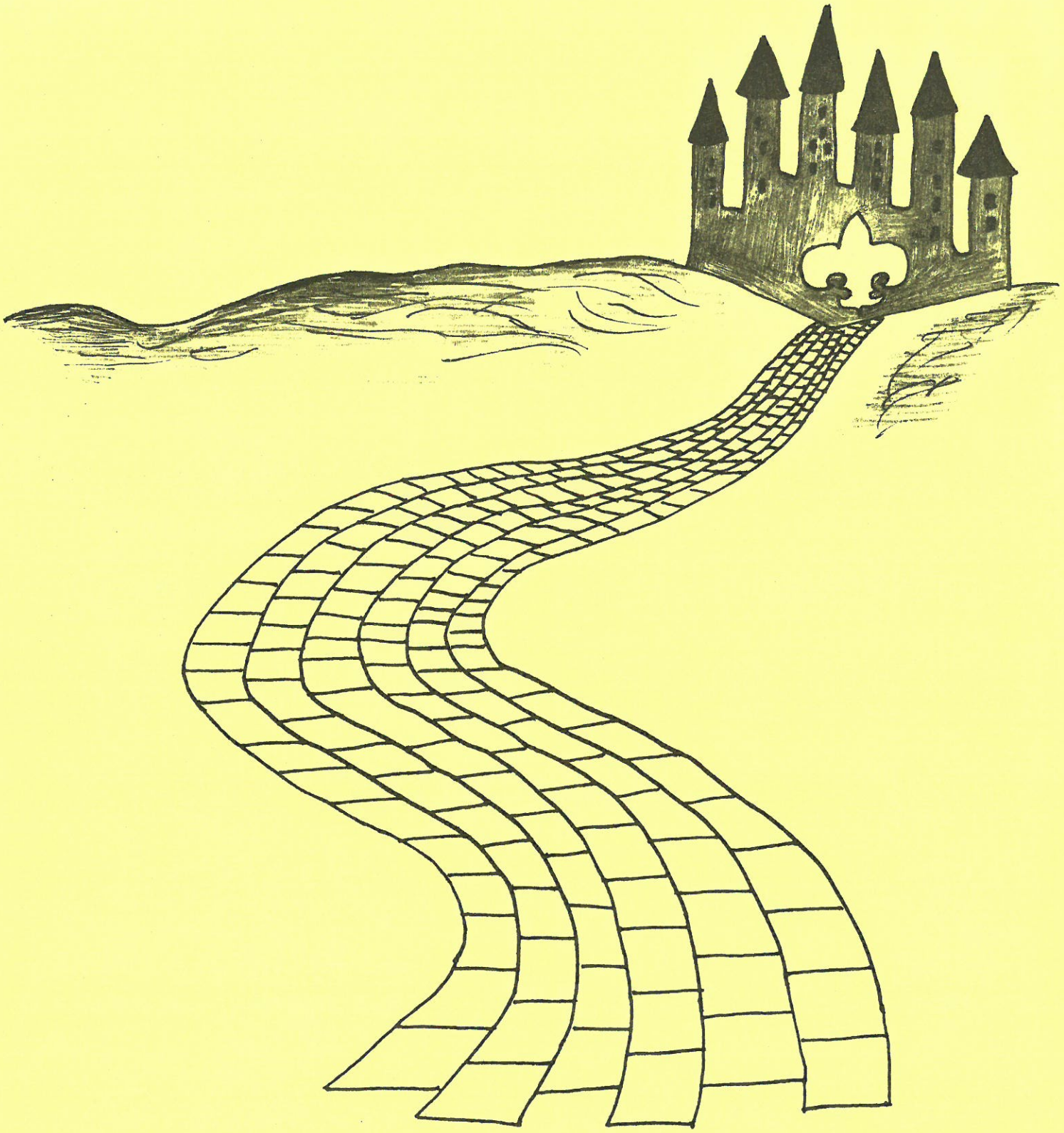


LAND OF OZ POW WOW

Conservation Education Consultants

District 1

Rodney J. Green
408 South Polk
Albany, MO 64402
816/726-3677

District 2

Ron Cassity
1901 Webster St.
Chillicothe, MO 64601
816 646-5945

District 3

Hollis D. Crawford
Rt. 1, Box 21
Gibbs, MO 63540
816/332-7278

District 4

(All schools in Platte County and K.C. District 33)

Robert W. Fluchel
6834 N.W. Birch Court
Kansas City, MO 64151
816/587-0431 or leave message
at 816/356-2280

District 5

(All schools in Clay and Clinton counties)

Jeanne Pyland
300 N.W. 43rd St.
Kansas City, MO 64116
816/453-0546

District 6

(All schools in Jackson County except those in K.C. District 33)

Barbara Sandhagen
1709 S.W. 6th St.
Blue Springs, MO 64014
816/224-5069

District 7

Steve Shupe
Rt. 5, Box 145B
Green Acres
Warrensburg, MO 64093
816 747-8702

District 8

Elaine Callaway
6401 Algoa Rd., Rt. 3
Jefferson City, MO 65101
314 635-9824

District 9

Larry Behrens
650 Cap-Au-Gris
Troy, MO 63379
314/528-6766

District 10

(Public, private and parochial schools in St. Louis County not listed in Conservation Education Districts 11, 12 and 16, and Catholic schools in Archdiocese Regions, 4, 5 and 6)

Harold W. Thiele
7414 Dalgren
St. Louis, MO 63123
314/842-3870 or 314/821-1571

District 11

(Public, private and parochial schools in City of St. Louis, and Catholic schools in Archdiocese Regions 1, 2 and 3)

Vacant

District 12

(Public, private and parochial schools in St. Louis Special, Rockwood, Valley Park, Parkway and Jefferson County Northwest R-1 districts, Franklin County, and Catholic schools in Archdiocese Regions 7, 8 and 13)

Patti B. Redel
21 Shady Hollow Drive
Eureka, MO 63025
314/938-4177 or 314/821-1571

District 13

Jack C. Woodhead
Rt. 1, Box 88A
Carthage, MO 64836
417/358-1196

District 14

Wendell Jeffery
1039 E. Manchester
Springfield, MO 65807
417 882-1142

District 15

Mike Fraser
P.O. Box 38
Houston, MO 65483
417 967-3786

District 16

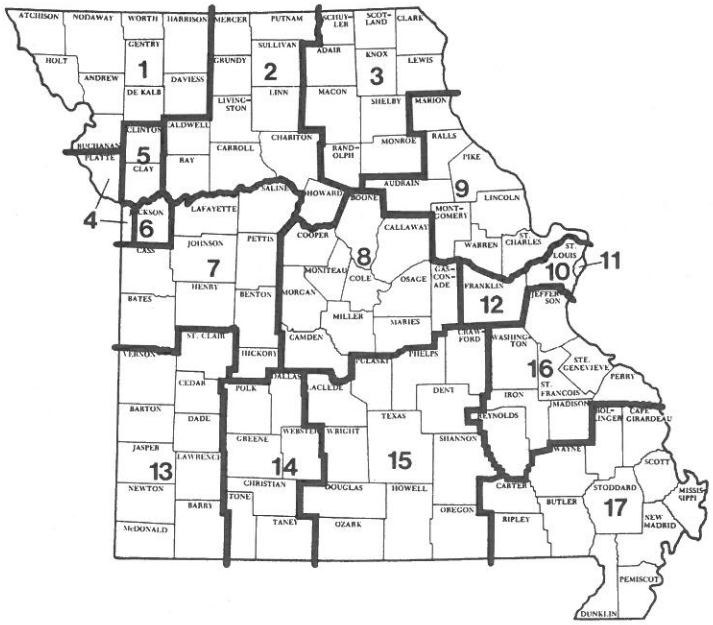
(Public, private and parochial schools in Mehlville and Hancock Place school districts in St. Louis County, Iron, Jefferson except Northwest R-I, Madison, Perry, Reynolds, Ste. Genevieve, St. Francois and Washington counties, and Catholic schools in Archdiocese Regions 9, 10 and 12)

David B. Knisley
137 Hidden Commons
DeSoto, MO 63020
314/586-7391 or 314/821-1571

District 17

Ann Rankin
Rt. 3, Box 348
Dexter, MO 63841
314/624-6751

Conservation education consultants are available to provide conservation education consultative services and to offer courses and workshops in conservation education.



Youth Leaders and Teachers

These materials are available to **all** teachers and youth leaders. Check (√) items requested.

Posters

The following 22" by 34" color posters are available.

( ) *Toads and Frogs of Missouri* (20 species)
( ) *Missouri Game Birds* (17 species)
( ) *Missouri Mammals I* (15 species)
( ) *Missouri Mammals II* (15 species)
( ) *Common Roadside Wildflowers* (19 species)
( ) *Conservation Successes* (8 species)
( ) *Missouri Fishes* (18 species)
( ) *Missouri Owls* (8 species)
( ) *Missouri Woodland Songbirds* (13 species)
( ) *Rare and Endangered Species of Missouri* (18 species)
( ) *Helping Wildlife on the Farm*
( ) *Life Cycle of a Tree* (34 species)
( ) *Missouri Pond Life* (37 species)
( ) *Missouri Stream Life* (40 species)
( ) *Anatomy of a White Oak Tree (*recommended for gr. 3 and above*)*

Cut-and-Paste Models

Three-dimensional models suitable for assembly by students of grade three and above.

( ) *Insects* (8 species)
( ) *Fishes* (10 species)
( ) *Wildflowers* (10 species)

Other Materials

( ) *Placing Wildlife Management in Perspective*: Describes the principles of modern wildlife management (28 pages).

( ) *Conservation Trees and Shrubs for Missouri*: Lists the identifying characteristics, preferred planting sites and values of 47 species (36 pages).

( ) *Missouri Trees:* Describes 37 species of trees which are most important to man and wildlife, including all of the major commercially important trees (52 pages).

( ) *An Ecological Approach to Conservation Education*: Provides ecological background information and suggestions for teaching about conservation (46 pages).

( ) *Basic Fishing*: Introduces the basics of sport fishing using spin-casting equipment, information on basic fishing skills, fisheries management, ethics and fish identification (112 pages).

( ) *Casting Equipment*: Gives an in-depth explanation of the basic types of freshwater casting equipment. Selection and maintenance of equipment are covered along with tying fishing knots (85 pages).

( ) *A Glossary of Selected Terms of Conservation, Ecology and Resource Use*: (78 pages).

( ) *MDC Film Loan Service List*: List of free-loan films and video-cassettes available from the Department.

( ) *Conservation Education–and related curriculum–Film Sources*: List of films available from various sources on a free-loan or rental basis (78 pages).

( ) *Insect Tales*: Provides information about 10 common insects in a language and format that is easily understood by students (8 pages).

( ) *How to Raise Tadpoles*: (1 page).

Conservation Frontiers Program

This is an activity-oriented program for all Missourians that deals with conservation of Missouri's natural resources. Participants advance through six levels of achievement by completing a wide range of activities that can be adapted and utilized by parents, teachers and youth leaders.

( ) Please send additional information on the *Conservation Frontiers* program.

Student Activity Books

The following booklets are provided in classroom quantities.

( ) *Charlie Chipmunk* coloring book: Appropriate for preschool through grade 2–list number of students_____ .

( ) *Conservation Is Wise Use* activity book: Appropriate for grades three through six–list number of students_____ .

( ) *Kids Fishing* activity book: Appropriate for grades three through six–list number of students _____ .

( ) *Wildlife and Man in Missouri* activity book: Appropriate for grades four through six–list number of students _____ .

Elementary

These materials are available to teachers of grades one through six **only**. Check (√) items requested.

Learning With Otis Program

( ) Information about a comprehensive conservation education program for elementary teachers and students.

Other Materials

( ) *Food Web Scramble*: An activity for teaching predator-prey relationships.

( ) *Aquatic Food Web Scramble*: An activity for teaching aquatic predator–prey relationships.

( ) *Pyramid of Life*: An activity for teaching how living organisms use the sun's energy.

( ) *Conservation Chart*: A 26" by 40" land use poster (with teacher guide) which compares the effects of wise use with abuse of natural resources.

( ) *Shaded Relief Map of Missouri*: A 43" by 50" map showing highways, contours, elevations and rivers.

( ) *A Guide to the Planning and Development of Outdoor Classrooms* (52 pages)

( ) *Science Fair Award Certificate*: Provided for first, second and third place science fair projects dealing with fish, forest and wildlife resources. Not available in classroom quantity–indicate number required for your science fair____.

(See page 3 for a list of additional publications available to you.)

Junior and Senior High

These materials are available to teachers of grades seven through twelve **only**. Check (√) items requested.

Conservation Education Series

A series of resource instructional units designed to help teachers integrate conservation concepts into appropriate curricular areas. Each unit provides background information, lesson plans, quizzes, or line art for overhead transparencies. The following titles are available:

( ) *Biogeography of Missouri* (31 pages)

( ) *Ecology of Missouri Forests* (44 pages)

( ) *Missouri Deer Game: A Carrying Capacity Activity* (48 pages)

( ) *Soil Formation and Distribution in Missouri* (30 pages)

( ) *Aquatic Field and Classroom Activities* (48 pages)

( ) *The History of the Conservation Movement in Missouri* (38 pages)

( ) *Fisheries Management* (50 pages)

( ) *Missouri's Rare and Endangered Species* (34 pages)

( ) *Conservation Careers* (20 pages)

Other Materials

( ) *A Guide to the Planning and Development of Outdoor Classrooms* (52 pages)

( ) *Food Web Scramble:* An activity for teaching predator-prey relationships.

( ) *Aquatic Food Web Scramble*: An activity for teaching aquatic predator–prey relationships.

( ) *Pyramid of Life*: An activity for teaching how living organisms use the sun's energy.

( ) *Conservation Chart*: A 26" by 40" land use poster (with teacher guide) which compares the effects of wise use with abuse of natural resources.

( ) *Shaded Relief Map of Missouri*: A 43" by 50" map showing highways, contours, elevations and rivers.

( ) *Going to School in Fisheries and Wildlife*: Sources of information on careers in fisheries and wildlife.

( ) *Science Fair Award Certificate*: Provided for first, second and third place science fair projects dealing with fish, forest and wildlife resources. Not available in classroom quantity–indicate number required for your science fair____.

Conservation Connection Newsletter

A quarterly newsletter available to teachers in all curricular areas on a free subscription basis. It includes teaching tips, information on conservation education programs, courses and workshops, publications and activities offered by MDC and other sources.

( ) I would like to subscribe to *Conservation Connection*.

(See page 3 for a list of additional publications available to you.)

Conservation Education Materials Request Form

Mail completed form to:

Education Division
Missouri Department of Conservation
P. O. Box 180
Jefferson City, MO 65102-0180

Any of these publications or parts thereof may be reproduced for classroom use. Therefore, classroom quantities are **not** available unless specified on the form. Please limit requests to **one copy** per item. These materials are provided free to Missouri teachers and youth leaders (they are not available to nonresidents).

We design materials that are grade-level specific, so please complete the section for **your** grade level only. Orders for items not appropriate for your grade level will not be filled.

Please allow two to four weeks for delivery. Some items may be temporarily out of stock. Please reorder those items at a later date. **This form is invalid after June 30, 1992.**

Name:_____ Date:_____

School/Youth Group:_____ County:_____

No. of Students/Participants:_____ Grade:_____ Age:_____

Shipping Address (UPS will not deliver to a P. O. box number): Phone:_____

_____

_____

_____ Zip:_____

Early Childhood

These materials are available to preschool and kindergarten teachers **only**. Check (√) items requested.

Conservation Seeds Program

A comprehensive conservation education program which includes a 200-page teacher activity book, seasonal posters and animal and habitat cards.

( ) Please enroll me in the *Conservation Seeds* program.

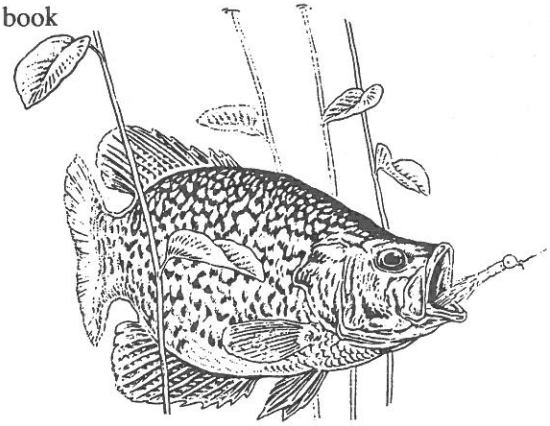
Other Materials

( ) *Counting on Conservation* poster: A 25" by 38" color poster featuring the numbers one through ten.

( ) *Conservation Consonants* poster: A 25" by 38" color poster featuring the letters B, C, D, H, L, M, P, R, T and W.

( ) *Charlie Was Just A Chipmunk* story book

( ) *Meet My Neighbors* story book



(See page 3 for a list of additional publications available to you.)

CEREMONIES -PARTIAL LISTING continued

NAME	TIME	TYPE	PURPOSE	AUDIENCE	
Norman Rockwell Paintings			V	Make your own show	All
On My Honor	13:34		V	Closing - Mormon Tabernacle Choir\ Gerald Ford	Exhibits, Shows
Pledge of Allegiance			C		All Pgms
Scoutin' USA	3:00		V	Scouting	Recruiting
Something to Believe In			V	SLAC - opening or closing	All Scouting
The Star Spangled Banner	2:32		V	Formal Opening	Any Scouting Function
Without Your Smile			V	1992 Closing Show Council Annual Dinner	All Scouters

CEREMONIES -PARTIAL LISTING

NAME	TIME	TYPE	PURPOSE	AUDIENCE
America	3:27	V	Opening/Closing Sung by Neil Diamond	All
An American's Creed	5:00	V	Opening/Closing "Theme for a Common Man" with narration	All
B-P's Colors	6:40	V	Watercolors & sketches of Lord Baden-Powell	Dinners/Courts of of Honor
Cstari Paintings	3:00	V	Tribute of Joe Cstari includes all of his paintings	All Scouting
Joe Cstari: The Tradition Continues	3:00	V	Creative view of paintings & includes his thoughts of Boy Scouts	All Scouting
Cub Scout Trail	3:45	V	Boy's progressing from Tigers Cubs to Boy Scouting	All Cub Scouting
Drugs: A Deadly Game	2:55	S/C	Mtg opening emphasizing Scouting as an alternative to drugs	All Sctg
Forever Young	3:00	V	Opening/Closing Joan Baez	All Sctg Aud/Parents Public
From a Distance		V	Cub Scout Webelos Camp Promotion	Cub Scouting
The Future is You	3:00	V	Opening/Closing	All
God Bless the USA	3:00	V	Patriotic Theme	Volunteers
I am the BSA	4:00	V	Opening/Closing Inspirational	All Pgms
I Volunteer	6:21	V	Upbeat salute to volunteers	Potential Volunteers
Jason's Song	3:15	V	Opening/Closing Flashbacks early 50's	All Sctg
My Son		V	SLAC - opening or closing	All Scouting

CUB SCOUTING continued

NAME	TIME	TYPE	PURPOSE	AUDIENCE
Family Camping				
The Essential Planner	40:00	V	Pre-trip	Anyone
Camping Activities	40:00	V	Instructions in water sports, hiking, etc.	Anyone
Safety: A Guide to being prepared	40:00	V	Outdoor Hazards, First Aids, pests	Anyone
The Family Camper Wheels	40:00	V	Addresses Camping	Anyone
It Happened to Me	26:00	V	Youth Protection	6-9 year old boys view with parents guardian
Magic Balloon	12:30	V	2nd Grade Recruiting Tiger Groups for Cub Scouts	
Our Very Best	22:00	V	Recruiting	Parents/New Cub Scouts
Tiger Cubs, Yeah!	2:00	V	Tiger Cub Promotion	Boys/Parents
Webelos/Mini Camp	5:00	V	Webelos/Mini Camp Promotion	Webelos WL/Parents

1993-94 AUDIO VISUAL CATALOG

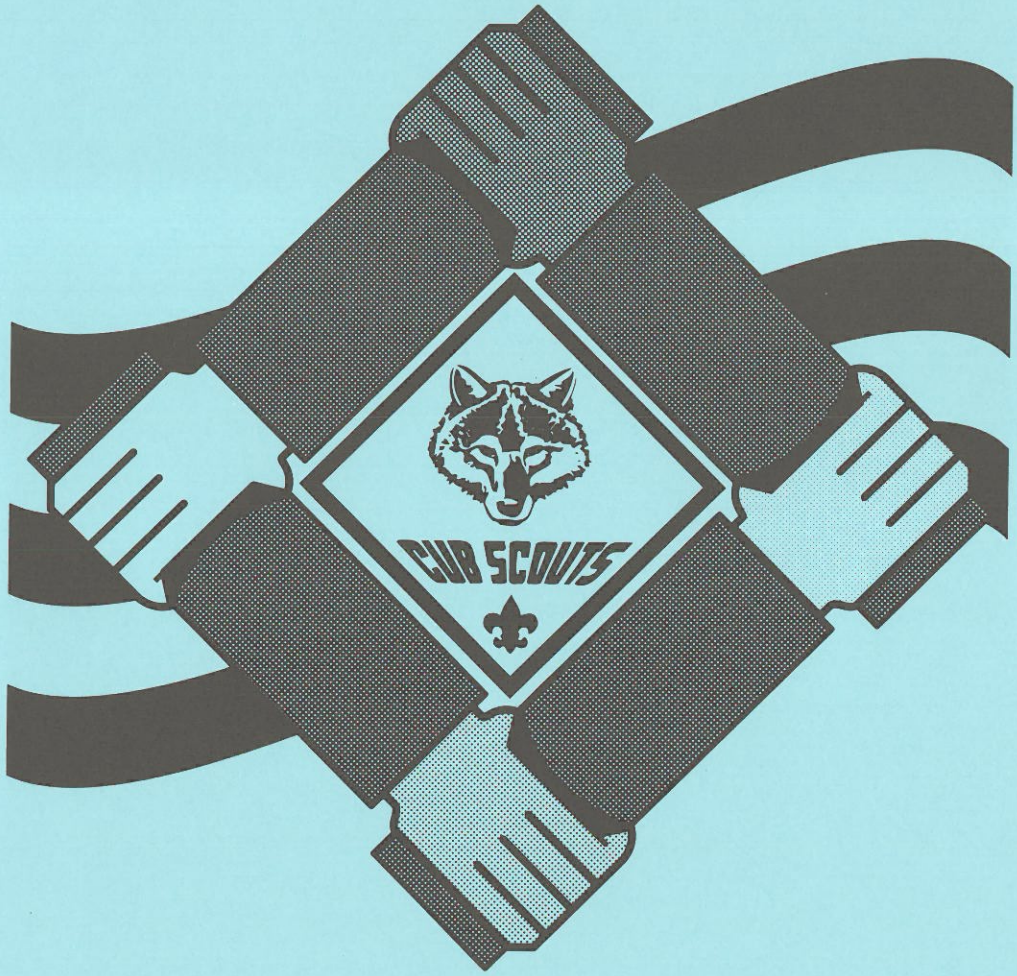
AVAILABLE FOR CHECK-OUT FROM ANY SCOUT SERVICE CENTER

TYPE: V=Video C=Audio Cassette

CUB SCOUTING

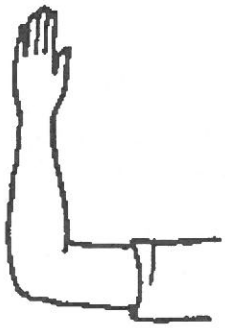
NAME	TIME	TYPE	PURPOSE	AUDIENCE
Cub Scout Advancement				
Bobcat & Wolf	43:00	V	Requirements Bobcat & the Wolf Trail	Family, Den, Schools
Bear	39:00	V	Grizzly challenge in the Bear program	Family, Den, Schools
Webelos	40:00	V	Intro to Boy Scout Program	Family, Den Schools
Cub Scout Trail	3:45	V	Boy's progressing from Tigers Cubs to Boy Scouting	All Cub
Cub Scouting - It's Not Just for Kids	8:50	V	Orientation to Cub Scout Pgm	Parents/ Prospective Leaders
Ethics Program		V		
Ages & Stages	11:09			
Reflecting	9:08			
Cub Scout Fast Start				
Cubmaster	16:50	V	First month/first pack mtg	CM/Pk Comm
Den Leader	13:35	V	What a Den Does	New DL Orien
Webelos Den Leader	18:38	V	Parts Web Den Mtg	New WL Orien
Pack Organization	20:00	V	What a Pack Does & How Its Put Together	CM/Pk Comm Orien
Cub Scout Jam	4:54	V	Recruiting MTV style	Cub Scouts
Cub Scout Song Time		C	12 songs	Singalong

STRONG FOR AMERICA



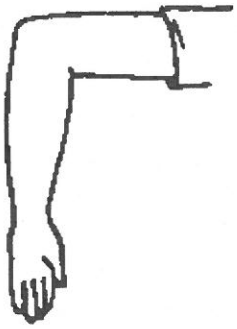
St. Louis Area Council, Boy Scouts of America

BICYCLE SAFETY SIGNS AND SIGNALS



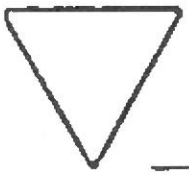
right turn

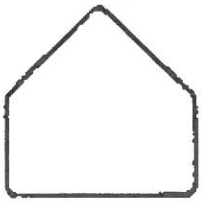
left turn

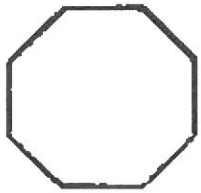


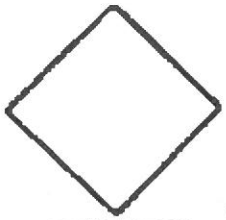
slow down or stop

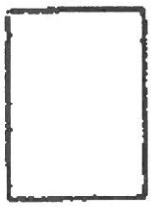
COLOR AND IDENTIFY
THESE TRAFFIC SIGNS











Bicycle Maintenance

For the activity period of your first or second den meeting, there should be instruction and practice in minor maintenance problems and the servicing of a bicycle. Here is where you refer to the activity resources previously listed.

If you are not familiar with bicycles or handy with an adjustable wrench, turn this instruction over to your den chief, father of a Cub scout, or a neighborhood handyman. This is minor maintenance and servicing, not a full course in bicycle overhaul.

Begin by discussing with your Cub Scouts the importance of keeping a bicycle in good condition. Ask what can happen if—brakes fail? Handlebars are loose? A wheel is wobbly? A tire is cut or bruised? The pedals feel floppy?

Have the boys explain what they would do to correct these conditions. Their answers will tell you what they know about maintenance. Let your discussion and maintenance exploration prepare boys to respond to the quiz to follow which you can make into a challenging game.

Using the maintenance materials you have, show and let the boys practice checking:

* Saddle adjustment
* Handlebar adjustment
* Spoke tightness
* Wheel trueness
* Brake operation
* Tire condition
* Frame straightness
* Chain tension
* Bearing adjustment
* Lights, reflectors, and bell or horn operation
* Gear operation

If possible, have two or more types of bicycles (middleweight, lightweight, and high-riser) for instruction and practice.

Give the date, time and place for the bike clinic and explain what will be checked and how the clinic will be run. Urge the boys to make any necessary adjustments or have repairs made by a bicycle serviceman before the clinic, if they can. Show the illustration of the sticker that will be put on bicycles that pass the clinic safety tests.

To find out how much your Cub Scouts have learned from the instruction, you may want to give the following quiz. You can read the questions and have the boys write their answers, or you can make a copy for each boy.
(See next page.)

Cub Scout Academics

What if you have a boy who just doesn't enjoy sports? The BSA has thought about this and created the Cub Scout Academic program. At this time there are four booklets available - Communicating, Music, Science, and Art. In the Academic program, there are many suggestions for home and den activities, also many books are listed for reading. Activities are outlined in "categories" which are timed out for you, making it possible to earn the Academic pin.

All rules still apply as in the Sports program. Remember 30-60-90. That is every 30 minutes counts as 1 point, and earning 60 points in a 90 day period earns the pin. Hence, 30 hours, 60 points, 90 days. The belt loops are earned after introduction and participation of the program. Rules are in the Leader's Guide and the individual books.

Personnel: Cubmaster, boys and adult teammates.

Cubmaster:
"Tonight we have some honors for young athletes - boys who have earned the Cub Scout _____ awards with their adult teammates. Will the following boys and teammates please come forward?" (When group is in position, give softball to one boy, bat to another; ask the boy with the ball to lob a pitch, which the batter bunts back to him.) "Wow (boy's name) was all set to knock that pitch downtown. I'm glad he bunted instead. Both boys demonstrated a couple of skills of softball - and let me tell you, they can do a lot better than that. But with the help of their adult teammates, they have learned plenty about softball during the last few weeks. They did it by practice and playing games. It takes the same thing - practice, practice, practice - to learn any worthwhile skill - in Cub Scouting and in life. It's a pleasure now to award these softball belt loops, physical fitness pins, and sports letters to these Cub Scouts and Webelos Scouts. And for their adult teammates, we also have physical fitness pins. (Present awards.)

Let's single out a few of the sports and go over some ideas on how to use them in the den or pack.

Marbles - This is a lost art but still a challenge to all boys. It's history goes back to the Egyptians before Christ was born.

Quiz

Match the marble term to the definition

1.	Lagging ____	A.	Player shoots arc through air to hit marble
2	Ringer ___	B.	Player moves hand forward across ring line when shooting
3.	Knuckle Down ___	C.	Player raises hand from ground when shooting
4.	Lofting ___	D.	Act of selecting best location outside ring for knuckling down
5.	Histing ___	E.	Player rolls a shot on the ground
6.	Hunching ___	F.	One knuckle must touch ground until shooter has left the hand
7.	Roundsters ___	G.	Most popular American marble game
8.	Bowling ___	H.	Players start game by _____ for turns

Answers - 1H, 2G, 3F, 4A, 5C. 6B, 7D, 8E

There are many more terms in marbles, but these are the key words. Diagrams and finger positions are included in the book. For a coach, ask a senior citizen. Marbles were popular back when they were youths.

Volleyball - Once a woman's sport is becoming more popular with college men's teams. Recently the Catholic schools have started volleyball for boys in leagues. This is competitive play, but could be introduced to younger boys as non competitive.

Bicycling - the best part of this sport is that there are requirement on bicycling in the Wolf, Bear and Webelos books. Many packs offer bike derbies as a summertime activity. This is a time to inspect the bike and even engrave a social security number on it for identification in case of theft. A family biking event could be held at various bike trails in local parks. Forest Park is one and there are many others. The Katy Trail in scenic St. Charles offers a very level, safe trail for Scouts. There are resting points along the way and there are mile markers to measure distance. Remember, don't go too far - if you travel 5 miles, you'll have to travel that same 5 miles to go back to your starting point. The Katy Trail begins at Frontier Park in downtown St. Charles (near the river boats). There are bicycle rental shops there as well. For information on the Katy Trail, contact The Tourism Bureau of St. Charles, 230 S. Main St., P. O. Box 745, St. Charles, MO 63302.

For mor information on bicycling see the sections Handyman, Readyman and Wings, Wheels, and Rudders of this book.

Safe Bicycle Driving Practice

The first consideration is safety. Don't use a street that carries through traffic. A large yard or long private driveway will be satisfactory. A school play area, a church parking lot, a city playground, or a vacant lot are other possibilities. Bikeways are marked routes, paths, and trails that can be used only for bicycling. To find out whether there is one near enough for your den to use, call the police department or parks department.

Wherever you hold driving practice, be sure that there is no danger to your boys—and that they are not a hazard for others.

Begin by checking your Cub Scouts' present driving skills. If you find that one or two boys have not learned to drive a bicycle, ask the others to help them during the pre-opening periods of the first two or three den meetings. Unless they have other opportunities for practice, they may not be skilled drivers by the end of the month, but they will be able to compete in the bike rodeo.

For each sport, there is a separate booklet which covers the rules and skills, training tips, and the requirements for earning the awards for the sport. The booklet should be used by the boys and his adult teammate, who may participate in the sport and may earn a physical fitness award. The booklets are available from the Scout Shop.

Pack leaders will need a copy of the Cub scout Sports Leader Guide. This booklet summarizes the value of sports and their proper place in Cub Scouting, tells how to begin and operate an ongoing Cub Scout sports program, and lists the recognition items available. (The awards include a participation belt loop for each sport, physical fitness pins, and a sports letter to be worn on a sweater or jacket. Special Cub Scout Sports T-shirts are also available for team sports.)

Using The Cub Scout Program

Cub Scout Sports may be introduced into your pack in several ways. Here are possibilities:

- At the pack's annual program planning conference, select one or two sports and make them the theme for one or two months during the program year. The pack's highlight for a month would be a tournament in the sport. Den meetings for that month would find the boys training and practicing the sport under the guidance of a coach—probably an interested parent.

- Use the Cub Scout Sports participation awards to recognize Cub Scouts who participate in organized sports outside the pack.

- Use Cub Scout Sports in den meetings. Practice in the skills and techniques of various sports might be part of the "While Cub Scouts Gather" and Activity" periods. For several sports, the booklets explain "lead-up games" that offer practice in the sport without requiring full scale games.

Choosing A Sport

Although Cub Scout Sports should be decidedly low-key, with absolutely no pressure, they are not informal in the way that games books are. They are sports with rules to be followed and certain standard equipment to be used.

Therefore, the pack committee must consider what facilities and equipment will be needed. If you don't have access to safe, suitable bows and arrows or catcher's gear, better not consider archery or baseball. For several sports, incidentally, it is recommended that modified equipment and playing areas be used. (In basketball, a junior-size ball and lowered basket; in volleyball, lower net and junior ball. Suggested modifications, where recommended, are explained in the booklet for each sport.)

The pack committee should also try to determine the interest of the boys in a particular sport before choosing it. In addition, you will want to be sure that coaches will be available as needed.

Another consideration is the number of boys in the pack. Some of the Cub Scout Sports are team sports. Some of them can be played by teams made up of normal-size dens—basketball, volleyball, and soccer (for soccer it is recommended that seven to nine boys make up a team, rather than the 11 in the official rules). Baseball and softball are a different story. Modifications of these sports can be played by fewer than nine on a team, but they aren't really baseball and softball. If you choose to use these sports, consider enlarging dens to make up full teams.

Planning a Pack Tournament

Appoint a sports chairman and committee to:

- Secure equipment and facilities as needed; make sure that each den had access to them for practice.

- Ensure that each den has a coach (who may, of course, be the den leader).

- Provide each den with copies of the booklet for the sport.

- Assign officials, judges, timekeepers, etc. as needed.

- Obtain medals, ribbons, and trophies, as desired.

- Conduct the tournament. For details see the Cub Scout Sports Leader Guide.

The Cub Scout Sports program is designed for competition within a single pack. However, inter-pack competition is permitted, so if other packs in your community are interested, a community tournament might be held. Guidelines for such competition are in the Leaders Guide. (For more on Cub Scout Sports, see "Athlete" in this book.)

Cub Scout Sports Award Ceremony

Note: This ceremony may be adapted for any of the cub Scout Sports by using the equipment or skills of the sport to make the point that practice make perfect and that effort is required to learn anything.

Equipment: Softball and bat, or other equipment, belt loops and physical fitness pins for each boy and adult teammate; sports letters, if earned.

Athlete

Here are some general guidelines from the National Association for Sport and Physical Education:

- Organized sports for children under 6 are of questionable value.
- Children between 6 and 8 should be restricted to non-contact sports.

What about your Coach?

Your coach should know the skills and strategy of the game and know boys thoroughly. He should know how to teach enjoyment of the sport and keep his temper and his ego under control. He must be able to spot problems and correct them and know when NOT to play a boy who is hurt of sick. He must keep open communications with his players and their parents.

What About Drugs?

It's nice to think that you can gain an athletic edge just by swallowing something, taking an injection, or inhaling a "magic" substance. And, in fact, many athletes try to do just that. They put their faith in ergogenic aids, substances supposed to help them generate greater force or endurance, and increase their ability to exercise harder. Some ergogenic aids, such as bee pollen, brewer's yeast, or wheat germ oil, are harmless—but they-re also worthless. Others, the ones we refer to as drugs, are sometimes effective, frequently illegal, and often dangerous.

The use of drugs may increase muscle strength, delay fatigue, and stimulate the nervous system. And some—such as caffeine—are relatively risk free. But you may risk much more by using others—such as steroids. The old adage that you can't get something for nothing holds as true for drugs as for anything else. Any drug that improves athletic performance also carries with it some cost.

Drugs that promise easy, short-term gains won't lead to a long-term payoff. Maintaining a control can be a distraction from concentrating on your sport, and eats up a lot of money and time that could better be spent in training. In the end, there's no substitute for practice, good technique, good coaching, and hard work.

The use of drugs may be illegal and often raises serious questions about morality and fair play.

Your Role as a Cub Scout Leader

To support the program, the leaders, and the coaches, support the boys, and especially your own son. Here are some dos and don'ts:

* Be a voice of encouragement and moderation. Show the boys you love them no matter how well they play.
- Go to the games and watch.
- Don't shout advice or criticism to anyone during a game.
- Don't interfere with the coach or other officials.
- Don't push a Cub Scout into a sport he isn't qualified to play or doesn't like.

Prevent Injury

A modern approach to the sports injury problem is prevention. An athlete can protect himself from injury by proper conditioning. The joints of the human mechanism are vulnerable but injury to them can be prevented by strengthening muscles which pass the joins and by building up ligaments. The best remedy for an athletic injury is not to need one.

The following injury preventative regimen has been developed by Dr. C. H. McCloy (State university of Iowa). This series of exercises, engaged in for several months before the season, should result in (1) general muscular conditioning, (2) a marked strengthening of the ligaments of the knees and ankles, and (3) preventing "pulled thigh muscles."

Cub Scout Sports

Because most Cub Scout-age boys love sports, and because one of the purposes of Cub Scouting is "encouraging good sportsmanship and pride in growing strong in mind and body," your pack will want to take part in the Cub Scout Sports program. The program offers Cub Scouts and their parents a chance to learn the skills and participate in one or more of 20 sports and earn awards for their participation.

More than that, it offers leaders an opportunity to teach the values of good sportsmanship and physical fitness. In contrast to some junior sports programs which place a premium on winning, Cub Scout Sports stresses participation by every boy, competitiveness without high pressure, and fun for all, including leaders and parents.

The 20 sports offered are:

Archery	Badminton
Baseball	Basketball
Bicycling	Bowling
Fishing	Golf
Gymnastics	Marbles
Physical Fitness	Skating
Skiing	Swimming
Soccer	Swimming
Table Tennis	Tennis
Ultimate	Volleyball

Cub Scouts Sports Program/ Cub Scout Academics

The Cub Scout leader will find that the sports program is a valuable resource to use in supplementing the existing Cub Scout program. So that boys will get the greatest benefit from the sports program and so that you may use it in the easiest and most productive manner, it is important for you to know the basic concepts of the sports program.

Concepts

Here are the main concepts on which the Cub Scout sports program is based:

- The Cub Scout sports program supplements the existing program for Cub Scouts and Webelos Scouts, but does not replace it.
- There are several requirements; however, it is not an advancement program.
- Emphasis is on introduction to a sport, taking part in it, and doing one's best. The sports program does not emphasize winning.
- There is emphasis on sportsmanship, which is the athlete's word for values and standards of conduct.
- Each Cub Scout will be recognized
- There are summer sports and winter sports, indoor and outdoor sports, active and less-active sports, and team and individual sports.
- There is encouragement for adult participation—a parent if at all possible.

Purposes

The Cub Scout sports program relates directly to six of the nine purposes of Cub Scouting:

- Encouraging good sportsmanship and pride in growing strong in mind and body.
- Improving understanding in the family.
- Strengthening the ability to get along with other boys and to respect other people.
- Fostering a sense of personal achievement by developing new skills and interests.
- Showing how to be helpful and to do one's best.
- Providing fun and exciting new things to do.

Individual and Team Sports

Sports has a long and honorable history Early records show that organized sports date back to the oldest civilizations we know—ancient Egypt, India and China. Today, the average boy at school or play is exposed to two or three team sports—football, basketball, and soccer, most likely, and probably some swimming as an individual sport during the summer.

The Cub Scout sports program emphasizes not only the sports themselves but also the physical fitness a boy must develop to learn and play these sports. It is a program that permits him to take part at his own ability level and to play as a relaxed child, not as an adult under pressure. It works at all Cub Scouting levels - *family, den pack, district* and *council*—and it teaches a boy, at every level, how to get along with others. This sports program, as in other Cub Scout activities, involves adult family members, It includes adult guidance and training, a safe environment, a share in decision making, awards and achievements.

The *Cub Scout Sports Leader Guide* is designed to help you organize the Cub Scout sports program in your pack and keep it going. You'll find sections on resources, safety, the role of parents, setting up tournaments, facilities, recognition, equipment, and more. Supporting the Leader Guide are individual booklets for boys.

How to Qualify for the Sports Pin

As Cub Scouts prepare for and to participate in each SPORT he should start a regular physical exercise discipline. He will chart his progress on the prepared activities report for that sport. He should then present his progress chart to his den leader for recognition.

Participation Belt Loops

Each Cub Scout that participates in a pack sport may receive that sport's belt loop, to be worn on the Cub Scout uniform belt.

Are Organized Sports a Good Idea?

Sometime organized sports seem to have an unfavorable effect on children. This does not suggest that organized sports are inherently bad for youth. It's not the sports that can cause harm but the overreactions of adult on the sidelines—mainly parents and coaches. Parents can have an especially good effect on a boy's sports outlook if they emphasize keeping in shape through a physical fitness program—and set the example themselves.

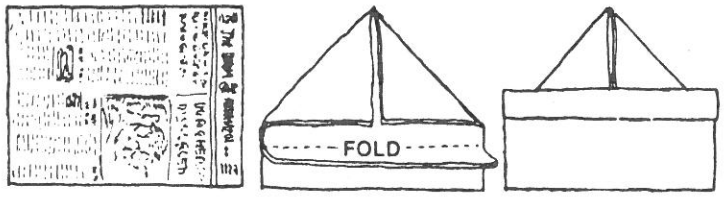
When Should Sports Start?

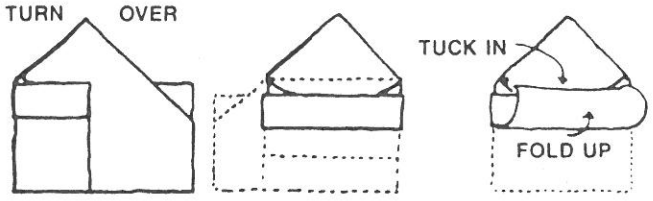
Most sports authorities feel there's no one right answer to this question. The biological clock doesn't tick the same for everybody and boys mature on different schedules. When a boy fells he's ready to try a given sport, he may say so.

PRINTER'S HAT

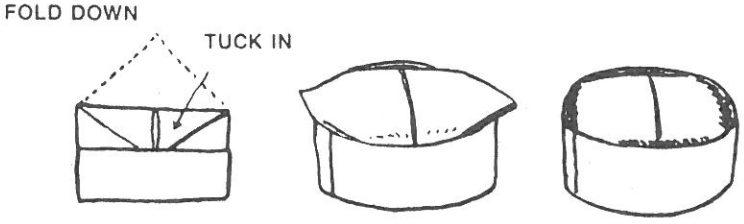
HOW TO MAKE A HAT. Take a double sheet of newspaper and fold it once to single-page size. To show the audience how the paper is to be folded, place it in front of you with the folded edge up. Fold in both upper left and right corners until they meet. Fold up the top sheet of the open edges halfway and crease. Now fold it up the rest of the way and crease.

Keep the paper in the same relationship to you, turn it completely over. Fold the side edges in until they meet at the center. Crease. Now fold up the lower edge halfway. Then crease again, as you did before. Very carefully, so as not to tear the paper, your next step is to tuck in the first fold. You now have a pointed hat. Fold this point down to the edge of the hat and crease. Tuck point into the band and you should have a cap.





To make the hat, hold the cap at one end with the fingers of one hand inside. With the other hand bend the tip forward, creasing it and working it flat until it reaches the bottom of the band.



Tuck this tip into the band. Do the same with the other end. Now work the crown flat and crease. The hat should be rectangular and flat on top.

For costume use, these hats can be colored, covered with shellac and glitter, colored tissue, cotton, etc.

DEN LEADER
DEN CHIEF MEETING

What Is It? An informal planning meeting to share information on den and pack plans, make assignments, and do coaching in skills.

When Is It Held? Just before the start of a new month, following the pack leaders' meeting.

