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OA/ID Number:	13705
Folder ID Number:	13705-007

Folder Title:
Boy Scouts of America [Annual Ceremony] 2/12/90 [OA 6894]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	26	19	6	4

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 8, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: CHRISS WINSTON

FROM: DAN MCGROARTY

SUBJECT: BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA ANNUAL CEREMONY

I. SUMMARY

On Monday, February 12, at 11:35 a.m., the Boy Scouts of America will present you with their annual Report to the Nation and an updated Boy Scout Handbook. You are also receiving the highest honor bestowed by the Boy Scouts -- the Silver Buffalo. The event will take place in the Roosevelt Room; remarks are four minutes long and on cards.

II. DISCUSSION

Every President since William Howard Taft has participated in an event such as this, although every one has not received the Silver Buffalo.

Secretary Skinner, an Eagle Scout, will present you with the Silver Buffalo award. Other Cabinet members and White House staff with Boy Scout backgrounds are also expected to be there.

# # #

McGroarty/Dooley
February 8, 1990
10:00 am
[SCOUTS]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA ANNUAL CEREMONY
THE WHITE HOUSE
FEBRUARY 12, 1990
11:35 AM

Thank you, Sam {Skinner}. [[As you just heard, Sam's an old Eagle Scout. In fact, he's working on a new merit badge -- for National Transportation Policy. //]]

Harold {Hook, President, BSA}, Ben {Love, Chief Scout Executive}, Earl {Graves, National Commissioner}, all the members of my Cabinet -- and of course, the Scouts who have come here today: it is my pleasure to welcome all of you, and to participate once again in a tradition that dates all the way back to 1910 -- when President William Howard Taft received the first Boy Scout delegation right here in the White House.

Let me say to all of you how deeply honored I am to receive the Boy Scouts' highest award. [[And let me say to Barbara: Move over, Silver Fox. **Make way for the Silver Buffalo.** //]]

I'm honored because down through the years, I've seen what the Boy Scouts mean in the lives of young men. Scouting is more than learning how to build a campfire, or how to tie a knot. Scouting teaches a love of outdoors -- an appreciation of our environment. It teaches the spirit of serving others -- and self-respect. Let me make it pure and simple: Scouting teaches **lessons that last a lifetime.**

So when I hear about Boy Scouts helping the homeless. Feeding the hungry. Cleaning up our cities and towns. Helping keep kids drug-free. When I hear about boys as young as 8 and 9 -- Cub Scouts -- doing things like that -- I see a glimpse of the future: what this nation can be like if we follow your lead.

I know the Scout slogan is "Do a good turn daily" -- and every day, you do. That's why right now -- with you here representing the national Boy Scouts organization -- I want to recognize the work of the Montana Council of Boy Scouts, for an environmental program they call "Project Good Turn." In the past five years, "Project Good Turn" has collected over 5000 tons of trash from all across Montana -- and involved more than 30,000 young people in the clean-up effort. And the Montana Scouts have made this a real community project -- enlisting everyone from the Girl Scouts to the state Highway Patrol and Montana National Guard.

So today, I take great pleasure in naming "Project Good Turn" the 65th daily "Point of Light." A shining example of the kind of community engagement that makes a difference -- the kind we've come to expect from the Boy Scouts of America. ///

I'm proud to accept this year's Report to the Nation and the new edition of the Boy Scout Handbook -- and to have this opportunity to thank you for all the good works done by Boy Scouts all across this country.

God bless you, and God bless the Boy Scouts of America.

# # #

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

PRESENTATION OF BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA
REPORT TO THE NATION

DATE: February 12, 1990
TIME: 11:35 a.m.
LOCATION: Roosevelt Room

Samizdat & carbon

THROUGH: DAVID DEMAREST, ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR COMMUNICATIONS

FROM: BOBBIE KILBERG, DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR PUBLIC LIAISON

I. PURPOSE:

To receive the annual "Report to the Nation" from representatives of the Boy Scouts of America, to be named honorary President of the Boy Scouts, to be awarded the Silver Buffalo award for service to the youth of America.

II. BACKGROUND:

Since 1910 every President has met with the Boy Scouts for presentation of this Report. It is traditional for the President to serve as honorary President for the Boy Scouts.

III. PARTICIPANTS:

Standing with President:

Secretary Skinner
Chad Huard, Cub Scout representative
Jose Pena, Boy Scout representative
Lori Millirons, Explorer representative
Curtis Hawkins, Youth Leadership representative
Ben Hanemann, National Court of Honor representative
John Meckley, National Chief, Order of the Arrow
Scot Duncan, Eagle Scout-Antarctic National Science Foundation Scholar
Jeffrey Anderson, Honor Medal recipient, Western region

Seated in front row:

Ben Love, Chief Scout Executive
Harold Hook, BSA National President
Earl Graves, National Scout Commissioner

IV. PRESS PLAN:

Open Press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS:

-- President enters Roosevelt Room.

-- Youth Leadership representative, Curtis Hawkins, presents President with Report, Scouting Handbook and membership card in one motion.

-- Secretary Skinner presents the President with Silver Buffalo award.

-- President makes brief remarks.

-- President departs.

VI. REMARKS:

Prepared by speechwriters.

86
Erasmus prize
didn't claim it

VOA - rot in prison

McGroarty/Dooley
February 6, 1990
5:30 pm
[SCOUTS]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA ANNUAL CEREMONY
THE WHITE HOUSE
FEBRUARY 12, 1990
12:00 noon

ackn Boy Scout?

Thank you, Sam {Skinner}. [[As you just heard, Sam's an old Eagle Scout. In fact, he's working on a new merit badge -- for National Transportation Policy. //]]

Harold {Hook, President, BSA}, Ben {Love, Chief Scout Executive}, Earl {Graves, National Commissioner}, all the members of my Cabinet -- and of course, the Scouts who have come here today: it is my pleasure to welcome all of you, and to participate once again in a tradition that dates all the way back to 1910 -- when President William Howard Taft received the first Boy Scout delegation right here in the White House.

Let me say to all of you how deeply honored I am to receive the Boy Scouts' highest award. [[And let me say to Barbara: Move over, Silver Fox. **Make way for the Silver Buffalo.** //]]

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So when I hear about Boy Scouts helping the homeless. Feeding the hungry. Cleaning up our cities and towns. Helping keep kids drug-free -- when I hear about boys as young as 8 and 9, Cub Scouts, doing things like that -- I see a glimpse of the future: what this nation can be like if we follow your lead.

I know the Scout slogan is "Do a good turn daily" -- and every day, you do. That's why right now, I want to recognize the work of some very special Scouts.

[[PRESIDENT NAMES SCOUT TROOP AS THE DAY'S "POINT OF LIGHT."]]

I'm proud to accept this ~~first edition of the new~~ Report to the Nation plus newly revised, ltd. edition Boy Scout Handbook -- and to have this opportunity to thank you for all the good works done by Boy Scouts all across this country.

Once again, thank you -- God bless you, and God bless the Boy Scouts of America.

# # #

~~Chuck~~ Timothy

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM

TO: David Demarest

FROM: JOSEPH W. HAGIN

SUBJECT: APPROVED PRESIDENTIAL ACTIVITY

EVENT: Ceremony with Boy Scouts of America

DATE: February 12, 1990 ----- Monday

TIME: 11:35 a.m.

DURATION: 10 minutes

LOCATION: Roosevelt Room

ATTIRE: Business suit

REMARKS REQUIRED: Brief Remarks

MEDIA COVERAGE: Open Press

FIRST LADY PARTICIPATION: Is Invited

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

CONTACT: _____, _____

TELEPHONE: **OFFICE** _____ **HOME** _____

NOTE: **PROJECT OFFICER, SEE ATTACHED CHECKLIST**

Ed Rogers	Marlin Fitzwater	David Bates
James Cicconi	David Demarest	David Valdez
Fred McClure	Jean Lamb	USSS - PPD
Susan Porter Rose	Sig Rogich	Gary Walters
Patty Presock	John Keller	WHCA Audio/Visual
Chriss Winston	Tim McBride	WHCA Operations
Laurie Firestone	J. Bonnie Newman	C. Boyden Gray
William Kristol	Paul Bateman	John Herrick
Jackie Kennedy		

2/12
11:35
Roosevelt
10 min
open
[see note]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

1990 JAN 15 PM 12:00

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

JANUARY 12, 1990

TO: JOSEPH HAGIN, DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR APPOINTMENTS AND SCHEDULING

THROUGH: DAVID DEMAREST, ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR COMMUNICATIONS

FROM: BOBBIE KILBERG, DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR PUBLIC LIAISON

MIKE DUNCAN, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF PUBLIC LIAISON

REQUEST: Roosevelt Room ceremony with representatives of the Boy Scouts of America.

PURPOSE: To receive the annual "Report to the Nation" from representatives of the Boy Scouts of America, to have the President named as honorary President of Boy Scouts of America, to receive a scout manual and membership card. Silver Buffalo - highest award usually wait to lend

BACKGROUND: Since 1910 every President has met with the Boy Scouts for presentation of this report. It is traditional for the President to serve as honorary President for the Boy Scouts.

PREVIOUS PARTICIPATION: Roosevelt Room ceremony on February 13, 1989.

DATE: February 12, 1990

DURATION: 10 minutes

LOCATION: Roosevelt Room

PARTICIPANTS: The President
Cub Scout representative
Boy Scout representative
Explorer program representative
National Heroism Honor Medal representative
National President Explorer Program
National Chief Order of the Arrow
Harold S. Hook, President of the Boy Scouts of America
Ben Love, Chief Scout Executive
Allen Mossman, President of the Boy Scouts of America
Earl Graves, National Commissioner

Sam Skinner - presenting SB award
Bennett?
Petterneyer, Caid
Mosbacher? Sullivan
Adm Truly
Dir Secret Svc
Barry McBee

Herbert Sparks, Edward Pease, Report to the Nation Advisors
Harold H. Sokolsky, Assistant to Chief Scout Executive
Parents of the Cub and Boy Scout representatives

OUTLINE OF EVENT:

Guests are escorted to the Roosevelt Room
President presented with Report, Scouting Handbbook, and membership card
President makes brief remarks
Guests depart

REMARKS REQUIRED:

3 minute remarks

MEDIA COVERAGE:

Open Press

To PD

Date _____ Time _____

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M Tracy Taylor

of B.S.A.

Phone _____

Area Code Number Extension

TELEPHONED		PLEASE CALL	
CALLED TO SEE YOU		WILL CALL AGAIN	
WANTS TO SEE YOU		URGENT	
RETURNED YOUR CALL			

Message re: BSA speech

Allan Mossman
Dallas 214/580-2440

Operator

AMPAD EFFICIENCY®

23-020

Who among Cab. members in attendance were Eagle Scouts?

(Skinner)

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION FORM

Date: 2-2-90

ONLY 21 PAGES WILL BE TRANSMITTED TO RECEIVER

FACSIMILE'S WILL BE TRANSMITTED UP TO 4:15

Please deliver the following page(s) to:

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FAX NUMBER: 202-456-6218

PHONE NUMBER: 202-456-7845

FROM: Allen Mosaman

PHONE NUMBER: 214-580-2440

Total number of pages being sent including this cover form

4

REMARKS: _____

We are transmitting from a Pitney Bowes 8000. Our facsimile machine number is (214) 580-2502. If any problems occur during the transmission please call (214) 580-2053.

THANK YOU

Boy Scouts of America
1325 W. Walnut Hill Lane
P.O. Box 152079
Irving, TX 75015-2079

1989 Report to the Nation

Boy Scouts of America

The Boy Scouts of America in 1989 renewed its commitment to teach young men and boys how they can make a difference in the lives of others. Through Scouting, millions of youths helped their communities seek solutions to five problems that the Boy Scouts of America finds unacceptable: hunger, drug abuse, child abuse, unemployment, and illiteracy. In addition, Boy Scouting reorganized troop operations and reshaped the program to reach the interests and needs of today's youth.

Scouting for Food—More than 72 million cans of food were gathered by Scouts in November for distribution to the hungry. Millions of boys went door-to-door in their neighborhoods to help collect food for the needy. Their example inspired others. Numerous corporations and organizations donated food or time to help the Scouts gather nonperishable food and deliver it through local food banks to those in need. In some communities, the food collected by the Scouts amounted to as much as two-thirds of the year's supply for the local food bank.

Alternatives to Drugs—Scouts continued their all-out battle against the insidious spread of drugs in the lives of youth by providing the youth-centered, adult-sponsored activities that drug counselors say are the best antidote to drug abuse. In addition, the Boy Scouts of America continued its multimedia anti-drug campaign, *Drugs: A Deadly Game*, begun in 1987. Nearly 8 million brochures; 280,000 teacher's guides; 48,000 posters; and 5,700 videos have been distributed in that campaign.

Guarding Against Child Abuse—To combat the danger of child abuse, the Boy Scouts continued its initiative and launched an education campaign for leaders, parents, and youth. Special training materials were prepared for Scout professionals and leaders that enabled them to spot potential problems and know how to reduce the possibility of sexual abuse in Scouting. Leadership policy now requires that two registered adult leaders (or a registered leader and a Scout's parent) be present on all trips and outings. Parents' guides were distributed in Spanish and English to increase parents' awareness of the magnitude of the child abuse and drug abuse problems. A videotape, *A Time to Tell*, was designed to provide Scout-age youth with information to protect themselves from physical or sexual abuse. An article in the April issue of *Boys' Life* detailed how one youth successfully resisted the advances of his football coach, talked to his parents, and alerted police.

Career Awareness Exploring—Countless business leaders step into the lives of young adults as role models through participation in Career Awareness Exploring. Nearly 700,000 youths have registered in this part of the Scouting program that brings business professionals into the classroom to speak about their careers face-to-face with students. Career Awareness Exploring encourages community involvement in the lives of youth, discourages dropouts, and is effective in both urban and rural communities. It has been endorsed by a number of national, civic, and educational organizations. The impact of the program is typified in its current national Explorer president, Michael A. Burgin. A freshman at Washington and Lee University in Lexington, Va., Burgin plans to become an attorney. During high school he was active in an Explorer post operated by the Wichita Bar Association. He was one of 13 Explorers selected to attend an Exploring Constitutional Roundtable in Washington, D.C., in 1987.

Fighting Illiteracy—*Boys' Life* and *Scouting* magazines earned 17 awards in May for outstanding community service, publication design, and excellent writing. The American Values Community Action Network recognized both publications for the high quality of their

content. Articles and fiction receiving certificates of merit dealt with such problems as illiteracy, hunger, homelessness, drug abuse, the environment, and the needs of the handicapped. *Boys' Life* received awards for excellence in fiction and cover design from the Educational Press Association of America at its Washington, D.C., conference. A short story in *Boys' Life* by freelance writer Curt Fisher was recognized by the International Reading Association of Newark, Del., as an example of outstanding fiction written for youth.

Membership Growth—For the 10th consecutive year, the Boy Scouts of America has posted an increase in membership over the previous year. Youth membership, on December 31, 1989, stood at 4,246,915 and there are 1,116,958 adult leaders. There are 130,098 packs, troops, teams, and posts providing program for the youth of our nation.

Growth in Resident Camping—The number of boys attending Cub Scout/Webelos Scout resident camp in 1989 was 74,460—a dramatic 56 percent increase over the 47,732 who attended in 1988. This new area of Scouting holds promise of even greater increase in future years. Cub Scouts who have attended the 2- to 6-day camps want to return. Program themes for the camps change each year so that interest remains high among participants. Another area of growth is the spread of Scouting Family Camping, where the Scout and one or more members of his family spend time together in 1- or 2-night camps. More than 118,200 persons participated in Scouting Family Camping in 1989.

New Troop Operations Plan—The organization of troop leadership was revised in 1989 to make greater use of the assistant Scoutmasters and to free the Scoutmaster for more intensive recruitment and management activities. Changes also were made in the advancement program based on recommendations from a task force appointed in 1987. The task force reviewed the requirements that had built up piecemeal over the years. They recommended changes in the advancement program leading to First Class Scout to ensure that requirements really result in the skills and attitudes that a First Class Scout should have.

2-Year Webelos Program—A 2-year Webelos program field-tested for 3 years has won the endorsement of participants and leaders in the test packs. The advancement program and new activity badges were popular. More than 90 percent of the first-year participants have remained in the program for the second year. There also has been a high retention rate among Webelos den leaders in the field tests.

Scout Handbook Revised—Revision of the *Boy Scout Handbook* was completed and production was under way in 1989 for distribution early in 1990. The writing draws the reader along easily in a style that captures the excitement of Scouting. The new edition features 900 color photographs and 600 full-color drawings.

Harold S. Hook
President

Ben H. Love
Chief Scout Executive

WHITE HOUSE SILVER BUFFALO CEREMONY
Guest List
February 12, 1990

1 President George Bush
2 Mrs. George Bush
3 Samuel Skinner, Host chairman
4 Mrs. Skinner
5 Ben Love, Chief Scout Executive
6 Mrs. Love
7 Harold Hook, BSA National President
8 Mrs. Hook
9 Earl Graves, BSA National Scout Commissioner
10 Richard Leet, BSA National President elect
11 Mrs. Leet
12 Ronald Moranville, Deputy Chief Scout Executive
13 Mrs. Moranville
14 Joseph Anglim, BSA Chief Financial Officer
15 Harold Sokolsky, Assistant to the Chief Scout Executive
16 Allen Mossman, Director Report to the Nation
17 Chad Huard, Cub Scout representative
18 David Huard, Father
19 Martha Huard, Mother
20 Jose Pena, Boy Scout representative
21 Lori Williams, Explorer representative
22 Curtis Hawkins, Youth Leadership representative
23 Ben Hanemann, National Court of Honor representative
24 John Meckley, National Chief, Order of the Arrow
25 Scot Duncan, Eagle Scout-Antarctic Nat'l Science Fdn Scholar
26 Jeffery Anderson, Honor Medal recipient, Western region
27 Herbert Sparks, Report to Nation Adviser
28 Mrs. Herbert Sparks, co-adviser
29 Louis W. Sullivan, Cabinet Member , BSA National Executive Board
30 William H. Bennett
31 Jack F. Kemp former Scout and leader
32 Richard B.Cheney, former Scout
33 James A. Baker, III, former Scouter
34 Robert A. Mosbacher, former Scouter
35 Roger Morgan, BSA Photographer

2-1-90

bitrate the issue. Since a nation-wide strike of tremendous proportions was threatened, I appointed an emergency board, which recommended that the railroads abandon their intention to institute a horizontal wage cut. After the carriers had declined to follow the suggested course of action, I conferred with John J. Pelley, President of the Association of American Railroads, and urged him to accept the recommendations of the emergency board. Four days later, on November 4, 1938, the carriers announced that they would not press their original plan to slash wages.

The final emergency board created during my second administration was established by Proclamation No. 2414 on July 10, 1940, and involved the Railway Express Agency and the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. The clerks of the Express Agency requested a 44-hour week, and the board after hearings and conferences concluded that prevailing national policy and general practice were such that the request should be granted. The interested parties accepted these conclusions and the dispute was ended.

15 ¶ The President Invites the Boy Scouts to a Jamboree in Washington. February 8, 1937

Fellow Scouts:

TODAY we are celebrating our twenty-seventh anniversary. From one end of the country to the other we are taking stock of what has been accomplished during all these years and paying a deeply felt and well deserved tribute to the ideals of scouting.

I like to think on such occasions as this that there are many thousands of men—some young, some entering middle age—who, though not actively participating in our celebrations, have, nevertheless, found it to be true that "once a Boy Scout, always a Boy Scout." The ideals of Scouting are not simply ideals for boys. They are ideals for men. For the ideal of service to others can never be outgrown, however often it may be lost sight of by some.

Tonight I am especially happy to renew my invitation for the Boy Scouts to hold a Jamboree here in the nation's Capital in

the early summer. We were all of us greatly disappointed because the Jamboree to which I had invited the Boy Scouts in 1935 had to be cancelled. But now we are going ahead with plans which I am confident will result in a demonstration on the part of boyhood the like of which has never been seen before in this country. I am glad that this is going to be an encampment because it is fitting that a movement such as ours should hold its first great national demonstration in the out-of-doors.

Yes, we are planning to have a city of tents rise here in the Capital actually within the shadow of the Washington Monument. On a site only a short distance from the room from which I am speaking to you today twenty-five thousand boys will live together under canvas from June thirtieth to July ninth. It stirs my imagination and I am sure that it gives all of you a genuine thrill.

Our country was developed by pioneers who camped along the trails which they blazed all the way from the Atlantic Ocean to the slopes of the Pacific. To the American people for generations camping was a way of living—it is in our very blood. I believe that this Jamboree is going to be a great success because I believe in the effectiveness of trained boyhood. Incidentally, I am gratified to know that there was a greater increase in Boy Scout membership in 1936 than in any previous year. And, as showing that true Scouts always rise to every emergency, I am glad to say that I have received gratifying reports of the practical aid they are extending in cooperating with flood relief workers in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys.

Our Jamboree, besides being an event long to be remembered by the boys who participate, will afford a practical demonstration of the principle of self-reliance which scout work is developing in all of you. There will be gathered together a thoroughly representative group mobilized from all parts of the country. Other countries will send delegates to meet with us. Scouting is now organized in almost every civilized nation in the world. The camp here in Washington will afford an opportunity for us to

extend our horizon and enlarge our friendships on the basis of the ideals expressed in the Scout Oath and Law.

I extend to you all my greetings and my good wishes for the year ahead. And now our Chief Scout Executive, Dr. James E. West, will lead us in rededicating ourselves to the Scout Oath.

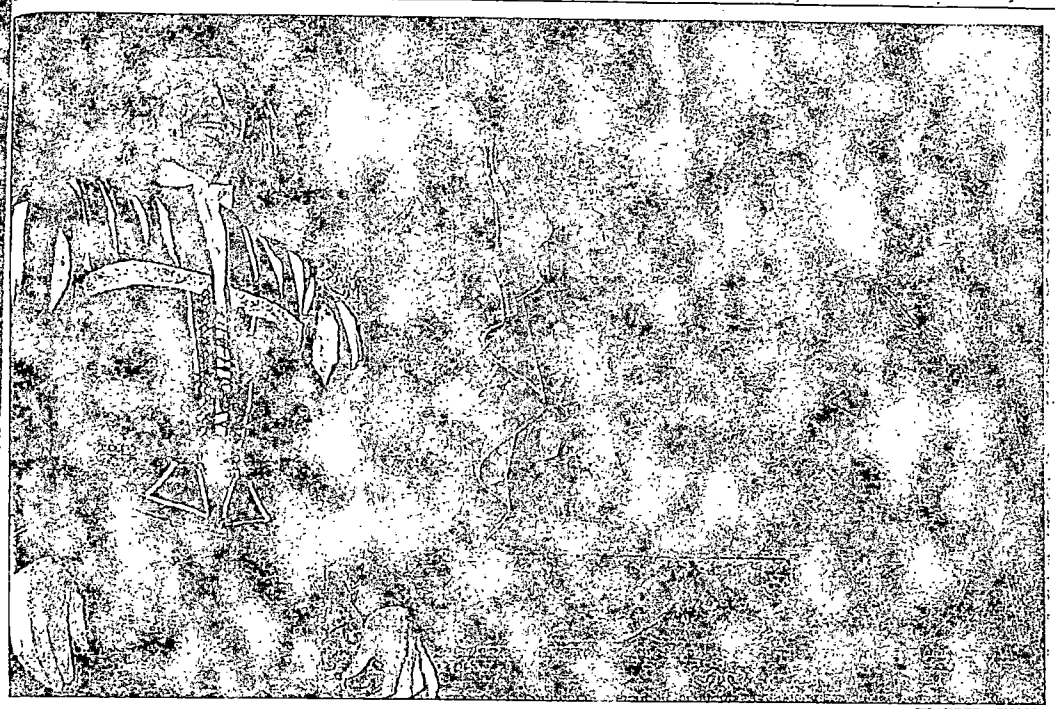
16 ¶ The President Urges the Congress to Adopt a Program for the Future of the Great Plains Area. February 10, 1937

To the Congress:

I TRANSMIT herewith for the information of the Congress, the report of the Great Plains Committee under the title, "The Future of the Great Plains."

