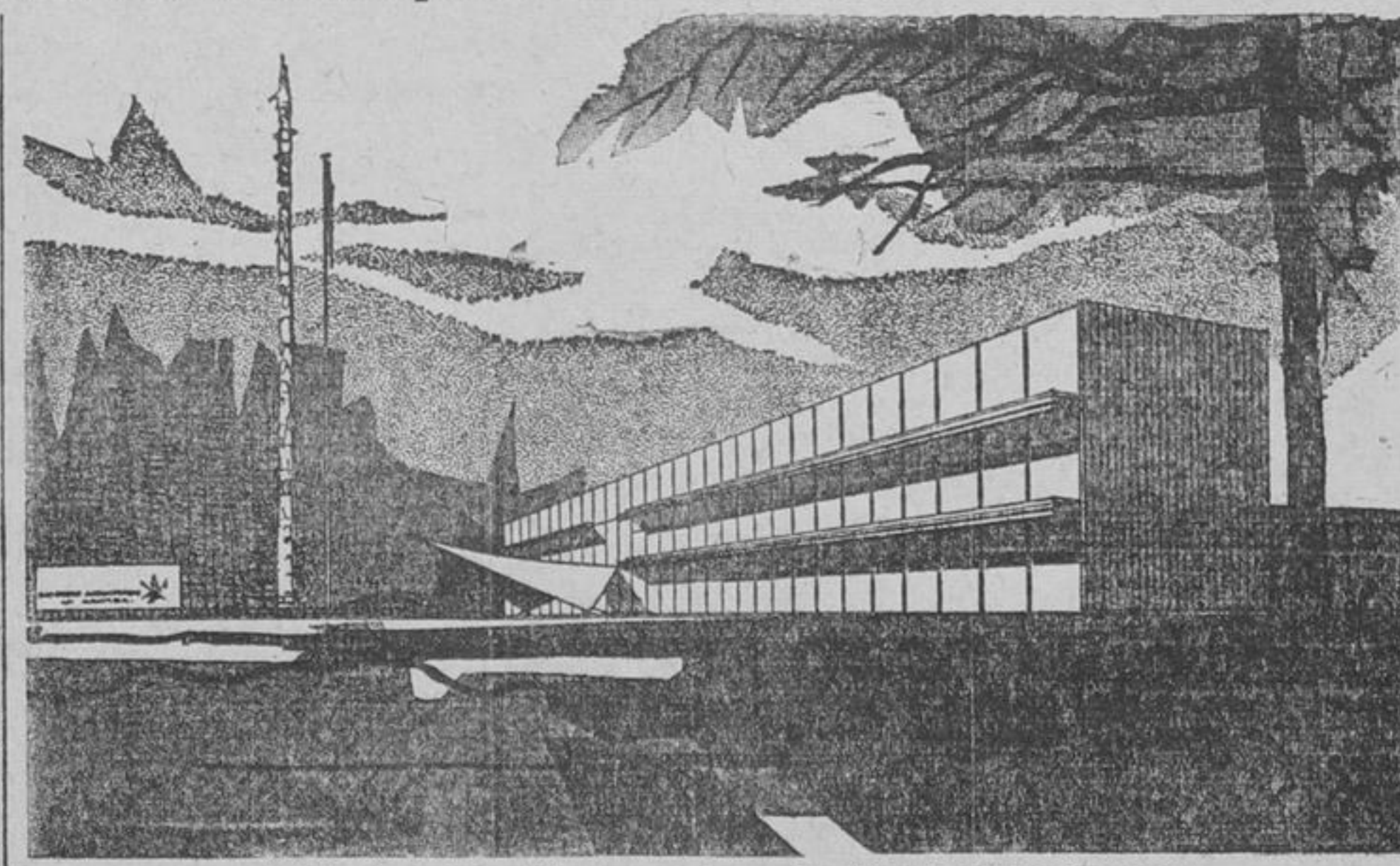
Wing Commander G. L. Pincock is District Commissioner for Maple Leaf Groups and Capt. Roy Savoie for Red Patch Groups.