What Happens? These things should happen at this informal planning meeting:

1. Review plans for next month's den meetings and pack meeting. Ask the den chief for this ideas.

2. Make meaningful assignments to the den chief so he will feel an important part of the den leadership team.

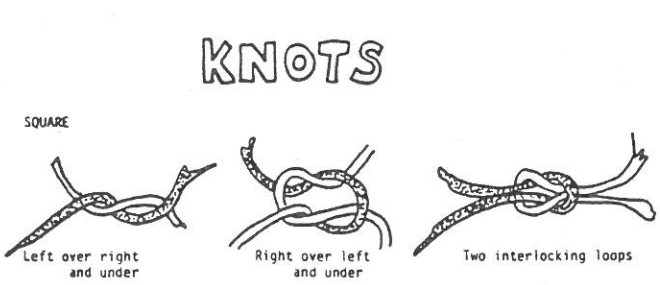
3. Provide him with a copy of the Weekly Den Meeting Program or Webelos Den Meeting Program sheet for each meeting so he will know what is happening and is reminded of his responsibilities.

4. Coach him in skills or activities.

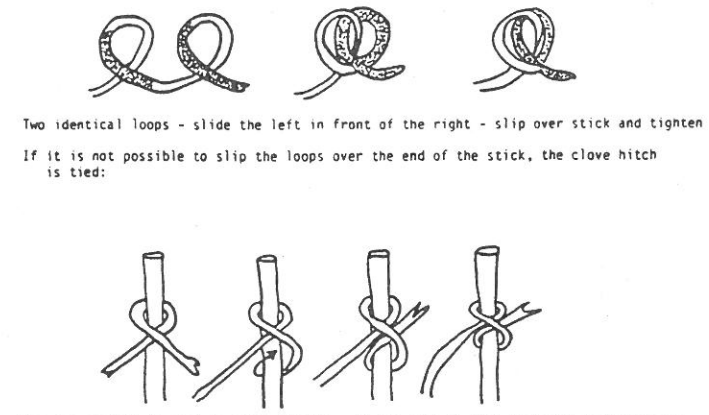
5. Coach him in dealing with problems such as unacceptable behavior, lagging advancement, etc.

6. Answer questions.

To be effective, den chiefs need to be informed. They should know what is expected of them and how they can help the den leader. Give them an opportunity to ask questions and discuss problems. Include some fun and refreshments. Do not expect the den chief to succeed without adult help.



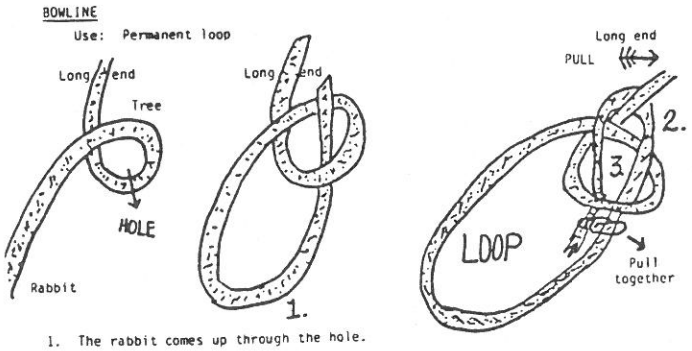
The square knot can be used to connect any two ropes of equal size. It's main use at camp is in finishing off lashing.



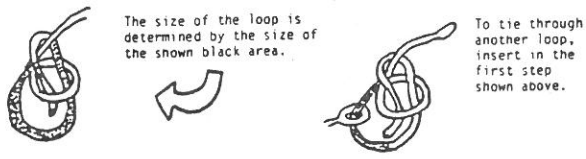
Two identical loops - slide the left in front of the right - slip over stick and tighten

If it is not possible to slip the loops over the end of the stick, the clove hitch is tied:

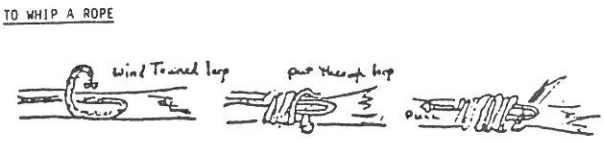
The clove hitch is used to start lashing. It may also be used to fasten one end of a rope to any solid object. (e.g., clothesline on a tree).
Tension must be maintained with this knot to keep it secure.



1. The rabbit comes up through the hole.
2. He goes around the tree.
3. And back down the hole.



The bowline is used to make a non-slip loop in the end of a rope. It is used to attach the guy lines to a tent, and can also be used as a life line.



The ends of a piece of rope, unless sealed or secured in some way, will fray and unravel. Whipping the ends with string or cord is one method of securing.

ONE-HANDED OVERHAND KNOT

Drape an 18 inch length of rope over a contestant's wrist as shown. Using just that hand, he is to tie an overhead knot as quickly as possible. Knot is considered tied when it is free of the contestant's arm.

GIANT SQUARE KNOT

Each Webelos Scout holds the free end of a 10-foot rope in his right hand. he tries to tie and tighten a square knot without letting go of the rope.

"SNATCH"

The object of this game is to snatch the ball (or other small object) off the box without being caught in the 1-foot diameter loop that's held about a foot from the ball. If the Webelos Scout trys to feint a move with his hand he will de disqualified. An 8 to 10 foot length of rope will do.

SKILLS GAMES

SCOUT LAW RELAY

Equipment - One hat for each team with slips of paper numbered 1 to 12 and pencils.

Teams in corners, each with the same day's issue of a newspaper. On signal, teams start a search for news items that definitely illustrate the Scout Law. Items are cut out and numbered according to the point of Law. Team with most clippings in give time wins. (smart team leader distributes pages among his team members.)

DIZZY DIZZY

Equipment - None

Teams line up in relay formation. On signal "Go", the first Webelos Scout on each team runs forward to a line, puts one finger on the floor, and circles around the finger seven times. Finger must not leave the floor. When he as made seven turns, he staggers back and touches off the next Webelos Scout on his team and so on until all have run. The first to finish wins.

BLIND HORSE

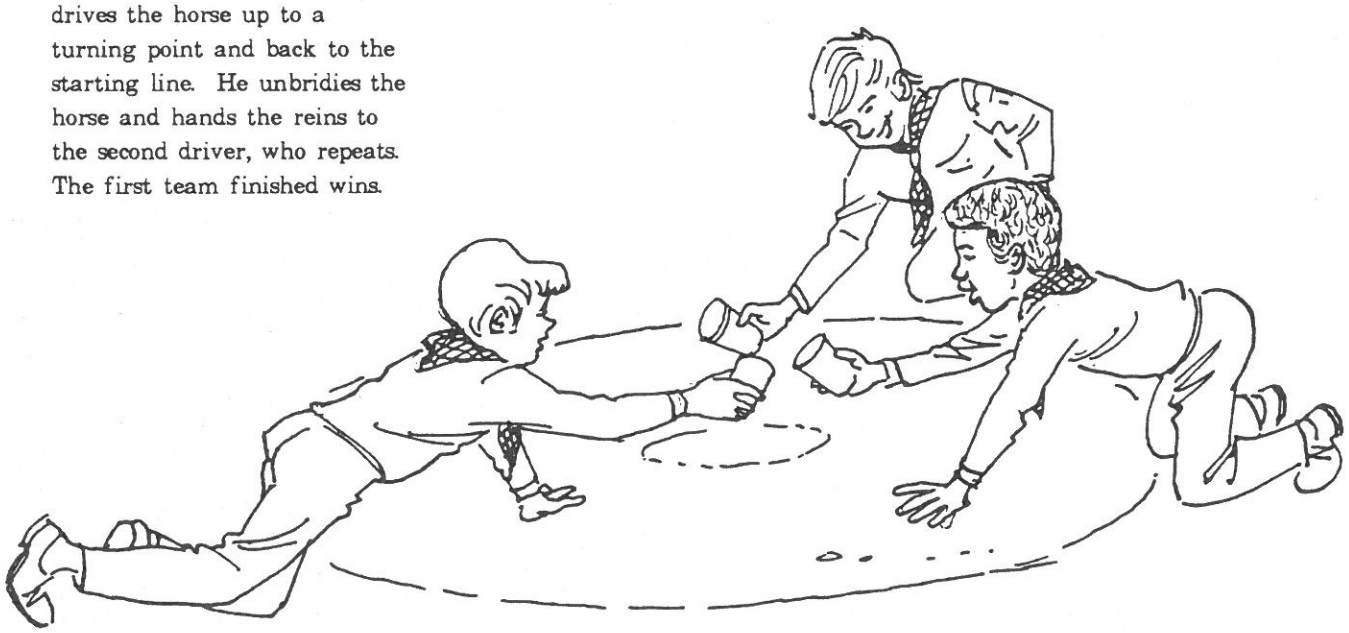
Equipment - a piece of rope about 4 feet long for each team and a neckerchief blindfold for half the members of each team.

Teams in double relay formation, one line of each team is blindfolded as horse. The other line includes the drivers. The ends of the rope are tied together. On the signal "Go" the first driver slips the reins around the back of the neck and under the armpits of the first horse and drives the horse up to a turning point and back to the starting line. He unbridies the horse and hands the reins to the second driver, who repeats. The first team finished wins.

BUZZ

Equipment - None

Webelos Scouts sit in circle. Starting at a point in the circle with number 1, boys count off in turn around the circle. When the number 7 or a multiple of 7 comes up, the Webelos Scout must say "Buzz" instead of giving the number. For example 7, 14,17,21,27,28. A point is counted against each Webelos Scout who makes a mistake. The boy with the fewest points at the end of the game is the winner.



PRINCE OF PILSEN

Equipment - None

Line all Webelos Scouts in single file facing the leader. Webelos Scouts count off and remember the number which they have been given. The leader says, 'The Prince of Pilsen lost his hat, No 5 (or any other number) has it. 'The boy whose number has been called must immediately respond., 'No sir, not I sir," before the leader can say 'No 5, to the foot" If the leader beats the Webelos Scout, the boy must go to the foot of the line and the leader calls out another number. If the Webelos Scout beats the leader , the leaders says, 'Who then, sir?" and the boy questioned may give any other number represented in the group except the number of the boy at the foot of the line. The boy whose number was called must immediately respond, 'No sir, not I sir." before the leader can say, 'Number 'X' to the foot." The game continues as long as desired. If the number of the boy at the foot of the line is called by anyone but the leader, the person who calls his number automatically, goes to the foot of the line.

WHAT IS IT?

Equipment - None

Webelos Scouts are seated in a circle. One is selected to be "it". He must think of the name of some object or person, living or dead, and whisper this to the leader. In turn around the circle. Webelos Scouts ask "it" questions which can be answered with yes or no in an attempt to discover the object or person he is thinking about. The boy who actually identifies the object or person correctly trades places with "it" and the game continues.

ANTE OVER

Equipment - A rubber ball and a building with a sloping roof

Divide into two teams with one team on each side of the building. The rubber ball is given to a member of one team. He shouts "Ante Over' and throws the ball over the building in such a manner that it hits the roof at least once before falling to the other side. If a Webelos Scout on the other side can catch the ball in the air, he may run around either side of the building and attempt to hit any member of the throwing team with the ball. If he is successful, the parson hit becomes a member of the team of the boy who hit him. If, when the ball is thrown over the roof, no one catches it before it strikes the ground, any boy who retrieves it must shout "Ante Over" and throw it back over the roof in the same manner as the original throw and the side toward which it is thrown has the right to attempt to catch it and throw at one of the other players. Continue until all players are on one team.

BALL OVER

Equipment - Ball about volleyball size

Line is drawn. One team on either side of the line. Players cannot cross line. Leader with a whistle is blindfolded or stands so he cannot see players. When he blows whistle, the ball is put into play. Object of game is to keep the ball in the opposing team's territory. When leader blows whistle again a point is counted against the team.

BOAT RACE

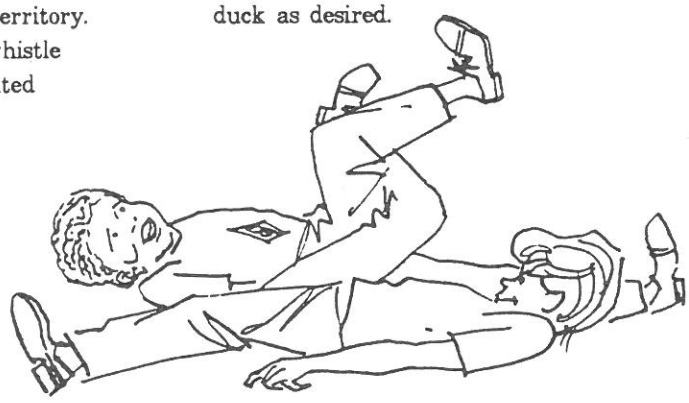
Equipment - None

Teams line up in relay formation and pair off by size. A buoy (leader or chair) is "anchored" about 15 feet in front of each team. The first two boys in each line sit down facing each other. Each sits on his partner's feet, one having his knees together, the other having them apart. Players place hands on partner's shoulders or grip partner's arms. On signal "go", each "Boat" "steams out", races around "buoy", and returns to touch off No. 2 boat. Players must maintain original positions throughout the race. Progress is made by a backward and forward rocking motion accompanied by a slight drawing up and stretching of the knees. First team having its boats race the course and return is the winner.

ARE YOU THERE?

Equipment - Newspapers rolled up into swatters

Two Webelos Scouts are blindfolded. They kneel so they face each other, within reach. Each has a rolled up newspaper to use as a swatter. The first Webelos Scout asks, "Are you there?" The second Webelos Scout responds. 'Here I am." Webelos Scout No. 1 takes a swat with the newspaper at No. 2. Should he succeed in hitting No. 2 he gets another chance. If he misses, the second fellow has his turn. Boys may move and duck as desired.



ART GALLERY

Equipment - 15-20 pictures of cars, planes rockets or similar identifiable objects taken from magazines.

Each picture is numbered and placed where it can be seen by the boys. Each boy has a sheet of paper numbered down the side with the same number as appear on the pictures. They are given a length of time to try to identify the pictures and to write down the correct item by number on their paper. (not just car, but make.) Variation. Use pictures of famous people instead of objects.

MOCK OLYMPICS

Equipment - Two paper plates and two paper drinking straws for each team.

Divide into teams. Each team fill in an entry form listing names of entrants for various events.

Discuss throw (2 entries) - Contestants one by one throw paper plates for distance.

Javelin Throw (2 entries) - Each entry throws a paper drinking straw for distance.

100-Yard Dash (2 entries) - On signal. No 1 walks from starting line around a point about 25 feet in from and back foot in from of foot, toe touching heal. He touches off No 2, who repeats.

Steeple Chase (2 entries) -Each ties his wrist to his right ankle with a neckerchief. On signal, all entries race out around turning point and back to finish line.

Hurdle Race (2 entries) - No. 1 leaps over No. 2 leapfrog style, No. 2 over No.1, etc. out to turning point and back to finish line point. Largest number of points determines winner.

LOOK SHARP

Equipment - None

Divide into teams that stand in two lines facing each other. Players are given 1 minute in which to observe their partners on opposing teams. On signal, they turn backs and each player changes three items of his attire. He may undo a button, alter the position of a badge, change neckerchief slide with a neighbor, etc. At the next signal all turn face to face and observe their partner's clothing, attempting to discover changes which have been made. Each change correctly noted counts one point. Team with most points wins.

CIRCLE THE STICK

Equipment - Stick and blindfold

Webelos den in circle formation. A blindfolded Webelos Scout who is "it" stands in the center of the circle holding the stick. The circle of Webelos Scouts moves around "it" as he taps his stick on the ground. Whenever he desires, he stops tapping and points his stick in any direction around the circle. The Webelos Scout at whom he points must step forward and gasp the other end of the stick. "It" asks the Webelos Scout to imitate the sound of a dog, chicken, donkey, cat, etc. Listening to the sound, "it" tries to identify the Webelos Scout at the other end of the stick. If he does, they trade places. If not, the game continues with "it" still "it".

OBSERVATION

Equipment - Pencil and paper for each Webelos Scout.

A leader who is a good storyteller tells a 3-to-5 minute dramatic story. While telling the story he does several things such as mopping his brow, buttoning his shirt, scratching his ankle, etc. At the end of the story each boy is asked to write down not what the leader said but what he did during the story in the order that he did it.

TAG

Equipment - None

Cross Tag - "It" must continue chasing same Webelos Scout until he catches him or until another Webelos Scout crosses between them; in which case, "it" must catch the Webelos Scout who crossed.

Ankle Tag - To escape being tagged, one must grasp another Webelos Scout by the ankle. The Webelos Scout whose ankle is grasped, however, is liable to be tagged unless he has hold of someone else's ankle. The playing area must be small enough to make the game feasible.

Chain Tag - The first man tagged joins hands with the man who is "it", and later as each man is tagged he is added to the chain. the playing area must be limited so all can be caught finally.

Skunk Tag -Each Player holds his nose with one hand, holds up one foot with the other. Player can only be tagged if he lets go with either hand.

THE BEAR
Tune: Sipppin Cider

The other day,
(group repeats)
I met a bear,
(group repeats)
In tennis shoes,
(group repeats)
A dandy pair.
(group repeats)
The other day i met a bear
In tennis shoes, and dandy pair.

(Continue is a similar manner with...)

He said to me, why don't you run
Because you ain't got any gun.

And so I ran, away from there
And right behind, me was the bear!

Ahead of me, I saw a tree
A great bit tree, Oh, Glory be!

The nearest branch, was ten feet up
I'd have to jump, and trust my luck.

And so I jumped, into the air
But I missed that branch, away up there.

Now don't you fret, now don't you frown,
'Cause I caught that branch, on the way back down.

That's all there is, there ain't no more,
So what the heck, are we singing for?

THE GRAND OLD DUKE OF YORK
Tune" "A Hunting We Will Go"

The Grand Old Duke of York,
He had ten thousand men.
He marched them up the hill,
(Everyone stand up)
And marched them down again.
(Everyone sits down)
And when you're up,you're up.
(Everyone Up)
And when you're down, you're down.
(Everyone down)
And when you're only halfway up
(Everyone halfway up)
You're neither up nor down.
(All up) *(All down)*

KING'S NAVY
Tune: Old Gary Mare
(Sing with British accent)

Oh, I don't want to march in the infantry
(marching motion)
March in the infantry
March in the infantry
I don't want to march in the infantry
Cause I'm in the King's Navy.

CHORUS:I'm in the King's Navy. I'm in the
King's Navy Oh, I don't want to march in the infantry,
Cause I'm in the King's Navy
(British Salute)

Oh, I don't want to shoot the artillery
(Pulling string on cannon)
Shoot the artillery
Shoot the artillery
I don't want to shoot the artillery

Cause I'm in the King's Navy.

CHORUS: Oh, I don't want to shoot the artillery Cause I'm in the King's
Navy *(British Salute)*

Oh I don't want to fly over Germany *(Flying motion)*
Fly over Germany,
Fly over Germany,
Oh, I Don't want to fly over Germany
Cause I'm in the King's Navy.

BIRDS IN THE WILDERNESS
Tune: "Old Gray Mare"

Here we sit like birds in the wilderness,
Birds in the Wilderness,
Birds in the wilderness,
Here we sit like birds in the wilderness
Waiting for the rest to come.
Waiting for the rest to come;
Waiting for the rest to come;

Here we sit like birds in the wilderness
Waiting for the rest to come.

WORMS

Nobody likes me,
Everybody hates me,
I'm gonna eat some worm.

Chorus
(repeat after each verse)
Long, slim, slimy ones,
Short, fat, juicy ones,
Itsy, Bitsy, Fuzzy, Wuzzy
worms.

First you get a bucket,
Then you get a shovel,
Oh, how they wiggle and
squirm.

First you pull the heads off,
Then you suck the gust out,
Oh, how they wiggle and
squirm.

Down goes the first one,
Down goes the second one,
Oh, how they wiggle and
squirm.

Up comes the first one,
Up comes the second one,
Oh, How they wiggle and
squirm.

Everybody likes me,
Nobody hates me,
Why did I eat those worms?

DO YOUR EARS HANG LOW (HIGH)?

Do your ears hang fro?
Do they wobble to and fro?
Can you tie them in a knot?
Can you tie them in a bow?
Can you throw them over your
shoulder like a Continental
solider?
Do your ears hang low?

Do your ears hang high?
Do they reach up to the sky?
Do they droop when they're
wet?

Do they stiffen when they
dry?
Can you semaphore your
neighbor with a
minimum of labor?
Do your ears hang high?

Do your ears hang wide?
Do they flap from side to side?
Do they wave in the breeze
From the Slightest little
sneeze?
Can you soar above the nation

with a feeling of elation?
Do your ears hang wide?
Do your ears fall off
When you give a great big
cough?
Do they lie there on the
ground
Or bounce up at every sound?
Can you stick them in your
pocket
just like little Davy Crockett?
Do your ears fall off?

OH I WISH I WERE

Tune: "If You're Happy and You Knot It" Song can be sung in combination with chorus From "Boom Boom".

Oh, I wish I were a Little
bar of soap.
Oh, I wish I were a little
bar of soap.
I would slippy and I'd
slidey,
Over everybody's hidey.
Oh, I wish I were a little
bar of soap.

Oh, I wish I were a little
hunk of mud.
Oh, I wish I were a little
hunk of mud.
I'd ooey and I'd gooey,
Under everybody's shoey.
Oh, I wish I were a little
hunk of mud.
Oh, I wish I were a little
can of pop.
Oh, I wish I were a little
can of pop.
I'd go down with a slurp,
And Id' come up with a
burp.

Oh, I wish I were a little
can of pop.

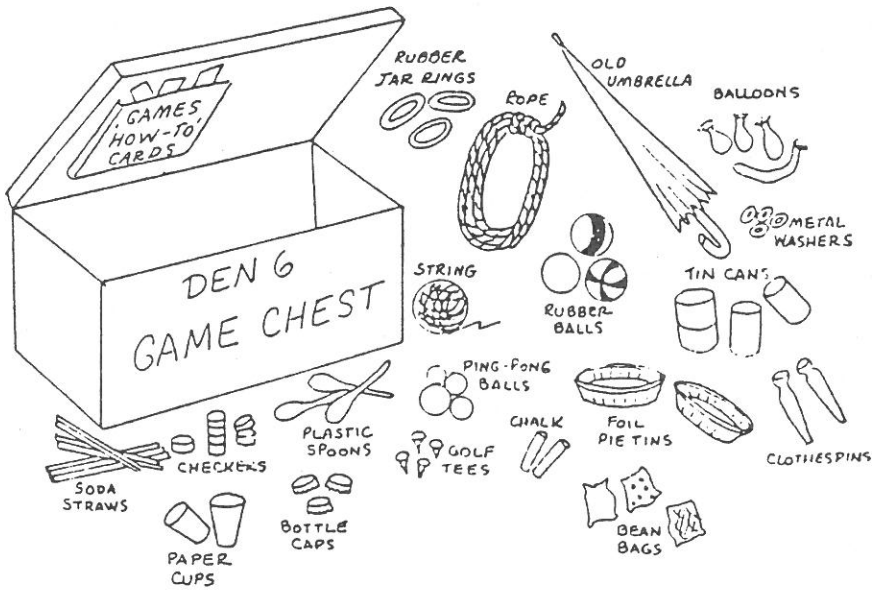
Oh, I wish I were a little
slippery root.
Oh, I wish I were a little
slippery root.
I'd sit upon the trail,
And knock everyone on his
tail.
Oh, I wish I were a little
slippery root.

Oh, I wish I were a little
mosquito.
Oh, I wish I were a little
mosquito.
I'd buzzy and I'd bitey
Under everybody's nighty.
Oh, I wish I were a little
mosquito.

TRUSTY TOMMY

Tune: "Yankee Doodle Dandy"

TRUSTY Tommy was a
Scout
LOYAL to his mother,
HELPFUL to the folks
about,
and FRIENDLY to his
brother.
COURTEOUS to the girls
he knew,
KIND unto his rabbit.
OBEDIENT to his father
too, and CHEERFUL in his
habits.
THRIFTY saving for a
need,
BRAVE, but not a faker,
CLEAN in thought and
word and deed,
and REVERENT to his
Maker.



DEN GAME CHEST

Begin now accumulating odds and ends for the den game chest. As new games are tried, boys can bring scrap items from home to be used in the game, and then stored in the game chest for future use.

Games instructions can be kept on 3x5 cards for easy reference. Store these in the game chest.

The chest can be a cardboard box, or something more sturdy, if desired. Whatever is used, it is helpful for all games materials and equipment to be stored in one place, easily accessible tot he den.

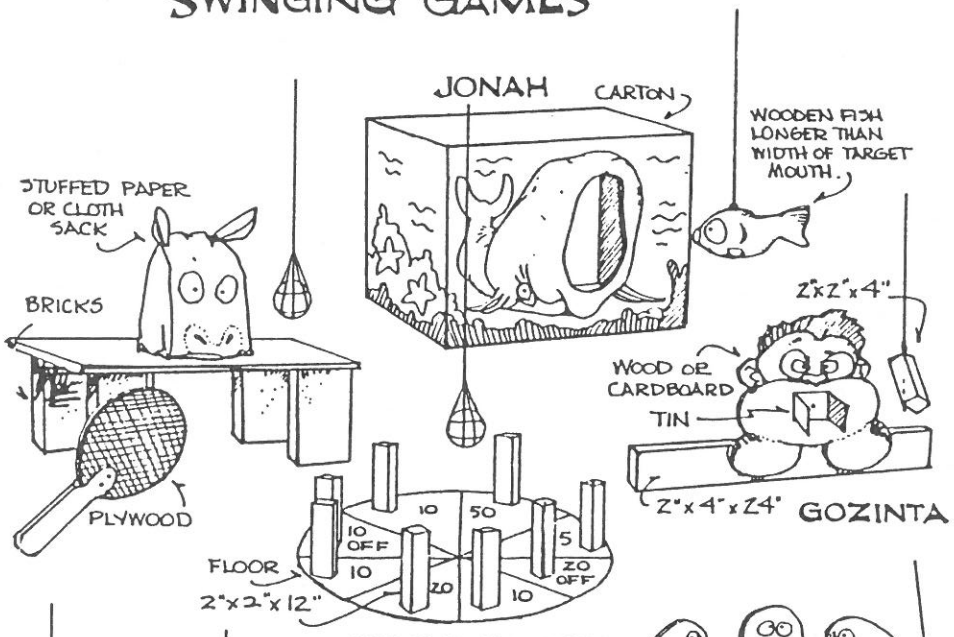
SUGGESTED ITEMS FOR GAME CHEST

1 doz. small paper sacks
2 foil pie pans
2 doz. clothespins
12' clothesline
1 doz. feathers
6 rubber jar rings
2 doz. bottle caps
Rubber balls
Old umbrella
Toothpicks
1 pkg. playing cards
12 plastic spoons
1 ball string
Rope
2 doz. washers
Old work gloves
Assorted tin cans
6 Paper cups
Wide-mouth jar
Tossing boards
Marbles
Table tennis balls
1 doz. balloons
Straws
6 bean bags
1 set checkers
Whistles
Curtain rod rings

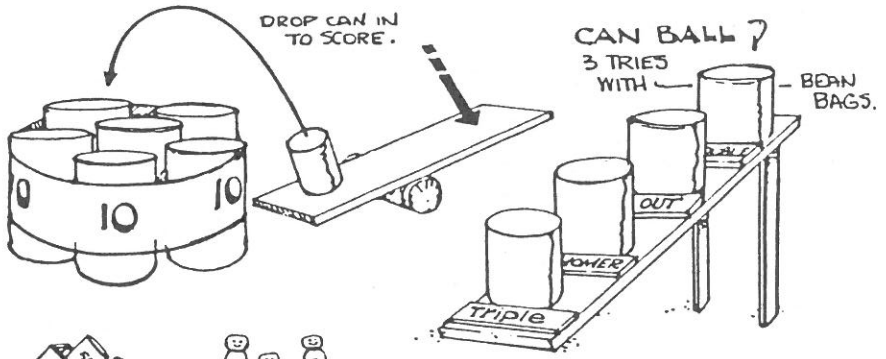
GAME RESOURCES:
Cub Scout Leader How-To Book
Cub Scout Fun Book
Cub Scout Program Helps
Den Chief Handbook
Group Meeting Sparklers

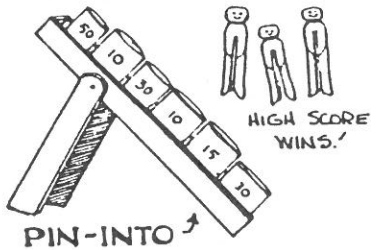
WHERE TO SEE GAMES IN ACTION:
Pow Wows
Roundtables
Training Courses

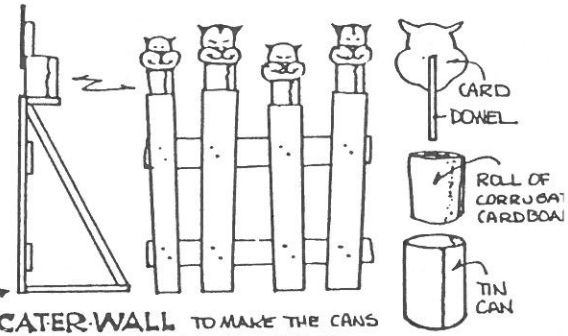
SWINGING GAMES

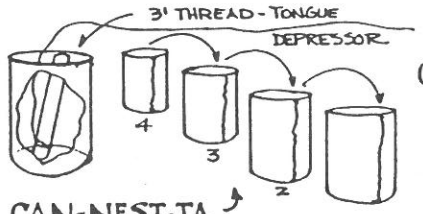


TIN CAN GAMES





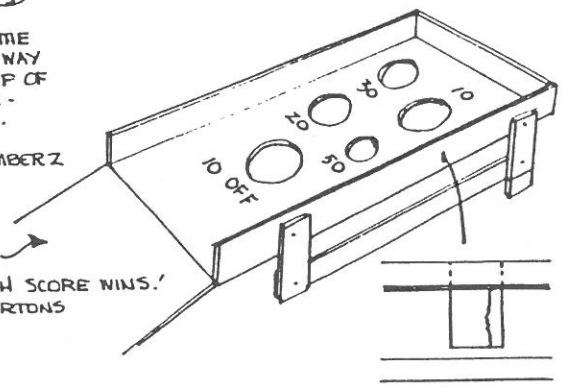




CAN-NEST-TA

LIFT CANS ONE AT A TIME WITH THE STICK AND NEST THEM. THE EASY WAY IS TO REST THE STICK ON THE LIP OF THE CAN... MOVE IT TILL IT OVER-BALANCES AND DROPS INTO CAN... THREAD END DOWN.

* LIFT SLOWLY AND NEST CAN NUMBER 2 INTO 1, 3 INTO 2, 4 INTO 3.



MARBLE TOP TABLE

ROLL MARBLES INTO CANS... HIGH SCORE WINS.
MAKE 'TABLE' OF CARDBOARD CARTONS OR PLYWOOD.

STUNTS AND TRICKS

OPTICAL ILLUSION

Cub out a pig or other animal from bright red paper about 4' in size. Mount him on a piece of white paper. Hang the picture on the wall. Next to it, hang a large piece of white paper. with the light to your pack look at the animal steadily in the ey and count to 20. Then look directly at the alrge sheet of white paper. There you will see a green animal. It will suprise everyone.

GALILEO'S DILEMMA

If you hold a small sheet of paper and a big book at arm's lenght and then drop them at the same time, which will land first? Answer; If both are dropped with differnet hands, the book will land first. But if the paper is placed on top of the book and they are dropped together, they will fall together.

ACROBATIC MATCHBOOK

Using a paper clip and empty matchbook, try to make the matchbook automatically turn crazy somersaults. Open match book and clip onto the striking strip. Close cover and bend slightly across the middle. Stand matchbook on end with paper clip up and watch it flip.

DIME ON NOSE

Lie flat on your back with a dime on the point of your nose and try to dislodge it by wiggling your nose.

MAGIC NUMBER

Think of a number. Double it, add 10 and divide by 2. Then Subtract the first number. The answer will always be 5.

BRUSH IT OFF

Put a coin in the palm of your open hand and challenge anyone to brush it out with a whisk broom or shoe bursh. It is practically impossible.

CAN YOU MAKE IT KNOT?

Ask if anyone can take the ends of a 4 ft. rope, one end in each hand and without letting the ends go, tie a knot in the middle. Solution: First, fold your arms and then take hold of the rope ends. Unfold your arms and the knot is made.

LEAPING SALT OR THREAD

Put a small amount of salt on the table. Run a comb through your hair. Then hold comb about 1' above the salt. The salt will leap up and stick tot he comb. A piece of thread will move in circles when the comb moves or stands up.

IT CAN'T BE DONE

Tell your friends that you can jump backwards farther than they can jub forward, if they do exactly as you do. Prove it by grasping your toes and hopping backward a few inches. When assuming the same position, they dind they cannot budge.

STRONG ARM

Place your hands so the palms are against your chest, with the fingers touching in such a way that the arms and shoulders form a straight line. Your opponent tries to pull your fingers apart by holding your wrists and pulling.

See "Den Chief's Handbook" for more stunts and tricks.

RIDDLES

1. What is the best way to get something out form under an elephant?
2. For what man should you always take off your hat?
3. Our hen can lay an egg four inches long. Cna you beat that?
4. When can three big women go out under one little umbrella and not get wet?
5. When will a net hold water?
6. What is the best way to keep a skunk from smelling?
7. What is white, has just one horn and give milk?
8. What is the best way to catch a fish?
9. What kind of animal eats with his tail?
10. What comes all the way to ahouse, but never gets in?

ANSWERS

1. Wait for the elephant to go way.
2. The barber
3. Yes, with an egg beater
4. When it is not raining
5. When the water turns to ice
6. Hold his nose
7. A milk truck
8. Have someone throw it to you
9. All kins of animals. They can't get them off!
10. The front step

STRING GAMES

THE WINKING EYE

Following the diagrams to the right, see if you can do this string game and really see the eye wink.

1. Hang the string loop over the fingers but not the thumb of your left hand.

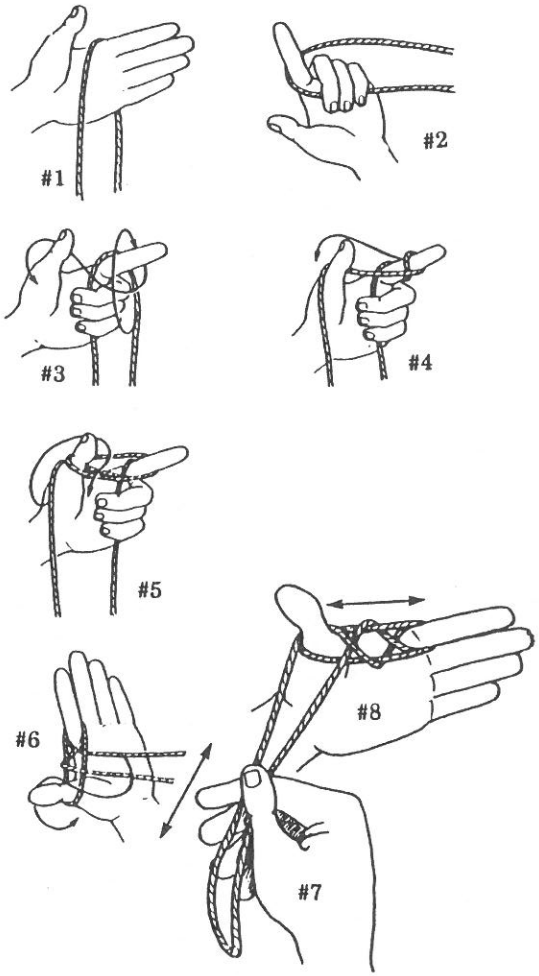
2. Your left middle, ring and little fingers close on the string hanging down across the palm of your hand. Your index finger still points out.

3. Your right index finger and thumb take the back string of the hanging loop, wrap it all the way around your left index finger, then bring it forward to hang up on your thumb.

4. Your right index finger and thumb pull out the loop around your left index finger to share it with your left thumb. Be careful not to twist the loop when you do this.

5. Take the string of the hanging loop which is nearest to you, lift it up over the string which runs between your index finger and thumb, and let is hang down in front of this string between your index finger and thumb.

6. Take the other string of the hanging loop (the one you have been holding) and lift it up to hang over your thumb.



7. To close the eye, pull sideways on the strings of the hanging loop, and let your left index finger and thumb come closer together.

8. To open the eye, pull your left index finger and thumb farther apart and loosen your hold on the strings of the hanging loop.

THE WITCHES BROOM

1. Hang the loop of string on your thumbs. Stretch your hands as far apart as you can, to make the string loop tight.

2. Pick up the far thumb string with your little fingers. The string that goes across the palm of your hand is called the palmar string.

3. Your right index finger goes under the left palmar string and pulls it out a little bit.

4. Your right index finger twists its loop. To twist a loop, rotate your index finger away from you, down, towards you and up. Make sure the twist is in the string loop, not around your index finger.

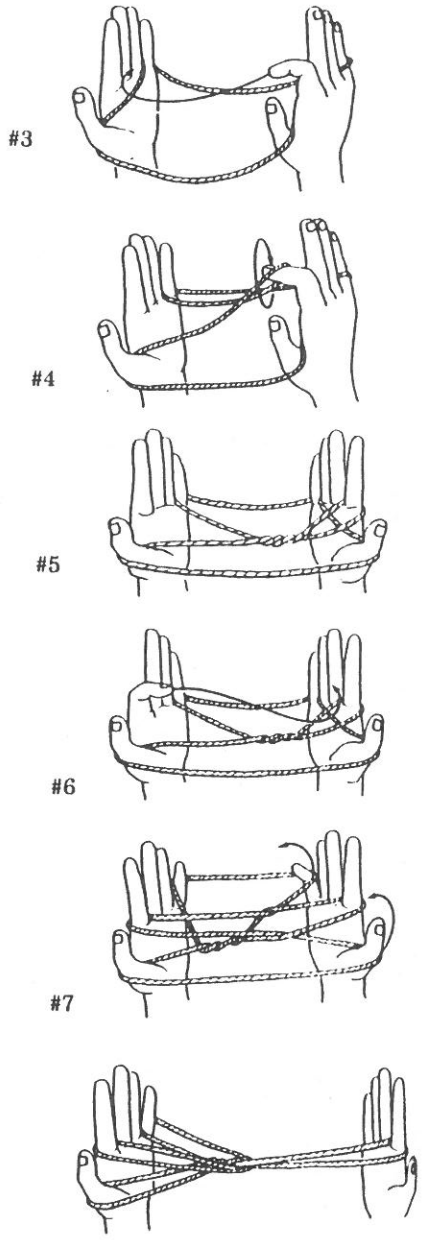
Do it again. There are now two twists in the strings of the right index loop.

5. Your right index finger pulls out its twisted loop as far is it will go.

6. Your left index finger picks up, from below, the right palmar string between the strings of the right index loop. Now pull this loop out as far as it will go.

7. Your right thumb and right little finger drop their loops. Pull your right index finger out as far as it will go so that the loops move up the string towards your left hand.

Now you've made a witches broom!



roundtable are good resources for activity badge ideas and information.

Some activity badge requirements lend themselves to special away-from-the-regular-den-meeting-place activities.

This period of the meeting is also the time to introduce and practice some of the basic Scout skills. Teach the meaning of the Scout Oath, Law, Moto, and slogan; practice the Scout salute.

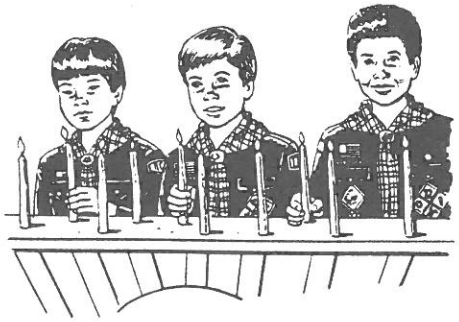
4. **Preparation.** This is the "getting ready" part of the den meeting. It's where the boys prepare for the den's part in the next pack meeting. they should plan to exhibit projects they have prepared during the month; they should practice ceremonies or other services which they have been asked to perform at the pack meeting; and finally, they should prepare any equipment or props they will need to demonstrate to the whole pack the features of the month's activity badge.

The preparation period is also the time to make detailed plans for service projects, outdoor events, and other special activities.

This period could include games, songs, and other fun.

5. **Closing.** Any announcements should be made just before the closing ceremony. They're more apt to be remembered than if they are made earlier in the meeting.

The closing ceremony is another opportunity to get across the aims of Scouting - citizenship training, character building, and personal fitness. It also formally announces the close of the meeting and sends boys home with some serious thoughts in their minds.
After the closing ceremony the boys should stay just long enough to put the meeting place back in order. Part of training in citizenship is teaching boys to do their share in keeping things clean and in respecting the property of others. They need to know if they make a mess, they must be the ones to clean it up; if they have moved things around to get ready for the meeting, they should also move them back when the meeting is over.
At the end of the third Webelos den meeting each month, the Webelos den leader fills out the Den advancement Report so it can be turned in at the monthly pack leaders' meeting, along with the den dues for the month.



There are five basic parts of this pattern. If you will follow this in planning meetings, you will have balance, accomplish a purpose, and provide fun for the Webelos Scouts.

A TYPICAL WEBELOS DEN MEETING

1. **Gathering.** All boys usually don't arrive at the same time, so it's wise to have an activity to keep them busy until the meeting begins. This is a good time for tricks, puzzles, games, and contest. The best types of games are those which can be started with a few boys and continue to be played as more boys arrive and join in. The webelos den chief can help teach tricks or lead games.

   Another gathering time activity is practice of the Boy Scout joining requirements under the leadership of the Webelos den chief. He can instruct boys in knots as they arrive, and they can practice while he helps each additional boy.

2. **Opening.** Boys need something that says: "the meeting has now officially started." A simple opening ceremony accomplishes this and, at the same time, can provide opportunities to teach some of the more important values, Webelos Scouts soon will be Boy Scouts, so using the Scout Oath and Law in ceremonies helps them better understand the real meaning. (see chapter 5 and Staging Den and Pack Ceremonies for opening ceremony information and ideas. The monthly roundtable is also a resource for ceremonies.)

   The opening period is a good time to have occasional uniform inspections. Check the boys' uniforms to be sure they are worn correctly and have proper insignia. The Webelos den chief can help here.

   After the opening ceremony, the boys can sit in a circle for a brief business period. The denner can call roll and collect dues. The webelos den chief can help here. the Webelos den leader can discuss plans for upcoming events.

3. **Activity Badge Fun.** This is the heart of the den meeting. It's a time for instruction, practice, games and contests related to the activity badge. It's where the boys get a chance to "learn-by-doing." They will learn more, have more fun, and retain their knowledge longer if they are actively involved and not just sitting and listening to a lecture about the activity badge.

   Activity badge counselors can be a great help during this period. A counselor or Webelos den leader who is imaginative in his use of the activity badge requirements will find hundreds of good activities for den meetings. Webelos Scout Helps, Webelos Den Activities, and the monthly

The style can be varied so it is different each week. A roll call isn't necessary, but boys enjoy responding to their names in some unique way. A roll call can be related to the theme of the month. For example, if it's a nature theme, they could respond with the name of a bird, animal, or tree. The denner can be asked to call the roll.

Occasionally it is a good idea to have uniform inspection during the opening period. Check the boys' uniforms to be sure they are worn properly. The den chief can help here.

4. **Business Items.** Keep this part of the den meeting information and short.

   There usually will not be much business to conduct. This is a good time to introduce a new monthly theme and to decide what the den will do at the pack meeting. Some den leaders serve refreshments during the time business is being conducted.

5. **Activities.** Include at least one game in every den meeting. Both the denner and den chief can be helpful in leading games. It is usually best if the den chief leads games, but does not play them.

   Some den meetings will include crafts projects. It isn't always necessary for boys to complete their crafts projects in den meetings. Sometimes you can get them started, get them interested, and let them take the unfinished projects home to work on with their families. It is usually best if the den leader or assistant den leader teaches the craft. The den chief can help, but should not make a craft himself.

   Most den meetings include some tricks and puzzles. If this was not a pre-opening activity, now is a good time to teach something new. Often den meeting activities result in the boys completing some of the advancement requirements. The den leader can initial the requirement in the boys' books, so it can be signed later by parents.

6. **Closing.** The closing period of the den meeting is usually more serious and quiet. Some den leaders like to present a short closing thought. It is also a time for last-minute reminders about next week's den meeting. A closing ceremony with all the boys involved is good.

