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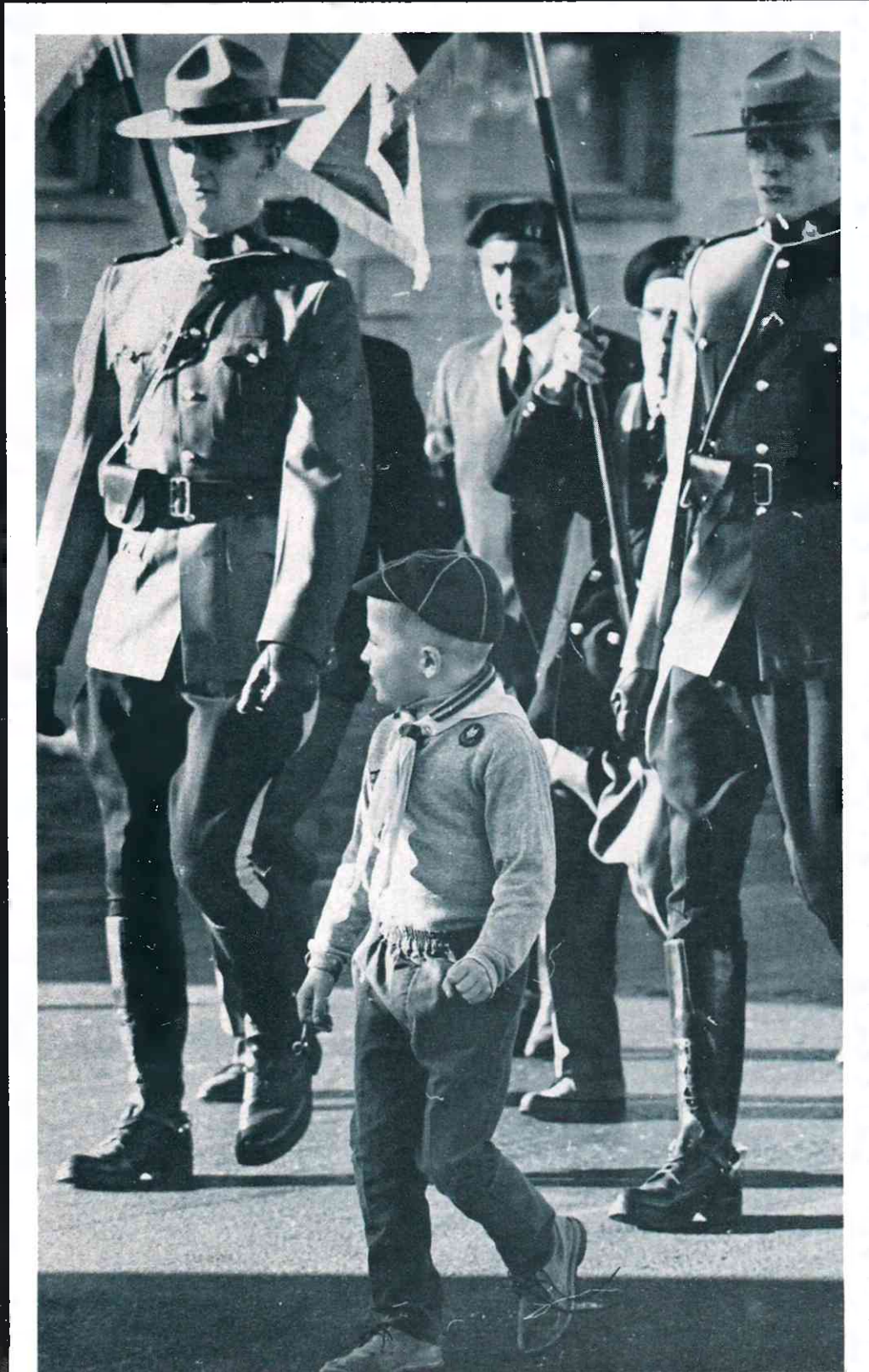
the scout leader

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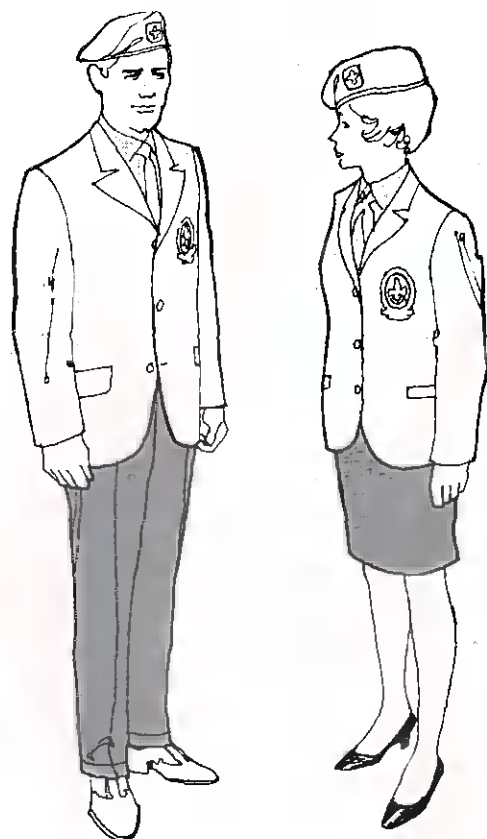
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FOR THE UNIFORMS IN FULL COLOUR, SEE PAGES 12 AND 13



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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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FROM THE EDITOR

We live in an age of change but one thing that has remained constant is the hospitality of the Maritimes. In November, on invitations from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, I sampled that hospitality on a field trip that covered some 2,200 miles over the three provinces.

The prime object of the trip was to talk about "The Scout Leader" and conduct a readership survey on its content, layout and design. In every centre visited — Oromocto, St. Andrews, Saint John, Sussex, Fredericton, Bathurst, Newcastle, Moncton and Sackville in New Brunswick; Dartmouth, New Glasgow, Kentville, Halifax and Cape Breton in Nova Scotia and Summerside and Charlottetown in Prince Edward Island — council personnel, staff and Scouters were most co-operative and helpful with their comments and suggestions on the last eleven issues of the magazine. All elements of two particular issues, June/July and October, were discussed and evaluated.

The results of the survey, although not complete, have already provided much interesting and useful information and our issues in 1969 will mirror some of the wishes of our Maritime readers.

I hope to see readers in other parts of Canada in 1969 and get their feeling on "The Scout Leader."

In the meantime, thanks to the Maritimes for three productive weeks. ■

Jim Mackie

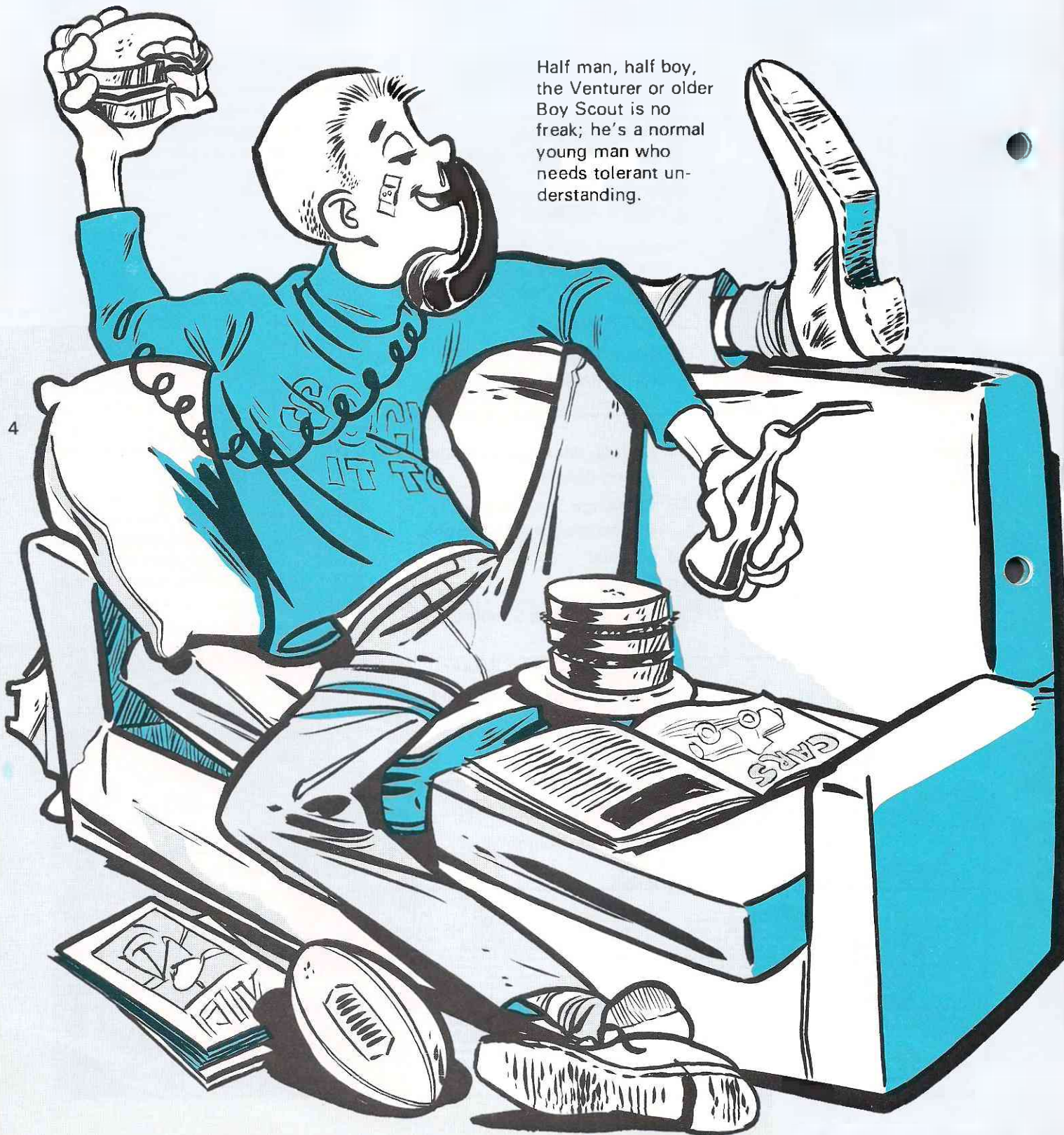
COVER PHOTO

The Wolf Cub on our cover this month was taking part in the Remembrance Day Parade in Peace River, Alberta when he apparently got separated from his mates. He carried on, however, matching stride for stride with the group of Mounties he fell in with. Photo used by permission of The Peace River Record-Gazette.

