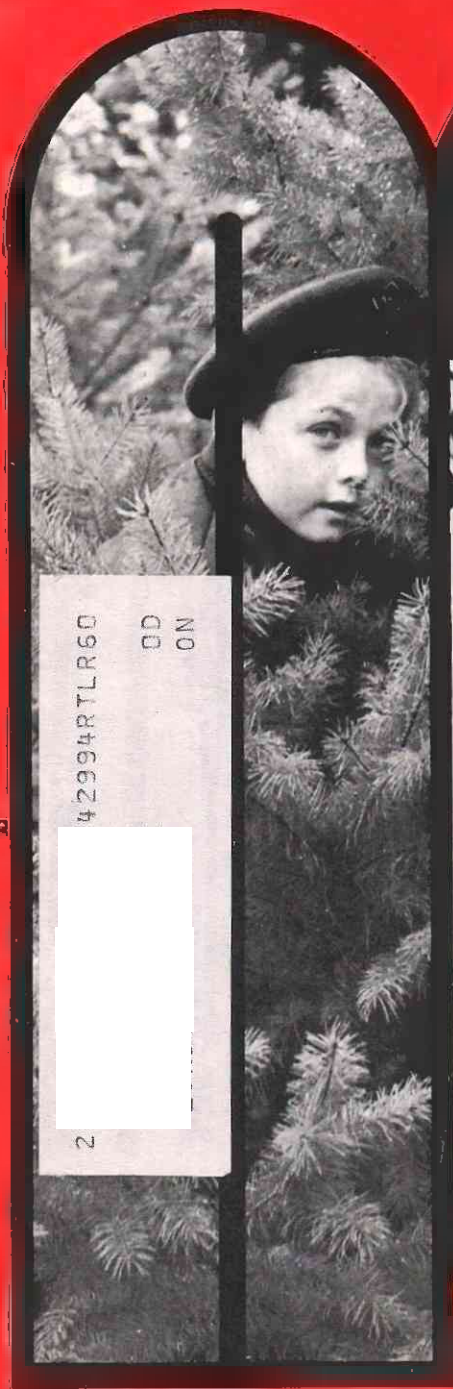


THE CANADIAN

DECEMBER 1970

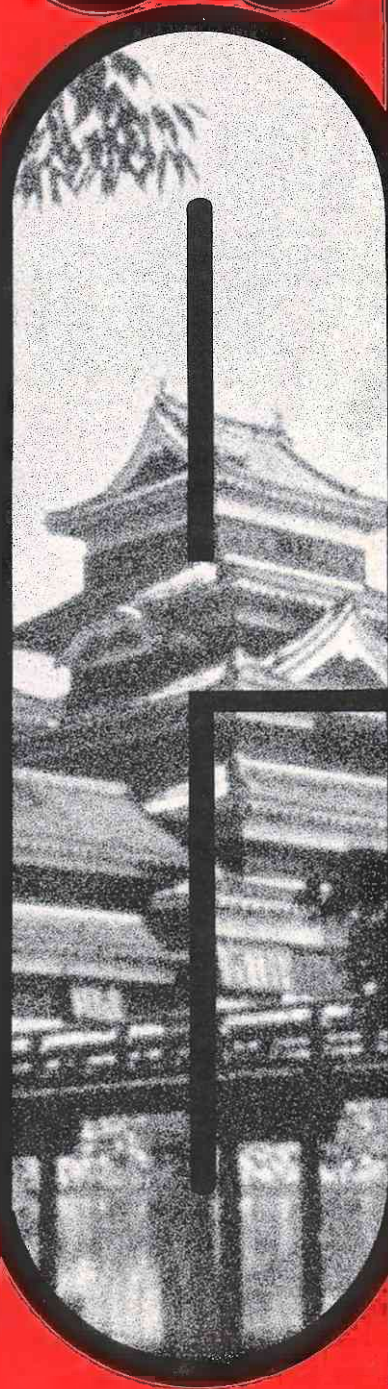
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Your group's got a lot going for it.



Our free booklet is just one example.

'Cooking in Foil' is a handy pocket size. Shows you how to be a cook-out whiz. And it's yours for the asking.

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JAMES F. MACKIE, Editor

BEATRICE LAMBIE, Assistant Editor MICHEL PLANT, Editorial and Advertising



As this issue goes to press, winter has already come to Ottawa in the form of a four-inch snow fall. So, it is beginning to look a lot like Christmas! In planning the issue, we tried to provide a Christmas gift for each section. For the Cubs, a Caribou Hunt, a few holiday crafts and a how-to-do-it bird-feeding station article to share with the Scouts. For the troop and company, a Klondike Derby that should make a good vacation activity, with the Rovers joining in to help plan and supervise the project. And for all sections, how about cashing in on the tree market?

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SUPPLY SERVICES NEWS

We call your attention to the advertisement on page 19 which offers **discontinued Scout merchandise** at way-below-cost prices. Many of the items, such as the shirts and blouses, will be useful for outdoor chores, where a rugged, durable but inexpensive garment answers the need. Quantities are limited so order early.

Owing to supply problems, we are unable to obtain the **Boot-Moc Kit** shown on page 18W of the current catalogue. Sorry about that.

There still is time to fill orders for **Scout Calendar '71**. Has your group placed its order yet?

Sorry our plans fell through for providing each of you with a **catalogue** in the magazine — unfortunately, last-minute technical hitches made this impossible. **Extra catalogues** have been sent to your dealer and Scout office, so please pick one up there.

Due to a small demand, we have **discontinued the 9" Tent Dura-peg**.

A redesigned **Apple Day Poster** will cost you only \$1.20 per dozen. It is a smaller poster of a simpler design.

The Bay, Loughheed Mall, Burnaby, B.C., is now an official **Scout dealer**.

Our supply of **The Way to the Stars** is now exhausted. The new **Cub Book** replaces it. Please order accordingly.

The book, **Let's Make Costumes**, 20-235, is being **discontinued**. Similar material is included in the new **Cub Book**.

Because of high manufacturing costs and small demand, the following items have been **discontinued**:

- 26-420 Fluorescent Sticker
- 25-402 Leaders' Pocket Record Cover

adapted from INTERCOM,
B.C. Hydro and Power Authority

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Christmas Tree, O Christmas Tree

Growing and selling Christmas trees can be a profitable project for boys and their leaders, as well as an excellent and practical method of studying forest management.



Scouts started harvesting Christmas trees early in November. They plan to implement a conservation and reforestation program.

Only David Gilroy's face and axe were visible when he moved in to cut a Christmas tree.

British Columbia Hydro is lending a helping hand to Scouts and Cubs in the Squamish area and their story might set an example for cooperation between Scouting and industry right across Canada.

The Scouts in this area are permitted by B.C. Hydro to grow Christmas trees on a three-and-a-half-mile portion of a transmission line right-of-way, between Mount Currie and D'Arcy. And, by keeping all growth along this portion of right-of-way below 10 feet, the boys are saving Hydro time and money in clearing the area.

The project is covered by a 20-year agreement, signed three years ago by B.C. Hydro and the East Howe Sound District of Boy Scouts of Canada.

The Christmas tree harvesting project pays all operating expenses for Scout troops and Cub packs in Squamish, Britannia Beach and Woodfibre. In 1968, the second time the Scouts had harvested trees on the right-of-way, about 1,500 Christmas trees were cut and sold, for a gross profit of \$3,000. Last year they harvested approximately 3,000 trees. There are about 100 Scouts and Cubs in the East Howe Sound District.

Scope of the project will be widened in the spring when a thorough tree-care program is instituted. Doug Eastman, a young, assistant forest ranger with the B.C. Forest Service, has offered his assistance to start a program with Venturers, Scouts and Cubs to help them implement a conservation and reforestation program along the right-of-way.

Mrs. Rose Tatlow, editor of the weekly, **Squamish Times**, has given enthusiastic support to the Scouts' tree farming project. She is planning a series of articles on the program as the boys learn how to thin, transplant, cultivate and fertilize their tree farm.

Mrs. Tatlow, who is also a member of the East Howe Sound District Council, sees the tree farm as a natural project for the boys in that area.

"About 75 percent of the fathers of these boys are employed by the lumber industry here," she said, "so they have lots of help and encouragement."



New sign identifies Scouts' Christmas tree farm on Hydro right-of-way between Mount Currie and D'Arcy. Preparing to erect the sign is Syd Pudney, East Howe Sound District Commissioner. His two young helpers are his son, Stephen (sitting) and Paul Candy.

In past years, Mrs. Tatlow said, the youngsters have sold their trees in Squamish and Britannia Beach for \$2 each, retail. As their program expands in the future, they also hope to sell the trees wholesale in Vancouver.

Signed by B.C. Hydro and the Scouts, the agreement stipulates that the Scouts must carry liability insurance for an amount set by Hydro and that all growth along the right-of-way be kept below a fixed level.

