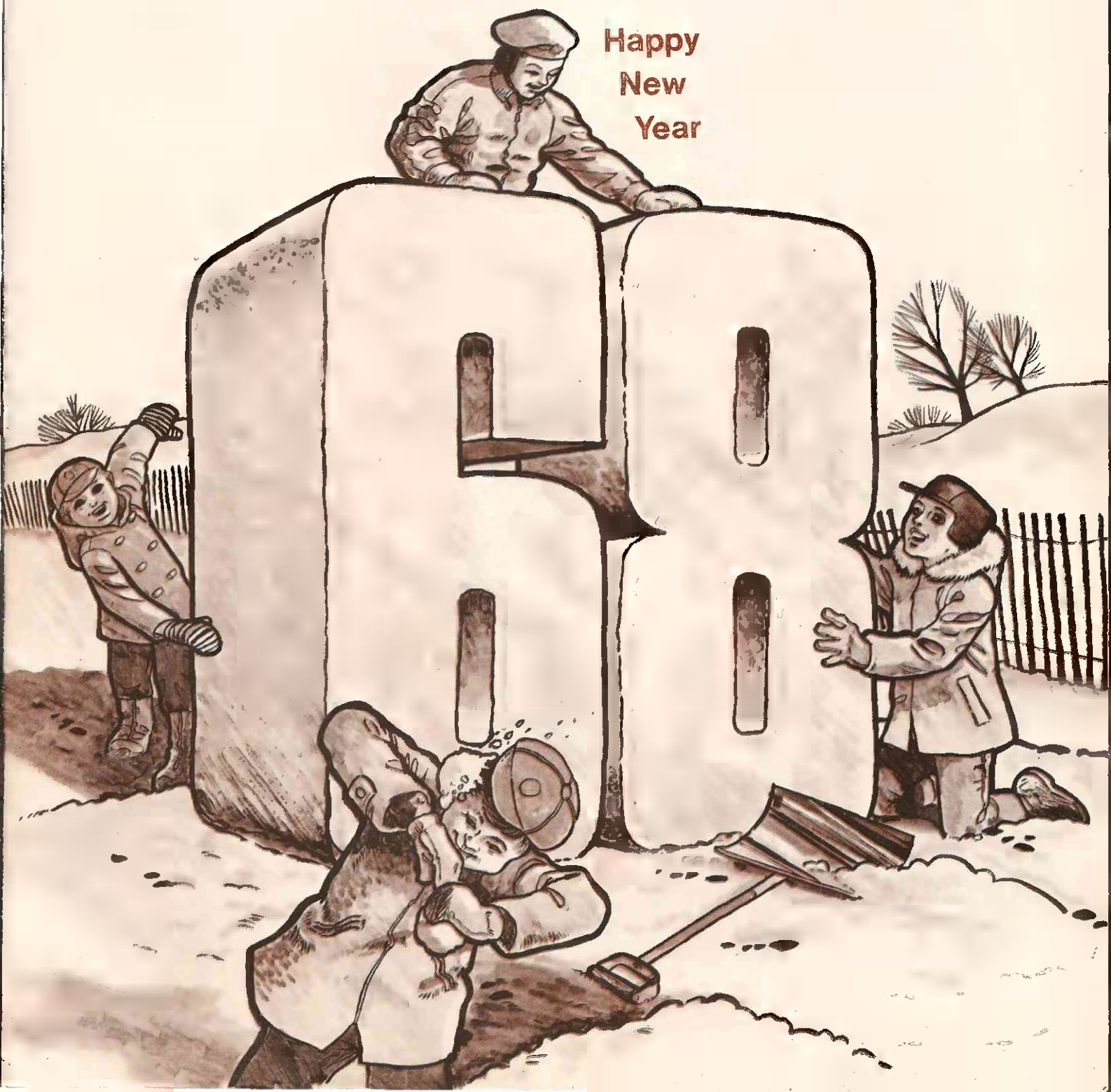


the scout leader

VOLUME 45 NO 5

JANUARY 1968

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New
Year



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ROVER SCOUT CAR RALLY
MAY 4-5, 1968**

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2

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The Scout Leader

For all adults affiliated with the Boy Scouts of Canada to inform, instruct and inspire about the Cub, Scout, Venturer and Rover Scout Programs.

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When the new program was announced last October I was very encouraged by the reaction of a number of my friends who had been Cubs or Scouts in their youth but were, in their own words, "dropouts". All of them expressed satisfaction that Canadian Scouting was updating its program and many felt that the changes were long overdue. While it is nice to hear that what we are doing is meeting with approval from people outside the Movement, the crucial test, of course, is the acceptance of the program by the boys of today.

Judging from the experience of the test troops in the Peterborough and Kawartha Districts, the reaction from both boys and leaders has been very positive. Among those who have had the opportunity to study the new program there is a general air of enthusiasm and a genuine desire to get on with it.

All of which suggests that the year 1968 will go down in Canadian Scouting history as a most important year. At no other time has such a major change been introduced. We are optimistic that it will have a revitalizing effect on the Boy Scout Section and will result in boys staying longer in the Movement and bring many of those back who left us as Wolf Cubs.

It is understandable that many will view with concern the changes which are being introduced. We are all prone to resist change and to cling to the method of doing things with which we have become familiar and with which we feel comfortable. However, in the interest of the boys whom we serve we should keep before us the reasons why these program changes were necessary.

There is no doubt that the old program was losing its appeal to boys of Scout age. The average age of boys in the Movement has been steadily declining for many years and the tenure of boys in

(Continued on page 23)



Which Teen-Agers

Reprinted from the Ladies' Home Journal

By John Donnelly, M.D. Psychiatrist in Chief, Institute of Living, Hartford, Conn.

Dr. Donnelly's common-sense suggestions can be adopted by Rover Scout leaders, Venturer Advisors, Scoutmasters and other Scouters associating with Rovers, Venturers and older Scouts.

"Where have you been, Pete?"

"Over to Frank's."

"Who did you see there?"

"Frank."

"Was anyone else there?"

"Yeah."

"Who else?"

"Just some guys."

"But what guys? Who?"

"Why do I have to tell you all their names, Mom? Two or three guys."

"I'd just like to know."

"You're always bugging me."

Does that conversation sound familiar? Probably so, if you're a teenager or if you are the parent of one. And it sounds familiar to me as a psychiatrist, dealing everyday with young persons who are in trouble with their schools, their families, and sometimes even with the courts.

We can learn a lot about Pete and his mother from their little interchange. The mother remembers the time when Pete would rush in after school, brimming over with his news of the day. And when Pete's father comes home, he usually volunteers some information about what happened at the office. Why is Pete so closemouthed? She wonders if he is *running around* with boys she would consider undesirable. She feels that it is her responsibility as a parent to know who her son's associates are.

From Pete's point of view, the conversation seems entirely different. He begins to feel surly and cross as he comes up the front walk, because he knows that his mother will demand a report from him. It's that foreknowledge that makes him resistant. Why can't she mind her own business? He doesn't quiz her every time she goes out of the house. Why does she have to check up on him all the time?

The little conversation illustrates the classic pattern of misunderstanding between the teen-ager and his parents. The young person is super-sensitive about his independence; the parent is afraid to lose control. One can sympathize with both. The teen-ager must become independent of his parents. He is on the threshold of adulthood, and he has a strong urge to take control of his own life, an instinct as powerful as hunger or self-preservation. If he did not have this instinct, he would be sick. His parents on the other hand know that *there are frightening dangers* in the world he is entering, that he might get into trouble with liquor, cars, sex, or drugs. They feel responsible for protecting him.

First of all, let me say that the tension between these two goals, independence and protection, is natural, normal, and inevitable. Yet it need not build up to create the kinds of serious problems that I see in young people who come to me as patients.

Parents can do a lot to ease the tension, to keep it as low as possible. Often when I am counseling an anxious mother, I say to her,

Are Really in Trouble -and Which Aren't?

"Remember that your son is not a new person just because he is suddenly man-size and a baritone. He is the same boy whom you taught to be honest, decent, considerate, and careful. He hasn't forgotten what you trained into him in his childhood. If you did your job well when he was little, you can relax about him now. He has moral standards, a conscience, a desire to be a decent human being."

I urge parents to think back on the time when they taught their children how to cross streets safely. Once they felt the child had learned, they did not follow him to school everyday to make sure that he watched for cars. In the same way, they should be able to assume that their nearly grown sons and daughters can handle new experiences on the basis of their past training.

Sometimes it helps parents to remember their own adolescent years, too. After all, there were cars then, there was liquor, there was sex. They must have had some brush with these, yet they managed to grow up reasonably well. Why shouldn't their children do the same?

Of course, there are young people who get into various kinds of trouble, some of it quite serious. But I think I can say categorically that no one gets in trouble in his teens without having already been in some kind of trouble as a young child. It may have been unrecognized trouble, but it was there.

There is no such thing as a normal child who develops into a sick adolescent. Everyone thinks he knows of such cases, but I suspect there are hidden factors in each example. Any teen-age boy who becomes violent and destructive beyond the simple boyish prank, has suffered from some abuse or hostility as a small child. Any young girl who becomes really promiscuous has been in some hurtful family situation against which she is reacting.