The report indicates clearly that the problem of the Great Plains is not merely one of relief of a courageous and energetic people who have been stricken by several years of drought during a period of economic depression. It is much more fundamental than that. Depression and drought have only accentuated a situation which has been long developing. The problem is one of arresting the decline of an agricultural economy not adapted to the climatic conditions because of lack of information and understanding at the time of settlement, and of readjusting that economy in the light of later experience and of scientific information now available.

The settlers of the Plains brought with them agricultural practices developed in the more humid regions from which they came. By historic circumstance the period of settlement was generally one of rainfall above the average, and, although water was known to be scarce, these practices then appeared to be suitable. The long-run experience, however, has disclosed that the rainfall of the area hovers around, and, for considerable periods, falls below the critical point at which it is possible to grow crops by the agricultural methods common to humid



TRAPPER—SYGMA

Michael sits, and sets another record: *Millionaire Strong poses with the high-priced 'Book'*

A Jackson Thriller

Plastic surgeons may have helped, but it took a painter to turn Michael Jackson into a work of art. When word got out that Brett-Livingstone Strong (an Australian heretofore best known for a Fleetwood Mac album cover) was doing a portrait of his friend the pop star, art lovers everywhere wanted to buy the canvas. In the end, a Japanese businessman, Hiromichi Saeki, paid $2.1 million for "The Book," an apparent record price for "a contemporary portrait of a living person"—actually two portraits, since Jackson appears twice. The title refers to the tome, "significant in his life," that Jackson is clutching. Its identity, however, is a secret.

Phantom of the Fairway

That mask Michael Crawford wore in "Phantom of the Opera" hid more than we knew—a larcenous past. According to Bob Hope, when he was working in England in 1962, young Michael used to steal Hope's golf balls. Crawford is now atoning for his sin, and getting paid for it, too. Next week he'll appear on Hope's TV special, where the two will team up in a "Superman Meets Batman" skit and deliver the news in rap.

ALICE HALL

Unmasked: *Crawford, Hope*

Updating a classic: *Scout manual*

Be Prepared

In between "Sculpture" and "Shotgun Shooting," the Boy Scouts might just add a "Sexual Responsibility" merit badge. The Scouts have just published a revolutionary new handbook, with sections on peer pressure, child abuse, sex and drugs. "You owe it to the women in your life to keep their best interests in mind," the manual advises. "Don't burden yourself and someone you care for with a child neither of you is ready to bear."

TIMOTHY WHITE

Driving round the bend: *Moore and Hannah let the top down*

Madly in Love

The truth doesn't always set you free. It can also land you in the nut house, which is where Dudley Moore finds himself in "Crazy People." In the new comedy, due out in April, Moore plays a Madison Avenue man so insanely committed to the concept of truth in advertising that his colleagues have him committed. Moore organizes the inmates, one of whom (Daryl Hannah) also becomes his love interest. The diminutive actor has only the highest praise for his statuesque costar: "She plays strange people well."

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5TH DOCUMENT of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Public Papers of the Presidents

Remarks at the Boy Scout National Jamboree in Bowling Green, Virginia

25 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 1218

August 7, 1989

LENGTH: 2138 words

Bill, thank you for that generous introduction, and to you and Ben Love, my sincere thanks for inviting us to this unbelievable gathering of Scouts from all across the country. If you will permit me a note of regional pride, I understand that my home State of Texas has a pretty good-size delegation over here. I saw that flat, and I wanted to acknowledge it. Thank you, Curtis, for the Pledge of Allegiance and, Calvin, for that National Anthem. Once Again, I salute the colonel and the great Marine Band over here. You guys are lucky to have them. They are outstanding, and thank you, Colonel Bourgeois.

I want to salute our Secretary of Transportation, Sam Skimmer. We flew down here. You saw us coming in on Marine One. And sitting with me on that plane was Sam Skinner, our outstanding Secretary of Transportation; Andy Card, an Assistant to the President; Bob Gates, an Assistant to the President for National Security -- all three of them Eagle Scouts, so that tells you something about how we feel.

The last Jamboree, I understand you had an unwelcome visitor by the name of Bob -- Hurricane Bob. And Bill tells me you didn't have a camp-out; you had a damp-out. But today I want credit as the guy that brought you the cool air down here. I would like full credit for that.

But I'm told that this Jamboree has come together marvelously -- canoeing, kayak, swimming. You can race trail bikes and compete in archery. You can earn merit badges while you work your way down the Midway. And some of you undoubtedly, you wise ones, will be asked to organize snipe-hunting expeditions. [Laughter] And this all sounds like a lot of fun, but there's one activity here that really tempts me to leave the White House behind and spend a few days with you here at Fort A.P. Hill. And I'm talking about Fish Hook Lane.

You see, I started fishing at age 5 or so, in the cold waters along the Atlantic coast at Maine, using a lead jig with -- [applause] -- modest, but reasonably good delegation there, I'd say; thank you very much -- you know, fishing with one of these lead jigs with a little white cloth for bait, trolling with one of those old green cotton lines. And after awhile you get the hang of it, pulling in the fish -- mackerel and maybe a flounder. But I became acquainted with the waters up there, and so well that now I think I know every reef, when the swells will break and where they will, the sea conditions and where you can find the seals on a given day.

And since the time I was your age, I've waded in a clean, clear river in Iceland next to the Prime Minister of that land, catching my first salmon up there. I've pulled in bass in many, many of the States that are represented here today, fought dolphins and kings and tarpon and bluefish in Florida on the high seas -- the earlier ones. [Applause] Good sound system here. Thank you,

LEXIS NEXIS LEXIS NEXIS

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Florida. And as you might have guessed then, fishing, I guess, is my favorite source of relaxation. And it's with a rod and reel that I tend to count my blessings, especially if I'm out there with one of our grandkids or with Barbara, the only woman on Earth who can read and fish at the same time -- [laughter] -- and catch every word and every fish.

But no matter where I fish today, I always look back to the days when I trailed that little piece of white cloth along the shoreline. And there's a lesson here that I want to share with you. Whatever you love to do -- whether it's hiking, hunting, kayaking -- hang on to it. As you pursue success in school -- and if there is ever a group that epitomizes the pursuit of success, it's you -- and later in your careers, don't forget to find time for the things you love to do. If you stay true to the hobbies of your youth, you'll find a source of relaxation and replenishment that will never fail you.

There are other things that you will learn as a Scout that will serve you well through your entire life. Your Scout Law commands you to be trustworthy, loyal, helpful, friendly, courteous, kind, obedient, cheerful, thrifty, brave, clean, and reverent. What a mouthful. And that might sound like a lot of remember, but it ins't. For at the core of that code is something simple: a desire to serve with honor, a sincere feeling for one's fellow man and for one's country. Serving is not a lifelong chore to be carried out. As Chief Scout Citizen Teddy Roosevelt put it: "The full performance of duty is not only right in itself but also the source of the profoundest satisfaction that can come in life." In short, to serve and to serve well is the highest fulfillment we can know. Bill Swisher, who gave so much time and commitment to this Jamboree -- he certainly knows this. Around the country, Americans like you are serving others in a thousand ways, providing a thousand points of light and doing a good turn daily.

I know that Boy Scouts have always helped out through times of disaster, from fires to flash floods. The Boy Scouts were there when Franklin Delano Roosevelt appealed for help during the Great Depression, gathering almost 2 million articles of clothing, household furnishings, and food for the needy. And the Boy Scouts were a strong helping hand at home when older brothers fought a war in Europe. And today the Boy Scouts have taken on a new struggle: to defeat what you call the five "unacceptalbes" -- illiteracy, unemployment, child abuse, drug abuse, and hunger. In fact, fighting hunger alone, Scouts, Cub Scouts, and Explorers rounded up -- now get this -- 65 million cans of food for local food banks, the largest collection of food ever undertaken in the History of the United States of America.

And your focus, then, is right on target. Today we can be grateful as a nation that no depression or no war looms ahead of us. But this doesn't mean that the times we live in are less demanding. The Boy Scouts of this 12th National Jamboree will face challenges unimagined by your parents. Perhaps the greatest challenges of our times, I'm sorry to say, is one of the "unacceptables": the continuing struggle to keep drugs out of our high schools -- a form of pollution, a poisoning of the mind, a corruption of the very soul of young America.

And we had some good news last week about drug use in America. The number of overall drug-users in the United States is down by almost 40 percent. And this is a real tribute to those who have worked in the service organization, the youth clubs, and communities across this country. And it's especially a

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tribute to the Boy Scouts of America. But we cannot yet claim victory. The number of people addicted to cocaine and crack has almost doubled. And we must work harder. And I'm especially looking to you to encourage friends to refuse drugs -- any illegal drug. I don't want any young American starting down the path to cocaine and crack.

Last week, a Wall Street Journal reporter wrote movingly of his son, a boy named Ryan. Ronald Shafer remembered his Ryan as an enthusiastic collector of baseball cards who could name every batting champion back to the sixties -- the kind of bright kid for whom life was an open invitation to succeed. But Ryan started using drugs and alcohol at age 12, and soon became a stranger to his parents and his classmates. And by age 16, Ryan was dead. There are thousands of Ryans across America, thousands of young men and women who are in danger of losing their future, their very lives, to this scourge called drugs.

The Boy Scouts of America has assumed a leadership role in confronting this problem. You are teaching self-protection strategies against drugs and other dangers, and you've circulated these strategies in direct language in a very successful pamphlet called "Drugs: A Deadly Game." And you've done something else: You are leading the youth by example.

For years, the Boy Scouts of America has led our nation in taking the antidrug message to every community. By actively engaging in the lives of others, you are demonstrating a central theme, a central idea of this administration: that from now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others. Now I want to challenge you to take the final steps. Ask yourself if you know someone like Ryan Shafer. And if so, have you done everything that you possibly can to help him or her?

And there are other, more positive challenges facing your generation. When the first Boy Scouts chapter was formed, Americans had just tamed the farthest reaches of the West. There were only a few remote places in the world unseen by man. And since then, the world has become smaller, and so has the room for our imagination and daring -- a narrowed space for the restless spirit of freedom that is so much a part of our national priority and of our national identity. But you and I know that there's a new frontier, a frontier without limits: space.

And once again, the Boy Scouts has played a leadership role in preparing a generation for space exploration. It's no coincidence that half of all astronauts were once Scouts. Admiral Richard Truly, who ably heads NASA, is an Eagle Scout. Gus Grissom, an American hero who lost his life in the early space program, was a Scout. David Scott, who operated that first lunar rover, was a Scout. And Jim Lovell, another lunar explorer, whom I'm told is with us today. And I guess, Jim, if you're here, it's true what they say: Once an Eagle Scout, always an Eagle Scout. And I doubt that any of the Scouts who participated in the 1969 seventh Jamboree in Idaho will ever forget Eagle Scout -- [applause] -- go Boise -- will ever forget Eagle Scout Neil Armstrong, who made man's first step on the Moon and later sent his greetings to the Jamboree from deep space.

The first spacefarers were unique, the lucky few. But your generation will have a broader, greater opportunity to live in space, to travel, to establish an outpost on the Moon, and explore the mysteries of Mars. And this is the challenge of the next century -- your century, your challenge.

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Near the Jamboree area is a NASA exhibit called Freedom Station, which includes a display of our nation's first permanently manned space station in the next decade. And nearby are also large-scale models of the space shuttle and other spacecraft. This is America's space fleet, and its mission is gradually changing from explortion to settlement. When we aim for the stars, it will be to stay.

And this brings to mind a small coincidence. Just a few miles away, along the Tidewater coast of Virginia, the first Englishmen arrived in the New World -- also not just to explore but to stay. Those early colonists faced a terrible strubble. Their first autumn brought a bitter harvest of hardship. Their first winter brought tragedy. But in the end, the generation of Captain John Smith escaped the confines of the Old World and settled the New, a fresh frontier, a boundless promise called America.

And today, as before, some timid and chiding voices caution us against the danger, the hardship, and the expense. Perhaps they should have seen Steven Spielberg's extrvaganza. Or perhaps they should listen to Ray Bradbury, a writer who once said that space will make children of us all. He meant that the strange beauty and mystery of space will teach even the most cynical and world-weary among us to rediscover the wonder of their first glimpse of the night sky. It is this sense of wonder and curiosity that draws you from the comfort of home, comfort of television, to the outdoors. And tonight, when you are lying around the campfire, surrounded by dark forest, looking up at the stars of the night sky, I want you to consider something. Perhaps you, or even your kids -- or as hard as it is for you to imagine, your grandchildren -- will one day look up at the night sky before going to sleep, and see the Earth as a faint, twinkling blue star.

It is this spirit, a spirit of wonder, of discovery, and adventure, that is surely drawing us to a new destiny on new and far distant worlds. You are privileged to be the generation that will witness the first large movement of men and women into space. And as this happens, I know that the Boy Scouts of today will be in the lead. Thank you for inviting me to your Jamboree. God bless you, God bless the Boy Scouts of America, and God bless the United States of America. Thank you all.

Note: The President spoke at 10:44 a.m. at Fort A. P. Hill. In his remarks, he referred to G. William Swisher, Jr., chairman of the National Jamboree; Ben H. Love, chief Scout executive of the Boy Scouts of America; former Scout Curtis Hawkins; entertainer Calvin Grant; and Col. John R. Bourgeois, USMC, Director of the U.S. Marine Corps Band.

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10TH DOCUMENT of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Public Papers of the Presidents

Remarks to Representatives of the Boy Scouts of America

25 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 192

February 13, 1989

LENGTH: 399 words

Well, I'm just delighted to see all of you here, and to my friend of longstanding, Harold Hook, delighted he's here. Mr. Graves -- Earl, Mr. Love -- Ben, Boy Scouts and Scouters, and to you three guys who presented these honors to me in a report to me, I'm very grateful to you.

First, I want to thank you for having me now be the honorary president of the Boy Scouts. And I want to thank you for that annual report. But even more, I want to thank you for the good turns -- as you call them -- the good turns that you do, as your own motto says. Boy Scouts are helping, as Mr. Graves said, the homeless and disabled and the elderly and, in short, the most vulnerable in our society. And to those that have been left behind, you guys are saying, Hey, we're going to help you catch up. And to those who have given up on themselves, you say as Scouts and Scouters, We've not given up on you. And you made a difference, helping to combat drug abuse, child abuse, hunger, illiteracy; working with the homeless, unemployment.

You believe in America's greatest treasure: its ability to care. And for nearly a century now, the Boy Scouts have cared about our children. And you've helped them, enriched them, and helped our children enrich mankind. And so, I want to come by and say: Keep up the good work. I think if we do this enough and if I make the point how strongly I feel about what you do, I think the country will understand very clearly what I mean when I talk about 1,000 points of light, because I think of the Scouts, and I think of what you all do to help others. And it's clear bright light, bright and shining, and you're an inspiration to all of us. And I'm grateful that you came here, and I'm proud to have my gold card here that I promise I'll keep right there in that desk in the Oval Office to remind me of the good work that the Scouts do for everybody.

Thank you very much.

Note: The President spoke at 2 p.m. in the Roosevelt Room at the White House. In his opening remarks, he referred to Harold S. Hook, Earl G. Graves, and Ben H. Love, national president, national commissioner, and chief executive, respectively, of the Boy Scouts of America. Boy Scout representatives presented the President with a certificate naming him the honorary president of the Boy Scouts of America, a gold lifetime membership card, and a copy of the Boy Scout Handbook.

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CELEBRITIES WITH SCOUTING BACKGROUNDS

The Boy Scouts of America has touched the lives of a wide and diverse group of individuals . . . athletes, businessmen, actors, to name a few. The celebrities listed below are an example of this diversity. Additional celebrity information may be obtained from the following fact sheets: "Astronauts and the BSA," No. 2-558, and "The 99th Congress Scouting Survey," No. 2-564.

NAME	TITLE OR ACHIEVEMENT	HIGHEST SCOUT RANK
Henry "Hank" Aaron	Baseball Superstar	Boy Scout
James Brady	Press Secretary to President Reagan	Eagle Scout
Milton A. Caniff	Cartoonist	Eagle Scout
William C. Devries, M.D.	Transplanted first artificial heart	Eagle Scout
Gerald Ford	38th President of the U.S.	Eagle Scout
David Hartman	Host of ABC's "Good Morning America"	Life Scout
Bruce Jenner	Olympic Decathlon Winner	Cub Scout
Rich Little	Impressionist	Queen's Scout (Canada)
J. Willard Marriott, Jr.	President, Marriott Corporation	Eagle Scout
Merlin Olsen	Actor/Sportscaster	Boy Scout
H. Ross Perot	Chairman of the Board, Electronic Data Systems Corp.	Eagle Scout
Samuel R. Pierce, Jr.	Secretary, Housing and Urban Development	Eagle Scout
Eddie Rabbitt	Country and Western Singer	Boy Scout
Willis Reed	Former Player/Coach, New York Knicks	Boy Scout
John Ritter	Actor	Boy Scout
Richard Roundtree	Actor	Boy Scout
Alberto Salazar	3-time winner, New York City Marathon	Life Scout
Harrison E. Salisbury	Pulitzer Prize-Winning Author	Eagle Scout
John Schneider	Actor/Singer	Cub Scout
Steven Spielberg	Film Director	Eagle Scout
Mark Spitz	Olympic Swimmer	Cub Scout
James Stewart	Actor	Boy Scout
Howard K. Smith	Former ABC-TV News Commentator	Boy Scout
Percy Sutton	Attorney, Chairman of the Board, Inner City Broadcasting Corp.	Eagle Scout
Joe Theisman	Former Quarterback, Washington Redskins	Life Scout
Peter Ueberroth	Commissioner of Baseball	Cub Scout
Paul Winfield	Actor	Cub Scout

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ASTRONAUTS AND THE BSA

BACKGROUND

The Boy Scouts of America teaches young people to be good citizens and trains them to become leaders. These qualities are also found in the U.S. astronaut program. Of the 157 pilots and scientists selected as astronauts since 1959, over 90 were Scouts or have been active in Scouting: 25 Eagle Scouts, 19 Life Scouts, 11 Star Scouts, 15 First Class Scouts, 14 Second Class Scouts, 6 Tenderfoot Scouts, 2 Explorers, 7 Cub Scouts, 1 Scout leader, and 3 with unknown ranks.

The Boy Scouts of America is proud of America's astronauts.

PROJECT POSTAR

In cooperation with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and the Defense and Space Systems Group of TRW, Inc., the BSA developed Project POSTAR which allowed Explorer posts to submit experiments to NASA for inclusion on a future space shuttle flight. Ten experiments were chosen by a selection panel, headed by former astronaut Capt. James Lovell, comprised of scientists and engineers representing NASA, TRW, and the aerospace industry.

POSTAR was developed as part of NASA's Get Away Special (GAS) Program, which provided access to space study to a new generation of investigators.

Participation is open to organized Explorer posts only.

SPACE EXPLORATION MERIT BADGE

In 1965, the BSA launched its Space Exploration merit badge, and since that time over 69,000 badges have been earned. Requirements for earning this badge range from building a model rocket to describing the purpose and action of a space shuttle.

ASTRONAUTS' SCOUTING RECORD AND HOMETOWN

ALABAMA

HARTSFIELD, Henry W., Jr.*
Cub Scout
STS-4, 41-D
(Birmingham)

WILLIAMS, Clifton C., Jr.**
Life Scout
(Mobile)

CALIFORNIA

CARR, Gerald P.*
Eagle Scout
Skylab 4
(Santa Ana)

COATS, Michael L.
1st Class Scout
Space Shuttle mission 41-D
(Riverside)

GIBSON, Robert L.
Star Scout
Space Shuttle mission 41-B
(Lakewood)

LEESTMA, David C.
Cub Scout
Space Shuttle mission 41-G
(Tustin)

O'CONNOR, Bryan D.
Explorer
(Twentynine Palms)

VAN HOFTEN, James D. A.*
Life Scout
Space Shuttle mission 41-C
(Burlingame)

YOUNG, John W.*
2nd Class Scout
Gemini 3, Gemini 10, Apollo 10, Apollo 16, STS-1, STS-9
(San Francisco)

COLORADO

BRAND, Vance D.
Life Scout
Apollo-Soyuz Test Project, STS-5, 41-B
(Longmont)

CARPENTER, M. Scott*
2nd Class Scout
Mercury 7
(Boulder)

LOUNGE, John M.
Star Scout
(Burlington)

SWIGERT, John L., Jr.**
2nd Class Scout
Apollo 13
(Denver)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

GREGORY, Frederick D.
Life Scout
Space Shuttle mission 51-B

FLORIDA

COVEY, Richard O.
Eagle Scout
(Fort Walton Beach)

WALKER, David M.
Eagle Scout
Space Shuttle mission 51-A
(Eustis)

GEORGIA

BRIDGES, Roy D., Jr.
Life Scout
(Gainesville)

CARTER, Manley Lanier, Jr.
Eagle Scout
(Warner Robins)

HAMMOND, L. Blaine, Jr.
1st Class Scout
(Savannah)

HAWAII

ONIZUKA, Ellison S.**
Eagle Scout
Space Shuttle mission 51-C, Challenger
(Kealakekua, Kona)

VEACH, Charles Lacy
1st Class Scout
(Honolulu)

ILLINOIS

CERNAN, Eugene A.*
2nd Class Scout
Gemini 9, Apollo 10, Apollo 17
(Chicago)

MATTINGLY, Thomas K. II*
Life Scout
Apollo 16, STS-4, 51-C
(Chicago)

McDIVITT, James A.*
Tenderfoot
Gemini 4, Apollo 9
(Chicago)

INDIANA

ALLEN, Joseph P.*
1st Class Scout
STS-5, 51-A
(Crawfordsville)

BORMAN, Frank*
Rank Unknown
Gemini 7, Apollo 8
(Gary)

GRISSOM, Virgil I.**
Star Scout
Mercury 4, Gemini 3
(Mitchell)

WILLIAMS, Donald E.
Explorer
Space Shuttle mission 51-D
(Lafayette)

IOWA

SHRIVER, Loren J.
2nd Class Scout
Space Shuttle mission 51-C
(Paton)

KANSAS

ENGLE, Joe H.*
1st Class Scout
Free-flight approach and landing tests 2 and 4, STS-2
(Chapman)

EVANS, Ronald E.*
Life Scout
Apollo 17
(St. Francis)

HAWLEY, Steven A.
Tenderfoot
Space Shuttle mission 41-D
(Salina)

MASSACHUSETTS

PARKER, Robert A. R.
2nd Class Scout
STS-9
(Shrewsbury)

MICHIGAN

CHAFFEE, Roger B. **
Eagle Scout
(Grand Rapids)

LOUSMA, Jack R.*
Tenderfoot
Skylab 3, STS-3
(Grand Rapids)

WORDEN, Alfred M.*
1st Class Scout
Apollo 15
(Jackson)

MINNESOTA

GARDNER, Dale A.
1st Class Scout
STS-8, 51-A
(Fairmont)