Theirs isn't the only story. An Ottawa Scout troop cooperated last year with a retired Bell Telephone employee who grows and sells Christmas trees. The Scouts bought 100 trees for \$143, sold them for \$3 and \$3.50 each, and cleared around \$150 which they put toward camping equipment. As a sideline they sold more than 30 Scout calendars just by having them around during the tree-selling. One Ottawa Brownie collected the boughs from the tree trimming and she earned money for her pack by selling these in bunches. This year these Ottawa Scouts plan to sell 200 trees, plus the bunches of boughs from their trees.

One Toronto Rover crew averages \$500 yearly on the sale of Christmas trees. They have been doing this for some time and plan to continue as long as the Christmas tree business lasts.

Some groups take orders for Christmas trees in November or earlier and deliver them about mid-December. This eliminates the need for space to display and sell the trees, plus the possibility of having to dispose of unsold trees.

All of which goes to show that Scouts can make money, have a lesson in nature study and provide people with Christmas trees, all at the same time.

Contacts with tree growers must be made early. If you have a problem or question, call or write your provincial forest service or provincial lands and forests department.

We would be interested to learn how the selling goes, what contacts were made, how much money was made. Send us a Christmas card with the details.

At Grise Fiord, 700 miles above the Arctic Circle on Ellesmere Island, there's a Scout troop — just eight Eskimo boys — that has the distinction of being the most northerly Scout troop in Canada, and probably the most northerly troop in the world. There is only one human habitation between Grise Fiord and the North Pole and that is at Alert where the Canadian Government operates a weather station.

At the mouth of the Mackenzie Delta, right on the Arctic Ocean, stands the village of Tuktoyaktuk where another Scout group is active and, more than 2,000 miles east, on tiny Broughton Island off the Baffin Island coast there's another Scout troop — all Eskimo.

These are but three of the Scout groups widely scattered throughout the high Arctic territories. In nearly 40 communities, some of them only tiny hamlets like Grise Fiord, Scouting carries its programs to boys across the vast and barren northlands. And of course, right there with us is our sister organization, the Girl Guides of Canada, working with Boy Scouts of Canada to provide a midweek program of activities for youngsters.

This past summer nearly 600 boys from the Arctic, most of them Eskimo and Indian, gathered at Churchill, on the shores of Hudson Bay in Manitoba, for the 2nd Arctic and Northern Jamboree, and here again they gained distinction because this was the first and only Canadian jamboree opened by Her Majesty the Queen, who was accompanied

by the Duke of Edinburgh, Charles, Prince of Wales and Princess Anne. The jamboree was held as a part of the centennial celebrations of both the Northwest Territories and the province of Manitoba.

It is not our purpose to tell you a great deal about this jamboree, other than to point out that, like the 1st Arctic Jamboree at Yellowknife in 1968, it gave a large number of northern boys an opportunity to join with a similar number of their fellow Scouts from southern Canada, and there to live and work and play together and absorb something of each other's way of life and culture.

The northern boys came from communities with such intriguing names as Eskimo Point, Igloodik, Pangnirtung, Whale Cove, Gjoa Haven, Inuvik and, of course, Tuktoyaktuk. They were joined by eleven Eskimo Scouts from Greenland, their far eastern neighbours, and by lads from Alaska, their far western neighbours. Some of them hope to be among the lucky few who will attend the 1st Greenland Jamboree in that country next summer.

These jamborees serve many purposes, but they also serve the cause of the north. The Honourable Arthur Laing, Minister of Public Works and former Minister of Northern Development, has written: "The jamborees have been among the greatest things done in the north in recent years — the payoff will be enormous — they must go on." Mr. Laing attended both jamborees, officiating at the opening of the first and closing of the second.



SCOUTING IN SANTA'S COUNTRY

by B.H. Mortlock



How did all this get started? Well, first of all, Boy Scouts of Canada cannot claim the credit. This must go to the missionaries, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and teachers who first introduced Scouting to the Arctic. Scouting was particularly adaptable to Arctic conditions because it required no special facilities other than those which are a part of every community, church, school, and even of homes. Most of the pioneers of Arctic Scouting were sometime-Scouts themselves, and it was their love of Scouting and their enthusiasm which brought about the introduction of the programs to the north.

In the early days of Arctic Scouting — and it has been going for more than 30 years — there was no way of serving the Movement in remote communities. Before the advent of regular air services many Scout groups would have to await the arrival of the annual summer boat to bring in their supplies of handbooks, uniforms and equipment. But despite these handicaps Scouting flourished, and it wasn't very long before the Government of Canada recognized its influence for good in the north and offered a small annual grant to enable training, counsel and advice to be taken to leaders in the north.

Because of the vast areas to be covered, only a few communities could be visited each year, and often trainers from the south would find themselves storm-bound in the north for several days at a time. But Scouting still flourished and grew.

With the coming of government assistance, it was decided to set up committees contiguous to the areas to be served, which would be better able to serve the needs of the north. And so it was that the Provincial Council for Alberta agreed to supervise the Mackenzie; Quebec, the Eastern Arctic; Manitoba, the Central Arctic; and British Columbia, the Yukon territory.

To administer the funds available and to set policy for northern Scouting, the National Council, Boy Scouts of Canada, set up an Arctic and Northern Committee at the national level.

This Committee held its first meeting on October 23, 1963, with Air Vice-Marshal J.B. Harvey (now Deputy Chief Scout) as the chairman. AVM Harvey had for some time been chairman of the Quebec Arctic Committee. Attending that first meeting were R.F. Davey of the Educational Division of the Dept. of Northern Affairs; Commissioner L.H. Nicholson, then Deputy Chief Scout; Mr. Ben Sivertz, then Commissioner for the Northwest Territories; Sgt. R.D. VanNorman, representing the RCMP; John MacGregor, representing the Chief Executive, and B.H. Mortlock, then as now, secretary of the committee.

Upon the retirement of AVM Harvey from the armed forces and his subsequent appointment as Deputy Chief Scout, Air Vice-Marshal C.H. Greenaway became committee chairman and, a year later, when changed conditions brought his retirement, Major General W.K. Carr, the present chair-

man, took over. General Carr had been chairman of the Alberta Arctic Committee when he was commanding officer of the air base at Namao. General Carr has served as camp chief for both Arctic Jamborees. Mention of Commissioner Ben Sivertz brings to mind that it was he who first stunned the committee with the suggestion that a jamboree be held in the Arctic.

Today the committee, as always, has been fortunate in the type of person whose services it has been able to obtain. Among the many distinguished members on the committee are Andrew Delisle, Chief of the Caughnawaga Indians; Pierre Berton, noted author and broadcaster, himself a native of the Yukon; W.M. Gilchrist, president of Eldorado Nuclear Ltd. and of Northern Transportation Ltd.; Commodore O.C.S. Robertson of Montreal, one of the most knowledgeable men on Arctic matters; Dr. A.H.J. Lovink, former Netherlands Ambassador to Canada and dean of the diplomatic corps; Mr. Alex Stevenson, former Administrator of the Arctic; and many other representatives of church, government, RCMP and principal airlines serving the north.


And what is Scouting like in the north?

Well, it is, and has to be, different. When Lord Baden-Powell visited Canada in 1909 he noted that Scouting in Canada would have to be different from that in the old country. When he returned to Britain he rewrote **Scouting for Boys** and called it "**The Canadian Boy Scout**" and, in a brief explanation at the front of the book, said that he had rewritten it "to suit Canadian boys in their own land." And so Scouting for the Arctic has been adapted, and Scouters have a fairly free hand to introduce into the program those things most suitable for boys living in the north.

For example, in addition to the badges southern Canadian boys earn, special proficiency badges for use only in the north are available — such badges as Carver, Kayak Building, Lamp Maker, Skinner, Igloo Building and several others for both Cubs and Scouts. And of special interest, the design of these badges was the work of Eskimo Scouts. In the central and eastern Arctic, where there are no trees at all, obviously boys would be hard put to identify trees or make things from wood when none is available to them. Thus it is that special activities and special badges are provided to meet their requirements.

While leadership today is drawn largely from government employees, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, missionaries and teachers, more and more native leaders are being trained and gradually are taking over the responsibilities of leadership. It is an earnest hope that the majority of leaders will some day be of indigenous races. Certainly, the native leaders who attended the 2nd Arctic Jamboree were among the finest leaders participating.

So there it is, Arctic Scouting, serving some 2,000 boys in remotest Canada and very proud to be associated with these magnificent people.



Here's an energetic, stimulating suggestion which Cubmasters might like to include in their program for the winter—a special outing with an Eskimo theme.

Invitation

Dear Men of Nanook and Parents of the hardy Eskimo Family,

Our family has to follow the great herd of caribou which we need for our food and clothing. The herd has travelled north to their winter feeding grounds.

We need (number of Cubs in pack) alert, young Eskimos to go to the feeding grounds to check on the herd. The men of the (name of pack) Eskimo family have been selected to do this dangerous job.

The sleds will leave our summer camp (the Cub hall) at on

You will need your Eskimo furs and parkas, with your waterproof moccasins (warm clothes, waterproof boots and warm gloves or mitts), and also your supply of bear meat and seal oil (lunch and drink).