These overseas Cubs and Scouts follow exactly the same programme as their brothers in the Movement in Canada. They do however have the advantage which few Canadian Scouts have of regularly camping with brother Scouts in France, Belgium, Holland, Germany and other European countries.

Training courses are planned for the leaders and many take advantage of their proximity to the United Kingdom to take Gilwell Wood Badge Courses at Gilwell Park, the international Scouter Training Centre in England.

The Moot will open on August 27th and will close on September 1st. It is expected that all ten Provinces will be represented at the gathering. The programme will include hiking, mountain climbing, competitions, campfires and discussion groups. All contingents will come fully equipped with tents and will undertake their own catering. A special feature will be a buffalo barbecue, arranged through the courtesy of the Ontario Parks Service.

Many Rover Scouts from Eastern Canada are expected to make the occasion of the Moot an opportunity to visit the National Park and other scenic attractions of western Canada.



Architect's sketch of the proposed new Canadian Scout Headquarters.

LIFE OF FOUNDER — LORD BADEN-POWELL TO BE COMMEMORATED FEBRUARY 22

At hundreds of church services, thousands of Wolf Cubs, Boy Scouts and Rover Scouts together with their leaders will pay tribute to the memory of Lord Baden-Powell, Founder of the Boy Scout Movement, on the 102nd anniversary of his birth February 22nd.

Lord Baden-Powell was born in London, England in 1857, the son of the Rev. Professor Baden-Powell. He attended the famous Charterhouse School and heading the army examinations he was commissioned in the 13th Hussars of which he eventually became Colonel-in-Chief. He served in campaigns in India, Afghanistan and South Africa, and as a British spy in Europe. His life as a spy formed the basis for his book "The Adventures of a Spy".

Baden-Powell gained lasting fame through the Defence of Mafeking in South Africa, when with only 800 men, he held off the surrounding Boers who numbered eight to ten thousand for 217 days until relieved.

During his military career he wrote a book "Aids to Scouting", which was designed to assist in the training of army scouts. On his return to England, he found the book being used by boys' organizations as a source of programme material.

In an effort to revise the programme for use by boys, he held an experimental camp in July-August, 1907. As a result of this experience he re-wrote his book and called it "Scouting for



Lord Baden-Powell

Boys". This was published in 1908 in six fortnightly parts, and was intended for existing boys' organizations. So successful was this book that groups of boys all over England formed themselves into Patrols and Troops and called themselves Boy Scouts, and thus the Boy Scout Movement was born—really quite unintentionally.

So rapidly did it grow that King Edward VII knighted Baden-Powell in 1909 and suggested to him that he

would be serving his country well if he gave up his military career to direct the growth of the Boy Scout Movement. He was then a Lieutenant-General and Inspector of Cavalry.

Soon the Movement spread to other parts of the then British Empire, including Canada, and then to almost every civilized country in the world.

From the 20 boys who attended that first experimental Scout Camp in 1907 the Movement has grown to a membership of over 8,000,000 boys in 87 different countries today. One of the members of that camp, Lord Rodney is now a Canadian citizen, resident at Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta.

Baden-Powell paid a number of visits to Canada, the last being in 1935. B.-P. as he is known throughout the Scout Movement was created the first Baron Baden-Powell of Gilwell by King George V in 1929 on the occasion of the Coming-of-Age Jamboree at Birkenhead in England. Shortly after the 2nd World War broke out he retired to his beloved Africa where he died in Kenya on January 8th, 1941, a few weeks before the 84th anniversary of his birth.

His widow, the Dowager Lady Baden-Powell is the Chief Guide of the World. Baden-Powell was survived by two daughters, Heather and Betty, and one son Peter, the present Lord Baden-Powell.