NELSON, George D.
1st Class Scout
Space Shuttle mission 41-C
(Willmar)

MISSISSIPPI

HAISE, Fred W., Jr.*
Star Scout
Apollo 13, commanded Enterprise Space Shuttle free-flight approach and landing tests 1, 3 and 5
(Biloxi)

PETERSON, Donald H.*
Cub Scout
STS-6
(Winona)

TRULY, Richard H.
Eagle Scout
Enterprise Space shuttle free-flight approach and landing tests 2 and 4, STS-2, STS-8
(Fayette)

MONTANA

ADAMSON, James C.
Eagle Scout
(Monarch)

NEW HAMPSHIRE

SHEPARD, Alan B., Jr.*
1st Class Scout
Mercury 3, Apollo 4
(East Derry)

NEW JERSEY

ALDRIN, Buzz*
Tenderfoot
Gemini 12, Apollo 11
(Montclair)

SCHIRRA, Walter M., Jr.*
1st Class Scout
Mercury 8, Gemini 6, Apollo 7
(Hackensack)

SCHWEICKART, Russell L.*
1st Class Scout
Apollo 9
(Neptune)

NEW MEXICO

MITCHELL, Edgar D.*
Life Scout
Apollo 14
(Artesia)

MULLANE, Richard M.
2nd Class Scout
Space Shuttle mission 41-D
(Albuquerque)

SCHMITT, Harrison H.*
Tenderfoot
Apollo 17
(Santa Rita)

NEW YORK

BOBKO, Karol J.
Cub Scout
STS-6, 51-D
(New York)

FULLERTON, Charles G.
Eagle Scout
Free-flight approach and landing tests 1, 3 and 5, STS-3
(Rochester)

GIBSON, Edward G.*
1st Class Scout
Skylab 4
(Buffalo)

HOFFMAN, Jeffrey A.
Eagle Scout
Space Shuttle mission 51-D
(Scarsdale)

NORTH CAROLINA

DUKE, Charles M., Jr.*
Eagle Scout
Apollo 16
(Charlotte)

THORNTON, William E.
2nd Class Scout
STS-8, 51-B
(Faison)

NORTH DAKOTA

BUCHLI, James F.
2nd Class Scout
Space Shuttle mission 51-C
(Fargo)

ENGLAND, Anthony W.
Star Scout
(Fargo)

OHIO

ARMSTRONG, Neil A.*
Eagle Scout
Gemini 8, Apollo 11
(Wapakoneta)

BASSETT, Charles A. II**
Life Scout
(Dayton)

CAMERON, Kenneth D.
Star Scout
(Cleveland)

EISELE, Donn F.*
Eagle Scout
Apollo 7
(Columbus)

GLENN, John H.*
Adult Leader
Mercury 6
(Cambridge)

HENIZE, Karl G.
1st Class Scout
(Cincinnati)

LOVELL, James A., Jr.*
Eagle Scout
Gemini 7, Gemini 12, Apollo 8, Apollo 13
(Cleveland)

LOW, G. David
Life Scout
(Cleveland)

OVERMYER, Robert F.*
1st Class Scout
STS-5, 51-B
(Westlake)

SPRINGER, Robert C.
Life Scout
(Ashland)

OKLAHOMA

COOPER, L. Gordon*
Life Scout
Mercury 9, Gemini 5
(Shawnee)

GARRIOTT, Owen K.*
Star Scout
Skylab 3, STS-9
(Enid)

POGUE, William R.*
2nd Class Scout
Skylab 4
(Okemah)

STAFFORD, Thomas P.*
Star Scout
Gemini 6, Gemini 9, Apollo 10, Apollo-Soyuz Test Project
(Weatherford)

OREGON

GRIGGS, S. David
Eagle Scout
Space Shuttle mission 51-D
(Portland)

PENNSYLVANIA

BAGIAN, James P.
Eagle Scout
(Philadelphia)

BLUFORD, Guion S., Jr.
Eagle Scout
STS-8
(Philadelphia)

CONRAD, Charles, Jr.*
Cub Scout
Gemini 5, Gemini 11, Apollo 12, Skylab 2
(Philadelphia)

FREEMAN, Theodore C. **
1st Class Scout
(Haverford)

RHODE ISLAND

SPRING, Sherwood C.
Life Scout
Harmony

SOUTH CAROLINA

BOLDEN, Charles F., Jr.
2nd Class Scout
(Columbia)

CASPER, John H.
Life Scout
(Greenville)

CULBERTSON, FRANK L., Jr.
2nd Class Scout
(Charleston)

McNAIR, Ronald E.**
Star Scout
Space Shuttle mission 41-B, Challenger
(Lake City)

TENNESSEE

BULL, John S.*
Rank Unknown
(Memphis)

McCULLEY, Michael J.
Eagle Scout
(Livingston)

SHEPHERD, William M.
Cub Scout
(Oak Ridge)

TEXAS

BEAN, Alan L.*
1st Class Scout
Apollo 12, Skylab 3
(Fort Worth)

FISHER, William F.
Star Scout
(Dallas)

GIVENS, Edward G., Jr.**
Life Scout
(Quanah)

SCOTT, David R.*
Life Scout
Gemini 8, Apollo 9, Apollo 15
(San Antonio)

SEE, Elliot M., Jr.**
Eagle Scout
(Dallas)

STEWART, Robert L.
Scout Rank Unknown
Space Shuttle mission 41-B
(El Lago)

WHITE, Edward H. II**
2nd Class Scout
Gemini 4
(San Antonio)

UTAH

LIND, Don L.*
Eagle Scout
Space Shuttle mission 51-B
(Midvale)

VIRGINIA

GARDNER, Guy S.
Life Scout
(Alexandria)

WASHINGTON

CREIGHTON, John O.
Eagle Scout
Space Shuttle mission 51-G
(Seattle)

FABIAN, John M.*
Life Scout
STS-7, 51-G
(Pullman)

GORDON, Richard F., Jr.*
Star Scout
Gemini 11, Apollo 12
(Seattle)

WEST VIRGINIA

McBRIDE, Jon A.
Cub Scout
Space Shuttle misstion 41-G
(Beckley)

WISCONSIN

LEE, Mark C.
Eagle Scout
(Viroqua)

MICHEL, F. Curtis*
Tenderfoot
(LaCrosse)

SLAYTON, Donald K.*
2nd Class Scout
Apollo-Soyuz Test Project
(Sparta)

OTHERS

ANDERS, William A.*
Life Scout
Apollo 8
(Hong Kong, China)

LLEWELLYN, John A.*
King's Scout (Equiv. to Eagle)
Hometown Unknown

O'LEARY, Brian T.*
Eagle Scout
Hometown Unknown

* Retired or no longer on active astronaut list.
** Deceased

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THE 100TH CONGRESS SCOUTING SURVEY

For the past ten Congresses, the Boy Scouts of America has surveyed the members of the House and Senate regarding their participation in Scouting. With the assistance of Rep. George Wortley, New York, the following information concerning the 100th Congress was compiled:

Seventy-eight percent of congressional members participated in Scouting.

SUMMARY—Breakdown of the 100th Congress Scouting Survey

	Senators	Representatives	Total
Scout	42	184	226
Scout and leader	19	76	95
Leader	4	14	18
Grand total	65	274	339

EAGLE SCOUTS AND SPECIAL RECOGNITIONS

	Senators	Representatives	Total
Eagle Scout	9	30	39
Silver Beaver recipients	4	6	10
Silver Antelope recipients	2	1	3
Grand total	15	37	52

EAGLE SCOUTS

SENATORS
Lloyd M. Bentsen, Texas (D)
Jeff Bingaman, N.M. (D)
Bill Bradley, N.J. (D)
Thad Cochran, Miss. (R)
Chic Hecht, Nev. (R)
Richard G. Lugar, Ind. (R)
Sam Nunn, Ga. (D)
Warren Rudman, N.H. (R)
Terry Sanford, N.C. (D)

REPRESENTATIVES
Gary L. Ackerman, N.Y. (D)
Bill Alexander, Ark. (D)
Doug Barnard, Jr., Ga. (D)
Charles E. Bennett, Fla. (D)
John Bryant, Texas (D)
Bob Carr, Mich. (D)
Jim Cooper, Tenn. (D)
William E. Dannemeyer, Calif. (R)
Hal Daub, Neb. (R)
John J. Duncan, Tenn. (R)
Thomas S. Foley, Wash. (D)
Richard A. Gephardt, Mo. (D)
Dennis M. Hertel, Mich. (D)
Jim Jontz, Ind. (D)
John P. Murtha, Pa. (D)
James R. Olin, Va. (D)
Charles Pashayan, Jr., Calif. (R)
Donald J. Pease, Ohio (D)
Claude D. Pepper, Fla. (D)
J. J. Pickle, Texas (D)
Arthur Ravenel, Jr., S.C. (R)
J. Roy Rowland, Ga. (D)
Richard T. Schulze, Pa. (R)
Philip R. Sharp, Ind. (D)
David Skaggs, Colo. (D)
Ike Skelton, Mo. (D)
Christopher H. Smith, N.J. (R)
Robert F. Smith, Ore. (R)
Richard H. Stallings, Idaho (D)
Gus Yatron, Pa. (D)

SILVER BEAVER

SENATORS
John Glenn, Ohio (D)
Mark O. Hatfield, Ore. (R)
Sam Nunn, Ga. (D)
Malcolm Wallop, Wyo. (R)

REPRESENTATIVES
Albert G. Bustamante, Texas (D)
William F. Goodling, Pa. (R)
Terry Sanford, N.C. (D)
Ike Skelton, Mo. (D)
Floyd Spence, S.C. (R)
George Wortley, N.Y. (R)

SILVER ANTELOPE

SENATORS
Wendell H. Ford, Ky. (D)
Mark O. Hatfield, Ore. (R)

REPRESENTATIVE
George Wortley, N.Y. (R)

Members' Scouting Participation By State
Note—Scout denoted by "S"; adult volunteer leader denoted by "L"; Scout and leader denoted by "S&L"; Girl Scout denoted by "GS."

ALABAMA
Sen. Howell T. Heflin (D), S
Rep. William L. Dickinson (R), S
Rep. Ronnie G. Flippo (D), S&L
Rep. Claude Harris, (D), S&L
Rep. Richard C. Shelby (D), S

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was not my responsibility, because your first 8 months in office, you're on the other fellow's budget. I don't come into office and declare how much we can spend. The budget is there until the following October. In fact, when the bottom fell out of the economy in July of '81, not one facet of my economic program had been passed as yet. So, it couldn't have had anything to do with that deficit.

But what is happening now indicates the danger that over the 50 years, the situation keeps getting worse. And let me give you one. When we put into effect the War on Poverty, which started in the last half of the sixties and ran through the seventies—and poverty won, because the rate of increase in people in poverty increased in spite of the War on Poverty and all those great programs—but in the 15 years from 1965 to 1980, the budgets multiplied to 5 times what they were; the deficit went to 38 times what it had been.

So, you've got a built-in, structural deficit. And the President—to call it the President's budget—the President is responsible for submitting to the Congress what they have required in the programs they have legislated. And the Congress, in turn, when the President—and this is the situation a President's in—when the President submits and says, "We can run this program for this amount of money," and it's less than what the Congress thinks you should, the Congress insists that you spend more money. And they even tell you that if at the end of the year there's any money left, you're going to have to spend it before the end of the year. This is a structural problem.

And, of course, it's multiplied, and it's gotten worse. And a large part of this had to do with the great fall into recession that occurred in '81 and through '82. And so, there's no question that we're going to be better off and there's not going to be inflation on the things that bother us if we get government back to where 43 States or so have it, and that is that you can't spend more than government takes in.

Q. Thank you.

Note: The interview began at 2:48 p.m. in the Oval Office at the White House.

Remarks at a White House Luncheon Commemorating the 75th Anniversary of the Boy Scouts of America

February 8, 1985

Good afternoon and welcome. And forgive me for interrupting our lunch.

I'm delighted to be able to help celebrate the 75th anniversary of the Boy Scouts of America. I'm delighted to celebrate anything that's older than I am—[*laughter*]—but 75 years of unparalleled service to the youth and the families and the communities of our nation.

As you might imagine, in my job there's some things I must do and some I want to do and a few special things that I just can't wait to do. And this celebration is one of those special moments.

On Inauguration Day I spoke of the American sound—those symbols of our democracy and echoes of our past that give us purpose and guide us forward. And I said that sound—our heritage, our song—is hopeful, big-hearted, idealistic, daring, decent, and fair. And you know, come to think of it, I could have added trustworthy, loyal, helpful, friendly, courteous, kind, and the rest of the Scout law, because the Boy Scouts of America and the values that you hold close are an important part of the American sound and have been for 75 proud years.

And it was in the early days of scouting that the life of a young New Yorker was changed forever. Manhattan's Lower East Side was a very tough neighborhood, and far too many young men were drawn into the turmoil and the violence there and never recovered.

But this particular youngster from the

Lower East Side found the Boy Scouts. He was challenged to learn positive values—leadership, camping, fitness. Aaron took up the challenge and gained in moral strength, confidence, and ambition. He became a successful attorney. And his son became the second Eagle Scout in the family.

But Aaron never forgot his roots and, in 1943, left the practice of law to give more of his time to Boy Scout fundraising.

And his son? Well, during our first term, Ken Duberstein served here in the White House as my Assistant for Legislative Affairs. So, I'm very pleased that they're both here today.

You know, America sure turns out winners. And much of the credit belongs to organizations like the Boy Scouts. And so it's not surprising that yesterday's Scouts have helped to shape our today—in business, government, the media, science, medicine, education, show business, and—well, the list goes on and on.

Former Scouts have walked on the Moon, become President, and won the Heisman Trophy. Today they serve as Cabinet Secretaries, as my Press Secretary, and in the Congress. In fact, about two-thirds of the Members of the Congress have been in the Boy Scouts. I can't help but think, two-thirds of them Boy Scouts—[*laughter*]—how nice it would have been if the Boy Scouts had a merit badge for a balanced budget amendment. [*Laughter*]

But you can be certain that today's Scouts will help shape America. And when they do, I'll bet there'll be Scouts like the ones who are with us today, like Randy Reed of nearby Vienna, Virginia. Two days ago Randy received the Boy Scouts highest and rarest award—the Honor Medal for Lifesaving with Crossed Palms for extraordinary heroism.

And he's not alone. I've just been sitting beside a young man here, Freddie Hill, who also is wearing that medal very proudly. But Randy, also, at the extreme risk of his own life, rescued a young man who had slipped, who had struck his head and fell unconscious, wedged between rocks in 14 feet of murky water. With great bravery and skill, Randy did everything his Scout training would tell him to do and more. And, Randy, congratulations and God bless you.

Let me ask: Freddie, how many others in here are wearing that medal also? Which Scouts? Look at you, too. Freddie is wearing the medal.

Thank you. Well, it's easy to understand why the Boy Scout badge, the American eagle superimposed on the north sign of the mariners compass, means Follow me, I know the way. The Boy Scouts of America do know the way, the way to set high standards and how to live by them, and the way to build character, train in citizenship, and foster fitness of mind and body.

And here's one last thought: Without the thousands of adult leaders, corporate sponsors, and other caring Americans, it would not be possible for young Americans to capture the Scouting spirit and the special joys of camping, fellowship, service, and love of country.

So, thank all of you for what you're doing for our young people and for America's future. We're in good hands. So, God bless you all, and God bless the Boy Scouts of America.

Note: The President spoke at 12:53 p.m. in the State Dining Room at the White House.

Nomination of Vernon A. Walters To Be United States Representative to the United Nations

February 8, 1985

The President today announced his intention to nominate Vernon A. Walters to be the Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations, with the rank and status of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, and the Repre-

g under an eye.
A left jab and a right-hand punch de-
d succession.
an oncoming blow aside with a quick
he hand.
a illegal blow delivered to the back of
base of the skull.
arement between the tips of the middle
h hand when the arms are fully ex-
tally from the sides.
in area in which a bout is staged.
od in which the match is legally in
a bout. Its duration is 3 minutes for
The beginnings and ends of rounds
naled by a bell.
vide swing or hook to the head.
adlers.
avoid a blow by moving the head or
side.
ch.—A blow that lands on the nerve
upper middle part of the abdomen.
t-handed boxer who fights with the
ward and leads with the right hand.
offensive or defensive gestures without
opponent.
are or position a boxer assumes as a
for his maneuvers.
delivered with a circular motion.
ut.—A verdict declared by the referee
des that a boxer is no longer able to
f.
g an opponent, usually in an eye,
ab of the glove; it is an illegal tactic.
t-arm blow delivered upward.
fficial weighing of boxers before their

ern of professional boxing. As tele-
began to broadcast boxing regular-
at the arenas decreased. Within a
of the small boxing clubs passed
and Madison Square Garden in
, the most famous boxing arena in
forced to discontinue its weekly
all clubs had been the spawning
y talent.
1960's, the only bouts to attract
ences were championship contests,
which were seen on closed-circuit
theaters and stadiums throughout
cause of this vast new audience,
vyweight title bouts reached fan-
ns. In 1974, Muhammad Ali and
an each received $5 million for
Kinshasa, Zaire; and in 1980, Ali
lion, and Larry Holmes $4 million,
in Las Vegas, Nev.

W. C. HEINZ
of "The Fireside Book of Boxing"

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bok'sing, the first weekday after
he day on which Christmas boxes
postmen, delivery boys, and other
nel in Britain and certain other
n countries. It is an official holi-
y it was the day on which all
ents were given in England and

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

BOY SCOUTS, together with their scoutmaster, sing around an evening fire at the close of a day's camping.

BOY SCOUTS, an organization of boys that aims to develop character, citizenship, and physical and mental fitness through a broad program of work and play. The Scout movement was started in England in 1907 by Robert Baden-Powell, an officer in the British Army, and has spread to more than 100 countries throughout the world. In Scouting, a boy is admitted to a voluntary brotherhood, under adult volunteer leaders, that is increasingly self-governing in successive age and program phases. The activities are geared to a series of achievements the boy must accomplish to advance through the various Scout ranks. Group activity thus reinforces individual ambition and motivates high performance. Outdoor lore and living, responsibility, and service to others are emphasized. Adults are expected to undergo training and to meet age, citizenship, and moral standards. All participants subscribe to some form of the Scout Oath or Promise and to the Scout Law, the foundation on which the whole Scout movement is built.

In the United States, Scouting is administered by the Boy Scouts of America (popularly called Scouting/USA since 1977) under a federal charter that protects its uniform, insignia, and program, and defines its responsibilities.

The Boy Scouts of America offers a program for Cub Scouts (ages 8 through 10), Boy Scouts (ages 11 through 17), and Explorers (high school ages). The registered Cub Scout unit is the *pack;* the Boy Scout unit, the *troop;* and the Explorer unit, the *post.* These units are sponsored by local institutions (churches, schools, civic associations, farm groups, fraternal associations, and other community groups), chartered annually for this purpose by the Boy Scouts of America. Membership totals almost 4,000,000 boys and nearly 1,500,000 adult leaders.

Cub Scouts. The program conducted for the younger boys, or Cub Scouts, is home-centered, with parents guiding and certifying the advancement of the youngsters through the Cub ranks. Themes for the activities and achievements typically focus on seasons, holidays, history, occupations, science, nature, and physical fitness. Handicrafts are stressed to develop tool-handling skills, imagination, creativity, and judgment, and to encourage projects requiring cooperation between the boys and their parents.

A Cub Scout den comprises 8 to 10 boys. Activities are conducted in neighborhood dens for the 8- and 9-year old boys and in Webelos dens for the 10-year olds. Younger dens are led by Den Mothers, usually assisted by a Boy Scout who is appointed den chief; the leader of

SCOUT OATH OR PROMISE

On my honor I will do my best
To do my duty to God and my country and to obey the Scout Law;
To help other people at all times;
To keep myself physically strong, mentally awake, and morally straight.

SCOUT LAW

A Scout is Trustworthy
A Scout is Loyal
A Scout is Helpful
A Scout is Friendly
A Scout is Courteous
A Scout is Kind
A Scout is Obedient
A Scout is Cheerful
A Scout is Thrifty
A Scout is Brave
A Scout is Clean
A Scout is Reverent

530-9360

the Webelos den is a man. The dens meet weekly under the guidance of their leaders. The pack is made up of several dens, and once a month the pack meets under the direction of the Cubmaster.

A Cub Scout starts in the rank of Bobcat. Once he completes 12 achievements he advances to the Wolf Cub group. At age 9 he can begin work for the Bear Cub rank. At 10 he joins the Webelos den and works for special activity badges and the Webelos award that prepares him for Boy Scouting.

Cub Scouts wear a dark blue and gold uniform. Their motto is "Do your best." The Cub Scout Promise is "I, (name), promise to do my best to do my duty to God and my country, to be square, and to obey the Law of the Pack."

Boy Scouts. At the age of 11, a boy is eligible to become a Boy Scout. He is allied with a troop and joins one of the troop's patrols, a subgroup of 5 to 8 boys. The troop, headed by a Scoutmaster, functions as the administrative unit of Scouting; the patrol, directed by an elected member, who is known as patrol leader, is the operational unit. Patrol leaders within the troop elect a senior leader who presides at the patrol leaders' council meetings. Activities for the whole troop are planned by the patrol leaders' council. The Scoutmaster is answerable to the troop committee, men responsible for the troop's welfare.

The patrol system, the unique and essential feature of Scouting, develops and depends on boy leadership. The efficiency of the patrol is continually tested through competition among the patrols in various activities. The Boy Scout is encouraged to do his best to uphold his patrol's honor; in so doing he learns and uses skills by which he advances from Tenderfoot, the lowest rank, to Eagle Scout, the highest rank. Patrols usually have members in different ranks, and the more experienced boys help teach the others. Tests for proficiency are conducted by the patrol leader, a boy instructor, or the Scoutmaster.

CUB SCOUTS meet in neighborhood dens, led by a Den Mother and a Boy Scout serving as den chief. Handicrafts, to develop skills and imagination, are stressed.

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

A Tenderfoot Scout must commit himself to the Scout Oath and Scout Law and must pass a specified number of tests, mostly concerned with his ability to take care of himself outdoors, before he can become a Second Class Scout. Hiking and camping skills lead him from Second Class Scout to First Class Scout. Progress in rank is not related to age; rather it is related to actual achievement and adherence to the principles set down in the Scout Law. When a boy reaches First Class he can be considered an experienced Scout.

Advancement to the higher ranks—Star, Life, and Eagle Scout—requires superior proficiency in Scouting and increased service to troop and community. In addition, the advancement plan requires that the Scout earn a number of awards, or merit badges, to qualify for each rank. (He can start on his merit badge program after he becomes a Second Class Scout.) There are more than 100 merit badge subjects, including such diverse areas as Agriculture, American Business, Cycling, Dog Care, Oceanography, and Woodworking.

Star and Life are intermediate ranks to Scouting's most honored rank of Eagle. To become an Eagle Scout, the boy must earn 21 merit badges—11 specified badges in outdoor, fitness, and service fields, and 10 in fields of his own choice. Eagle Scouts may earn Eagle Palms (Bronze, Gold, and Silver Palms) for every 5 additional merit badges beyond the 21 required.

The Boy Scout uniform consists of a khaki cap, shirt, scarf, and long trousers. Neckerchief colors and designs are chosen locally. The motto is "Be Prepared"; the slogan, "Do a good turn daily."

Explorers. After he starts high school or at any time after his 15th birthday, a boy may become an Explorer. This program helps boys share experiences in certain interest areas, including citizenship, social events, vocational exploration, outdoor activities, and community service.