We will have to fight the great polar bear, test our sleds and build the igloos for our families.

The sleds will arrive back at the summer camp about

Good hunting,
Equala

Assemble at 9:15 a.m., Saturday, at summer camp (Cub hall) for roll call; check furs, parkas, gloves. The sleds (cars) are boarded for departure at 9:30 a.m., bound for the feeding grounds of large herds of caribou. It will be a mildly uneventful trip until the snow country is reached. The sleds will be pushed to the trading post (car park) while we set off across the snow-covered plains.

Game: Hunter and Hunted

We must be able to run swiftly to capture the caribou. Therefore, we will have two bases, on either side of a large field. There is a hunter and two or three sled dogs who wear a distinguishing mark. Caribou are in one base and they rush across the field, trying to get from one base to the other without being caught by hunter and dogs. If a dog catches a caribou, he must hold him down until the hunter arrives to give him three taps. A caribou can try to escape but is killed when tapped. When all are killed except one, that caribou becomes the hunter; and the last two or three to be killed become sled dogs. Caribou try to get across the

field as often as possible. (Play for about 15 minutes.)

Game: Hunter's Shot

One Eskimo is the hunter and is armed with a tennis ball. The rest of the family wear a scarf in their belts to show they are hunted animals. They scatter about a field. The hunter kills by hitting an animal below the knees. When an animal is hit, he becomes a hunter, puts his scarf around his neck and helps the first hunter to kill. Winner is the last animal left.

Game: Eskimo Boy

A Cub wearing a distinguishing piece of apparel is sent off into a defined area of ground which gives good cover—bushes, bracken or trees. He is given five minutes' start. Then the Cubs are sent to find him. He must not remove the apparel. The first Cub to find and catch him then becomes the Eskimo boy.

This game is to give practice in stalking observation.

All at once, we hear that we are in danger of being attacked, so we make a shelter from the enemy. Once the shelters are made, it is discovered that we have received a false alarm; not to waste the shelters, the two teams open up on each other to practise their aim with snowballs, just in case we meet another threat.

About 1,000 snowballs later we adjourn to the sleds to polish off our supplies of bear meat and seal oil (lunch about 11:30 or 12). Leave no evidence; otherwise the caribou will run away.

After lunch (allow about 30 minutes), the party heads for the known haunts of the caribou and, eventually, finds them in a hilly area. To capture these animals we must slide down the slopes on our stomachs. We must catch a good supply of food for the harsh winter ahead. The men need relaxation after the hard work of hunting—it is time to slide down the slopes and have races.

Activity: Try Your Skill

"The caribou are charging" so all Eskimos are armed with ammunition (snowballs). They take it in

*adapted from an article by L. Knights,
Cubmaster, 1st Cooma Cub Pack, Australia,
in The Victorian Scout*

turn to run, throw a snowball and try to hit a target. The target can be one that the Cubs have to run and jump to get the ball through.

Game: Whistler's Catch

The pack starts in one big circle, throwing a tennis ball clockwise. If one drops it, he must retrieve it and throw it into the circle. But he remains outside the circle, acting as a fielder, hoping to catch some long shot when he will be able to return to the circle. When the whistle blows, the Cub who is holding or catching the ball at the time moves into the circle, where he may leap about hoping to intercept the ball. If he catches it he may return to the circle. Soon there will be three circles, the Cubs in the original ring widely spaced and still trying to keep the ball to themselves. (Play for 15-20 minutes.)

Game: Take Cover

Eskimo's romp around the field; at a given signal all must disappear from sight before 10 is counted. Anyone visible has his name called out. (Play for 5 minutes.)

We have all proved ourselves to be swift of foot, good at camouflage and the many other skills needed by an Eskimo hunter. Now we must all pass the last test of strength.

Game: Head Pull

Eskimos are divided evenly. Each two boys are given an old nylon stocking which they tie into a loop. They squat on the ground opposite each other, with a stick or line dividing them. The stocking is placed around their heads and they try to pull each other across the line. The champion gets a small prize, e.g., a chocolate bar. (Play for about 10 minutes.)

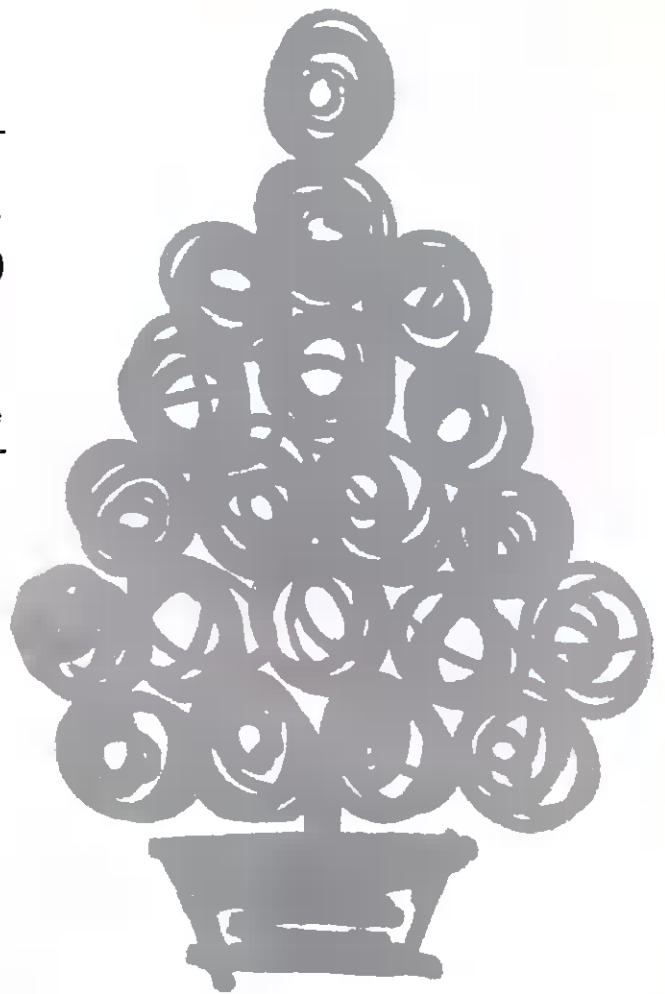
Now it is time to return to the trading post (car park) where we build a couple of igloos for the family. Then there is time for a cup of hot chocolate and a couple of songs before we board the sleds. We return to the summer camp, tired and wet but happy.

Caribou Hunt

christmas crafts

by Beatrice Lambie

Baubles that glitter and sparkle contribute to a Christmas tree's special magnetism. And much of the joy of Christmas can come from making decorations together. These suggestions are relatively inexpensive and relatively simple. They make a good pack project because even the youngest Cub can take part. The decorations are nice to take home for a family tree, or could be used to decorate a tree for the pack, church hall or school. Several pairs of scissors and bottles of white glue are necessary for almost all the decorations. Leaders are advised to make a sample of each decoration so the boys will have a guide to follow.

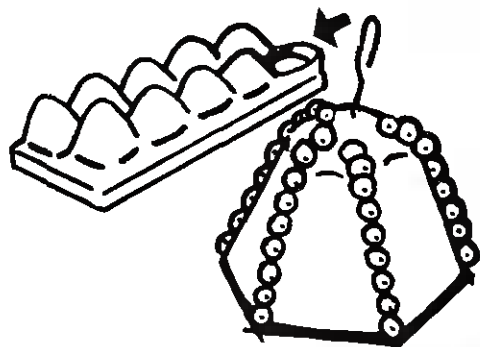


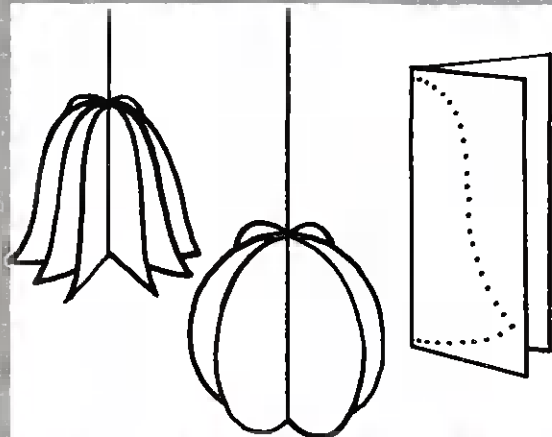
NUT CLUSTERS Required: two pounds of mixed nuts in the shell; old nylon stockings; scissors; small bottle of gold leaf paint; 2 or 3 paint brushes; gold cord or invisible thread.

Paint nuts: a streaky, dry-brush effect on some is more interesting than a solid gold finish. Depending on size and shape of nuts, put five or seven golden nuts onto a six-inch square of nylon; tie bundle with gold cord or invisible thread, leaving ends long enough to tie to the tree branch.

GOLD OR SILVER BAUBLES Required: egg cartons; fancy-shape macaroni (shells, bows, cart-wheels); white glue; gold or silver spray paint; fine wire or hairpins.