THE PERILOUS BRINK OF

MANHOOD

Half man, half boy,
the Venturer or older
Boy Scout is no
freak; he's a normal
young man who
needs tolerant un-
derstanding.



by Lila Lennon

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A 16-year-old son is a curious creature. He walks like an elephant, and knickknacks on the shelf tremble when he goes from room to room. But a surreptitious trip to the refrigerator finds him treading with the lightness of a gazelle.

His laughter is curiously like a braying donkey, but so filled with infectious enjoyment that others involuntarily smile. His conversation is carried on under the delusion that persons around him - or on the other end of the phone - are slightly deaf. Except when his telephone partner is a girl... then his voice drops to a quiet murmur, defying the keenest ears.

He is highly concerned about Cleveland's chances of winning the pennant; less so about the coming algebra test. He takes a dim view of his grades and is quite serious about doing better. How to best tack his souvenirs on his bulletin board is a problem for thoughtful consideration, and the rearranging of his room is accompanied by much heaving, grunting, and banging.

Watching him eat is like seeing a starved man find food for the first time in weeks. His favorite position for watching television or reading puts all the pressure on the end of his spine. Oddly enough, though, in the presence of strangers the word *sir* comes smoothly to his lips. He rises when adults enter the room and lands back on the chair, somehow, in an upright position.

Although he is a cute crew-cut character, he would like to be a real cool cat - tall and slender. He is not as tall as he'd like to be and certainly isn't slender.

He worries about the spots on his face and needs a special shelf in the bathroom cabinet for a variety of remedies. He pats shaving lotion on after washing. There are times when he finds himself repulsive and feels that nothing he does is right. He cannot find his worth reflected in a mirror or anything. It is at these times he throws up a cactuslike barricade against any affectionate gesture.

In fact whatever affection he may feel toward his parents, he is extremely careful never to disclose. His mother's kissing him hello or good-bye is a source of minor embarrassment. He seldom stops at the door long enough for this practice. When he does show his affection, it is likely to be through the medium of horsing around - a playful shove, a slap on the back, or a fake mouse in the bed. Any discussion of his love for his parents or theirs for him is utterly taboo.

His rebellions include having to come home at what he terms a "baby hour" and not being able to make all plans fit his own convenience and desires. And then he turns around and offers to wash the windows or spends his allowance for a bouquet of flowers for Mother's Day. He does his household

chores with a minimum of enjoyment, but with a minimum of griping also.

In the mad rush toward his total independence, he is often impatient with rules and regulations and is sometimes quick with the current smart crack. But he is learning to say, "I'm sorry," without feeling that he has permanently damaged his ego.

In most things, he is quite self-reliant, but resents any implication that he is not yet entirely adult. He does not like to hear words like **duty**, **consideration**, and **responsibility**, and his reaction is always an impatient, "I know, I know." His favorite phrases are, "I'm not a baby anymore" and "Look, you don't understand!"

He can be easily hurt, and many things pierce the not-quite-hardened shell he designs so carefully. His face flushes when some adult makes a derogatory remark about teen-agers; but he remembers abruptly to hold his tongue, though he may slam the door. His sense of injustice is quick and enormous.

He is currently mad about gum soles, hot-rod cars, popcorn, and girls. He is quite content to play the same record 4,000 times in one afternoon. He will explain, patiently and enthusiastically, what a customized car is, all about duals, and how to lay a strip. Popcorn is a must while viewing television, and several girls have worn his dog tag.

He wants, more than anything, to be accepted by his contemporaries, his parents, other adults, and especially girls. He is always slightly shocked when one of his parents uses some of his group's current terminology.

He may bring home the good news of his school day as something to be shared and commented upon, but he seldom mentions his feelings of personal and social failure. Other times, he feels any mild question is a horrible invasion of privacy.

He can be as silent as a sphinx about what he really thinks and feels, and some days his total vocabulary seems to consist of two words: **yes** and **no**.

He dreams of being a hero, making the swimming team, and winning a Jaguar in a toothpaste contest. He is amazed and a little awed by newborn babies. Mostly, the exterior he presents to the world is as bland as vanilla pudding. But underneath, he worries about himself and his place in the future.

He needs to know that those around him have a strong and continual affection for him, even though he resists any outward signs of it. For he is reaching out toward a different kind of love; and, though he never speaks of it, he hopes to find it.

His ideals for himself are as high as the brightest star in the sky, even though he seldom measures up to them. He knows he doesn't, but he keeps one eye on those sparkling goals just the same.

This is his time for fumbling, making mistakes, and learning to be less intense about everything. This is his time for waiting... waiting to turn the corner with a long, strong stride and enter the realm of manhood. ■



SO NOW YOU'RE A CHAIRMAN!

Adapted from Scouting magazine, B.S.A.

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You've attended good meetings and poor meetings - you've been on functioning committees and on the "we didn't get anywhere" variety. If you're like most Scouters (and there are nearly a million and a half of us today in B.S.A.), you've often wondered how well your group would fare if you were the chairman.

Now the responsibility is yours. Under your leadership will it be exciting to old members and enticing to new ones? Can you get people to work hard and still retain their respect and friendship? We've talked to some successful chairmen, and what follows are their views on what it takes to pilot active, result-getting committees.

Any group or committee, we're told, has enough members who want to work. Whether they do depends on how much they like and admire their leader. To rate members' plaudits, a chairman has to have these attributes:

- He shows he can get things done.
- He's friendly to members and wins their trust.
- He's willing to delegate responsibility.
- He asks the right people to work.
- He gives precise directions when he asks someone to do a job.
- He's a skillful critic.

A chairman's key role is to prevent a meeting from bogging down, rambling or getting caught up in details that divert it from whatever it's supposed

to accomplish. Scouters, like almost everyone else, like to think they're on a winning team. They admire a leader who makes them feel their meetings are purposeful and decisive.

Start Before Meeting


Practiced chairmen create this mood, first, by looking purposeful and decisive themselves. Some start the night before by preparing their opening remarks so they can say them without stumbling. A council president says he always starts a meeting by pushing aside anything he might fidget with, like a pencil or paper clip or ash tray.

An effective chairman also starts before the meeting to prime the group for a fruitful discussion and then sees to it that there is one. A district chairman reports that a week before his district committee meets, he sends each operating committee chairman an agenda and checks by phone about the items with which they are concerned.

A council camping and activities committee chairman says he notes major issues on a blackboard so everyone can keep track of what they've done and where they're headed.

To stay popular, the chairman has to run a productive meeting, but he can't stop there. He also has to try to keep it pleasant and, as you may have discovered, often the two go together. Whether yours

Whether you are a new chairman in Scouting, church work, or club activity, here are some hints on how to do the job right.



is a Scouters' group or a parents' group, you've come across meeting goers who block the group from pursuing its business and make everybody else uncomfortable while they're at it. Scout executives have met so many that they've classified them according to types.

There's the Doubter, who thwarts any new idea with the refrain: "It won't work, so we'd better not try it." And the Eager Beaver, who'll try anything without pausing for sober reflection. There's the Talker, with his fund of personal reminiscences, and the Hairsplitter, who stops to question and define everything. There's the Bully, who says "You use my idea or else" - even if it has nothing to do with the discussion.

Wear the Velvet Glove

It's up to the chairman to subdue them all and to do it so gracefully that no one calls him a bully. One way out is to give the disruptive member something to do so he can't talk. (Post him at the blackboard if there is one, or appoint him observer to tabulate how many people speak, or how many comments there are for or against a proposal.) When the Doubter pooh-poohs an idea, ask if he'd like to present one. When the Bully stumps for his pet project, ask him politely for three reasons why it might work in the situation under discussion.

Sometimes a newly named chairman worries that if he curbs discussion, he'll be dubbed undemocratic, but experienced practitioners maintain it's the chairman's job to focus the discussion - and it will win him the loyal support of the rest of the group.

In certain cases a leader may have another recourse: If he heads a committee, he can try to keep troublemakers from joining it. This may sound difficult, or even foolhardy. Doesn't the chairman need anyone he can get? Things aren't really that tough. Leaders of flourishing groups insist if you have to beat the bushes for workers, maybe you don't press the right people to work.

Let the Others Share

If you hope to be a successful and popular boss, you can't be too bossy. Group members lose interest or just disappear if they have no say in planning programs and making decisions. Or, as several group

leaders told us, members will work harder than you might expect if they've helped formulate the program. They'll also say good things about the leader's confidence in them, especially if he pauses at the next meeting to thank them for a job well done. (The chairman of a pack committee we know writes down the names of people to be thanked before he goes to a meeting because it's so easy to omit one at the crucial moment.)