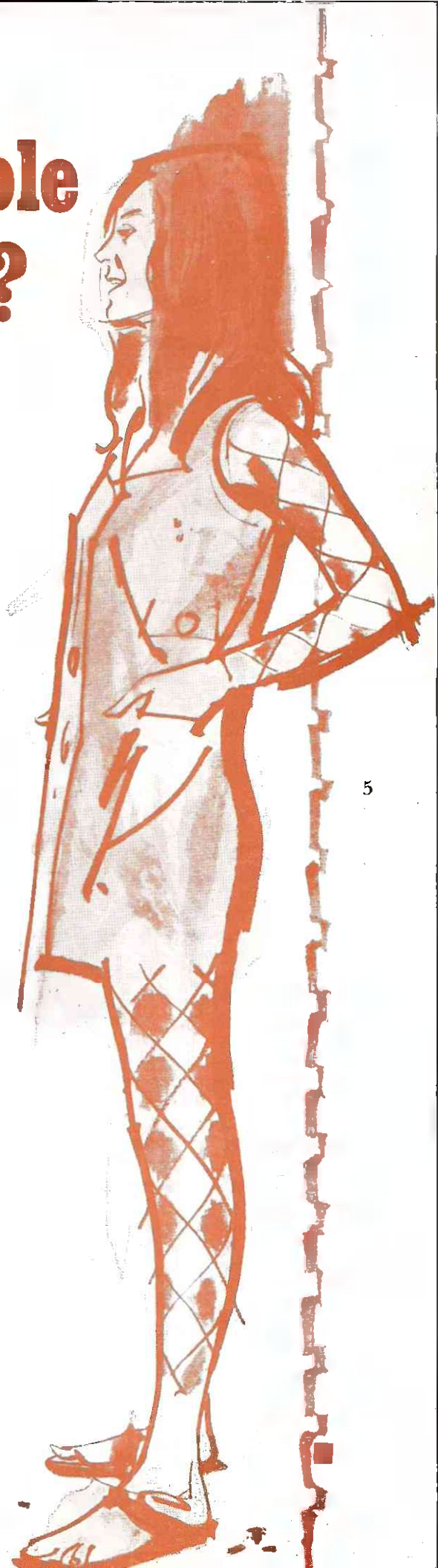
Yet it is almost impossible for anxious parents to relax about their young sons and daughters. For one thing, our society has built up a frightful image of teen-agers. If you give the word "juvenile" in a word-association test, most people respond with "delinquent." It is almost as if the whole society were telling young people that they are expected to be "bad." The persuasiveness of this stereotype influences parents in their evaluation of their own children.

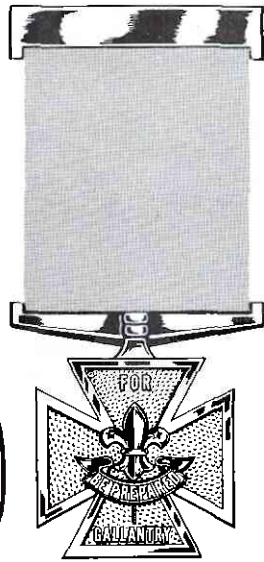
The bad image may also affect the young person who is having trouble figuring out his own identity. For example, a boy with a weak, passive father has a problem finding a suitable model on which to pattern his own emerging masculine personality. It is easy for him to assume that the toughness and violence associated with teen-age gangs are appropriate male behavior. Much that he hears and reads convinces him that adults expect this kind of behavior.

Parents also make things harder by not differentiating between various kinds of behavior that they consider undesirable. Boycotting the barber-shop is not as grave a transgression as forging father's name on a cheque. The girl who buys a mini-skirt is not necessarily a marijuana smoker. Yet some parents seem to think that one departure from their own standards is a sure signal of a teen-ager "going to the dogs."

I often remind parents that the teen-ager who wants to follow every teen-age fad is not the one who will grow up to be a radical or criminal. He is demonstrating that he wants to fit in, to do what seems normal

(Continued on page 14)





TO SAVE A LIFE

by J. A. Craig



6

On November 20, twenty-six people received Awards for Gallantry and Good Service to Scouting. This is the story of one of those people....

Sunday, June 5, 1965, started out as a usual day for Patrol Leader Paul McConnell Saum of the 3rd Meadow Lake Troop, Saskatchewan.

Paul, age twelve, and his brother, David, age ten, were at their parent's cottage on Kimble Lake. The day was fine; the sun was shining and a brisk wind was making the lake quite choppy with two-foot troughs and white caps.

Along with two friends, Brian Graham, age twelve, and Edward Ertl, age eleven, they decided to go for a row on the lake.

After rowing about the lake for a while, the boys talked about going for a swim from the boat. Wouldn't it be fun to swim around in those waves? They hesitated. Ed made a decision. Diving from the boat he plunged into the water. As he came up a heavy wave hit him and dragged him under. He was in trouble. Brian jumped in to go to his assistance. In attempting to make a rescue, Brian was grabbed by Ed and dragged under. Breaking free, Brian was barely able to make it back to the boat which had drifted away in the wind.

Realizing Ed was now in grave danger of drowning, Paul dove overboard. Remembering Brian's experience, he came up behind Ed and turned him on his back. A crucial decision had to be made.

Recalling the incident afterwards Paul said, "I don't know what made me decide to go for the shore and not the boat. I really didn't have time to think. The wind was blowing the boat away fairly fast and I could have tried to reach the boat and never been quite able to overtake it."

Grabbing Ed with his right hand and stroking with his left arm, Paul struggled to reach the shore, approximately one hundred feet away.

Reaching the end of his endurance, Paul had to stop but fortunately for both boys, the water was then only about four-feet deep and they were able to stagger ashore.

Paul's decision had been right. Confused and shocked by the turn of events, the other boys had been unable to turn the boat around and come to the aid of Paul and Ed. A motor boat had to be sent out to bring the row boat back to shore.

On May 15, 1967, Paul received a letter from Air Vice-Marshal J.B. Harvey, Deputy Chief Scout, informing him that he had been awarded the Silver Cross for his gallant action.

Monday, November 20, 1967, was not going to be a usual day for Paul Saum, because he had an appointment to meet the Governor-General and Chief Scout, His Excellency the Right Honourable Roland Michener, C.C.

Paul and his mother arrived at the Ottawa Airport on Sunday evening, November 19 and were greeted by cold, blustery weather. It was Paul's first airplane flight. As their taxi took them to the Lord Elgin Hotel, Paul was sure he wouldn't get much sleep that night. Would he goof tomorrow? What was the Governor-General like? How do you greet the Chief

"Al" Craig is an Assistant Director, Publication Services, National Headquarters.

Scout? These and many other questions raced through his mind.

Early the next morning at the Chateau Laurier Hotel most of Paul's questions were answered and all recipients and their guests then boarded a bus for Government House. Was Paul nervous? He later recalled, "The butterflies sure were racing around in my stomach."

The Main Ballroom was brilliantly lit for the impressive ceremony. Photographers had their cameras poised and the medals and swords of the attendants glistened in the light.

Paul was second on the list so he had to wait until Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Cook of Eston, Sask. were presented with a posthumous Jack Cornwell Decoration on behalf of their son, Patrol Leader James Adrian Cook.

Governor-General Michener congratulated Paul as he hooked on his Silver Cross and tried to make him feel at ease with friendly conversation. Later, when asked what the Governor-General had said, Paul said, "I was so nervous, I can't remember."

A reception with refreshments followed the investiture and the Governor-General and Mrs. Michener circulated among the guests and made everyone feel at home with their friendly manner and genuine interest.

The butterflies were dissipating as Paul boarded the bus to return to the Chateau for luncheon as a guest of the Deputy Chief Scout.

After lunch Paul was whisked away to make a radio tape for broadcast over the Saskatoon radio stations. Later he reflected, "I wasn't nervous during the taping of the radio interview, but I sure was nervous when I was on the news broadcast on TV in Saskatoon."

By 5:00 p.m. Air Canada was whisking Paul and his mother back to Saskatoon. Paul's memorable visit to an Investiture was over. He could relax. The butterflies had all died, (probably all drowned by the ample quantities of chocolate milk Paul had downed at the luncheon). Back to a normal life as a typical boy growing up in Saskatoon? Not quite. Paul was sure the good-natured razzing he had received for becoming a "hero" would be intensified by his fellow Scouts and schoolmates in Saskatoon.



PHOTOS BY WARRANDER



GUN FUN

8



Drummond Trophy Top Scorers 1967

1. 300 Juhan Leemet, Estonian Kalev Scouts
2. 298-22X Illimar Altosaar, Estonian Kalev Scouts
3. 298-19X Aavo Taal, Estonian Kalev Scouts
4. 297 Toomas Merilo, Estonian Kalev Scouts
5. 295 Mart Leetmaa, Estonian Kalev Scouts
6. 291 Indrek Pringi, Estonian Kalev Scouts
7. 286 Toomas Metsa, Estonian Kalev Scouts
8. 285 Rodney Edey, 5th Grande Prairie Troop

Drummond Trophy

Presented to the Boy Scouts of Canada by Sgt. Peter W. Drummond, formerly of the 4th Hussars, to mark his sixtieth anniversary on the ranges as a marksman.