7. **After the Meeting.** When the meeting is over, the boys should be instructed to go directly home. The denner can stay to help straighten up the meeting place. The den leader, assistant den leader and den chief use this time to review assignments for next week's den meeting.

SEVEN PARTS OF A CUB SCOUT DEN MEETING

A good working pattern for the Cub Scout den meeting has been developed through long experience. We suggest that new den leaders follow this pattern which divides the meeting into seven parts. Each part has a purpose, and if all parts are included, the meeting will have the essentials.

We'll describe a typical den meeting, explaining what happens in each part.

A TYPICAL CUB SCOUT DEN MEETING

1. **Before the Meeting Starts.** The purpose of this part of the meeting is to give the den leadership team a chance to make whatever last minute preparations are needed ahead of time for the den meeting program. The den leader, assistant den leader, and den chief can sit down together and make sure everything is ready. If the denner can arrive early, too, he can help set up the meeting place.

   Sometimes the den chief is not able to arrive at the meeting before the Cub Scouts. In that case, a phone call the day before the meeting will verify that he knows what is expected.

2. **While the Cub Scouts Gather.** As soon as the first Cub Scout arrives at the door, give him something to do. Get him started on a gathering time project. For example, the den chief might teach him a trick, which he can teach to other Cub Scouts, in turn. Or there could be puzzles for him to work. If you don't fill the period with some type of worthwhile activity, the boys probably will fill it with roughhousing.

   Some den leaders find this is a convenient time to check attendance, collect dues, and mark the boys' achievements.

3. **Opening.** The opening is the signal the meeting is really starting. The gathering period is informal, without much organization, while the opening begins the organized activities of the meeting.

   Boys like to make noise and do things together. Try combining these two things in the opening period. This could include a song, yell, rhythmic applause stunt, or something else which gives them a chance to let off steam.

   Most den meetings include a flag ceremony so boys can complete one of the requirements for Wolf Achievement.

Give the boys lots of positive feedback: Make it a point to say at least one good thing about each boy at very meeting.

50 SAMPLE POSITIVE STATEMENTS

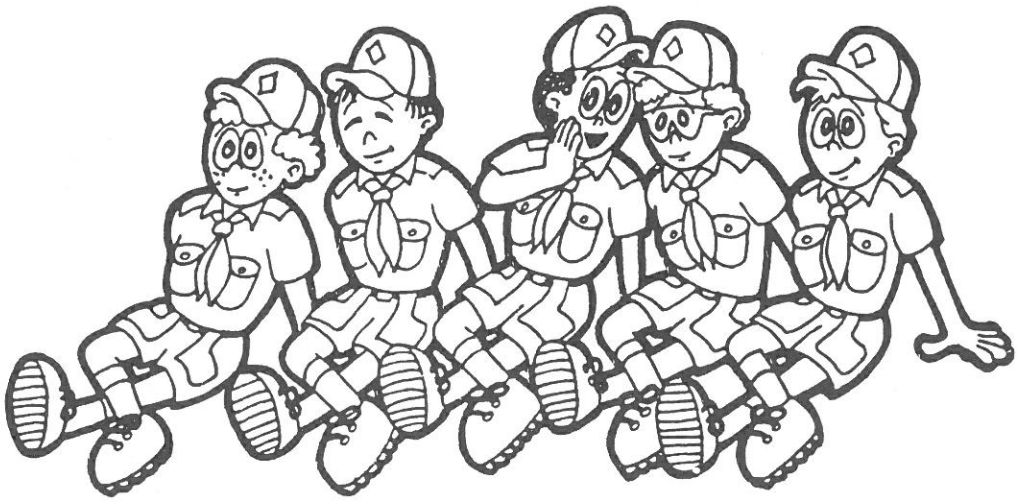
1. I Like you!
2. I'm glad you're here today!
3. I'm glad you're in my den!
4. I though of you during the week.
5. I think you're neat!
6. Nice job!
7. I knew you could do it!
8. Super!
9. I'm proud of you!
10. Fantastic!
11. I like the way you did that.
12. Thank you for helping!
13. Wow!
14. You must have been practicing.
15. I can tell you really worked on this.
16. Way to go!
17. That was the best ever!
18. Sensational!
19. That's right!
20. You figured that out fast.
21. No you've got the hang of it.
22. Great!
23. You're really sharp today!
24. Outstanding!
25. Good thinking!
26. You really used your brain.
27. Bravo!
28. I'm glad you thought of that.
29. You're on the right track now.
30. You are a good listener.
31. That's Really interesting.
32. We had a really good day!
33. I was proud to be with you on the field trip.
34. Excellent!
35. You did a good job waiting in line.
36. I like the way you handled that.
37. You have really improved.
38. Good idea!
39. You are so creative!
40. I would never have thought of that.
41. You're a good team member.
42. I like being with you.
43. I couldn't have done better myself!
44. You out did yourself today.
45. You make it looks o easy!
46. Don't give up, you've almost got it!
47. You're really working hard today.
48. Keep on trying.
49. You're really learning a lot.
50. You make my job fun!

Don't give undeserved compliments, but genuine praise. Build your Cubs up every chance you get. Remember: "It's better to build boys than to repair men."

Hopefully, by using some of these techniques, you'll make your den a fun and enjoyable place to be. The boys just might have more fun being rewarded for their good behavior than getting negative attention of their bad. You'll enjoy it more too.

ELEMENTS OF A GOOD WEBELOS DEN MEETING

1. Meeting lasts no longer than 1 1/4 hours.
2. Meeting includes all of the elements of planning mentioned earlier in this chapter.
3. Conducted by trained Webelos den leader, assisted by assistant Webelos den leader and Webelos den chief.
4. Specific leadership assignments understood before the meeting begins.
5. Meeting begins and ends on time.
6. A well-planned, written program with alternatives.
7. Activities related to the next month's activity badge area and the next pack meeting.
8. Activities which prepare the boys to become Boy Scouts.
9. Webelos Scouts having fun.
10. Equipment and materials on hand before the meeting begins.
11. Involvement of parents or other adults in teaching activity badge work.
12. Inspiration and motivation through ceremonies and discussion of activity badge projects.
13. Properly uniformed Webelos Scouts and leaders.



ELEMENTS OF A GOOD CUB SCOUT DEN MEETING

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3. Conducted by trained den leaders assisted by assistant den leader and den chief.
4. Specific leadership assignments understood before the meeting begins.
5. All equipment and materials on hand before the meeting begins.
6. Meeting begins and ends on time.
7. A well planned, written program.
8. Activities related to the monthly theme and the next pack meeting.
9. Projects started, to be finished at home with families' help.
10. Opportunities for self-expression through songs, games, tricks, puzzles, crafts.
11. Meeting allows for a change in pace - alternating loud and quiet activities, giving boys a chance to let off steam.
12. Boy behavior controlled by leaders. Boys show proper respect for leaders and den chief.
13. Den records kept up to date.
14. Boys bring handbooks to each meeting.
15. Cub Scouts having fun.
16. Cub Scout ideals emphasized.
17. Inspiration and motivation through ceremonies and discussion of them projects.
18. Properly uniformed Cub Scouts and leaders.

Doorway To Adventure

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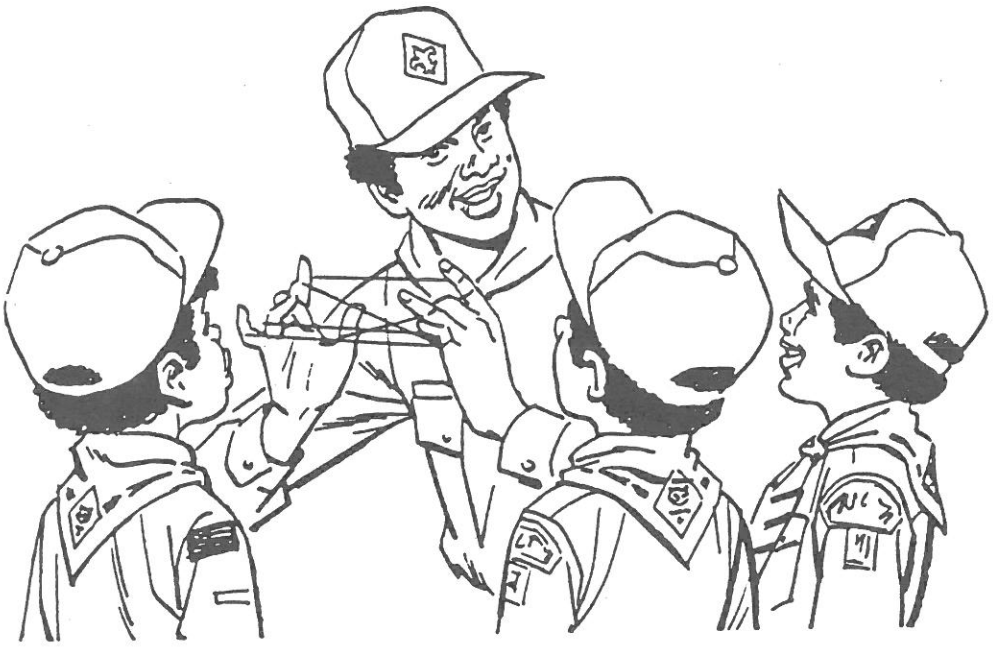
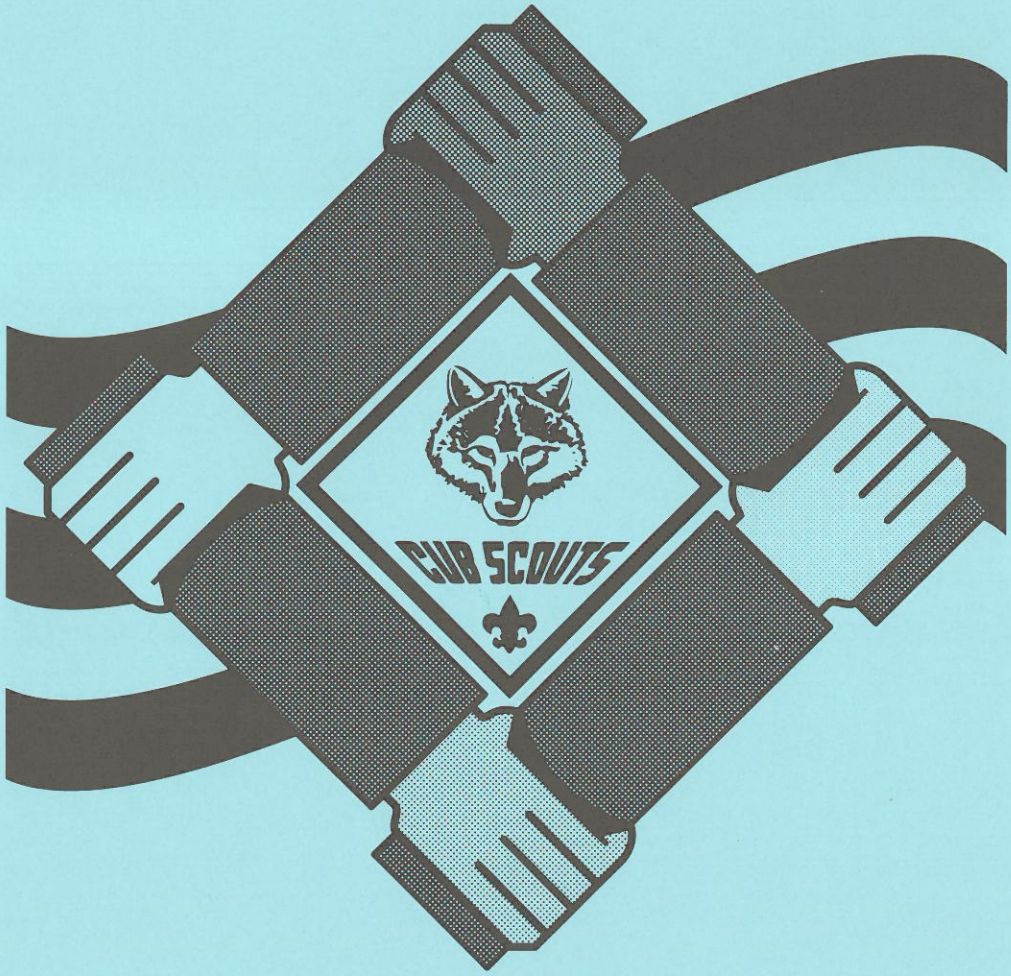
DEN CHIEF IDEAS



ST. LOUIS AREA COUNCIL 312
★ BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA ★

STRONG FOR AMERICA



St. Louis Area Council, Boy Scouts of America

CUB SCOUT PACK _____

PRESENTS
THE

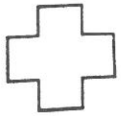
Webelos

Super Achiever

Award

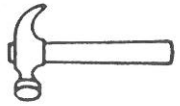
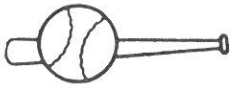
TO

_____



_____ _____ _____

CUBMASTER **DATE** **WEBELOS LEADER**

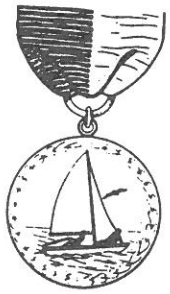



Participation Certificate

Presented to

_____

For participating in the
Rain Gutter Regatta
PACK_____



_____
Committee Chairman

_____
Cubmaster

_____
Date

Participation Certificate

Presented to

_____

For participating in the
Pinewood Derby
PACK_____

_____
Committee Chairman

_____
Cubmaster

_____
Date

Participation Certificate

Presented to

_____

For participating in the
Space Derby
PACK_____

_____

Committee Chairman

_____

Cubmaster

_____

Date

Certificate of Appreciation

_____

With much gratitude for your service as

_____

Pack _____ Thanks You!

_____
Committee Chairman

_____
Cubmaster

_____
Date

Certificate
of
Advancement

Presented to

For completing all necessary requirements for the rank of

Arrow of Light

Presented by Pack _____

_____

Committee Chairman

_____ _____

Cubmaster **Date**

Certificate
of
Advancement

Presented to

For completing all necessary requirements for the rank of

Webelo

Presented by Pack _____

_____

Committee Chairman

_____ _____

Cubmaster **Date**

Certificate
of
Advancement

Presented to

For completing all necessary requirements for the rank of

Bear

Presented by Pack _____

_____

Committee Chairman

_____

Cubmaster

_____

Date

Certificate
of
Advancement

Presented to

For completing all necessary requirements for the rank of

Wolf

Presented by Pack _____

_____

Committee Chairman

_____ _____

Cubmaster **Date**

Certificate
of
Advancement

Presented to

For completing all necessary requirements for the rank of

Bobcat

Presented by Pack _____

_____

Committee Chairman

_____

Cubmaster

_____

Date

Certificate
of
Advancement

Presented to

For completing all necessary requirements for

Tiger Cub Recognition

Presented by Pack _____

_____

Committee Chairman

_____ _____

Cubmaster **Date**

Family Induction Ceremony

Personnel: Cubmaster, four pack committee members, committee chairman and parents
Equipment: Candle holder, 4 candles
Setting: Pack leaders stand at one side of candle board; parents on other side.

Cubmaster:
I welcome you and your son to Cub Pack (number). The success of Cub Scouting depends upon the boy's family relationships. To all the new parents in our pack, we offer a challenge. As members of our pack committee light candles, hear the challenge.

1st committee member: (lights candle.)
Learn to have more fun with your boy. Encourage and help him with his achievements. Help him progress regularly through Cub Scouting in to Scouting.

2nd committee member: (lights candle.)
Learn to live together better...as Cub Scouts in a den as families, as neighborhoods and as a nation.

3rd committee member: (lights candle.)
Become better parents by practicing the Cub Scouting principles of affection, participation, recognition and security, moving with your son into Scouting upon his graduation from Cub Scouting.

4th committee member: (lights candle.)
Extend and strengthen the influence of institution on boys, parents and the community.

Chairman:
We welcome you and your family into our pack. There is a place for you, (name) on the pack committee or as a den leader. Good luck and good Cub Scouting with your son.

Leader Induction

Personnel: pack committee chairman and new pack leaders
Equipment: candles and candle boards described below

Committee Chairman:
Before you is a ceremony board that has five candles on it. The top two, like the alert ears of a wolf, represent the two upright fingers of the Cub Scout sign. The mean TO OBEY and TO HELP OTHER PEOPLE.

The three candles at the bottom represent the folded three fingers of our Cub Scout sign. These three fingers stand for the three important letters in our Law: F-H-G. These letters represent FOLLOWS, HELPS, GIVES. They also mean FAIR, HAPPY and GAME. And finally, they can remind us of something each Cub Scout represents - FREEDOM, HOME and GOD.

All of our leaders want to do their best to teach Cub Scouts to learn to follow, to help, to give, to be fair and happy whatever the game might be and to respect their freedom, home and God.

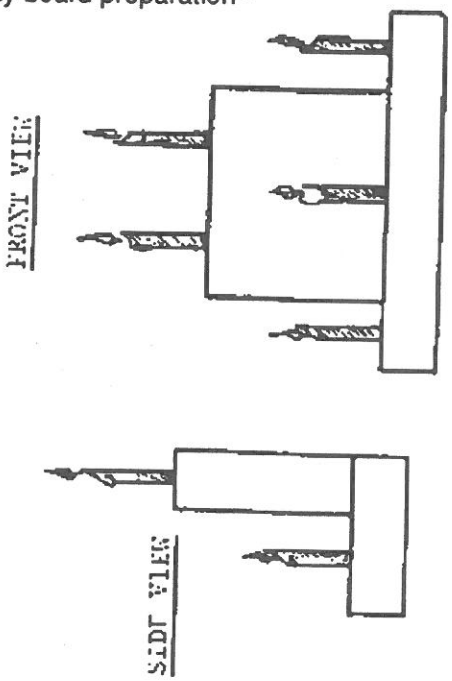
Will the new leaders of our pack please come forward? (Pause while new leaders gather at front of meeting place.)

Please repeat after me:

"I (your name) promise to do my best, to help the Cub Scouts in my den and in my pack, to do their best, to help other people, and to do their duty to God and their country, and to obey the Law of the Pack."

As chairman of this pack, I take pleasure in presenting to you your registration cards and personally welcome you into active leadership in Cub scouting. May the days ahead by HAPPY, FUN and GIVING.

Ceremony board preparation -



been placed in you by our committee. Cub Scouts and parents?

New Cubmaster:
I will be loyal. (Old Chief puts his blanket on the shoulders of the new Cubmaster and war bonnet on his head.)

Old Akela:
I declare you to be the Chief Akela, of the tribe of the Webelos of Pack (number) in the St. Louis Area Council, Boy Scouts of America. Do the young braves know the Law of the Pack?

New Cubmaster: They do.

Old Akela:
Then let them give the law.

All Cubs:
(Repeat the Law of the Pack.)

Parent Induction

Personnel: Cubmaster, parents

Cubmaster:
Parents of these new Cub Scouts, will you please give the Cub Scout sign and repeat after me: "As a parent of a Cub Scout, I will do my best to help my son live up to the Cub Scout Promise and obey the Law of the Pack. I will work with my son on his achievements and projects. I will attend the pack meetings and help as needed to make the pack go."

Den Leader Recognition

Personnel: Cubmaster, den leaders
Equipment: Appreciation certificate for each

Cubmaster:
There is something which parents sometimes overlook when they consider the possibility of serving as den and pack leader. There are two very different types of homes. In one type, everything will always be just so. The furniture is not likely to be marred; there will be little shouting or noise except from the boy who lives in that house; and even his shouting will be subdued and experimental. His mother will seldom be troubled by the shouts of other boys, because it is not likely that they will come there. And unless something unusual happens, that is the type of home it will always be. As the children who live in it become young men and women, the rug will never be rolled up for special occasions.

They will take their noise and laughter where it is better understood and more welcome. But there's another type of home. This type attracts the friends of the children who live in it. They would rather bring their friends there than join them elsewhere. It is a home where children are welcome, where they learn to take care of the furniture rather than preserve it through lack of use. It's home which later will attract young people. But there are more wonderful things to be sought after in life than peace and quiet. And besides, if you live in the second type of home, it does not mean that all of your own personal comforts and pleasures must be sacrificed. Lasting satisfaction comes from the knowledge that, as each day goes by, you are guaranteeing your children's future memories of their home will be happy ones. Most den leaders want the second type of home, and they have started to build now, because in a year or two it will be too late. That's why Cub Scouting is not all giving on their part. They'll receive a finer home life and stronger family because of it. (Call forward all den leaders.) These people are making one of the finest possible contribution of our community by serving as den leaders. They not only deal with boys, but with parents, too. They are strengthening the life of our community by enriching the lives of the families who live in it. They are teaching boys to respect their home and parents; they are helping parents understand their boys better by doing things with then. Few community services are more important than this. Please accept these certificates as a small token of our gratitude for your help in Cub Scouting, and the thanks of all the boys you are helping by your service. Thank You.

Den Chief Recognition

Personnel: Cubmaster, den chief
Equipment: Appreciation certificate

Cubmaster:
Cub Scouting is different from Boy Scouting. Like Boy Scouting, it has games, crafts, advancements, and good will projects. The difference is in the type of activities that boys 7 to 10 year olds like to do. The person who knows these activities is one who has been a Cub. The job of the den chief is to help lead den activities that will help younger boys be good Cub Scouts, Webelos Scouts and eventually good Boy Scouts. Den chiefs set a good example by being both a leader and a friend. Tonight we would like to recognize those who serve our pack as den chiefs. (Call den chiefs forward.) We would like to ask that you repledge yourself to your responsibility as Den Chief. Please repeat the Den Chief's Pledge after me: I promise to help Cub Scouts (or Webelos Scouts) in my den to the best of my ability; to encourage, guide and protect them in all den and pack activities and to show them by my example what a Boy Scout is. I will strive to be prompt and dependable, and to cooperate with the leaders in carrying out the den program. As each Cub Scout completes the third grade, I will encourage him to join a Webelos den. As he become eligible, I will do all in my power to interest him in becoming a Boy Scout. (Present each den chief with a appreciation certificate.)

Recognitions

Assembled by Donna Roth and Kathy O'Leary

Everyone loves to be recognized for a new job assignment or for a job well done. The pack meeting is the place to do this for the adults as well as the boys. On the next few pages you will find some "induction" ceremonies. Don't just hand a new leader their patch, present it with a ceremony.
Certificates can make a recognition memorable. Try some of these and add to them by ceremony. Copy these on colored paper or linen for a special look. Use a heavy paper found at the copy stores if they are to be given alone.

If using regular copy paper, buy an inexpensive wood frame from a discount store to make it ready for hanging. You can even mat this in a neutral color.

If you have a dad in the pack who is handy with wood, ask him to cut and stain you a supply of small plaques to use throughout the year. Boys can receive plaques with simple items attached.
Fishing Derby - attach an inexpensive lure.
Genius Night - attach a painted styrofoam light bulb.
Cake Bake - attach a wooden spoon.
Pinewood Derby - attach a micro machine,
or attach with wood glue, a patch that is appropriate for the event. You can even stencil or use a molded plaster item. Stickers also work well. To keep them secure, cover with Modge Podge or Decoupage.

Purchasing a paint pen is a good investment. They come in fine or medium points and many colors. These provide instant recognition at the event. Boys love their plaques or certificates personalized.

Other types of recognitions could include a pat on the back, a hug or a certificate with a special thought. What ever type of recognition you decide on, make the "recipient" feel appreciated.

Ceremonies

Committee Chairman Induction

Personnel: Narrator, new committee chairman
Equipment: Gavel, candle

Narrator: What is leadership? It is a process by which a person influences others. In Cub Scouting, leadership is the ability at accomplish the Cub Scout program in an efficient and effective manner. As in most groups, our pack is evidence of the willingness of it members to work together. Working together is a give-and-take business, and the leader give guidance and direction. The leaders also lives up to the standards of the group. (Ask new committee chairman to come forward.)

The job of pack committee chairman is one of variety and responsibility. It touches on all the aspects of the Cub Scout program. The chairman has the final responsiblity for the successful operation of the pack. Working closely with the Cubmaster and other pack leaders. Often the chairman is a mediator, but most of the time a good listener. The chairman, like other pack leaders, must set a good example and lead the way for Cub Scouts to follow. A successful chairman will not ask of anyone something that he would not willingly do himself. I would like to introduce (name), our new pack committee chairman. (To chairman) Would you please repeat with me the Scout Oath: "On my honor, I will do my best to do my duty to God and my country, to obey the Scout Law, to help other people at all times, to keep myself physically strong, mentally awake, and morally straight." These are meaningful words and they apply to all of us. They are words to which all Scouting leaders to the best of their ability, should try to live. As I turn over the chairman's gavel to you, I ask that you light this candle to symbolize the guiding light which you and the other leader of pack (number) must show for the boys to follow. Congratulations!

Cubmaster Induction

Personnel: Retiring Cubmaster, new Cubmaster, committee chairman, Cubs
Equipment: Indian headdress, artificial campfire, Indian blanket
Setting: committee chairman and new Cubmaster stand beside the campfire. Former Cubmaster as old Chief Akela is out of sight.

Chairman:
We are expecting a visit from one Old Chief Akela for the tribe of the Webelos.

Old Akela:
I am here to help you install a new chief. Are the elder of the tribe assembled?

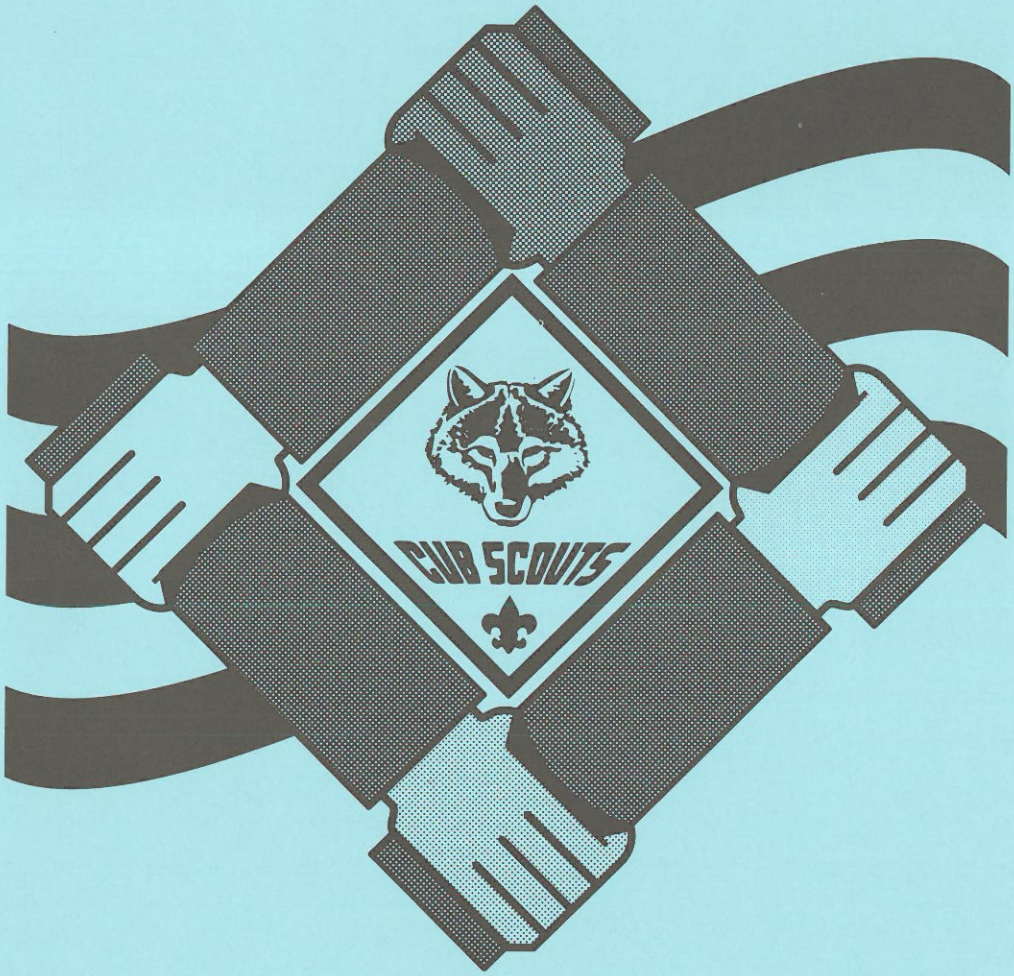
Chairman:
They are here, Akela.

Old Akela:
Have they selected a new Chief?

Chairman:
They have, and he is here. (New Cubmaster is brought before old chief.)

Old Akela:
You have been chosen to be the new chief of the tribe of the Webelos. Will you be loyal to the trust that has

STRONG FOR AMERICA



St. Louis Area Council, Boy Scouts of America

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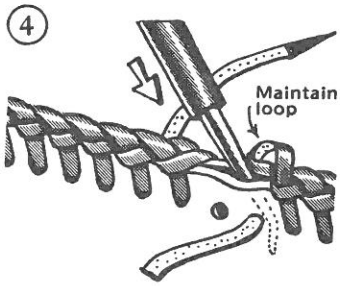
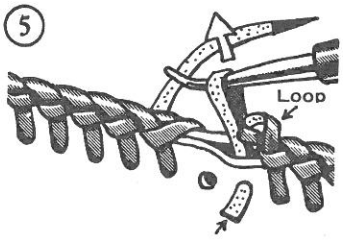


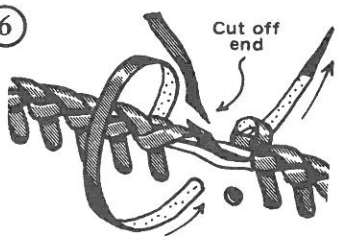
Push stylus down between leathers and hook it over the end of the lace.

⑤



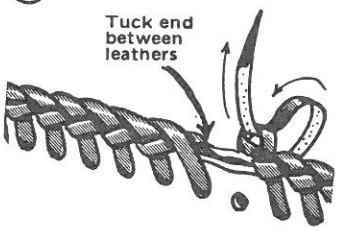
Pull end of lace out of hole and UP between leathers. Two empty holes should appear on front side; one on the back.

⑥



Cut off the end of the lace you have pulled out and tuck the end of the lace between the leathers. Lace through the next hole.

⑦



Pull stitch tight and lace up through loop from the back side. All holes on the back side should be filled.

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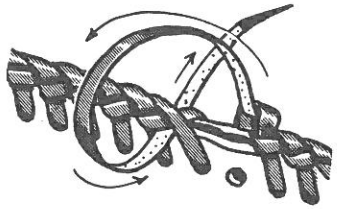
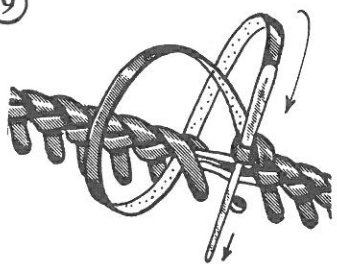


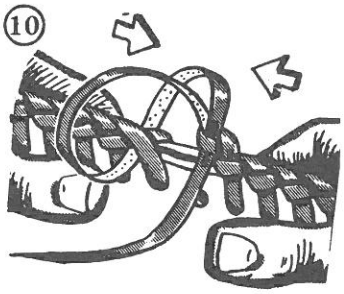
Lace under the bight. . .do not pull this stitch tight.

⑨



Carefully cross over as shown. . . and push needle down through the loop.

⑩



Pull needle through. Push laced edges together to adjust starting loops for easier completion.

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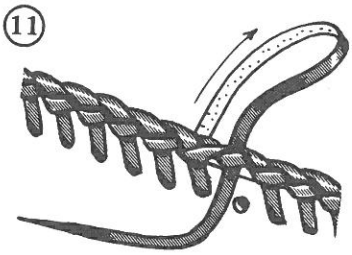
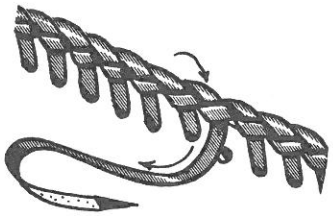


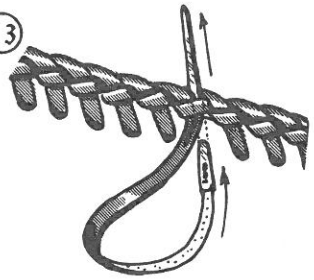
Pull any slack out of the first loop and adjust lacing with fingers to make all your stitches appear equal.

⑫



Pull the end of the lacing down tight. Make sure all stitches appear even and equally spaced.

⑬



Push needle through the last hole as shown. Bring it up between the leathers and out between the lacing.

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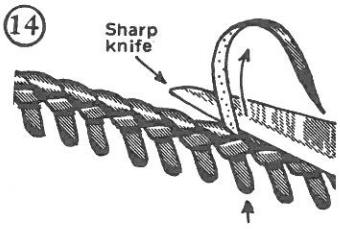
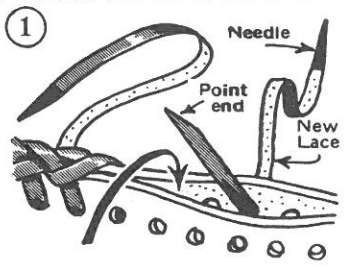
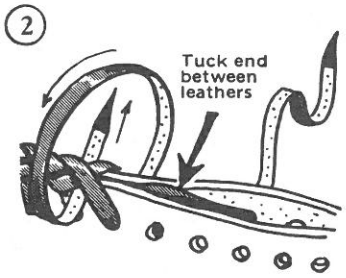


Carefully cut off the end of this lacing. Tap lacing flat with a mallet or roll flat with a wooden dowel.

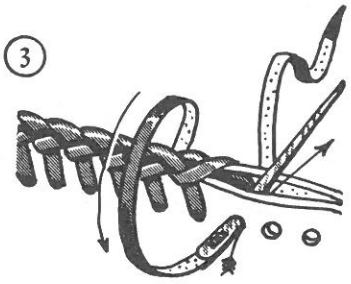
SPLICING INSTRUCTIONS



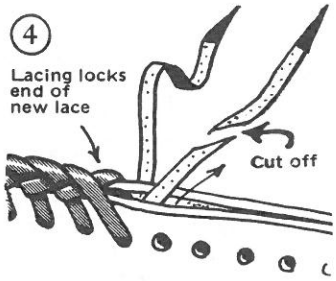
Insert newly threaded needle down between leathers, 3-4 holes from lacing; pull out back side. Leave ¾" of end.



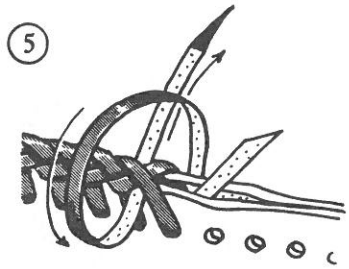
Tuck end of lace between leathers and continue lacing your project with the old lace.



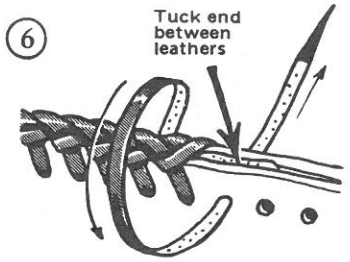
Lace with the old lacing up to the new lace. Push the needle up between the leathers again through the 1st hole after the new lace.



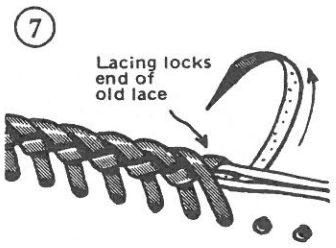
Pull the old lace up tight, cut off the end at an angle, allowing about ¾" to remain.



Now begin lacing the rest of your project with the new length of lace. Push needle under the bight as before for a double loop stitch.

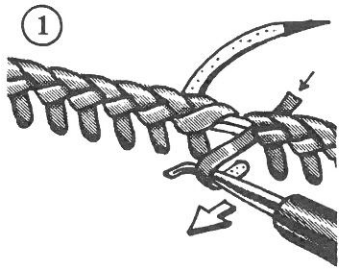


Tuck the end of the old lacing between the leathers and lace over it with the new lace so that it is caught and won't show.

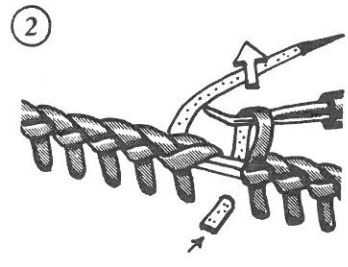


Continue lacing and lace over ends, as instructed, to lock them in place.

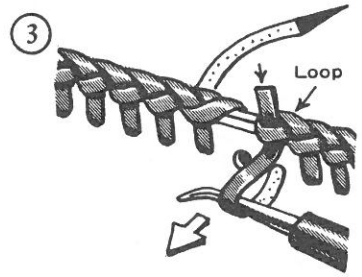
HOW TO FINISH OUT YOUR DOUBLE LOOP STITCH



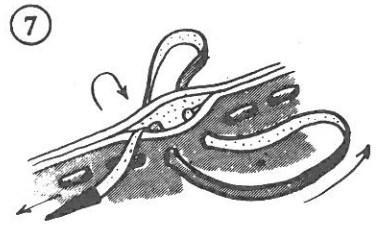
Use modeling stylus to pull end of lace free of stitches.



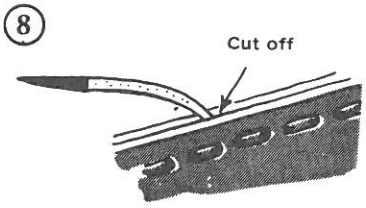
From back side, pull end of lace out of hole.



From front side, pull end of lace out of the loop.

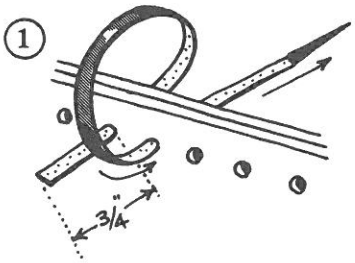


Pull the loose loop tight and continue pulling all the slack out of the lace.

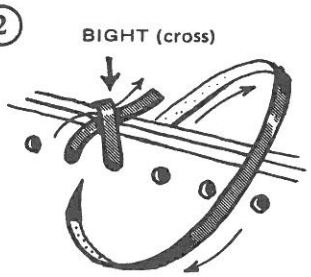


Pull all stitching up tight and pull end of lace tight. Cut off the end of the lace close to the leather and tap all lacing flat with a smooth mallet.

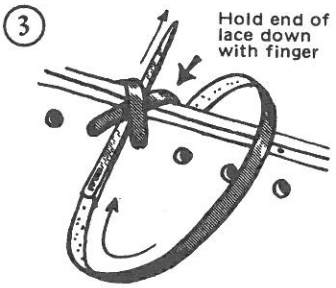
THE DOUBLE LOOP STITCH



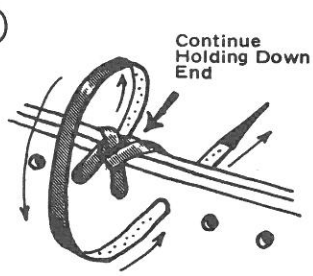
Beginning with the flesh side up pull the needle and lace through the 1st hole. Leave about ¾" of the lacing end and go on to lace the next hole.



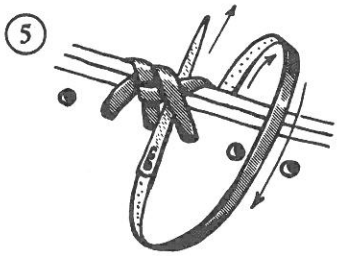
Pull the stitch tight; lacing over the end you left free. This forms a cross or "bight".



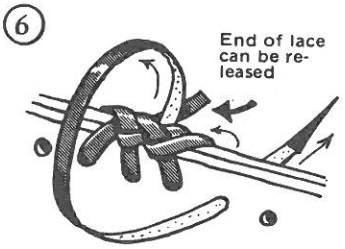
Push the needle under the cross or bight. Hold the end of the lace down on the opposite side.



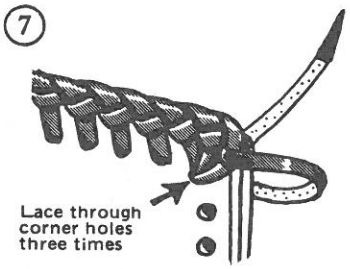
Pull the stitch under the bight snug but not tight. Lace through the next hole.



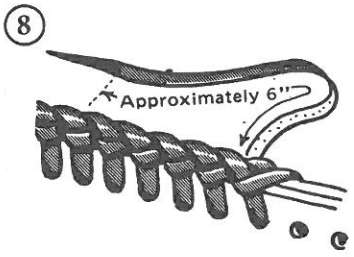
Follow the same procedure as in Steps 1 and 2 making a cross or bight. Once again go under the bight and pull the stitch snug.



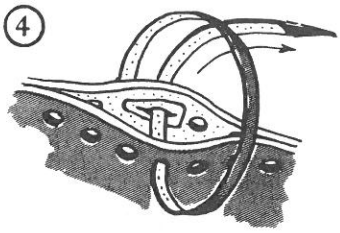
Lace through the next hole. The end of the lace can now be released as it is now locked in place.



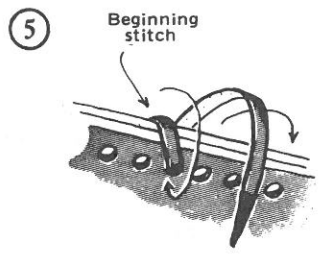
When lacing a corner, stitch it three times instead of just two. Be sure to go through bight on corner stitches.



Lace until only 5" or 6" of lacing remains. You will now have to splice with a new length of lace. (See splicing instructions).

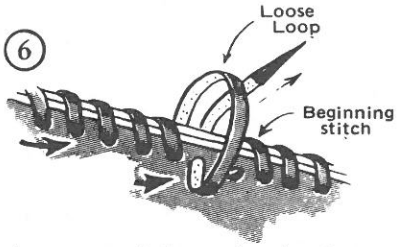


Push needle through the second hole, then thread it through the slit in the end of the lace and through the opposite hole, as shown.

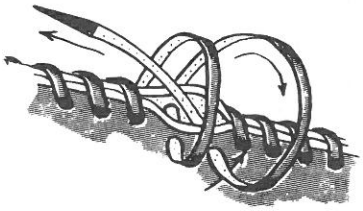


Pull stitch up tight.

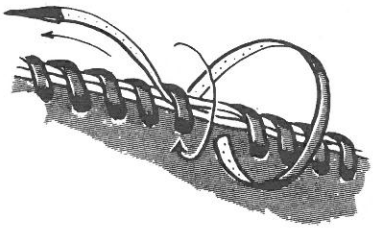
Continue lacing, tightening the lace as you go.



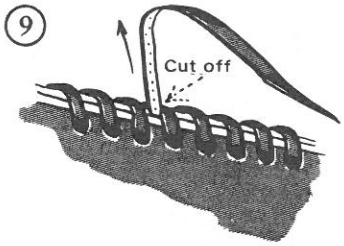
Lace around the project leaving a loose loop in the 2nd hole from the beginning stitch. There will be one unlaced hole between your very first and your last stitch, as shown.



Spread the 2 leather layers and lace through the last hole, up between the leathers and through the 1st loose loop, as shown.

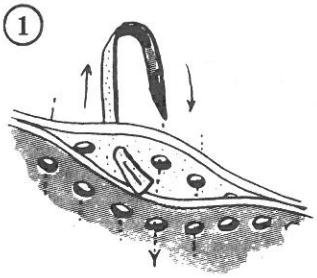


Pull the first loop tight, over end of lace, as shown.

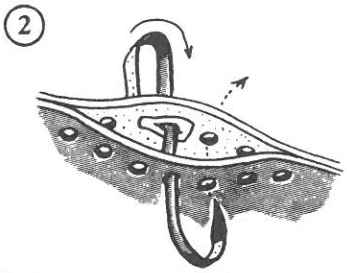


Pull end of lace tight to take slack out of last loop. Cut off the end of the lace with a sharp knife and tap all lacing flat with smooth-faced mallet.

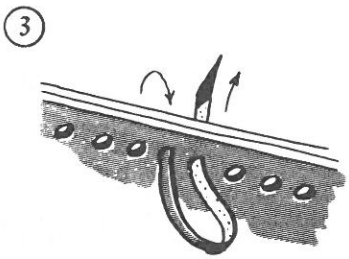
THE RUNNING STITCH



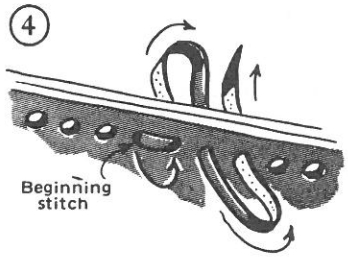
Begin lacing just as you did for the Whip stitch .