His remains lie buried in Kenya, and a memorial to Baden-Powell was erected in Westminster Abbey.

SERVE INDIANS AND ESKIMOS IN N.W.T.

Penetrating well beyond the Arctic Circle, the Boy Scout Movement is the only youth training programme operating in Canada's far north. In its work in the far reaches of the Arctic barren lands the Association has the active support and co-operation of the Department of Northern Affairs and the Northwest Territories Council.

Each year, with financial assistance from this Department a Scout official visits the scattered Scout Groups in the Territories. On a recent trip the Chief Executive Commissioner for Canada, Fred J. Finlay, accompanied by C. S. Matkin of the Alberta Provincial Council, visited Fort Smith, Yellowknife, Fort Rae, Coppermine, Port Radium, Fort Franklin, Fort Norman, Norman Wells, Fort Good Hope, Aklavik, Tuyooyakruk, Fort MacPherson, Fort Simpson, Fort Providence, Hay River, Fort Vermillion and Fort Resolution.

At the time of the last visit there were nine Boy Scout Troops with 195 boys, and seven Wolf Cub Packs with 163 boys in the Territories. Prospects were bright for the organization of six new Scout Troops and seven new Cub Packs.

The difficulty in obtaining leaders is more pronounced in the far north than in the more settled areas of Canada. Government officials, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, school teachers and Anglican and Roman Catholic priests provide much of the leadership.

New teachers going into this north country now undergo a brief Scout orientation course at Canadian Headquarters in Ottawa before taking up their duties. In this way they are given an understanding of the programme and its methods of administration.

With the growing population in the

THE PROMISE

Every boy, when invested as a member of the World-wide Brotherhood of Scouts makes a Promise. Here is the Wolf Cub Promise:—

"I promise to do my best, To do my duty to God, and the Queen, To keep the Law of the Wolf Cub Pack, and to do a good turn to somebody every day."

The Scout makes this Promise:—

"On my honour I promise that I will do my best— To do my duty to God, and the Queen, To help other people at all times, To obey the Scout Law."

Northwest Territories, due to the installation of the radar defence systems, it is likely that many more Scout Groups will be organized in the near future. The MacKenzie District now has its own Scout Council.

Sea Scouts are Active in Water Based Pursuits

Sea Scouts are Boy Scouts and Sea Scouting is a branch of the Boy Scout Movement. Its only difference from regular Scouting is that it provides a programme based principally upon activities on and around the water.

Sea Scouts follow nautical customs, traditions and courtesies with particular emphasis on the Scouting skills of swimming, rescue work, knotting, splicing and signalling, plus Sea Scouting skills of seamanship, chart and compass work and the operation of canoes, skiffs, sail and power boats.

This small (1,607) but extremely active branch of the Movement has groups operating on both coasts and on practically every major inland waterway in Canada. Sea Scouts assist in many ways in patrolling dangerous waters, placing rescue equipment, aiding boatmen with local information and facilities, and learning their local waters and boating regulations.

Many deeds of heroism in water and ice rescue can be told where Sea Scouts, through their special training and knowledge of local conditions, were prepared and able to effect rescues.

Seamanship is a natural inheritance of every Canadian boy. Sea Scouting weaves into this inheritance the ideals of Scouting summed up in the Scout

National H.Q. in Ottawa Services Scout Movement

Canadian Headquarters of The Boy Scouts Association in Ottawa, as the secretariat of The Canadian General Council of the Movement, services Scouting throughout Canada.

The Headquarters operates under the direction of Fred J. Finlay, Chief Executive Commissioner.

Headquarters departments include the following: The Training Department supervises the programme of the three sections, Wolf Cubs, Boy Scouts and Rover Scouts, and plans the training programme for Cubmasters, Scoutmasters, Rover Scout Leaders, and other officials of the Movement.

The Publications Department publishes three magazines, *The Scout Leader*, *The Junior Leader* and the *Rover Rambler*, and supervises the production of the many books, printed visual aids and other printed matter of the Association.