Remember this, however: Though you get others into the act, your members wouldn't want you to lose your place as a firm and vigorous leader. At a meeting an adroit chairman shows he's in control of the proceedings by strategic comments on how they're progressing, what remains to be done, when a decision might be reached. A district commissioner says, "I never turn a meeting over to anyone. I just say 'So-and-so will report'."

At the same time, the chairman indicates he wants to listen to others' opinions and be fair about them. He directs a quiet question to the silent members at the back of the room. If the group is discussing a controversial issue, he sees that all factions speak up and he's careful not to intrude his own proposal. (He hopes somebody else will bring it up, and if he thinks no one will, he may call a close friend before the meeting and ask him to mention it.) When it's time to wrap up the meeting, he says something like, "Our time is running out and we'll want to leave the last few minutes to reach a decision. Let's have two more people speak for this suggestion, two against." If he's for or against, he's careful not to show it when they speak.

Outside of meetings, too, a wise chairman doesn't brandish his authority. If he enlists someone for a job, he doesn't hover over him to see he does it. He sets a deadline that suits the volunteer and sends him on his way. When the time is about up, he may call and say, "Is there anything I can do to help?" but when he assigns a responsibility he expects the Scouter to fulfill it.

To shine as a chairman, experienced committee leaders say the secret is to be diplomatic and decisive without being domineering. It takes positive leadership to get any committee "to commit," but the response and enthusiasm shown by members of the Scouting family usually make serving as a chairman satisfying and worthwhile - and, more often than not, fun. ■

where the action is!



P.R. TIPS FOR BOY SCOUT WEEK-FEBRUARY 16-23

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Boy Scout Week has been held each February for many years. The specific dates vary each year, but the week is the same - from the Sunday before February 22nd to the Sunday after. This date, B.-P.'s birth date, provides us with an opportunity to remember the man who started Scouting. But more than that, Boy Scout Week is our great opportunity to focus public attention on Scouting - a nation-wide public relations project. This simple fact must be accepted if our efforts are to make any impact on Scouting's publics.

Scouting exists because of the membership and support of both boys and adults. While boys and their development are the reason for the existence of Scouting, we are effective only to the degree that we recruit leaders and get support in terms of meeting places, funds and other resources.

If we wish to maintain or increase our membership and support, we must be able to convince the people in our communities that Scouting is important to them. Such support cannot be built overnight, nor can one week replace a continuing program of public relations. But, it is a real opportunity for us to make a significant start.

If we think in terms of recruitment and support, we can begin to identify Scouting's publics. A few of these are: boys, leaders, sponsors, parents, community organizations, government bodies, - in fact, the whole community.

Each of these publics now has a feeling about Scouting - a positive feeling or a negative feeling. How they feel is governed by their understanding, possibly based on past experience, of what we are, what we do, and how well we do it.

If we are to build membership or support with these publics, we must determine their present attitudes and, equally important, know what we wish to get across to them.

PUBLIC ATTITUDES

With your Public Relations Chairman, form a small group to review the publics that you wish to reach. Determine, as accurately as possible, the feelings of the publics in your community to Scouting.

This must be done locally! If it were done at the national level, it would be too general for your community.

In many cases, what we wish to get across will be governed by the attitudes of our publics. Consider these examples:

Boys:

"Scouts are sissies!" A not uncommon phrase that does not reflect the challenging programs in which Cubs, Scouts and Venturers are engaged. Such attitudes might be changed by involving them in rugged Scout activities.

Parents:

"Scouts - it's good for boys." On the surface it sounds like a compliment. It may, or may not, reflect a knowledge of what a Scout is or does. It also could infer that "It's alright for Johnny, but don't involve me." Possibly they could have a chance to meet with enthusiastic leaders - a tea or reception.

Adults:

"Why should I give to the Community Chest when organizations like the Scouts are in it?" - A clear indication that our organization and funding is not clearly understood. The onus is on us to make the facts known. An editorial, a feature article or display could help.

Obviously, the story we want to get across to each of these publics is different. It will also require different methods of presentation if we are to be effective.

HOW DO WE TELL IT?

Getting these stories across can be done in different ways. Activities, displays, special events and publicity can all be used. In fact, it is essential that we make full use of every method available to us. Some serious thought is required to determine which is the best method available to us for a specific public or purpose.

ACTIVITIES

A person is known by what he **does** - not what he says. This statement is true of Scouting. Some of the following activities could be used in your community.

"Be our Guest" meeting
Bird House and Feeder Contest
Communion Breakfast on "B.-P. Sunday"
Dinner for parents - (Cooked and served by boys)
Father and Son Hike
Day Hike
Inter-Section visits
Present Scouting books to local or school library
Overnight Hike
Potluck Supper
Re-dedication Ceremony
Group Show
Winter Rally

DISPLAYS

Displays take many forms. Perhaps some of the following can help meet your needs:

Cooking demonstrations
Campcraft displays
Demonstrations before service clubs and parent-teacher associations
Live window displays
Scouting book displays (in libraries and schools)
"Here's What We do in Cubs" (or Scouts - or Venturers or Rovers) Night
Lobby exhibits in theatres and hotels
Radio show or interviews
Provide Scouting pamphlets and books to church leaders
"This is Scouting" Night
"This is our Pack" (or Troop - Company or Crew) Night
Television show or interviews
Static window displays

SPECIAL EVENTS.

There is no limit to what can be done. Match your special event to the audience and base it on what you want to accomplish with them. Try some of these ideas!

"B.-P." Birthday Party (February 22)
Blood donations by Rovers and Scouters
Group "Family" Night
"Friends of Scouting" Night
Good turns to sponsors
Community good turns
Hobby shows
"Meet our Scouts and Scouters" Night
Mother and Son Banquet
Open House for entire community

Proclamation Ceremony at City Hall

Group Reunion

Rover Dance

Recognition Dinner

PUBLICITY

"Where the Action Is!" That's the place where the publicity is! These sentences may be grammatically wrong, but they are right in terms of public relations. Remember that publicity is only one part of public relations! But, it can be an important part if it is used correctly.

Publicity is exposure of Scouting to the public through the various media. It can take many forms and should be carefully planned. Not all publicity falls into the category of news - see "P.R. Tips" for other categories.

Co-ordinate your publicity. If 50 groups were to each seek space for a Father and Son Banquet or a church parade, it is questionable how much space would be provided. However, if one story featured 50 events on one day held by 50 groups, it would have much greater impact.

RESOURCES.

While recognizing that the best publicity is that of Scouts in action, some resources are made available to help you and your council. See if these can be put to use in your community.

Available through your council office:

P. R. Tips - Newspapers	no charge
P. R. Tips - Radio & Television (includes 16 spot announcements)	no charge
"Scouting is Challenge" poster	no charge
Boy Scout Week self-adhesive strip - for above poster	no charge
News Stories	no charge

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60-second T.V. Promo on Boy Scouts		\$15.00 per copy
T.V. Slides	Cubs) Scouts) Venturers) Rovers)	\$1.50 each or a set of four for \$5.00
Logo Sheets	Cubs) Scouts) Venturers) Rovers) Boy Scouts) Scout Week)	5c each or a set of six for 25c

This article was prepared by R.E. Milks, Information Services, National Headquarters. Write him for more information. ■

by Dennis Lewis

When someone suggested that it would be a good idea for me, as a member of the Rover Sub-Committee, to meet some B.C. Rover Scouts, I agreed and started making plans to stop off in Vancouver at the end of August on a round trip enroute to the National Staff Conference in Banff. No one told me, then, that I'd have to climb a mountain to meet the Rovers!

The day after I arrived at Vancouver airport, I was outfitted for a mountain hike, bundled into a small red "Rover" car and driven to Garibaldi Mountain, 8,787 feet above sea-level to meet some Rover Scouts. We drove to the park base camp at the 3,200 foot level, then switched to an army four-wheel-drive truck and bumped the rest of the way up to Diamond Head, at the 5,000 foot level, where the Rover Scouts were camped on a green mountain-meadow. My guides quickly suggested that I sign up for one of the mountain hikes if I wanted more time to talk to the Rovers, so, even though the "hike" looked more like a cliff-hanging operation to me, I joined the group of hikers.

We started off through the mountain-meadow onto the higher rock and snow-covered slopes, with a top-of-the-world view unfolding as we moved further and further upward. I felt very pleased with myself when we reached the top of Columnar Peak — only to be dampened when I looked over the edge to see three women eating lunch. "Look," said a Rover, "the lady with the grey hair is the president of our Ladies' Auxiliary."

The Rovers I climbed with organized and ran this event and are some of the same young men who make up Rover Round Tables, operated by Rovers in British Columbia. Each region will also send Rover delegates to form a Provincial Advisory Committee to the B.C. Council shortly. I talked to some of the fellows on the hike and as we sat on the mountain-side during the climb. I spoke to others in the tents at night after they came back from exploring ice-caves on the glacier or from some of the more difficult climbs.

One of the first questions I asked was "Why are you in Rovering?" It received a fairly standard answer — at the particular moment it was related to the mountain-climbing bit. It was mainly because many other agencies who conduct expeditions into the mountains for 14 days or more end early in the season. Moreover, Rovering allows them to come as a group and leave as a group, to do other things together after a particular activity.

Another of the many questions we discussed that weekend was "Do you feel you have a particular 'Pacific' orientation?" Many agreed they were not really concerned about trends in Ontario — maybe they should be, they said, but they had a different outlook from easterners and what might be good for Rovers in the East might not go in the West, and vice-versa. Most of the Rovers were firm about their need for self-determination. Rover Scouting,

they insisted, could not be a stereotyped thing for all Crews coast-to-coast because of environment and cultural differences across the country. And they couldn't see rules for this age group being laid down too rigidly about anything. Said a Rover who was a member of one of the more active Crews, "What we don't like about some of the policies laid down by the adults or by the establishment we simply ignore."