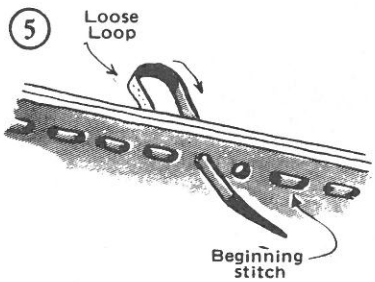
Push needle through the next hole from the back, through the slit and out through the opposite hole in front, as shown.



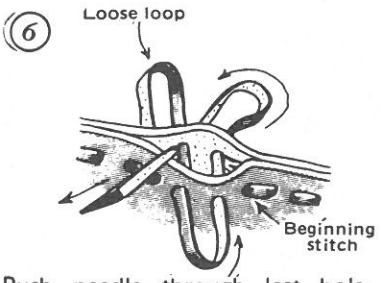
Pull stitch up tight to lock the lace. Continue lacing the rest of the project.



Pull the beginning stitch up tight and continue lacing, pulling the stitches tight as you go.



Lace to the last hole and leave a loose loop in the second to the last hole.

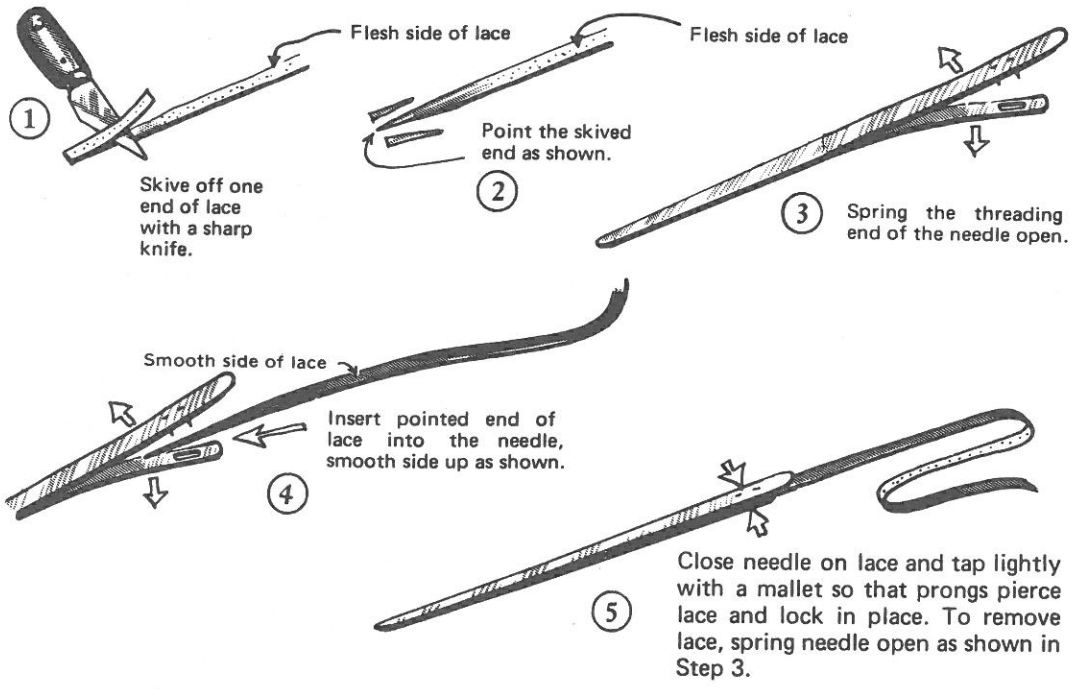


Push needle through last hole. Spread leathers; push needle through next to last hole bringing needle up between leathers.

HOW TO LACE

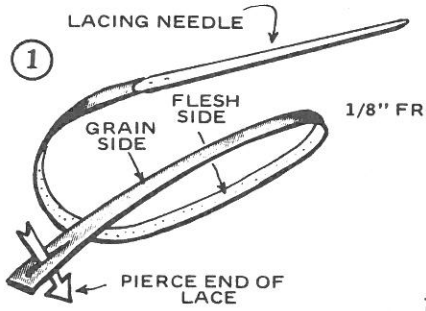
Lacing puts the finishing touch to handmade leather articles. How good the finished product looks depends very much on the lacing. Thus, how you lace, your technique and the finished look, has a great deal of importance in the appearance of the finished product. With the following instructions and illustrations, plus a little practice, you will soon be doing a professional job of lacing. Always lace with front or outside of project facing lacer.

THREADING THE NEEDLE

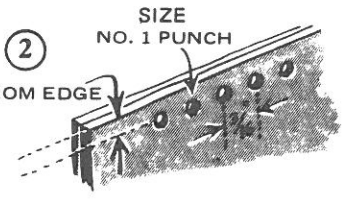


NOTE: You should load 2 yds. of lacing in lacing needle at a time. Working with longer pieces of lacing will be difficult and can cause the lacing to wear and become frayed as it is pulled through the lacing holes. Always lace with front or outside of project facing lacer.

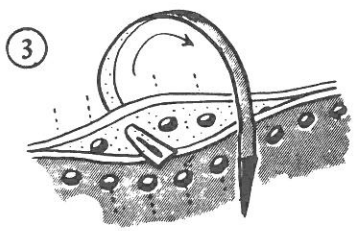
THE WHIP STITCH



Thread the needle and then pierce the opposite end of the lace with a sharp knife leaving a slit of 1/8".

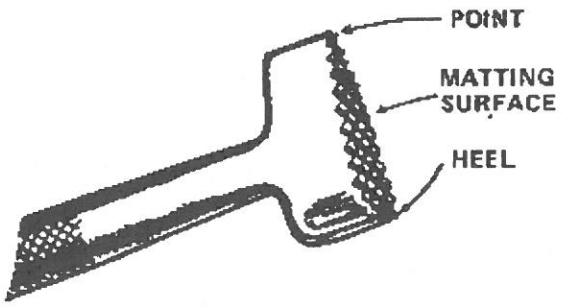


Make your lacing holes if the project is not pre-punched. Space the holes as shown above about 1/8" from the edge and approximately 3/16" apart. Be sure they are spaced equally.



Begin lacing starting in between the two layers of leather. Leave about ¼" at the end where you slit the lace.

The Background Tool

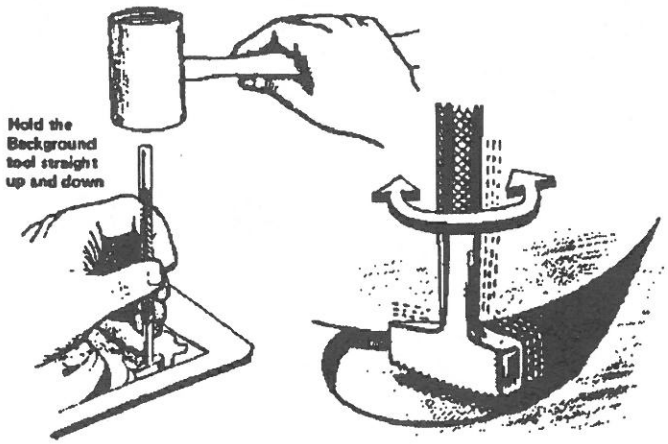


The purpose of the **BACKGROUND TOOL** is to matt down the background areas within and around the design. Backgrounding is one of the most important steps in leathercraft because it makes your design "stand out" in bold relief. Background tools are made in a number of shapes and sizes.

A practical background tool is one that can be used in both large and small areas. A small pointed end is needed for narrow areas.

When the backgrounder is used to cover large areas, the tool should be "walked", turn the handle in the fingers to prevent a "tool pattern" from forming.

Other tools for intricate carving are the veiner, the seeder, the beveler and the pear shader. These are ideal for the more experienced leather tooler.



Applications of Leather Finishes

Leather finishes are applied to protect the leather and preserve the qualities and appearances of genuine leather. Before applying the finisher there are several points which you should know.

1. All tooling of the design must be completed before finisher is applied.
2. Be sure that the surface area is clean and free of any dirt, dust or other matter.
3. Remove all loose wool from sheep wool applicator so that it does not get into finish.
4. Leather finishes must be applied prior to assembly. It is difficult to get a smooth even coat over a carved structural surface.
5. It is best to use a spray finish over all colored or dyed areas that might tend to rub off with a sheepwool applicator.

Method of Application for Plain, Natural Carved Surfaces:
Care should be taken in applying finishes to leather to be sure that only a very light coating is applied. For best results pour some finish into a small glass or ceramic container, like a bowl, dish, etc. Soften the sheepwool applicator by rubbing into it a small amount of leather finisher. Dip applicator lightly in the finish and rub briskly on unprinted waste paper to remove excess.

Apply finisher to leather surface with a smooth circular motion. Be sure to cover the entire surface. A very light coat of finish is best. Apply it smoothly and evenly. Do not try to go back over the finished surface after the first coat is applied. If you must, wait till first coat is thoroughly dried and repeat.

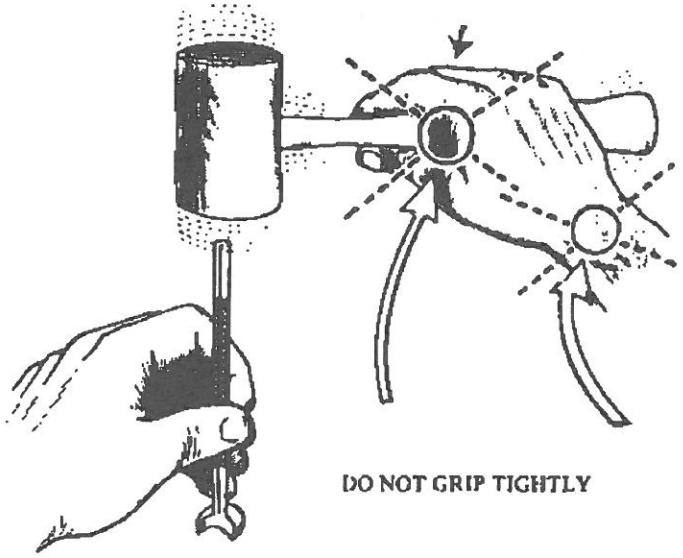
First prepare your leather by moistening it. This is called casing. Rub a damp (not soaking wet) sponge over evenly. Use a practice piece first.

Getting to Know Leather Working Tools

The Mallet

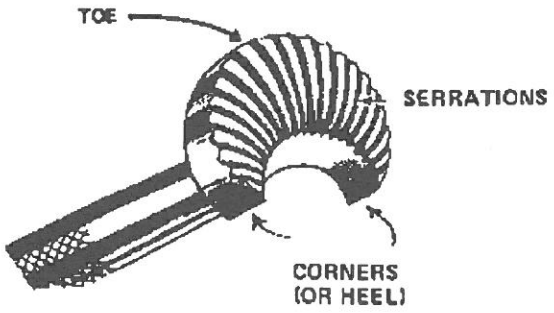
The **MALLET** is used to strike the top of a stamping tool to make an impression in the leather. **CAUTION**: Never strike a stamping tool with a metal hammer. This will cause permanent damage to the tool.

Hold the stamping tool in an upright position, then strike with the mallet. The mallet is held as shown in the illustration. Hold arm and hand steady by resting elbow on work surface. Use fingers as a pivot for light impressions and use the wrist as a pivot for deeper ones. Heavier strokes are made by using arm force. Note, the handle should be held securely, but in a relaxed manner. In any case ... hold the mallet in the most comfortable position for you.



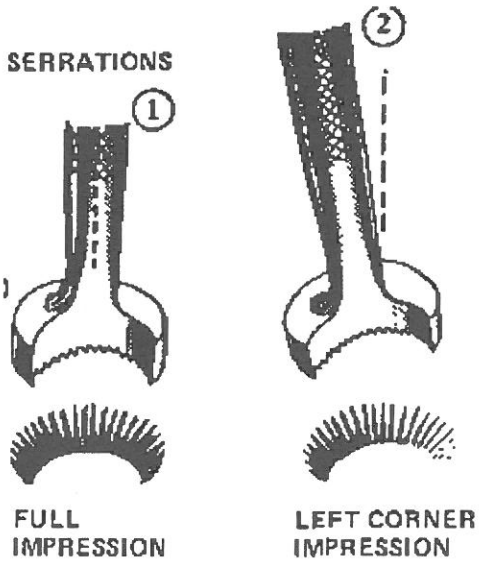
The Camouflage

The **CAMOUFLAGE** tool's purpose is to texture certain areas of a pattern so as to add to its beauty and the flow of the design. There are many varieties, sizes and shapes of this stamping tool. The drawings show the impressions made by the tool when held in varying positions and struck by the mallet.



Full Impression

This is a full impression of the stamp. Hold the tool straight up and down then strike sharply with the mallet so that all lines are equal in depth.

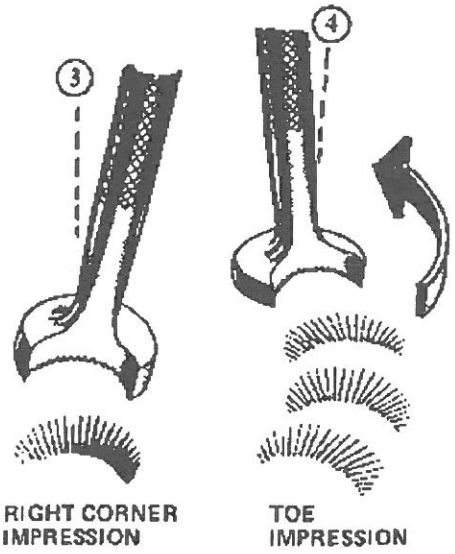


Left Corner Impression

Lean the tool to the left. Hold securely with hand so tool does not slip when struck with the mallet. Impression on right side should "fade" to nothing.

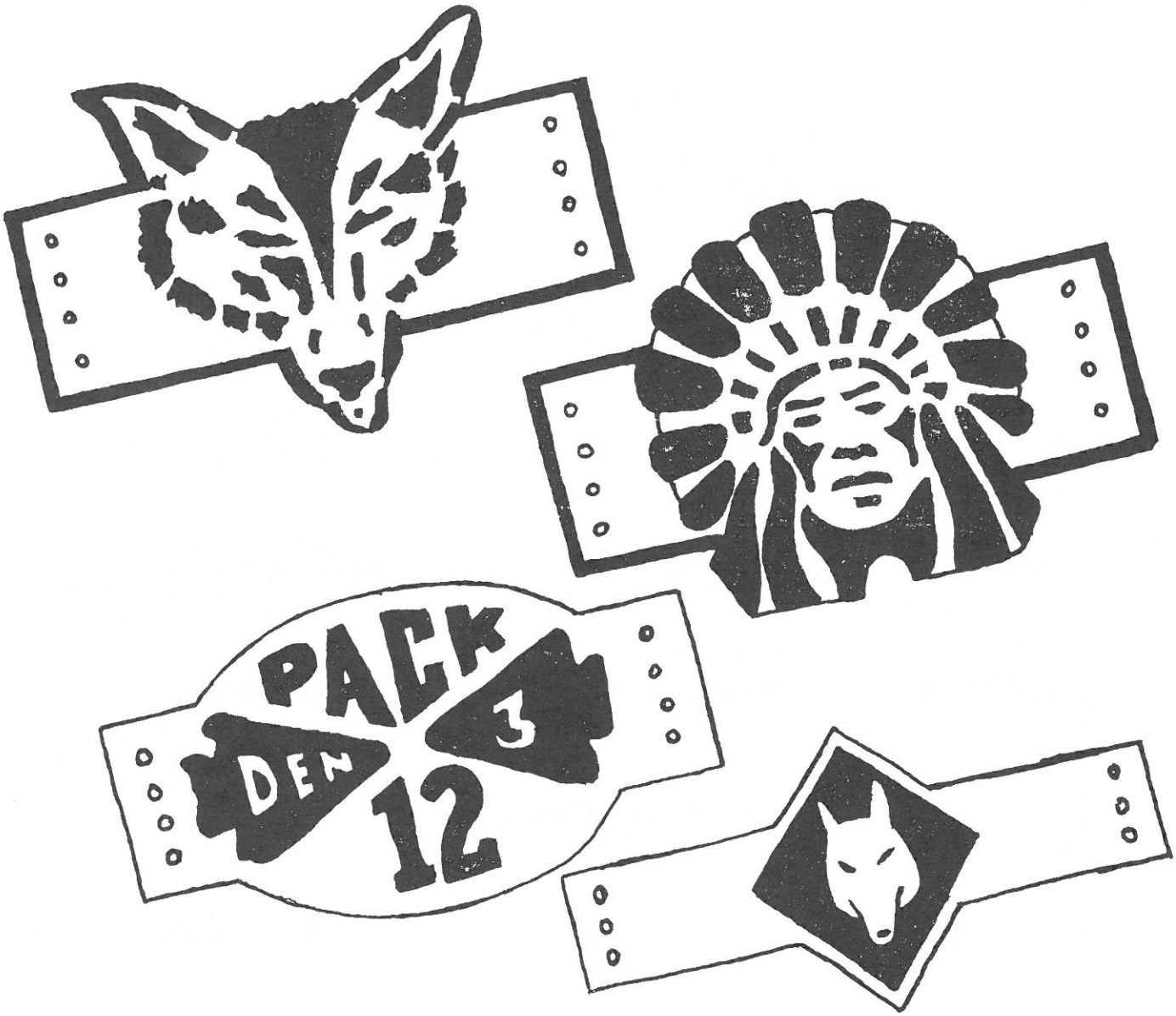
Right Corner Impression

Leaning the tool to the right fades the left corner impressions and firmly imprints the right corner of the tool. Hold tool firmly.



Toe Impression

Here the tool is tipped forward on the toe so that the corners do not dig in. The tool is usually tipped lightly in this position.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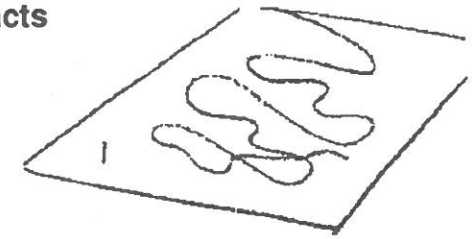
12

Indianhead Stencil

Trace pattern on light weight cardboard, Cut out shaded areas with sharp knife or scissors.

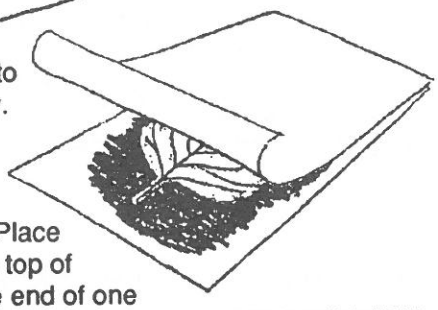
Stencil brushes and paints may be obtained from any dealer in art supplies at nominal cost.

String Abstracts



Wet the paper on both sides; sponges or dry off excess water to prevent the colors from running. Dip short pieces of string that have been moistened into various colors of tempera paints. The string is used as a transferrer (or brush) to apply the color to the dampened paper. Create designs by moving the string across the paper, employing any or all motions that are appropriate. Let the paper dry and display the results.

Leaf Printing



Apply printing ink to a sheet of heavy paper. Use brayer to distribute ink evenly. Moisten a pressed leaf. Place underside of leaf against the inked surface. Place a sheet of paper on top of the leaf and use the end of one finger to rub the leaf surface gently. Carefully remove the leaf from beneath the paper, holding it by the stem. Place the inked surface of the leaf on a clean sheet of paper over which another sheet of paper is placed. Very carefully rub the surface of the leaf being sure that the leaf does not change position. Remove top sheet and leaf and mount the leaf print.

Stencil Art

Discarded plastic container are attractively decorated using the stencil art technique. The best stencil is cut from stencil paper. A pencil is used directly on stencil paper to create the design and the sections of the design to be removed are cut out with a sharp knife. When cutting, always over cut intersections to prevent fuzzing in the corners. The completed cut stencil is then taped to the container. It is important that any exposed areas of the container are protected from the spray action as one applies the spray paint. This may be done by taping newspaper or other paper to cover the areas that are to remain unpainted. When the paint is dry, remove the stencil. This same technique can be used on virtually any surface, flat or curved, that will "take" paint.

Stencils

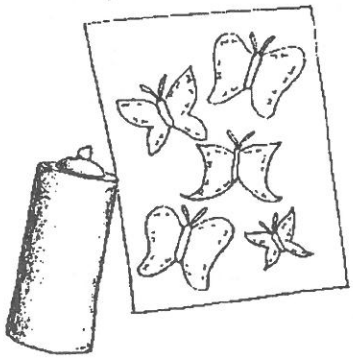
Stencils can be made from any material that doesn't absorb paint or ink easily e.g. stencil paper, foam trays, plastic lids, old X-ray film, cardboard.

To make a pattern, draw design on stencil material and cut out the pattern. Then tape stencil on object to be stenciled. Paint over stencil with a brush, sponge, or roller. Let paint dry, remove stencil.

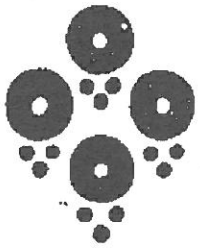
You can also add to your art, drawing in eyes, antennae, etc.

Burlap Stencil Art

From construction paper cut several shapes of butterflies. When cutting, fold the construction paper in half and cut from the folded edge through both layers. In this way, balance can be achieved. Place the construction paper cut-outs on top of a piece of burlap that has been stretched over a heavy piece of cardboard. Be certain that the cutouts are flat and that they are held in place with a thumbtack or straight pin. Spray the entire surface of the burlap with spray paint. Allow the paint to dry. Remove the construction paper patterns. Mount the burlap.



Stick Printing



Interesting patterns or designs can be made with sticks, round, square, short, pointed, and odd shaped ones.

Dip the sticks into paint or ink or dye. Then press the painted ends onto paper to make designs such as seen here.

Instead of sticks you may use spools, dowels, blocks, nails, nuts, screws, clothespins, or meat skewers.

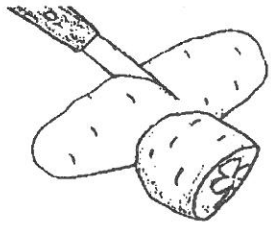
The heads of screws, which are flat circles with slots across them, make interesting marks when dipped in paint and printed on paper. Nuts will print squares with round holes or if turned on edge will create uniform rectangles. Nails can be used to make dots.

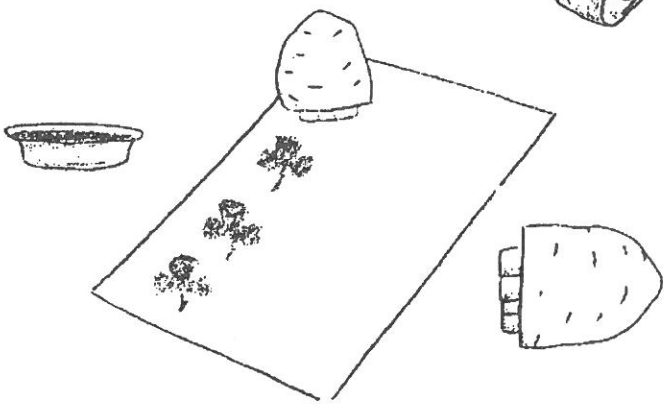
After you have become satisfied with your ability to created lovely designs on paper, you will enjoy arranging the same or other designs on a piece of cloth that is large enough to make a table runner. For printing the design use oil paints or printing ink. Both are color fast and will not disappear when the cloth is washed.

Thumbprint, Fingertip Art

All you need to make thumb or finger prints is an ink pad, some paper, and your fingers. Add a few lines with a pen or pencil and the prints can become all kinds of things; a mouse, teapot, lion, people, etc.

Use them to decorate stationery, cards, packages, name tags, pictures. There is not an other thumbprint, or finger print in the world like yours. Think...that makes your print something special.





Speed Printing

Cut a potato in half. Cut designs on the flat surfaces. The raised portions of these designs are dipped into tempera paints and the design is then transferred by pressing the potato firmly against the paper. Repeat patterns are obtainable by measuring distances between each impression. Vary the design. If the printed design is not a desired, merely slice off the potato design and begin a new design.

Glass Painting

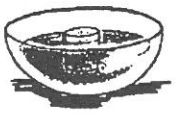
You will need a small picture frame with glass and cardboard, a piece of felt or terry cloth the same size as the glass, paper and pencil, Tempera, and a small paintbrush. On paper, draw or trace a picture smaller than the frame. Lay the glass over the picture. Then trace the picture with tempera on the glass. Glue the corners of fabric to the glass on the same side on which you painted. Now place the glass and fabric into the frame, and replace the cardboard backing. These paintings are good for gifts or for decorating your own room.

Stone Faces

Interestingly shaped small stones give incentive for this interesting craft. The facial features are fully constructed by painting or by using various colored marking pens. The entire surface is then varnished to add gloss and to seal the paint. When completed they can be mounted on a pin back and worn as a decorative accessory. Hot glue a ring on for a slide.

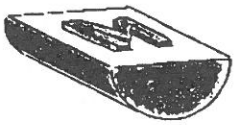
Cork Painting

Cork stamps can be used to decorate bookmarks, wrapping paper, and boxes. Soak the cork in water before attempting to outline the design upon it. Find a design that will fit the end of the cork.

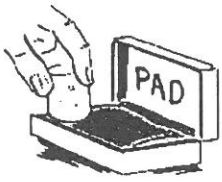


Ink the outline of the design on the cork. With a penknife cut away all parts of the surface so as to leave the design raised.

If the design you wish to use is too large to fit the end of a cork, split the cork in two, and use one of the flat surfaces of the halves.



Press the cut out design against a regular stamp pad, or one you have made from soaking 2 or 3 pieces of blotting paper in ink or dye in a small pan until it is well covered with ink or dye. Then stamp on a piece of cloth or paper.



Sponge Painting

Foam sponges are inexpensive to buy, and easy to cut with scissors. Just cut a shape out, dip in paint, and print.

Shoe Insole Stamp

Draw a pattern on the insoles, cut out, glue the stamp to a scrap of wood making sure fabric side is facing wood. Let dry. To stamp, color stamp with marker and press on paper. Use to make greeting cards and pictures.

Cardboard Stamping

Cut pattern pieces from corrugated (ribbed) cardboard.

For extra strength glue on to a heavy piece of cardboard. Then brush or roll paint on. Ready to print. Great for wrapping paper, cards, etc.

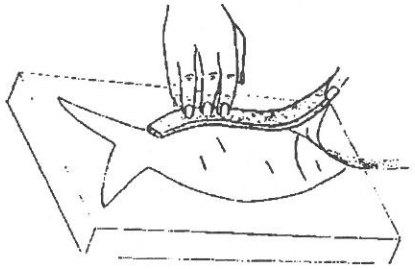
Yarn and Cardboard Stamping

Use yarn to design a pattern on cardboard. Glue it in place, let it dry. Add a spool to the bottom helps make stamping easier.

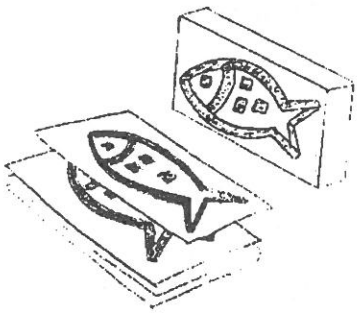
Stamps can be cut out of large erasers, corks, sponges, potatoes.

Block Prints

A simplified method of block printing using narrow adhesive-backed foam rubber (weather stripping) provides excellent results. A design is crated on a flat piece of wood and the adhesive-backed foam rubber is pressed into place over the lines of the created design. A pair of scissors can be used effectively to cut the foam rubber into various widths.



A brayer is used to ink the foam rubber. The block is then ready for printing by placing paper flat on table and pressing inked portions against the paper.



Finish Coats

Objects painted with tempera or poster paint will have a dull finish. If you want a shiny finish, spray with clear plastic, clear varnish or give it a coat of white glue diluted in water. This will protect your paint and keep it from smearing.

Protection

Use a plastic table cloth or drop cloth on floor when doing messy protects. Cubs can wear one of dad's old shirts as a paint smock to protect their uniforms.

Heavy Duty Glue

Mix cornstarch with regular white glue until mixture is as thick as desired. However, it will not dry clear.

Spray Paint

A spray bottle (such as Windex) is a good container for doing mass painting with diluted tempera or poster paint. Spray paint objects inside a cardboard carton with newspapers underneath.

How To Craft Recipes

Finger Paint

Mix 1/2 cup liquid laundry starch with 1/2 cup water. Add to 1 quart boiling water, stirring to paste. Use 1/2 cup of powdered tempera to add color.

OR

Combine 1/2 cup laundry starch with 3/4 cup cold water in a pan. Soak one envelope unflavored gelatin in 1/4 cup cold water. Add 2 cups hot water to starch mixture and cook over medium heat, stirring constantly until it comes to a boil and is clear. Remove from heat, blend in softened gelatin and add 1/3 cup powdered detergent. Stir until thick. Add tempera to color.

Print Ink

To make your own ink, mix to consistency of a thick paste, 1 part boiled linseed oil, 1 part varnish, and 2 parts powdered tempera.

Painting, Printing, Drawing

Spatter Pictures

Wherever spatter work is done be certain to protect clothes, walls, and furniture with newspapers or pieces of old oilcloth.

To make spatter pictures you will need an old toothbrush, a piece of window wire screen, ink, watercolors, show card paints, pins or thumbtacks, scissors, and white cardboard.

Cut a figure from a book jacket or magazine in the same manner as you would cut out a paper doll. Lay it on the white cardboard. Fasten securely with thumbtacks. Take a piece of screen and hold it about two inches above the cardboard. Then dip the toothbrush into the ink and rub it across the screen. This will send a fine spray of ink through the tiny openings of the screen and down upon the cut-out picture and the space about it. Fig 1.

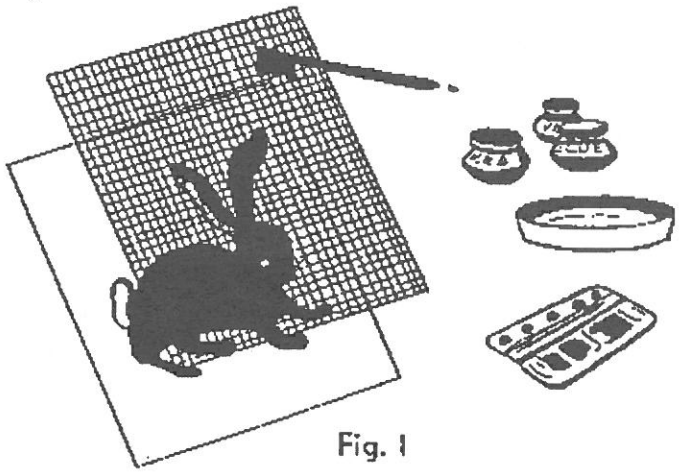


Fig. 1

When the entire cardboard has been sprayed, remove the fastening and carefully remove the picture. You will be delighted with the silhouette production of the original picture and the shading about it. Fig. 2.

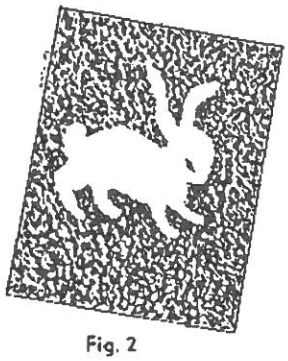


Fig. 2

Colored dyes may be used in place of ink. Show card color produces the best results. This paint should be mixed to a thin consistency, but with no lessening of the color strength.

fill in around the bird with the same color sand as your background.
5. When design is complete, fill jar all the way to the top with white sand.
6. Let sculpture set several hours to settle. Then seal top with paraffin or a commercial sand sculpture sealer.

Paper Mache

Cut strips of newspaper to cover object. Glue recipes are:
1. 1 cup flour; 1/2 cup water
2. Wallpaper paste; water to dilute
3. 1 cup liquid starch; 1/2 cup water

Allow 2 days to dry. Usually needs 3 - 4 layers.

Printing and Painting

Paints

There are many kinds of paint available for finishing craft objects. If painting gifts for young children, use only those labeled "nontoxic,"

Acrylic

Acrylic paints in tubes (Hyplar ®, LIQUITEX® Acrylic Artists' Colors, and other brands) mix with water and dry waterproof. Since they dry very rapidly, wash brushes in water promptly after use.

Enamel

Enamel paints, sold in small cans, give a shiny, durable surface. After painting, your brush must be cleaned with turpentine, then washed with soap and water.

Fluorescent

Fluorescent paints, sold in sets of small jars, work well when extra-brilliant colors are needed. Basically these are water-color paints. Several coats may be needed to cover a surface adequately, and a clear finish coating (such as varnish) is recommended.

Latex

Household latex paints are similar to acrylic and come in many colors. Save leftovers from house painting chores. White latex serves as a good undercoating; it provides a good painting surface at the lowest cost .

Poster Paint

Inexpensive poster colors, in jars, are not waterproof or durable but can be substituted for more durable paints. If you use them on a craft project, it is necessary to add a permanent finish. When the painted surface has dried, spray on varnish, then brush on several coats of varnish (or add a plastic coating or shellac over the paint).

Rub-on Metallic

Rub-on finishes in tubes or jars (Rub'n Buff®, TREASURE GOLD, etc.) are most useful for covering small raised areas and for giving a metallic glow along the edge or tip of an object.

Craft Tips

Tempera Paint

Water base paint such as tempera is best to use with Cub Scouts. Mix powdered tempera with water and liquid starch. The paint goes farther and it doesn't run. Powdered paint is cheaper.

Paint Substitutes

Food coloring mixed with water or liquid starch makes a quick substitute for water paints, or shave crayon bits and dissolve in turpentine - one part crayon to 2 parts turpentine. Crayon paints won't run together and they have a very soft appearance that looks like oil painting.

Paint Brush Substitutions

When painting large objects, such a scenery for a skit, use a sponged dipped in tempera. For painting small objects use Q-tips instead of paint brushes.

Painting on Plastic

When painting plastic containers or milk cartons, etc., mix powdered tempera with liquid detergent instead of water or starch. The paint will adhere better.

Painting on Styrofoam

When painting on styrofoam, be sure to use a type of paint which is recommended for stryofoam. Some types of paint will dissolve it.

Raw Wood

Never paint or varnish raw wood. Give it one or two coats of thin shellac or wood sealer first.

Painting Plaster

When painting objects made of plaster, first seal with a clear plastic spray. Plaster is absorbent and tempera will soak in unless it is sealed first.

depends on the thickness of the object. Punch pin holes in object to speed drying. All recipes may be stored indefinitely in plastic bag in refrigerator. All may be colored with food coloring or tempera, or painted after model is completely dry.

Salt-Flour Clay

Combine 1/2 cut salt and 1 cup flour. With hands, mix and knead in enough water to make a stiff dough.

Flour Clay

Mix 1 cup flour, 1/2 cup salt, 3 teaspoons powdered alum, food coloring and a few drops of water. Add a little water at a time until mixture is tiff and holds shape.

Pillsbury Modeling Mixture

Mix 2 cups salt, 1 cup flour, 1-2/3 cups water. Cook over medium heat, stirring constantly until mixture is hot. (3-5 minutes) Spread over can, box, or other item with spatula or knife. Roll or press in macaroni with fingers. Place container in 200 degree oven for one hour or until mixture hardens. Spray color desired.

Kitchen Clay

Two cups baking soda, 1 cup cornstarch, 1-1/3 cups water and pinch of salt. Put all ingredients in a sauce pan and mix well. Stir over medium heat until the mixture bubbles and gets thick. Turn out onto a bread board or waxed paper and let cool. Wrap in a damp towel and place in the refrigerator 10 or 15 minutes.

To keep your clay creations, just let them dry in the air for a day or so, then paint with tempera or acrylic paints and cover with shellac. Unused clay can be kept soft in a tightly closed plastic bag in the refrigerator. Add a few drops of water to the bag to keep the clay from getting hard.

Sand Art

Coloring Sand

Materials:
Sand (white preferably)
Dry tempera powder
Jar

Mix ingredients and shake well.

Pictures:
1. Use cardboard as a base
2. Transfer pattern to cardboard by covering the back of the pattern with pencil lead and placing the pattern on the cardboard. Draw the outline of the pattern.
3. Dilute glue (1/2 water, 1/2 glue) and sprinkle sand over. Shake loose any sand.
4. Use a Q-tip for small areas.
5. Varnish with protective spray.

Note: Try a paper funnel to sprinkle the sand.

Sand Casting

Materials:
Sand
Plaster and water
Container for water
Container for mixing plaster
Frame for the plaster casting (flat box, styrofoam meat tray, or tin foil pie tins)
Tools for digging and modeling (knife, spoon, cups, cans)
Decorations (shells, bottle caps, wood, etc.)
Newspaper
Foil

1. Put newspaper or foil under your frame.
2. Fill the frame with wet sand. Don't get the sand too sloppy.
3. Dig and poke and scoop the sand until you have created a design you like. Use any tools you can find that will make interesting shapes and patterns. Remember that your casting will be the opposite of the design you create. Holes you poke into the sand will be "bumps" on the plaster.
4. Mix the plaster by pouring it into warm water (if available). Stir and mix the plaster with your hands until it is creamy and thick.
5. Pour the plaster into a mold. You should pour at least 1 or 2 centimeters thick.
6. Wait about an hour. Then carefully pick up the casting and shake off the loose sand.

Sand Sculpture

Use a clear jar to display.
1. Use white sand as the base - level sand.
2. Drop sand by spoon along the side of the jar.
3. Continue layering and rotating jar while it sits on the table.
4. Vary depth of sand around edges to depict mountains, valleys, deserts, clouds, and other designs.

a. Mountains - form several large lumps about 1" high. Then with a different color, make smaller bumps between the big peaks.

b. Waves - using green or blue sand, form several irregular lumps. Pour a thin, even layer of white sand on top. Quickly jab the lumps several times with a pointed tool to create rolling ocean waves.

c. Birds - form a single, flat bottomed mound. Press a pointed object into the center, forming a "V". Then

Holes in Plastic

To make a hole in plastic, under adult supervision, use a hot ice pick or nail. If using a nail, be sure to hold it with pliers.

Plastic Bottle Necks as Neckerchief Slides

When using plastic bottle parts for craft projects, be sure to save the necks. Cut into 1" pieces. These can be used as the basis for neckerchief slides.

Felt Tip decorations on Plastic

Sandpaper plastic bottles lightly before decorating with felt tip markers. Spray with hair spray to protect decoration.

Cutting Styrofoam

Some types of styrofoam can be cut with the serrated edge of a knife. Heavy pieces of styrofoam can be cut with a coping saw or jig saw.

Cutting Cardboard

A snap using a carpet knife.

Soda or Beer Flats

Make good center piece bases. Spray them with paint or cover with contact paper.

Chemical Garden

Two or Three charcoal briquettes, 6 tbsp salt, 6 tbsp laundry bluing, 6 tbsp water. 1 tbsp ammonia, food coloring. Place briquettes in a dish and sprinkle with salt, add liquids. Put a different color food coloring on each brick. Place it where it will receive sunshine or warmth. Now watch it grow.

Salt Paint

Two tsp salt. 1 tsp liquid starch, 1 tsp water, food coloring or tempera paint. Mix the ingredients and use to get a shiny, grainy surface.

Glycerine Soap Bubbles

Mix together and allow to cool: 2 tbsp of detergent (not soap), 1 Tbsp. glycerine, 1 cup hot water, and food coloring if desired. Put mixture into a small baby food jar or similar container. Add colored straws or a decorated spool for the bubble pipe and your gift is ready to wrap.

Candy Clay

Make some candy clay for an art lesson you can eat!

1/3 cup corn syrup
1/3 cup margarine (softened)
1/2 tsp. salt
1 tsp. flavoring
1 lb. powdered sugar
Food paste colors

Place the powdered sugar in a bowl. Add other ingredients, except colors and flavoring, and stir with a spoon. Add more powdered sugar or cornstarch if the mixture is too sticky, (clay should not stick to hands), divide the clay into small balls and add food paste coloring. Flavor with various extracts. Have boys sculpt the clay on graham crackers before eating.

Children's Color Books

A good source for patterns to be used for crafts and projects.

Simple Cookie Cutters

Cookie Cutters are good for stencils. (Hearts, stars, Christmas trees, etc.) They are very easy for the boys to draw around.

Costume Makeup

Liquid deep skin cleanser or solid shortening, powdered sugar, food coloring. Mix together in jar. This will wipe right off.

Inexpensive Carving Material

Four parts vermiculite, 1 part cement, 1 part sand. Mix together with enough water to make a heavy paste. Pour in a box and let dry. Can be cut and carved with a pen knife. Vermiculite can be found in garden and flower shops and in many variety stores.

Soap Snow

Equal parts of liquid starch and soap flakes (not detergent or granulated soap). Whip with a rotary or electric mixer. Leave white or tint with tempera paint. Spread like snow on Christmas tree or greenery. Mix thicker and squeeze through cookie press to make snowflakes, or squeeze pastry tube or plastic catsup bottle to write messages on glass, mirrors, foil, package, etc.

The following recipes may be used to make material for modeling objects instead of using clay. Projects will air dry to a hard finish. The length of time for drying

Crafts

Crafts teach the Cub Scout how to use his hands to make something and thus improve his manual dexterity, self-expression, imagination, and creativity.

The challenge for Cub Scout leaders is to find a craft suited to the monthly theme, holiday, or a special activity, and is fun for them to make. Finding crafts is not a problem. Cub Scouting literature is full of them, roundtables provide them, and various magazines and books also include suitable ideas. The task is finding the right one.

These guidelines should be followed with working with Cub Scouts on crafts:

- Keep crafts simple and inexpensive. Since den leaders work with a limited budget, cost is a big consideration.
- Crafts should be practical. Learning to braid is fun. Learning to braid a belt which can be used as a costume part or as a gift is even better. Crafts should have some practical or decorative function and, if possible, fit the theme.
- Crafts should teach a skill. Carving, modeling, painting, weaving or measuring are some examples. Merely gluing pieces together is not enough. Cub Scouts like boy--type crafts. They like to hammer, saw, lace leather and paint. They like to learn how to do new things.
  Crafts should be progressively more challenging. Avoid kindergarten cut-and-paste type crafts.
  Crafts should seldom require more than two weeks to complete.
  Be sure the craft project is compatible with the work area. Take the boys to the basement, garage or outdoors for the messier crafts.
- The craft must be the boy's work. The boys need to be able to say "I made it."
- A craft is not needed at every meeting.
- Have all materials ready before the meeting
- The leader should make the craft first. Familiarity with the construction makes it easier to demonstrate or assist the boys. Have a finished model for the boys to examine.
- Don't criticize or compare crafts. Praise the boy's efforts.
- Display the boys' finished crafts at the pack meeting.
- Safety must be a key factor with crafts. When using tools, electricity, etc., be sure there is enough adult supervision to maintain safety.

Crafts Hints

Dyeing Beans

Soak beans overnight in "Rit" dye or in solution of water and colored crepe paper. When turquoise-colored dye is used, the results will be chunks of look-a-like turquoise stone.

Dyeing Macaroni and Rice

Mix 1 tbsp. food coloring with 2 tbsp. alcohol. Stir in macaroni or rice and spread on newspaper to dry.

To Clean Egg Shells

Put empty egg shells in jar and cover with bleach for 48 hours. This dissolves all the membrane.

Cracked Marbles

Under adult supervision, heat marbles in 375 degree oven in baking dish or pan. Remove and immediately pour into a bowl of ice water and watch them crack. These have numerous uses in craft projects.

Make a Sander

Cut a block of wood 2"x2"x4". Wrap a piece of sandpaper around it and secure overlapped edges with thumb tacks.

Making Candles

(Under adult supervision) Wax is very flammable. Use crayon stubs to color wax for making candles. Melt wax in a can in a pan of water.

Pine Cone Projects

First spray them with clear varnish to make them shiny and pretty.