This trophy is awarded annually to the winner of a competition in .22 rifle marksmanship.

CONDITIONS OF ENTRY

Eligibility: This competition is open to any registered member (excluding an adult leader) of a Boy Scout troop or Venturer company who is fourteen years of age or over, at the time of the shoot. A younger Scout may only participate if he holds a permit issued by the local police authorities. Parental and group approval must be obtained to enter the competition.

Entry: Use the accompanying entry form or a facsimile. For Rules of Competition and targets send completed form and 50 cents to the Boy Scouts of Canada, between November 1 and April 10.

Dates of Competition: From January 1 to August 31, annually.

Pepsi Cola Trophy

Presented to the Boy Scouts of Canada by Pepsi-Cola Canada Limited. It is intended as a companion trophy to the Drummond Trophy.

The Pepsi-Cola Trophy is awarded annually to the team winning a competition in .22 rifle marksmanship.

CONDITIONS OF ENTRY

Eligibility: This competition is open to teams of not less than four and not more than eight members of a Boy Scout troop or Venturer company registered with the Boy Scouts of Canada. Members of a team must be fourteen years of age or over, at the time of the shoot. A younger Scout may only participate if he holds a permit issued by the local police authorities. Parent and group approval must be obtained to enter the competition.

Entry: Use the accompanying entry form or facsimile. For Rules of Competition and targets send completed form and \$2 per team to the Boy Scouts of Canada, between November 1 and April 10.

Dates of Competition: From January 1 to August 31, annually.

BOY SCOUTS OF CANADA ENTRY FORM DRUMMOND TROPHY

.22 Rifle - Individual Marksmanship Competition
Please enter (name)
Troop or Company
for the current competition for the

DRUMMOND TROPHY

for which 50 cents is enclosed
(if paid by cheque please add exchange)
Please send RULES OF COMPETITION AND
TARGETS to:

.....
.....
Forward completed entry form and fees, before
April 10, to:

DRUMMOND TROPHY,
Boy Scouts of Canada,
1345 Base Line Road,
P.O. Box 5151,
Postal Station "F"
Ottawa 5, Ontario.

BOY SCOUTS OF CANADA ENTRY FORM PEPSI-COLA TROPHY

.22 Rifle - Team Marksmanship Competition
Please enter team(s) representing
Troop or Company
for the current competition for the

PEPSI-COLA TROPHY

for which the sum of \$..... is enclosed
at \$2 per team
(if paid by cheque please add exchange)
Please send RULES OF COMPETITION AND
TARGETS to:

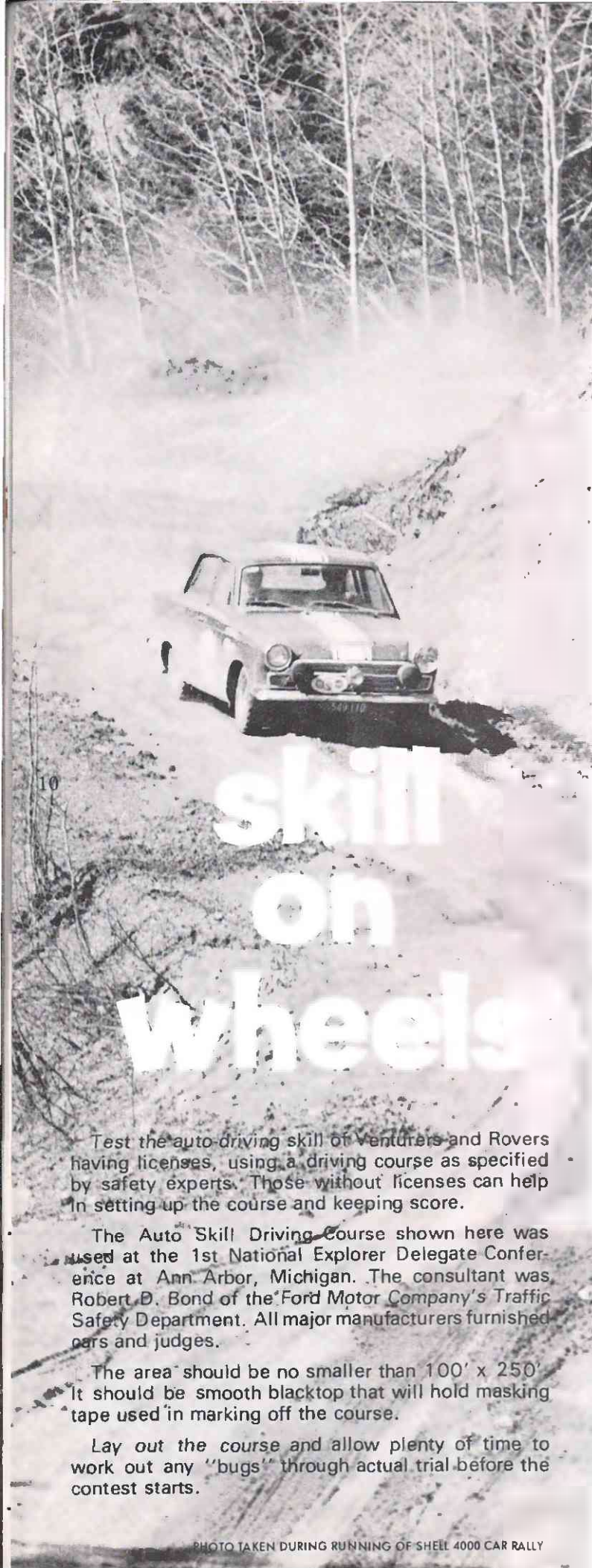
.....
.....
Forward completed entry form and appropriate
fees, before April 10, to:

PEPSI-COLA TROPHY,
Boy Scouts of Canada,
1345 Base Line Road,
P.O. Box 5151,
Postal Station "F",
Ottawa 5, Ontario.

Pepsi Cola Trophy Top Scorers 1967

1. 1193 Estonian Kalev Scouts, A team, Montreal, Que.
2. 1135 Estonian Kalev Scouts, B Team, Montreal, Que.
3. 1059 76th Venturer Company, Winnipeg, Man.
4. 1054 St. Mark's Troop, Cartierville, Que.
5. 1044 5th Trumpeter Swan Troop, A team, Grande Prairie, Alta.
6. 999 32nd Venturer Company, Ottawa, Ont.
7. 880 5th Trumpeter Swan Troop, B team, Grande Prairie, Alta.
8. 802 Elmdale Troop, St. Laurent, Que.





This is not the usual "crawl through" course. Skill cannot be determined at a snail's pace. Time is important, so you will need a watch with a sweep hand - preferably a stop watch.

Determine the total elapsed time in seconds from the time contestant leaves the starting line until he hits the finish line. Subtract any time the car is stopped for safety by a judge.

A judge rides in the front seat of each car. He keeps the score card and is helped by judges on foot who call out each infraction and replace markers.

If you have a small number of contestants, use one car. If time is important, use several identical cars, possibly furnished by a local car dealer.

Another area can be marked off in which contestants become familiar with the car before competing.

EQUIPMENT

Pylons - borrow small cone type from highway maintenance.

Wide Masking Tape - for lines.

Barriers - sawhorse type used for road repairs.

Markers or Hay Bales - if extra cars are not used to mark parallel parking space, use brightly painted poles, six feet high on stands.

SCORING

Time is determined by giving each contestant 300 seconds without penalty. Thus, if a contestant takes 430 seconds, he scores 130 penalty points. (This should be adjusted to the course being used, but time should remain the largest single factor.)

Other points are deducted for each violation as shown on the score card.

skill
on
wheels

Test the auto-driving skill of Venturers and Rovers having licenses, using a driving course as specified by safety experts. Those without licenses can help in setting up the course and keeping score.

The Auto Skill Driving Course shown here was used at the 1st National Explorer Delegate Conference at Ann Arbor, Michigan. The consultant was Robert D. Bond of the Ford Motor Company's Traffic Safety Department. All major manufacturers furnished cars and judges.

The area should be no smaller than 100' x 250'. It should be smooth blacktop that will hold masking tape used in marking off the course.

Lay out the course and allow plenty of time to work out any "bugs" through actual trial before the contest starts.