One thing they all wanted was a leader to respect them as men and not as boys. They claim that Scouting tends to view most good leaders as radicals. "Maybe it's because they buck the system in order to meet our real needs," observed one Rover. Many Rovers said they were involved because of the leader, not because of "Rovering" or "Scouting" — the leader was the real sponsor! To quote one Rover: "By the time a guy is 17, he's fed-up with adult authority; he wants to try things, lots of things, on his own, without listening to an adult say he can't do it. If you want to reach this age group in larger numbers, the establishment has to allow self-determination. This may very well bring about social action that tends to embarrass older people and older staid organizations."

Realizing the subject was a "hot one" among many adults as well as students, I asked a group of Rovers what they thought might happen if, after having a Crew session on education, they were moved to picket — in uniform — a university on behalf of student power. The answer was unanimous: "We would likely be thrown out of Scouting, because Scouting gets embarrassed and tends to unload embarrassing problems."

Many of the Rovers were university students and, as one said, "As students we are involved and concerned with the question of student power in one form or another." They couldn't quite see how Scouting expected them to change just by putting on a uniform. According to the Rovers, if Scouting expects to become — not remain — become a force in this age group, particularly in the 18 to 23 age bracket, it should expect its members to engage in some of the issues of the day. Otherwise, Scouting could only expect to recruit certain "Scouty" types, or someone who just hangs around because they happen to have a neat guy as a leader who can communicate with them. Another Rover suggested that, because of their Rover training, they might be the only ones in a group engaged in social action that might push for a quiet solution, rather than a violent one. "The brass don't trust us," he groaned. "They put all kids in the same bag and that's it!"



I put the same question to some top volunteers and some of my colleagues. I asked: "If you received a phone call, right now, telling you a Rover Crew had a picket line set up in front of a university supporting student power, what would you do?" The answers ranged from something less than a court-martial to the rending of hair and ripping of Charters. Very few were pleased at the prospect, and the few who were fascinated with such a possibility would rather not have their names mentioned here. Maybe the subject of student power is too provocative, and I could have used a different, less controversial example. But it's a subject relevant to young men of Rover age. One Rover wrote to us recently: "Instead of **making believe** we're knights, why don't we really **be** something. Thanks to 'Rovering to Success', we are seldom identified with juvenile delinquency, but we are seldom identified with the War on Poverty, or the struggle for racial equality either. The fact is, we are seldom identified!"

Perhaps the real questions we have facing us are: Are we really serious about trying to meet the needs and aspirations of the Rover age group? Are we really content with developing Crews here and there in sporadic splashes, among young men who can and will function in a traditional Scout setting? Is Scouting really equipped to deal with this age group on a broader basis, enough to discuss recruitment beyond the typical, acceptable and traditional level? Do we really want to break into this age group? If so, what are we willing to take in return? Are we **BIG** enough? Obviously, Rovering can't be all things to all people; we have to stand for something—it's that **something** that bothers the kids.

During my stay in British Columbia, I spent six days with my nephew who shares an apartment with a young man who is going to be a university teacher. A lot of their friends are students on a world-work tour who have worked in places like Sweden, Finland, Britain and South Africa. I discussed Scouting with this group, as well as with the Rovers. They weren't too clear about some things in Scouting, particularly what Rover Scouting

was all about. Much of what they had to say about the Rover group, however, was just about the way some of the Rover Scouts expressed themselves to me earlier—not enough scope for an active, thinking young man in today's world, plus the fact, "You've got a poor image, man; you've got a poor image."

I got something of the same reaction from four hippies (two male and two female, I think) whom I met on the beach facing English Bay in Vancouver. Their final words to me on the discussion points I had raised with them about Scouting were, "Sounds like Scouting's got some new words to describe it, but it's the same old bag, man—it's the same old bag."

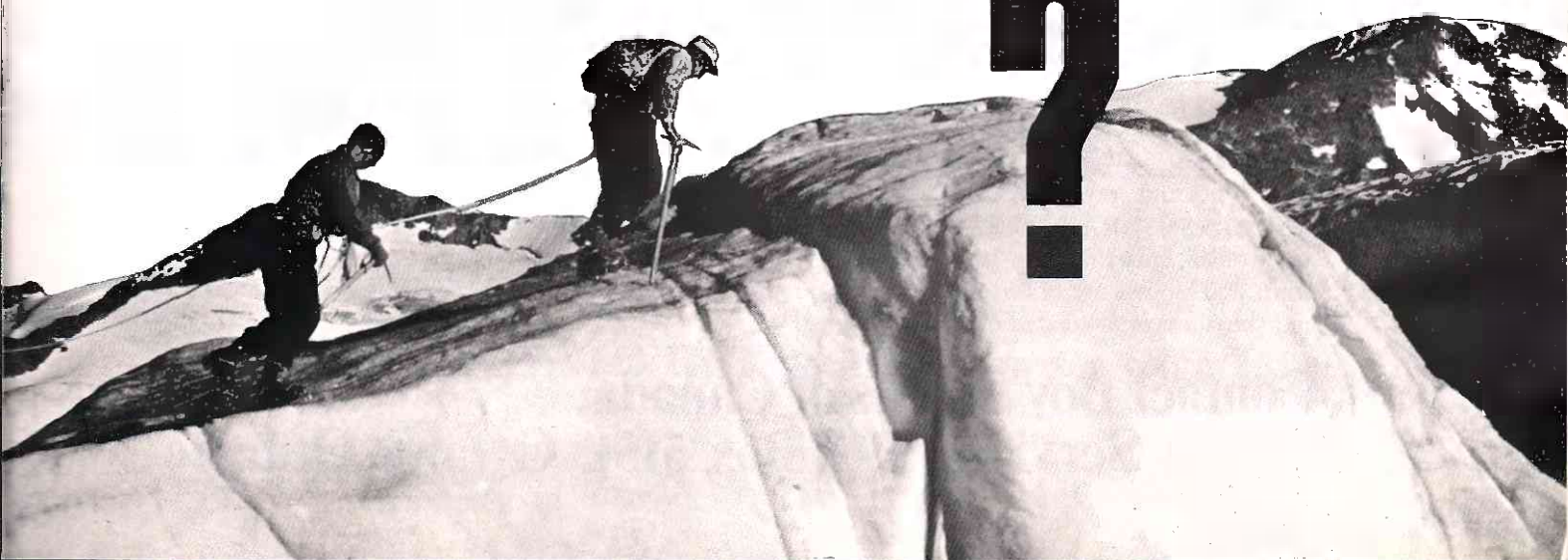
It's really not a problem whether we should listen to hippies or not, but rather whether we are satisfied with the "same old bag." A number of adults have said that Rover Scouting is fine as it is, that it's just the local establishment that gets in the way of young men who want to try things for themselves. Many of the kids on the other hand, feel that the "bag" should get a good shaking and have some of the garbage thrown out—and a real effort should be made to create a "new image."

As Willet L. Hardin put it, "In order to reap the full possibilities of youth, we must not tie them too rigidly to the theories of an older generation. Their value lies in being a voice, not an echo." Maybe we shouldn't act on **everything** the kids say or want done, but it's about time somebody started to listen to **some** of their ideas.■

Denny Lewis is District Scout Executive, South Waterloo, Ontario, and Secretary of the National Rover Sub-Committee.

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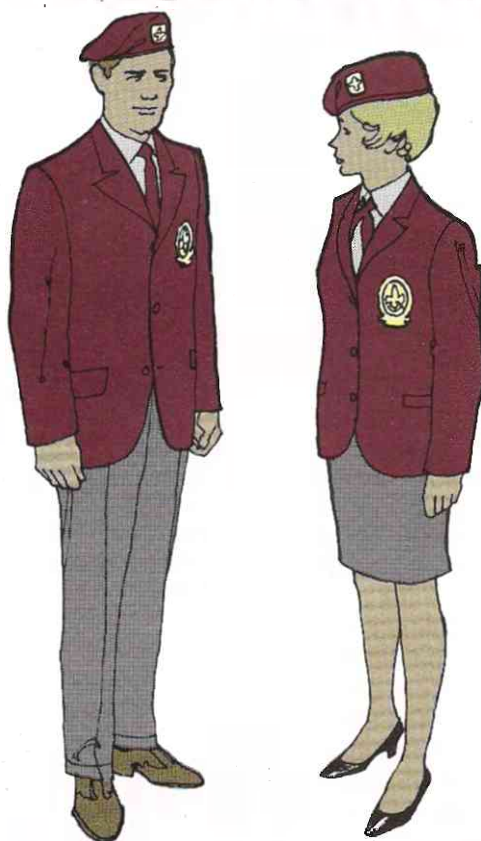
PHOTO BY NFB



rovering to...

?

Be a leader, leader!



12

Be among the first to get your “new look” leader uniform

FOR MEN

Maroon berets, silver grey shirts, maroon ties and grey slacks.