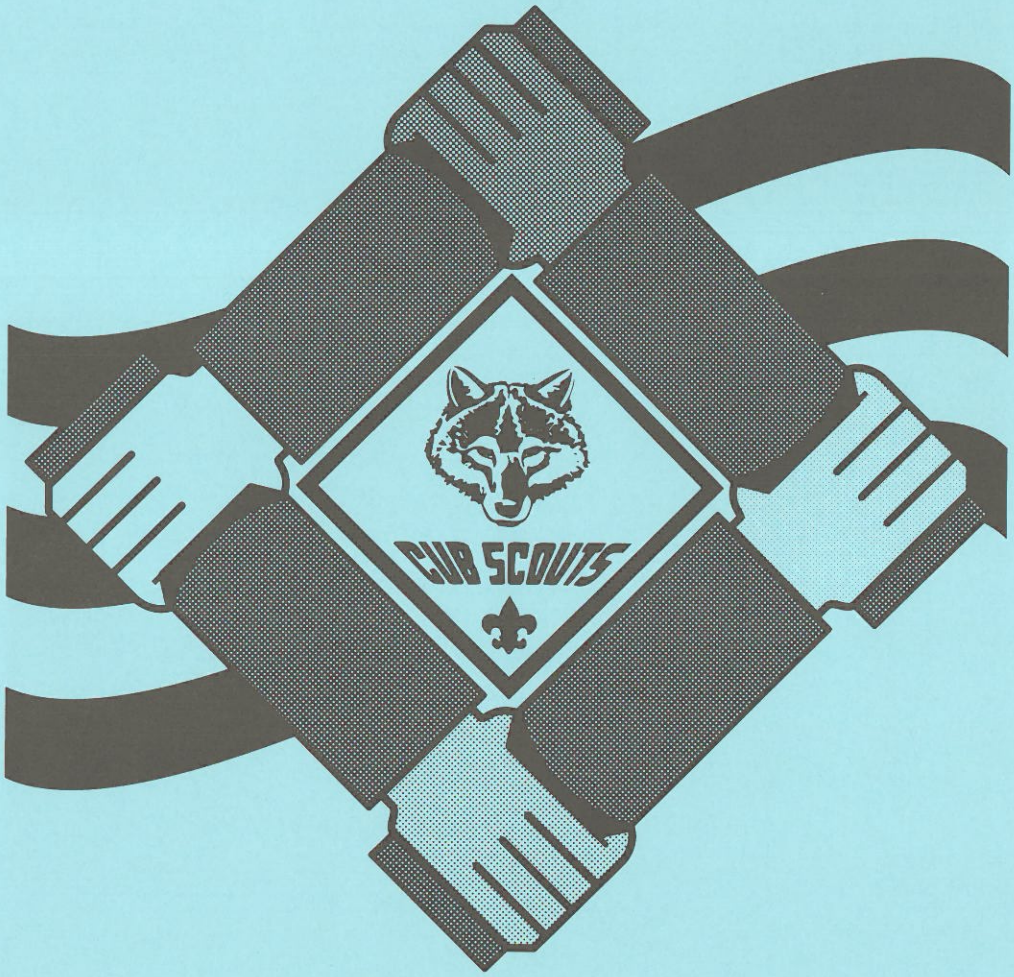
Pine Cones

To open cones all the way and remove the sap, place them on a foil-covered cookie sheet and bake in a 250 to 300 degree oven for a few minutes.

Cutting Plastic

Coping saws or jig saws will cut the thick portions of plastic bottles easier than scissors or knives.

STRONG FOR AMERICA



St. Louis Area Council, Boy Scouts of America

NOVEMBER 1994

Cub Theme: Harbors, Stations and Airports
Tiger Big Idea: #8 Go and See It

Den Activities

Make paper airplanes and have a "Throw Contest".

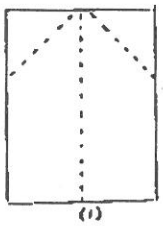
Continue working on the Tiger Pin requirements.

Learn flag etiquette

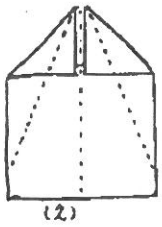
Craft

Distance Plane

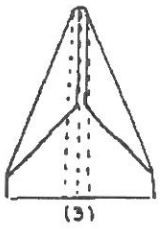
1. Crease on center line. Fold corners in as shown.



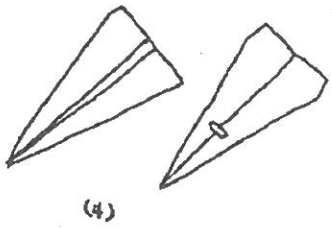
2. Fold again on dotted line.



3. Fold away from you on center line, Make opposite folds on dotted lines.



4. Hold wings together with tape giving them a slight upward angle. Tape as shown.



Games

Paper Airplane Contest

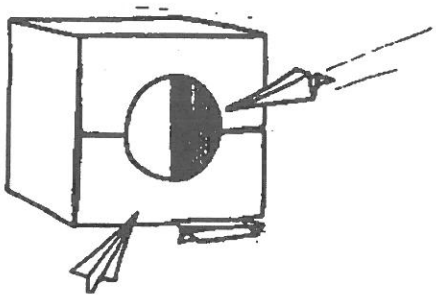
One of the easiest and most enjoyable activities is a paper airplane contest. Let each boy design and build an airplane in den meeting and compete at pack meeting. An adult division competition may be included. The planes can be judged in the following categories:

Greatest distance flown
Longest time in the air
Best aerobatics

If possible, hold the contest indoors so wind will not affect the flight. The basic construction rules are simple - only paper, glue and tape are allow in the competition.

On Target

Cut a hole in the bottom of a cardboard carton as shown. Each player makes three paper planes of his own design. In turn, each player tosses his planes at the hole from ten feet away. Score a point for every plane sailing through the hole.



Go & See It

Refer to *"Places to Go and Things to See"* for ideas or See the theme section of this book.

Pack Meeting

Closing/Fold the flag.

October 1994

Cub Theme:
Achievement Parade
Tiger Big Idea
#1 Getting To Know You
#17 Cub Scouting Here We Come

Den Activities

Use the Tiger "All About Me" to find out more about your boys.

Learn the Handshake and Sign and work on the Promise and Motto.

Go & See It

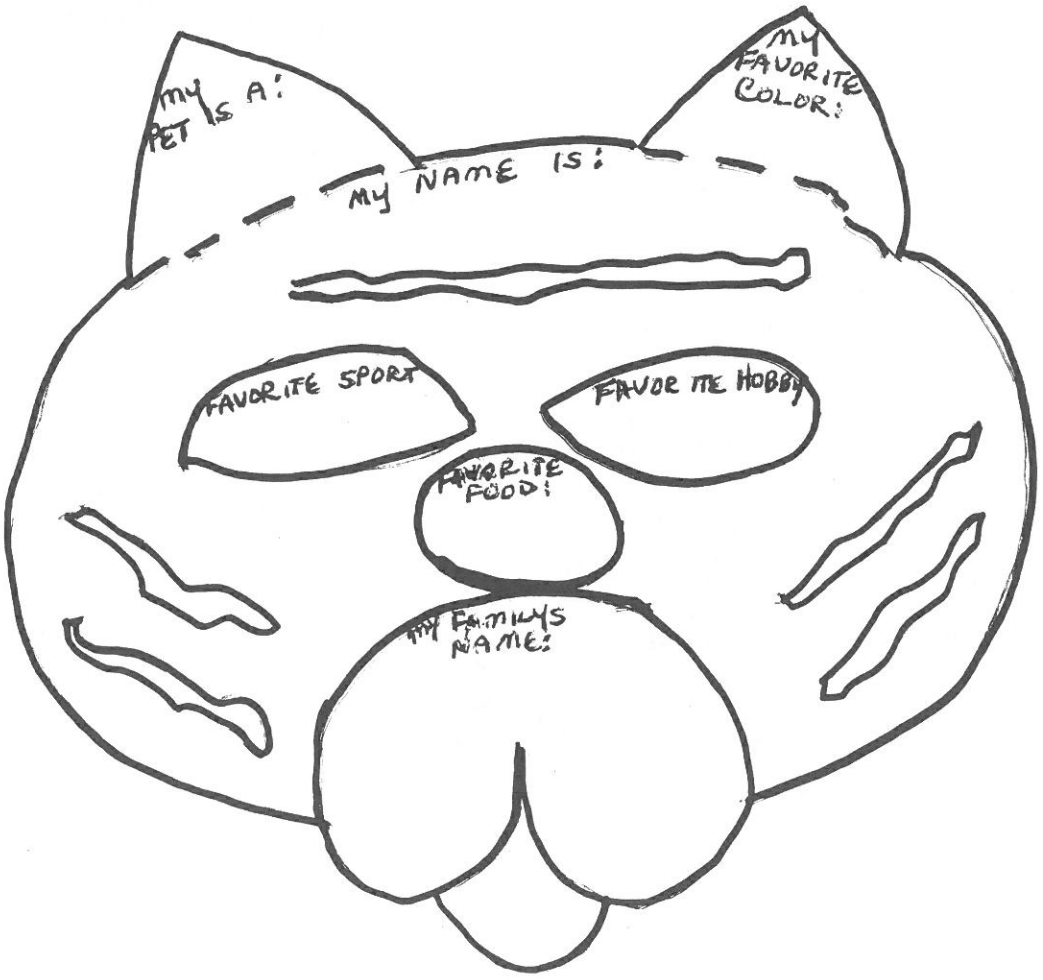
Carve Pumpkins

Go on a hayride

Search for pennies in the hay

Pack Meeting

Do the Ghost Cheer from the back of the Tiger Program Helps Book.



SEPTEMBER 1994

Cub Theme
Exploring your Neighbor-hood
Tiger Big Idea:
#6 Know Your Community

Den Activity

Go to the park and do a litter cleanup and scavenger hunt

Boys are given plastic gloves to wear and bags for collection. Pair off in partners. Ask them to collect trash and report to the leader when time is up. Leader calls out a list of hunt items such as a pencil, paper, candy wrapper, tin can, acorn, pinecone, etc. Those with the most on the list are the winners.

Go & See It

Visit the local police station

Pack Meeting

Do the mosquito Cheer found in the back of the Tiger Leader Program Helps.

Songs

The Little Caterpillar
(Tune: Itsy, Bitsy Spider)

The little caterpillar crawled up into a tree
Spun his cocoon and slept so quietly
All through the winter he didn't make a sound
He dreamt of his new life when he's flying all around.

While he was sleeping the snow did gently fall
Winter came and went, then he heard the robin's call
"Come on, Mr. Butterfly, out of your cocoon,
Spread your wings and fly with me while I sing my tune."

(Can be used as a fingerplay or with flannelboard pieces)

Go & See It

Take a Short Nature or Wildlife Observation Walk.

Take a nature observation walk. What do you see? Hear? Smell? Feel? Taste? Look for animals. What animals live in your neighborhood? Where do they live? How are they alike? Different? What do they eat? What can animals do that you can't? What can you do that animals can't? What sounds do they make? What do they feel like (soft, furry, rough, etc.)?

What plants do you see? Which are the trees? Feel the bark. Which are the flowers? What colors are the flowers? What do they smell like? What colors are the plants? What shape are they? What shape are the leaves? How do they grow? Are they taller or smaller than you?

What time is it? Is it morning, afternoon or evening? how can you tell? Where is the sun in the morning? Where is the sun in the evening?

Follow up Activities:

1. Draw a picture of something on your outing that interested you.

2. Make a collage of animals, weather, seasons, plants, flowers.

Pack Meeting

Sing the Caterpillar Song

MAY 1994

Cub Theme:
Back to Nature
Tiger big Idea:
#3 Discover Nature & Energy
#17 Cub Scouting Here We Come

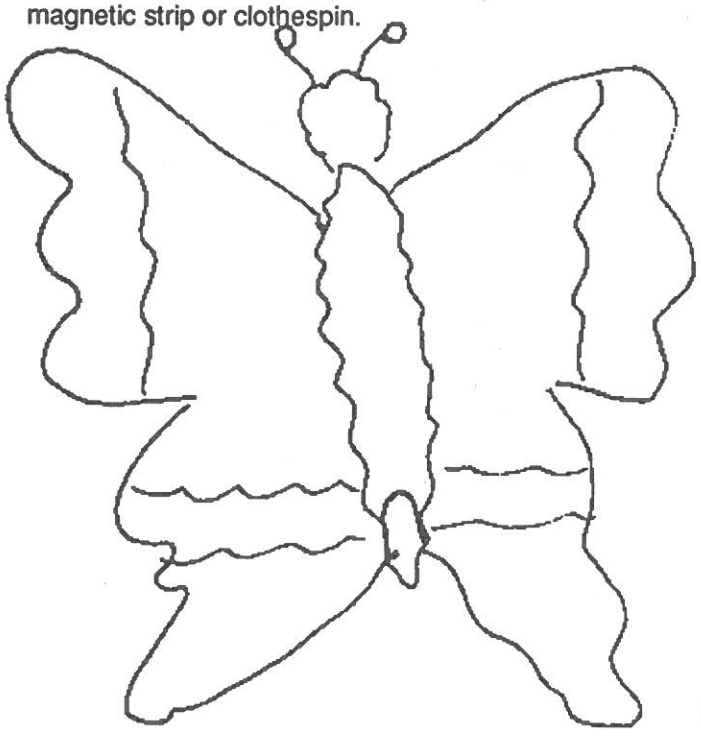
Den Activities

Craft

Butterfly

Materials:
Art foam or felt
Chenille bumps
Black pipe cleaner
glue
4mm eyes
sequins
magnetic strip or clothespin

Assemble:
Cut the wings from one color of art foam or felt, and the trim from a contrasting color. Use 1-1/2" chenille bumps to make the body and head (rolling the half bump into a ball to form the head). Use black pipe cleaner as antenna. Glue on eyes. Trim with sequins. Attach to magnetic strip or clothespin.



Games

Butterflies

One Tiger sits in the middle of a circle. All the others keep their hands behind their backs. They pass around from hand to hand a colored handkerchief or scarf and chant:

Butterfly, butterfly, where can you be?
Butterfly, butterfly come to me!

When the chant is over, the Tiger in the middle tries to guess who has the butterfly. If he's correct, the holder of the scarf takes the middle place. If he's wrong, he tries again.

Sun and Seeds

Tigers form a circle and kneel with hands over their faces as if they are sleeping seeds. One Tiger is named the sun. He runs around the circle and touches a seed. The seed jumps up and chases the sun around the circle. The sun must make it to the seed's vacant place without being tagged. The seed then becomes the sun and tags someone else. If the sun is tagged by the seed before he reaches the seed's place, he is the sun again.

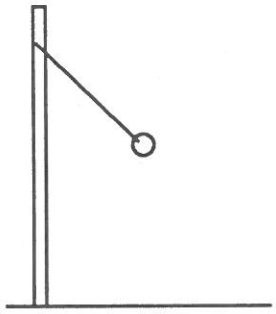
APRIL 1994
Cub Theme:
Shape Up
Tiger Big Idea
#15 Fitness & Sports

Den Activities

Games

Tetherball

To make your own, use an 8 or 10 ft. stick or pole and bury the end in the ground. (Cement will help). Tie a nylon rope at the top with a ball attached.



Soccer Dodge Ball

This game is played the same as regular Dodge Ball except the boys around the circle kick the ball instead of picking it up to throw it.

Indoor-Bowling

Using 2 litre soda bottle with a small amount of water or sand in the bottom for weight, set these up like the lanes of a bowling alley. Use a soccer ball to knock them down. Keep scores as in regular bowling.

Go & See It

Outdoors - Parents vs. the kids in a soccer game

Indoors - Go to a bowling alley. Ask them to put bumpers in the gutters so the kids have a fair chance. Do a "Crazy Bowl" contest.

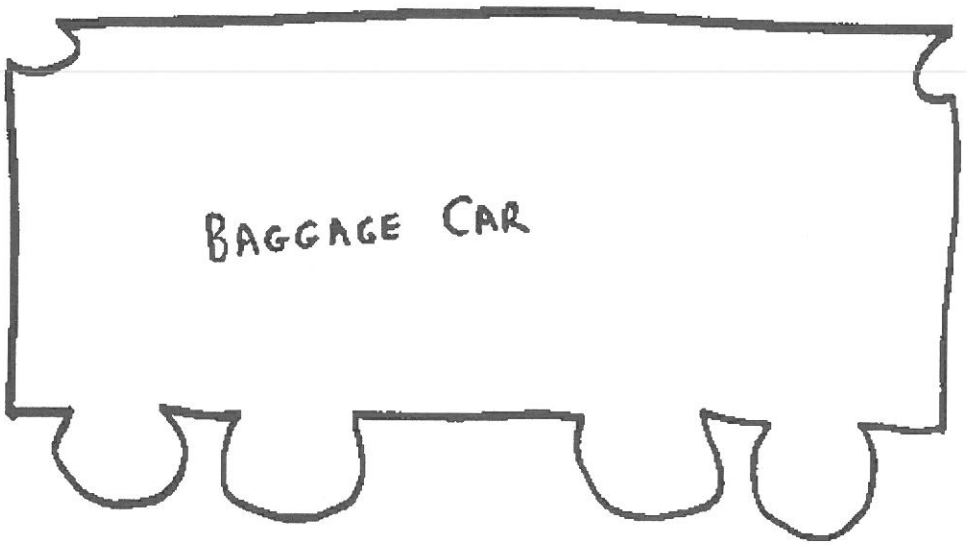
Pack Meeting

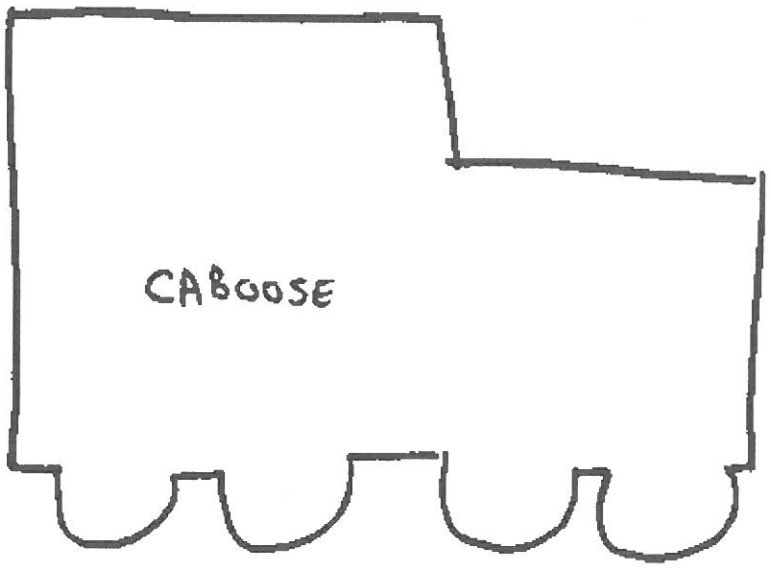
Practice this opening at the den meeting and make up cards with the letters for the boys to hold.

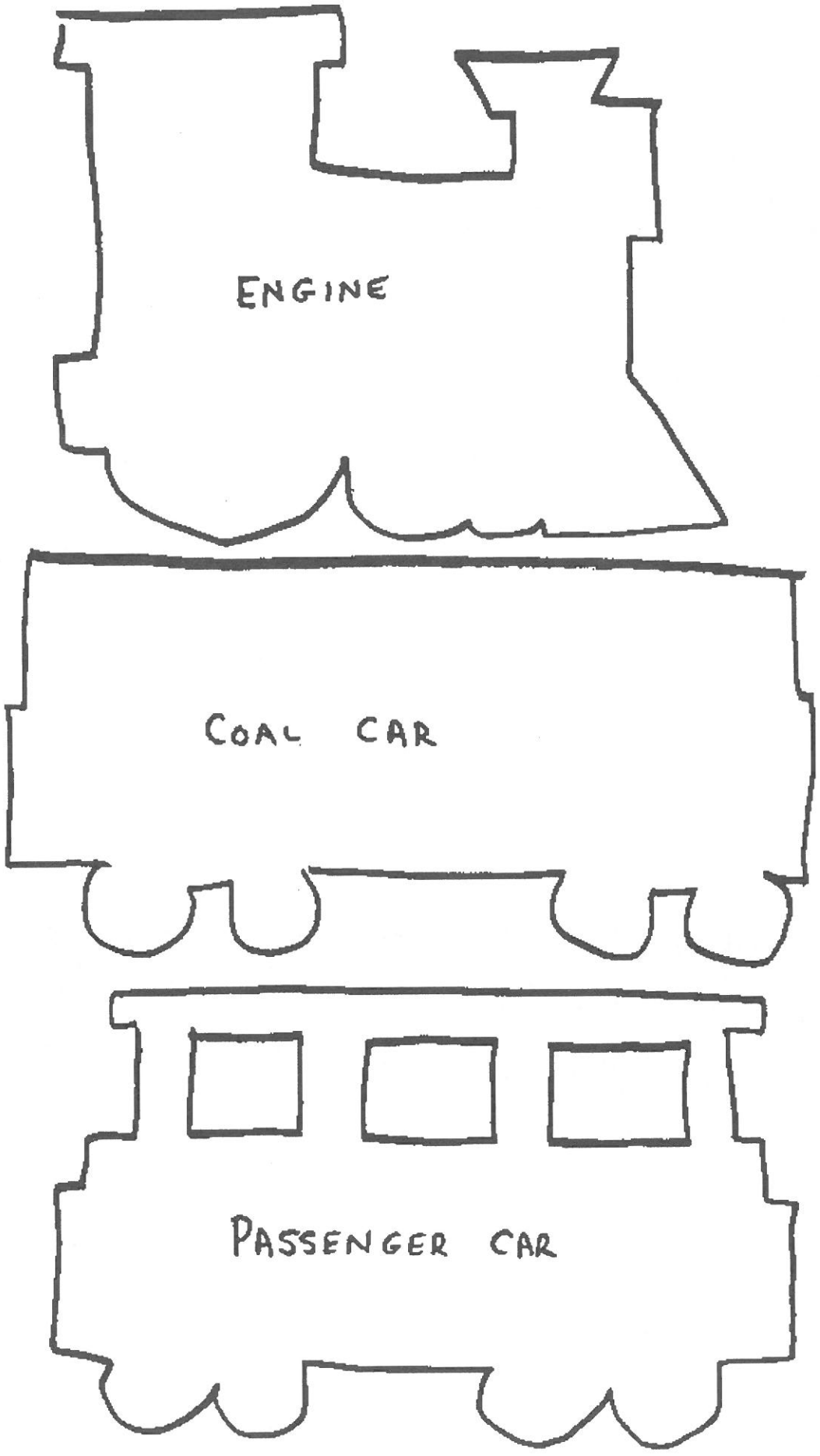
Shape Up Opening

Leader: The Tigers in Den ___ would like to share with you their thoughts on this year's Tiger program. They are looking forward to becoming Cub Scouts next month.

S - Searching for fun!
H - Happy to be a Scout
A - Always ready to Discover
P - Partners we have
E - Every boy should join
U - Until we become Cub Scouts
P - Please join us while we - (all shout) SHAPE UP


BAGGAGE CAR


CABOOSE


ENGINE
COAL CAR
PASSENGER CAR

Dip cotton tipped swabs in blue tempra paint and paint a rainstorm.

Orange: Add an orange coal car to the train. Eat tangerines and drink orange juice for a snack. Cut oranges in half, then dip the cut surfaces in orange tempra paint. Hold the orange halves sideways to let the excess paint drip off, then press on white paper.

Green: Add a green passenger car to the train. Prepare instant vanilla pudding and color it green with food coloring. Mix blue and yellow fingerpaint to produce green.

Yellow: Add a yellow baggage car to the train. Eat pineapple chunks and drink lemonade for a snack. Make a yellow collage by gluing macaroni, spaghetti and corn kernels on yellow construction paper.

Red: Add a red caboose to the train. Prepare and eat red jello. Paint a paper heart with red paint.

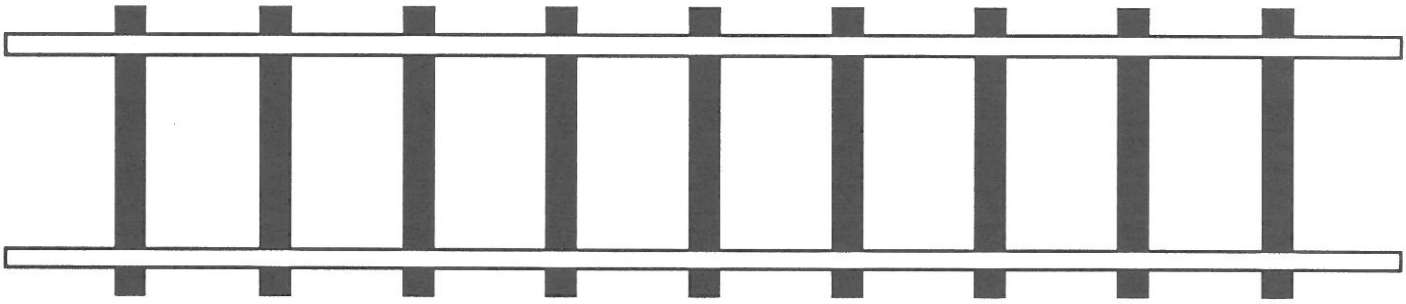
See patterns for train cars on next two pages

Go & See It

Ride the MetroLink to downtown

Pack Meeting

Give the Tiger Cub cheer



MARCH 1994

Cub Theme:
Wings, Wheels and Rudders
Tiger Cub Ideas:
#9 Getting There

Den Activities

Cheer

Practice this cheer as a den yell.

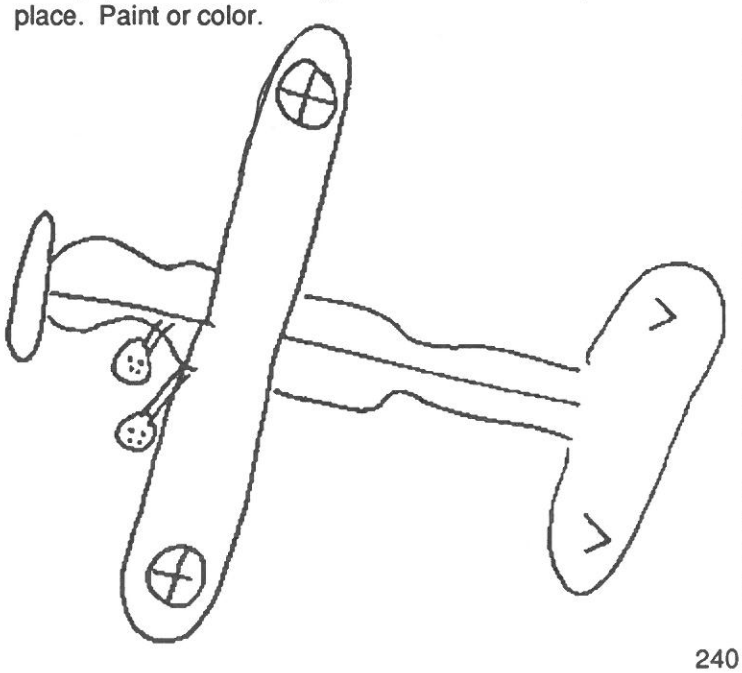
2, 4, 6, 8
Tiger Cubs are really GREAT!! (GIVE THE TIGER GROWL)

Crafts

Clothespin Airplane

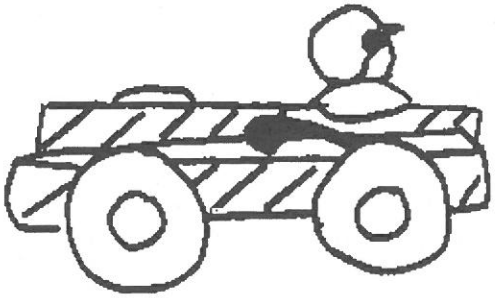
Materials:
Snap clothes pin
2-1/2" piece of pipe cleaner
1" piece of pipe cleaner
2 buttons at least 1/2" diameter
1-1/2 popscile sticks

Assemble - Remove wire snap from clothespin. Turn two wooden pieces backwards. Place the 2-1/2" piece of pipe cleaner in the small indentation. Place buttons on each end of pipe cleaner. Glue two wooden pieces together. Glue small 1" piece of pipe cleaner to nose. Glue popsicle stick for wing and 1/2 stick for tail piece in place. Paint or color.



Racing Car

Decorate a clothespin for your car's body. Cut four cardboard wheels. Color them black, and glue them in place. Draw a driver on cardboard and cut it out. Glue the driver in the slot.



Color Trail

Clickty Clack
Clickty Clack
The color train
Comes down the track

Clickty clack
Clickty clack
Red caboose
Stays way in back

All aboard now
Engine blue
Orange car, green car
Yellow, too

Clickty clack
From here to Maine
It's fun to ride
The color train

Blue: Glue a blue construction paper engine to a long piece of white paper on which you have drawn railroad tracks.

Color large macaroni by dipping it in a mixture of blue food coloring, alcohol and vinegar. When the macaroni is dry, string it on a long piece of blue yarn to form a blue necklace.

FEBRUARY 1994

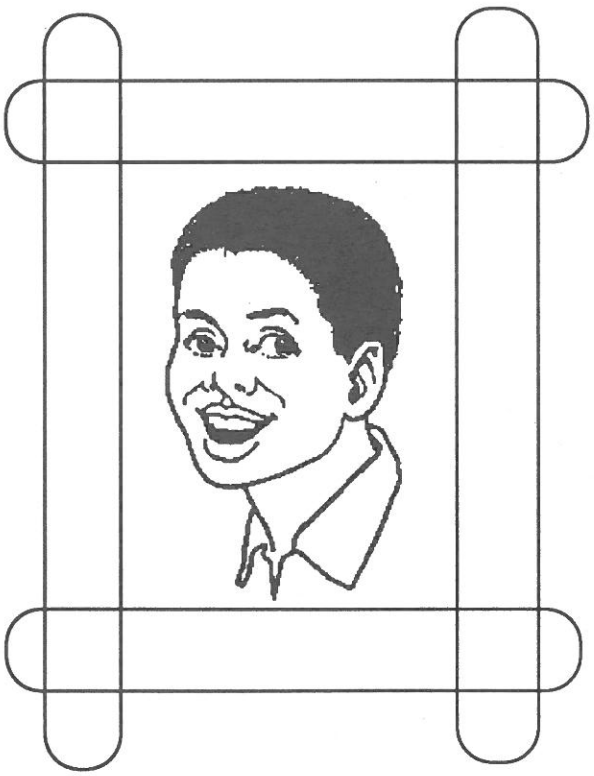
Cub Theme:
Blue and Gold Traditions
Tiger Big Idea
#11 Make Your Family Special
#12 Make your Own

Den Activities

Make Blue and Gold decorations for the den table. For ideas, see the Blue and Gold Traditions section of this book.

Crafts

With a Polaroid camera, take a picture of each Tiger in uniform. Using popsicle sticks as a base and sides, frame the picture. Set these at the den table as a family place card.



Song

Banquet Song
(Tune: Clementine)

We're the Tigers (boy sing) We're the partners (parents sing)
We are here both young and old
Together with the Cub Pack
Having fun at Blue & Gold.

Let's give thanks on this occasion
For the mighty Gold and Blue
Pack ___ is the number
Representing me and you.

Go & See It

Go to a famiy night sporting event.

Pack Meeting

Boys and partners sing Banquet Song

Don't forget Scout Sunday!

January 1994

Cub Theme:
Exploring Alaska

Tiger Big Idea:
#10 Something Special All Your Own

Den Activities

Crafts

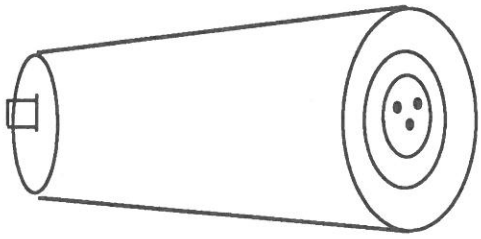
Car Carrier

Use a half gallon milk carton. Rinse it out and cut off the top. Cut out lots of pictures of cars from old magazines and glue them on. When dry, spray with hair spray to make it shiny. Punch a hole near the top edge on two sides of the carton. Make a handle for your carrier by tying yarn through the holes.

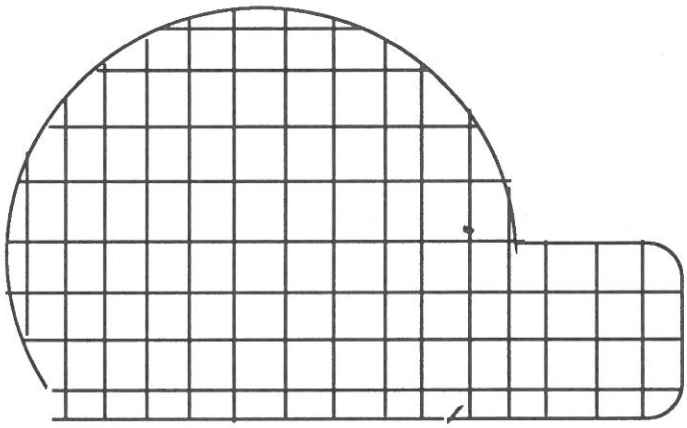
Bear In the Cave

Make your bear from brown construction paper. Fold the paper in half and cut one large circle along the fold. Clue one end of a popsicle stick inside the larger circle (the bears body). Cut a smaller circle. Glue the smaller circle on for his head and draw features with a marker.

Make the bears cave from a paper cup. Paint the cup brown or cover it with a brown lunch bag. Make a small slit in the bottom of the cup. Slide the popsicle stick through the slit. Now you can make your bear go in and out of his cave.



Try making an Igloo out of sugar cubes



Game

Make a simple game to play alone.

Pre-drill a small hole in the larger end of a paint stick. Punch a small hole in a medicine cut and using a paper brad attach the two. Tie a string with a wooden bead attached to the other end.

Object: Flip the bead into the cup.

Go & See It

Go ice skating
Make homemade ice cream

Pack Meeting

Show-N-Tell the car carrier.

DECEMBER 1993
Cub Theme:
Customs of Other Lands
Tiger Big Idea:
#7 Helping Others
#14 Family Games, Tricks and Puzzles
#2 Family Entertainment

Assembled by Kathy O'Leary

Den Activities

Game

Ready For Winter

Find pictures of the following animals and ask each Tiger cub to hold up their picture when the name of their picture is said. Squirrel, Bear, Groundhog, Forest, Bed, Birds, Leaves, Nuts, Home.

Winter was coming to the FOREST. The BIRDS had flown away, and the bright LEAVES had fallen from the trees in the FOREST. "Time for BED", said the old brown BEAR, and he curled up in the LEAVES in a snug warm cave. "Time for BED", said the fat GROUNDHOG, and he closed the door of his burrow with dirt. But Mr. SQUIRREL wasn't ready for BED. His HOME in the old hollow tree was only half full of plump NUTS. Mr. SQUIRREL didn't sleep all winter long like old brown BEAR and the fat GROUNDHOG. He had to have plenty of NUTS to eat when the snowflakes covered the FOREST. All day long he scurried through the LEAVES looking for NUTS that had dropped from the FOREST trees. He lined his HOME with LEAVES to keep out the cold wind and he filled every nook and cranny of the HOME with NUTS. Then one day, the white snowflakes began to fall on the FOREST. "Now is the time for BED" said Mr. SQUIRREL. He ate a supper of tasty NUTS then he rolled into a tight ball and spread his big bushy tail over himself for a blanket. While the wind whistled through the FOREST and the white snowflakes fell, Mr. SQUIRREL had a winter nap in his HOME full of NUTS.

Crafts

Make Christmas place cards or napkin rings for a hospital or nursing home. Call a facility far enough in advance, so they know when you' plan to bringing them and also they can let you know how many they will need.

Simple Napkin Rings

Cut a toilet paper roll in 3 pieces. Cover with red construction paper and place a Christmas sticker on the outside. Pull a green napkin through.

Go & See It

Have a Family Make It and Play it Night.

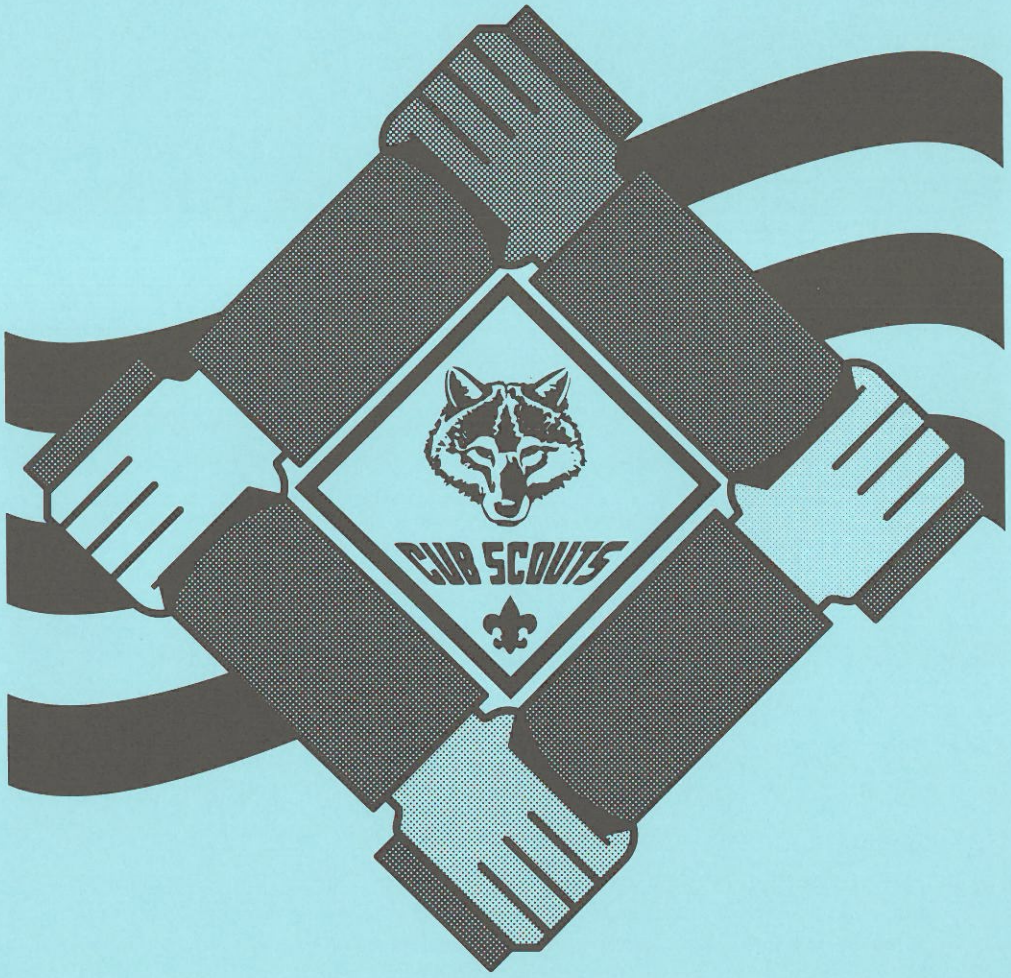
Checkerboard

Cut a 12x12 board for each family ahead of time. Purchase a checkerboard stencil and have each family stencil their board. Have each Tiger Cub color in the squares. For checkers, soda caps or milk lids could be used. Parent partners could spray paint these. A check book box (from banks) hold these nicely.

Pack Meeting

Perform "Ready For Winter"

STRONG FOR AMERICA



St. Louis Area Council, Boy Scouts of America

Camping Opportunities

Many new parents may ask, "What camping opportunities are available for my son?"

The St. Louis Area Council takes pride in offering many camping opportunities for boys of all age levels.

- Day Camp
  There are nearly 40 to choose from in our council. These are available to all Cub Scouts entering the second grade through entering fifth grade. Day camps run for 5 days and offer game, crafts, sports, and nature activities.

- Dad & Lad or Mom & Me
  This gives the Cub scout a chance to enjoy a camping weekend while spending quality time with dad or mom. This program is for boys graduating from first and second grades.

- Webelos Mini Camp
  First year Webelos enjoy three days and 2 nights of camping adventure with their den and Webelos den leaders. This camp is exclusively for boys who have graduated from the third grade.

- Webelos Camp
  At Webelos camp the second year Webelos will have an opportunity to work on activity pins related to the outdoors. This camping experience is for boys who have completed the fourth grade.

- Camp Grizzly Cub World
  St. Louis Area Council has great pride in a special camp at Beaumont Reservation called Cub World. Many activities abound here such as a Pirate Ship, A Castle and much, much more. Camping for families is available here in an area called the Tiger Den.

Campfires

Campfires should be the highlight and closing event of every campout. Campfires should be planned and not just started or the boys will end it for you. Fun, songs, skits, and maybe a safe game might be part of our campfire. Remember safety and supervision around campfires will ensure a good time for all. Write the entire campfire program down on the Campfire Program Planner Sheet and check all the preparations for the campfire in advance Open the campfire with a lot of flare and have a very special segment for the boys to remember. For large campfires extra lighting is needed to seat the people and to help them exit. Close the campfire with a solemn thought and exit quietly. Campfires usually mark the end of the day and the end of the campfire should help quiet the boys down for bedtime.

Patches

For fun patches to add to a boy's brag vest, write to these companies for a free brochure:

Benchmark Special Awards Co.
811 Lafayette
Webster Groves, MO 63119

Joycrest
P.O. Box 2649
Chino, CA 91708

The Patch Place
P.O. Box 21648
Chino, CA 91708

Also, recently the Scout Shop is selling fun patches to recognize special Scouting events.

For craft supplies in bulk, write to:

Bolek's Craft Supplys
330 N. Tuscarawas Ave.
P.O. Box 465
Dover, OH 44622-0465

This is great for day camps.

For a subscription to Pack-O-Fun magazine, write to:

Pack-O-Fun
P.O. Box 7522
Dept. JH218
Red Oak, IA 51591-0522

This magazine has a fee, but has many ideas for Scout leaders.

Religious Awards - An award presented by individual faiths to Cub and Boy Scouts for completion of a rigorous set of requirements within their respective faiths. Adults may also receive a religious award for service to youth within their own faith.

Roundtable - A monthly district level meeting where den and pack leaders learn new ideas on monthly themes, receive information on district and council activities, and have a general exchange of ideas.

School Night for Scouting - A now night event in a neighborhood school where boys and parents gather to hear how Cub Scouting operates and how they can join.

Scout Benediction - "May the great Master of all Scouts be with us until we meet again."

Scouter - A registered adult member of the Boy Scouts of America

Scouter's Key - A recognition given to a unit leader or commissioner for completing training, tenure, and performance requirements.

Scout Executive - The professional staff leader of a council.

Scouting Magazine - The official magazine sent to all registered Scouters.

Service Center - Scout Headquarters - It contains the professionals' offices and the Scout Shop (where you can buy uniforms and all of your Scouting needs).

- Worn on the uniform above the left pocket to denote years of service in the Scouting program.

Silver Beaver - A recognition given by the National Court of Honor for distinguished service to youth within the local council. The similar regional award is the Silver Antelope and the national award is the Silver Buffalo.

Tiger Cub - a first grade boy registered with an adult partner in the Tiger Cub program.

Tour Permit - permit approved by the council for any outing that is to be taken by a group of Cub Scouts if traveling is involved. Check with the Service Center.

Two-Deep Leadership - The concept of having at least two adult registered leaders at every pack meeting or den outing for the safety and welfare of the Cubs.

Uniform - The distinctive feature of Scouting that quickly identifies its members.

Uniform Inspection - A feature of a unit meeting when members of the registered unit are given an opportunity to demonstrate their uniformed appearance.

Unit - A term used to designate any one of the following: pack, troop, team, post, or ship.

Unit Commissioner - A commissioner assigned to a unit to lend support and help when needed. He/she can be the unit's best friend.

Volunteer - Individual who denotes service, time and/or funds to support the program of the Boys Scouts of America.

Volunteer Service - The work of a great body of men and women who make Scouting available to youth by their leadership of units-all done without pay,.

Webelos Badge - A rank earned by a fourth or fifth grade boy which is part of the requirements for the Arrow of Light.

Webelos Den - A group of Webelos Scots who meet weekly under the supervision of a Webelos den leader.

Webelos Den Chief - A Boy Scout who has been appointed to help direct the activities of a Webelos den.

Webelos Den Leader - The adult on-the-scene supervisor of a Webelos Scout den. A registered member of the pack who attends basic training to learn how to fulfill the job of a Webelos den leader.

Webelos Resource Person - A registered member of the troop committee or an assistant Scoutmaster who serves as liaison between the troop and the Webelos den.

Webelos Scout - A Cub Scout who has completed the third grade belongs to a Webelos den. He works on activities in the Webelos book which are suited to his age. He will be exposed to more challenging outdoor experiences including camping.

Webelos-to-Scout Transition - The preparation and graduation of a boy from Cub Scouting to Boy Scouting.

Wolf - A rank earned by a second grad Cub Scout when he completes 12 achievements in the Wolf Book.

Wood Badge - Advanced training session (open by invitation only) for qualified Cub Scout trainers.