The Stores Department makes up the specifications for uniforms and equipment, supervises their manufacture and distributes this merchandise together with hundreds of books and other items used in the operations of Scouting. Total business last year amounted to about \$1,250,000.

The Relationships Department acts as the liaison between the Association and the fifty organizations which sponsor Scouting, and maintains close contact with kindred organizations such as the Y.M.C.A., Boys' Clubs and other youth Groups.

The Public Relations Department keeps the public informed by means of press, radio and television of what Scouting is doing, and produces material for displays and for financial campaigns, Boy Scout Week and other special Scouting observances.

MEMBERSHIP GROWING FASTER THAN ELIGIBLE POPULATION, UP 127% SINCE WAR'S END

Membership in the Boy Scout Movement has increased by 127% in the past ten years, and has been growing at an average rate of slightly more than two and a half times as fast as the eligible boy population. Membership in 1949 was 110,030 and at the end of 1958 over 250,000. The increase has been relatively the same in both Wolf Cub and Boy Scout sections of the Movement.

This membership is served by some 24,000 adult Scout Leaders, all of whom are voluntary workers, and belongs to nearly 10,000 Wolf Cub Packs, Boy Scout Troops and Rover Scout Crews.

First census of Canadian Scouting was taken in 1914 with the incorporation of the Canadian General Council of The Boy Scouts Association. At that time there were 14,477 Scouts and leaders in Canada. The Wolf Cub section was not started until two years later.

By 1919 membership had increased to 25,000 and in the next four years following the conclusion of the first world war membership doubled.

By the time the second world war started membership had passed the 100,000 mark, but was sharply reduced during the war years because the vast majority of Scout leaders were serving in the armed services. Immediately the war was over membership started to climb from 98,477 in 1946 to over a quarter of a million at the end of 1958.

With a better organization and facilities to service the Movement, it is anticipated that by the time Canada celebrates its centenary as a nation in 1967, the Scout population will have reached 500,000 members.

Conservation is Constant Effort For Boy Scouts

Although conservation has always been a feature of Boy Scout training, special emphasis on this important subject has been given in recent years with the introduction in 1956 of four special Conservation Proficiency Badges. In that year the Association conducted a nation-wide conservation "Good Turn."

Even the younger members of the Movement, the Wolf Cubs, do their part by building bird sanctuaries, helping with bird counts, assisting in clean-up campaigns in the home and the community, and working for the conservation of human life through safety campaigns.

For many years Scouts have been active in the reforestation programme in many provinces. In New Brunswick and British Columbia hundreds of Scouts are Junior Forest Wardens. In many parts of Canada there are Scout forests, planted many years ago by Scouts and maintained by them. Some of these forest lots are 30 years old. It has been estimated that Canadian Scouts in 1958 alone planted more than half a million trees.

In Ontario many Scout Troops attend forestry camps during the Victoria Day weekend when they receive expert instruction on forest care and fire prevention from government foresters. Many thousands of trees are planted at these camps.

Boy Scouts have also taken an active part in many of the official government conservation schemes in different provinces.

Interestingly, what the Scouts learn often expands to a much wider field, and many parents have become interested in conservation through the interests of their Cub and Scout sons. As one father puts it:—"There's something in this conservation business. The other day at a picnic I emptied the car ash trays on the ground and really got a dressing down from my son. And you know, he was right. I'm always grumbling about the litter others make, never dreaming I was one of them."

At Scout camps boys are taught how to prevent erosion on the properties on which they camp.

The newest department, Research and Statistics, carries out research projects pertinent to the Association's activities and prepares statistical charts designed to assist in the development of the Movement throughout Canada.

The Administration Department handles the affairs of the Association, the administration of property, and staff pension group insurance, hospitalization and other plans. It also coordinates the planning for special events and such immense undertakings as national Jamborees and the participation of Canadian Scouts in overseas Jamborees and visits.