FOR WOMEN

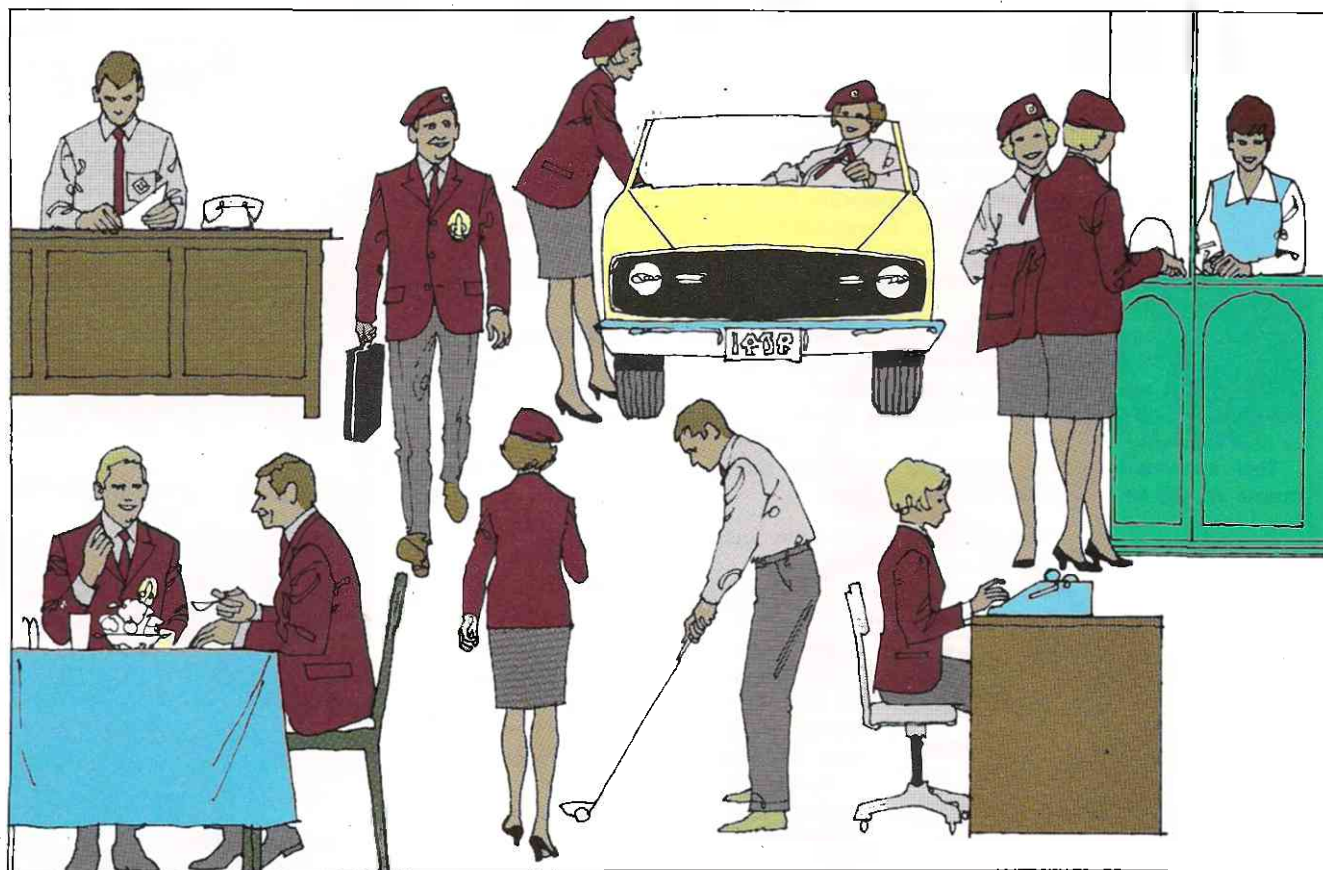
Maroon berets or sports style hats, silver grey blouses, maroon cross-over ties and grey skirts.

AND as an **OPTIONAL** item, designed to complement the uniform for both men and women, smart maroon **BLAZERS** in a worsted and fortrel material.

Shirts and blouses are of fortrel and cotton, promising drip-dry performance. Slacks and skirts are of a worsted and fortrel blend.

**Contact Boy Scouts of Canada,
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the New Look looks good anytime!



13

Here are outfits you can wear anywhere, anytime.

No longer will it be necessary for you to rush home and change, before or after meetings. Top quality tailoring done in "TODAY'S" miracle fabrics keeps you right in style with tomorrow.

For prices and HOW TO GET your uniform see page 2.

IS ROVER SCOUTING PASSE? ARE CHANGES NEEDED?

The Rover Scout Sub-Committee of the National Program Committee is attempting to find answers to these and other vital questions concerning Rover Scouting. The Sub-Committee, as was announced in the June/July issue of **The Scout Leader**, has been given the task of conducting a comprehensive study of all aspects of the Rover Scout section of the Movement in Canada.

We believe Rover Scouting is for the Rovers, that is, the young men in the section, but we won't have any if the program doesn't satisfy their needs. What are their needs?

The Sub-Committee has formally recommended to the program committee that the Boy Scouts of Canada preserve a section of the Movement for young men 17 years of age and over.

This is the first recommendation by the Sub-Committee and it is a very important one; however, it is only the beginning and much more must be done to make the section relevant and effective for this age group.

The Sub-Committee is meeting on a regular basis. Contact is being made with all provinces and it is hoped eventually with all leaders and Rover Scouts. Task forces will be set up across Canada to perform specific functions. Preliminary questionnaires have been prepared and some have already been sent out to Rover Scouts for completion and return. Other questionnaires will follow. Members of the Sub-Committee are attending many Rover functions and in some cases individual Crews are being visited on an informal basis.

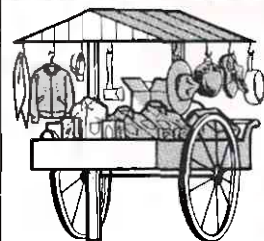
The co-operation of everyone connected in any way with Rover Scouting in Canada is needed. Without such co-operation the job cannot be done successfully. Talk it up among yourselves. Unfortunately, The Scout Leader does not reach all the Rover Scouts in Canada; therefore it is hoped that the readers of the magazine will spread the information to all areas of the country and to all who have not heard.

Opinions, comments, recommendations and observations relevant to Rover Scouting, controversial or otherwise, are solicited. This is your chance to actively take part in a worthwhile project which directly concerns you! Remember this is a **National** Sub-Committee, representing Rover Scouting all across Canada. Let us hear from you!

This statement was prepared by the Rover Sub-Committee, and all comments should be forwarded directly to them:

The Rover Scout Sub-Committee,
Boy Scouts of Canada,
93 Main Street, Galt, Ontario.

SUPPLY SERVICES



It's here at last!--no doubt you've already seen the coloured illustrations of the new **ADULT LEADER UNIFORM** on the centre page. A list of sizes, catalogue numbers and prices appears on page 2.

We wish to emphasize that the maroon blazer is **not an official uniform item** but is available as an optional garment that will complement the new uniform. It must be obtained direct from the manufacturer.

While on the subject of uniform, we should let all leaders know that, apart from a few sizes, our stock of **Leaders'**

Green Drill Shirts is now exhausted.

The **Silver Thanks Badge** (catalogue 01-922 - price \$3.75), formerly controlled, is now a general sales item and may be obtained directly by groups.

Increased production costs and higher mailing rates have made it imperative to raise the cost of **Leader Training Units** to 25c per copy. Some units contain more pages than others and the pricing is based on the average cost of production.

To simplify ordering, these units will show a catalogue number as well as the training code--they will be numbered in sequence 96001, 96002, 96003 as produced. In this way leaders can easily learn if they have the latest units produced. Those presently in stock in Scout offices are numbered 96001 to 960018.■



CANOE TRIPS
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Challenge 'em to practice **BROTHERHOOD & CITIZENSHIP**

Whether you choose to express these ideals as caring for others, friendship or fellowship; knowing your community or accepting the responsibilities of life, the fact is that brotherhood and citizenship are integral parts of Scouting's programs. What follows are "idea stimulators" offered to help you make brotherhood and citizenship realistic activities for the boys or young men you work with.

BY L. C. WILCOX



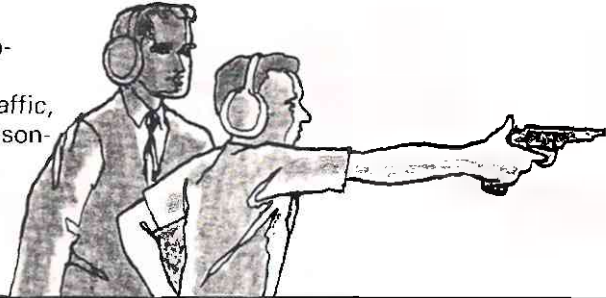
Challenge 'em to explore their COMMUNITY SERVICES

There are many ideas (depending on the size of your community) for programs related to community services. Visits to community facilities, discussions with community personnel, exploration of vocational opportunities and training in skills, just to mention a few. Let's look at some of these:



Police or Fire Departments

These two services offer a variety of program opportunities: a tour of facilities; a look at law enforcement as a career; programs on narcotics, traffic, communications; pistol and rifle ranges. The personnel of these services are usually most willing to assist with specialized instruction.



Public Health

A few ideas here include: health unit visit; the operation of a poison control centre; local water resources; air pollution control; sanitation; preventive medicine.



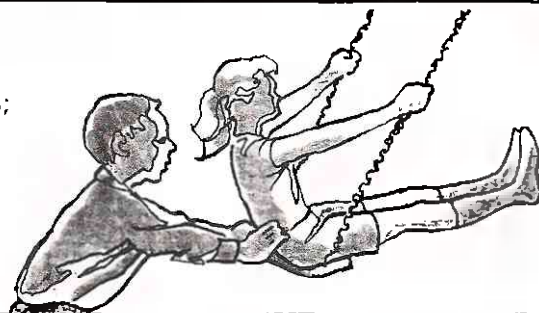
City Hall

Why not talk to someone from your town or city hall. How many different departments are there? What departments provide opportunities for programs and field visits? How are roads built and maintained? Who decides where they will be built? Why are there local building codes and how do they operate? These are only a few ideas.