At least 5 boys are needed to form an Explorer post or a Sea Explorer *ship*. Although an adult supervises the activities, this unit is largely self-governing. Representatives from the posts in a local Scout council comprise a cabinet that meets quarterly to plan council-wide projects and select delegates to regional and national conferences.

Each new Explorer agrees to accept the Explorer Code (among other pledges, he promises to maintain a sense of honor in his own life and use fair play and goodwill in dealing with his fellowmen) and the pledge of allegiance to the flag of the United States. He becomes a member by signing the post membership roll.

Explorers wear green field uniforms or blazer dress outfits, depending on the occasion. Sea Explorers wear white or navy blue. A "Ready" armband is worn by members of posts qualified as emergency-service units. There are no ranks within the group, although an Explorer may qualify for merit awards.

Other Scouting Awards. Scouts can earn awards for service to their religious groups and for distinguished service with local conservation authorities. They can also earn honors for special ability in camping and for passing the requirements for Scout Lifeguard.

A National Court of Honor awards a Medal of Merit for an outstanding act of service, a Certificate for Heroism for saving life, and a gold Honor Medal for saving life at the risk of one's

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own. These are the most cherished awards in Scouting. By the late 1960's more than 5,900 medals and certificates for such outstanding deeds had been issued by the Court.

History of Scouting. The man who originated the idea of training boys in scouting, Lt. Gen. Robert S. S. (later Lord) Baden-Powell (q.v.), had first trained men in the British Army in military scouting. In that work he had created many outdoor games and contests, which he later described and illustrated in a book titled *Aids to Scouting*.

In 1899 and 1900, during the Boer War in South Africa, Baden-Powell brilliantly commanded a garrison of 1,250 men that held Mafeking through a 7-month siege; he thus became a national hero. When he returned to England he found himself well-known to boys as author of the scouting book that they had used in schools.

Sir William Smith, founder of the 50,000-member Boys' Brigade, asked Baden-Powell to work out a program of scouting more directly suited to the needs of boys. Because Baden-Powell considered camping as offering the greatest opportunities for the lessons he had in mind, he set up a camp in 1907 on Brownsea Island off the coast of southern England to test his ideas. After working 10 days with 22 boys, he was convinced that his training methods had merit. He then wrote *Scouting for Boys*, a handbook that was published in 1908. This book guided the scout patrols that sprang up immediately in England and soon after in many other countries. By 1910 the movement had grown so large that Baden-Powell retired from the army to dedicate the rest of his life to Scouting.

Boy Scouts first appeared in North America in 1908 in Canada. In 1910 a Dominion council was formed, and four years later the Canadian General Council of the Boy Scouts Association was incorporated by act of Parliament. (In 1961 this name was changed to Boy Scouts of Canada.)

Boy Scouts of America. Closely modeled after its British and Canadian counterparts, the Boy Scouts of America was formed on Feb. 8, 1910, with the aid of William D. Boyce, a Chicago publisher. In 1916 the U. S. Congress gave the organization a federal charter, and in 1977 it adopted the popular name Scouting/USA, while retaining its original name for legal purposes.

The basic principles of the Boy Scouts include cooperation with local community institutions and volunteer leadership. To be chartered by the Boy Scouts of America to carry out the Scouting program, a local sponsoring institution must offer a meeting place, good leaders, and financial supervision. The local council must provide camping facilities. Financing is accomplished largely through local community funds, voluntary membership, and gifts.

The National Council is responsible for the functioning of the Boy Scouts of America. This body consists of more than 5,000 volunteers, who come from some 516 separately incorporated local councils, representing more than 147,000 Scout units. The National Council governs the movement through an Executive Board which, in turn, appoints the Chief Scout Executive.

National headquarters are at New Brunswick, N. J.; there are 12 regional offices. The Chief Executive and his full-time staff provide program aids and training materials, offer courses of instruction for leaders, aid local councils in their work, control the manufacture and sale of uniforms and equipment, and direct the finances and general administration of the Boy Scouts. *Boy's Life*, a monthly magazine, is published for boys; leaders receive *Scouting*, a magazine with program aids for unit leaders; the *Boy Scout Handbook* is the training manual for Boy Scouts. More than 22 million copies of the handbook have been printed since 1910. Other publications of the Boy Scouts of America include Cub Scout and Explorer handbooks, pamphlets on all merit badge subjects, and instruction books for Den Mothers, Cubmasters, den chiefs, patrol leaders, Scoutmasters, and Explorer advisers.

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

CAMPFIRE COOKING is an art that most Scouts learn. Preparing a meal of roasted corn and skewered meat can be fun in itself, and can help gain a merit badge.

World Scouting. More than 10 million Scouts and leaders participate in the Scouting movement throughout the world. Though uniforms, badges, and customs in different countries may vary, the aims of scouting are alike, and the motto "Be Prepared" is known in many tongues.

World jamborees are held every four years. They are huge camps that bring together Scouts from many nations to join hands in friendship. The first world jamboree was held in England in 1920. At this camp, a cheering crowd of Scouts proclaimed Baden-Powell "Chief Scout of the World." The world jamboree was held in the United States for the first time in 1967, at Farragut State Park in Idaho.

Many countries also hold national jamborees. The Boy Scouts of America held its first in 1937, Canada its first in 1949. More than 50,000 boys and men have camped together in a single jamboree.

The Boy Scouts World Conference, a federation of autonomous Scout associations, meets biennially, with business conducted in the interim by the World Committee on Scouting. Its secretariat, the Boy Scouts World Bureau, is located in Ottawa, Canada. It keeps the movement unified, disseminates information, and helps member associations with special problems.

ROBERT F. MINER
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1989 NATIONAL JAMBOREE PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

Program Philosophy

Blast off to excitement when the adventure begins . . . at the 1989 National Jamboree. Programs, activities, and attractions will focus on the unique skills of Boy Scouting, our nation's dramatic penetration of that last frontier--space, physical fitness, conservation, ecology, and the universal spirit of brotherhood. Daily activities will be many and varied and promise to challenge the unbounded energy of our nation's youth. To guarantee a fun-filled, exciting, and rewarding experience, jamboree youth will participate as individuals, in patrols as a troop, and on subcamp, regional, and jamboreewide levels.

Religious services and observances will provide opportunities for youth to grow in their faith.

The various activities will stimulate teamwork, thereby molding the citizens of tomorrow. The many program events requiring good physical fitness cannot help but contribute to a healthier generation of American youth.

Campwide programs are provided in three action centers: the aquatics area, a conservation center, and a fishing lake. These activities, scheduled by patrols, will give Scouts a chance to test their skills, get wet, and just have fun. Other special activities will offer the opportunity for friendship and fellowship. Scouts will be able to exchange tokens of friendship, souvenir items, patches, and cultural understanding with others from all over the United States and many parts of the world.

Two arena shows will highlight the rich heritage of Scouting and our nation. If you liked *ET,* the movie, you'll love the opening arena show. World-famous director Steven Spielberg is helping with this extravaganza. A second arena show will be held on Saturday night, August 5.

So that Scouts can fully use their time at the jamboree enjoying the program activities, each participant will carry a lunch when leaving the troop site each morning, except on Sunday, August 6. By doing this they may eat when and where they choose without having to return to the campsite for their noon meals.

Competitive Patrol Events

So that all members of the jamboree troop have an opportunity to participate in the subcamp competitions, a different patrol will represent the troop in each of these four events:

a. **Volleyball tournament.** Regulation volleyball rules will be followed. There will, however, be some changes: Instead of six players, a team will play the entire patrol of eight, and a team needs to win two out of three games.

b. **Flagpole raising.** Scouts will lash together five Scout staves with binder twine and attach their patrol flag to the top. The flagpole must be at least 10 feet high, free-standing, with no guy lines. Lashings must be correct.

c. **Slippery tug-of-war.** Participants from each of the competing patrols will line up on visquine that has been "wet down" with soapy water. Facing away from their opponent, they slip the loop in the end of the rope around their waist. At the signal the competitors will pull against each other attempting to pour as much water as possible into their bucket. The patrol finishing with the most water in their bucket wins.

d. **"Moon monster."** This is a teamwork event for seven patrol members. The patrol forms a "moon monster" that must race a distance of 20 feet against the "moon monster" from other competing patrols. No more than four arms and four legs of the patrol may touch the ground and all patrol members must be connected to form the moon monster.

to the hands-on site where they will first come in contact with the equipment that will actually be used on the firing range. After these preliminaries, participants will then move on to the actual firing line where they will have a chance to test their skills with this popular sport.

Challenge Valley. A big hit at the 16th World Jamboree in Australia, the challenge valley is course that challenges not only one's physical condition but also the ability to cope with challenging outdoor experiences. The obstacle course includes water hazards, commando net, swing bridge, and water slide. Participants will need to bring old "throwaway" clothes for this one.

Fishing. Participants may fish for approximately 20,000 bass, bluegill, channel catfish, and other species that will be stocked in Fish Hook Lake.

Aquatics. Aquatics activities will assure that a youth gets wet. The activities include:

a. Raft encounter. Two youth per raft challenge all other raft teams to a wild and wet "bump and splash." Hand-paddling and hand-splashing ensure that no one stays dry.

b. Jamboree crew rowing. Crew rowing in sleek, lightweight shells. Two-person rowing teams will dash the length of upper Travis Lake in Olympic style.

c. Canoe slalom. Skill and speed will be needed for this two-person event that uses slalom gates and a time clock to test white water maneuverability.

d. Kayak run. Participants receive basic instruction in kayak-handling skills, master basic kayak maneuvers, and run the course for time.

e. Trail of the Spirit. Participants are equipped three to a canoe, with one acting as navigator and scribe. Each crew receives a map and set of questions on the history of Scouting. The answers must be tracked and discovered on the waters of lower Travis Lake.

f. Ride-the-wind (board sailing). Participants will be trained on dry-land simulators under the supervision of certified board-sailing instructors, and will set sail on Lower Travis Lake.

g. Snorkel fun. After basic instruction in the use of mask, fins, and snorkel, participants will search for jamboree souvenirs in a clear water pool.

h. Scuba experience . This is a closely supervised introduction to scuba. After basic instruction in the operation of the self-contained underwater breathing apparatus by a certified instructor, the participants will move through a course underwater in search of sunken treasure.

National Exhibits. Located near the visitor parking lot, the national exhibits will include four large tents and several outdoor areas.

Boys' Life plans to have two large tents crammed with displays as well as skill and activity events related to *Boys' Life* articles. National exhibits will have two tents featuring most of the major divisions of the BSA, including the exciting high-adventure programs. Several national associations, the armed services, and federal agencies are already committed to participate.

For the 1989 National Jamboree, several new and expanded opportunities are planned. Additional special tents and areas will be developed to include the National Scouting Museum, Boy Scouts of Korea, National Parks Service, a flag plaza, Pedro's Corral, NASA, and a Sea Explorer land ship.

Merit Badge Midway. There will be 80 booths in the merit badge midway. The midway will feature many exciting hands-on activities for Scouts including a healthy dose of computers and electronics. Simulated downhill skiing will be offered as part of the Skiing merit badge exhibit. Hands-on activities of the Handicap Awareness merit badge will be offered in and around the midway providing greater involvement by Scouts and visitors.

Arts and Science Fair. More than 1,000 entries are expected in the Jamboree Arts and Science Fair. Arts categories include photography, sculpture, crafts, painting and drawing, and literature. Science entries may be based on any merit badge subject that is science-related. All exhibits will be judged by experts and appropriate ribbons will

At the prejamboree campout training each troop will determine the event in which each of the patrols will participate. Jamboree troops must provide their own equipment for the prejamboree campout competition.

Program Activities

***Boys' Life* Patrol Flag Contest.** *Boys' Life* magazine will sponsor a patrol flag contest in connection with the 1989 National Jamboree. All patrol members are urged to give some thought to a good Scouting name for their jamboree patrol and to make their own patrol flag. Every jamboree patrol is asked to display its patrol flag at their campsite.

Each troop is to select its best patrol flag and submit it to the subcamp patrol flag judge. Each subcamp will then select its best patrol flag for regional judging. The region will then select its best. The regional winners will be displayed in the *Boys' Life* exhibit.

Jamboree See'n'do. Each jamboree troop will select a Scouting skill, game, cooking and food tasting, pioneer project, or other activity to involve jamboree Scouts and visitors. The key to a successful see'n'do activity is the hands-on involvement of others. Jamboree troops can truly take pride in developing a see'n'do activity that will allow the unit to show its stuff.

Three Action Centers. Because Fort A.P. Hill is such a big site, there will be three action center program areas. Each action center is near the regional encampments for the convenience of all. The centers will provide identical program events and activities.

Air Rifle. Air rifle practice will be operated as a standard air rifle target range. In addition to target shooting, safety techniques will be taught in the waiting area. Participants will receive an orientation in target shooting safety and the proper care and maintenance of target shooting air rifles.

Target Archery. The archery ranges at the 1989 National Jamboree will be exciting and appealing. Jamboree participants will enjoy the pleasure of shooting compound bows.

Buckskin Games. The Buckskin Games trail consists of a set of activities that youngsters would have practiced during the early 19th century. These activities, which were enjoyed as Americans were exploring their last earthly frontier, can still be enjoyed as we explore the frontier of the stars. The trail will consist of stations including knife throw, bucking bronco, action archery, bullwhip cracking, branding, and mirror signaling.

Confidence Course. The confidence course will be a COPE-type course designed to promote and reinforce participant's confidence, physical and mental awareness, endurance, fun, and competition. The course will be designed as a patrol activity. Patrol members will encourage each other, thus making this a group, team-building activity and not just an obstacle course.

Bicycle Motocross. One of the fastest growing sports in this country, bicycle motocross, will invite jamboree participants to test their skill at riding trail bikes along a bicycle motocross course with a series of obstacles.

Patrol Challenge. Participants will compete as a patrol for the best time against a standard or best time. Activities will include outdoor skills and group participation and reinforcement.

Physical Fitness. In keeping with the jamboree theme, "The Adventure Begins . . . with America's Youth," the physical fitness course will offer jamboree participants a chance to test their physical readiness for the great adventure of life. Activities along the physical fitness trail will be designed after the President's Physical Fitness Award offered by the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports.

Pioneering Physics. This activity will involve the practical application of pioneering skills. The patrol will work as a team using simple tools and skills to move objects, build structures and play games. Participants will learn the use of pulleys and block and tackle, and use slip hooks, quick links, and shackles in completing tasks.

Trap Shooting. The trap shooting range will include an instructional area, and a shoot/no-shoot game area that leads participants into the main instructional tent. In the instructional tent, participants will cover range procedure, the type of shotgun used here, shooting techniques, and safety. Participants will then proceed to the hands-on site

be awarded. Recognition will be given to category winners. NASA will award special recognition in each category for space-related projects.

Brownsea Island Camp. Brownsea Island Camp will have a Scout from each state. This historical recreation of the first Boy Scout camp, conducted by Baden-Powell in 1907 on Brownsea Island off the coast of England, will feature demonstrations, games ,and activities conducted by a select group of Scouts dressed in the appropriate costume of the time. British and Canadian Scouts will be included in the Brownsea Island experience.

Order of the Arrow. There will be a gathering of Order of the Arrow members on Monday evening, August 7.

Jamboree Wide Game. A unique program feature will be the Jamboree Wide Game when each Scout will collect 12 cards illustrating astronauts who were Scouts. Each Scout receives 12 cards of 1 astronaut and begins trading with Scouts until the cards of all of the 12 astronauts are collected. The purpose is to bring youth together, thus establishing new friendships throughout the United States and many other countries.

Program Scheduling. A computer will schedule patrols into the fun-filled activities of the jamboree. The use of computer-generated tickets assures a patrol of participation in an activity at a particular time and place. All programs offered in the action centers and in the remote centers will be scheduled by patrol. The purpose of scheduling is to make maximum use of each activity area.

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HISTORICAL HIGHLIGHTS

A year-by-year summary of the major events in the history of the Boy Scouts of America
77 YEARS OF SCOUTING IN AMERICA

1910.—The Boy Scouts of America was incorporated February 8 under the laws of the District of Columbia by W. D. Boyce. On June 21, a group of 34 men, national representatives of boys' work agencies, met, started organization plans, and opened a temporary national headquarters in a YMCA office in New York. In September, Robert S.S. Baden-Powell, the founder of Scouting, visited America and interpreted the program. President William Howard Taft accepted the office of honorary president; Theodore Roosevelt became honorary vice-president and chief Scout citizen; Colin H. Livingstone was elected president; Mortimer L. Schiff, Milton A. McRae, and Benjamin L. Dulaney, vice-president; George D. Pratt, treasurer; Daniel Carter Beard, National Scout Commissioner; Ernest Thompson Seton, Chief Scout; and John Sherman Hoyt, Jeremiah W. Jenks, William D. Murray, and Frank Presbrey, members of the executive board. James E. West was appointed executive officer.

1911.—The National Council office was established at 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City, January 2, 1911, with seven employees. The First Annual Meeting was held at The White House, Washington, D.C., and addressed by President Taft. The Scout Oath, Law, badges, and fundamental policies were adopted. The first awards for heroism were made by the National Court of Honor. Membership to date, Scouts and Scouters, 61,495.

1912.—By now Scouts were enrolled in every State. Scouts mobilized for the first of series of national civic Good Turns, including the promotion of a safe and sane Fourth of July. Other community Good Turns began. Sea Scouting for older Scouts was started. *Boys' Life* was purchased to become an official magazine. Membership during year, Scouts and Scouters, 97,495. Total members to date, 126,860.

1913.—The first local council charters were issued to first-class and second-class councils. Local supervision was facilitated by dividing the United States into eight districts—the forerunner of 12 regions. *Scouting*, official magazine for Scouters, was started. Boy Scout Week was observed. Registration plan for Scouts was adopted. Scouts demonstrated the motto "Be Prepared" in first aid during spring floods in Ohio and Indiana. Scouts rendered service at the 50th anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg reunion of veterans. First Children's Book Week was observed. Membership during year, 115,364. Total members to date, 188,964.

1914.—Troop committee plan was created. First Scout Sunday observance took place. Training for Scout leaders was developed. The first William T. Hornaday gold medal for conservation of wildlife was presented. First tree-planting project was held in New York. Membership, December 31, was 127,685. Total members to date, 275,304.

1915.—The Department of Education established a national office to train all Scouters. Expansion of merit badge work prompted issuance of 57 merit badge pamphlets. The *Handbook for Scoutmasters* was issued. Military policy was adopted. Scouting was extended on Pacific coast. Order of Arrow founded. Membership, December 31, was 182,303. Total members to date, 409,662.

1916.—Congress granted a Federal Charter on June 15, giving special protection to the name and insignia and limiting membership to American citizens. An act of Congress, June 3, authorized a Scout uniform similar to Army, Navy, or Marine uniform. Constitution and Bylaws were adopted. First college course in Scouting was held at Teachers College, New York. Veteran and associate Scout classifications were created. Scouting in rural areas emphasized Pioneer Scouts (later Lone Scouts). A Department of Camping was set up at the national office to help local councils maintain camping standards and promote camping. Membership, December 31, was 245,193. Total members to date, 571,649.

1917.—Scouting's full resources were placed at the service of the Government, under the slogan "Help Win the War," and, within 24 hours, Scouts throughout the United States were so advised. Significant demonstration of boypower, trained and organized for service, followed for the duration of the war and drew thousands of boys into the movement. The first winter camp was held by Chicago Scouts. Membership, December 31, was 363,837. Total members to date, 812,586.

1918.—After the signing of the armistice, "The War is Over, But Our Work is Not" slogan was adopted. Scouts rendered nationwide service in the influenza epidemic. First service club sponsorship of troops was inaugurated by Rotary International. A Scout executives' training conference was held at Cranberry Lake. National standards were set up for Boy Scout camps. As part of war effort, 1917–18, Scouts sold 2,350,977 Liberty Loan bonds, totaling $147,876,902; war savings stamps, to a value of $53,043,698. Over 300 million pieces of Government literature were distributed, and services rendered included food and fuel conservation and Boy Scout war gardens. Membership, December 31, was 418,984. Total members to date, 1,065,495.

1919.—A systematic method of developing cooperation with churches of all faiths was adopted. Boy Scouts were invited to aid the Department of Labor in its Americanization program. Following the death of Chief Scout Citizen Theodore Roosevelt, on January 6, Scouts began the practice of planting Roosevelt memorial trees and making pilgrimages to his grave at Oyster Bay. The first gold Honor Medals were awarded by National Court of Honor for saving life at risk of rescuer's own, replacing silver and bronze awards. Membership, December 31, was 462,060. Total members to date, 1,325,878.

1920.—The First National Training Conference for Scout Executives was held in September at Bear Mountain, Palisades Interstate Park. The First World Jamboree was held in England; Boy Scouts from 32 of 52 countries were present; the Boy Scouts of America sent 301. The First International Conference of Scout Leaders was held in connection with the jamboree with International Scout Commissioner Mortimer L. Schiff and others representing the Boy Scouts of America. The quota plan was adopted. The Scout International Bureau was established in London. Membership, December 31, was 478,528. Total members to date, 1,643,988.

1921.—Scouts of Washington, D.C., served as aides and guides at the limitation of arms conference. Scouts participated at the annual Eastern States Exposition at Springfield, Mass. Outstanding civic Good Turns were rendered in forest conservation and in connection with the Knickerbocker Theater disaster at Washington and floods at Pueblo, Colo., and San Antonio, Texas. Membership, December 31, was 513,015. Total members to date, 1,879,471.

1922.—Order of the Arrow becomes official program experiment. The Second International Conference of Scout Leaders was appointed as a permanent international committee upon which the Boy Scouts of America was represented by Mortimer L. Schiff and Frank Presbrey. The Second National Training Conference for Scout Executives took place at Blue Ridge, N.C. The membership round-up was stimulated by streamer awards by President Warren G. Harding. Membership, December 31, 534,415. Total members to date, 2,110,973.

1923.—The International left handclasp was adopted. Patrol leader conferences and training courses for Scout leaders were developed. The Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial Fund advanced $100,000 for promotion of *Boys' Life*. The Bureau of Church Relations was established at the national office. Patriotic pilgrimages to the homes of great Americans and to historic spots were held. Membership, December 31, was 587,578. Total members to date, 2,371,520.

1924.—The Every Scout a Swimmer program was inaugurated. The first achievement badges were earned by physically handicapped Scouts. The Third International Conference of Scout Leaders was attended by 6,000 boys from 33 Scout associations. The Lone Scouts of America merged with the Boy Scouts of America. The Second World Jamboree was held at Copenhagen, Denmark; our delegation numbered 56. The Third Biennial Conference of Scout Executives was held at Estes Park, Colo. The interriational Scout constitution and bylaws were adopted. Membership, December 31, 696,620. Total members to date, 3,144,300.

1925.—James J. Storrow of Boston was elected president. The first National Training School for executives opened. Outstanding service was rendered by Scouts in the Illinois tornado, California earthquake, and Louisiana fire. Delegation from Boy Scouts of America visited South America to advance Scouting there. Membership, December 31, 756,857. Total members to date, 3,436,294.

1926.—President James J. Storrow died in March and Vice-President Milton A. McRae was elected to fill his term. At the Annual Meeting in May, Walter W. Head was elected president. Sir Robert S.S. Baden-Powell, founder of Scouting, attended the Annual Meeting and made a trip throughout the country inspecting centers of Scouting. The first Silver Buffalo Awards for distinguished service to boyhood were presented. Twenty-two awards were made, the first to Baden-Powell; the second to the Unknown Scout whose Good Turn brought Scouting to America. The Fourth International Scout Conference was held at Kandersteg, Switzerland. The Fourth Biennial Conference of Scout Executives was held at Hot Springs, Ark. The National Executive Board authorized development of a program for younger boys. Exceptional Scout service was rendered in the Florida hurricane and Arkansas flood. Membership, December 31, was 783,574. Total members to date, 3,749,244.