World Conservation Award - An award for Cub Scouts emphasizing the importance of our natural resources and our interdependence with other countries in fulfilling our mutual needs.

World Crest - A badge worn by Scouts and Scouters as a symbol of commitment to the World Association of Scouting. A portion from the sale of this patch goes to support this association.

World Friendship Fund - A fund to which Scouts and Scouters in the United States of America may contribute to provide material help to Scouts and Scouting around the world.

completed training and performance and served 2 years.

Denner - Cub Scout who helps the den leader with den and pack meetings. This is generally a rotating position so each Cub Scout may serve and learn a little about helping and leadership.

District - Level of the Cub Scout organization directly under the council. Each Cub Scout belongs to a den, each den belongs to a pack, each pack belongs to a district, each district belongs to a council, each council belongs to a region, and all regions belong to the national organization of the Boy Scouts of America.

District Award of Merit - A silver knot on a dark blue field awarded for outstanding service by a volunteer on the district level.

District Commissioner (DC) - A volunteer Scouter who is in charge of all commissioners within a distirct.

District Committee - A group of registered adult Scouters responsible for carrying out the council program within their district.

District Executive (DE) - A professional paid Scouter who works with the volunteers under the direction of the Scout Executive.

"Do Your Best" - the Cub Scout motto.

Elective - A part of the Cub Scout advancement program. There are electives in both the Wolf and Bear rank books. For every 10 electives completed, a Cub Scout earns an arrow point.

Fast Start - Supplemental training program for new leaders designed to help them until they can attend basic training.

Friends of Scouting (FOS) - An annual campaign in which Scouters, and other interested people in the community, can provide financial support to the local council to assist in meeting its objectives.

Good Turn - A distinctive feature of Scouting is its emphasis upon service to others. The Good Turn habit is one that all Scouts endeavor to acquire.

Instant Recognition Patch/Progress Towards Ranks Patch - Diamond shaped patch to which a plastic thong and beads are attached for instant recognition of achievements. Each time a boy completes 3 achievements he will receive one bead. Wolf earns yellow and bear earns red beads, awarded in the den.

National BSA - Headquarters for the Boy Scouts of America, locate in Irving, Texas, where the Cub Scout program is developed and literature is developed and printed.

National Summertime Pack Award - An award earned by the pack for conducting a summer program.

Outdoor Code - A pledge for proper outdoor conduct which should be followed by all Cub Scouts and leaders.

Outdoor Program - The total scope of outdoor programs offered by the Boy Scouts of America, including unit outings, camporees, Cub scout day camps, long-term Scout camps, council and national jamborees.

Pack - the unit that conducts Cub Scouting for the chartered organization. Usually consists of 2 or more dens and conducts monthly meetings.

Pack Committee - A committee of concerned parents and leaders, approved by the chartered organization, to administer the affairs of the pack.

Pack Meeting - Monthly meeting of Cub Scouts, adult leaders, committee members and parents, where Cub Scouts and adults receive recognition for their advancement in rank or service to Scouting. Skits, songs, and other entertainment should be performed by dens.

Patches/Badges - Worn on the uniform to designate rank or training awards. Refer to the Wolf, Bear, or Webelos books, den leader book, or Insignia Control Guide for specific placement information.

Pinewood Derby - A pack activity that involves making and racing model cars on a track.

Pow Wow - All day learning experience for Cub Scout leaders covering a wide variety of subjects with some hands-on experiences.

Program Helps - An annual publication of the BSA to help den and pack leaders plan their meetings by using monthly themes.

Quality Unit Award - Recognition given each charter year to units that commit to and meet six of eight national standards (three are required) pertaining to leadership training, service, advancement, camping and membership growth.

Region - One of four large geographical administrative units of the BSA. The St. Louis Area Council is part of the Central Region.

Registration - The payment of an annual registration fee. This is one of the requirements for membership of the BSA.

Boys' Life - The magazine published by the Boy Scouts of America to help boys broaden their horizons in Scouting.

Buddy System - A part of Safe Swim Defense. Swimmers of like ability are paired, check in and out of the water together, and stay within 10 feet of each other during the swim. Buddy system is used also in other activities such as hiking and field trips for safety reasons.

Camporee - A council or district event where Boy Scout troops come together for one or two nights of joint camping. Usually involves competition between troops in Scoutcraft skills. Cub Scouts (especially Webelos) are sometimes invited to attend.

Charter - Formal permission from the Boy Scouts of America allowing a pack to organize.

Chartered Organization - The sponsoring organization of the pack. This organization may be a religious, civic, fraternal, educational or other community-based group. Monthly pack meetings are usually held in a building owned by that organization.

Commissioner - A volunteer Scouter who works with packs and/or troops to help units succeed.

Committee Chairman (CC) - an adult 21 years of age or older, the executive officer of the committee, who works with the Cubmaster to assure that the pack provides the Cub Scout phase of the Scouting program.

Compass Point Patch - Award earned by Webelos Scouts as they advance in the Webelos program. This cloth patch is hung by a loop from a button on the boy's right shirt pocket. Metal pins are added to the patch and attached at compass points (north, east, south and west) as the boy advanced by earning activity badges.

Council headquarters for Scouting is a specific geographic area. The country is divided into more than 400 local councils.

Cubmaster (CM) - An adult 21 years of age or older, who holds this commission in a Cub Scout pack. The pack leader and Akela for the pack, serves as master of ceremonies during monthly pack meetings.

Cub Scout - A boy who is registered with a Cub Scout pack. Also, the reason why we're all here!!!

Cub Scouter Award - A blue and gold square knot on a blue field awarded to Cub Scouters who have completed training and performance and served for 2 years at the pack level and/or in a district or council Cub Scout position.

Cub Scout Handshake - Used by Cub scouts and Scouters with the right hand. It is given like an ordinary handshake except the index and middle fingers are extended toward the other person, touching his wrist.

Cub Scout Motto - "Do Your Best."

Cub Scout Promise -

I, (name), promise to do by best
To do my duty to God and my country.
To help other people, and
to obey the Law of the Pack.

Cub Scout Salute - A hand salute made by Cub Scouts and Scouters with the fingers of the right hand held in position as for Cub Scout sign, except that the index and middle fingers are held together. The tips of the fingers touch the right eyebrow or the Cub Scout hat.

Cub Scout Sign - A Sign made by raising the right hand straight up high over the head with the palm forward. The first two fingers are wide apart and pointing up as in a V. The thumb covers the nails of the ring and little fingers. This sign symbolizes the ears of Akela, and when held up, the group should become silent.

Day Camp - Summertime fun for all registered Cub Scouts. This daytime program allows boys to interact with boys from other packs and keeps boys and adults active in the Cub Scout movement.

Den - Small group of Cub Scouts who meet once a week in the home of a den leader to work on projects, learn games, songs, tricks and skits to be presented at monthly pack meetings.

Den Chief - A Boy Scout who has been appointed to help direct the activities of a Cub Scout den.

Den Doodle - Advancement record using beads, spools or markers hung on string, lacing or yarn by each boy to represent his advancement. It is displayed at monthly pack meetings.

Den Leader (DL) - The adult on-the-scene supervisor of a Cub Scout den. A registered member of the pack who attends basic training.

Den Leader Award - A gold square knot on a blue field awarded to den leaders who have completed training and performance and served for 2 years.

Den Leader Coach - A Cub Scouter who is responsible for working with and helping den leaders in the pack.

Den Leader Coach Award - A blue square knot on a blue field awarded to den leader coaches who have

Evaluate Yourself

Here's a quick self-evaluation to determine how you and your pack are doing and where you may need to improve.

1. Are all the pack leaders trained?
2. Do all the Scouts and parents have fun at the pack meetings?
3. Do you have a good parent/Scout ratio?
4. Do all the leaders attend Roundtable and Pow Wow?
5. Does the pack committee administer the pack?
6. Do the pack leaders hold monthly and annual planning meetings?
7. Do the parents participate in activities?
8. Does your pack have a transition program for Cubs to Webelos and Webelos to Boy scouts?
9. Do most of your boys continue in your pack until their 11th birthday?
10. Do your dens have assistant leaders?
11. Does your pack have one or more assistant Cubmasters?
12. Do your dens have den chiefs?
13. Does your pack have a 12 month program?
14. Do all of your dens meet weekly?
15. Does your pack participate in district and council events?
16. Did your pack earn the National Summertime Award?
17. Did your pack earn the Honor Unit Award?
18. Does your pack make your tiger Cubs feel welcome?

Cub Scout Dictionary

If Scouting terminology is Greek to you, this dictionary is for you!

Achievement - The name given to a major requirement in the Cub Scout program. There are 12 achievements for the Wolf rank and 24 achievements for the Bear rank.

Activity Badge - One of 20 specialized recognitions earned by Webelos Scouts.

Advancement - The process by which a member meets certain requirements and earns recognition.

Akela - A title of respect used in Cub Scouting; any good leader is Akela. The name comes from Rudyard Kipling's *Jungle Book*.

Arrow of Light Award - Highest rank in Cub Scouting.

Arrow Point - An award given to a Cub Scout who has completed 10 elective projects beyond the rank for his grade. A gold arrow point is given for the first 10 projects and a silver arrow point is given for each additional 10 projects thereafter. He may earn any number of silver arrow points for his rank.

Assistant Cubmaster (CA) - A person 18 years or older holding this position in a Cub Scout pack.

Assistant Den Leader (DA) - A person appointed to help the Cub Scout den leader.

Assistant District Commissioner (ADC) - A volunteer Scouter who helps the district commissioner. An ADC is in charge of all unit commissioners in an assigned area of the district.

Baden-Powell, Robert Stephenson Smyth - Founder of the worldwide Scouting Movement. Born in London, February 22, 1857. He is referred to as Lord Baden-Powell of Gilwell, Chief Scout of the World. Died January 8, 1941. Abbreviated B-P.

Basic Training - Formal introduction to the program, purpose, ideals and procedures of the Cub Scout program necessary for a volunteer to function with the ease and confidence that comes with knowledge.

Bear Rank - Awarded to the third grade Cub Scout for completing 12 of the 24 achievements.

Blue and Gold Banquet - A birthday dinner for Scouting held by Cub packs in February.

Bobcat - the first rank for all Cub Scouts.

Things To Teach Boys

A Sense of Appreciation. To be grateful, not just for the material things in life, but for life itself.

Plain Old-Fashioned Curiosity. The more curious a boy is the more eager he will be to learn.

The Glue of Persistence. If you can slowly build in a boy the feeling, that he can cope with any problem, within reason, then he'll be willing to stick to it longer without getting discouraged.

Live and Let Live. You don't have to teach a boy tolerance. It's already there. Just try not to teach him intolerance.

Love of County. A person can be strongly patriotic and still want to see the world more united than it is today.

A Sense of Humor. The bible says: " A merry heart doeth good like a medicine." Everyone needs a dose.

Respect. Help a boy recognize that there are values outside himself that are just as important as his own ambitions, hopes and desires.

Reverence. Teach him respect for and obedience to our Creator.

If parents and leaders can get these concepts across to a boy before his personality sets like concrete, then we will have done the job we were put here to do.

The Joy of Being A Volunteer

To help others tis really a pleasure,
Giving a feeling that's beyond all measure.
To know that you have in some small way
Made lighter someone's load today.
Tis a feeling of you to treasure.

The volunteer is unselfish indeed,
Helping others in their need,
Making smaller someone's job by sharing the load
Tis certainly the right way to travel life's road.
Living by this unselfish creed.

Pack Committee

How to Get Your Ideas Across

"They don't listen to new ideas - they don't want to change." How often have you thought this while discussing a plan with your pack committee? This conflict between "I" and "they" should be solved in constructive ways. Here are 13 steps to help overcome this resistance to change.

1. A Scouter must be accepted by his fellow Scouters as an effective, responsible leader before he can win confidence for his new ideas. Don't be in a hurry to throw out suggestions. Be patient.

2. The time to start preparing is well in advance of the initial suggestion. Start by establishing good relationships with the people you will be dealing with.

3. Jealousy is a good way to alienate potential supporters. Ask others to participate in the exchange of ideas. Don't be a "know-it-all".

4. Participation should be spread through several "levels" of the pack. Those who make the final decision will feel that those around them are in favor. This is a big help.

5. "What's in it for me?" This is a natural and universal attitude. Consider the personal interests of your fellow Scouters.

6. Rigid thinking of the "either/or" variety should be avoided. explor other possibilities. BE prepared to compromise. Be quick to accept small changes which create favorable conditions for bigger changes.

7. Keep an open mind for the ideas of others. Don't be so intoxicated by your own "genius" that you overlook constructive ideas of others.

8. Innovation which may create conflicts within your group should be handled carefully or avoided altogether. Plan your desired change with minimum upset to the group.

9. Take the suggestions one at a time. People who are resistant to change are not likely to accept a change with a glad cry. Let one idea be introduced, accepted and given working time before introducing another.

10. Timing is important. A period of relative quiet is a good time to introduce a change, or shortly after a change of leadership.

11. Organization's channels should be used. Don't seek a shortcut to authority. Those involved in decision-making are sometimes jealous to protect their position. They can be valuable friends and supporters.

12. Resistance to change should never be publicly criticized. Try to understand reasons for resistance. The person may be ill-informed. or his reasons may be sound.

13. Good ideas deserve good presentations. A good presentation is more likely to catch and held attention than a badly presented one

a planning meeting and make your outline for the entire year. Prepare an outline similar to the following one and make the assignments.

Sample Outline

Set-up	Den #
Flag Ceremony:	Den #
Opening	Den #
Welcome and Introductions:	
Songs:	Den #
Announcements:	
Skit:	Den #
Game:	Den #
Awards:	
Cubmaster Minute	
Closing:	Den #
Refreshments	
Clean Up	Den #

The Pack Meeting

One of the keys to a successful pack meeting is to keep it moving along. Too many lulls in the program and people begin to get bored and start watching the time. The pack meeting should be approximately one hour in length. That hour should pass quickly and with a lot of fun and involvement for everyone attending.

How do you keep the meeting running smoothly?

PLAN!

PLAN!

PLAN!

Always plan each step of your pack meeting and then be sure to:
FOLLOW

YOUR

PLAN!

Remember to Keep It Simple and Make It Fun!

Pack Meeting Assignments

Assignment	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
Set-Up												
Flag Ceremony												
Opening												
Game												
Skit												
Song												
Closing												
Refresements												
Clean-up												

(Summer months based on summer activites)

ABC's To Cubmaster Development

Actor - A Cubmaster plays many different roles throughout the year depending upon the monthly theme
Boyish - A Cubmaster should always remember to plan pack meetings and activities around the needs of 8,9, and 10 year old boys.
Coordinator - The Cubmaster coordinates activities between the den leaders, committee members and the parents.
Dedicated - A Cubmaster should be dedicated to giving the boys in his/her pack the best program available within the guidelines of the Cub Scout policies and procedures.
Excited - If the Cubmaster is excited, then the pack meetings and activities will be exciting.
Fun - Remember, Keep It Simple, Make It Fun!
Gift of Gab - When there is a lull in the action at a pack meeting, it will fall upon the Cubmaster to interject some amusing anecdote or yell to keep the ball rolling.
Helper - the Cubmaster should be available to help the den leaders and pack committee members with the overall running of the pack.
Imaginative - the Cubmaster, along with the advancement chairman, assistant Cubmaster and others, is responsible for formulating ideas for advancement ceremonies around the monthly themes which will be fun and interesting.
Jocular -0 A sure way to fun and excitement is through laughter and joking around.
Knowledge - A Cubmaster should possess knowledge of the best procedures of Cub Scouting in order to guide fellow Scouters to achieve success for the pack.
Leader - The Cubmaster is the leader of the pack.
Motivator - The Cubmaster motivates all pack members and Cub Scouts to do their best.
Neat - A Cubmaster should be neat in his appearance so as to set an example for the Cub Scouts.
Outgoing - A Cubmaster deals with many people.
Punctual - The Cubmaster should always be on time for pack meetings and activities.
Quick thinking - When the best laid plans of mice and men fall through, it is up to the Cubmaster to come up with Pan B!
Responsible - A Cubmaster has many responsibilities for the growth and development of the pack.
Supervisor - The Cubmaster supervises pack activities to see that things run smoothly.
Teacher - The Cubmaster is a central figure in the pack and therefore is an example for the boys to look up to and to follow.
Understanding - The Cubmaster needs a lot of understanding in dealing with not only the boys, but also their parents and other pack members.
Vivacious - A Cubmaster is lively in his temperament and conduct.
Watchman - The Cubmaster keeps a watchful eye on the progress of each of the boys in his pack.
Yielding - A Cubmaster is flexible
Zealous - A Cubmaster pursues his job with eagerness

Advancement

Besides having fun, one of the most important areas of Cub Scouting is ADVANCEMENT. That is because through the achievements and activity badges, the Scout grows and learns more about himself and the world around him. These are the goals of the Scouting program. You, as a Cubmaster, can take certain steps to insure that your pack has a good advancement progrm.

1. Promote advancement through pack activities, planning and training. Use the Wolf, Bear and Webelos handbooks as guides when planning pack activities.

2. Help recruit and develop a close working relationship with an advancement chairman for the pack committee. The advancement chairman must maintain accurate records, which will keep you informed of how the pack is doing. You will also be able to spot those boys who are not advancing.

3. Maintain high advancement standards. It is important that the boys earn their rank, not have it given to them.

4. With the pack committee, you can provide help and training to parents. Explain the advancement program to them and advise them as to their role in the advancement of their son. Impress upon them the importance of their son actually doing the requirements.

5. Plan pack activities that not only provide fun and excitement, but will also allow the boys to be passed off on achievements, electives and activity badges.

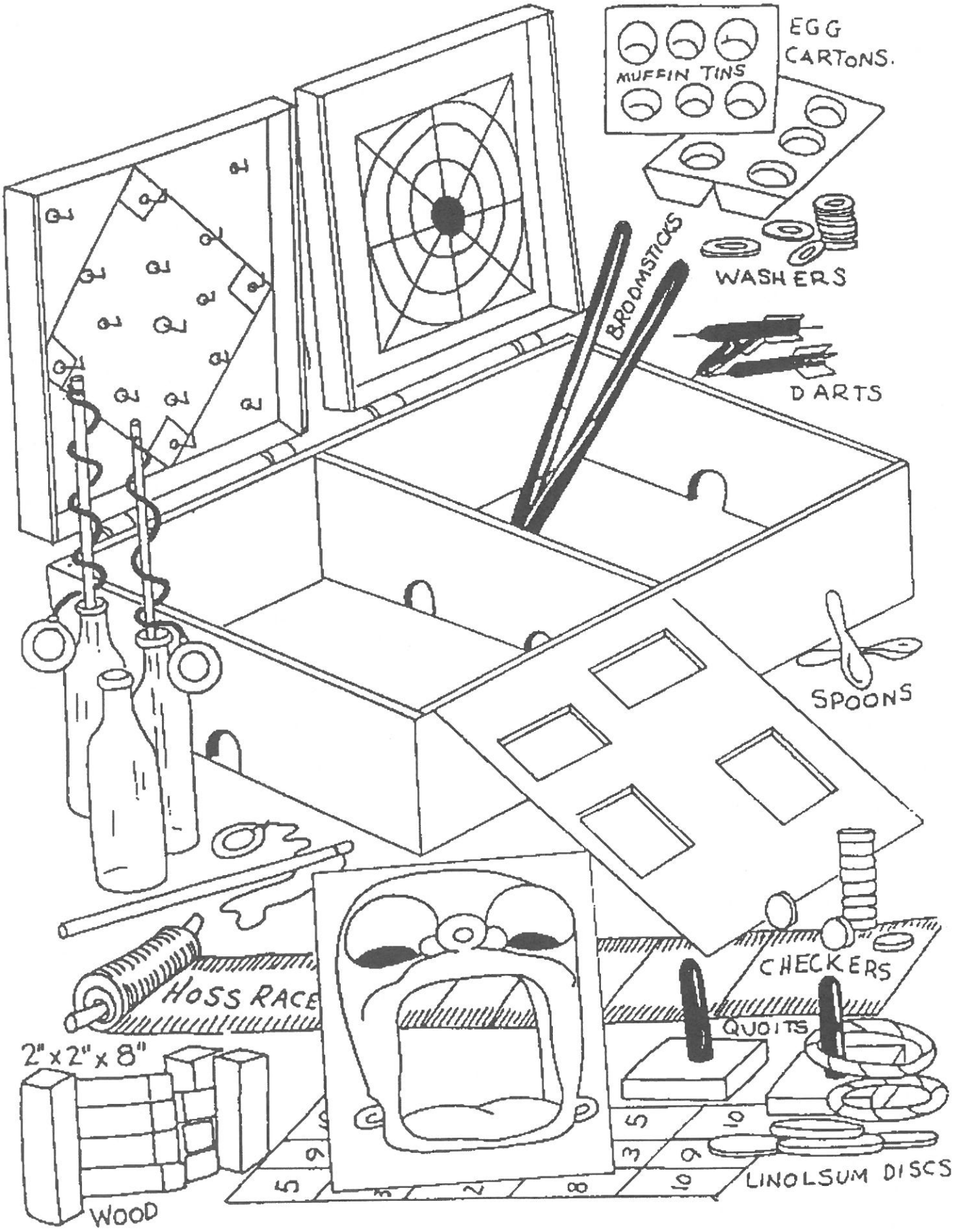
6. Be sure to present awards promptly. They should be presented at the next pack meeting. If you put him off, he may get discouraged in working for his next rank.

7. Report your badges by using the council unit report advancement sheets.

8. Encourage display of den advancement charts and den doodles at pack meetings. Natural curiosity will make parents wonder why their son hasn't achieved as much as the others. (Ideas for den doodles can be found in Achievement Parade in this book.)

Monthly Pack Meeting Planning Guide

The first thing you need to do is decide whether you want to plan one month at a time or if you want to have


EGG CARTONS.
MUFFIN TINS
WASHERS
BROOMSTICKS
DARTS
SPOONS
CHECKERS
HOSS RACE
QUOITS
2"x2"x8"
WOOD
LINOLSUM DISCS

We're the best, under the sun.
Den 1!

We are Cub Scouts strong and true!
We are Cub Scouts of Den 2.

Who's as good as they can be?
We are!
Den 3!

Listen to us scream!
Listen to us roar!
We are the best Den!
Number 4!

We are the best den, that's no jive!
We are the best den!
Number 5!

We take hikes, the get our kicks!
We are the might Cubs of Den 6!

We are so good, we're goin' to heaven!
We are the best Den, number 7.

We are mighty!
We are great!
We are the Cub Scouts of Den 8!

We love Cub Scouts!
We think it's really fine!
We are happy campers, from Den 9!

Today, we are Cub Scouts.
Someday we'll be men
We are the best Den, number 10.

Game Chest

This chest is filled with fun games, made from materials found around the home. Each den should make its own, decorating it with its own designs. The chest should be kept at the den meeting place. All material should be replaced after using. With proper care the den leader and the den chief will never be without needed game material. From time to time leaders and Cub scouts will develop new ideas and additional equipment will be added.

We have made a list of games which can be played with the materials listed. You'll be wise if you make a game file complete with playing rules and keep it in the chest where it will be handy. Funny how your mind goes blank when you are suddenly called on to run a game or lead a song.

Blocks of Wood
Bowling
Skitles
Throwing Game

Clothes Pins
Drop in a Bottle
Pitch at Targets
Wrestlers
Clothesline Relay

Curtain Rod Rings
Tossing Games
Bottle Games

Soda Straws
Bottle Pickup
Bean Relay
Ping Pong Blow

Toothpicks
Lifesaver Pass
Stack on Milk Bottle
Pick Up Sticks

Spoons
Carry Ping Pong Ball
Snap Ping Pong Ball at Target

Paper Cups
for Tossing Games
For Bowling Relay

Tin Plate
Spin the Plate
Toss Cards into Plate
toss Washers into Plate

Rubber Ball
Throw and Catch
Ball Tossing Games
Spud Ball
Captain Ball
Pass Ball

Jar Rubbers
Ring Quoits
Toss and Count Games
Ring Baseball

Rope
Champ Nit Games
Payway Games
Quoits

Bean Bags
Duck on Rock
Bean Bag Board Games
Hot Potato

Other Supplies
Nerf Ball
ping Pong Balls
Old Socks
Blindfolds

Resources For Finding Games

Cub Scout Program Helps
Games of Cub Scouts (Pow Wow Series)
Cub Scout Activities
Wolf and Bear Books
Den Chief's Den book
Group Meeting Sparklers
Monthly Roundtables
Training Sessions
Pow wow
Boys' Life
Pack o"Fun
Make up your own

The books listed above are available at the Scout Shops or can be ordered at any authorized Scout dealer.

Denner Installation Ceremony

Personnel: den leader or den chief, denner and/or assistant denner
Equipment: table, candle in holder, denner cord

Den leader: (name), please step forward. (light candle) Before you burns a white candle which represents the Spirit of Cub Scouting. It takes a team to keep the spirit alive...to keep the candle burning. You have just been elected to be a member of that team. As denner, your duties are to assist me and our den chief. You will help take attendance and collect den dues. During the week, you will set a good example for the other members of our den, by being honest, fair and showing true Cub Scout Spirit

Denner: I do.

Den leader: I'm happy to present you with the denner cord which is to be worn on your right sleeve during your term of office. Wear it proudly with honor. Congratulations.

Birthday Recognition

Personnel: the Cubs
Equipment: birthday cake, candles (lighted)

Setting: The Cub Scout whose birthday is being celebrated stands at a table with other Cub Scouts. The denner carries in a birthday cake with lighted candles and places the cake in front of the honored Cub Scout. The den sings "Happy Birthday." The Cub Scout standing at the right of the honored Cub Scout Claps once. The next Cub Scout claps twice, and so on until the age of the Cub Scout is reached, Then all applaud.

Den Yells—Every Den Needs One!

Why Den Yells?

1. Gives every boy a chance to participate at the pack meeting.
2. Builds den spirit and morale.
3. Gives the boys a chance to let off steam in an organized fashion.
4. Affords a chance for cooperative teamwork.

When To Use Den Yells.

1. You can give a den yell any time someone in the den is recognized for an award.
2. During a pack yell-off. This is a fun activity for pack meetings. One at a time, the dens give their den yell and compete to see who's the loudest.
3. When the den leader deems it appropriate.

Here are some sample den yells to get you started. Some of them are "generic", which means you can use them for any den by substituting your den meeting for the one written. Some are custom made for specific dens and can't be changed because the rhyming word is the den number.

One, two, three, four,
Who are we for?
Den ___, Den ___!
Yeah!

Tutti-fruitti! Punch and Judy!
Den ___ will do its duty,
Don't you worry! Don't you fret!
Den ___ will get you yet!

Rah-rah-rah! Mud or dust!
We're Den ___.
Shout we must!

North, South, East, or West!
Den ___ is the best!

United we stand.
Divided we all.
Den ___ is best of all!

Show us some action!
Show us some spark!
All for Den ___
Stand up and bark!

Rah, rah! Hey, hey!
Blue and Gold are here to stay.
Rah, rah, Hey, hey!
Den ___ is best in every way!

We've done fine!
We've done well!
Now for an eardrum splitting yell!
Den ___, Den ___, Den ___!

Clap your hands
Slap your thigh!
Den ___ is flyin' high!

Clap your hands!
Stomp your fee!
Den number ___
Can't be beat!

Run 'em down the alley!
Run 'em down the street!
Den ___! Den ___!
Can't be beat!

We're from Den ___; couldn't be prouder.
If you can't hear us, we'll yell a little louder.

These den ceremonies are less formal than those used in pack meetings. Den ceremonies rarely require anyone to read a part or repeat from memory. They are more impromptu. Encourage the boys to use their imaginations to develop new ceremonies rather than repeat old ones over and over.
See the BSA Staging Den and Pack Ceremonies book for some great sample of den ceremonies as well as pack ceremonies of all types to be performed at pack meetings.

Den Ceremonies Prop Box

A few items to have gathered together for those days when it would be hard to "get it all together" before the boys arrive:

Flashlight (spotlight flag, or Cub to be honored)
Small ball or balloons to toss to Cubs to determine turns in Roll Calls.
Oatmeal box drums for applause stunts
Gold, blue, red, and white candles
Matches (leader only)
Rope for Friendship Circle
American Flag
Den flag
Den Doodles or chart for advancement ceremonies
Masking tape
White construction paper
Marking pens

Opening Ceremony

Spirit of Scouting Candle Lighting

Personnel: denner
Equipment: candle

Setting: Have denner light candle for spirit of Scouting, then repeat:

The spirit of Scouting will burn brighter today because our den has come together for another den meeting. We will strive to work and play together for the betterment of our den. (Den yell)

Openings

1st week: Say Law of the Pack in a "friendship circle."
2nd week: Use a theme-related ceremony from the Pow Wow book.
3rd week: Flag ceremony and Pledge of Allegiance.
4th week: Use Grand Howl, Den Yell, or an applause stunt tapped out on oatmeal box drums (or clapped).
5th week: sing a song about a holiday or one from the Cub Scout Song Book.

Closing Ceremony

Living Circle

Personnel: the den
Equipment: none

Setting: Cub Scouts and leaders face inward in a close circle. With right hand, each person gives the Cub Scout sing. They turn slightly to the right extend left hands into the circle. Each thumb in the circle is pointed to the right, and each person grasps the thumb of the person on his left, making a complete living circle handclasp. The promise, Law of the Pack or motto can then be repeated.

The living circle also can be used by moving all of the left hands up and down in a pumping motion while the Cub Scouts say: "Ah-Kay-y-la! We-e-e'll do -o-o ou -r-r best! Snapping into a circle of individual salutes at the word best.

Closings

1st week: Make a Living Circle and say the Cub Scout motto.
2nd week: Use a theme-related ceremony from the Pow Wow book.
3rd week: Retire the flag and hum Taps.
4th Week: Close with a brief den leader's thought about an upcoming holiday or some other event.

For more den ceremonies, see the Citizen section of this book.

Progress Towards Ranks Den Ceremony

Personnel: den leader, advancing Cub Scout(s)
Equipment; progress toward rank patches and beads as needed

Den Leader: (Name of Cub) has passed three of his Wolf (or Bear) achievements. It won't be long before he has earned his Wolf (of Bear) badge. But now we're going to recognize him for what he has already done.

(Attach progress toward rank patch to Cub Scout's right shirt pocket and hang gold bead (red for Bear) from thong.)

When (name of Cub) passes three more achievements, he'll get another bead. When he has earned four beads, he will also get his Wolf (or Bear) badge at a pack meeting. Congratulations (name of Cub).

(Now have each of the boys give the advancing Cub a handshake and lead the den yell.)

Roundtable—A monthly district meeting of leaders, to provide program ideas on the next month's theme, which can be used in den and pack meetings. It is also in informal sharing of leadership experiences and ideas.

Pow Wow—An annual, all-day, council-wide training event for Cub Scout leaders, offering training a variety of different areas. All leaders are encouraged to attend this exciting, fun-filled, informative event.

The most successful leaders not only attend basic training, but take advantage of continuing training opportunities. For additional information on training, talk to the district Scout executive, unit commissioner, or district training team members.

Den Methods

Here are some proven methods that you may want to try as a new den leader:

1. Use the Cub Scout Sign, don't raise your voice! If you use the sign consistently, the boys will respond. See who will respond to the sign first by becoming quiet and holding up their own sign. You could give a special treat at the end of the meeting to the boy who was first the most times.

2. Make den awards really special, have a ceremony for Instant Recognition; passing of the denner cord, etc. Just because these awards are made at a den meeting doesn't mean they aren't special.

3. Have a special opening and closing ceremony, the opening can set the tone for the meeting as well as signal the boys that the meeting is officially open. Your closing can reinforce the encouragement you have been trying to give them throughout the week and can give them something to look forward to for the next meeting. The ceremonies can be very simple, but be sure to give them dignity and respect.

4. Know your boys. Knowing them will help you understand them better. Remember, every boy has a different personality.

5. Let the boys be boys. Let them be rowdy when appropriate. BE sure to give them a chance to let off some steam through songs and games (especially if you meet right after school.)

6. Use a talking feather. A talking feather is a large feather that the boys can pass around. Only the person with the feather may speak. The boys really respect this because they all want a turn uninterrupted.

7. Make sure your projects are well suited. Each project should fit the age and ability of the boys in your den. Don't make it so easy that they could become bored. On the other hand, if you had trouble making your sample, you can be sure it will be too hard for the boys. In conjunction with this, it might be a good idea to have some extra puzzles or pencil games on hand for the boys or for the boy who finishes first. This will keep them occupied and out of trouble while you are helping the others to finish.

8. Supervise ALL activities. Don't just send the boys outside to play. Utilize your assistant den leader and/or den chief.

9. Deal calmly and reasonably. Give the boys a chance to tell their side of the story. Your example of fairness will carry over into other aspects of their lives.

10. Explain the reasons for your rules. Let the boys know there are choices that are made by the leaders and choices made by the boys.

11. Be award of your limitations. As a den leader you may never know what a profound impact you could have in a boy's life. However, some things are beyond your control. Do whatever you can do to help a boy but realize that you can't do everything. He will be aware of and remember your kindness and caring.

12. Give the boys LOTS of positive feed-back. (Don't forget your assistant and den chief.) Make it a point to say at least one good thing about each boy at every meeting. Don't give undeserved compliments, but genuine praise. Build your Cubs up every chance you get. Remember - "It's better to build boys than to repair men!"

13 Attend monthly Roundtable for "fresh" den ideas.

Hopefully, by using some of these techniques, you'll make your den a fun and enjoyable place to be. The boys just might have more fun being rewarded for their good behavior than getting into trouble for their bad behavior. You'll enjoy it more, too!

Den Ceremonies

Special den ceremonies can be used to give immediate recognition for completing advancements, or to commemorate birthdays, the admission of a new boy into the den, or in any manner and at frequent intervals. Cub scouts will not be tempted to seek recognition in less desirable ways.

New Leader Helps

Code of Ethics for Volunteers

As a volunteer, I realize that I am subject to a code of ethics similar to that which binds the professionals in the field in which I work. Like them, I assume certain responsibilities and expect to account for what I do in terms of what I am expect to do. I will keep confidential matters confidential.

I promise to take to my work, an attitude of open mindedness; to be willing to be trained for it; to bring to it interest and attention. I realize that I may have assets that my co-workers may not have and that I should use them to enrich the project at which we are working together. I realize also that I may lack assets that my co-workers have, but I will not let this make me feel inadequate, but will endeavor to assist in developing good teamwork.

I plan to find out how I can best serve the activity for which I have volunteered and to offer as much as I am sure I can give, but no more. I realize that I must live up to my promises and, therefore, will be careful that my agreement is so simple and clear that it cannot be misunderstood. I believe that my attitude toward volunteer work should be professional, believe that I have an obligation to my work, and to those who direct it, to my colleagues, and to those for whom it is done, and to the public.

Being eager to contribute all that I can to human betterment, I accept this code of ethics for the volunteer as my code to be followed carefully and cheerfully.

A Cub Scout Leader's Attitude Toward Others

Cooperative—Knows how to work with other adults as well as boys.

Sympathetic—Is sensitive to difficulties of others. Not absorbed by self-interest.

Considerate—Takes into account all factors involved in the other person's behavior. Doesn't jump to conclusions quickly, but is inclined to give the benefit of the doubt to others.

Unselfish—Doesn't crave the spotlight. Remembers that it's the boy who counts.

Patient—Corrects mistakes without losing temper, and without embarrassing the person at fault.

Encouraging—Encourages and reinforces boys and other leader by words of praise, commendation, and thanks.

Believing—Has Faith in people. Believes they will respond to what is good if given sufficient opportunity. Believes they are cooperative. Believes they gave capacity and ability.

Ambitious—Not self-satisfied.

Resources

The most important thing a new leader can learn is how to find and use your resources. Scouting has been around for a long time and many people have walked in this path before you. There's no need for you to re-invent the wheel. If you can tap into the resources that already exist, you'll save yourself a lot of time and trouble.

There are advancement record sheets (available at the Scout Shop). These records should be kept on each boy's progress. You will learn more about record keeping at basic training.

Being an Effective Leader

Every Cub Scout deserves a qualified, trained leader who will provide him with the best program possible, in the way it is intended. A trained leader ensures that the goals of Cub Scouting are met.

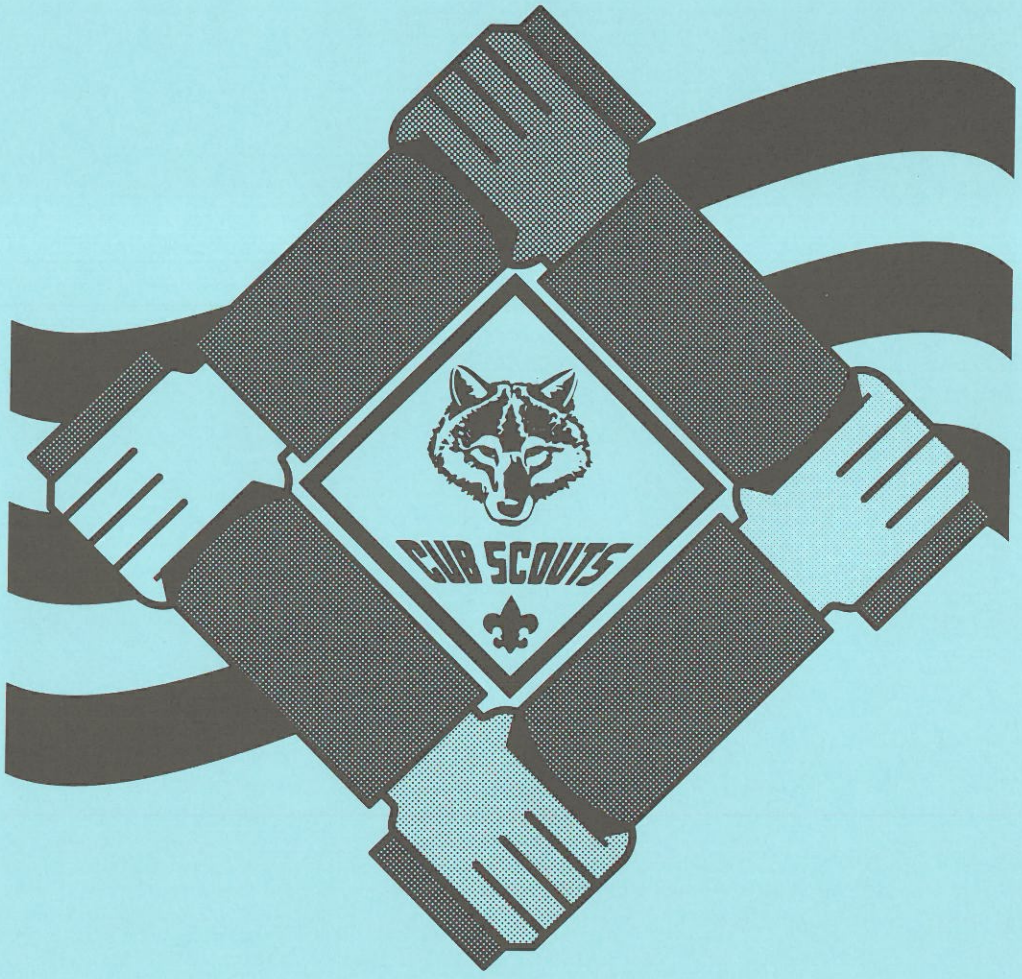
Every leader should be trained. Training helps leaders understand the aims and purposes of the Scouting program, improves ability to work with other leaders and boys, teaches Cub Scout skills, and shows how to plan an effective Cub Scout program for the boys.

District and Council Level Trainings

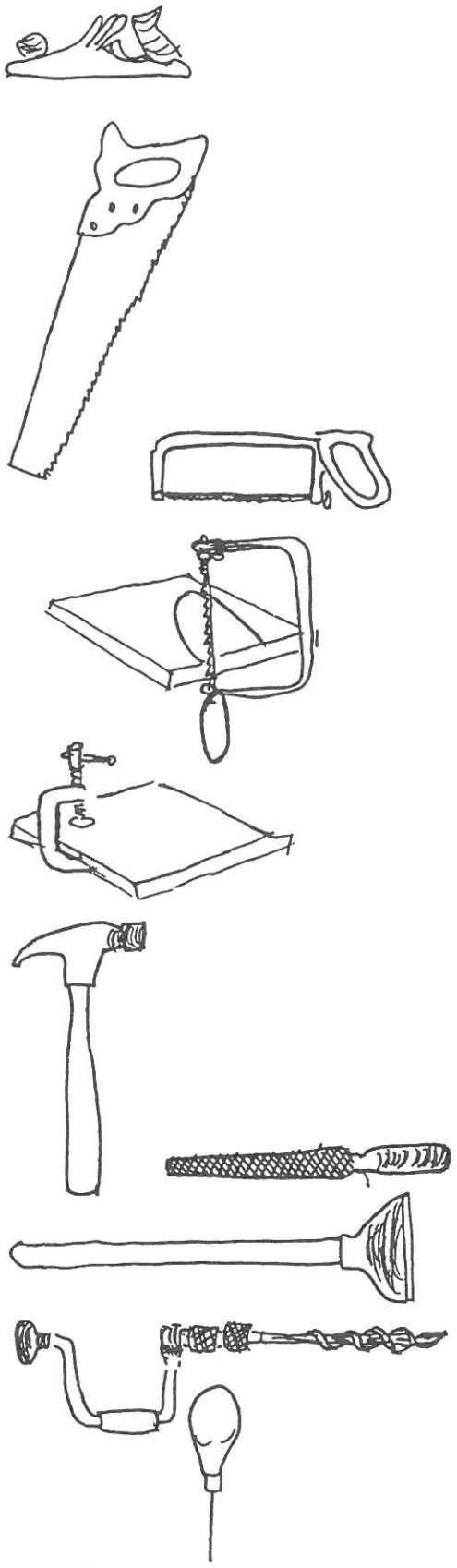
Fast Start Training—A series of video tapes and pamphlets available for use by trainers and experienced leaders in coaching new leaders. Provides temporary help until new leaders can attend training sessions.

Basic Training—Job oriented training. Each leader attends those sessions which relate to their job. Group training dates are listed in Duffel Bag and Training Brochures. Leaders are encouraged to attend basic training before assuming job responsibilities so they will be qualified to conduct the program.

STRONG FOR AMERICA



St. Louis Area Council, Boy Scouts of America



Match the Tool With Its Name and Job

Claw Hammer to drive nails pull them out.

Plunger to open clogged drains

Coping saw for cutting curves

Hand saw for straight cuts

Hack saw for metal cutting

Awl to punch holes

File to smooth metal

C-clamp to hold things in place

Brace and Bit to drill holes

Plane to smooth wood

Drip Bottle (Pit-a-la-tor)

12" to 18" of rope
Golf Tee
2 liter bottle

Keep cap on the bottle. Punch a hole in the lower side. Use the tee or a stick to keep water from leaking out. When it's time to wash their hands, simply take out the tee and let the water drip out.

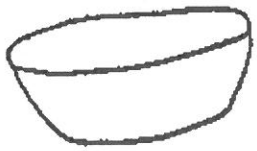
Bowl or Cup

2 liter bottle

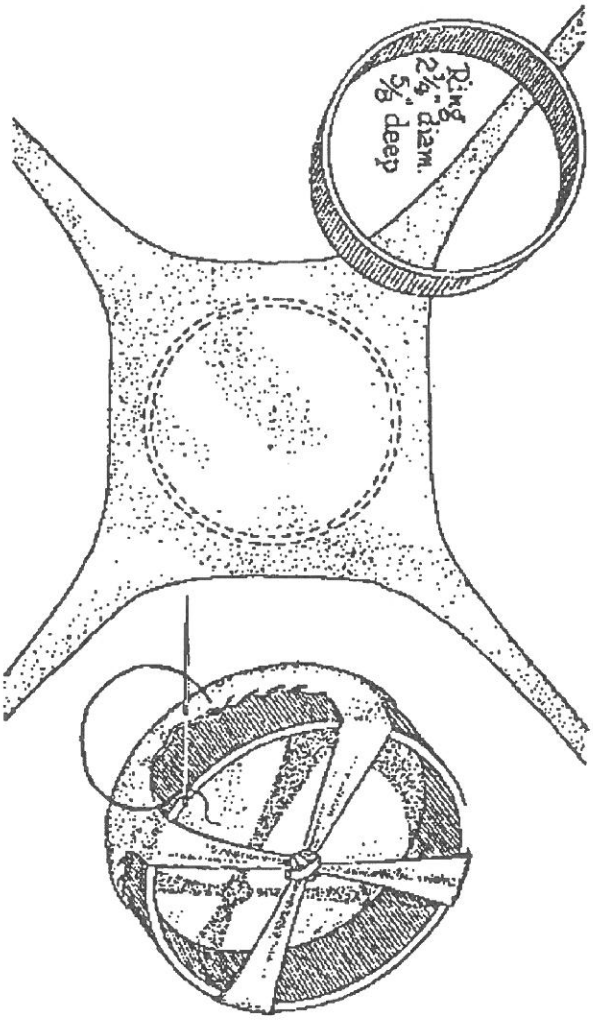
Simply cut off the bottom and you have a bowl

Water Bottle

Tie a rope to the neck for a handle.