Recreation

Base programs on recreation, its purpose, career opportunities; a community centre and what it does; park operations and trips to recreational facilities.



Public Welfare

Ask questions like, what is social welfare? What social welfare organizations operate in our community and what do they do?



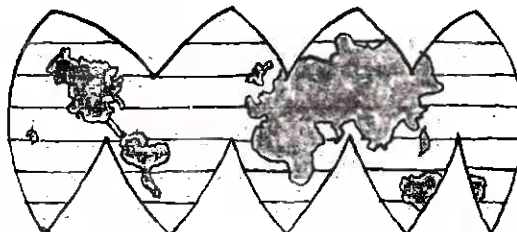
Challenge 'em To Get To Know Others

Who are our brothers? Cubs and Scouts in other centres? Boys on Indian reservations? Eskimo boys in the north? What about boys in other lands? What can we do about and with them? Your National Council is doing something and invites you and your boys to help through Can-Carib, a Canadian project to aid Scouting in the Caribbean through the Brotherhood Fund.

But there is much more that can be done. Try simple ideas first. Invite others to your meetings. Invite handicapped boys to participate. Collect stamps for the International Stamp Scheme to assist the handicapped. Arrange to visit another pack, troop, company or crew and invite them to one of your meetings.

UNICEF

Help your boys know more about boys in other lands by making full use of the "Hi Neighbour" booklets, available from The United Nations Association, 280 Bloor St. West, Toronto, Ontario. This series of seven booklets contains fun activities, stories, songs, games, flags, and information on costumes and foods. Why not have an international night program or try a handicraft project from another country?



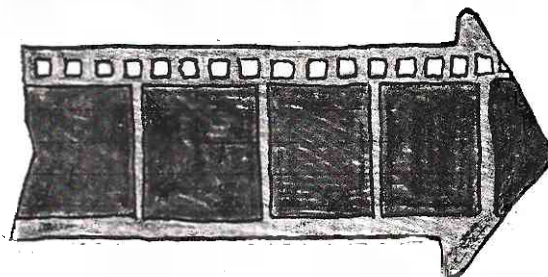
The Young, The Old, The Ill

Visit a home for the aged, children's wards in a hospital or institution, or the infirm in their homes, with a view to cheering up others. Play checkers, put on a sing-song or pageant or collect and distribute books or candy.



Travel by Film

An excellent way of getting to know others is through the use of the many fine films available on the lives of other boys in Canada and abroad. Contact your local National Film Board representative for a selection of films.



A Helping Hand

Extending the opportunities of Scouting to other boys is a tangible way of expressing brotherhood. Lady Baden-Powell, World Chief Guide, has something to say about this in her letter on the back page of this magazine.



Music and Art

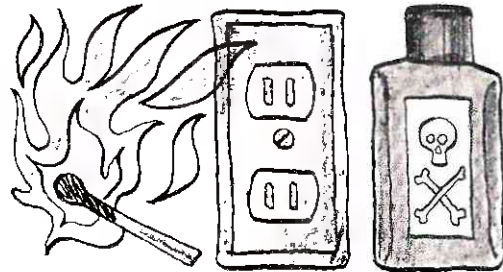
Plan a music night, with boys coming dressed in native costumes; incorporate native songs, dances, simple acting. Indian and Eskimo art — soap carving, wood carving, silk screens, beadwork — provide excellent handicraft projects that relate to other peoples. Visit your local library for information on these crafts.



Challenge 'em to CITIZENSHIP PROJECTS

Home Safety Checks

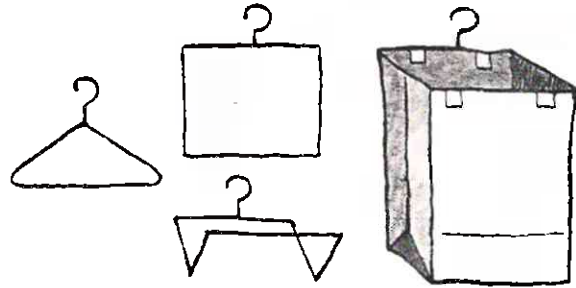
If we can make boys aware of potential problems and help them develop safe practices, we will have done a good turn for their and our communities. Have your boys undertake safety checks concerned with fire, electrical wiring, poisons, under adult supervision.



Anti-litter Bugs

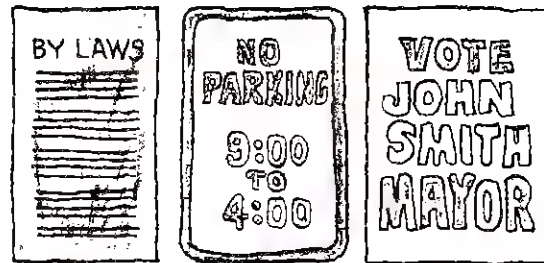
What this country needs is more anti-litter bugs! Make little bags for hanging in cars and give them to dads.

Use a coat-hanger and paper bag. Fold the top of the bag over the hanger and fasten with paper clips or staples.



Local Government

Learn about the rights and privileges that a citizen has in your community by having a local government official visit a patrol or troop meeting. Talk about government in general and the importance of all contributing to government.



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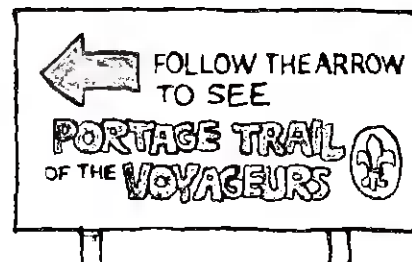
Quiz on Local Government

Tell how to do the following in your community:

1. Report a fire.
2. Report an automobile accident.
3. Call an ambulance.
4. Report damage to electric power, gas, or water supply system.
5. Report damage to or need of repairs on streets, roads, bridges, or sewage systems.
6. Obtain a bicycle license.
7. Obtain a dog license.
8. Report a contagious disease.
9. Report a rabid dog scare.
10. Obtain a building permit.
11. Call a veterinarian.
12. Obtain help from your agricultural agent.

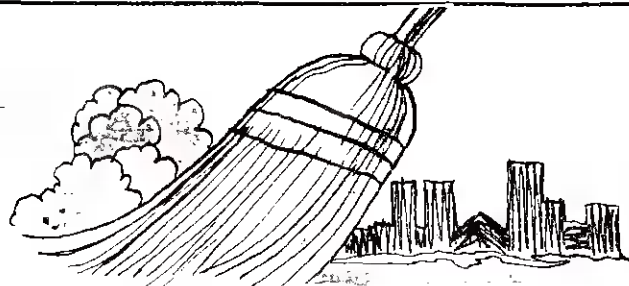
Historic Project

Locate a historic trail or site; hike or camp on or near it; help in restoration; or stage a public event to publicize the trail or site.



Community Clean-up

Look around your community for litter problems. What can your boys do to help overcome the problem? Bring public attention to it through photos? Letters to the editor? Clean it up?



Songs For Carnival Month

February is carnival month in Quebec, with the highlight, of course, the annual Winter Carnival held in the city of Quebec around mid-February, and so our songs this month are traditional ones from French Canada. The tunes are well-known ones, but if you or your boys don't know them, the music can be found in almost any Canadian song book.

We hope this will be the first of a series of regional songs of Canada, so if you know any songs indigenous to your part of the country, with tunes either well-known or readily available in any public library, please send them along to us. Remember, we can't use any copyrighted songs.

Winter Games

Just because it's cold and snowy doesn't mean you have to confine your activities to indoor games. Our games this month are made for ice and snow and cold weather, designed to keep everybody moving — most can be played by Cubs as well as Scouts.

If you cut along the dotted line 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.

VIVE LA CANADIENNE!

Vive la Canadienne!
Vole, mon coeur, vole!
Vive la Canadienne
Et ses jolis yeux doux,
Et ses jolis yeux doux, doux, doux,
Et ses jolis yeux doux.

Nous faisons bonne chère,
Vole, mon coeur, vole!
Nous faisons bonne chère,
Et nous avons bon goût,
Et nous avons bon goût, goût, goût,
Et nous avons bon goût.

On danse avec nos blondes,
Vole, mon coeur, vole!
On danse avec nos blondes;
Nous changeons tour à tour,
Nous changeons tour à tour, tour, tour
Nous changeons tour à tour.

Ainsi le temps se passe,
Vole, mon coeur, vole!
Ainsi le temps se passe:
Il est vraiment bien doux!
Il est vraiment bien doux, doux, doux,
Il est vraiment bien doux!

VIVE LA COMPAGNIE!

Oh, now let us sing this remarkable song,
Vive la compagnie!
Remarkably loud and remarkably long,
Vive la compagnie!

(Chorus) Vive le, vive le, vive le roi!
Vive le, vive le, vive le roi!
Vive le roi! vive la reine!
Vive la compagnie!

SNOWBALL SPUD

Form the players in a fairly small circle in the snow. One player stands in the centre of the circle, armed with a snowball. The player in the centre drops the snowball and calls the name of one of the other players. If he calls "John," for instance, all the other players scatter as far and as fast as they can while John runs to pick up the snowball. When he has picked it up he calls "Stand" and all players must stop where they are and remain standing. John throws the snowball at one of them. If he hits that player, the player throws the snowball and tries to hit someone else, and so on until someone misses. A player who misses scores "One Spud." Everyone then forms the circle again and the game goes on as before until someone scores "Three Spud." He then stands with his back to the rest of the players who are lined up behind a line about 15 to 20 feet away from him, and everyone is allowed one shot at the "Three Spud" loser.