1927.—Eagle Palms were added to the list of awards. Twelve new rural merit badges were added, bringing the total to 89. Eight Sea Scouts were taken on the Borden-Field Museum Expedition to the Bering Sea. Exceptional service was rendered by Scouts in the Mississippi and Vermont flood disasters and the St. Louis tornado. The national office was moved to its new enlarged quarters at 2 Park Avenue, New York City. Membership, December 31, was 785,633. Total members to date, 4,095,988.

1928.—Three Scouts—David R. Martin, Douglas Oliver, and Dick Douglas—accompanied the Martin Johnson Expedition to Africa. The Fifth National Training Conference for Scout Executives was held at Cornell University. The 18th Annual Meeting was held in San Francisco. Four Scouts participated in the Lincoln Highway covered-wagon tour from coast to coast and Paul A. Siple, a Sea Scout, accompanied Commander Richard E. Byrd to the Antarctic. Membership, December 31, was 819,791. Total members to date, 4,499,908.

1929.—At the Third World Jamboree held at Birkenhead, England, where 1,300 Scouts and Scouters represented the Boy Scouts of America, the jamboree was attended by 50,000 Scouts representing 73 different lands, and was followed by the Fifth International Scout Conference. The Cub Scout program was put into operation on an experimental basis. Registration of all Scouters was authorized. Membership, December 31, was 833,897. Total members to date, 4,779,219.

1930.—The Cub Scout program was formally launched; there were 5,102 Cub Scouts at end of 1930. Scouts participated in the Oregon Trail Memorial Centennial. The Chief Scout Executive served as chairman of the committee on youth outside the home and school for President Hoover's White House Conference on Child Health and Protection. Scout circuses, merit badge exhibits, expositions, rallies, and other gatherings increased in number and scope. Membership, December 31, was 847,051. Total members to date, 5,249,350.

1931.—At the 21st Annual Meeting held in Memphis, Tenn., Mortimer L. Schiff was elected president. Within a month of his election, Scout organizations throughout the world were saddened by his untimely death. Walter W. Head was elected to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Schiff. The divisional plan of organization was put into operation at the national office. The Sixth International Scout Conference was held near Vienna. The first Silver Beaver Awards were made for distinguished service to boyhood within a council. Membership, December 31, was 878,358. Total members to date, 5,658,485.

1932.—At the 22d Annual Meeting, the National Council adopted the 10-year program of growth—a plan to enroll one of every four boys who are 12 years old and keep them in Scouting for 4 years. To stimulate this, President Hoover made awards to Scout units, councils, and regions reaching a specific standard for the year. Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff presented the Mortimer L. Schiff Scout Reservation at Mendham, N.J., in memory of her son. Work in emergency relief continued. There was strong development in troop camping under council-trained leadership. Membership, December 31, was 878,461. Total members to date, 6,019,301.

1933.—President Franklin D. Roosevelt became honorary president and former President Hoover, honorary vice-president. The Mortimer L. Schiff Scout Reservation was formally opened and dedicated. The Fourth World Jamboree was held at Godollo, Hungary, with 21,000 Scouts from 46 countries and an American contingent of 406 Scouts and leaders. Membership, December 31, was 904,240. Total members to date, 6,389,551.

1934.—In response to the request of President Roosevelt in a radio address delivered February 10, Boy Scouts performed a nationwide Good Turn, collecting 1,812,284 items of clothing, household furnishings, foodstuffs, and supplies for the distressed and needy. President Roosevelt announced a national jamboree would be held in Washington, D.C., in 1935. A strong program of cooperation was developed with the Catholic Church. Special emphasis was placed on the health program. Order of the Arrow program was approved. Membership, December 31, was 973,589. Total members to date, 6,530,330.

1935.—The entire Scout membership celebrated the Silver Jubilee of Scouting. For the first time, the membership passed the million mark. Observed as part of the 25th anniversary celebration: *Boys' Life* anniversary in March, ceremonies incident to the publication of the 5-millionth copy of the *Handbook for Boys* in April, the Silver Anniversary Meeting of the National Council in October, and Christmas holiday camps. The proposed national jamboree was canceled because of an infantile paralysis epidemic. Membership, December 31, was 1,027,833. Total members to date, 6,945,160.

1936.—President Roosevelt in a broadcast on February 8 again invited the Scout membership to a national jamboree to be held in Washington in July 1937. The Sixth National Training Conference for Scout Executives was held at French Lick, Ind. The 26th Annual Meeting of the National Council took place at Atlantic City. In recognition of its health and safety programs, the American Children's Fund made a grant of $100,000 to the Boy Scouts of America. The new *Handbook for Scoutmasters* was published. Membership, December 31, was 1,069,837. Total members to date, 7,376,961.

1937.—The First National Jamboree was held in Washington from June 30 to July 9, at the invitation of President Roosevelt, with an attendance of 27,232 representing 536 councils. This was followed by the Fifth World Jamboree at Vogelenzang, Holland (attendance in the American contingent 814), and the Ninth International Scout Conference. A retirement plan for professional leaders was adopted. Membership, December 31, was 1,129,841. Total members to date, 7,858,931.

1938.—The national program emphasized Americanism and a rededication to the Constitution of the United States and the Declaration of Independence. A magnificent gift was made by Waite Phillips, a campsite known as Philturn Rockymountain Scoutcamp (later changed to Philmont Scout Ranch—*see* 1941) consisting of 35,857 acres of land on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountain Continental Divide, near Cimarron, N.M. Scouts rendered unusual service in the New England hurricane and floods. The first grants from the Frank Phillips Foundation were made in Oklahoma and part of Texas to extend Scouting. Membership, December 31, 1,242,009. Total members to date, 8,399,923.

1939.—Philturn Rockymountain Scoutcamp was opened for advanced Scout camping. Scouts participated in the Golden Gate Exposition and at the New York World's Fair. A session of the 29th Annual Meeting was held at the New York World's Fair for a citizenship ceremony when a group of former Scouts who had just become 21 were formally received into citizenship by U.S. Supreme Court Justice Owen

Scouter training combined with family vacation plans was expanded at Philmont Scout Ranch. Local councils were organized in Germany and Japan to serve sons of Americans in those countries. The 43d Annual Meeting was held in Los Angeles. Membership, December 31, was 3,395,884. Total members to date, 21,537,885.

1954.—The National Conservation Good Turn was conducted. The 44th Annual Meeting was held in Washington, D.C. The National Council's office was moved to a new building near New Brunswick, N.J., in October. *Boys' Life* circulation passed the 1 million mark. The Webelos den was created to provide a means of maintaining the interest of Cub Scouts 10 years of age in Scouting and to provide a bridge for crossing over to Boy Scouting. Membership, December 31, was 3,774,015. Total members to date, 23,037,343.

1955.—The 45th Annual Meeting was held in St. Louis. Through the facilities and courtesy of the U.S. Air Force, 16 Explorers and 3 leaders made exchange visits with 16 European Senior Scouts and 2 leaders. The Eighth World Jamboree was conducted in Ontario, Canada, with 15,000 Scouts present from 63 nations, including 1,500 Explorers from the Boy Scouts of America. In September, 4,000 attended the 10th National Training Conference for Scout Executives at the University of Michigan. A College Scouter Reserve was authorized so young men attending college could maintain active registered membership. For the first time, there was a total of 100,000 units and more than a million adults registered as Scouters. Membership, December 31, was 4,175,134. Total members to date, 24,675,358.

1956.—During Boy Scout Week, the Onward for God and My Country program was launched with impressive national, state, and local observances. A delegation of Explorers visited the White House and presented the Report to the Nation. The 46th Annual Meeting was held in Cincinnati. Kenneth K. Bechtel of San Francisco was unanimously elected president to succeed John M. Schiff, who retired after 5 years. In a nationwide nonpartisan Get-Out-the-Vote campaign, Scouts distributed over a million posters and 36 million Liberty Bell doorknob hangers. In international exchange visits, nearly 300 Explorers and Senior Scouts were transported by the U.S. Air Force and Navy. *Boys' Life* magazine was among the top 17 American magazines. Membership, December 31, was 4,526,302. Total members to date, 26,383,479.

1957.—The Fourth National Jamboree at Valley Forge, Pa., July 12–19, attracted 50,000 Scouts and Explorers. Some 1,700 Explorers and leaders attended the World Jubilee near Birmingham, England, where 35,000 Scouts of 82 nations celebrated the Centenary of Lord Baden-Powell's birth and the 50th anniversary of the Boy Scout movement. The 47th Annual Meeting convened in Philadelphia, July 11–12. Explorers visited the White House to present the Report to the Nation and the 15-millionth copy of the *Handbook for Boys*. The U.S. Air Force provided an airlift exchange for 50 Explorers and 50 European and Far Eastern Boy Scouts. The Thomas J. Watson Memorial Visual Education Building at Schiff Scout Reservation was dedicated October 17. Membership, December 31, was 4,751,495. Total members to date, 28,100,000.

1958.—The National Safety Good Turn and the continuing Onward for God and My Country program were outstanding successes. Explorer Richard Lee Chappel of Eggertsville, N.Y., accompanied the National Academy of Sciences team on the International Geophysical Year Arctic Expedition. The 48th Annual Meeting was held May 16–17 in Chicago. The National Order of the Arrow Conference in August at the University of Kansas attracted over 2,400 members. The new Exploring program was begun. Work was started on the Johnston Historical Museum. Membership, December 31, was 4,950,885. Total members to date, 29,945,000.

1959.—During Boy Scout Week, 12 Explorers visited President Eisenhower for the Report to the Nation. At the 49th Annual Meeting in San Francisco, Ellsworth H. Augustus was elected president. A new edition of the *Boy Scout Handbook* was published. More than 3,000 attended the 11th National Training Conference for Scout Executives at the University of Michigan. *Scouting* Magazine started using full-color and color throughout. Delegations attended both the 10th World Jamboree in the Philippines and the 17th International Scout Conference at New Delhi, India. A citizenship study was completed. Membership, December 31, was 5,043,195. Total members to date, 31,563,809.

1960.—During Scouting's Golden Jubilee Year, thousands of boys earned the 50th Anniversary Achievement Award. Some 56,378 Scouts and leaders attended the Fifth National Jamboree at Colorado Springs, Colo., July 22–26. Scouts took part in a nationwide Get-Out-the-Vote campaign. The U.S. Post Office Department issued a Boy Scout commemorative stamp in February. A representative from each state took part in the Report to the Nation during Boy Scout Week. The 50th Annual Meeting was held in Washington, D.C., June 1–3. The Johnston Historical Museum was dedicated at New Brunswick, N.J., on June 4. On August 1 Joseph A. Brunton, Jr., became Chief Scout Executive. Membership, December 31, was 5,160,958. Total members to date, 33,076,901.

1961.—In February, 12 Explorers presented the Report to the Nation to President John F. Kennedy. Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind., was again the scene of the Order of the Arrow's national conference with 2,000 members present. The 51st Annual Meeting was held in Detroit in June with 2,400 Scouters attending. Delegations of Scouts and leaders attended several foreign jamborees and the 18th International Scout Conference in Portugal. Twelve regional Explorer delegate conferences, participated in by 12,000 Explorers, made plans for the First National Explorer Delegate Conference to be held in 1962. Membership, December 31, was 5,210,294. Total members to date, 34,524,815.

1962.—The Fit for Tomorrow program was launched. The 52d Annual Meeting was held at Portland, Ore., May 17–18, with some 2,200 Scouters attending. Charter Day observances in Washington, D.C., on June 14, commemorated Scouting's original Charter from Congress in June 1916. Over 3,000 Explorers attended the First National Explorer Delegate Conference at Ann Arbor, Mich., August 26–30. A "GO" roundup was developed around space exploration in cooperation with America's astronauts. Membership, December 31, was 5,322,167. Total members to date, 36,058,864.

1963.—Scouts and Explorers presented the Report to the Nation to President Kennedy during Boy Scout Week. The 1963–65 Program of Emphasis—Scouting Can Make the Difference—was launched. More than 2,500 delegates attended the 53d Annual Meeting in New York, May 23–24. Philmont Scout Ranch received an anonymous gift of 10,098 acres. The XI National Training Conference for Scout Executives was held at the University of Illinois, August 29–September 4, with nearly 5,000 attending. Each region held an Explorer delegate conference. The biennial National Order of the Arrow Conference took place August 23–25 at the University of Illinois. Some 621 Scouts and Scouters attended the XI World Jamboree held at Marathon, Greece, August 1–11. Membership, December 31, was 5,446,910. Total members to date, 37,500,314.

1964.—Waite Phillips, donor of Philmont Scout Ranch and the Philtower Building, died in January. The New York World's Fair Service Corps of 2,772 boys and adults operated for 18 weeks. The 54th Annual Meeting was held at Cleveland, May 21-22. Thomas J. Watson, Jr., was elected president by the 2,500 representatives attending. The Strengthen America's Heritage program was launched in cooperation with Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge. The Sixth National Jamboree was held at Valley Forge, July 17–23, with 52,000 Scouts and leaders participating. The Second National Explorer Delegate Conference at the University of Kansas, August 16–20, attracted 1,200 Explorers and Advisors. The commemorative tribute statue was unveiled in Washington, D.C., on November 7. The Program of Emphasis was continued. Membership, December 31, was 5,583,700. Total members to date, 39,120,922.

1965.—The Report to the Nation was presented to President Johnson during Boy Scout Week by 12 Boy Scouts and Explorers. The 55th Annual Meeting was held at Bal Harbor, Fla., May 20–21, with 2,300 attending. "The Program of Emphasis Breakthrough for Youth" for 1965–67 was launched. Each region held an Explorer delegate conference. Some 3,727 boys and leaders served at the New York World's Fair, while 4,237 attended the Golden Anniversary National Conference of the Order of the Arrow at Indiana University, August 27–31. Thomas J. Watson, Jr., was elected to the World Committee at the XX World Conference meeting in Mexico City, September 27–October 3. The Inner-City Rural Program was launched. Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton presented memorabilia of her husband. An addition was begun of the Johnston Historical Museum. The 500,000th Eagle Scout badge was presented and the 40,000,000th member was registered. Membership, December 31, was 5,732,708. Total members to date, 40,746,314.

1966.—Boy Scouts and Explorers, representing 12 regions, presented the Report to the Nation to President Johnson. "The Program of Emphasis Breakthrough for Youth" continued. The 56th Annual Meeting at Dallas, May 19–20, attracted 3,163 Scouters and their wives. The revised *Charter and Bylaws of the Boy Scouts of America* was adopted. Some 2,143 Explorers and Advisors attended the Third National Explorer Delegate Conference at Indiana University, August 14–18. Some 17,002 boys and leaders visited the renamed Philmont Scout Ranch and Explorer Base and 13,828 Scouts and leaders visited other countries. The dedication of the new wing of the Johnston Historical Museum in New Brunswick took place in June. In October ground was broken for an Ernest Thompson Seton Memorial Library and Museum at Philmont. Membership, December 31, was 5,831,521. Total members to date, 42,375,467.

J. Roberts. The 10th International Scout Conference was held in Edinburgh, Scotland. The Seventh National Training Conference for Scout Executives was held at Bretton Woods, N.H. The Boy Scouts of America was represented at the White House Conference on Youth in a Democracy by the Chief Scout Executive. Special experimental work with Scouting in less-chance areas was carried on through the Irving Berlin Fund. Membership, December 31, was 1,357,993. Total members to date, 8,977,696.

1940.—Boy Scouts served again at the New York World's Fair and at the Golden Gate Exposition in San Francisco. A Boy Scout program for helping in national emergency and Government defense programs was adopted. Outstanding events included: troop inventory and roll call, adoption of emergency service corps, and mobilization plans. Membership, December 31, was 1,449,412. Total members to date, 9,558,669.

1941.—With the declaration of war, the Government requested Boy Scout service for distribution of defense bonds and stamp posters; collection of aluminum and wastepaper; defense housing surveys; victory gardens; distributions of air-raid posters; cooperation with the American Red Cross; and, by joint agreement with the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, services in three capacities—messengers, assisting emergency medical units, and fire watchers. Waite Phillips made another large gift—land, residence and ranch- buildings, livestock, operating ranch equipment— contiguous to Philtum Rocky-mountain Scoutcamp—bringing total acreage to more than 127,000 acres. The area was renamed Philmont Scout Ranch. He also presented the Philtower Building in Tulsa, Okla., the income from which was to be used for operating and developing the camp. The 31st Annual Meeting was held in Washington, D.C. Membership, December 31, was 1,522,302. Total members to date, 10,165,060.

1942.—Scouts continued in war service. Twenty-eight projects were requested by the Government, including 30 million pounds of rubber collected in a 2-week drive; all-out salvage based on the Government-issued pamphlet *Scrap and How Scouts Collect It;* distribution of pledge cards for war bonds and savings stamps; victory gardens; work on farms and in harvest camps; and Government dispatch bearers. The 32d Annual Meeting was held in Minneapolis-St. Paul. The Air Scouts program for boys 15 years of age and older was developed. Membership, December 31, was 1,553,080. Total Members to date, 10,769,041.

1943.—Scouts rendered war service on requests from the Government in four general classifications: collections—aid in salvage drives; distribution, as official dispatch bearers for Government pamphlets and posters; production; and conservation. The first Silver Antelope Awards were presented for distinguished service to boyhood within a region. The Pan-American project was developed. Chief Scout Executive James E. West became Chief Scout and Dr. Elbert K. Fretwell was appointed Chief Scout Executive. Dr. George J. Fisher became National Scout Commissioner. Long trousers and the Scout cap were made a part of the official uniform. The 33d Annual Meeting was held in New York. Membership, December 31, was 1,613,783. Total members to date, 11,477,483.

1944.—The Whole Scout Family was emphasized with stress on the three branches of the Scout program. World brotherhood was emphasized in the continuation of the world jamboree and World Friendship program. The Inter-American Youth Leaders' Training project was inaugurated and students from Latin-American countries, in cooperation with the coordinator of Inter-American affairs, attended the National Training School and made a tour of eastern United States and Canada. The World Friendship Fund to help restore Scouting in devastated countries was inaugurated. Membership, December 31, was 1,866,356. Total members to date, 12,289,614.

1945.—The total Boy Scout war service included 69 requests from the Government, 1941–45. Outstanding was General Eisenhower's Wastepaper Campaign culminating in the General Eisenhower Award—a gold medal was presented to him in December by the Boy Scouts of America in appreciation. Other service included collections in many communities, distribution of circulars on conservation projects, and the Green Thumb program. Twenty thousand Scouts earned the General Douglas MacArthur Medal for growing food. The World Friendship Fund increased; $10,000 was allocated to the Philippines. The "Shirts Off Our Back" campaign was inaugurated to help Scouts abroad. The Army Air Force cooperated in the Air Scouts program. World brotherhood literature was published. Increased emphasis was placed on visual education as a means of training. Membership, December 31, was 1,977,463. Total members to date, 13,073,629.

1946.—The first contribution in a program of continuing support came from the Grant Foundation—$257,500 for a 5-year expansion of the volunteer training program. The camping program was improved and camp activities became more troop-centered. One thousand six hundred Senior Scouts camped at Philmont Scout Ranch. Scouts carried through three national postwar service projects requested by the Government. The first Inter-American Scout conference was held in Bogota. President Head retired after 20 years of service and Amory Houghton was elected president. Membership, December 31, was 2,063,397. Total members to date, 13,882,639.

1947.—Basic Boy Scout requirements were authorized—putting equal emphasis on Scout spirit, Scout participation, and Scoutcraft skills. Similar revisions made Cub Scouting more effective. The Eighth National Training Conference for Scout Executives took place in September at Indiana University. The International Scout Conference of Scout Leaders from 112 countries meeting at Chateau Rosny near Paris adopted a revised constitution and bylaws. The Sixth World Jamboree in Moisson, France, in August brought together 32,000 Scouts from 38 countries; the American delegation numbered 1,151. Membership, December 31, was 2,141,984. Total members to date, 14,710,853.

1948.—Dr. Arthur A. Schuck became the third Chief Scout Executive, September 1; Dr. Elbert K. Fretwell was elected Chief Scout. The 38th Annual Meeting was held in Seattle, Wash. The Order of the Arrow was integrated in the national camping program. Philmont, the world's largest Scout camp, enrolled 2,275 individual campers. The conservation program was extended. Basic training for all unit leaders was emphasized. Twelve Scouts presented the Report to the Nation to President Harry S. Truman and to United Nations officials. The First International Commissioners' Conference was held at Kandersteg, Switzerland. Membership, December 31, was 2,210,766. Total members to date, 15,538,867.

1949.—The crusade to "Strengthen the Arm of Liberty" was inaugurated in February. A dramatic ceremony was held at the base of the Statue of Liberty. Age levels were lowered—Cub Scouting, 8 through 10; Boy Scouting, 11 through 14; Exploring, 14 and up. The manual on citizenship was published. New procedures for physically handicapped boys were adopted. Troop advancement procedures were emphasized; 543 councils owned 831 campsites with 288,545 acres, at an estimated value of $10,525,731 on land and $17,436,306 on equipment. The National Council held its 39th Annual Meeting in Boston, Mass. Membership, December 31, was 2,579,515. Total members to date, 16,686,517.

1950.—The 40th anniversary year was observed nationally and locally. The Second National Jamboree at Valley Forge, June 30–July 6, brought 47,163 Scouts and leaders from every state and territory in the United States and from many other lands. Survival training was emphasized; conservation education was a national program feature. A total of 1,100 Order of the Arrow members participated in a national conference held at the University of Indiana, Bloomington, Ind. Philmont Scout Ranch began an expanded program, and the first training courses were held there. The 40th Annual Meeting was held in Philadelphia immediately prior to the jamboree. The first Boy Scout stamp was issued by U.S. Post Office Department. Membership, December 31, was 2,795,222. Total members to date, 17,843,852.

1951.—The 3-year crusade to "Strengthen the Arm of Liberty" concluded with a 33-percent gain in membership. A program of cooperation in civil defense was carried out. Conservation activities were expanded in cooperation with federal, state, and local agencies. Two million pounds of clothing were collected for domestic and foreign relief. Several hundred Explorers took part in the Seventh World Jamboree at Bad Ischl, Austria, where 13,000 Scouts represented 59 countries. Expansion at Philmont Scout Ranch made possible new leadership training opportunities. The Ninth National Training Conference for Scout Executives was held at Michigan State University. At the 41st Annual Meeting in Chicago, John M. Schiff was elected president, succeeding Amory Houghton. Membership, December 31, was 2,942,779. Total members to date, 18,995,887.

1952.—Scouting's 3-year program "Forward on Liberty's Team" was launched during Boy Scout Week. Scouts distributed over a million posters and 30 million Liberty Bell doorknob hangers in a Get-Out-the-Vote campaign. Scouts also cooperated nationally in securing blood-donor pledges, collected clothing for worthy causes, distributed seeds for Asia, and aided in conservation projects and civil defense. A quarter-million leaders took part in training experiences. Nine thousand Explorers and leaders camped at Philmont Scout Ranch. The 42d Annual Meeting was held in New York. The 20-millionth member was registered. Membership, December 31, was 3,183,266. Total members to date, 20,236,331.