Cut bottom sections of cartons - egg cups - apart. Make a tiny hole in top of inverted cup; push through a hairpin or loop of wire. Glue macaroni shapes down sides or around edges in lacy effect, or on top to build interesting shapes. Let glue dry. Make a dozen or more of these; then place on newspaper pad and spray gold or silver.



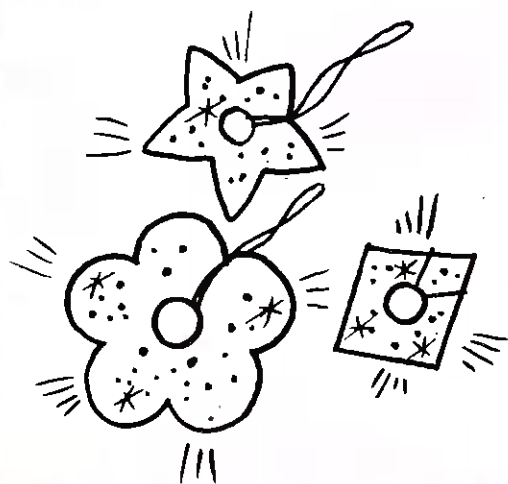
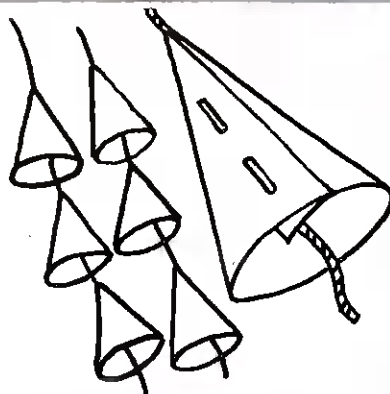


BELLS AND BALLS Required: construction or typing paper; spray paint; stapler; coloured thread; sewing needles.

For each bell, cut six layers of paper into bell shape, 3-inches wide by 2 3/4-inches high. (Use a bell-shape cookie cutter or bell stencil, if desired.) Fold bells in half; then open out, stack and staple in three places on fold line; then fold each segment away from the next to give an open, circular bell. Sew a tie through top with needle and thread. Spray paint, if desired. Christmas balls can be made in the same manner from 3-inch circles of paper.

DANISH BELLS Required: construction paper or heavy foil; stapler; geometry compass; coloured ribbon or cord.

Draw 2 1/2 - or 3-inch circles; cut in half. Staple half-circles into cones. Using ribbon or cord, string bells, two inches apart, graduating sizes if desired. Tie a knot in cord to hold each bell in place; three or four bells are sufficient for each cord.

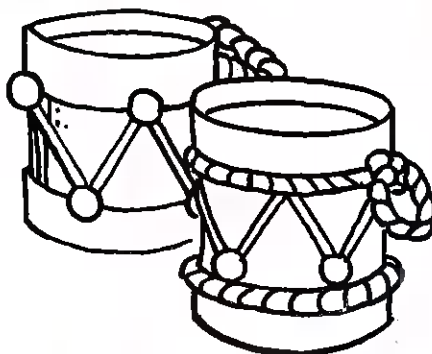


SNOWFLAKES Required: packaged soap granules or flakes or detergent; electric or hand beater; water; cookie press; food colouring (optional); glitter dust or sequins; cookie sheet.

Put several cups of soap flakes or granules into a bowl; add a small amount of water; beat until suds become a stiff, dough consistency (add water if necessary to correct consistency). Food colouring can be added to mixture if desired. Fill cookie press; then press out snowflake circles, flowers or diamonds onto a cookie sheet; make hole in centre of each; sprinkle with glitter dust or sequins. Allow to dry for 24 hours. Tie to tree bough with coloured ribbon or cord.

DRUMS Required: empty cardboard tubes from toilet paper, paper towels or kitchen wraps; small pieces of gift-wrap paper; narrow ribbons; beads; sequins; pins.

Cut paper tubes into 2-inch lengths. Cover open ends with paper; glue firmly; then cover sides with paper. With straight pins fasten narrow ribbon around top and bottom; criss-cross ribbon to give drum-like appearance; fasten ribbon on one end in a loop. If desired, pin on small beads or sequins.



Ohayō gozaimasu, Konnichiwa, and Konbanwa probably are quite unfamiliar words to most of you but, for some four hundred Canadian Scouts, Venturers and their advisors, "good morning," "good afternoon" and "good evening" soon will become as well known to them as their own names, for next year they will be attending the 13th World Jamboree in Japan.

August 2 to 10, 1971, will see boys and young men from all over the world together with their leaders — some 20,000 in all — making the long trip to Japan to celebrate together, for the thirteenth time, the fellowship, adventure and excitement of a World Jamboree.

The contingent from Canada will number around four hundred in all, though, with applications still coming in and with sufficient interest, another hundred are possible before a final cut-off is announced.

Under the leadership of Air Vice-Marshal James B. Harvey, Deputy Chief Scout, all contingent members will assemble for a final briefing at the pre-jamboree camp in Vancouver at the end of July, 1971.

At this camp the total group will meet together to settle into company and troop-size units, to meet with their advisors and to plan their participation in the jamboree.

While in Vancouver the contingent will be staying at the University of British Columbia, where the accommodation is excellent and the hospitality all one might expect out west. A tour of the city will be arranged and every opportunity provided for each

person to do some sightseeing on his own, if desired.

On July 30, 1971, the Boeing-707 jet airliners from World Airways will take off on the long flight out over the Pacific, headed for Japan.

On arrival at Tokyo the Boy Scouts of Japan reception committee will be out in force to greet the incoming guests and to see us safely to the reception centre for temporary accommodation before being whisked off to the jamboree site some ninety miles away.

If time permits, the contingent members will be allowed free time in Tokyo for shopping and sightseeing before the jamboree begins, though such details have still to be settled.

The theme of the 13th World Jamboree is "For Understanding" and all the advance information from Japan indicates that the Japanese Scouts will do everything possible to make the theme a reality.

The site of the jamboree is known as Asagiri Heights, a five hundred and fifty acre section of a plateau that rises three thousand feet above sea level at the foot of the legendary Mount Fuji.

With the snowcapped mountain as a backdrop, the jamboree site is fronted by Lake Tanuki, a shimmering expanse of water which will be used for the many waterfront activities that will be available.

In August, Japan's climate averages 79° and is mostly sunny every day; colours of the countryside are at their best, providing the visitor with some breathtaking views of this picture-book land.



JAMBOREE for UNDERSTANDING

by R.J. Roberts



For those fortunate enough to attend, there will be tours of the area around the jamboree site that will include a trip through Hakone National Park, a visit to Enoshima Picture Island and the Great Image of Buddha in Kamakura.

Other sight-seeing trips will take in the Imperial Palace Plaza, the Tokyo Tower, the famous Ginza and the Asakusa Amusement Park.

Contingent members will have a free day in Tokyo to wander around the city which is filled with surprises at every turn, and stores stocked with every kind of commodity, all at reasonable prices.

At the jamboree, contingent members will be housed in one of five huge campsites, each divided into two sub-camps named after historical areas of the country: Yamato, Asuka, Nara, Heian, Kamakura, Muromachi, Azuchi, Edo, Meiji and Taisho.

During the jamboree itself all manner of activities will be available to those attending: adventure trail hiking, with a climb of Mount Fuji as one of the highlights, boating and canoeing on Lake Tanuki, and swimming in a newly constructed pool close to the jamboree site.

Fishing also will be provided at a near-by trout hatchery, where a stream will be dammed to build a large fishing pond filled with golden trout.

The jamboree program will start with an international "wide game," to enable everyone to get to know each other. During each morning, activities will be optional, allowing each member the freedom of choice to participate in activities of interest to him. Afternoons will see more options available, plus the

Skill-O-Rama where national groups will demonstrate their own particular skills to the many visitors.

Campfires will take place in the evenings; some will be between troops, some between sub-camps and one for the whole camp, the World Brotherhood Campfire. Another evening will be called an Evening of Japan where the host country will entertain and, finally, an arena show evening when all countries will be asked to provide a national demonstration of some kind.