SCORE CARD

Name: _____

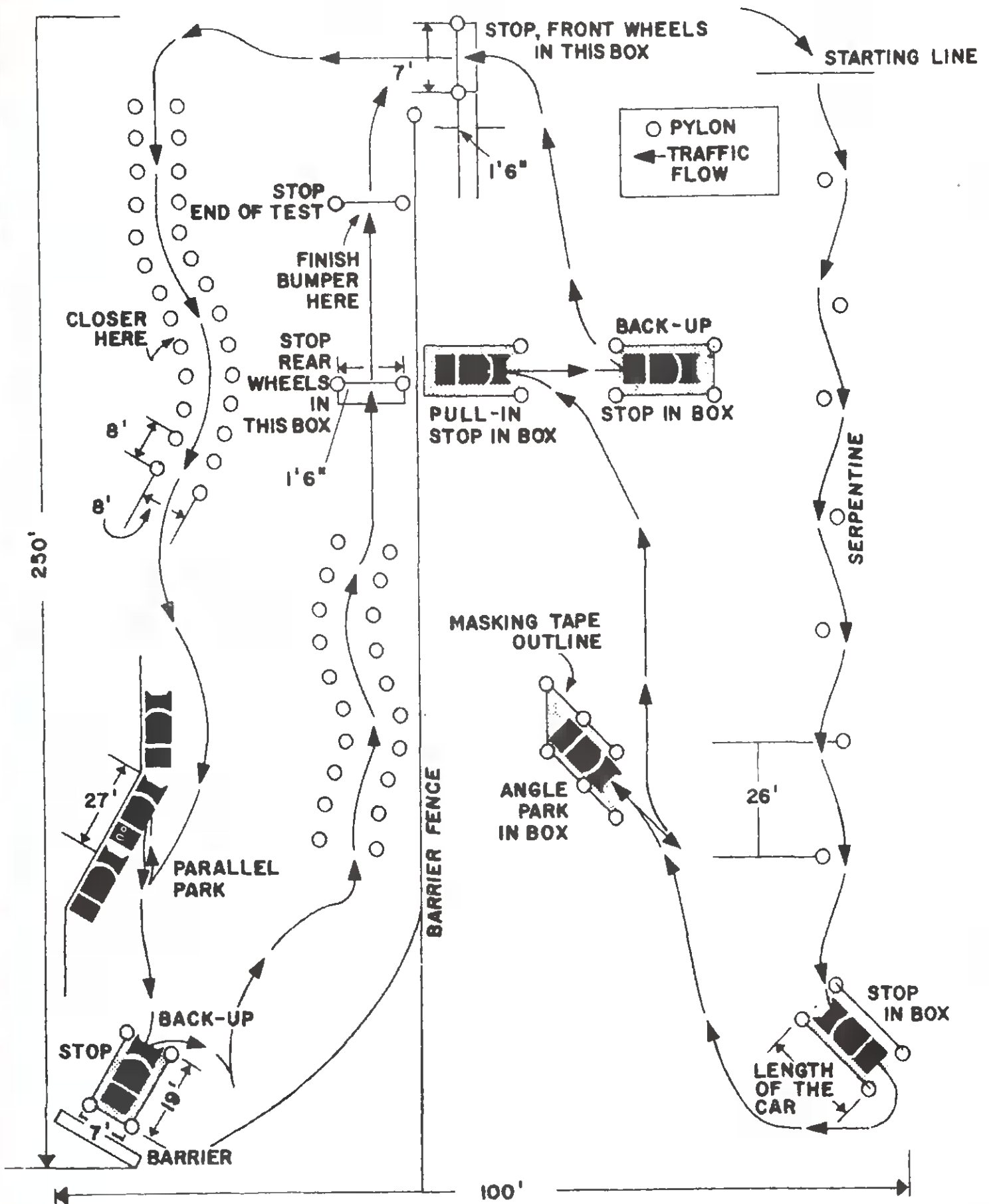
One Mark for
Each Error

- Touch pylon _____ x 15 = _____ pts.
- Knock down pylon _____ x 30 = _____ pts.
- Stops:
 - Front bumper past _____ x 60 = _____ pts.
 - Rear bumper short _____ x 30 = _____ pts.
- Parking - Not in box _____ x 30 = _____ pts.
- Spinning wheels _____ x 15 = _____ pts.
- Dangerous procedure _____ x 100 = _____ pts.

Time (Elapsed time, seconds) _____
 Minus "factor" _____
 Time used _____

SCORING	
Total points	_____
Time used	_____
SCORE	_____

Date: _____ Judge: _____





DINIZULU'S NECKLACE

12

In 1888, when a British expedition was sent to Zululand, South Africa, it had to contend with Dinizulu, King of the Zulus - a clever, heavily built man, 6 ft., 7 ins. in height. On state occasions, Dinizulu wore a necklace about 12 feet in length. It consisted of 1,000 or more wooden beads, made from a South African yellow wood and strung on a rawhide lace. The necklace was a distinction conferred on royalty and outstanding warriors. During the hostilities that swept Natal and Zululand in those faraway days, the man who was to become the Founder of the Scout Movement - then Captain Robert Baden-Powell - gained possession of Dinizulu's Necklace.

Many years later, in 1919, when Baden-Powell instituted Wood Badge training for Scoutmasters he remembered Dinizulu's Necklace and taking two of the wooden beads and knotting them on a leather thong, he created the Wood Badge - to be worn around the neck and to be the only proficiency badge worn by Scoutmasters. The Wood Badge, with its replicas of the original Dinizulu beads, is now worn by thousands of men and women around the world.

There are a number of sequels to the story of Dinizulu's Necklace. In 1963 a grandson of Dinizulu, Mangosuthu Gatsha Buthelezi, visited Canada to attend the Anglican World Congress in Toronto and on a side trip to Ottawa was hosted by a member of the Ottawa District staff, DSM, Oliver Belsey.

The following Christmas he sent Mr. Belsey a Christmas card depicting his late father doing a Zulu dance, a picture of himself in the full regalia of a Zulu Chieftain and two wooden beads (Wood Badge) taken from the military award of one of Dinizulu's warriors who passed away in 1962.

In 1965 at Kwakhethomthandayo, the Royal Kraal, near Nongoma in Zululand, Scouting history was made with the Investiture of Paramount Chief, Bhhekuzulu Nyangayizwe, before 5,000 of his people. The Paramount Chief was invested as a Scout by a South African Headquarter's field commissioner.

To mark the 12th World Jamboree and the 60th Anniversary of Scouting, the Boy Scouts of South Africa decided to make four authentic replicas of Dinizulu's Necklace. After much research and months of hard work by European Rover Scouts in Natal, and Zulu Scouts from Natal troops, the four reproductions of the original were completed.

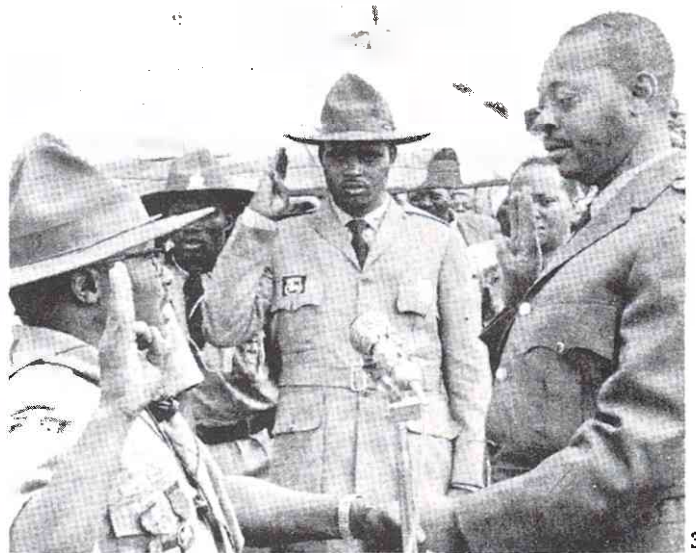
Three of them were taken to the 12th World Jamboree in Idaho, U.S.A., in August, 1967. For museum purposes, one necklace was presented to the Chief Scout Executive of the host country, Boy Scouts of America; one to the Acting Director of the Boy Scouts World Bureau and one to the Camp Chief, International Training Centre, Gilwell Park, London. The fourth necklace remains in South Africa as an historic memento of the land of the origin of the Wood Badge.

Thanks to "Veld Lore" and Mr. Oliver Belsey for assistance in the preparation of this story.

DINIZULU'S



2



3

1. Mr. Buthelezi's Christmas card showing his late father doing a tribal dance. Copied from a photograph taken in 1939 by Hugh Dent.

2. Mr. Buthelezi in the regalia of a Zulu Chief.

3. The Investiture of the Paramount Chief of the Zulus as a Scout.

4. Zulu Scouts with a replica of Dinizulu's Necklace.





This is the first in a series of regular columns being prepared by Information Services, on the subject of good public relations. If you have any problems regarding P.R. in your area, or would like to have a particular subject covered in the column, let's hear from you.

Chances are your plans for Boy Scout Week 1968 are well under way. Here's a suggestion which your publicity chairman can put to good use. At your next meeting, supply him with a list of each and every event scheduled to take place between February 18 and 25. From these he can put together a Boy Scout Week Calendar of Events.

The "calendar" should list the time, place and names of participating groups if possible.

Accompanied by a brief press release, or announcement, the Calendar of Events can then be delivered to newspaper, radio and television news editors in the community and area. This is an excellent way to forewarn editors of the number of activities you are planning. It is also a wise first step toward assuring as good coverage of your Week as possible.

The Calendar of Events should be in the hands of all news editors by February 12. Better still, send each editor at least three copies. He may clip one to the assignment book, keep another handy for quick reference and turn the third over to the reporter he has assigned to cover the listed items.