1953.—The Third National Jamboree was held at the Irvine Ranch in southern California, July 17–23, with 45,401 Scouts and leaders from all parts of the United States and 21 other nations taking part. Scouts assisted in the inauguration of President Dwight D. Eisenhower. The effectiveness of the family "Be Prepared" plan was shown.

1967.—The Boy Scouts of America hosted the XII World Jamboree. The XXI Boy Scouts World Conference was held in Seattle, Wash. The Report to the Nation was made to President Johnson, and Report to the State ceremonies were conducted in all 50 states, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Pittsburgh, Pa., hosted the 57th National Council Annual Meeting. Thomas J. Watson, Jr., was elected to a fourth term as President. The Ernest Thompson Seton Memorial Library and Museum at Philmont and the Ellsworth H. Augustus International Scout House at the national office were dedicated. The National Order of the Arrow Conference drew 4,158 members to the University of Nebraska. Alden G. Barber became the fifth Chief Scout Executive. The updated Cub Scout program was launched in September establishing a special Webelos Scout program. Some 25,965 needy and non-Scouts attended Scout camps. Regional Explorer delegate conferences were held in all 12 regions. Membership, December 31, was 6,058,508. Total members to date, 44,139,905.

1968.—The National Council at its 58th Annual Meeting in Chicago elected Irving Feist President and adopted the BOYPOWER '75 8-year long-range program. The National Executive Institute began at Schiff Scout Reservation and Philmont Scout Ranch and Explorer Base. The National Council raised national membership adult fees to $2 and boy fees to $1. A total of 1,449,266 Webelos activity badges were earned during the year. Scouts and Explorers earned 28,311 Eagle Awards and 1,743,567 merit badges. Exploring deputies were named in each region. Membership, December 31, was 6,247,160. Total members to date, 45,997,048.

1969.—A record 3,979 persons attended the 59th Annual Meeting in Boston. Irving Feist was reelected President. The BOYPOWER '76 long-range plan was shared with President Richard M. Nixon in Washington, D.C., on February 7, 1969, by the Report to the Nation Scouts and Explorers. Exploring initiated a Grand National Safe-Driving Road Rally with winning representatives of local council road rallies competing for scholarships. Young women were accepted as participants in special-interest posts. The 7th National Jamboree was held at Farragut State Park, Idaho, with more than 35,000 Scouts and leaders attending. The National Order of the Arrow Conference, held at Indiana University, was attended by 4,421 delegates. Some 18,607 needy Scouts and 17,433 non-Scouts attending Boy Scout camps brought the 4-year total to 103,678 boys served. A total of 1,796,136 merit badges and 31,052 Eagle Awards were earned by Scouts and Explorers. Long-term camping reached an all-time high with 64.6 percent of troops providing 792,371 Scouts this experience under its own leadership. Two summertime pack events were conducted by 16,571 Cub Scout packs. Mergers brought the number of local councils to 500. Membership, December 31, was 6,183,086. Total members to date, 47,795,216.

1970.—At the 60th National Council Annual Meeting, in Denver, Irving Feist was elected to his third term as President. BOYPOWER '76 attainment of goals for the end of 1970 was as follows: Total units, 98.9 percent; national standard units, 121.2 percent; trained top unit leaders, 112.1 percent; Cub Scout membership, 101.2 percent; Boy Scout membership, 96 percent; and Explorer membership, 97.6 percent. Needy and non-Scout camp attendance was up to 46,408. Wood Badge courses were attended by 3,108; National Camping Schools attendance reached 2,504. Philmont and the national canoe bases drew 22,943. A National Standard Rating Plan for camps was developed. Leadership Development and Wood Badge training courses were tested and initiated. The whole organization mobilized for Project SOAR (Save Our American Resources). The first National Explorer Olympics, attended by 1,200, was held at Colorado State University. Realignment of councils reduced the number of local councils to 493. Membership, December 31, 6,287,284. Total membership to date, 49,628,049.

1971.—A new 4-million acre Maine National High Adventure Area was opened. Scouting Keep America Beautiful Day was held on June 5 with some 2 million members cleaning up more than 200,000 miles of highways and waterways and 400,000 acres of land as more than a million tons of litter were collected. In the fall a nationwide program (Operation Reach) against drug abuse was begun. Participation by troops in Project SOAR established a high level of Scout involvement in conservation. The First National Explorer Presidents' Congress was held in Washington, D.C., with 2,043 post presidents attending. *Exploring*, a new magazine, was printed in the spring and fall and distributed to 200,000 Explorers. The 62d National Council Annual Meeting was held in Atlanta, and Norton Clapp was elected president. A Silver World Award for distinguished service to youth on an international basis was presented to four figures. In a special ceremony held in Washington, D.C., President Richard M. Nixon was awarded the Silver Buffalo Award. For the first time a Reader's Digest Association-BSA National Public Speaking Contest was held. Nearly 8,000 American Scouts and leaders took part in the XIII World Jamboree held in Japan. A record number of 48,000 needy and non-Scouts attended summer camp. More than 5,000 members of the Order of the Arrow attended a national conference at the University of Illinois. The BOYPOWER Campaign effort reached $16,065,658, 24.7 percent of the $65 million goal. A new paraprofessional employment program was begun. Membership, December 31, was 6,427,026. Total members to date, 51,484,371.

1972.—The improved Scouting program was introduced. BOYPOWER Campaign exceeded $25 million. Paraprofessionals entered full- and part-time positions in local councils. The second National Explorer Presidents' Congress was held in Washington, D.C., in April with 2,700 Explorer presidents and boatswains attending. A total of 2,086 Explorers from 185 Explorer posts participated in the National Explorer Olympics held in August in Fort Collins, Colo. The three winning posts attended the World Youth Camp, a part of the Olympic Games in Munich, Germany. Nearly 4 million Scouts and Girl Scouts took part in Scouting Keep America Beautiful Day. Operation Reach, a program against drug abuse, was launched. Six new regions were organized to provide support and service to local councils. The National Eagle Scout Association was launched. Kenneth L. Beale, Jr., was the 1972 Reader's Digest Association-BSA National Public Speaking Contest winner. Project SOAR, the national conservation program, was continued. A total of nearly 48,000 needy Scouts and non-Scouts attended summer camp. Norton Clapp, Medina, Wash., was reelected president at the May 1972 Annual Meeting in Los Angeles. Troop leader development was tested for the first time at Schiff and Philmont. Membership, December 31, was 6,524,640. Total members to date, 53,308,306.

1973.—A series of special annual programs was started in preparation for the Nation's bicentennial in 1976. The first, called GIFT (Get Involved For Them), continues through August 1974. For the third successive year, Project SOAR (Save Our American Resources) demonstrated good conservation practices. The program highlight was the 1973 National Scout Jamboree held in two sites—Moraine State Park, Pa., and Farragut State Park, Idaho—with more than 64,000 participants. At the National Council Annual Meeting in Minneapolis, Robert W. Reneker was elected as president. Several million Scouts and leaders joined with other organizations on Keep America Beautiful Day in a massive effort to beautify America. An updated Cub Scout program was introduced, adjusted to be more relevant to boys and their families. New Scout merit badges introduced were Truck Transportation, Veterinary Science, Genealogy, Skating, and Pulp and Paper. A Washington, D.C., bureau was established to represent the national office. There were 2,500 Explorer post presidents or boatswains at the National Explorer Presidents' Congress in Washington, D.C. The National Order of the Arrow Conference was held at the University of California at Santa Barbara with 4,300 participants. The National Eagle Scout Association was formed. Membership on December 31, was 6,405,225. Total members to date, 55,100,376.

1974.—For the second annual program in preparation for the Nation's bicentennial, the theme was Be Prepared for Life; Be Safe, Be Fit. The National Council Annual Meeting was held in Honolulu, and Robert W. Reneker was reelected as president. Approval was given to hold future National Council meetings on a biennial schedule. The First National Eagle Scout Association meeting was held at Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colo., with nearly 300 participants. Project SOAR (Save Our American Resources) program continued with Scouting Environment Day held on April 27. Jamboree contingents from the BSA participated in the National Jamboree in New Zealand, the Quebec Provincial Jamboree, and the 5th Caribbean Jamboree in Surinam. The Cub Scout Safe Bicycle Driving program and the Cub Scout Physical Fitness program were introduced. New Scout merit badges are available for Orienteering and Wilderness Survival. In April, 2,500 Explorer presidents attended the 4th Annual National Explorer Presidents' Congress in Washington, D.C., and Mary Wright of Auburndale, Mass., was elected national Explorer president—the first young woman to hold the highest office in Exploring. The biennial national Explorer Olympics saw a new high in Explorer sports competition. Despite a loss in members, Scouting made positive gains in 1974 in the quality of its program. Membership on December 31 was 5,803,885. Total members to date, 56,626,408.

1975.—Participation in the nation's bicentennial accelerated with the theme Spirit of '76. Because of the biennial schedule for National Council meetings, the national Executive Board elected Arch Monson, Jr., as president. All Out For Scouting!, a 2-year program of troop programming and troop leader training, was introduced to councils. Project SOAR (Save Our American Resources) continued with an emphasis on energy conservation, and Scouting Environment Day was observed on March 22. The 14th World Jamboree was attended by 2,500 U.S. Scouts and leaders in Norway. The National Order of the Arrow Conference was held at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, in August. The 5th Annual National Explorer Presidents' Congress

was held in Washington, D.C., with nearly 2,500 Explorer post presidents attending. Membership on December 31 was 5,318,070. Total members to date, 58,014,193.

1976.—The bicentennial year gave 56,712 Cub Scout packs, 61,283 Scout troops, and 22,540 Explorer posts the opportunity to participate in the celebration of the 200th birthday of our nation. Sea Explorers served on some of the sailing ships participating in Operation Sail in New York Harbor on July 4. The Eagle Scout Bicentennial Celebration during the entire summer enabled 750 Eagle Scouts and leaders to show Scouting skills in an exhibition on the Mall in our nation's capital. Over 1,000 Scouts from around the world were hosted by BSA Scouts across the U.S.A. Exploring had two exciting major events—2,000 Explorers competed in the Bicentennial Explorer Olympics in Fort Collins, Colo., and the National Explorer Presidents' Congress attracted some 2,000 to Washington, D.C. During our biennial national council meeting held in New York, Arch Monson, Jr., of San Francisco, Calif., was elected to his second term as president of the Boy Scouts of America. The Scouting/USA communicative symbol was unveiled at the meeting. Alden G. Barber, Jr., resigned as Chief Scout Executive and Harvey L. Price, Scout Executive of the Los Angeles Area Council, was chosen as his successor. Thousands of members participated in energy conservation projects and Project SOAR. Eagle badges were awarded to 27,687 Scouts. Fifteen Scouts and Explorers met with Eagle Scout Gerald R. Ford, President of the United States, to present the Report to the Nation during the 66th Anniversary Celebration in February. Membership on December 31 was 4,884,082. Total members to date, 59,311,859.

1977.—The observance of the nation's bicentennial ended in August with 137,335 Cub Scout packs, Scout troops, and Explorer posts completing activities related to the New Spirit of '76. A new program theme, 'Wonderful World of Scouting, was introduced in the fall. The 1977 National Scout Jamboree was held at Moraine State Park, Pa., with 28,601 participants. The national Executive Board elected Downing B. Jenks of St. Louis, Mo., as president. At the request of President Jimmy Carter during the annual Report to the Nation, a renewed emphasis was placed on energy conservation, and Scouting Energy Day was observed in the fall by thousands of energy conservation activities across the country. In addition, Scouting Environment Day was held again in the spring. The National Explorer Presidents' Congress was held in Washington, D.C., and the National Order of the Arrow Conference convened at the University of Tennessee in Knoxville. The new four-function plan of council and district operation was developed to be introduced in early 1978. Delegations of Scouts and leaders took part in national jamborees held in Australia, Canada, Iceland, and Jamaica. Membership on December 31 was 4,718,138. Total members to date, 60,551,879.

1978.—The new four-function plan of council and district operation was introduced and was well received. Age changes related to advancement for handicapped persons were approved. Over 300,000 Cub Scouts attended 1,800 Cub Scout day camps conducted by local councils. The annual National Explorer Presidents' Congress was held in Washington, D.C. and the biennial National Explorer Olympics was held in Fort Collins, Colo. There was a new emphasis on family camping as local council camp properties are being made available. Philmont Scout Ranch and Explorer Base and the five other national high-adventure bases had an attendance of 23,835. Volunteer training was established as a major program function for the movement. Mark W. Leinmiller, Marietta, Ga., was selected for the Antarctic Scientific Program, sponsored by the National Science Foundation and the Reader's Digest Association. Downing B. Jenks, St. Louis, Mo., was elected to his second term as president during the 1978 National Council Meeting in Phoenix, Ariz. The annual Report to the Nation was held in February and included a meeting with President Jimmy Carter. A Tom C. Clark Award was established by the National Park Foundation for outstanding conservation projects. A revised God and Country program for Cub Scouts, Boy Scouts, and Explorers was announced, and the National Protestant Committee on Scouting was organized. Parent-teacher associations continued as the largest single user of the Scouting program. A "celebrity" public service advertising campaign was introduced and was headed by former President and Eagle Scout Gerald R. Ford. Official contingents took part in international Scouting events in Japan, Mexico, Israel, Canada, Taiwan, Switzerland, Scotland, and Ireland. The United Way continued as the largest source of support for local councils, and a *Principles of Affiliation* was approved. The Boy Scouts of America concluded its fifth consecutive year without a deficit. Membership on December 31, was 4,493,491. Total members to date, 61,898,410.

1979.—The national office moved to Irving, Texas, after 25 years in New Jersey, the National Executive Institute was relocated to Arlington, Texas, and the Johnston National Scouting Museum was temporarily closed. Plans were completed for the Eastern Distribution Center to move to Charlotte, N.C., in early 1980. John D. Murchison, Dallas, Texas, was elected president but died shortly thereafter. Downing B. Jenks, St. Louis, Mo., agreed to continue as president. J. L. Tarr, Scout Executive of the Circle Ten Council, Dallas, Texas, became Chief Scout Executive upon the retirement of Harvey L. Price. The annual Report to the Nation was held in February and included a meeting with President Jimmy Carter. New editions of *The Official Boy Scout Handbook* and *Wolf Cub Scout Book* were published. The Cub Scout Trainers' Wood Badge was approved following field testing. The biennial National Order of the Arrow Conference was held at Colorado State University in Fort Collins, and the annual National Explorer Presidents' Congress was held in Washington, D.C. Other Explorer events were the first National Law Enforcement Explorer Conference and the first National Aviation Explorer Fly-In. Because the XV World Jamboree in Iran was postponed, 1,000 Boy Scouts and leaders attended Dalajamb in Sweden. "Scouting . . . the Better Life" was announced as the 1980–82 national program theme. A grant of $2,124,500 was given by the Fleischmann Foundation for a development program at the high-adventure bases. A National Funding Division at the national office was created, and a "Campaign for Character" was approved to raise $49 million for national needs in the 1980's. Membership on December 31 was 4,284,469. Total members to date, 63,388,065.

1980.—The 70th anniversary year concluded with gains in both membership and units. Outfitted in colorful new uniforms designed by Oscar de la Renta, the movement advanced into another decade of service to the nation. In support of the 1980 National Census, Cub Scouts, Boy Scouts, and Explorers passed out fliers to houses and apartments across the country urging participation in the census taking. Cub Scouting celebrated its 50th anniversary during 1980 and was highlighted by the registration of the 30 millionth Cub Scout since 1930. The annual Report to the Nation presentation ceremony was held in February, with youth representatives of Scouting's three divisions having the opportunity to meet with President Jimmy Carter. Dr. Thomas C. MacAvoy of Corning, N.Y., was elected president of the BSA during the 1980 National Council meeting in New Orleans, La. A new *Official Patrol Leader Handbook* was issued, giving strong emphasis to the patrol method for instilling qualities of leadership. A year-long health education program called "The Fabulous Human Machine," funded by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, was introduced to emphasize the tenets of the Scout Oath, . . . To keep myself physically strong, mentally awake, and morally straight." More than 1,200 Explorers and leaders attended the tenth National Explorer Presidents' Congress in Phoenix, Ariz., and more than 2,300 participants took part in the biennial National Explorer Olympics in Fort Collins, Colo. The first National Explorer Winter Olympics was held in Squaw Valley, Calif., featuring Olympic-style competition in downhill and cross-country skiing, biathlon, and skating. In cooperation with the U.S. Department of Energy, kits containing materials related to energy education and conservation were sent to councils throughout America. An agreement was signed with the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior whereby Boy Scout troops and Explorer posts would monitor natural landmarks administered by HCRS. More than 500 Boy Scouts and leaders represented BSA at jamborees and activities in Switzerland, Scotland, Denmark, and Canada. A fire destroyed the second floor of the national office in November, but rebuilding plans were prepared immediately and satellite offices were leased to provide space for displaced employees until reconstruction was completed. Membership on December 31 was 4,326,082. Total members to date, 64,840,661.

1981.—For the second consecutive year, the Boy Scouts of America showed gains in membership and total units. The tenth National Scout Jamboree was held at Fort A. P. Hill, Va., July 29–August 4 with more than 30,000 boys and leaders participating from across the U.S. and 22 other countries. The annual Report to the Nation, which included a visit with President Ronald Reagan, was held in February. Dr. Thomas C. MacAvoy, Corning, N.Y., was reelected president. The National Explorer Presidents' Congress was held in Indianapolis, Ind., and the National Order of the Arrow Conference convened at the University of Texas at Austin. Philmont Scout Ranch and four other national high-adventure bases had attendance of 15,517. A new *Official Scoutmaster Handbook* was released, completing the trilogy of basic literature of Boy Scouting. Murray, Kentucky was picked as the site for the new Boy Scout Museum. Some 63,930 Cub Scouts, Boy Scouts, and Explorers earned religious emblems while 4,140 adult volunteers received religious recognition. More than 3,000 Boy Scouts and leaders represented BSA at jamborees and Scouting events in Switzerland, Scotland, Denmark, and Canada. The year-long program emphasis, "Save Our American Resources (SOAR) . . . for the Better Life," continues through August 1982. Membership on December 31 was 4,355,723. Total members to date, 70,774,443.

1982.—A milestone in the history of the BSA was passed in September with the registering of the millionth Eagle Scout, Alexander M. Holsinger. For the third consecutive year, the BSA showed gains in

membership and units. "Shaping Tomorrow," a project aimed at developing an effective strategy for addressing crucial issues of the 1980's, was initiated in January. Four of the program concepts from Foundations for Growth—Tiger Cubs, BSA; Bear Enrichment; Prepared for Today; and Explorer Marketing—were field tested and implemented. "Campaign for Character" continued through 1982 with $40 million of the $49 million goal reported as of December 31. Representatives from Scouting's three program divisions presented the annual Report to the Nation and had the opportunity to meet President Ronald Reagan. Edward C. Joullian III of Oklahoma City, Okla., was elected president of the BSA during the 1982 National Council meeting in Atlanta, Ga. The National Explorer Presidents' Congress was held at Philadelphia, Pa., and the National Explorer Olympics convened at Fort Collins, Colo. Cub Scouting published the *Cub Scout Leader Book* which combines five separate books—the *Cubmaster's Pack Book*, the *Den Leader's Handbook*, the *Webelos Leader's Book*, the *Den Leaders Coach Book*, and the *Pack Committee Book*—into one volume. Philmont Scout Ranch and the other four high-adventure bases had an attendance of 24,833. The Backpacking merit badge was introduced. "Catch the Scouting Spirit" was announced as the national program theme for 1983–84. More than 3,800 Boy Scouts and leaders took part in international Scouting events in Canada, Australia, China, and Liechtenstein. Membership, December 31, was 4,542,449. Total members to date, 68,140,738.

1983.—The Boy Scouts of America showed gains in both membership and units for the fourth consecutive year. The Shaping Tomorrow project began implementing better methods of marketing, servicing, and delivering of our full program and mission. Shaping Tomorrow contains strategy and structural recommendations, strengthening the organization. Campaign for Character climaxed with $52.5 million reported; this is $3.5 million over the goal for financing major needs in the 1980s. The annual Report to the Nation presentation ceremony was held in February, with youth representatives of Scouting's three divisions having the opportunity to meet with President Ronald Reagan. The Boy Scouts of America received the Margaret Pope Hovey Award from the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped for outstanding contributions to rehabilitation and employment of handicapped persons. The BSA has registered more than 200,000 youth who have handicapping conditions. Tiger Cubs, BSA, for 7-year-old boys and their adult partners is in its second year of existence providing 123,000 families an opportunity to grow closer together. The Tiger Cub motto is Search, Discover, Share. Pilot testing of Varsity Scouting, a program for boys 14 through 17, was concluded with a recommendation for implementation to begin in 1984. Varsity Scouting places emphasis on advancement, high adventure, service, personal development, and special programs and events. Explorer membership is at its highest level, increasing by 25.2 percent over last year, which includes 354,286 Career Awareness Explorers. "The Great Outdoor Quest" became the theme for Scout camping as troop camping increased more than 6 percent and Scout attendance increased by 5 percent. The National Order of the Arrow Conference was held in August at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N.J. Order of the Arrow membership increased by almost 7,000 since 1982. This was the year for both the XV World Scout Jamboree and the 29th World Conference. The jamboree was held on July 4–16, in Kananaskis Country, a provincial park in the Canadian Rockies. The Boy Scouts of America hosted the World Conference in Detroit, Mich., in July with representatives from more than 100 countries. Membership on December 31, 1983, was 4,688,953. Total members to date, 70,014,715.

1984.—Sanford N. McDonnell of St. Louis, Mo., was elected President of the BSA during the 1984 National Council Meeting in Salt Lake City, Utah. The third edition of the *Fieldbook* was produced. *Introduction To Family Camping* was published and the Family Camping Association was launched. The new association seeks to enhance the richness of family life through experiences in the out-of-doors. Dioxin contamination was discovered at the site of the 1981 National Scout Jamboree, Fort A. P. Hill, Va. After extensive soil testing, it was determined that the extent of any exposure was no danger to individuals who attended the 1981 jamboree and the 1985 jamboree would be held at this facility as originally planned. The Boy Scouts of America completed its fifth consecutive year of membership gain. Varsity Scouting, for boys 14 through 17, was launched nationwide, accompanied by a full complement of literature, training, and program materials. More than 2,000 Varsity Scout teams were organized, serving about 30,000 Varsity Scouts. Exploring membership showed a dramatic increase in 1984, primarily a result of the phenomenal success of Career Awareness and in-school Exploring. The National Eagle Scout Association awarded thirty $3,000 college scholarships from the W. P. Clements National Eagle Scout Scholarship Fund and six $1,000 grants from the Elks foundation. The Whitney M. Young, Jr., Service Award was presented to 36 individuals and organizations in recognition of their outstanding service to youth in low-income situations. Membership on December 31, 1984, was 4,748,511. Total members to date, 72,014,206.