Tom-Tom Slide



This slide was made of rawhide, but you can use a piece of cheap chamois skin cut about size shown. Leave ends long enough for tying at center.

The ring can be made of a piece of thin-wall tubing, of copper or brass soldered together or of bent wood. Paint it brown.

Skin is put on wet just like a regular tom-tom and the ends are knotted together.

Decorate when leather has dried. But while still wet, take up the slack with a needle and thread. Neckerchief slips under ties.

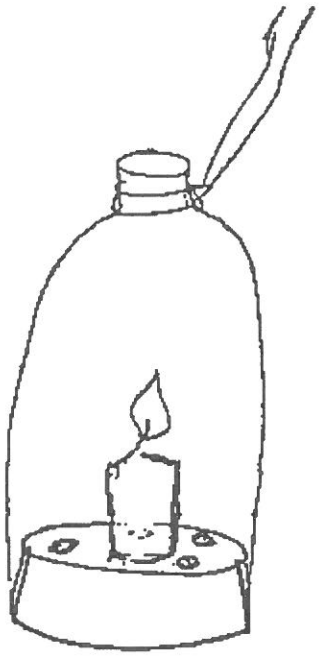
Note: More leatherwork ideas can be found in the "Craft" section of this book.

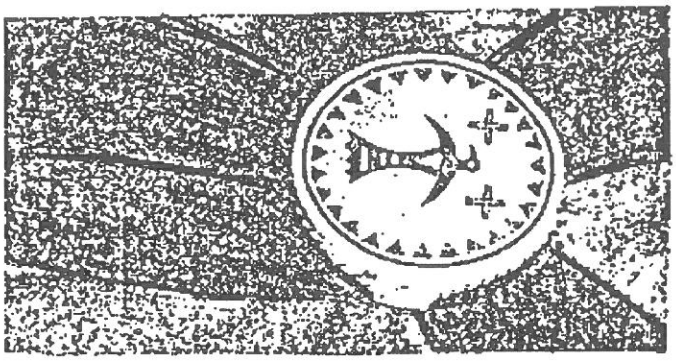
Plastic Projects

Lanterns

2 liter bottle
18" of rope
2" candle

Cut the bottom off of a 2 liter bottle. Cut 2 or 3 holes into the bottom. invert the bottom and push it into the clear portion of the bottle. Tie a rope to the neck for a handle.



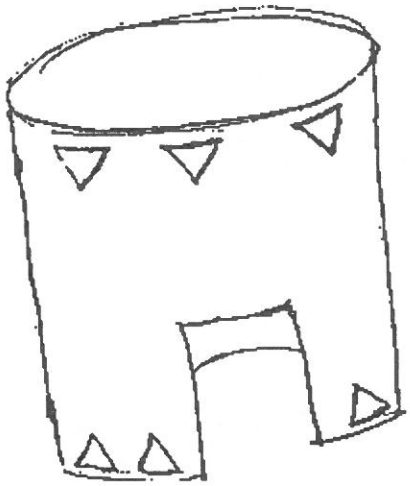


Metal Projects

You can usually get the large cans you will need at a restaurant. Be careful with metal project - the boys can cut themselves easily.

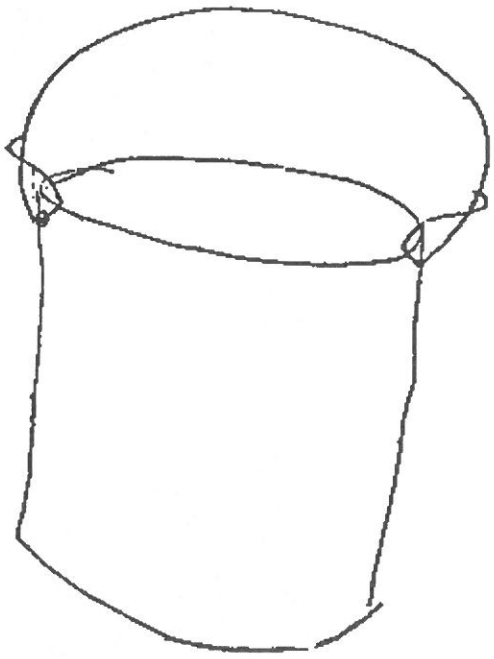
Hobo Stove

Use it on an outing to cook a meal. The opening is used to feed in sticks to raise the cooking temperature.



Buckets

Use these to teach fire safety or for cooking. We used them to boil water and to cook soup. The great thing about them is yo can throw them away if they get too messed up.

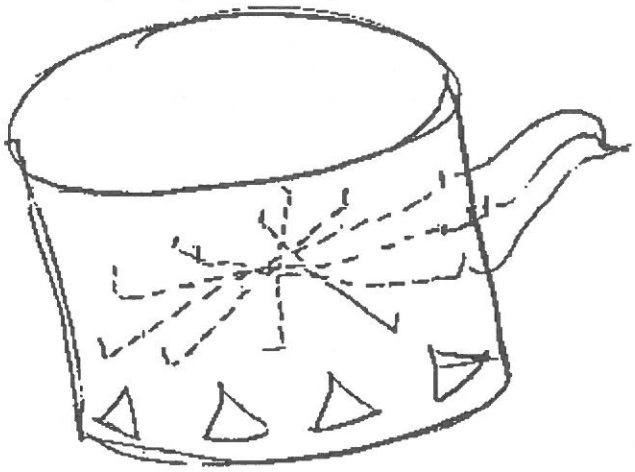


Charcoal Starters

Cut the bottom out and put ventilation holes around the bottom.

The boys have fun using these on campouts or day outings.

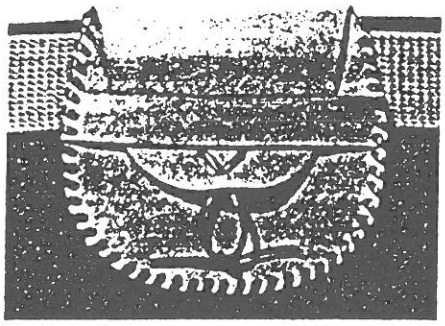
Drill /8" holes around can about 3" up from bottom. run straight sections of clothes hangers across can. For a wire "net" inside can. Pile charcoal on wire. One hadnful or was of newspaper under bottom will start coals! Keep with your B-B-Q grill!!!

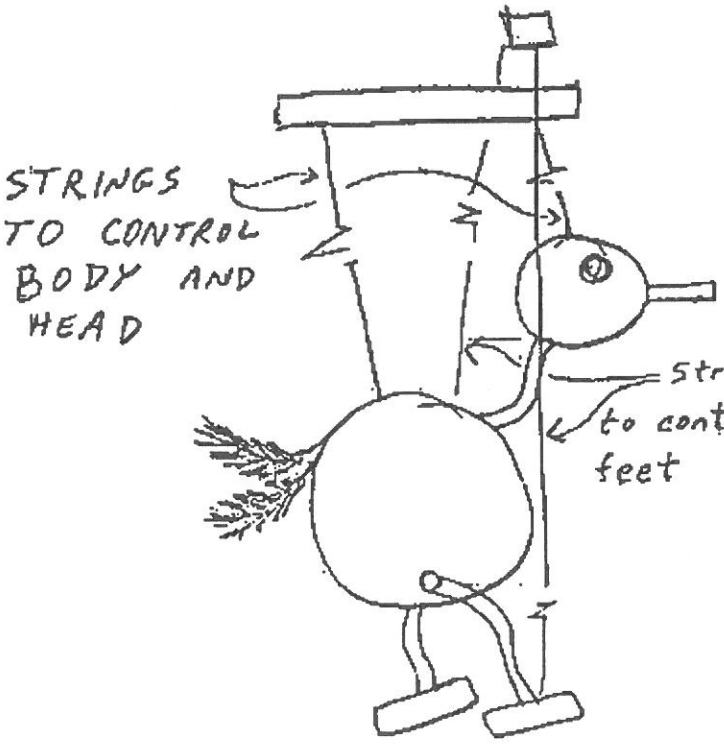


Bird Puppets

Materials needed:
3-2-1/2" circles (feet & head)
1 - 4" circle (body)
1 - 2"c1/4" dowel rod (beak)
1 - 1"x1/4" dowel rod and beads (eyes)
1 r" pc of rope
1 10" piece of rope
Feathers
2 - 1"x1"x6" wood strips
string
glue

This is a project the boys have a lot of fun making and playing with later. I used particle board for the circles because it was handy. We cut the strings to each boys size, so the puppet would be easy to use.





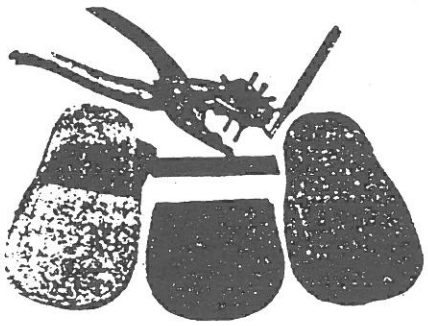
Leatherwork

A Wampum Belt Wallet

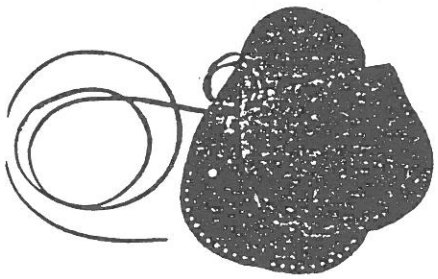
Your Wampum (coins, bills, or loose odds and ends) wont get lost if you carry it in this attractive belt wallet. It slides securely onto your Scout belt and is handy to use. you can make it with a few materials and tools. and it a fine beginning project for your Webelos Crafts-mand activity badge. It won't cost you much wampum to make, either.

You need a 4"x10-12" piece of soft leather such as calf, goat, or deer skin; a yard of 3/32" leather or plastic lacing and a pice of tracing or typewriter paper to make a pattern.

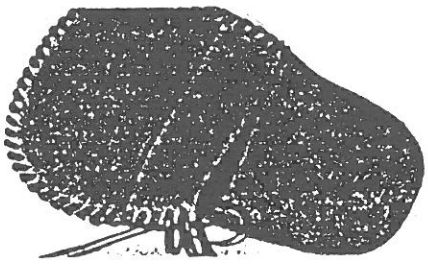
For tools you need either scissors, a modeler's knive, or a single-edge razor blade to cut the leather; a rotary leather punch; a pointed awl or needle for marking the hole cneters through the pattern into the leather; and several paper clips to hold the pattern in positon while cutting the leather and marking the hole centers.



You'll need a tracing-paper pattern, leather to make the proper parts, a rotary punch, an awl, plus the proper cutting tools and plastic lacing.



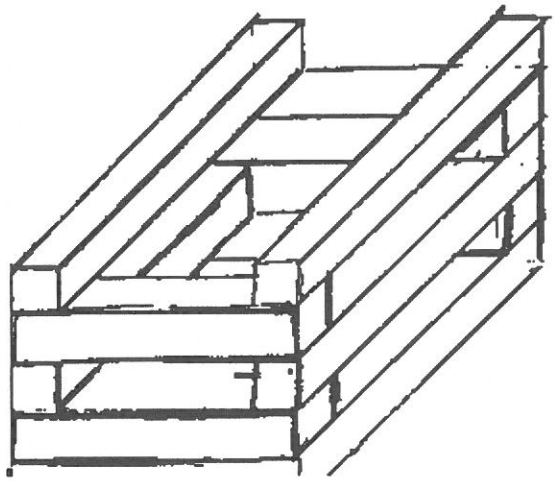
Assemble front and back pieces with their rough sides together. Cut a 1/8" slit near one end of the lace, and cut the other end pointed. Begin lacing as shown above. Draw loops snug, adding the front strip at the sixth hold. finish lacing by drawing the loose end through the last three hoops (below) Draw it tight, then trim off excess. Flap lace is decorative.



Letter Holder

Materials needed:
1 - 1"x4"x6" for base
2 - 1"x1"x6" for sides
2 - 1"x1"x4" for ends
glue

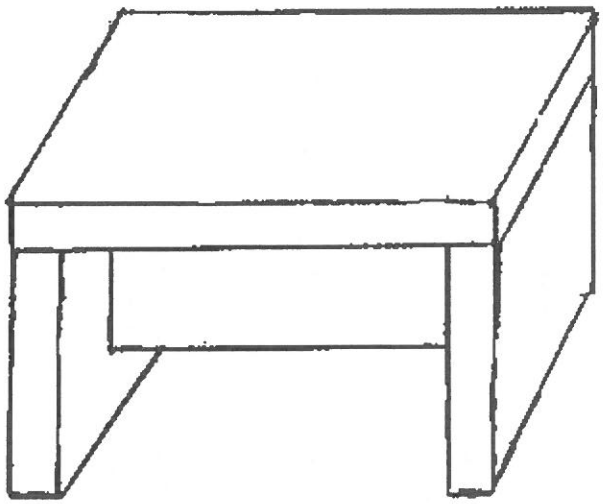
This is real simple project, but it will probably need a lot of sanding.



Step Stool

1 - 1"x6"x12" for top
2 - 1"x6"x6" for sides
1 - 2"x4" x10-1/2" for center brace)

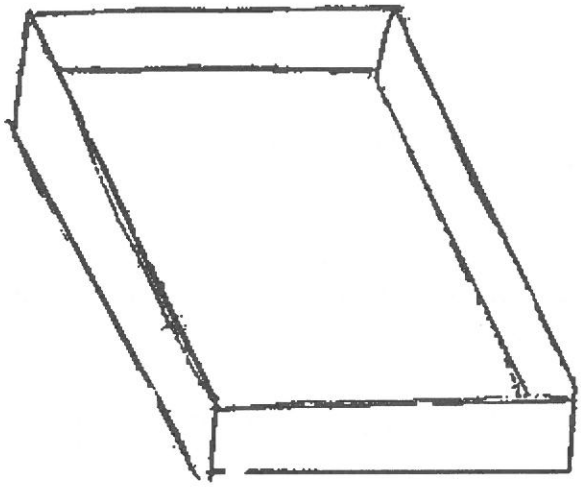
This is another simply project and the boys seem to get a big kick out of making stools.



Display Box

A square or rectanglar base. Attach some wood slats arond the edge.

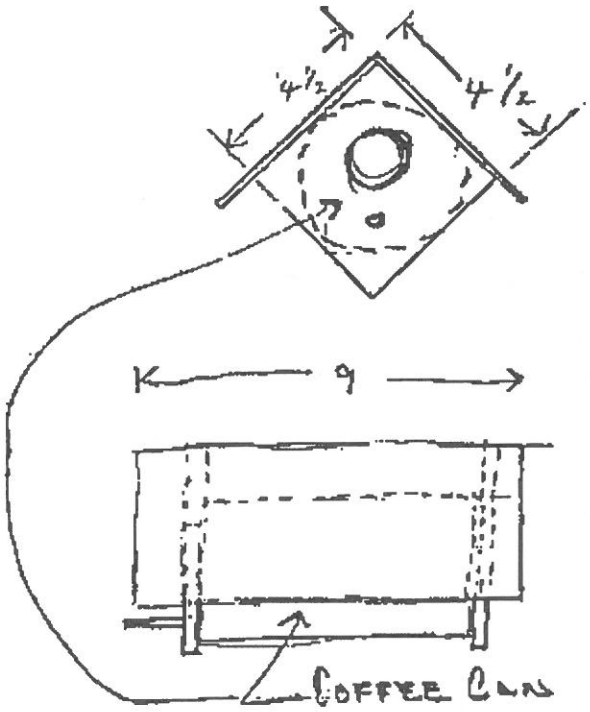
We used ours for displaying rock collectons.



Bird House

Materal needed:
2 - 1"z4-1/2"x4-1/2" for ends
2 - 1"x6"x9" for roof
1 3"x1/4" dowel rod
1 - I lb coffee can

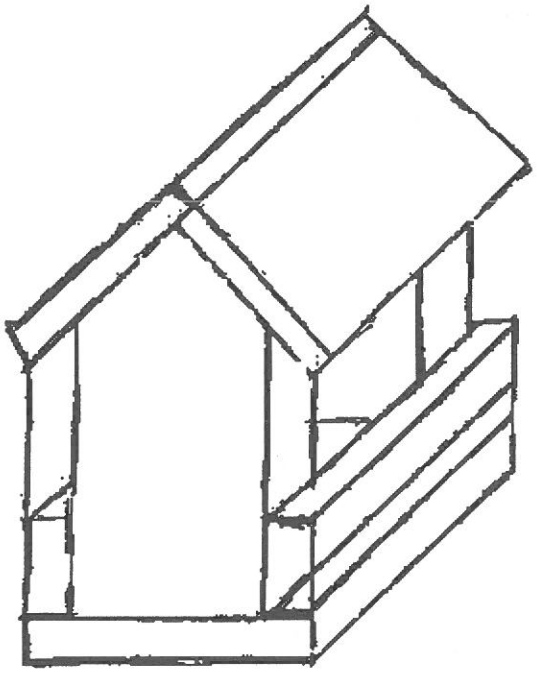
lused heavy duty staples to hold in the coffee can.



Crafts

Wood Projects

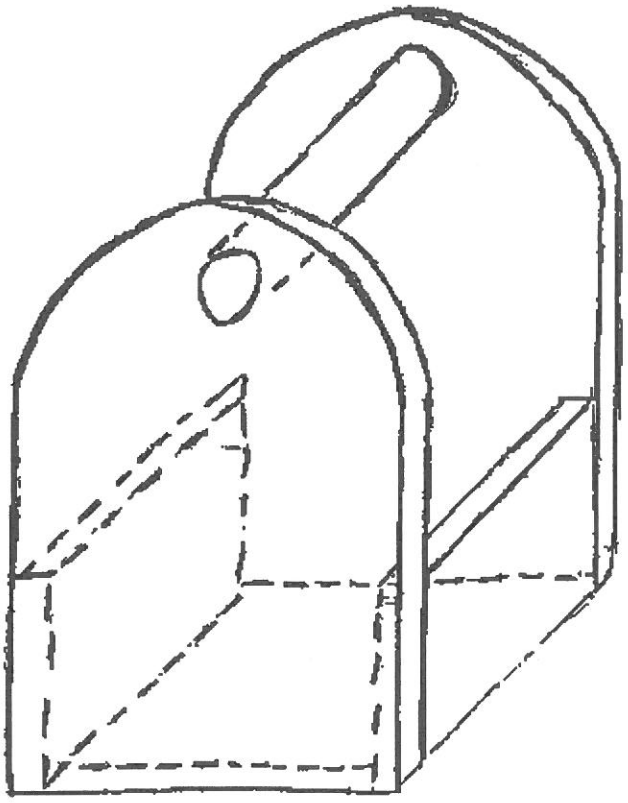
Bird Feeder



Materials Needed:
16" - 2"x4"
16" - 1"x2"
24" - 1"x6"
Finishing Nails (galvanized)
Glue

Use the 1'x6" for the roof and base. Cut 3 sections 8" long. Also cut 2 - 8" long pieces from the 1"x2" board. Cut 2 - 8" sections from the 2"x4" and taper the top by 45 degrees on each side.

Note: This is a good one to let the boys cut the 1"x2" and the 1"x6" parts, (only if you have enought help).

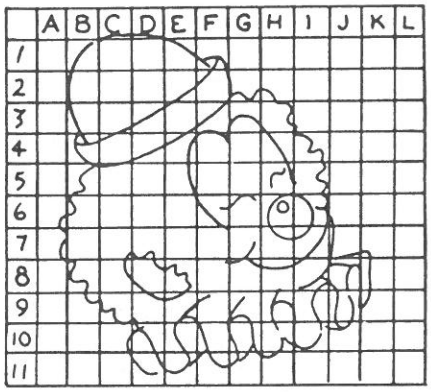


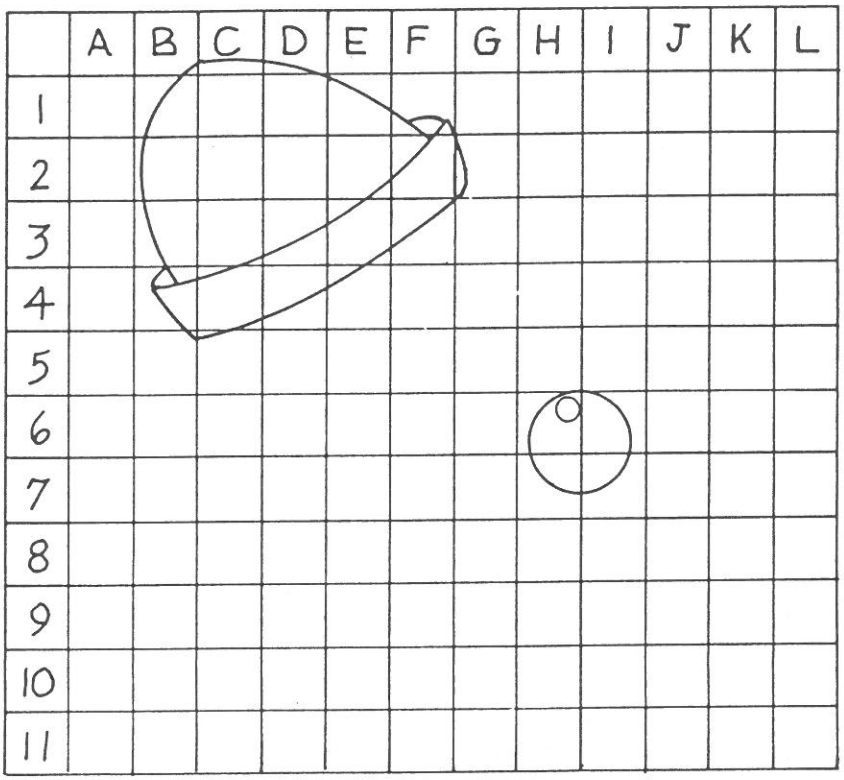
Shoe Shine Kit

Materails Needed:
2-1"x6"x9" for ends
1 - 1"x4-1/2" x 7-1/2" for bottom
2 - 1"x3-1/2"x7-1/2" for sides
1 - 3/4" dowel, 9" long for handle
Finishing nails and glue

We used a large can to mark off the curve for the end pieces.

7. Copy the drawing's lines into their exactpositon in each square of the large grid.





8. Now, transfer your newly enlarged pattern to your work surface (wood, cardboard, paper). Using carbon paper, trace the design with a blunt pencil.

Skit

Dad's Workbench

Charactes:
Four boys to represent tools *saw, hammer, file, screw-driver). Have them carry large placards in shape of their respective tools.

Four boys to ace as narrator, dad, mother, Cub Scout.

Narrator:
As our scene opens, we find dad looking for his hammer.

Dad:
Has anyone seen my hammer?

Mother:
No. dear, did you look on your bench?

Dad: It's not there. No one ever puts anything back where it belongs.

Hammer:
No, I'm not on the bench. I'm over here behind the door where he used me to drive the door hinge pins down and just left me.

Dad:
Now where in the world is my saw?

Mother:
Look on your bench. It should be there.

Dad:
It isn't here. No one puts my tools back.

Saw:
Here we go again. I'm lost because he didn't clean me and put me back again after I was used on the garage roof to spread the tar because I was bigger than the putty knife.

Dad:
Good Grief! Now where is my file?

File:
He had forgotten that he left me out in the yard when he sharpened the lawnmower blade last fall. He'll be sure to find me when Iget caught in the lawn mower the next time he mows the grass.

Dad:
I can't find my screwdriver now, and I just had it a little while ago. Did youborrow it, son?

Cub:
Yes Dad, But I gave it back to you.

Screwdriver:
Here I am. right in his big pocket where he put me. Why can't people remember to put tools back where they belong.

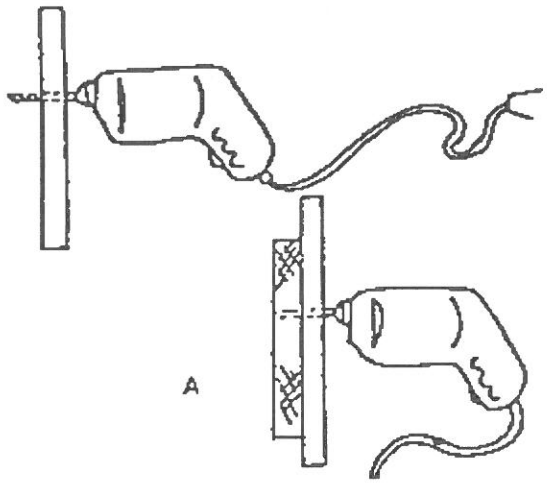
Safety Rules for Tools

- Use each tool for the job it was intended and the way it ws intended to be used.
- Most accidents occur to the hands, face or feet. Protect the eyes. Keep fingers and hands away from cutting edges of tools. Secure or clamp down wood which is being worked.
- Be patient and never use force. Don't work with tools when tired. Alertness is necesary.
- Don't wear loose clothing or jewelry which can be caught in moving parts.
- Never use electrical tools in damp or wet locations. (Power tools are reservd for adult use only.)
- If extension cords are used, be sure they are heavy duty. don't use the type of extension cords which are intended for small objects.
- Unplug all electrical tools when finished and put them out of reach of children. Don't leave any tools unattended.
- Keep tools sharp, clean and oiled.
- All boys should work with adult supervision.
- Work areas should be large, clean and well lighted.
- Work slowly and carefully.• Work tops should be "knuckle" high for best results.
- Do not force work. Tools, sawblades, and knives should be kept in good working order to prevent "kickback", binding, slipping and breaking.
- Most 8-9-10 year old boys will not be able to effectively handle any hammer over 12 ounces in size.
- OSHA recommends safety glasses whenever striking nails with a hammer or using power tools where flying wood chips are common.

Preparing the Project

The best projects are well-designed and are usually drawn out on graph paper with quarter or half inch squares, going to progressively larger squares until the size desired is reached. Cut out the enlargement, lay it on the wood and draw around it. Pencil marks should be kept light ot facilitate cleaning for finishes. Place the design as near to a corner as possible (to save material) with the grain running the long way of the design. If the piece of wood has a knothole, try to place the design so that the cuts will not be next to or through the hole.

After drawing on the wood, drill all holes required before sawing to prevent breakage of small or narrow parts. In drilling, turn the wood over as soon as the tip of the bit comes through and drill back from that side to prevent surface breaks underneath. Another method to prevent splintering is to put a piece of scrap wood beneath the project and drill completly through. (See illustration.)



How To Enlarge A Pattern

Patterns can be enlarge (or reduced) by using the "grid" method.

Procedure

1. Put tracing paper over the design to be enlarge. Mark the design's outer limits.
2. Using these limits as guides, draw parallel horizontal and vertical lines on the paper to creat a checkerboard or grid. If the pattern is small, make the line 1/2 cm. apart; make them 1 cm. apart if your design is large.
3. Letter each top square. Number down the left side.
4. tape the grid over the original drawing and trace a pattern onto the grid.
5. Decide how much of an enlargement is desired. Draw anothe rgrid with large squares so the total width and length is the size of the finished enlargement. The large grid MUST have the same number of squares as the small grid.
6. Letter and number the new grid the same as the small grid.

Nails

Hardware should include nails of assorted sizes, both headed and finishing nails; galvanized nails should always be used in outdoor projects as they resist rusting. Again residential construction sites are good places to get nails - just for the asking. Finish nails should be used for fine work.

Glue

Gluing is necessary when joining wood joints and if using dowels to join wood pieces. Always read the instructions to select the correct glue for that particular job. Sand the surface to be glued so that the wood is clean and will absorb the glue.

Know Your Tools

Hammer - Striking the nail at an angle (fig. 1) will bend it. Strike the head of the anil flat to drive it in straight (fig. 2). Long nails may be removed by placing wood block under hammer head as shown in fig. 3.

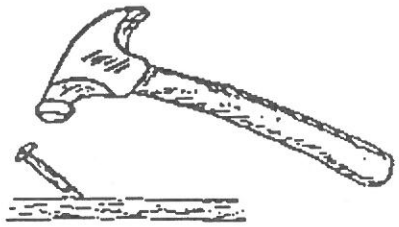


fig. 1

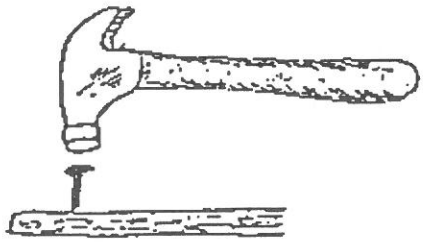
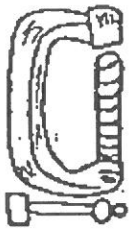


fig. 2

fig. 3

Vice - Vice may be fastened to desk, table or any other projecting edge. Pin (fig. 4) turns to open or shut jaws. Vice illustrated is a machinist's vise for metal and hard objects. It may be used for wood if jaws are padded with felt or by placing wood project in between pieces of scrap wood to prevent marring.



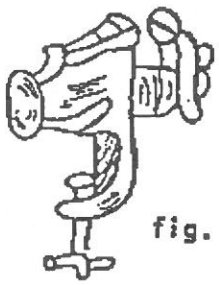


fig. 4

"C" Clamp - Used for holding flat objects together such as two pieces of wood. Use this clamp to hold bench fork in coping saw work.

Pliers - For general holding purposes or bending metal and wire. To cut wire, place between jaws as far as possible and close pliers.

File - for smoothing wood or metal. Hold file flat, with point or handle toward used. Apply pressure on forward stroke only.

Hand Drill - for drilling holes in wood or metal. Twist drills (fig 5) are available in a variety of sizes. Turn drill chuck (fig. 6) to remove the twist drill.

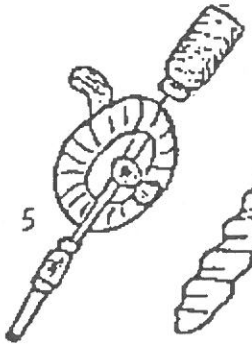


fig. 5

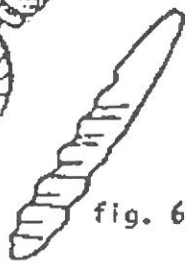


fig. 6

Power Tools

Power drills are handy when there are a lot of holes to drill. Power saws are a time saver to cut many pieces of wood and it a verythick piece of wood needs to be cut. Remember an adult should always be in charge of power tools.

Words of Wisdom for Leaders

- Be ready to assist when needed, but don't be so liberal with your help tht it becomes your project rather than the boys'.
- Encourage every boy to put forth his best effort and reserve your praise for projects worthy of compliments.
- Watch for signs of discouragement. Help boys when they seem to be having trouble. Try verbal assistance first.
- Make sure that all projects are carefully planned b efore they are begun. This will help to keep the boys from getting discouraged as well as cut down on wasted materials.
- Help each boy to understand safety practices and take safety precautions where needed. See the Craft section of this chapter for some safety rules to follow when working with tools.
- Be extra cautious inmetal working projects.
- Clean up work areas when finished. Clean and put away all tools and materials.
- Involve as many fathers as possible for help with this activity badge.

The Cub Scout Leader How To Book contains plans for several wood crafts and metal and leather projects. See also the Craft section of this chapter and the following pages for more ideas for wood projects.

Woodworking

The following projects are presented in the simplest manner in the hope that the novice and the craftsman will find the directions both helpful and instructive. specific directions are given when needed but all possible leeway is left in matter of size, decoration and adaptability of tools and materials available in the home.

All projects can be made with a few simple hand tools. Power tools will speed the work but are not necessay. With a sabre saw and/or coping saw, square, hammer, wood file, ruler, wire and/or C-clamps, drill, drill bits, sandpaper and glue available, carpentry craft is easy to do.

it is important to make rules and enforce them. some suggestions are listed here:

1. No one opens paint or stain until he can name the solvent in which the brush can be cleaned and has a supply of the solvent on hand.
2. All solvents are poured outdoors under the leader's supervision. Never use flammable solvents in the house or garage.
3. All sawdust and sand dust are to be swept up before the boys leave.
4. All tools are clean and put away before the boys leave.
5. Use only the tools provided. Some tools are off limits for boys.
6. All projects are to be marked on the underside with the owner's name or initials. Do this before beginning work on the project.

Suggestions For Leaders

- Have on hand the materials and tools needed for the project.
- Use scrap wood which is free of knots. Knots can sometimes be dangerous
- Have a sample of the craft project made and in view. Provide step-by-step instructions for the boys.
- Find out what type sandpaper is most suitable for the project - what type nails or brads, etc.

Types of Wood

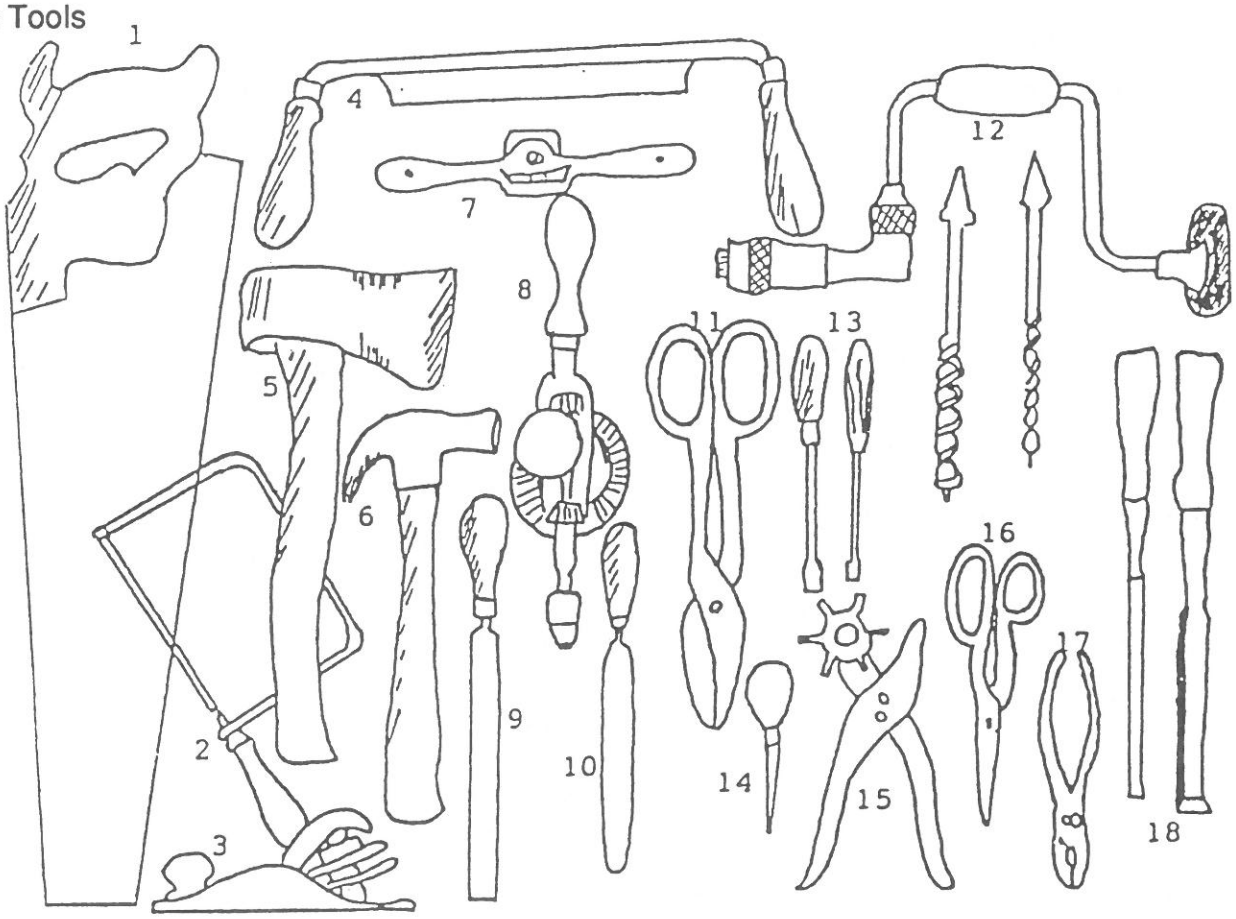
Hardwoods like ask, birch, black walnut, maple and oak are moe difficult to work with.

Soft woods without knots such as basswood, poplar, white pine and cedar are best for most projects. White pine and cedar are found at most residential construction sites and good-sized scraps are given away for the asking. Thee scraps will generally come in 1"x2", 1"x3", 1"x4", 1"x6", 1"x8", or 1"x12"; depth and width measurement at random lengths.

Plywood, excellent for larger projects, is available in various thicknesses and generally has an attractive grain that lends itself to an oil stain or varnished finish. It is slightly harder to saw but is stronger and does not split or break as easily. Again, residential construction sites are good places for scraps. the plywood used most is 3/4" used for sub-floring, 1/2" used for roof sheathing, and 3/8" 9/16" or 5/8" wall sheathing.

Wooden beads, broom and mop handles can serve as large dowels, washers or wheels.

Basic Tools



There are two types of saws: the rip saw and the crosscut saw. Rip saw teeth are designed to cut with the grain of the wood and re straight-filed. Each tooth cuts as a small chisel. Crosscut saw teeth are designed to cut across the grain and are bevel-filed. Each tooth cuts the wood fibers like a sharp knife. Both saws have alternate teeth bent outwad slightly to provide clearance in the cut and make the cutting easier.

To rip a board, hold the saw at a 40 to 60 degree angle. Take long easy strokes. Don't force the saw. To start a cut, use your thumb as a guide for the blade. Extending your forefinger on the handle helps to steer the saw in a straight line. For crosscutting, hold the saw at an angle of 45 degrees.

Hammer

Swing a hammer with an easy motion using a series of light taps. Hold the hammer near the end of the handle and keep it straight. Keep your hands out of the way when hitting the nail. It may be helpful to hold the nail with a pair of pliers while getting it started.

Coping Saw

Use a coping saw to cut curves and hard-to-cut, awkward angles. For best results, keep the handle tightly locked. The blade moves freely with the handle. Use a vise when using a coping saw.

Hand Plane

Use a plane to reduce the width of a board. To give something a really smooth surface, plane the wood before sanding. For planing efficiency, nailor screw a block to your workbench and push the board against it when planing.

Screwdriver

A useful type of screwdriver for beginners is one with inter-changable blades for different sized and shaped screws. To prevent slippage, always use the right screwdriver—one whose blade fits the screw slot snuggly. For large screws or hard wood, start a hole for the screw with a nail or drill bit. Roll the threads on a bar of soap before placing the screw in the hole.

Square

A square is used to true the end of a piece of wood, for marking a straight line and for measuring.

Ruler, Compass

A five foot tape measure will work for most Webelos projects. A twelve inch ruler could be used, but for measurements over 12", accuracy could suffer. Use a compass for drawing circles.

November 1994 CRAFTSMAN ACTIVITY BADGE

1. Resources

A. Webelos Scout Book
B. Webelos Den Activities
C. Boys' Life Mgazine
D. the New Cub Scout Fun Book, BSA, 1986
E. Crafts for Cub Scouts, Pow Wow Series, BSA, 1972
F. Bird Feeders and Shelters You Can Make, A Cub Scout Project Book, by Ted S. Pettit. New York; G. P. Putmnam's Sons, Inc. 1970.
G. Boy Scouts of America Workshop Book, By Gene and Judy Malis. New York; Berkley Publishing Co., 1973
H. The Great Whidgit Whatchamacallit and Thingamagig Idea Book, By Sue Thomas and Betsy Warren (Editors). St. Louis Area Council, BSA, 1987.
I. Woodworking for Wildlife, by the Missouri Department of Conservaton.
J. Public Library, where you may want tolook at craft books and books which deal with the making of wooden toys. Don't hesitate to ask your librarian for assistance.

2. Den Activities

A. Visit a furniture factory, a cabinetmaker, lumber yard or a sawmill.
B. Visit a tannery, leather goods manufacturer or retailer. In St. Charles you can contact Crane Leathercraft at 524 South Main Street (946-4398) to inquire about a visit. Crane is a dealer for Tandy Leather Co.
C. Have nail-driving and board-sawing contests.
D. Demonstrate the proper care and use of hand tools. You may wish to invite a carpenter or handyman to help with this.
E. Choose simple wood projects to work on during den meetings.
F. Demonstrate metal work using tin snips and a vise. You may wish to make some simple metal camping accessories to use at a later date.
G. Make wooden toys to give to a local day care center.
H. Make a den knot board.
I. Build the bridges you will stody in engineering.
J. Tie in with scholar and discuss how education will help in doing crafts and working on the job.
K. Contact the high school industrial arts teacher. Ask about touring the shop. Youmay want to contact the junior high school industrial arts teacher...Webelos Cubs are only one or two years away from junior high school and this is certainly a good way to get them interested in the hynbior high school shop program.
L. There is probably someone in your pack who does leathercraft or knows someone who does leathercraft...invite this person to come to your en meeting and demonstrate his/her hobby.

Name the Tool

Cut different silhouettes of tools from construction paper and glue them on lightweight cardboard. Use these as flashcards to help the boys learn the names of the tools. As they grow proficient, have them nbame tne tool and tell what it is used for.

Basic Tools

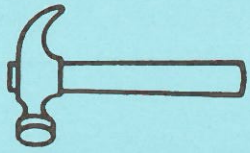
Pictured on the next page are some of the basic tools Webelos Scouts may use when working with wood, leather or tin. See how many they can name.