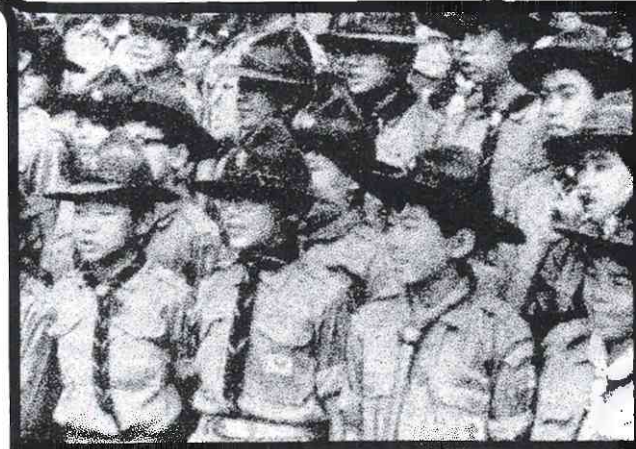
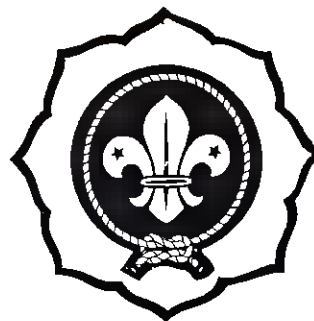
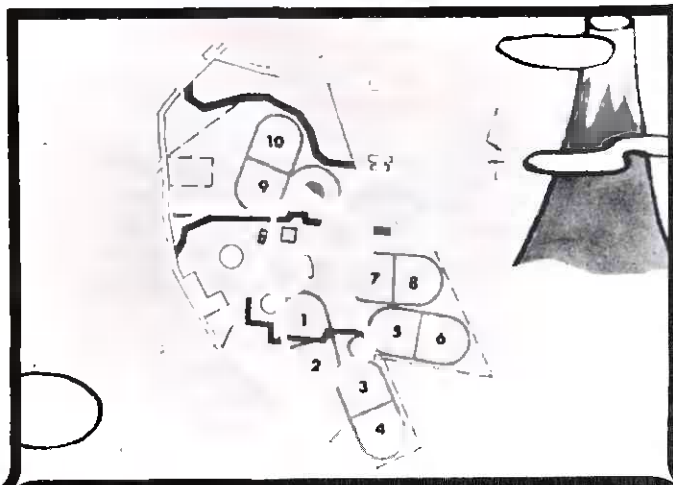
Well, these are only some of the things that will be offered at the 13th World Jamboree, but the trip to Japan, the excitement of the jamboree itself and the chance to tour around the country, to visit with the Japanese people, all add up to a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity.

Will you be there? Will your Scouts or Venturers? If you are interested, further information may be obtained from all district, region or provincial offices.

Boys are eligible if they are registered members between the ages of fourteen and eighteen years, and any male, registered, adult member of Boy Scouts of Canada also is eligible to apply.

For those who have already signed up to attend or for those who plan to do so, it would be advisable to begin now to learn something about the country of Japan, its people, their customs and culture. Such knowledge will make the trip much more rewarding and worthwhile, and will go far toward helping all those attending make a reality of the theme, "For Understanding."

- Sayonara





Early in this century the poems and ballads of Robert Service described the world of the Yukon of gold rush days. His writings brought into common usage such words as Klondike, sourdough, musher and malamute. And back in 1966, we reported a Klondike Camporee held by Sarnia District at Ottawandaron Reserve Camp Grounds, near Port Franks, Ontario. There, for two days, thirty patrols of Scouts lived like miners in the Klondike, pitting their skills against each other and the elements. This Klondike Camporee has become a big, popular, annual gathering of Scouts from a wide radius around Sarnia and from the U.S.A. as well.

Sourdough days are celebrated annually, too, in the St. Lawrence District of Ontario with a Klondike Derby. Each patrol has a sled made by the Scouts in time for the derby. A month in advance the boys are advised of requirements for the events: clothing, food, equipment. Scouters are known as mayors of the various towns (stopping points or stations along the route). At a Scouters' meeting before the derby they are briefed on the procedure for their own towns.

Henry Heffren, Scoutmaster/ADC St. Lawrence District, submitted details of the derby held at Iroquois, Ontario, early last March. He wrote, "It gives the Scouts a sense of accomplishment, stamina and competition with other patrols whom they don't know...and all seem to thoroughly enjoy it and look forward to the next year's events."

The first two sleds in the derby are away by 9:30 a.m., with the remainder following at 15-minute intervals. Each sled is manned by eight Scouts: seven are harnessed

by rope to the sled and act as huskies; the patrol leader is the musher. Each sled has its name and group clearly displayed. The huskies wear their neckerchiefs over their outer clothing for identification. The musher is given the order of stations to cover, instructed where the noon meal will be obtained, any regulations for the day and how the final score will be calculated.

If all stations are reached in correct order, five nuggets will be awarded. Total score is calculated in points: number of nuggets, times ten; subtract the time in minutes it takes to complete the course.

When a sled arrives at a station, the mayor (Scouter) passes the musher his instructions. It is the team's responsibility to carry out these instructions.

Teams are timed from arrival to departure by the mayor of each town. There are six stations; none should take longer than a half hour, except the dinner stop which should not take more than 1 1/2 hours.

The six mayors must be registered Scouters from the district; their responsibility is to have a shelter at each station and a minimum of two assistants (preferably three), who might be Venturers or resource personnel.

Snowmobiles, with two-way radios, travel the course continuously for emergency and information.

Each Scout entering the derby pays \$1 admission, to cover costs of crests and prizes.

EACH TEAM'S REQUIREMENTS

Patrol of eight Scouts

Klondike sled, built to sketch

Rope harness for sled; 7 dogs, 1 musher

Raw meat: minute steaks or ham-

burger; potatoes, carrots

Cooking pot; tinder plus firewood

Hot chocolate; water supply

Compass and measuring device

(Scout staff)

Minimum of five triangular bandages; one blanket

Length of rope: minimum 20 feet

A good estimator (Scouting method)

Note book; pencil; sack for nuggets; plenty of warm clothing

One long-handled axe per patrol; one jackknife

Sunglasses (optional)

Clearly marked sign for the sled

Garbage bag, to leave the sites clean and neat

Scout skills and deportment

KODIAK

Sealed instructions for patrol leader:

A member of the patrol has strayed from the team and broken through the ice; it would be dangerous for anyone to get nearer to him than 10 feet. It is bitterly cold; he must be rescued as soon as possible.

Your task is to rescue this man as soon as possible, using the proper methods. Make sure nobody else breaks through. Use proper precautions and knots.

You will be judged as follows:

Perfect job, one cast	5 nuggets
Two casts	4 nuggets
More than two casts	3 nuggets
Improper rescue knot used	2 nuggets
Another breakthrough	1 nugget
Over 30 minutes; man froze to death	0 nuggets

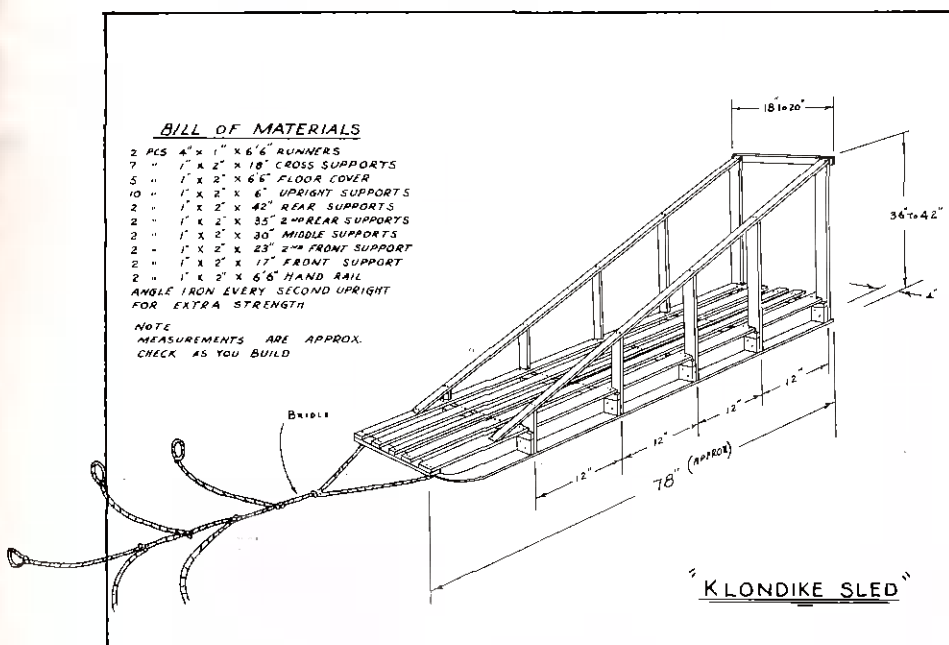
Mayor's Instructions: Pass sealed instructions to patrol leader on his arrival in camp; write down

E DERBY

BILL OF MATERIALS

2 PCS 4" x 1" x 6'6" RUNNERS
 7 " 1" x 2" x 18" CROSS SUPPORTS
 5 " 1" x 2" x 6'6" FLOOR COVER
 10 " 1" x 2" x 6" UPRIGHT SUPPORTS
 2 " 1" x 2" x 42" REAR SUPPORTS
 2 " 1" x 2" x 35" 2nd REAR SUPPORTS
 2 " 1" x 2" x 30" MIDDLE SUPPORTS
 2 " 1" x 2" x 25" 2nd FRONT SUPPORT
 2 " 1" x 2" x 17" FRONT SUPPORT
 2 " 1" x 2" x 6'6" HAND RAIL
 ANGLE IRON EVERY SECOND UPRIGHT
 FOR EXTRA STRENGTH

NOTE
 MEASUREMENTS ARE APPROX.
 CHECK AS YOU BUILD



time. Mayor to have an area marked off for victim, and a 10-foot space that the Scouts must not cross for fear of breaking through. It will constitute a break-in if this area is stepped on. Scouts to use a bowline for rescue; other end of rope to be secured to sled or two Scouts. Rescue rope to be under the arms of the Scout-victim so he may be pulled the full 10 feet (for he would be too cold to hold the rope for the time it would take to rescue him).