1985.—The Boy Scouts of America celebrated its 75th anniversary. "Pride in the Past . . . Footsteps to the Future" was the theme that told the story through exciting events conducted during the year. Ben H. Love became the BSA's eighth Chief Scout Executive. The high point of the year was the eleventh National Scout Jamboree held July 24–30, at Fort A. P. Hill, Va. More than 32,000 Scouts and leaders from around the world attended this event. First Lady Nancy Reagan was a special visitor at the jamboree. During May, June, and July, the BSA lit a Heritage Campfire outside every state capitol. Campfire ashes were placed in a wooden box the shape of that state. The box was added to a Heritage Campfire Caravan which began in Washington State and traveled 7,600 miles through the country and through 40 state capitals. Following 3 months on the road, the caravan arrived at the site of the 1985 National Scout Jamboree, its final destination. A BSA history book entitled *The Boy Scouts, An American Adventure* was produced in cooperation with author Robert W. Peterson and American Heritage Publishing Company. Youth membership increased for the sixth consecutive year, registering a 2.7 percent gain over 1984. Cub Scouting introduced a new emphasis on Cub Scout Sports. The Order of the Arrow presented 104 camperships totaling more than $4,000 to American-Indian Boy Scouts. Membership in the Order of the Arrow increased significantly versus 1984. The BSA Scouting for the Handicapped program was cited for its innovative approaches in serving the handicapped and was the recipient of the 1985 National Organization on Disability Award. Membership on December 31, 1985 was 4,845,040. Total members to date, 73,639,425.

1986.—On September 1, the Boy Scouts of America took a new and dramatic step to serve boys in all school grades. Membership requirements for Tiger Cubs and Cub Scouts became primarily based on grade in school, rather than age. The plan was expanded to include first-grade boys as Tiger Cubs and second-grade boys as Wolf Cub Scouts. The program includes plans for expanding Webelos Scouting to 2 years for fourth- and fifth-graders. In the first 4 months of the expanded program, Cub Scout membership increased by 14.3 percent compared to the previous year. The BSA was touched by the tragic Challenger disaster. Two of the crew members were active in Scouting as youths. Lieutenant Colonel Ellison S. Onizuka attained the Eagle rank in 1964 in Holualoa, Hawaii. Dr. Ronald E. McNair reached Star rank as a youth in Lake City, S.C. *Boys' Life* magazine, one of the 50 largest magazines in the nation, celebrated its 75th anniversary. The biennial meeting of the National Council held in Louisville, Ky., brought some 2,600 key volunteer and professional leaders in Scouting together. Charles M. Pigott, president of PACCAR, Inc., Bellevue, Wash., was elected president. The National Court of Honor presented 19 Honor Medals, 71 Heroism Awards, and 189 Medals of Merit. There were 26,840 youths that advanced to the rank of Eagle Scout and 13 Sea Explorers who received the Quartermaster Award. The Distinguished Eagle Scout Award was presented to 58 outstanding men. In response to a request by President Reagan, the BSA conducted a nationwide Donor Awareness Good Turn to inform American families of the urgent need for donated human organs and tissue. Families were encouraged to discuss their wishes related to providing "a gift of life" when a member dies suddenly. Some 597,823 Scouts across the country distributed more than 14 million brochures to families in their local neighborhoods and communities. More than 2 million mailing inserts were distributed by 125 public service institutions. The Good Turn message was delivered by 346 newspapers to an estimated audience of more than 21 million readers. The BSA ended 1986 with a 7.5 percent increase, its seventh consecutive year of membership increase and the largest in 30 years. Membership on December 31, 1986 was 5,170,979. Total members to date, 83,686,624.

AWARDS BY THE NATIONAL COURT OF HONOR

	1986	1911–1986
Honor Medal	19	2,009
Heroism Award	71	3,466
Medal of Merit	189	3,145*
Distinguished Eagle Scout	58	603†
Eagle Scout	26,840	1,111,240
	27,177	1,120,663

*Since 1947

†Since 1969

MEMBERSHIP FACTS

December 31, 1986

*MEMBERS**		*UNITS**	
Tiger Cubs	260,068	Cub Scout Packs	52,689
Cub Scouts	1,714,176	Boy Scout Troops	48,472
Boy Scouts	989,232	Varsity Scout Teams	5,841
Varsity Scouts	52,608	Explorer Posts	20,268
Explorers	366,367	Career Awareness Posts	5,656
Career Awareness Explorers	654,106	*Total Units*	132,126
Lone Scouts	260		
Total Members	4,036,917		

Dec. 31, 1988

4.3 million

LEADERS	
Pack Scouters	644,732
Troop Scouters	406,777
Team Scouters	17,259
Post Scouters	81,686
Career Awareness Scouters	10,549
Council Scouters	74,165
Total Leaders	1,134,162
Grand Total Membership	5,170,979

1910–1986

Youth	61,892,766
Leaders	22,393,859
Grand Total Membership	84,286,625

*Regional membership figures

§Different persons-excludes multiple registration of Cub Scouts who became Boy Scouts and of Boy Scouts who became Explorers.

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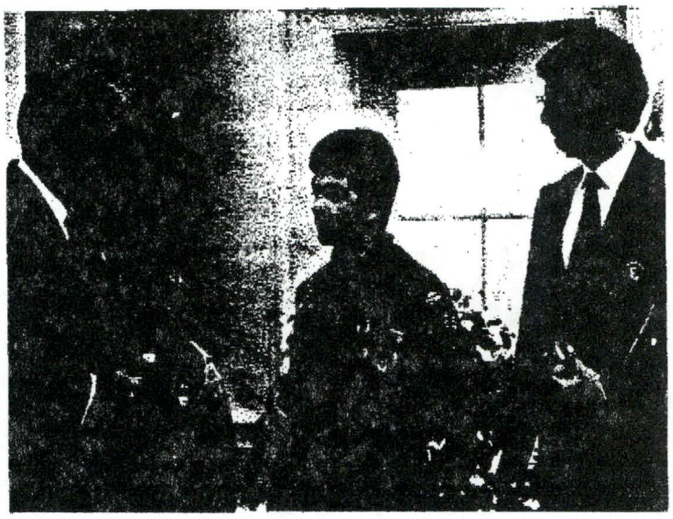
Fact Sheet

THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

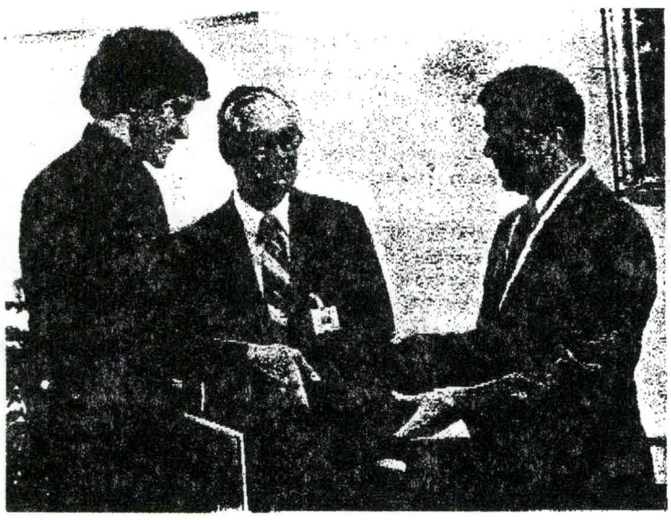
One of the causes contributing to the success of the Boy Scouts of America has been the thoughtful, wholehearted way in which each President of the United States since William Howard Taft in 1910 has taken an active part in the work of the movement. Each served as Honorary President during his term in office.

President Reagan became involved in Scouting with the Golden Empire Council in Sacramento, Calif., while serving as governor of the state. During his 8 years in office, he chaired Project SOAR (Save Our American Resources), served as membership roundup chairman, participated in annual Report to the Governor ceremonies, and served on the council's advisory board. For his service to youth, he was awarded the Silver Beaver Award. As a member of the Los Angeles Area Council, he served as Scout-orama chairman, as a speaker for the council recognition dinner, and as a sustaining member.

"I applaud your many efforts and programs encouraging character development and leadership among American youth. By sponsoring many useful physical, mental, and social activities designed to promote self-responsibility, the Scouts strengthen the cornerstone of individual freedom in our nation. These programs develop the youngster's confidence in his ability to deal with nature, society, and a challenging world."



Ronald Reagan



Jimmy Carter

President Carter was involved in Scouting as a troop committee chairman, Explorer Advisor, and Scoutmaster. In support of the President's appeal for an energy conservation program, the Boy Scouts of America held a Scouting Environment Day, April 23, 1977, with other programs planned to make a major contribution toward achieving national energy conservation goals.

"As a former volunteer Scout leader . . . I am greatly impressed by the role of your fine program in our national life. It is a constructive initiative on the part of young Americans to explore career interests and to become better prepared for a more satisfying and rewarding future."

Gerald Ford was the first Eagle Scout to become Vice President and later President. He began his Scouting career on December 17, 1924, when he became a member of Troop 15, sponsored by the Trinity M.E. Church in Grand Rapids, Mich. He was recognized with the Distinguished Eagle Scout Award "for his service to the Nation and community," by the Grand Valley Council at Grand Rapids, Mich., in May 1970. He received the Scouter of the Year Award on December 2, 1974, from the National Capitol Area Council, Washington, D.C.

"One of the proudest moments of my life came in the Court of Honor when I was awarded the Eagle Scout badge. I still have that badge. It is a treasured possession. I am the first Eagle Scout Vice President. The three great principles which Scouting provides—self-discipline, teamwork, and moral and patriotic values—are the basic building blocks of leadership. I applaud the Scouting program for continuing to emphasize them. I am confident that your ability to bring ideals, values, and leadership training to millions of our young people will help to bring about a new era—a time in which not only our Republic will progress in peace and freedom, but a time in which the entire world shall be secure, and all its people free."

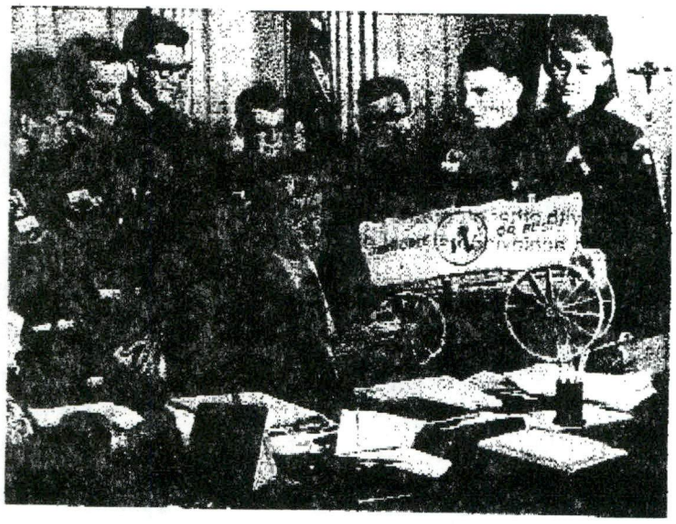
Gerald R. Ford

President Nixon hosted the First National Explorer Presidents' Congress in 1971 on the White House lawn. As Vice President he visited and spoke at the national jamborees held at Irvine Ranch, Calif., in 1953, and at Valley Forge State Park, Pa., in 1957.

"I welcome your determination to seek out new members in our great and growing cities, as well as throughout rural America. For through Scouting many of these young citizens can more fully develop their potential for public service and become effective leaders in their communities and in our nation.

"I strongly believe that Scouting offers an exceptional opportunity to learn about good citizenship by being a good citizen, and I am glad to hear that we can count on you to carry on the very important work . . . in encouraging America's boys to make themselves into the men our country needs."

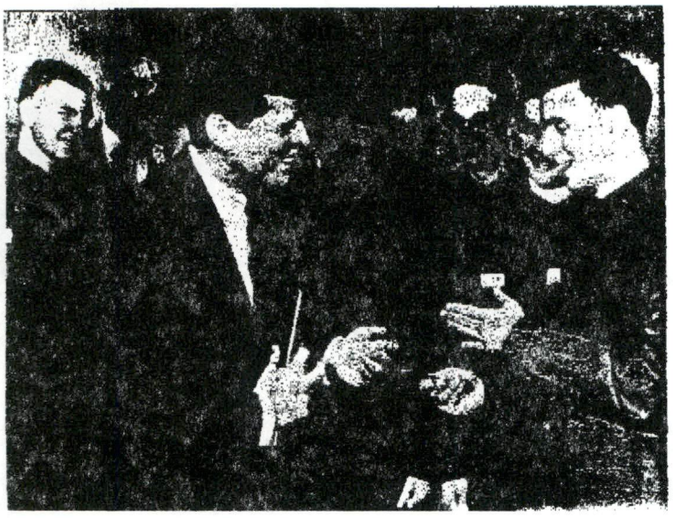
Richard M. Nixon



President Johnson was an active Scout leader with the Capitol Area Council at Austin, Texas, serving on its Exploring committee. He was a member of the National Capitol Area Council from 1959 through 1963. In 1963 he helped to organize Post 1200 in Washington, D.C., which was chartered to the House of Representatives for page boys working in the U.S. Congress.

"I welcome this opportunity to express my pride and deep sense of gratitude for the outstanding example and enviable reputation for human understanding and fair play which have throughout the productive life of your organization been hallmarks of Scouting everywhere. Your conduct, both individually and in your group activities, has been worthy of admiration by all the young citizens of our land. Today, as we face the challenges of an increasingly complex and frequently disturbing world, America needs an alert, responsible, and energetic youth to provide her with a vital resource in a hopefully happier and fuller future for all. As I applaud your past, I also urge you to rededicate yourselves to the ideals of the Scout Oath, and to reaffirm your obligations to your God and to your country. In so doing, you will contribute to the strengthening of America's heritage and thereby to the realization of our common goals in the Great Society."

Lyndon B. Johnson



The first Scout to become President was John F. Kennedy, who was a member of Troop 2, Bronxville, N.Y., from 1929 to 1931 and a leader of the Boston Council.

"For more than 50 years Scouting has played an important part in the lives of the Boy Scouts of this nation. It has helped to mold character, to form friendships, to provide a worthwhile outlet for the natural energies of growing boys, and to train these boys to become good citizens of the future.

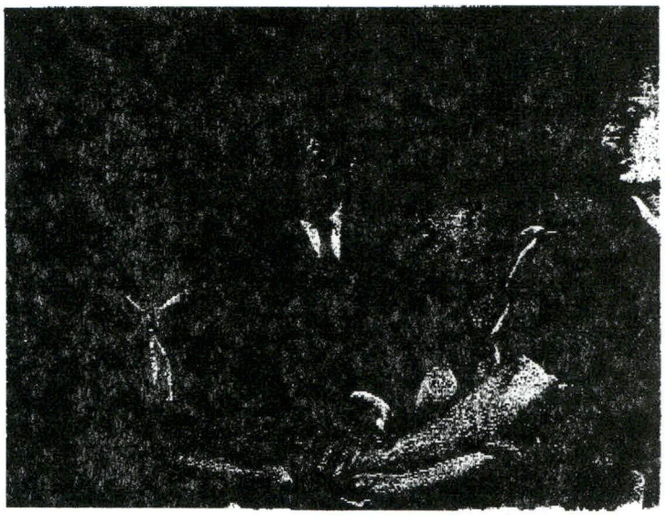
"In a very real sense, the principles learned and practiced as Boy Scouts adds to the strength of America and her ideals."

John F. Kennedy

President Eisenhower became a member of the national Executive Board of the Boy Scouts of America in 1948. He had been a staunch supporter of Scouting ever since his son was a Scout.

"The Boy Scout movement merits the unstinted support of every American who wants to make his country and his world a better place in which to live. Its emphasis on community service and tolerance and world friendship promotes a speedier attainment of the enduring peace among men for which we all strive. By developing among its members both a spirit of sturdiness, self-reliance, and a realization of the need for cooperative effort in every major enterprise, the movement is a prime force in preparing tomorrow's men for their duty to themselves, their country, and their world. Here in the United States the Boy Scouts of America have accomplished much in its years of service. But today, more than ever before, we need expansion of its membership and influence."

Dwight D. Eisenhower



President Truman gave strong support to the Boy Scouts of America at every opportunity. He traveled to Valley Forge, Pa., in June 1950 to open personally the Second National Jamboree.

President Roosevelt was the first to enter the White House with a record as an active Scout leader. He was president of the Greater New York Councils of the Boy Scouts of America. In 1934 hundreds of thousands of Scouts assembled to hear President Roosevelt's broadcast appealing for help for the needy. In response, Scouts contributed by collecting nearly 2 million articles of clothing, household furnishings, and other articles for needy families. When FDR died in 1945, he had a record of 24 years' service in Scouting.

"As one who has been interested in Scouting over many years it has been most heartening to have so many evidences of the practical values of Scout training. We must remember that next to active military service itself, there is no higher opportunity for serving our country than helping youth to carry on in their efforts to make themselves physically strong, mentally awake, and morally straight, and prepared to help their country to the full in time of war, as well as in time of peace. We must make sure that those volunteer agencies which are supplementing the church, the home, and the school by providing programs that will help equip the present generation to cope with life problems in the difficult days ahead are maintained to their maximum capacity and effectiveness."

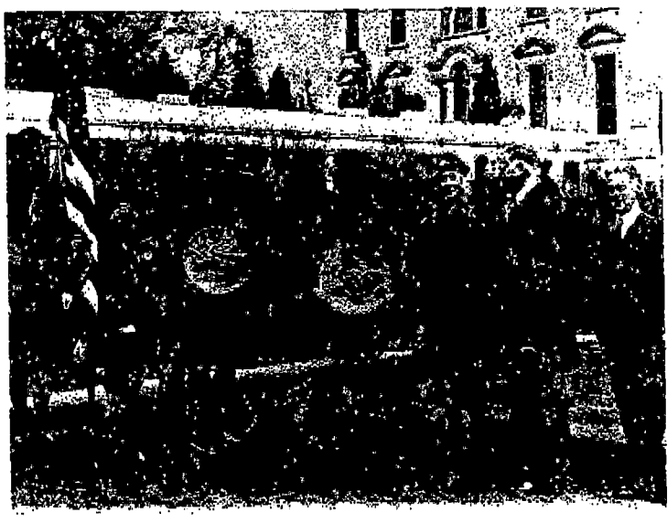
Franklin D. Roosevelt

President Hoover launched a forward movement and development program for the Boy Scouts of America at a dinner commemorating Scouting's 20th anniversary.

"The first test of democracy is that each individual shall have the opportunity to take that position of leadership in the community to which his character, his ability, and his ambition entitle him; and because the progress of our country is thus directly related to the training in leadership we can give the youth of the Nation. In meeting the vital need that when the oncoming generation takes over our national affairs it shall be a generation bulwarked with character, the Boy Scout movement plays a most useful part.

"The Boy Scout movement has opened for him the portals to adventure and constructive joy, by reviving the lore of the frontier and the campfire; by establishing contacts with the birds and sometimes with the bees; by matching his patience to the deliberate character of fish; by efficient operations of the swimming hole; and by peeps into the thousand mysteries of the streams, the trees, and the stars."

Herbert C. Hoover



President Coolidge's two sons were Scouts, and he had many opportunities to see the Scout program at work. He participated in the 16th Annual Meeting of the National Council in Washington, D.C., in 1926 by presenting the first Silver Buffalo Awards for distinguished service to boyhood.

"Harding Awards" authorized by President Harding went to 5,058 Scout troops in 1923 for having increases in membership.

"I am with the Scout movement heart and soul. It is an organization teaching the spirit of service and honor which we must always have in our citizenship. It is a school of democracy because in it, standing is won only by taking the equal opportunity given all individuals to show their own merit, capacity, and worth. I wish every boy in our America could have the advantage and the honor of being in the Boy Scout organization."

Warren G. Harding

President Wilson signed a bill on June 15, 1916, which was passed by both Houses of Congress by unanimous consent, granting the organization federal incorporation.

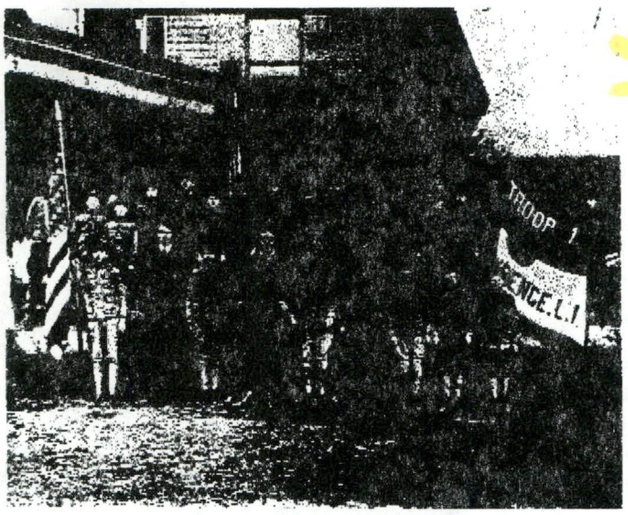
"The Boy Scouts have not only demonstrated their worth to the Nation, but have also materially contributed to a deeper appreciation by the American people of the higher conception of patriotism and good citizenship. Every nation depends for its future upon the proper training and development of its youth. The American boy must have the best training and discipline our great democracy can provide if America is to maintain her ideals, her standards, and her influence in the world. Anything that is done to increase the effectiveness of the Boy Scouts of America will be a genuine contribution to the welfare of the Nation."

Woodrow Wilson

When President Taft in 1910 agreed to be Honorary President of the Boy Scouts of America, he set a precedent accepted by each of his successors. President Taft accepted to "thus sustain a similar relation to the movement as does King George V to a similar movement in England." The First Annual Meeting of the organization was held in the White House at the invitation of President Taft.

"I am very glad to give my sympathy and support to such a movement as this. Anything that directs the boy's spirit in the right channel for usefulness and for the making of manly men should be encouraged."

William Howard Taft



Theodore Roosevelt

Theodore Roosevelt was no longer President of the United States when the Boy Scouts of America was started in 1910. But he was an ardent booster of the organization. He was a troop committeeman of Troop 39, Oyster Bay, N.Y., and first council commissioner of Nassau County Council. As a former President he was elected an Honorary Vice-President of the Boy Scouts of America. He was the first and only man designated as the "Chief Scout Citizen." For many years after his death in 1919, several thousand Scouts and leaders in the New York area made annual pilgrimages to his grave in Oyster Bay.

"More and more I have grown to believe in the Boy Scout movement. I regard it as one of the movements most full of promise for the future here in America. The Boy Scout movement is distinctly an asset to our country for the development of efficiency, virility, and good citizenship. It is essential that its leaders be men of strong, wholesome character; of unmistakable devotion to our country, its customs and ideals, as well as in soul and by law citizens thereof, whose wholehearted loyalty is given to this nation, and to this nation alone."

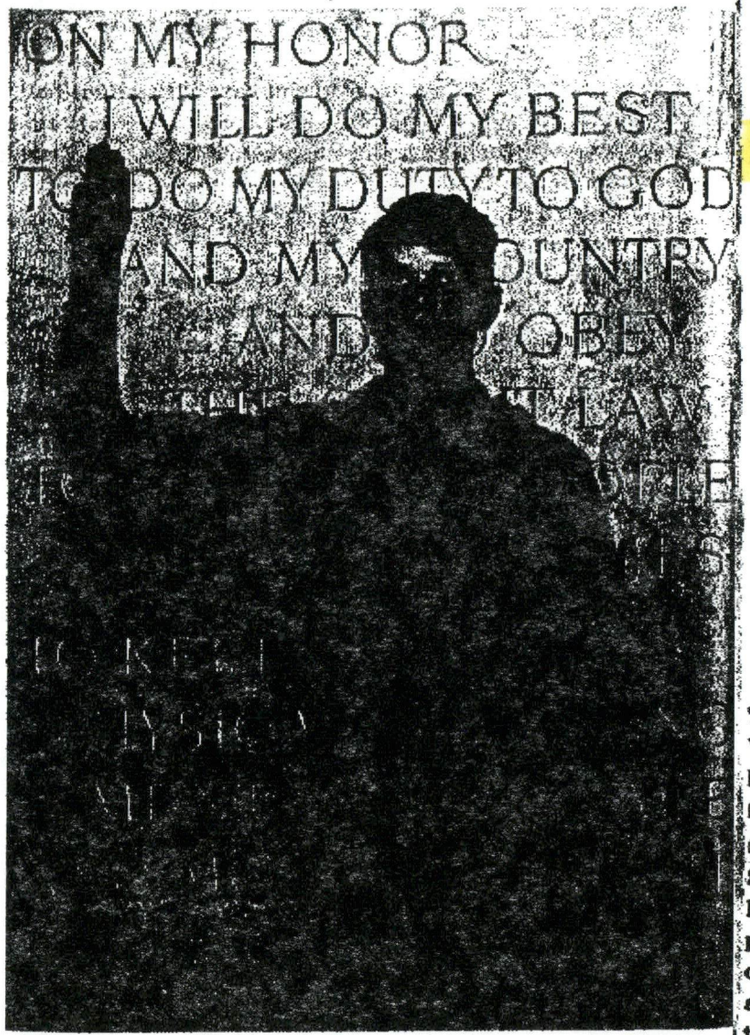
ARTICLE V, SECTION 2—BYLAWS

HONORARY OFFICERS

SECTION 8.