SNOWBALL RELAY

This will clear heavy snow from your skating rink in record time. Station one half of your relay team at one end of the rink, the rest at the other end. Have the first man on each team start a snowball, pushing it down the rink to his teammate who takes the snowball and rolls it back and so on until the rink is clear. Winner is the team finished first and with the largest snowball.

You can finish off the job with either a snow shovel or a broom relay, run in the same way.

Subscription Price Change

At its meeting in Calgary in October, the National Council authorized a subscription fee increase for non-members of Boy Scouts of Canada receiving THE SCOUT LEADER magazine. Effective immediately:

Non-members (Canada)	\$2.00
Non-members (outside Canada)	2.50

Part I Wood Badge Discontinued

Still working on Part I Wood Badge? If you are, this is to remind you that no more studies will be read after March 31, 1969. If you have not completed your studies, do so right away and avoid disappointment. Part I Wood Badge was discontinued August 31, 1968, but a period was left for those already started to complete their studies.

FACE-OFF

For this game, paint one side of a hockey puck white, leave the other side black. Divide your players into two teams, "White" and "Black," and line them up facing each other, about ten feet apart in the middle of the skating rink. The referee drops the puck — if it lands white side up, the Whites skate toward the end of the rink with the Blacks chasing them. A player is safe when he reaches the end of the rink; if he is tagged he becomes a member of the opposing team. Set a time limit on the game — the team with the most players at the end of it, wins.

FOX-HUNTING

This game is to be played where there is plenty of untrodden snow about. Two Scouts representing foxes start from the middle of a field or piece of open ground, and five minutes afterwards the rest are put on their trail. The two foxes are not allowed to follow any human tracks. If they approach a pathway where other people have been, they must turn off in another direction; but they can walk along the top of walls and use any other ruse they like, such as treading in each other's tracks, and then one vaulting aside with staff. Both of them have to be caught by the pursuers for it to count a win. The foxes have to avoid capture for one hour and then get back to the starting point.

A friend on the left and a friend on the right,
Vive la compagnie
In joy and good fellowship let us unite,
Vive la compagnie!
(Chorus)

Let ev-er-y married man drink to his wife,
Vive la compagnie!
The joy of his bosom and plague of his life,
Vive la compagnie!
(Chorus)

Let ev'ry good fellow now join in the song,
Vive la compagnie!
Success to each other, and pass it along,
Vive la compagnie!
(Chorus)

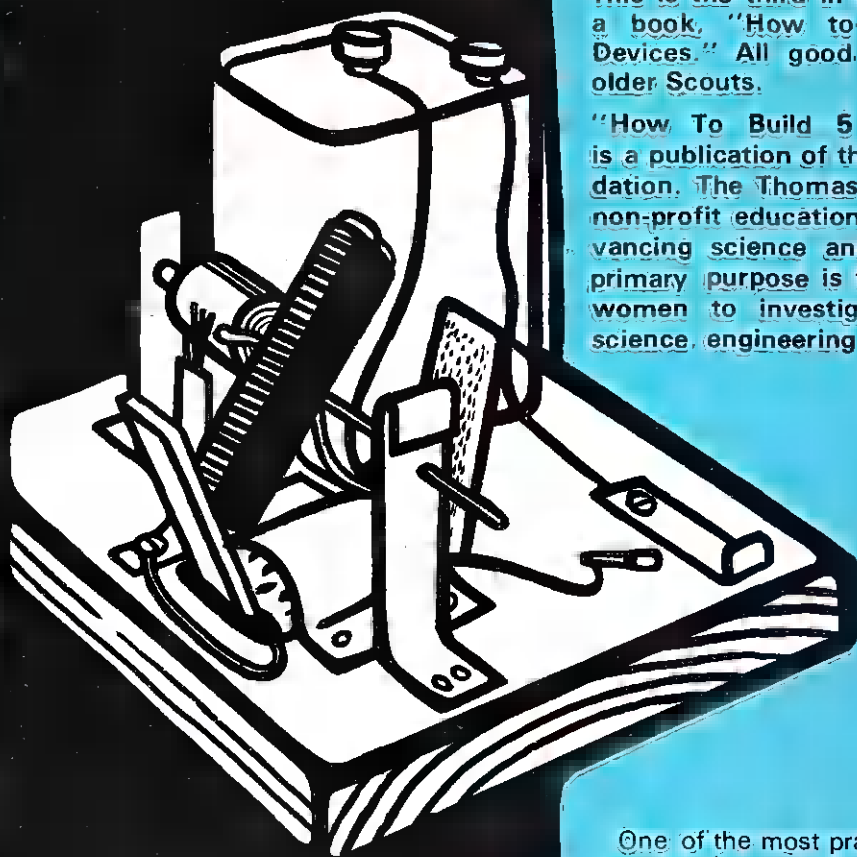
ALOUETTE!

Alouette, gentille Alouette, Alouette,
je te plumerai,
Je te plumerai la tête, je te plumerai la tête,
et la tête, et la tête, Alouette, Alouette
O... Alouette, gentille Alouette, Alouette,
je te plumerai.

Alouette, gentille Alouette, Alouette,
je te plumerai,
Je te plumerai le bec, je te plumerai le bec,
Et le bec, et le bec; et la tête, et la tête
Alouette, Alouette. O... Alouette, etc.

The rest of the stanzas are the same as the first, except a new part of the bird is plucked away with each verse and added to the list:

Je te plumerai — le nez, les yeux, le cou,
les ailes, le dos,
les pattes, la queue.



A Simple, Speedy Electric Motor

This is the third in a series of five articles from a book, "How to Build 5 Useful Electrical Devices." All good projects for Venturers and older Scouts.

"How To Build 5 Useful Electrical Devices" is a publication of the Thomas Alva Edison Foundation. The Thomas Alva Edison Foundation is a non-profit education foundation dedicated to advancing science and engineering education; its primary purpose is to stimulate young men and women to investigate and pursue careers in science, engineering and technology.

©1967, Thomas Alva Edison Foundation, Inc.

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One of the most practical and work-saving devices ever developed is the electric motor. Motors do just about everything for us. Billions of them exist in an endless variety of shapes, sizes, ratings, and types. And although we seldom realize it, they are all around us. You could probably count more than twenty in your home...in electric clocks, can openers, carving knives, tools, toys, toothbrushes, hair dryers, shavers, and in many other implements and appliances.

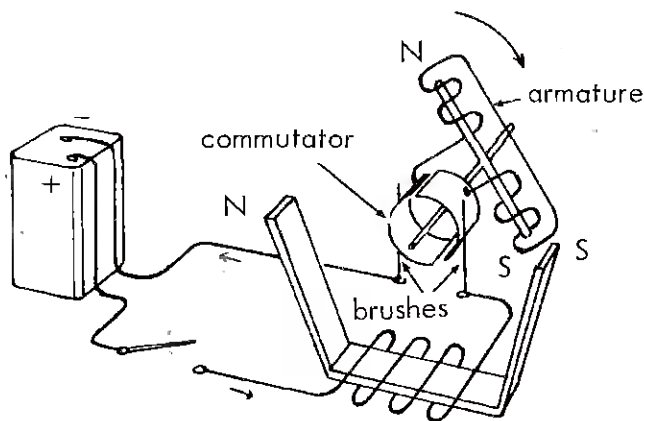
Building a motor is easy. In addition to being fun it's the best way to acquire some feeling for what a motor is and how it works.

What Makes a Motor Run?

Basically a motor is a simple machine. The one we are going to build, which is a direct-current motor, has four parts: field, armature, commutator, brushes. It operates on the principle that when two magnets or electromagnets are brought together, the unlike poles will attract each other and the like poles will repel each other.

Field and Armature are Electromagnets: In our motor, the field is one of the two electromagnets. It remains stationary. And the armature is the other electromagnet. It rotates. As the circuit diagram shows, the commutator consists of two separated

curved terminals attached to the ends of the armature wire. Bearing against the commutator are two fixed conductors called brushes. They allow current to enter and leave the armature when contact is made.



Note the way the battery is connected and the direction of the windings on both the field and armature. Also note the position of the armature. Closing the switch will send current from the + terminal of the battery through the field coil, in and out of the armature, and back to the battery. Flow of current in this direction causes the magnetic poles to form as indicated. To find which end of an electromagnet is the north pole, grasp the electromagnet with the right hand so that the fingers curl in the direction of current flow (current is considered to flow from + to -). The thumb will then point to the north pole. Reversing the direction of current flow also reverses the poles. As a result, the south-south poles repel each other and push the armature in a clockwise direction. A quarter turn later, N-S attraction takes over.

Commutator Reverses Poles: But when the armature reaches a horizontal position, the nonconductive separations between the commutator terminals line up with the brushes, breaking the circuit. With the current thus stopped, both electromagnetic fields collapse. Coasting, however, enables the armature to bring different commutator terminals in contact with the brushes. Immediately the magnetic fields rebuild and the poles reappear. Only this time, since the current in the armature is flowing in the other direction, the armature poles are reversed (the field poles remain unchanged). Now the armature and field poles are once again alike. These like-poles of course repel each other, adding another clockwise kick to the armature. A quarter turn later, n-s attraction again takes over. As long as the commutator is positioned to reverse the armature poles at the right time, the motor will continue spinning merrily till the battery gives out.