Requirements for this stop:

- 20-foot-length of rope
- Scout victim
- complete change of clothes for rescued victim

ATTU

Sealed instructions for patrol leader:

You have just arrived in town and find that the mayor requires an emergency operation. There is a doctor in the next town, but he

will need boiling water to sterilize his instruments before the operation.

Your task is to send someone to bring the doctor from the next station. Build a fire; boil some water (enough for a cup of tea or coffee).

You will be judged as follows:

Time within 10 minutes	5 nuggets
Time within 15 minutes	4 nuggets
Time within 20 minutes	3 nuggets
Did not get doctor before water boiled	2 nuggets
Failed in part of task	1 nugget
Over 30 minutes, too late; patient died	0 nuggets

Mayor's Instructions: Pass sealed instructions to patrol leader on his arrival; write down time. Patrol leader reads instructions and carries out project without help from mayor or deputies. One deputy will be lying down, feigning an appendicitis attack. One

Scout will go to the next station for the doctor (a deputy from next station) and will return to Attu with him. Time is marked again when patrol leader informs mayor that water is boiling. (It is up to the mayor how the boiling water will be used.)

Requirements for this stop:

- wood to make a quick fire
- pot in which to boil water
- snow may be used for water

SKAGWAY

Sealed instructions for patrol leader:

There has been an early spring thaw and the bridge you must cross has been taken out with an ice floe; there is no way around; something must be found to bridge the gap. There is a tree nearby but no way of knowing whether it will be tall enough to do the job.

Your task is to estimate the height of the tree, using Scout methods; also judge distance between Skagway and next closest station, in case someone must be called from there before everyone gets across the makeshift bridge.

You will be judged as follows:

Within 10%	5 nuggets
Within 10%, one measurement only	4 nuggets
Within 15%	3 nuggets
Within 15%, one measurement only	2 nuggets
Within 20%	1 nugget
Over 30 minutes, bridge fell through with all aboard	0 nuggets

Mayor's Instructions: Pass instructions to patrol leader on his arrival; write down time. Take accurate measurements beforehand. Either station may be used for the

(continued on page 16)

KLONDIKE DERBY

distance measure; one tree may be used. Check method of measurement of tree; should not be a by-guess-and-by-gosh; this also applies to the distance: it may be paced if desired.

Requirements for this stop:

- a good estimator

YUKON PEAK

Sealed instructions for patrol leader:

You have had a long, hard journey and it seems that at every station you find problems to be solved; it has taken longer than you thought it would when you started out. Yukon Peak was a trading post where one could get fresh supplies, but it has been raided and no supplies can be seen. Someone finds a treasure map where some supplies may be found. Your objective is to follow the instructions given to find the food. Follow bearing 45 degrees for 25 feet; then bearing 135 degrees for another 20 feet; then bearing 225 degrees for another 20 feet — and there you should find the supplies.

You will be judged as follows:

Within 2 feet	5 nuggets
Within 2 1/2 feet	4 nuggets
Within 3 feet	3 nuggets
Within 4 feet	2 nuggets
Within 5 feet	1 nugget
Lost	0 nuggets

Mayor's Instructions: Pass sealed instructions to patrol leader on his arrival; write down time. Course to run from predetermined pin to predetermined spot. It may be wise to set up more than one course in case patrols overlap with each other.

Requirements for this stop:

- one good compass
- one measuring device (staff)

FIRBANKS

Sealed instructions for patrol leader:

You have been coming along a rugged trail and, as you round a curve, you find an old prospector who has fallen off a cliff. He has broken a leg and is bleeding badly around the head. He also has frostbite on his fingers. (Member of the patrol to act as victim.)

Your task is to treat this man, load him aboard the sled and take him to the next station. All first-aid precautions must be taken for injuries.

You will be judged as follows:

Perfect job	5 nuggets
Good job	4 nuggets
50/50 chance of survival	3 nuggets
One injury not attended	2 nuggets
Two injuries not attended	1 nugget
Over 30 minutes; patient died	0 nuggets

Mayor's Instructions: Pass sealed instructions to patrol leader on his arrival; write down time. Principles are: preserve life, promote recovery and prevent injury. Treatments in order are: breathing, bleeding, shock. DO FIRST THINGS FIRST. Leg to be lashed to good leg. Head bandage to be applied. Do not rub for frostbite; put hand inside someone's warm jacket, under arm, to warm. Mayor at next station to check condition of patient for comfort, warmth and general condition, where the team may receive an additional 5 nuggets.

Requirements for this stop:

- at least 5 triangular bandages
- one blanket

POLAR COVE

Sealed instructions for patrol leader:

At Yukon Peak you found the food but did not risk eating for fear the raiders would return. You loaded supplies on the sled and brought them to Polar Cove where you could take an hour to eat. The food you found was a hind quarter of moose, potatoes, carrots and hot chocolate.

Your task is to build a fire; cook your meal, starting from raw food; and be on your way.

You will be judged as follows:

Perfect job, less than one hour	5 nuggets
Good job, over one hour but under two	4 nuggets
Food not well cooked	3 nuggets
Ordered to clean up	2 nuggets
Poor job, but completed	1 nugget
Man died of starvation	0 nuggets

Mayor's Instructions: Pass sealed instructions to patrol leader on his arrival; write down time. It is preferable to use minute steak; if hamburger is used, dock 1 nugget; if weiners are used dock 2 nuggets; if canned food is present, dock 3 nuggets. No soft drinks allowed. Area to be left clean and tidy. Charred wood and ashes to be cleared away before campsite is left. Check methods of preparation; cooperation. Boys will have their firewood; check for safety.

Requirements for this stop:

- raw meat; potatoes and carrots
- cooking pan
- tinder and firewood (carried on sled)
- hot chocolate
- water supply

by Beatrice Lambie,
adapted from PARTIO,
Boy Scout publication from Finland



BIRD VISITORS

BIRD	DATE	OBSERVATIONS

1 Keep a simple chart to show which birds visit the feeding stations and the dates of their visits. Winter is considered the best time of year to begin a study of birds as there are relatively few varieties that stay with us. When spring approaches, gradually more and more varieties begin to visit and they will be easier to observe when one is familiar with regular visitors.

2 Large plastic bleach or soap bottles can be cut to make good feeding stations. Wire is better than rope for hanging if there are squirrels in the area as they sometimes chew through the rope and eat all the food.

3 Cans from soups or baked beans (not the largest cans as they are too big for most birds) can be hung by wire looped through a hole in one side and fastened to a tree branch.

4 With brace and bit, bore holes in a piece of log, about three feet long and several inches in diameter; cram the holes with suet or a mixture of suet, hardened cooking fat or peanut butter, mixed with bread crumbs, seeds or nuts; suspend by a wire from a branch.

Birds also can be fed sunflower seeds, cranberries, raisins, crushed corn, chicken feed, peanuts and millet seed. Seeds or nuts can be mixed into peanut butter or meat fat to keep the food from blowing away. Keep feeders well supplied with food, but not filled to the brim.

5 A glass-topped window box requires carpentry but brings the birds almost into the room. It should be built into a window with a southern exposure or in a sheltered position. Build the box to the width of the window, with a supporting shelf under the outer edge if there is only a narrow window ledge. The food supply can be replenished from inside the house if the side against the window glass is left open.

Christmas Gifts for Feathered Friends

During winter, when snow and ice cover the ground and seal tree branches for many weeks, birds have a hard time to find food. Their natural supply is denied them. Some birds are seed eaters; others live entirely on berries or leaves of one kind of tree or shrub. Many birds feed only on insects; some on grasshoppers and other ground-dwelling insects; others on insects that feed on leaves. Swallows are among those birds that feed on flying insects in the air. Unless we have taught birds

where to find food, they don't know where to look.

Birds can withstand subzero weather if they can eat enough food to keep up their body temperatures. Bird feeding stations should be started early and the food supply continued until spring. Once birds have learned to rely on a food supply, it is dangerous to neglect their feeding stations for they will not know where to go for food until fresh growth again brings a natural supply.

This activity would enable Scouts to pass their Conservation Badge requirement for Bronze Stage (3-a): "With another Scout, make and maintain a bird or animal feeding station for six weeks"; or Cubs could pass the Black Star Requirement No. 8: "Make, set up and maintain a bird bath, bird house or bird feeding station."

STRANGE THINGS ARE HAPPENING



by John Hoddinott,

Adult Leader Training Subcommittee

Did they tell you about the Scout counsellors in Orangeville installing the telephone in an apartment? Or did you listen to the one about the troop Scouter sidling up to the old lady on the park bench in Bradford? How about that Sea Scouter eyeing the Anglican minister's three lovely daughters while he spoke with their father in the rectory? Scouters following the town drunk into the local lockup—unheard of! Leaders in a tombstone factory—why?