With proper distribution of this calendar, all your publicity chairman need do is phone the media a quick reminder on the day prior to each event.

And remember, it is BOY Scout Week - have the Boy Scout Week Calendar of Events delivered by the boys.

Which Teen-Agers Are Really in Trouble -and Which Aren't?

(Continued from page 5)

and socially acceptable to people his own age. When he gets to the gray-suit, attaché-case age, he will dress and think appropriately.

Everything I have said so far sounds as though I am counselling parents to be accepting and permissive with their young sons and daughters. In a way, I am. I am suggesting that they limit their cross-examining, criticizing, and nagging as much as possible. But that isn't all. Parents should talk less - but do more.

For example, when a boy is getting into difficulties with his own car or the family car, the father almost always threatens to ground him. Yet even when the boy persists in antisocial, unsafe driving, the father rarely does anymore than threaten. Often boys have told me, "Yeah, the old man says he's going to take the car away, but he never does."

Parents seem to forget that they do have certain powers. As long as the young person is an economic dependent, the parent can really lay down whatever rules and regulations he thinks are reasonable. Parents can insist that the soda bottles be removed from the piano, that the record player not go at full volume, and that the house not be strewn with clothing. They can say, "This is our home, and we have certain rights and expectations. If you want to behave in ways that make life intolerable for us, you will have to go out and earn enough so that you can live elsewhere."

Parents must be able to convey this point of view - and to really mean it. Unless they can, there will be a constant tug-of-war about authority. Many parents are unable to feel and use their authority. They are afraid to enforce rules because the young person might leave home, instead of following their plan for his future. They so desperately want the boy or girl to finish high school and go to college that they throw away all their bargaining power. And the young people know it and take advantage of it.

Yet any parent who is reasonable about rules and regulations is quite safe in saying: Follow the rules or go elsewhere. Most teen-agers can see the justice of the idea. And most teen-agers don't want to be completely on their own yet. They want to demonstrate that they are not going to do everything they are told to do, but they also want the security and protection of home.

One word of caution about the exercise of parental authority: The rules must be reasonable by present-day standards and reasonable for the age of the young person. It won't do to try to prevent a 16-year-old girl from wearing makeup or to tell a 17-year-old boy that he must be home by dark. Rules that are harsher and stricter than most other families' rules will make even the best teen-ager into a rebel.

Parents sometimes ask me how they can be sure that their teen-agers are not getting into trouble. I think most serious kinds of trouble give unmistakable warnings in advance. A parent should be alert if a teen-ager persistently lies, if he gets a series of tickets for reckless driving or speeding, if he habitually drinks, if he seems to have unaccountably large amounts of money. Something is wrong with the boy or girl who steals or who runs away from home. Something is also wrong with the teen-ager who withdraws from all normal social life, stays holed up in his room, listening to records or hoarding model-airplane kits. Something is wrong when a teen-ager's grades take a sharp plunge downward.

In evaluating all these signs, I must stress that they are important only if they persist. One traffic ticket doesn't mean that a boy is a juvenile delinquent. One weekend spent alone in her room doesn't indicate that a girl needs psychotherapy. And every B student can be permitted an occasional C.

To sum up: Teen-agers need more privacy than children, and they need as much respect as adults. They need to feel the bonds loosening, but they also need to be shown that liberty isn't license. If parents can continue to love them while they let them go, they will find that in just a few years they will be able to be friends with each other, as adults.

CAMP FIRE Songs

Nothing is better on a cold, winter night than to have a campfire, whether artificial or real, and a sing-song. Here is a group of songs that Cubs and Scouts are sure to like.

Like its neighbour, the popular cut-out page of games, the page of songs may be inserted in your record book.

Important: Words or music of copyrighted songs cannot be published in this series, however, we believe that there are many others that can be shared.

QUARTERMASTER'S STORES

There's cheese, cheese, with shocking
dirty knees,
In the stores, in the stores,
There's cheese, cheese, with shocking
dirty knees,
In the Quartermaster's Stores.

Chorus

My eyes are dim, I cannot see,
I have not brought my specs with me,
I have not brought my specs with me.

There's eggs - that walk about on legs.
There's steak - to keep us all awake.
There's lard - they sell it by the yard.
There's bread - like great big lumps of lead.
There's butter - the scrapings of the gutter.
There's kippers - that go about in slippers.
There's cake - to give us tummy-ache.
There's pie - like bombs from out of the sky.
There's chops - that hobble clippity-clop.
There's jam - that really ought to scam.
There's milk - that walks around on stilts.

CUB DAYS

(Tune: School Days)

Cubbing, Cubbing, jolly Wolf Cub pack
days,
Promising always to do our best,
Meetings and outings and Cub star tests,
Exercises to keep us well,
Stories and yarns the old wolves tell,
With plenty of games and songs and yells,
It's fun in a jolly Cub pack.

MORE ACTION GAMES

These games will keep your boys on the move in the cold weather. Pack Scouters will note that several are suitable for Cubs.

We are sure that your Cubs and Scouts must have their own favourite games. Please send us details of the games so that others can share them.

If you cut along the dotted line around the instructions below and punch a hole in the six circles down the left side, you will have a handy page to place in your leader's pocket record book.

Poison Circle

The players form a circle as large as the joining of hands will permit. When the circle is completed, all drop hands and each one takes the longest step possible towards the centre. Then with his toe if outdoors, or with chalk, if indoors, each player marks on the ground a section of the so called Poison Circle. After completing the Poison Circle, the players step back to the original circle and again join hands. A ball is placed in the centre and the preparation is complete.

At the starting signal, the players, still holding hands, move around the circle to the right. Then, without warning, the leader calls "change" or blows his whistle. At this signal everybody moves in the opposite direction and the players try to force one another into the Poison Circle. When a player is drawn into the circle every one calls "poison" and runs from him, while he, in the meantime, gets the ball and tries to hit one of them. If two or more players are drawn into the circle at the same time, any one of them may get the ball and try to hit one of the others. After the one who throws either hits or misses, the circle is reformed and the game continues.

Necktie Relay

The players are in relay formation. The first player in each line is given a necktie. When the whistle blows, he turns and ties the necktie around the neck of the player behind. As soon as the bow is tied, the second player unties it, turns and etc.

Variation: Use a coat which would be put on, buttoned, unbuttoned and passed on.



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Interested in arts and crafts? If so, you will probably enjoy having a copy of our 1968 catalogue.

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Fire on the Mountain

Pack in relay formation. First player runs to a line, spots the fire and returns for help. He takes a second player by the hand and they run up to the line. The first player remains at the fire; second player returns for third...etc. First six to be at the fire wins.

Skating Without Skates

The course is from twenty-five to fifty yards over ice. The players line up at the starting line without skates. At the signal they "skate" with the soles of their shoes. The player finishing first wins.

Squat Tag

One person is chosen to become "it". The players scatter around the room and "it" tries to tag them. The players may become safe from being tagged by assuming a squatting position. When "it" is not close by, they stand up and run again. Each player may use this method of escape three times, and then may escape only by running. If "it" retreats five steps from a player who has escaped by assuming the squatting position, and then returns, the player must run or is liable to be tagged. Anyone who is tagged becomes "it" and the game continues.

Do This, Do That

Players can be in spread-out relay formation, or in a circle three or four deep - so that all the boys can see the game leader. If a player misses, instead of dropping out of the game, have him squat and count to twenty-five and re-enter the game. Variation: When a player misses, have him run to a designated spot, touch something and run back to re-enter the game.

SHE'LL BE COMING ROUND THE MOUNTAIN

She'll be coming round the mountain
when she comes

(Toot, toot) Repeat

She'll be coming round the mountain,
she'll be coming round the mountain,
She'll be coming round the mountain
when she comes

(Toot, toot).

We will kill the old red rooster when
she comes

(Hack, hack) Repeat

We will kill the old red rooster, we will
kill the old red rooster,
We will kill the old red rooster when
she comes

(Toot, toot, hack, hack).

We will all have apple dumplings when
she comes

(Yum, yum) Repeat

We will all have apple dumplings, we will
all have apple dumplings,
We will all have apple dumplings when
she comes

(Toot, toot, hack, hack, yum, yum).

GOOD LUCK

(Tune: Give Yourself a Pat on the Back)

So, here's good luck to all of our pack,
All of our pack, all of our pack,
Let's say to them all, here's jolly good
health,

We've had a good time today;

No one will have any trouble or sorrow,
If we all plan happiness for tomorrow,
So here's good luck to all of our pack,
All of our pack, all of our pack.