Each Department has the technical assistance of a group of volunteers who comprise a Sub-Committee of the National Executive Committee.

BOY SCOUT WEEK

Boy Scout Week will be observed in Canada from February 16th to February 22nd, ending on the 102nd anniversary of the birth of the Founder, Lord Baden-Powell of Gilwell. The week will feature many parents' nights, father and son banquets, open nights, and public displays. February 22nd is known as B.-P. Sunday, when thousands of members of the Movement will attend church services commemorating the life and works of the Founder.

Fifty Different Organizations Sponsor Scouts

More than 50 different organizations sponsor the nearly 10,000 Wolf Cub Packs, Boy Scout Troops and Rover Scout Crews in Canada.

Major sponsors are the churches which operate 60% of all Scout sections in the country. Leading church sponsor is the Roman Catholic Church which has over 770 Groups. Each Group comprises one or more Wolf Cub Packs, Boy Scout Troops and Rover Scout Crews. Next largest church sponsor is the United Church of Canada with more than 730 Groups, and other large sponsors are the Anglican Church with over 630 Groups, the Presbyterian Church with over 200 Groups and the Baptist Church and the Salvation Army with well over 100 Groups each.

Among educational institutions the Home and School and Parent-Teacher organization is the largest sponsor, operating over 225 Groups out of 280 in this classification.

Service Clubs are also seen sponsors of Scouting with the Lions Clubs leading with 103 Groups, and Rotary, Optimist, Kiwanis and Kinsmen also sponsoring large numbers.

Civic organizations such as the Canadian Legion, fraternal organizations, Chambers of Commerce, Women's Institutes and others sponsor nearly 400 Groups.

There are 33 Scout Groups in institutions for the blind, deaf, crippled and mentally retarded, while a further 90 Groups are operated at Navy, Army and Air Force bases, both in Canada and in Europe.

Twenty percent of all Canadian Scout Groups are Community Groups, operated by Groups of citizens who have organized themselves into bodies for the sole purpose of operating Scouting in their communities.

The Boy Scouts Association itself operates no Wolf Cub Packs, Boy Scout Troops or Rover Scout Crews. All are operated by sponsoring institutions chartered by the Association and acting as partners with the Association in bringing Scouting to a quarter million Canadian boys.

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ROVERS HELP FURNISH SWISS SCOUT CHALET

Close by the famous nine mile long Lotschberg Tunnel at Kandersteg in the Swiss Alps stands the International Scout Chalet, where each summer more than 2,000 Scouts from a score of different Scout countries camp. The chalet, which originally was the residence for engineers building the tunnel, was later turned into a holiday resort until it was acquired by the Boy Scout Alpine Club of Switzerland as an international Scout centre.

The most recent addition to the Chalet is the Canadian room, one of many rooms furnished and maintained by national Scout associations. The Canadian room was furnished by the Rover Scouts of Canada and features four Canadian maple bunk beds with matching furniture, window drapes bearing the shields of the coats of arms of the ten Canadian Provinces and of course, a Canadian ensign.

The room was formally opened by Fred J. Finlay, Chief Executive Commissioner for Canada, on a visit to Kandersteg following the 9th World Jamboree. Mr. Finlay was accompanied by Dr. Eli Boyaner, Canada's representative on the International Com-



The Canadian Room at the Scout Chalet at Kandersteg, Switzerland.

Ontario, leader of the Rover Contingent to the World Rover Moot, Dr. Allan Hopper and Rover Scout Leader Murray Hopper of Moncton, New Brunswick.

The gift of the furnishings was accepted by Dr. H. R. Strehli of Berne, Switzerland, President of the Boy Scout Alpine Club of Switzerland.



Boys of every faith, colour and race are served by the Boy Scout Movement. This group represents more than a dozen different nations and got together at the 8th World Jamboree at Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario, in 1954.