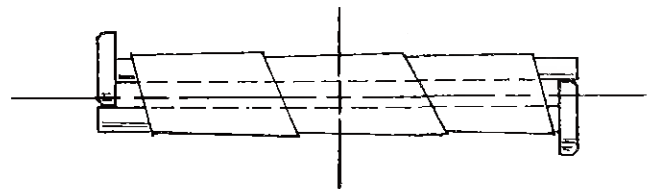
How to Build the Parts

Making the Field Magnet: We're going to need a vise to construct the field frame. Our goal here is to fold the large piece of sheet metal eight times so that the final dimensions are $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide by 6 inches long by whatever the thickness turns out to be. Each time you bend the metal, tap the fold with

a hammer. When you have finished the folding, measure two inches in from each end. Then, with the last fold of sheet metal facing down, bend these two-inch sections upward until they are about three inches apart.

Leaving six inches of wire for final connections, start winding the magnet wire along the two-inch base of the field frame. Put on about 400 turns, winding back and forth as many times as required and finishing at the end opposite the one you started from. Wrap some tape around the windings to keep them in place and protect them.

The Armature Assembly: This assembly includes the armature and motor shaft. The two 16-penny nails provide the backbone for the armature. Saw each of them to a $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch length, measuring from the top of the head down. Tape them as shown below. As accurately as possible, find the midpoint of the nails. Then insert the shaft, right through the tape, so that two inches protrude from the rear. Next comes the winding.



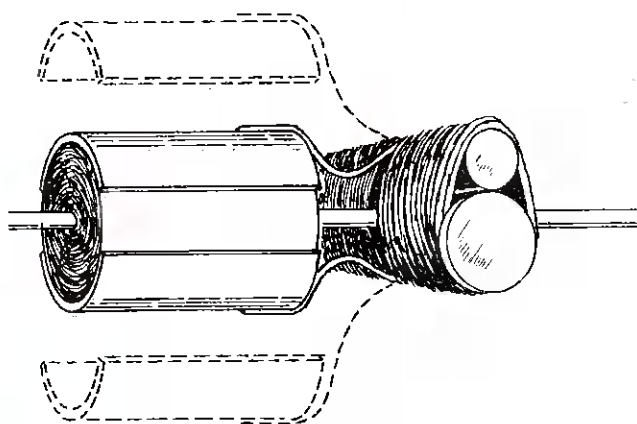
We will be putting on four layers of wire. Begin on either side of the armature, next to the shaft. Leaving two inches of wire for connection, wind neatly toward the nail head. Keep each turn of the wire close to the preceding turn. Upon reaching the nail head, double back toward the shaft. Then make another trip to the same nail head, and return again to the shaft. At this point we cross over to the other side of the armature **without changing our coiling direction**, and repeat the entire procedure. Two wire ends should now be extending from the center of the armature. Cut them down to about two inches, and scrape the tips bare for connecting to the commutator terminals.

Note: Magnet wire has a deceptively clear insulation on it, which must always be scraped off when making a connection.

The Commutator: Shape the $\frac{1}{2}$ " by 1" commutator terminals around any kind of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter (or slightly smaller) cylinder. The length of the terminals should be parallel with the length of the cylinder. Then, if you can, solder the armature leads to the ends of the terminals. Otherwise, pierce each terminal with a small nail, loop a scraped armature lead through the hole, and twist.

Now we must build up the shaft diameter to hold the commutator terminals. We do this by wrapping tape near the armature on the longer end of the shaft. Keep wrapping until a $\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter cylinder is formed. After looping the slack around the armature, place the commutator terminals on the rolled tape as shown. The space between the terminals on both sides should be equal and facing the nail heads.

Put a thin strip of tape around both ends of the commutator to keep it together. This completes the armature-commutator-shaft assembly.



Forming the Shaft and Brush Supports: For the shaft supports, fold each $1\frac{1}{4}$ " by $3\frac{1}{2}$ " strip lengthwise, making it $\frac{5}{8}$ " by $3\frac{1}{2}$ ". Bend a $\frac{3}{4}$ inch segment 90 degrees for the base, and fold over about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch at the top for added stiffness. Stand the support vertically on a flat surface, and measure two inches upward from the surface. Either drill or punch a hole at this point just big enough to receive the motor shaft. While you're at it, put a couple of holes in the base for mounting.

To make the brush supports, merely bend a $\frac{1}{2}$ inch segment of each $\frac{3}{8}$ " by $2\frac{3}{8}$ " strip for the base, and put a screw hole in the middle of the base. Two pieces of copper strand wire will serve as the brushes. If you can solder the brushes to the holders, cut the wire one inch long. Remove the insulation from $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of one end, and solder the wire to the holder. Attach it near the top of the holder, on the side that will face the armature. Then pull the remaining insulation off. If you don't have a soldering iron or gun, wrap a longer piece of the bare wire around the holder, and tape it in place. Allow $\frac{3}{4}$ inch to extend above the holder.

Putting the Motor Together

A good motor deserves a switch. We're going to put our motor and a switch on the base board as seen in the photograph showing the finished motor. Use the front four inches of the board for the motor. Position the center of the field magnet on a point a little more than two inches from the right and two inches from the front. Secure the magnet to the board with the $1\frac{1}{4}$ " by $2\frac{1}{4}$ " metal strip. After piercing two holes in each end, form the strip over the taped winding, bend the ends outward, and then drive in the four tacks.

Installing Shaft Assembly and Brushes: While holding the shaft by hand, slip the supports on. Keep them about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from the commutator and armature. Now lower the assembly so that the armature will rotate without interference inside the field magnet. Tack the supports in place. Spin the as-

sembly by hand to check for ease of rotation, balance, and spacing between armature and field. It should spin freely. A drop of oil in each shaft bearing will help. Make the armature-field gap as small as possible by bending the field poles. Also, to keep the shaft from moving to the left or right, wrap a thin strip of tape a few times around the shaft at both ends, just inside the supports.

When lining up the brushes, curve the holders until the copper strands are vertical. Also, fan out the strands slightly for better contact. Use screws to mount the holders. But be careful the holders don't touch the field magnet clamp. Otherwise they may become short circuited. You will be better able to determine how much pressure the brushes should exert on the commutator after you start the motor and make adjustments.

Connecting the Series Circuit: A simple slide contact switch makes a very handy device. You don't need a switch, of course. But should you decide you want one, use the $1\frac{1}{2}$ " by $2\frac{1}{2}$ " strip as one of the contacts. Locate it at the upper right corner of the board. For the other contact, a one-inch brad will work nicely. Pound it in about half way. We will be bending it over so that the strip can wedge under it. But before bending, take one of the wires from the field magnet, scrape the end clean, and loop it once or twice around the base of the brad.

After bending the brad, continue with the circuit by looping the other field wire around the screw of the adjacent brush holder. Then run a line from the opposing brush holder to the — terminal of the battery. And finally, tie in the + terminal of the battery with the screw on the open switch.

Now let's keep our fingers crossed as we close the switch. You may have to give the armature a little push. If all the connections are good and nothing is binding the shaft, the motor should respond briskly. Try adjusting the pressure on brushes for maximum performance. You might try putting a small wooden spool, an erector-set wheel, or a propeller on the long end of the shaft to see how much work the motor can do.

Materials Needed to Build the Motor

- Tin-can sheet metal for field magnet, $4\frac{1}{4}$ " by 6"
- 100 feet #24 magnet wire (try a hobby shop, an electrical store, or a motor repair service)
- 4 feet of tape, any kind, 1" wide
- Two 16-penny spikes for armature (this spike is about $\frac{3}{16}$ " in diameter)
- Rod from $\frac{3}{32}$ " coat hanger for motor shaft, 6" long
- 2 tin-can strips for commutator, $\frac{1}{2}$ " by 1"
- 2 tin-can strips to support shaft, $1\frac{1}{4}$ " by $3\frac{1}{2}$ "
- 2 tin-can strips to hold brushes, $\frac{3}{8}$ " by $2\frac{3}{8}$ "
- Copper strand lamp wire for brushes, 4" long
- Base board, 6" by 6" by $\frac{3}{4}$ "
- Tin-can strip to mount field magnet, $1\frac{1}{4}$ " by $2\frac{1}{4}$ "
- Tin-can strip for motor switch, $\frac{1}{2}$ " by $2\frac{1}{2}$ "
- 3 screws, 8 tacks, a 1" brad
- 6-volt battery ■

A Birthday Message From

Lady Baden-Powell

I shall be away in Africa when you read this and hope to return at the time of Thinking Day, which, as you probably know, will also be my 80th birthday!

It has come round to me that some people consider that to be a rather special date in anybody's life, though to be quite candid, I would, myself, like to forget that I have come to such an advanced age.

Every year I am repeatedly much touched by the veritable flood of kindly messages which come to me on Thinking Day, and now I have an idea that this will in all probability happen again. I shall only just have arrived home, and there will be an immense amount of mail to catch up with. So I am going to ask whether, if you were contemplating sending me a message, you would give me a present instead, and something that I would appreciate above anything else!

You know, don't you, that the one main love in my life now is for Scouting and Guiding, and my one chief wish is for its progress and further development on the lines laid down by my husband, whose birthday is the same as mine.

Our Movement is in good heart — bigger and better than ever before, thanks to the work that is being done by each and every one of its members, and I know that you are all busy as bees, and have plenty of work on your hands.

But most people are allowed on their birthday to have just something a little "extra" in one way or another — so what about this for a present which would make me extremely happy:

One extra Cub; one extra Scout; one extra Rover; one extra Scouter; one extra Troop or Pack; one extra Good Turn; one extra penny or pound for development funds; one extra prayer — that Scouting may grow and with your own personal effort continue to grow in strength and happy success in 1969!

If each one of you, in your own particular sphere, could do just that — in addition to what you are already doing — my birthday would be indeed the most joyous of days, and my happiness would be complete. ■