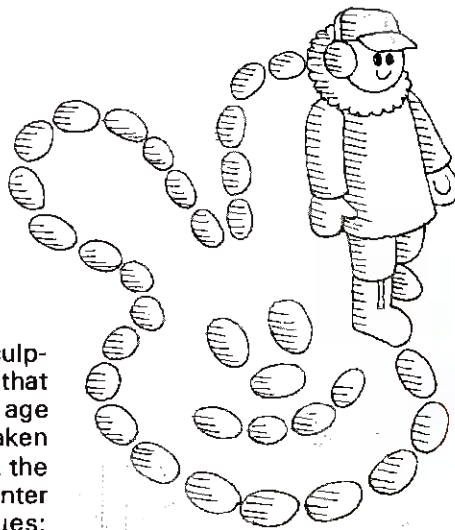
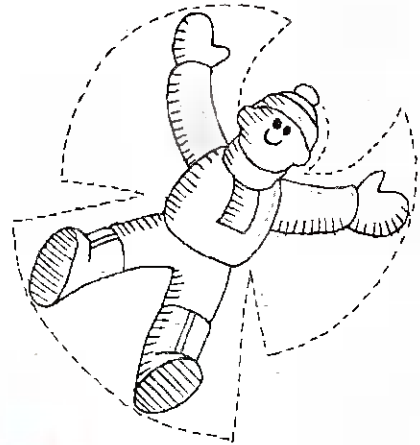
You're one of the best, we wish you suc-
cess,

We've had a good time today.

This Program Centre was prepared by L.C. Wilcox, Assistant Director, Program Services, National Headquarters.

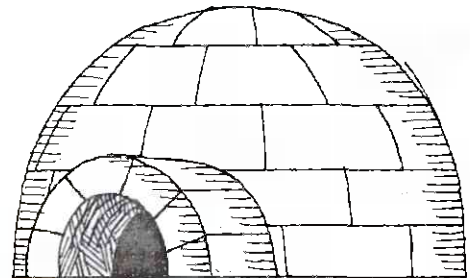
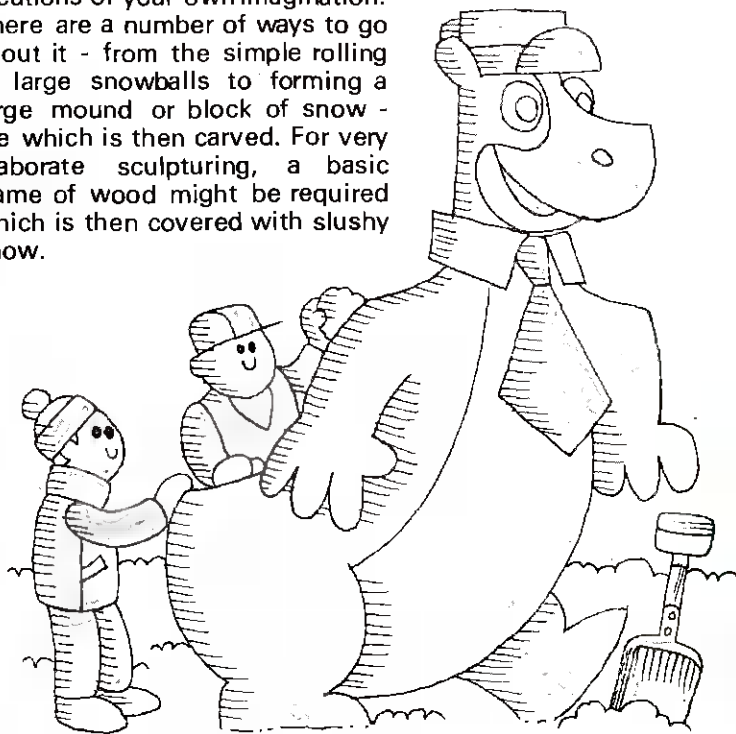
Winter Adventure

Winter! To adults it may mean discomfort. To boys it means enjoyment - for the world is different and exciting. The snow and ice give new form to games, sports and other outdoor activities. In Scouting, winter can mean a dreary round of indoor meetings - or it can be a fun-filled time of adventure. It's all up to you!

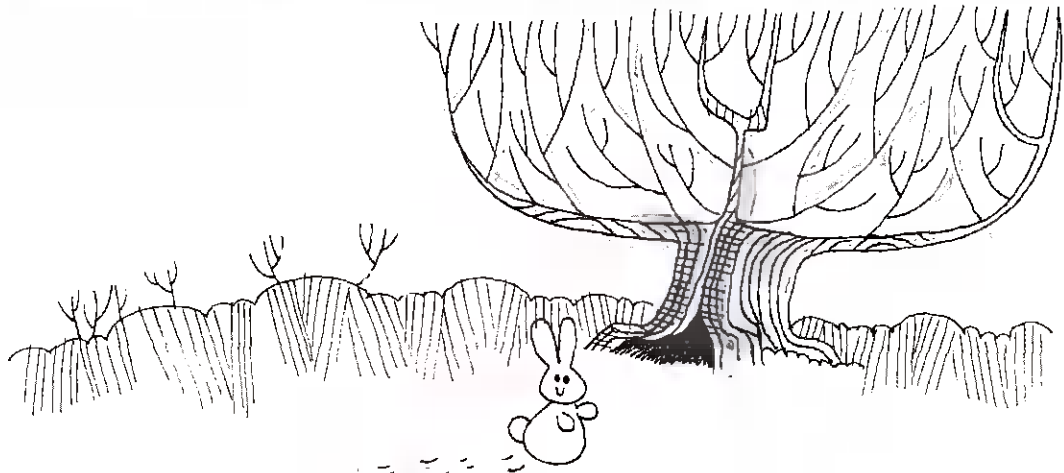


Sculpture
Anyone for snow sculpture? This is an activity that can be tailored for any age group. It can be undertaken in a backyard, on the lawn at the meeting hall or as part of a winter carnival. Try snowmen; statues; models of cars, boats, planes, buildings; cartoon characters or creations of your own imagination. There are a number of ways to go about it - from the simple rolling of large snowballs to forming a large mound or block of snow - ice which is then carved. For very elaborate sculpturing, a basic frame of wood might be required which is then covered with slushy snow.

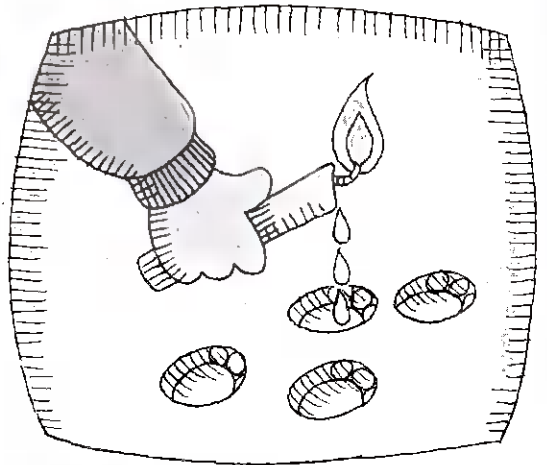
Drawing
Have a contest for drawing pictures in the snow. Make snow angels by lying down carefully and then rising to leave a clear impression. To make angel wings, move the arms from sides up to the head. Draw pictures using the feet only. Make designs, animals, buildings, write messages, lay trails to treasure or hiding places.



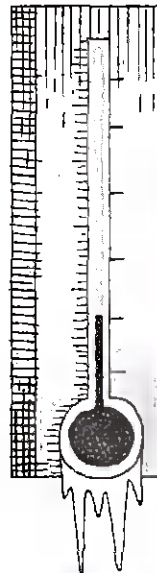
Igloo
Build snow forts or an igloo. The *Winter Scouting Handbook*, available from your Scout distributor explains how to proceed with the building of an Eskimo igloo.



Scout craft
 Bird and animal track identification is facilitated by the snow. The tracks of animals and birds tell a story. Follow the tracks to determine the activities and routes of the creature: the speed of travel, food eaten, where it sleeps and has its young. Encourage boys to collect casts, photographs or sketches of tracks.



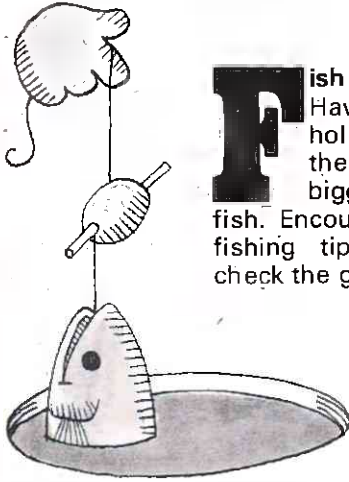
Want to try a different way of getting casts of tracks? Instead of using plaster, light a candle and let the hot wax drop into the print. It is tricky - for too much wax too quickly will melt the snow. Try this approach with tracks in frozen ground or ice until skill is gained.



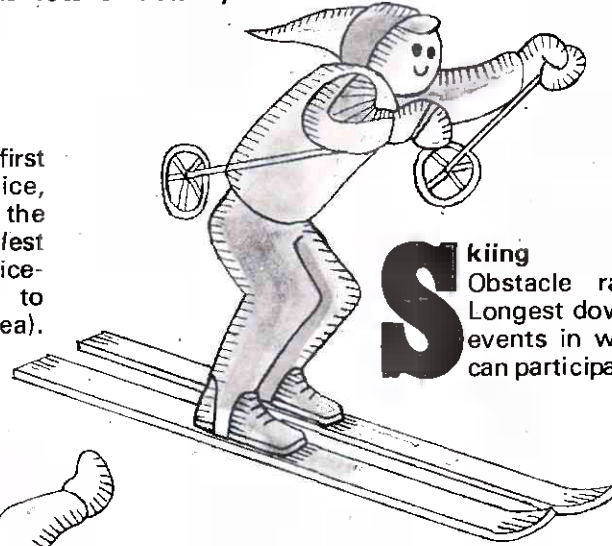
Kee a record of the depth and dates of snowfalls. Record the first and last snowfall and the heaviest snowfall. Record daily temperatures.