Honorary President and Vice-President

Clause . The President of the United States may, during term of office, be elected to be the Honorary President of the Boy Scouts of America. In addition, living former Presidents of the United States and other citizens who have rendered distinguished service to our country through work for young people may be elected to be honorary vice-presidents. Such election shall be by the Executive Board upon the recommendation of the Nominating Committee for such terms as the Executive Board shall specify.



I Will Do My Best
by Norman Rockwell, 1945

In the Scout Oath you will find a clear statement of what is expected of you as a Scout. When you take it you pledge yourself to live up to your duties to God and your country, to other people, and to yourself.

The Spirit of Scouting

It is easy to *become* a Scout. But it is not easy to *be* one. To be a good Scout you need guts and determination.

Scouting is a game. And like all games, it has rules you must follow to be a member of the team. The rules of Scouting are found in the Scout Oath or Promise, Scout Law, Scout motto, and Scout slogan. It is by following these rules that you become a true Scout.

SCOUT OATH OR PROMISE

On my honor I will do my best
To do my duty to God and my country
and to obey the Scout Law;
To help other people at all times;
To keep myself physically strong,
mentally awake, and morally straight.

THE MEANING OF THE SCOUT OATH OR PROMISE. When you pledge yourself to an oath or a promise you must know the meaning of it. So read carefully the paragraphs that follow. They will help you understand.

On my honor . . . The men who founded our country more than 200 years ago had great faith. They believed that every human being had the God-given rights of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." They fought to gain those rights for all of us. They pledged to each other their lives, their fortunes, and their "sacred honor." To them, their "sacred honor" was their loyalty to the high ideals they had set for themselves.

As a Scout and a good American, you must hold your honor sacred. When you pledge yourself to do something on your honor *it* means that you will do your utmost to live up to the high standards you set for yourself.

** TOTAL PAGE.020 **
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Boy Scouts of America
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THIS'LL GIVE YOU AN IDEA OF THE MASCOT'S CHARACTER.

My Story By Pedro the Mailburro

By popular demand, we are reprinting a history of the Boys' Life mailburro, mascot and all-around great guy, Pedro. His story first appeared in the October 1958 issue of the magazine.

ILLUSTRATIONS BY TOM EATON

IN reply to a flood of letters—and I want to thank both of you who wrote—The Boss has assigned a flunky to take down the history of my family as I tell it. At last you will hear the true story of Don Juan Pedro Ladino de Philmonte, known modestly to many of you as plain Pedro. *(Flunky note: Also Flopears, Hayburner, Dragalong, and Oatsmobile.)*

The earliest known member of my family was a handsome fellow known formally as Equus Asinus, but people in those days were pretty informal, so they gave him the nickname of EEE-Onk. I've never been able to figure out why.

Old EEE-Onk was grazing with his family in an African pasture near the river Nile one afternoon when he was set upon by a band of Egyptians looking for a pyramid construction crew. There was a fierce battle, but EEE-Onk was at last held fast by the 30 professional wrestlers who were sent to take him. He was made prisoner.

His only happiness lay in knowing that his heroic fight had bought time for the rest of his band to escape. *(Flunky note: Ancient Egyptian writings found recently in a pyramid say the first wild donkey in Egypt was captured while asleep.)*

Poor EEE-Onk was put to (ugh!) work with the pyramid gangs, but that type of treatment didn't last long. The Pharaoh soon learned it was easier to manage human slaves than clever, fearless burros. *(Flunky note: Is this why the ancient Egyptians painted jackass ears on their ignoramuses?)*

In time other members of EEE-Onk's family were captured. As the numbers of burros grew, people began to recognize burro brilliance. The head of the burro tribe, Abou ben Assam, was singled out to be Ambassador to the Moorish tribes of North Africa. *(Flunky note: Abou was traded to a Moorish fruit merchant for one sack of green figs.)*

Unfortunately, Abou ran into a sandstorm during his crossing of the Sahara. He was rumpled and dirty when he finally reached the Moorish capital and, alas, was mistaken for a common beast of burden. Abou was pressed into a Moorish task force headed for an invasion of Spain. One less quick-witted might have been dismayed, but not Abou. When the army arrived in Spain, Abou waited until dark, slipped through a cordon of fierce Moorish guards, and made his way to the Spanish forces. *(Flunky note: Abou fell asleep and got captured, just like his great-great-great-grandfather EEE-Onk.)*

The Spaniards saw at once the keen intellect of the burro. Abou was made assistant to the royal family of Spain. In years to come Abou's heirs got the title of "Don." *(Flunky note: Short for "donkey.")*

One of these dons, Don Pedro Francisco Alvarez de Conquistador y Cuernavaca, heard his country's call for soldiers to conquer New Spain, as Mexico was called in those days. There were hazards in the New World, as Don Pedro de Conquistador well knew, but my family has never been one to avoid danger. *(Flunky note: They put a pack on his back and dragged him up the gangplank.)*

Don Pedro sailed with Cortez's conquistadores for the New World. There, he settled in the small mountain village of Cuernavaca. The village and land for miles around it were given to Don Pedro as a reward for valiant services during the conquest of Mexico. Here Don Pedro raised a family and lived like a king off the fat of Mexico.

Unfortunately, all this soft living resulted in a lazy rascal in our family. This four-hooved wastrel was Don Juan de las Grutas de Cacahuamilpa. The *grutas*, or caves, near the little town of Cacahuamilpa were Don Juan's daytime hideout from work. In the evenings, he went serenading and raiding in local gardens.

What with keeping the lady burros up late and stomping around in the radishes of the Viceroy of New Spain, Don Juan made a bad name for himself. When it was rumored that there was much gold in the country around what is now Philmont Scout Ranch, the Viceroy knew just the burro to send on the expedition.

And so my family came to the United States, about 100 years before the *Mayflower*.

Jamboree Fever

BY W. E. BUTTERWORTH IV

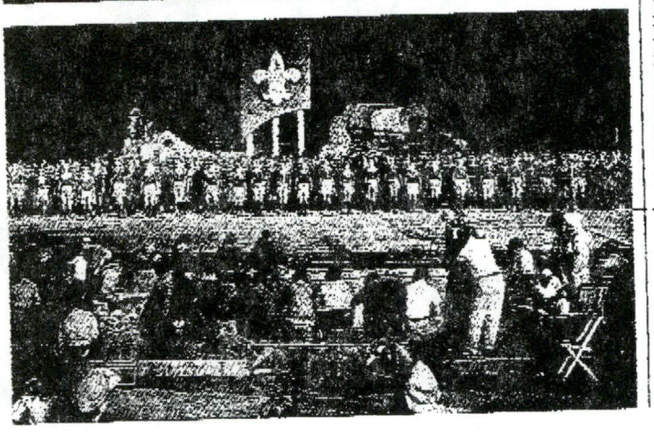
JAMBOREE fever. Nearly half a million Scouts have caught it since the first BSA national jamboree in 1937. More than 34,000 will get it at Fort A.P. Hill, Va., come summer 1989, when they gather for the BSA's 12th. This look at the first 11 explains why.

The very first national jamboree was planned for August 1935, in Washington, D.C. But because of an epidemic of infantile paralysis ("polio")—a crippling disease the U.S. Health Service feared would infect the visiting Scouts—the jamboree was cancelled.

More than 20,000 Scouts heard the bad news by radio from President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

1937. Good news came two years later, in January 1937's *Boys' Life*. Chief Scout Executive James E. West wrote: "We, at the invitation of the President and with the sanction of Congress, will take possession of nearly 400 acres of lawns, terraces and woodland...of Potomac Park, Columbia Island and the Fort Myer Gardens."

The first BSA national jamboree took place that summer, with President Roosevelt welcoming 27,232 Scouts to our nation's capital.

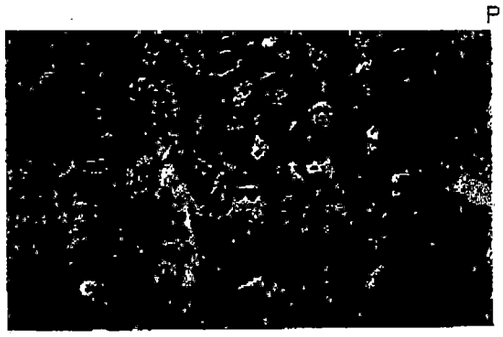


They came from all over—the United States, the Philippines (some flying the 13,000 miles in seven days), Central America, France, Holland, Rumania, Cuba, Poland.

Scouting's founder, Lord Robert Stephenson Smyth Baden-Powell, spoke by radio from London. (Shortwave radios were later used by Scouts who tried to contact aviator Amelia Earhart. Lost over the Pacific, she was never found.)

1950. World War II postponed the second national jamboree till 1950. The 47,163 Scouts met at Pennsylvania's Valley Forge State Park, and set up their camp in the same place George Washington's Continental Army made its historic winter encampment from

Left, Top: **Troop 11 of Cincinnati, Ohio, treks cross-country to California for 1953's BSA jamboree.** Left, Bottom: **At the jamboree, Troop 11 joined more than 45,000 other Scouts for the opening ceremony.**



Join the fun of the 465,000 Scouts who jammed the BSA's national jamborees!

Counterclockwise from above: **Moraine State Park, Pa., site of the 1973 and '77 jamborees. A Scout uses skills in the pioneering area of 1973's jamboree. Scouts strike a happy pose at the place later nicknamed "More Rain." And an Ohio troop says "cheese!" at the BSA's first jamboree in Washington, D.C.**

"The 64,000 Scouts traveled to the two jamborees by school bus, train, plane and car. Except Philadelphia Troop 185. They *hiked* the 300 miles to Jamboree East, just north of Pittsburgh."

Dec. 19, 1777, to June 19, 1778.

Scouts saw President Harry S. Truman and celebrated the 4th of July with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower. One reported: "We got sunburned and tired and some of us intimately acquainted with poison ivy."

1953. The third national jamboree swapped Pennsylvania for California.

Scouts—45,401 of them—headed for Irvine Ranch, Calif. Their arrival by bus and train was called the "largest peacetime movement of people ever witnessed by the country."

The jamboree city, ranked among the 233 largest U.S. cities, had rodeos, and a Hollywood camera crew and actors showed how movie scenes were made. Stars such as Roy Rogers and Dale Evans and Dorothy Lamour signed autographs. And Pedro, the *Boys' Life* mailburro, met movie star Francis, the Talking Mule.

All this activity stirred up lots of dust. So every day, 15,000 Scouts swam in the nearby Pacific Ocean, watched by safety experts on shore and in helicopters.

1957. The next national jamboree, the BSA's fourth, was back at Valley Forge.

It was the largest Scout camp the world had ever seen—50,100 boys strong. They used 25,000 tents. They drank 74,480 quarts of milk and used 1.5 million gallons of water daily. And they wolfed down 17 miles of frankfurters.

There were fireworks. And pioneering and logging skills. Orienteering, fishing, archery, marksmanship.

Vice President Richard M. Nixon spoke to the Scouts, then shared their chow. Later the more than 50,000 Scouts lit candles and rededicated themselves to the Scout Oath.

1960. The fifth national jamboree marked 50 years of the BSA. The Golden Jubilee Jamboree was held in the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, near Colorado Springs, Colo. Its 53,378 Scouts made it the state's fourth largest city.

Many Scouts traveled by train, some sleeping ("chairing down") 46 to a railcar.

At camp, 14,000 cooking fires—some sizzling deerburgers and smoked bear meat—blazed daily in the shadow of Pikes Peak (14,110 feet). Caribbean Scouts beat bongo drums for dancing the limbo. And Japanese Scouts staged Kabuki dances.

After President Eisenhower met with the Scouts, the festivities ended with fireworks.

1964. Valley Forge Park hosted the BSA's sixth national jamboree. It featured Lady Baden-Powell, who told the 52,000 Scouts: "Bring the living spirit of Scouting more and more into your lives...spread it wider and higher and deeper in the hearts of men."

During the week, Scouts—who had come from the United States, the Philippines, Japan, Finland and other countries—consumed 181,000 hamburgers, 25,000 chickens, 416,000 eggs. And, at just one meal, 13 *tons* of steak disappeared from Scout dinner plates.

Why all the fuel? For "bronco busting" (riding a rope-suspended drum) and fishing and hiking and shooting and more.

At the end, President Lyndon B. Johnson gave the closing speech.

1969. During the seventh national jamboree at Idaho's Farragut State Park, the more than 35,000 Scouts stopped to watch a large-screen telecast of astronaut and Eagle Scout Neil A. Armstrong making man's first steps on our moon.

They spent the rest of their time at a zillion other things. Some hiked Bernard Peak (5,156 feet) and got "jamboree knees," a sunburn between where their shorts stopped and their socks started. Some fished the blue waters of Pend Oreille Lake, one of the largest freshwater lakes west of the Continental Divide. And, sooner or later, all took icy-cold showers, scrubbing off each day's dust layer.

1973. Farragut shared the eighth national jamboree with Pennsylvania's Moraine State Park—the BSA's first and only dual jamboree.

The 64,000 Scouts traveled to the two jamborees by school bus, train, plane and car. Except Philadelphia Troop 185. They *hiked* the 300 miles to Jamboree East, just north of Pittsburgh.

The jamborees were alike and different. Each featured Scout skill tests and swimming and hiking and the rest. And each had entertainers—Danny Thomas at East, Bob Hope at West. But water made a difference: East had pontoon bridges over the small rivers separating subcamps, while West went rainless.

1977. Rain became the big factor for the ninth national jamboree, held at Moraine. But only after the 28,600 Scouts suffered dusty, 90-degree weather day after hot day.

When the rain finally came, it *poured*. Four inches forced camps to higher ground. Scouts quickly called the park "More Rain" and the merit badge midway the "Mudway."

Because it was believed the United States would soon change its measuring system to metric, jamboree road signs and directions were in meters. Patrol chefs cooked using grams and liters. How much food? Try 4.75 metric tons of ground beef and 247,000 liters of milk, for starters.

Fort A.P. Hill, Va., hosted the next two national jamborees. Named for Ambrose Powell Hill, a distinguished Civil War soldier, the Army training base near Bowling Green became jamboree city, the state's 15th largest town.

1981. The 10th jamboree had 26,000 Scouts, with 300 foreign Scouts coming from as far away as New Zealand and South Africa.

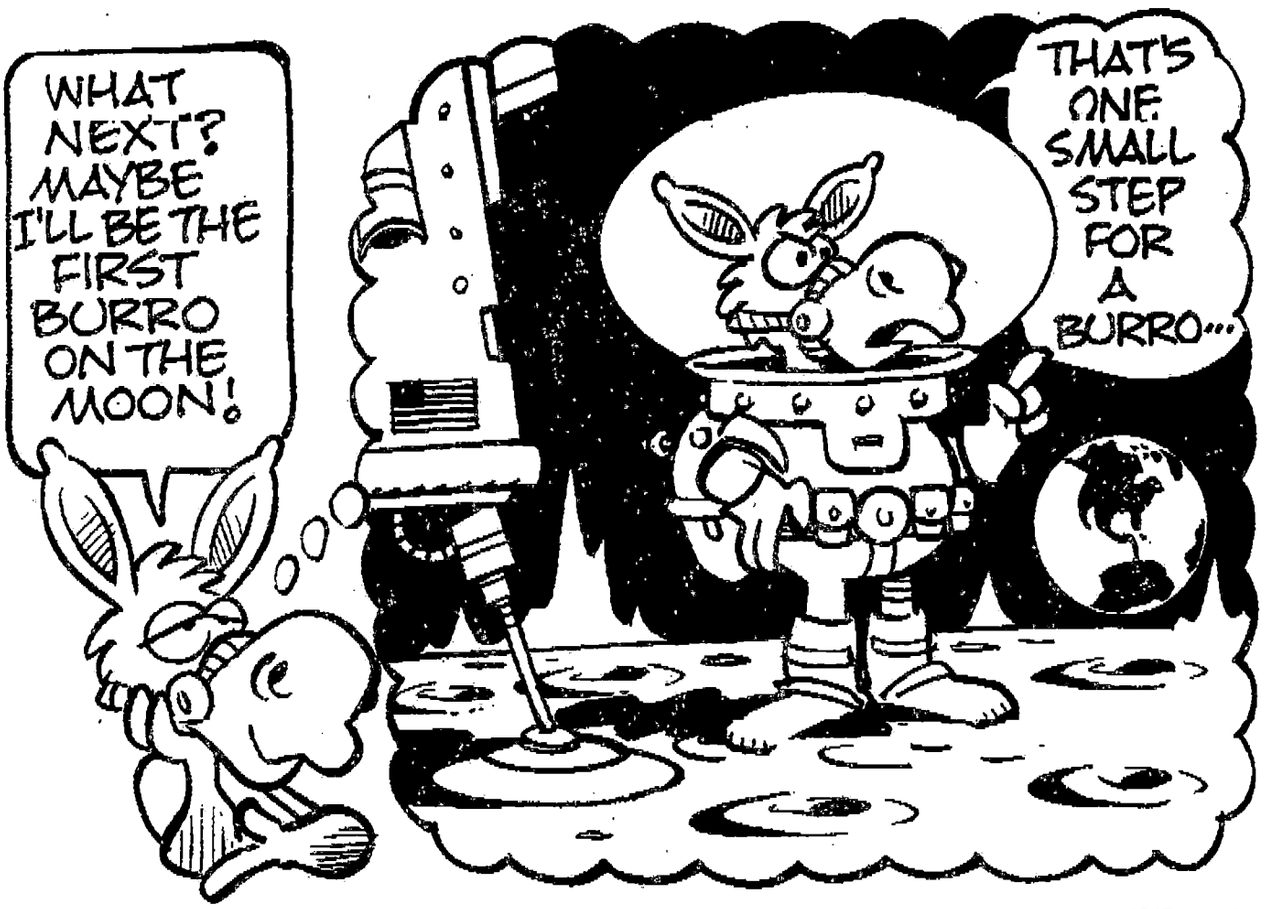
At one point 1,700 Scouts tried for the world record of largest harmonica band. Others snacked on broiled rattlesnake, alligator tail and bear meat. (Regular food was around too.) And everyone got wet from two fierce thunderstorms.

For play: Rubber rafts. Canoes. Horseshoes. Volleyball. Tug-of-war. And more.

1985. The 11th national jamboree was during the BSA's 75th anniversary. More than 32,000 Scouts met for this Diamond Jubilee Jamboree.

A hurricane named Bob showed up too, blowing campsites apart with wind and water. When it wasn't raining, one of the hottest thrills was bicycle motocross (BMX). There was also trapshooting, sailboarding, kayaking, even a BSA hot air balloon. And, of course, the standard Scout stuff—pioneering, stretcher racing, a Handicap Awareness trail and more.

1989. So what about next summer? Expect a bit of all the above—and then some. Catch the jamboree fever. Half a million Scouts can't be wrong.♣



Poor Don Juan. He was forced to haul heavy loads through the burning deserts. He was chased by Indians, teased by the soldiers, and finally traded to a Pueblo Indian for a sack of corn.

Despite his hard luck and lazy ways, Don Juan could not hide the spark of genius that marks all burros. Quickly he learned the universal Indian sign language, and eventually mastered the dialects of the fierce plains and mountain tribes that surrounded the Pueblos. Because of his skill, the Indians gave Don Juan the name "Ladino," which means "one who speaks more than one language." The name, which has been in our family ever since, is a mark of education and culture. *(Flunky note: It also means "sly, shrewd, a big talker.")*

When Kit Carson and other mountain men moved into the Philmont country, it was just natural that they turned to Don Juan. He was their interpreter in dealing with almost all the Indian tribes. He could also find the trappers the best markets for their pelts. *(Flunky note: He carried the pelts to market on his back.)*

It is sad to say that Don Juan las Grutas de Cacahuamilpa was the last noteworthy member of our family until the present generation. *(Flunky note: Ahem!)* Most of Don Juan's later family members were engaged in prospecting for gold, hunting for the Lost Dutchman mine or the Seven Cities of Cibola, and similar tasks. In time, as the wide open spaces of the West became settled, burros were replaced by the iron horse, and later by the pickup truck. People forgot the faithful, hardworking burro. *(Flunky note: There should be sad violin music at this point.)*

One unhappy result of this neglect was that many of my foreburros, their great talents being wasted, began to act like the Don Juan of old. They took to hiding out in caves and canyons in the daytime, and at night dining in the vegetable gardens of farmers. Too honorable to steal, the burros would pay for their meals by serenading the gardeners. Some folks there are who do not appreciate the sweet music of the burro in full song. Experts, however, speak of us as "mountain canaries." Rudolph Friml, in his famous Spanish operetta, "The Firefly," made the "Donkey Serenade" his most important opus. *(Flunky note: The braying of the burro has been known to drive a whole campful of gold prospectors to the verge of madness.)*

Not all of Don Juan's offspring fled to the wilds. The more ambitious burros were sure that talents such as theirs would always be needed somewhere or other. In later years they were vital to the growth of Philmont Scout Ranch.

Among the burros of Philmont, one stood out as being above the high average of his clan. Because of this animal's great energy and cleverness, the ranch management chose him for a special job. They sent him to use his genius to help the overworked staff of *Boys' Life* magazine. *(Flunky note: They had a balky burro and wanted to unload him.)*

Thus, on a fateful day in 1947, a crate was shipped from New Mexico to the editor of *Boys' Life* in New York City.

The editor was puzzled to find inside the crate one small-type burro. Soon, however, he recognized the burro's special gifts and trusted him with the handling of all letters from *Boys' Life* readers. *(Flunky note: The burro totes the mail sack.)*

Atop the building on Park Avenue that housed the magazine in those days, master carpenters assembled a corral from prime grade lumber. *(Flunky note: The cops made them get that crate off the sidewalk.)* This was the burro's new home, which was to become known to millions of *Boys' Life* readers as the "Skyscraper Corral."

In time it became clear the city was not the place for the sensitive, desert-bred genius. To improve his work in his key role in the running of *Boys' Life*, the Boy Scouts of America moved its headquarters first to the green pastures of central New Jersey and then to the prairie of Irving, Tex.

Now the noble burro is in the wide open spaces of the Southwest and at the same time close to the major cities of Dallas and Fort Worth. His corral in Irving looks out on rolling acres of mesquite trees on one side and the busy runways of Dallas/Fort Worth airport on the other. At the click of a burro-shoe, he can zoom away to visit readers anywhere in the nation or rest his busy brain in the warm sunshine of home. Needless to say, that burro is myself, Don Juan Pedro Ladino de Philmonte, better known to you as Pedro, or simply UU.