On the Troop Scouters' Wood Badge Course held this spring by the Greater Toronto Region, spare-time activities (STA's) took on a new meaning—"real-time activities." Here were the course-leader's instructions:

"Your assignment this afternoon is to recruit adults for Scouting. If you cannot recruit them as full-time leaders, then see who you can find who will spend a few evenings with the boys. Some of you will find this relatively easy; others will find it very difficult indeed, especially if you have not interviewed adults before. In any event, I dare to suggest that it will be a rewarding experience for every one of you.

"Since the follow-up to an interview is possibly more important than the interview itself, please make sure that you have the name, address, telephone number and qualifications of those who show an interest, so that I may pass the information to the appropriate commissioner. This I undertake to do. You may divide yourselves into whatever groups you wish; you may go wherever you like. I suggest that you choose a community which is comparable to that in which you live—this probably will be more realistic."

Here are some of the results:

One group was reluctant to go—but went! They found out more about themselves than about those they spoke to, and who is to say that their experience was not worthwhile?

Another group divided into twos and threes and went knocking on doors. What did they find? They found that "Scouting was a good thing" in every case, but about 75% of the people were "too busy." The other 25% were anxious to offer their services in some capacity. This group diagnosed two possible failings: the "old" image which was

either childish or military; and the odd fact that some people did not feel they had the education to work with boys.

A third group took a different approach. They went after the already-established community resources. They listed organizations and agencies in the community prepared to offer services that could be used by Scouting. These included places to go and things to do. You should have seen the list they compiled. Two other groups went about it in a different way. In each case they decided they would help members of their group who had problems in getting enough adult assistance. Out they went, with the following results:

- They • introduced themselves to a new priest anxious to know about boys' organizations;
- found a minister, formerly a district commissioner, who had offered his services many months ago and had been ignored;
- established a rapport with the leaders of a service club that could lead to possible new Scouters;
- discovered that the librarian loves to teach cooking;
- called on an inscriber of tombstones who, while unwilling to take his trade to a troop meeting, would be delighted to have patrols come to him to learn about rocks, minerals and even a little carving;
- met a Gilwellian whose radio business now is sufficiently established that he feels he can devote some time again to Scouting;
- affirmed that the police are ready and willing to help;
- realized that veterinarians have much to offer in boys' education;
- signed up a Scout counsellor while helping him install that telephone.

For these men this real-time activity became an adventure in which they discovered much about themselves, while they recruited men and resources for their fellow Scouters. So next time you see a Scouter following a pretty girl through your local park—don't call the police—he may be recruiting a leader for you. And what about that little old lady on the park bench in Bradford? We leave that to your imagination.

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Ladies' green berets: sizes 2 1½ to 24	7.00	1.99
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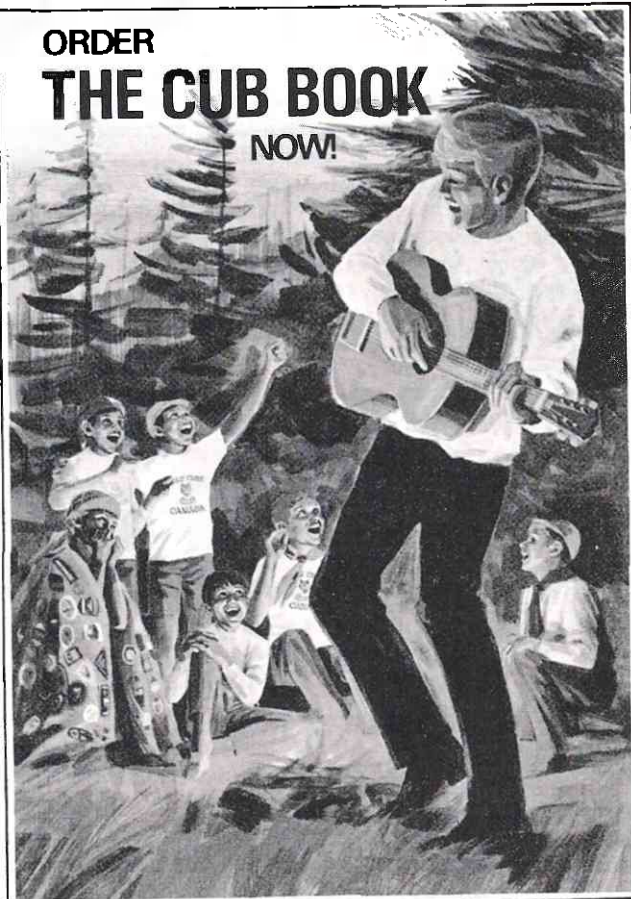
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(These are not sold through stores)

ORDER

THE CUB BOOK

NOW!



PAKSAK

ARE YOU DOWNHEARTED? READ ON AND CHEER UP!

Some nine years ago I became involved in the Cub program as a leader. At that time the program was the old, two-star method. When the current program was introduced a few years later, we had already made some modifications to the existing program, not because of a dropout problem or poor participation, but rather because of a feeling that there was need for enrichment. Oh, I had misgivings about the program, until the boys began carrying in the most fantastic projects each meeting night.

When the current Cub uniform was introduced, my thought was, "They won't look like Cubs!" -- until the boys demonstrated that the grey was quite an appropriate membership device.

The policy regarding the Leaping Wolf really shook me up! I was disappointed when I made this announcement to the boys. Their blasé reaction had a message--somebody was trying to tell me something! And it was time to listen.

Perhaps the most interesting thing that happened during this period of

change took place the night the three adult leaders first wore their new uniforms to a pack meeting. Each of us was approached by several different boys with a similar comment, "Hey, you have your own uniforms now!"

I believe in the current program as conducted in our packs. Since the inception of the new program the group has expanded from one pack with two leaders to two packs with ten leaders. Before the end of this year we will open a third pack to cope, temporarily, with our waiting lists. Our boy participation has increased far more rapidly than the group-population increase in the group area. We do not have dropouts, and 100% boy and leader participation is common. Our boys have something great going, and we are pleased that they include us.

I am active on training teams and on the Regional Program Service Team. Here again I support the current methods as well as the units. They have to be adapted to the situations, but that is the name of the game. Once more,

where it is happening, I like what is happening!

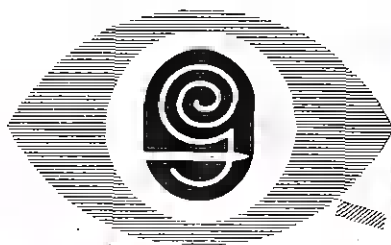
We have problems, serious ones, of morale and of resistance to change. Perhaps we will have to be patient through a long transitional period and, by that time, we will have to cope with further change. At times I am disheartened by the attitudes in my district and in my region. I am never disheartened when I am with the boys! Here I have an advantage over Scouters who are not directly involved with boys and who are not recharged by their infectious spirit each week. At times I wish I could bottle their enthusiasm and infect everybody in the Cub section.

— from Lyle E. McManus
Extension Member
Wolf Cub Subcommittee

A GROWTH QUICKY

Adults in Scouting, to be truly effective

- . must be treated as adults;
- . must have basic needs (recognition, security, sense of belonging, sense of accomplishment) satisfied;
- . must feel free to adapt;
- . must enjoy belonging and participating in work of Boy Scouts of Canada;
- . must know what is expected of them: the time required; the tenure; where they can get help;
- . must see their role as a challenging opportunity;
- . must have training available at their level to suit their needs and expectation;
- . must have support: advice and counselling of Service Team personnel and other leaders; guidance from council offices; cooperation from parents;
- . must know and use resources effectively: parents; community resources and printed resources (*The Canadian Leader*, books, *Canadian Boy*).



An eye for Design



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Language learning takes on new meaning when we have a chance to use another tongue, even once in a while. And many songs sound more beautiful when sung in their native language. The Christmas carols below have English versions and their tunes are known by many.

Minuit, Chrétiens! is a beloved French Christmas song that is sung at concerts and in the narthex of churches, but rarely within the sanctuary. Adolphe Charles Adam (1803-1856), the composer, will be recognized by many as the composer of the ballet *Giselle*.

The origin of *O Tannenbaum* is obscure but in Germany it remains one of the best loved of all carols.

Christmas is party time and parties need plenty of games. Some for both Scouts and Cubs are included below.

MINUIT, CHRÉTIENS!

(Tune: O, Holy Night)

Minuit, chrétiens!
C'est l'heure solennelle,
Où l'Homme Dieu descendit jusqu'à nous,
Pour effacer la tache originelle
Et de son Père arrêter le courroux.
Le monde entier tressaille d'espérance
A cette nuit qui lui donne un sauveur.
Peuple, à genoux, attends ta délivrance:
Noël! Noël! voici le Rédempteur,
Noël! Noël! voici le Rédempteur.