Winter carnival

Why not try a one-day winter carnival? There are many possibilities for activities. A few are listed here. Whatever the program, the essence of a good carnival is lots of activity for everyone concerned.

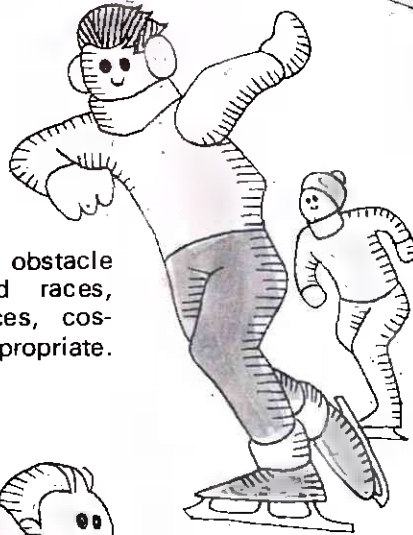


Fish Derby
Have prizes for the first hole chopped in the ice, the most fish caught, the biggest fish, the smallest fish. Encourage boys to make ice-fishing tip-ups. (Remember to check the game laws in your area).



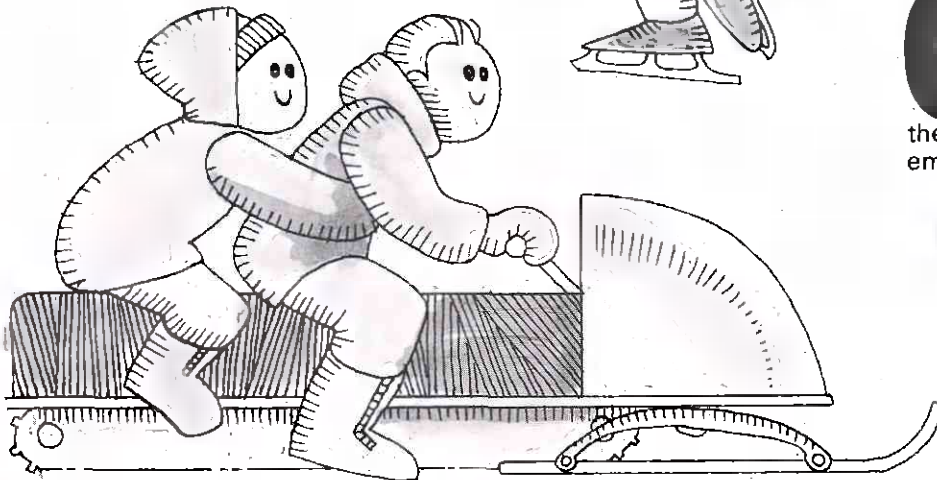
Skiing
Obstacle race on skis. Longest downhill run. Plan events in which any skier can participate.

Skiing
Relays, dashes, obstacle races, backward races, three-legged races, costumes. All are appropriate.

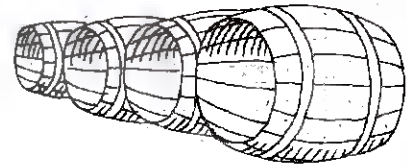


Games
Broomball, bicycle races on ice, snowshoe races, relays, chasing games, sleigh or toboggan races. All are suitable.

Contests
Snow sculpture, snowman contest, figure skating, jumping over barrels on skates, fire-lighting in the snow, dealing with first-aid emergencies.



Motorized Rides
Motor tobogganing is becoming highly popular. Contact a local club, interested parent or rental agency and investigate giving rides to your boys.



Survival training

Training for winter activities should include: what to wear, the care of clothing, personal equipment required, how to travel, fire-lighting, menus and winter cooking, winter shelters and tents.

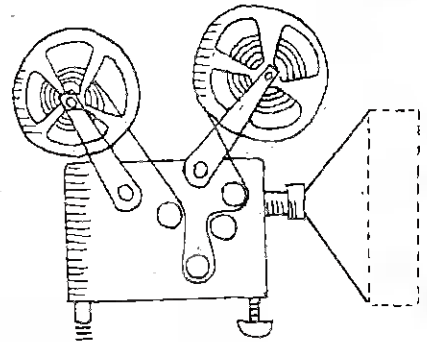
Encourage boys to make things: snowshoes, survival kits, waterproof matches.

The snaring of small game, improvisation of fish hooks and nets, and the techniques of ice fishing are all essential knowledge to winter survival.

First-aid instruction should emphasize treatment for frostbite and ice-rescue techniques.

Look to personnel from the armed services, forestry and related departments for specialists in survival training. They have the "know-how" to pass on and are usually most willing to help Scouting.

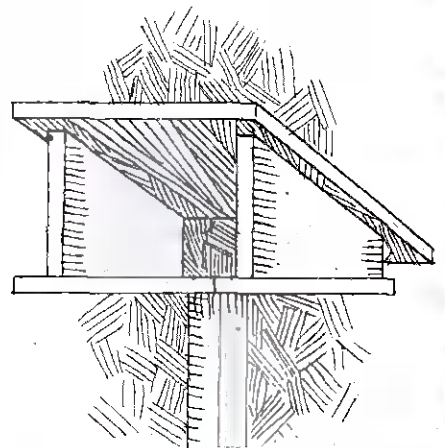
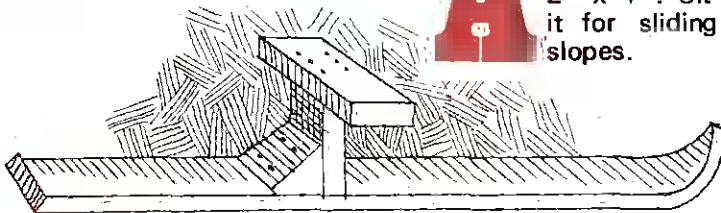
The film "Winter Camping", available from the Canadian Film Institute, 1762 Carling Avenue, Ottawa 13, Ontario, is recommended. The charge for this black and white film, running time twenty-two minutes, is \$3.00 per showing.



E ncourage building things:

20

A "skidoer" can be made out of an old ski and some 2" x 4". Sit on and use it for sliding on gentle slopes.



S nowshoes



B ird feeding stations can be made from scrap lumber. Encourage the feeding of birds with birdseed, sunflower seeds, suet.

BROTHERHOOD fund



The Canadian Scout Brotherhood Fund assists packs, troops, companies and crews in Canada and abroad which sustain serious loss of property or equipment. It also provides equipment and literature for needy Scouts in underdeveloped countries. Donations may be sent to The Canadian Boy Scout Brotherhood Fund, Boy Scouts of Canada, P.O. Box 5151, Station "F", Ottawa 5, Ontario.
Thank you!

The following donations are acknowledged with thanks:

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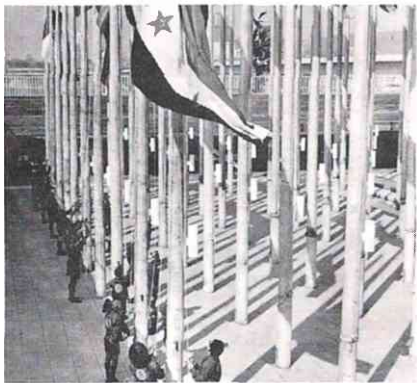
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SCOUT SCOPE

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Raising the Colours

One of the regular chores of Scouts serving on the Service Corps at Expo this past summer was to raise the flags each day in Place des Nations. The Scouts were involved each morning at ceremonies honouring special countries and organizations.

A Skeleton in the Troop

Two Scouts, attending the Sarnia Scout Camporee last May, decided to look for Indian relics and came up with a skeleton. The remains were believed to be that of an adult female and were found four inches below the surface of the ground. Depth at time of burial was believed to have been some forty-two inches, and according to a spokesman from the University of Western Ontario, this places the time between 500 and 600 B.C.

After the remains have been studied at the University, it is hoped they will be returned to local Scout authorities.

AUTO-FIRE CORPORATION



Fast Fire

Used by American Scouts at the 12th World Jamboree, this charcoal lighter camp stove has three pounds of charcoal burning in ninety seconds and ready for cooking in six minutes. Requiring no liquid starter, only one sheet of newspaper, its secret is controlled fixed draughts and a swinging grate which supports the charcoal. The handle converts the lighter into a camp stove. Available from Auto-Fire Corporation, P.O. Box 487, Corinth, Miss. 38834.

Books for the Islands

In reply to a recent request from The English-Speaking Union of the Commonwealth in Canada, the Supply Services at National Headquarters shipped a large quantity of out-dated books to this organization.

The books were packed in tea chests and will go forward in the next shipment to the Governor of Nassau for distribution to the outer islands under his jurisdiction.

Madame Vanier Receives Award

On October 26, the Chief Scout of the Commonwealth, Sir Charles Maclean, presented the Silver Wolf to Madame Georges Vanier. The award was a posthumous one, recognizing the service to Scouting of His Excellency, General Georges P. Vanier. The ceremony was held at Madame Vanier's residence in Montreal.

CANADA WIDE



GRAPHIC ARTISTS



Garden Visit

Cub Mike Fischer and Miss Toronto United Appeal, Arlene Day, were special guests of the Maple Leafs during a United Appeal Garden Party recently and were given a conducted tour of the Gardens by Toronto star, Brian Conacher. During the tour they were shown how the TV score board works.

Up in the Clouds

The father of an enthusiastic Windsor, Ontario Wolf Cub, arranged for eighteen Cubs and six fathers to take half-hour flights at the local airport. In addition, prior to the flight, arrangements were made for the boys and adults to receive instruction on cloud and weather formation. What a grand way to get a firsthand look at clouds.

SUPPLY SERVICES

SCOUT WEEK 1968 is from the 19th to the 26th of February - not far away. Please order BANQUET SUPPLIES or AWARD ITEMS early this year to avoid disappointments.

THE CUB BUTTONHOLE BADGE now bears the inscription "Wolf Cubs" instead of "Boy Scouts". The latter can, of course, continue to be worn.

We're saying farewell to another old friend. An ever-diminishing demand (only 306 during 1966) and ever-increasing costs make it necessary to discontinue the SCOUT STAVE.

Enquiries have been made regarding the RECRUITMENT REPORT, a study of many of the factors involved in this extensive field. Applications for this publication, which includes many suggestions and ideas, should be made through Scout offices.

PATROL LEADER HAT BADGES have

now been added to the list of discontinued metal badges.

Coming soon - an announcement of a new CUB WRIST WATCH. This quality Bulova product should be available shortly.

We shall shortly announce the availability of a smart reversible VENTURER JACKET. Watch for an advertisement in The Scout Leader.

Venturers - show you belong by wearing the attractive gold, white and blue BUT-TONHOLE BADGE. Available through your Scout office.

It is possible that many customers were disappointed with the delay in obtaining a SCOUT GREEN SHIRT size 12 1/2. This was due to an unfortunate situation where our manufacturer was unable to get the necessary material from the textile mill. We hope all are satisfied now.

Announcing the availability of AWARD RIBBONS FOR KUB-KAR rallies, races, etc. There are three, a first (red), second (blue) and a drivers' (for every contestant - yellow). These will be obtainable through your distributor or Scout office shortly.

Following the announcement of the new Scout program, your Supply Services is now busily engaged in arrangements for the supply of the many new items required. We shall endeavour to control stocks so that there will be sufficient to meet the needs of the present program as long as it is effective, nevertheless, it is possible that, due to efforts to prevent possible financial loss through future obsolescence, several items may become unavailable in the meantime.

LETTERS to the editor

Who Has Changed?

Here is a thought for you, Mr. Editor. There has been much discussion lately in *The Scout Leader* and other places, on how fast everything is changing, how today's boys are faced with many things their parents never dreamed of, how the boy's interests have changed so much that all new programming must be worked out to hold them.

I wonder WHO has really changed. I have been working with Cubs for twenty years and frankly, I find they are still fascinated by jungle stories, sing songs, rough games, bikes, etc. When I suggest a day in the woods, . . . well, you'd think I offered them a million dollars . . . "Can we each have our own fire?", "Can we play Kick the Can like you used to, Akela?" There is always a waiting list to get into my pack.

Last spring, on a day hike with twelve boys aged nine and ten, we had to cross a swamp which turned out to be deeper than I thought and we all got soaked to

the knees. Well, our space-age boys didn't complain, were not dismayed, were not even concerned (as I was); in fact several water fights broke out and we all emerged pretty well soaked. "Great hike, Akela", "Can we go again next Saturday?"

I wonder WHO has changed. Sure today's youth needs careful consideration and challenging programs, but is this because THEY have changed, or because there is more competition for their time and WE have had to get down to basics and find out what they have really been interested in all along.

I wonder WHO has really changed.
DICK MEYER
District Cubmaster
Mount Royal, Que

What do you think? Have such things as television, expanded children's libraries and new math, to name only a few, had an impact on today's children? Ed.

Sasko Jambo

It was brought to my attention that in your October, 1967 issue, reference was made to the occurrence of rabies in provincial parks in Saskatchewan. . .

We are concerned about this statement, as it is not entirely correct. Most wild animals in Buffalo Pound Provincial Park

are not rabid. There are certain areas in the province where we have a problem with rabid animals and in almost all cases they are skunks. In co-operation with the Department of Health, we are engaged in a program to reduce the skunk population as a safeguard to public health.

. . . I would appreciate it if you would take the necessary steps to correct the false impression which was created by the article in question.

T. A. HARPER
Chief
Resource Programs
Dept. of Natural Resources

We regret that the information provided was not entirely correct. Ed.

We welcome letters on any Scouting subject. Please keep them brief - space is limited. The editor reserves the right to edit letters for reasons of space or clarity. We cannot undertake to publish all letters received neither can the editor enter into lengthy correspondence.

Writers should give their rank or position of service (e.g. Cubmaster, training committee chairman, council member, etc.) to assist readers to better appreciate the writer's viewpoint.

(Continued from page 3)

the Movement has become progressively shorter. It is apparent that the mandatory requirements of the program calling for progression from Tenderfoot to Second Class to First Class tended to cause those boys who could not meet a particular requirement to leave the Movement.

It is well for us to remind ourselves that the program we offer must be acceptable to boys. It seems hardly necessary to say that the only way in which Scouting can help a boy develop into a responsible and competent citizen is by his being a member of the organization. Once he has left Scouting, we have lost the opportunity to be of service to him.

Our objective in the new Boy Scout program is to be of service to boys by providing them with:

- . a wide choice of challenging and interesting activities,
- . opportunities for happy and rewarding relationships through membership in a Scout patrol,
- . opportunities to serve as leaders and practice leadership skills.

This new program presents a tremendous challenge to all leaders in the Boy Scout Section. As the material on the new program is published I would urge you to read it and discuss it with your fellow leaders and attend the workshops and conferences which are being held to assist you to become thoroughly acquainted with the philosophy behind the program and the aids which are being provided for its implementation.



Chief Executive



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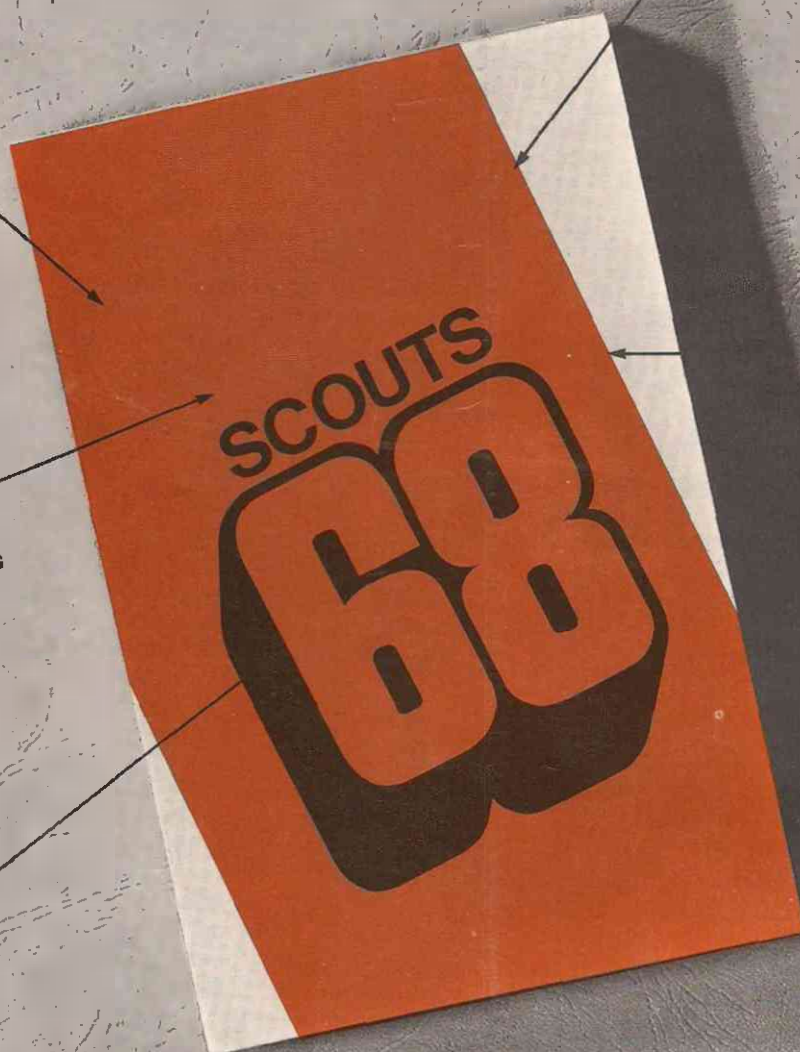
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