O TANNENBAUM

(Tune: O Christmas Tree)

O Tannenbaum, o Tannenbaum,
wie grün sind deine Blätter.
Du grünst nicht nur zur Sommerszeit,
nein auch im Winter, wenn es schneit!
O Tannenbaum, o Tannenbaum,
wie grün sind deine Blätter.

O Tannenbaum, o Tannenbaum,
du kannst mir sehr gefallen.
Wie oft hat nicht zur Weihnachtszeit
ein Baum von dir mich hoch erfreut!
O Tannenbaum, o Tannenbaum,
du kannst mir sehr gefallen!

RAFT RACE

Teams line up in relay formation. The first Cub in each team is the "skipper" and he stands with his feet on separate pads of newspaper. The second Cub is the passenger and he stands on the same pads with the skipper. On signal, the skipper bends over and takes hold of the pads, one in each hand. By shifting their weight and sliding the papers forward, the two boys manoeuvre themselves "across the river" to the goal line without stepping off the pads. On reaching the goal line, the passenger picks up the pads of paper, runs back to his team and brings the next boy across the river. Winner is the first team to cross the river.

OLYMPIC TORCH

Cubs line up in relay formation. The leader of each team holds a Ping-Pong ball balanced on top of a roll of newspaper. On signal, leaders run to end of hall, then back to team, passing torch to front of team. No. 2 Cub repeats, and so on. If ball drops, runner must return to start.

NEWSPAPER STUDY

Equipment for each patrol: one copy of the same edition of a daily newspaper, scissors and pencils.

Scouts in each patrol read through the news items and find those that illustrate some aspect of the Scout law. These headlines, articles or photos are cut out and marked with the corresponding aspect of the law. Winner is the patrol with the largest number of clippings in a given time.

FOR AN ADVENTURE IN EATING, WHY NOT TRY:

FREEZE-DRIED MEATS
FREEZE-DRIED VEGETABLES
FREEZE - DRIED FRUITS
MAIN DISHES WITH FREEZE-DRIED MEATS
LARGE PACKS OF FREEZE-DRIED FOODS
SANDWICH MIXES
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JAPANESE BALLOON GAME

This game comes from Australia's "*Victorian Scout*" magazine. The pack stand in a circle. Akela has half a dozen balloons. Into each a message has been inserted before the balloon was blown up. One at a time, a balloon is passed from Cub to Cub around the circle, until Akela blows a whistle. The Cub holding the balloon when the whistle blows must go to the centre of the circle. He must sit on the balloon until it bursts, then read the note, and perform the action or answer the question contained in the message.

MESSAGE RELAY

Equipment for each patrol: a message of 20 words, with each word written on a separate piece of paper and the pieces mixed up; one hat; paper and pencils.

Patrols in relay formation, with a hat containing the pieces of message at the other end of the playing area opposite each patrol. On signal, one Scout at a time, from each patrol, runs to hat, takes one word from it, brings it back to his patrol leader who arranges the words into what he imagines is the original message. When completed, he writes the message on paper and delivers it to the Scout leader. As an alternative, make the message an instruction for the patrol to do something. Winner is the first patrol to do it.

ADESTE, FIDELES

(Tune: O Come, All Ye Faithful)

Adeste, fideles, Laeti, triumphantes:
Venite, venite in Bethlehem.
Natum videte Regem angelorum.
Venite, adoremus, Venite, adoremus, Venite,
adoremus
Dominum.

En grege relicto, humiles ad cunas
Vocati pastores approperant:
Et nos ovanti gradu festinamus:
Venite, adoremus, Venite, adoremus, Venite,
adoremus
Dominum.

STILLE NACHT

(Tune: Silent Night)

Stille Nacht, heilige Nacht!
Alles schläft, einsam wacht
nur das traute, hoch heilige Paar;
holder Knabe im lокkigen Haar,
schlaf in himmlischer Ruh,
schlaf in himmlischer Ruh!

Stille Nacht, heilige Nacht!
Hirten erst kundgemacht,
durch der Engel Halleluja
tönt es laut von fern und nah:
Christ, der Retter, ist da,
Christ, der Retter, ist da.



Scouters' Forum

This is the second problem to be introduced through the Scouters' Forum. Your views, comments or suggestions on what Bill should do are welcomed, and will be published in subsequent issues. If you have a problem you would like discussed, send it along.

Bill's Concern

Bill had been Rover skipper with the 23rd Crew for some time. He was 29 years of age, with two children. He was accepted and trusted by the nine members of his crew who ranged in age from 16 to 20 years. Bill often participated in long and serious discussions with the crew on a wide range of matters including future job opportunities, personal attitudes to morality and sexual activity, drug abuse, attitudes to the older generation, and so on.

Over the course of several conversations, Bill discovered that several members of the crew were using illegal drugs which they purchased from a close friend who attended their school. Bill, as was his custom, expressed his personal convictions which were strongly against the use of drugs. He was not sure what else he could or should do.

Some questions you might consider:

1. What further action should Bill take?
2. What would the results of such action have:
 - on his relationship with the crew and individuals in it;
 - on his relationship with his own family;
 - on his relationship with outsiders;
 - what guidance and assistance should leaders like Bill be provided by Scout councils?

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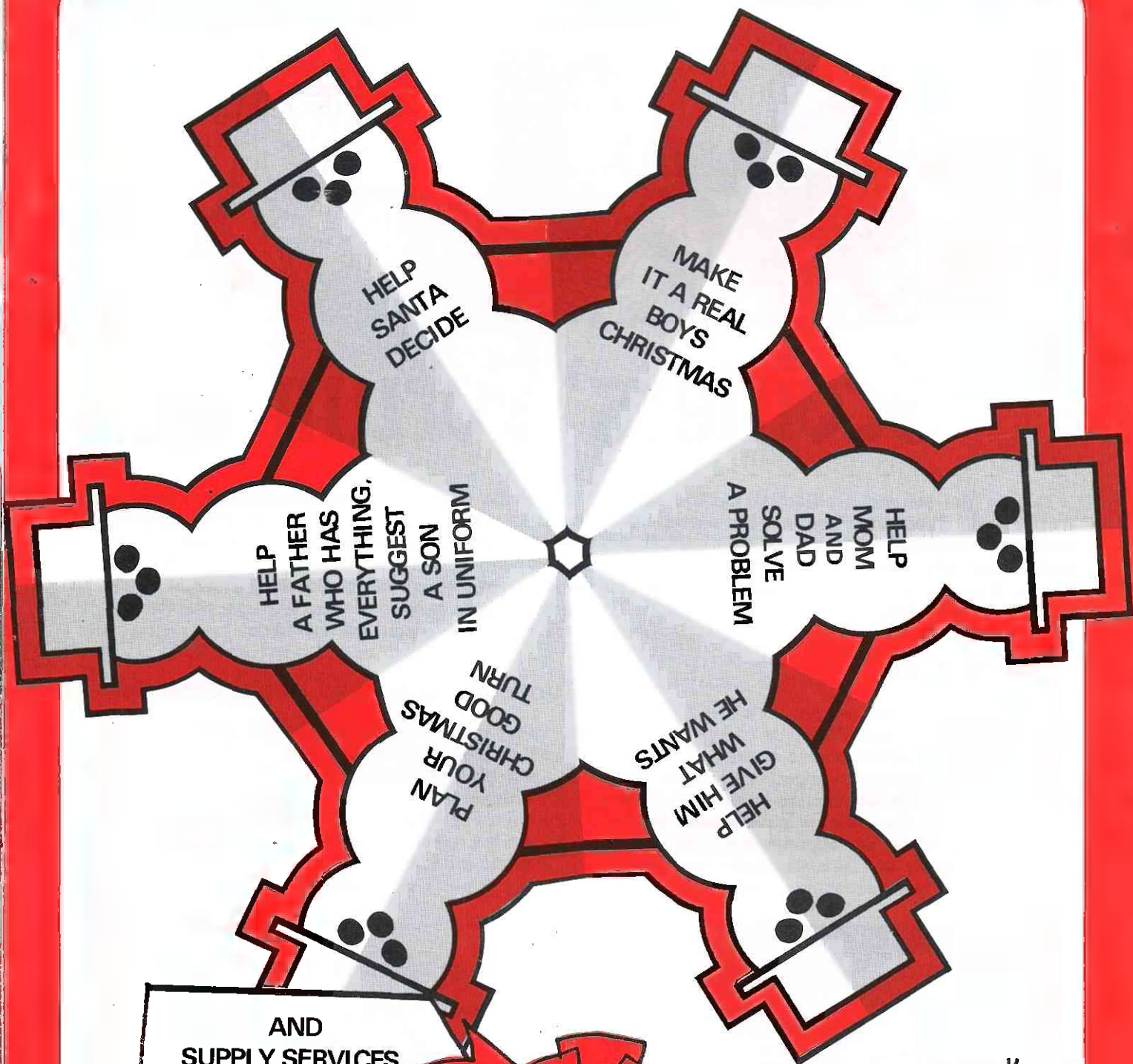
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