1. Saw
2. Coping Saw
3 Plane
4. Drawknife
5. Hand Ax
6. Claw Hammer
7. Spokeshave
8. Hand Drill
9. File
10. Half-round File
11. Tin Snips
12. Brace and Bits
13. Screwdrivers
14. Awl
15. Leather Punch
16. Shears
17. Pliers (Slip-joint)
18. Chisels

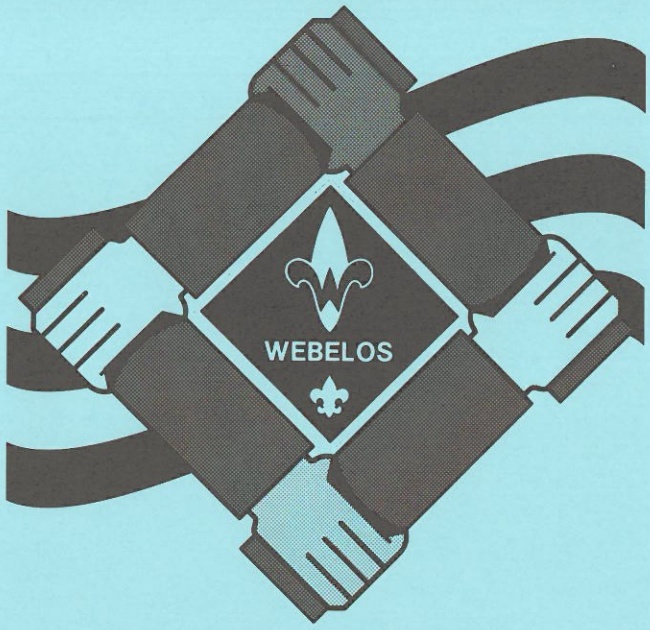
The Use of Simple Tools

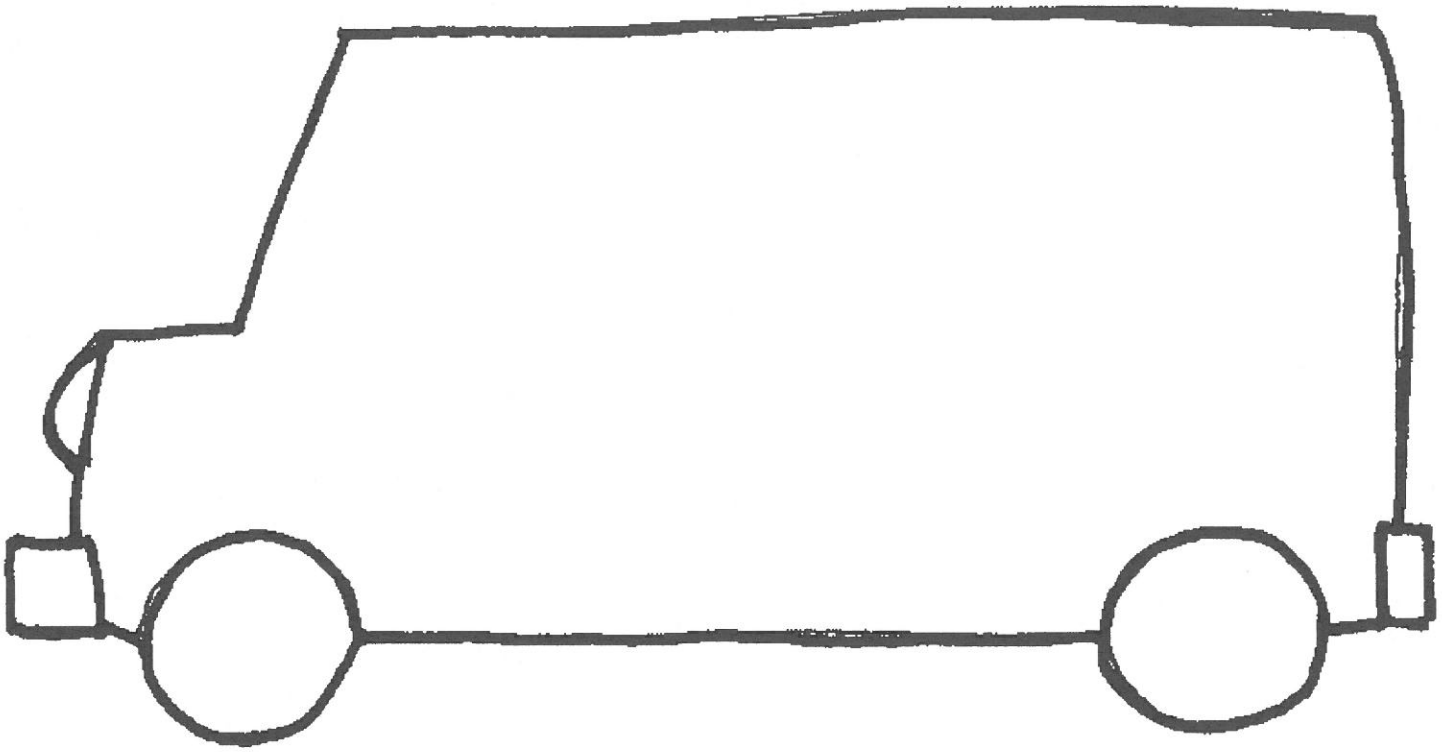
Saw

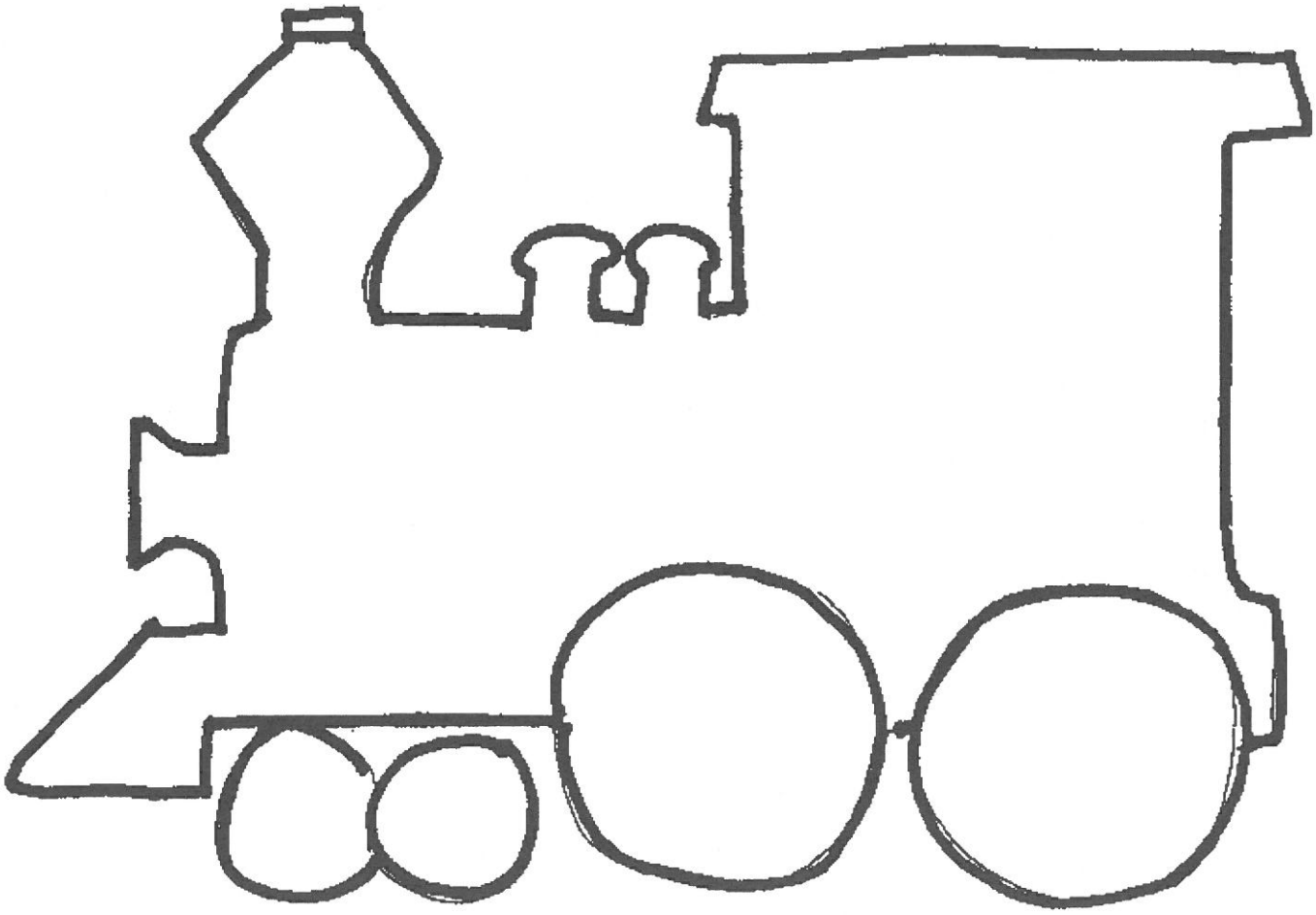
Handle a saw with care - the teeth are very sharp! When cutting, hold wood in a vise or clamp it to a bench. For larger pieces, place on a sawhorse and hold it with your knee. Make a nick in the edge of the board first inorder to start sawing the cut straight.

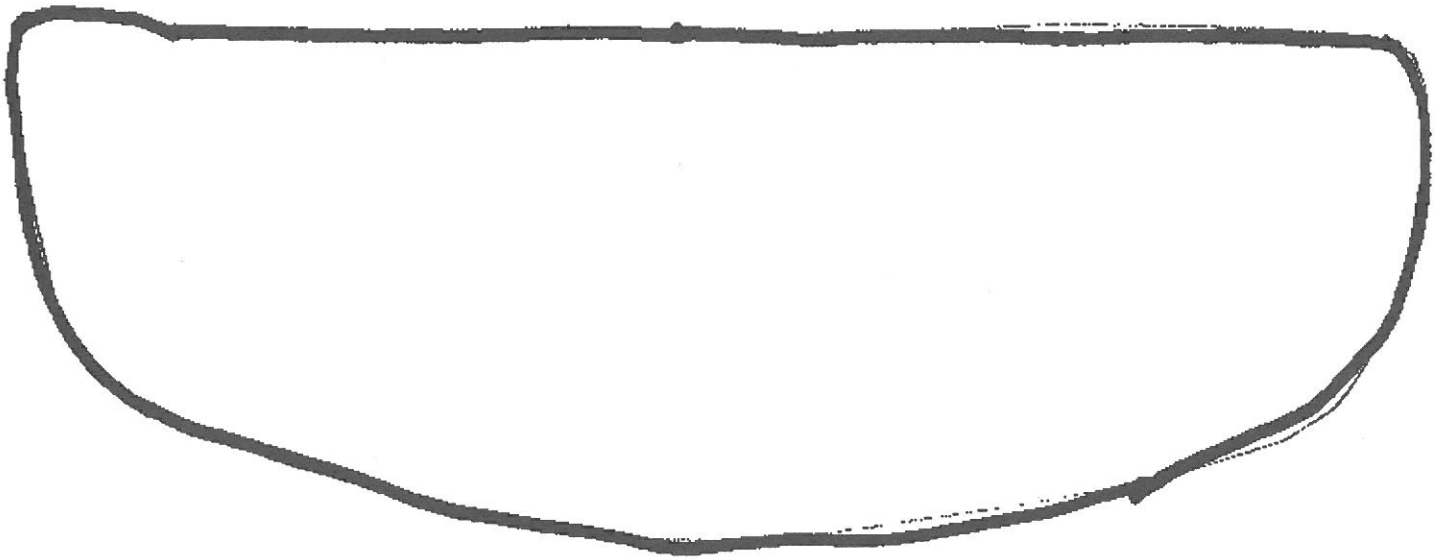


Craftsman

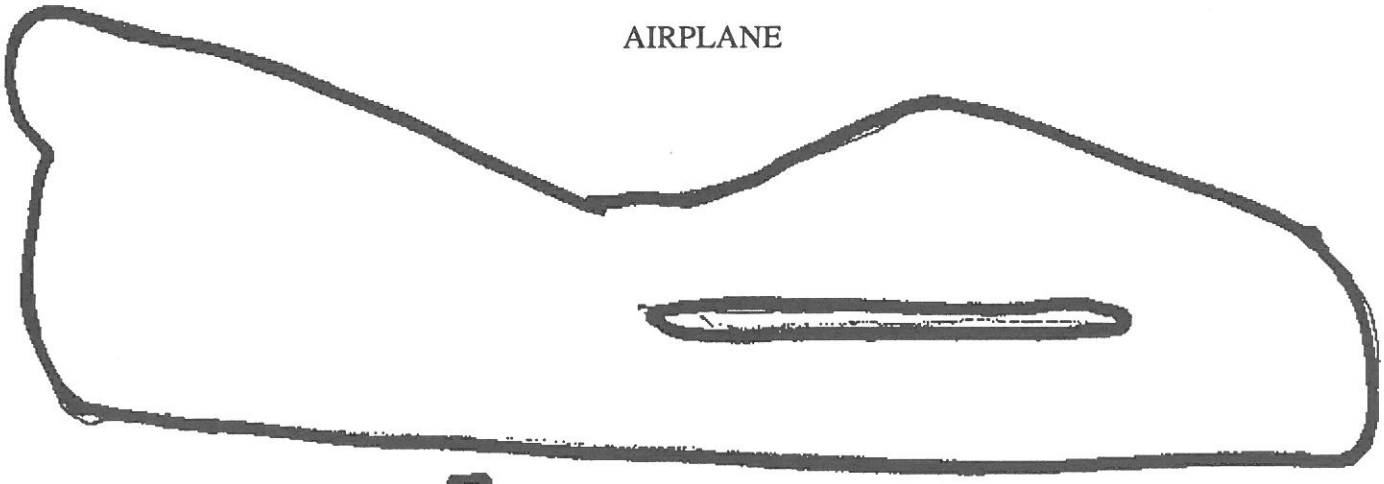


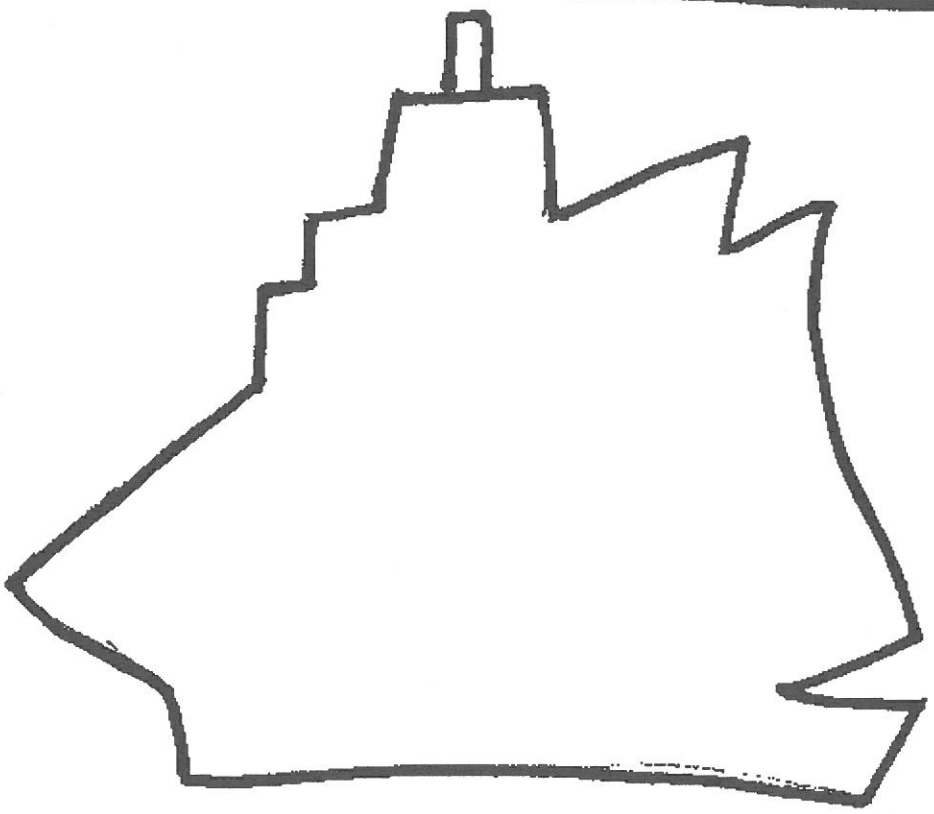






AIRPLANE





SHIP

The moral of the story is . . . when a boy of eight starts thinking of TRAINS—, SHIPS—, JET AIRPLANES—, SPACE SHIPS—, and things like that to the point where he neglects other important things like having friends and fun. . . perhaps he should become a CUB SCOUT—. Do Your Best to help him decide what he really wants is to be a boy.

Games

Train Relay

Dens line up for relay. First Cub walks to finish line, comes back and touches the finish line, comes back and touches the next cub, who hitches on the first Cub. Then they both go to the line and return. The third boy hitches on, and so forth. The last Cub is the caboose. He must hitch on backwards. First team that finishes is the winner.

Air Route

Players are seated in chairs in a circle. Each one is given the name of a city or airport. One player has no chair. He stands inside the circle and calls, "All aboard of the plane from Kansas City to Boston". The two players representing these cities must change seats. The caller tries to get a seat during the scramble. The player left without a seat becomes the caller. This is fun when the caller names a city which has not been assigned to anyone, thus causing confusion and excitement.

Songs

Train Song
(Tune: Yankee Doodle)

I met an engine on a hill,
All hot and broken-hearted,
And this is what he said to me
As up the hill he started.

(Slowly)
I think I can, I think I can
At any rate, I'll try.

I think I can, Think I can,
At any rate, I'll try.

A-choo choo choo, a-choo choo choo,
A-choo, choo, choo, choo choo.
A-choo choo choo, a-choo choo choo,
A-choo, choo, choo, choo choo.

He reached the top, and looking back To where he stood and doubted,
He started on the downward track
And this is what he shouted.

(Quickly)
I knew I could, I knew I could,
I never should have doubted.
I knew I could, I knew I could,
I never should have doubted.

I'm Glad That I'm In Scouting

Refrain:
I'm glad that I'm In Scouting. A Scouter I'll always be.
But If I weren't in Scouting . . .

1. A conductor I would be.
   (Have picture of train or hat.) (Do motions of shoveling coal.)
   Shovel it, throw it, Choo, Choo, Choo.
   Shovel it, throw it, Choo Choo Choo.

2. A sailor I would be.
   (Have picture of ship or hat.) (Do motions)
   Hoist the sail! Steer the wheel! Land ho!
   Hoist the sail! Steer the wheel! Land ho!

3. A bus driver I would be.
   (Motions of driving)
   Sit down! Beep Beep! Everybody off!
   Sit down! Beep Beep! Everybody off!

4. An astronaut I would be.
   (Motions of no gravity)
   Count down! Lift off! Hey, look at me!
   Count down! Lift off! Hey, look at me!

5. A pilot I would be
   (Motion of wiping head)
   Take off, fly it, land it, Whew!
   Take off, fly it, land it, Whew!

6 A ticket take I would be
   How many! Go through there. Next person please!
   How many! Go through there. Next person please!

This starts off with each person lined up with back to the audience. All start singing refrain. First person (conductor) turns to say his part. As each person is added the person before sings his part again second time through. Example: All sing I'm glad that I'm in Scouting, etc. First person sings part. All sing refrain again. Second person sings part, then sings it a second time. While the second time through the first person does his part. This continues until all persons have done their part once through and then joined by the others.

Crafts

Cut patterns from a styrofoam 10" plate or meat trays. Decorate with permanent markers. Use a large paper clip on the nose of the airplane for weight before flying.

Skit

The Six Ships of Scouting

Equipment: 6 large cardboard cut outs of ships. Have printed on each:

Scholar-Ship
Fellow-Ship
Friend-Ship
Sportsman-Ship
Workman-Ship
Statesman-Ship

Cubmaster:
Tonight, Den ___ would like to tell you about the six ships of Scouting. These are ships that we must help to sail forever.

1st Cub:
SCHOLAR-SHIP. This ship is very important to the Sea of Education. On her deck stand such officers as Ambition, Determination, Intelligence, and Application. Her flag bears the symbols of the letter A and the plus sign.

2nd Cub:
FELLOW-SHIP. This ship stands for good spirit, fine cooperation, and never-failing unity. Its flag flies high—the flag of Scouting.

3rd Cub:
FRIEND-SHIP. This is the most beautiful ship of all. It is true blue and its flag is golden—since friendship itself is golden.

4th Cub:
SPORTSMAN-SHIP. This ship stands for all that's fair. It never veers from its course. Its flag is never at half-mast.

5th Cub:
WORKMAN-SHIP. This ship's every line, every port, every past, represents the best that a person can give. Its flag bears a laurel wreath.

6th Cub:
STATESMAN-SHIP. This ship represents wise guidance, constant council, unselfish interest, and sincere endeavor. Its flag is white for purity.

Cubmaster:
And there you have the six strong and sturdy ships to brave the Sea of Life. There cheers for the Scouting ships! (Lead the pack in the cheer.)

Audience Participation

Do Your Best

Divide the audience into five groups, assigning each group a sound effect to be given on cue.

JET AIRPLANE: "Zooooom"
SHIP: "Boop, Boo-ooop, Boo-oop"
TRAIN: "Choo, Choo, Choo"
SPACE SHIP: "Whooooooooosch
CUB SCOUT: "DO YOUR BEST"

Once upon a time there was a boy named Jimmy. He was a happy go lucky boy who spent much time by himself, day-dreaming of what he would be when he grew up. One day his mother asked him, "Jimmy, why don't you play with the other boys and make some friends? Is there something wrong?"

Jimmy thought for a moment and replied, "Well Mom, I have a big decision to make before I get any older. I must decide soon whether I want to be a pilot of a JET AIRPLANE—, or an astronaut on a SPACE SHIP—, or an engineer of a TRAIN—, or a captain of a SHIP—." "Well Jimmy," said his Mon, "That's a big decision for an eight year old to make right now. We'll talk about it later, O.K.?"

Outside, Jimmy saw some boys in blue uniforms. Of course, they were CUB SCOUTS—going to a den meeting. As they passed by, one of them asked jimmy if he would like to come along and join. Jimmy asked, "What do you do in CUB SCOUTS—?" "We make things, go places, and have lots of fun." answered one of the boys "We earn these badges and lost of other awards for doing things we like to do." replied another. "Next week we're going on a TRAIN—and the engineer is going to show us how it works. "Last month we went on a JET AIRPLANE, and the captain let me watch him work the controls." Needless to say, this was enough to convince Jimmy to join the CUB SCOUT—.

Several months passed. Jimmy was now a CUB SCOUT—, working on his advancement and having fun with his friends. He had already been on a family overnight campout and several den trips. The went on a TRAIN—, a JET AIRPLANE—, and even a SHIP—. All he could think of now was being a CUB SCOUT—. As jimmy was leaving for a den meeting, his Mom stopped him and said, " Jimmy, have you decided what you want to be when you grow up?" "Well Mom," Jimmy replied, "That's not really important now. We'll talk about it later. The guys are waiting for me. We've got to go to a den meeting to plan the opening ceremony for the pack meeting." And off he went. Jimmy had found his corner of the world and was enjoying every minute of it. Jimmy as a CUB SCOUT,—.

And when it's time to part and each take a separate trail,
We'll do our best for God and country in that we will not fail
We remember our Cub Scout Promise in everything we do,
Won't you please join us as we pledge ourselves anew?

Closing: Absent Minded Drivers

(Vehicles from opening are on the stage.)
Setting: Boys are dressed in appropriate costumes. As the boys speak their lines, the audience calls out the correct vehicle.

Cub 1: (to set up ceremony)
We're slightly absent minded
I've even forgotten my name
Please help us find our vehicles
In our Transportation game.

Cub 2: (Pilot - plane)
I have a pair of goggles
And a helmet on my head
Which one of these belongs to me?
What was that you said? (Points to vehicles)

Cub 3: (Astronaut - space ship)
My orbit is outside the earth
Where silence is profound.
And when my trip is over,
I don't ouch down on ground.

Cub 4: (Sailor - ship)
Over the blue and bounding main,
Away, upon our trip,
I wonder what in's steering
Could it be a _____?

Cub 5: (Engineer - train)
I carry loads of people,
My engines big and black.
I go to far off places
I run upon a track

Cub 6: (Bus Driver - bus)
I carry people to their work
And home again at night
I drive to any part of town.
I'm yellow, shiny and bright

Train Engineer Advancement

Many people don't realize it, but a train engineer has a lot of responsibility. His job takes a lot of preparation and mental alertness. Some may not realize that a Cub Scout resembles that engineer and how they are training for the responsibility in adult life.

Tigers learn the mechanics of the program as they get the feel of the track. They have prepared themselves by learning the Cub Scout sign, salute and handshake. We'd like to honor them tonight and welcome them to our pack. Would Tiger Cubs _____ and their parents please come forward? (Cubmaster presents parents the Tiger pins to pin on their sons and shakes hand and salutes each Tiger. Tigers return salute.)

The Bobcats are learning how to take the turns of the track and to use the whistle as they are introduced into their new programs. Would new Bobcats _____ and their parents please come forward? (Cubmaster repeats the same procedure as with the Tiger Cubs.)

Note: If other ranks exist, they could be presented as: _____ are learning more about the conditions of the track. Their movements have become skilled ...

Advancement Ceremony #2

Equipment: (optional) A model of a boat, train, and a plane. Hat worn by a boat captain, train conductor, and an airline pilot.

These three modes of transportation are used by a great number of people for the purpose of getting from place to place. A boat sails from harbor to harbor. A train runs from station to station. An airplane flies from airport to airport,—a starting point and an ending point. Cub Scouts advance by completing requirements in their books. Going from the starting point to the ending point is what it takes for a Scout to advance. Tonight we have some Scouts who have completed their journey and have advanced in rank.

(Call Bobcat candidates and parents forward.)

Comment about the trip these Scouts have taken to earn this badge.

(Call Wolf candidates and parents forward.)

Comment about their excursion and present badges to parents to present to the Scouts.

(Call Bear candidates forward with parents.)

Comment about their trip and present badges.

(Call Webelos candidates and parents forward.)

Comment about their trip and what activities they completed while on the trip

NOVEMBER 1994
HARBORS, STATIONS & AIRPORTS

Metro Link

MetroLink, a light rail line, travels fro 18 miles from St. Louis Lambert International Airport, stopping initially along the way at 17 stations in major employment, retail, office, recreational, educational, cultural, and medical centers and downtown St. Louis, Illinois. A fleet of 31 double-ended, articulated light rail vehicles powered by overhead electrical wire will run continuously from 5:30 a.m. to 12:30 a.m. daily.

There will eventually be a total of 20 stations; 15 at street level, three in tunnels, and two on existing bridge structures. More than 2,000 park-n-ride spaces are available along the route.

Riverboat McDonald's

311 L. K. Sullivan Boulevard, 63102. Visit the world's only floating McDonald's! Moored on the mighty Mississippi beneath the south leg of the gateway Arch, Riverboat McDonald's welcomes you with open gangplanks.

An authentic replica of an 1880 sidewheeler McDonald's offers quick friendly service in a unique dining atmosphere. An attraction which illustrates St. Louis; bond with the Mississippi River. Our interior features murals depicting the westward expansion era with deck seating to accommodate groups up to 550.

Call today to arrange a behind the scenes tour, celebrate a birthday or other special occasion or just to enjoy great McDonald's food at a special group rate for Scouts.

Call Kathy Bresnahan, Marketing Coordinator at (314) 231-8895 for your reservations or additional information.

Lambert St. Louis International Airport

(314-426-8097) Reservations are required. Free tours given 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday. Groups size of 10 to 25 (larger groups may be split). This 1 hour tour consists of a walk-through of the terminal which the group observes: the passenger ticketing area, a security checkpoint, two Aviation Murals, Charles Lindbergh's personal monocoupe and a replica of the Spirit of St. Louis plane. A special 2 hour tour also given includes terminal tour as well as the Airport Firehouse and/or TWA Maintenance facility.

Den Meeting Suggestions:

This theme is limited only by your imagination. When you think of harbors: Lighthouses, ship yards, piers, fishermen, open markets come to mind.

When you think of stations: Train stations, bus stations, subway, police stations, fire stations, space stations are some places to thinks about.

When you think of airplanes: Bi-planes, jets, paper planes, airports present themselves.

These are only a few suggestions. This is a good time for field trips to visit some of these stations or museum of transportation, and other places to go.

Ceremonies

Opening: Travel Wisdom

Arrangements: Use large cutouts or posters and print the boys lines on the back.

Cub 1: (Holding train engine)
When engineering a project, keep on the right track,
This way you never will be caught slack.

Cub 2: (Holding a ship)
This ship will brave storms and fare the sea
Surely a lesson, for you and for me.

Cub 3: (Holding plane cutout)
To guide your life, like a good pilot you'll find,
It's important to keep an open mind.

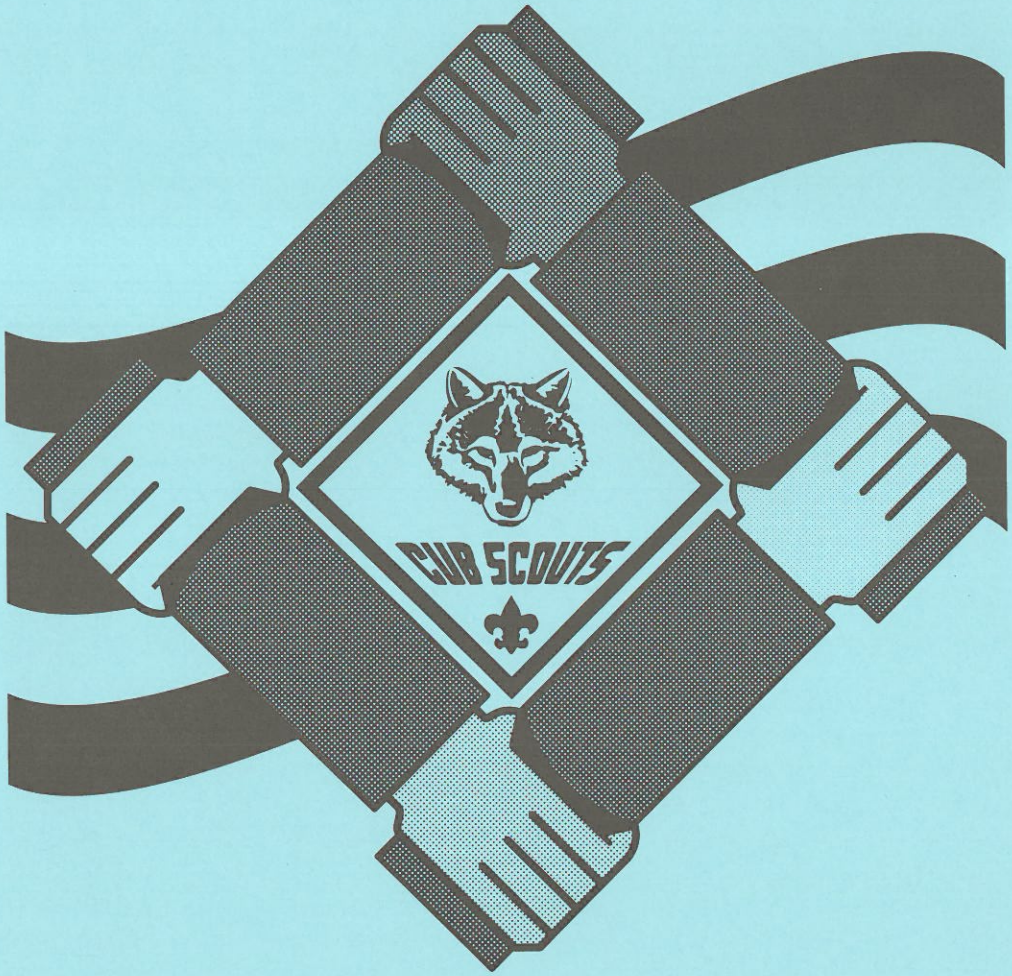
Cub 4 (Holding a bus)
Just as this bus does it's daily stops,
Keeping in a routine, makes us tops!

Cub 5: (Holding a space ship)
Like an astronaut flies into space,
With a lot of determination, you can go any place.

(Cubs set props against a wall and join hands in the Living Circle while the den chief reads the following):

Just like the cars in a train, we're joined together as one,
We do our best to help the pack go,
While having Cub Scout fun!

STRONG FOR AMERICA



St. Louis Area Council, Boy Scouts of America

The Mystery Calculator

2	3	6	7	10	11	14	15
18	19	22	23	26	27	30	31
34	35	38	39	42	43	46	47
50	51	54	55	58	59	62	63
66	67	70	71	74	75	78	79
82	83	86	87	90	91	94	95
98	99						

1	3	5	7	9	11	13	15
17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47
49	51	53	55	57	59	61	63
65	67	69	71	73	75	77	79
81	83	85	87	89	91	93	95
97	99						

4	5	6	7	12	13	14	15
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36	37	38	39	44	45	46	47
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84	85	86	87	92	93	94	95

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56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
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16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
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88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95

32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
96	97	98	99				

64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79
80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87
88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95
96	97	98	99				

Pipe Chimes

Pattern for Musical Pipes

Two 10 foot lengths of 1/2" galvanized conduit pipe., Cut pipe to exact measurements (1/8" off will change pitch). Drill hole for string 1-1/2" from top. Use drill press. Build frame to suspend pipes or have hem hang freely when they are played. Use spoon to ring the pipes and hit them in the center.

Length	Note	Number
13-6/8"	A	0
13-3/8"	B flat	1
13"	B	2
12-5/8"	C	3
12-1/4"	C sharp	4
11-7/8"	D	5
11-1/2"	E flat	6
11-1/4"	E	7
10-7/8"	F	8
10-5/8"	F sharp	9
10-1/4"	G	10
9-7/8"	A flat	11
9-5/8"	A	12
9-3/8"	B flat	13
9-1/4"	B	14
9-1/8"	C	15
8-7/8"	C sharp	16
8-5/8"	D	17
8-1/8"	E flat	18
7-7/8"	E	19
7-5/8"	F	20

Take your song book and convert the musical notes to numbers and write them down either on the music or some other copy. If you are unfamiliar with written music, use your resources.

Sample:

Rudolph the Red-Nosed Reindeer

Pipes: 5, 7, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15, and 17

10 12 10 7 15 12 10 10 12 10 12 10 15 14

8 10 8 5 14 12 10 10 12 10 12 10 12 7

10 12 10 7 15 12 10 10 12 10 12 10 15 14

8 10 8 5 14 12 10 10 12 10 12 10 17 15

12 12 15 12 10 7 10 8 12 10 8 7

5 7 10 12 14 14 14 15 15 14 12 10 8 5

10 12 10 7 15 12 10 10 12 10 12 10 15 14

8 10 8 5 14 12 10 10 12 10 12 10 17 15

Learn a Magic Trick (then put on a show)

Do "The Mystery Calculator" Act.

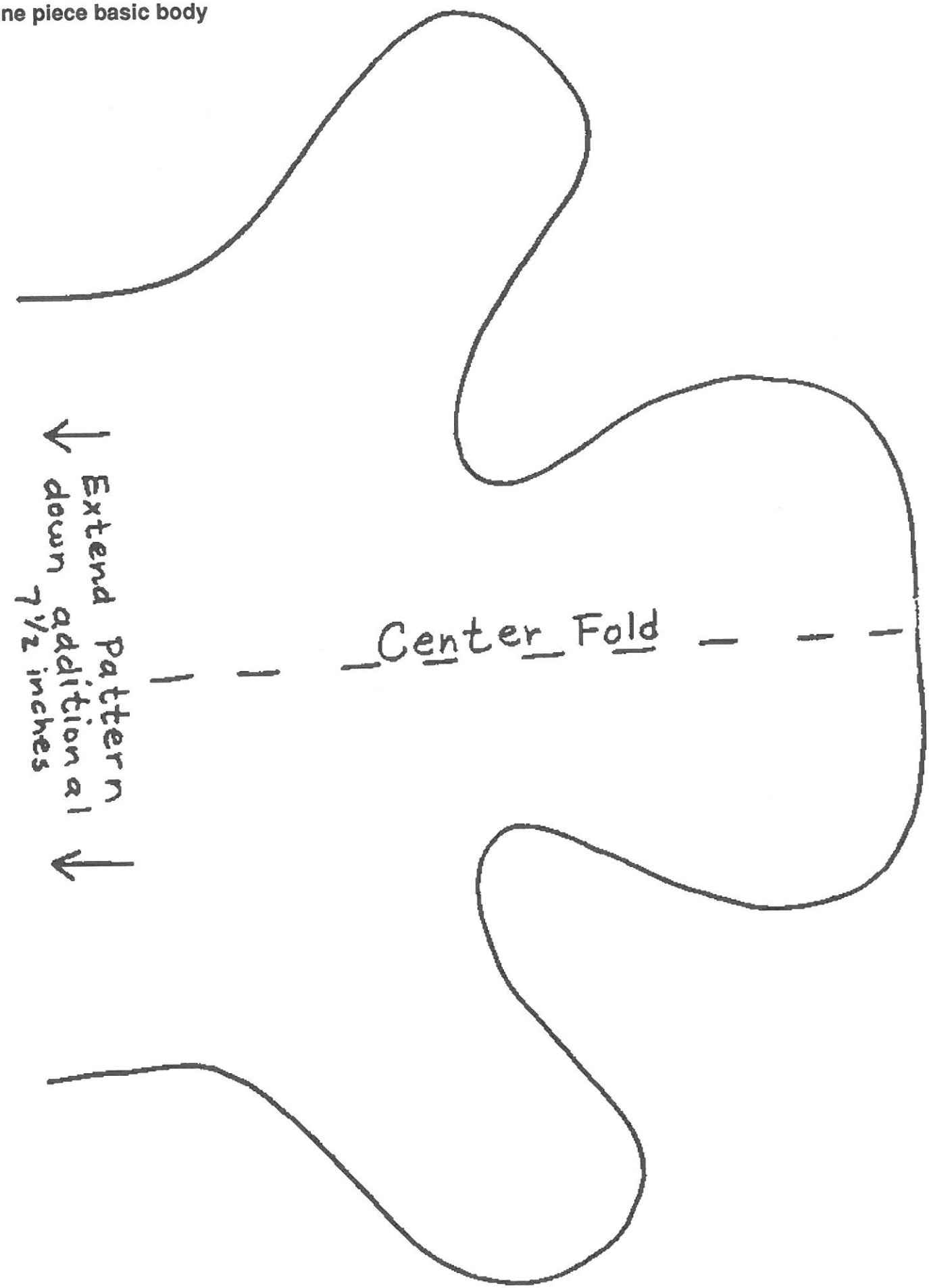
a) Ask a person to pick a number from 1 to 99, but to keep it to themselves.
b) Then ask them to point to each card that has that number. Still keeping the number to themselves.
c) Now write the answer on a piece of paper in big numbers. Ask them to tell everyone the number and then show them the card.

How does it work?

Add all the numbers in the upper left corner of the cards that remain. Example #55. Add 1,2, 4, 16, 32 = 55.

You will need to make copies of the seven mystery calculator cards shown on next page. Photocopy them, color them, cut them out and past them onto cardboard.

One piece basic body



Writing Skits and Plays

Props and costumes should be kept simple. Remember . . . this is Missouri. . . not Broadway! And, these are children . . .not professional actors. The imagination of children will make everything come to life without artificial assistance!

If your Webelos want to write their own skit (we hope), here are some basic helpful hints:

For a good start, decide these things:

- What will the subject be?
- What kind of actors will you use (people, puppets, etc..)?
- Will the skit be funny or serious?

Then take into consideration:

- How many actors will you have?
- What kind of stage will you have?
- How much time will you need?

Above all remember:

KEEP IT SIMPLE AND MAKE IT FUN!!!

If your Webelos den is overflowing with young hopeful entertainers, musical number , songs and dances can help use up some of that talent. Just be certain that "added" number are related to the continuity of your play.

Use creative scenery to set the play's mood. Grays and dark colors for somber or spooky things, bright colors for comedies and happiness.

Avoid long speeches. Use gestures and pantomime freely, with exaggeration.

Puppetry!

Puppetry is an ageless art. It has entertained people of all ages for centuries. Puppetry permits a child to be imaginative and yet remain anonymous! Making puppets is a relatively inexpensive project for a Webelos den since they can be made from almost anything ... paper bags, old socks and even left-over scraps from the attic.

Puppets can be used to teach a lesson, celebrate a holiday or praise an achievement. They can be used for the amusement of other dens, school groups or other within the community.

Amazingly, puppets are totally therapeutic. They can help overcome a stuttering problem, strengthen weak muscles, relieve tensions, develop coordination, overcome inhibitive shyness, teach patience to a noisy child, and foremost, set a child's imagination free and his thoughts racing!

Hand Puppets

Hand puppets are made of cloth (felt or similar material) to assure their durability. They are simple and quick to make. The head, arms and body are all cut in one piece, making them perfect for you "just for fun" performances.

How to make:
2 pieces of felt per Webelos (14-1/2 x 10 ")
thread and needles per Webelos
Magic markers for facial features
Material scraps to dress puppet if desired.

Trace the one piece puppet basic body from diagram on following page. Cut two pieces of cloth by this pattern. Lay the 2 pieces together, wrong sides outward. Stitch together about 1/4" from the edge. Sew all around, leaving only the bottom open for the hand (like a glove). Any character may evolve from this basic pattern. Add facial features with magic marker and clothing from scraps, as desired.

How to dress:

A simple raglan-style shirt is best suited for easy hand puppet movement. Cut the armholes wide and low so that the finger and thumb may slip comfortably inside. A too-tight fit reduces puppet manipulation.

Clothes should be made of a soft material, such as felt.

Hair may be made from yarn or cotton.

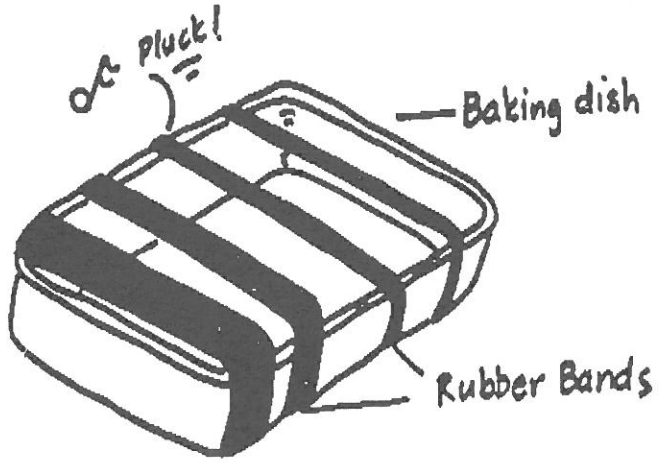
Hats, neckties, collars, etc. all add to the puppet's characterization. These may also be made of felt or cotton.

Cut two shirt pieces. Sew together at shoulders and under the arms to the bottom of the shirt. Be sure pattern is large enough to provide flexibility!

Baking Dish Piano

Materials needed:
An oblong baking dish
Various size rubber bands

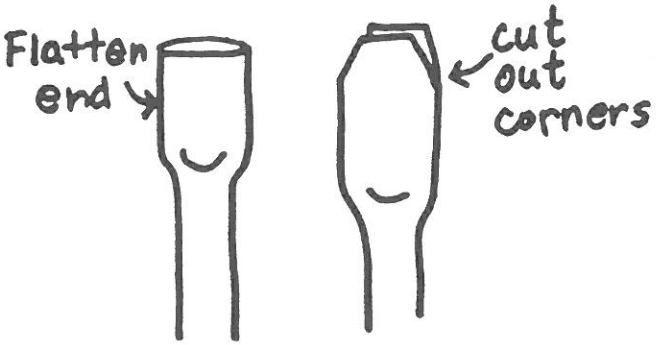
To assemble:
stretch the rubber bands around the baking dish at intervals. By adjusting the tension (tightening the rubber bands), the pitch will be changed. To play simply pluck the bands like harp strings. The baking dish acts as a sound box. Increasing the volume of the sound created. Try to adjust the bands to create the musical scale.

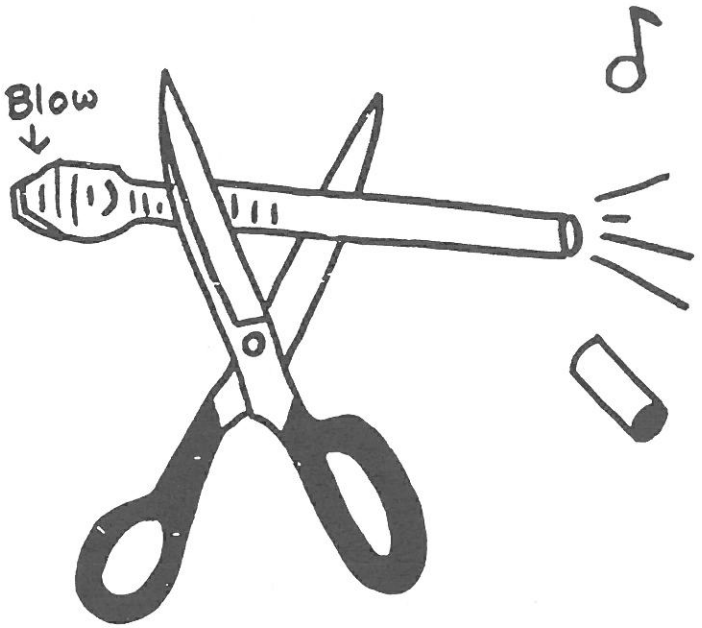


Straw Flutes

Materials Needed:
Sturdy drinking straws
Scissors

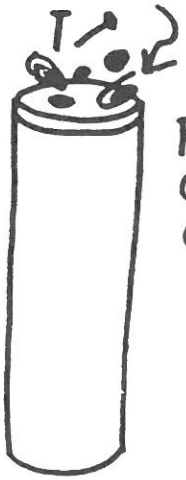
To assemble:
Pinch one end of the straw flat for the last 3/4" to the end. Cut the corners of the flattened end diagonally with scissors. Now blow gently, though the "reeds" you've make (end with cut corners). Don't blow too hard! To raise the pitch of the note being played, simply snip off a piece of the round end of the straw. The more you cut. . . the higher the note. Be careful . . . remember your nose!!



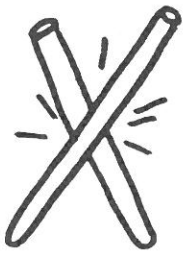


Musical Instruments

Make your own kind of music . . . from almost anything

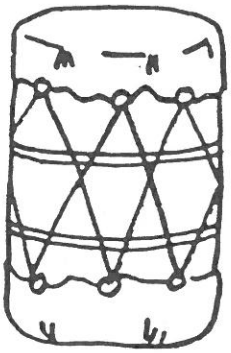


Potato Chip Cans

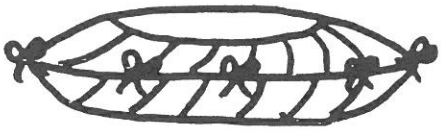


Broom Handles

Wood & Nails



Coffee Cans



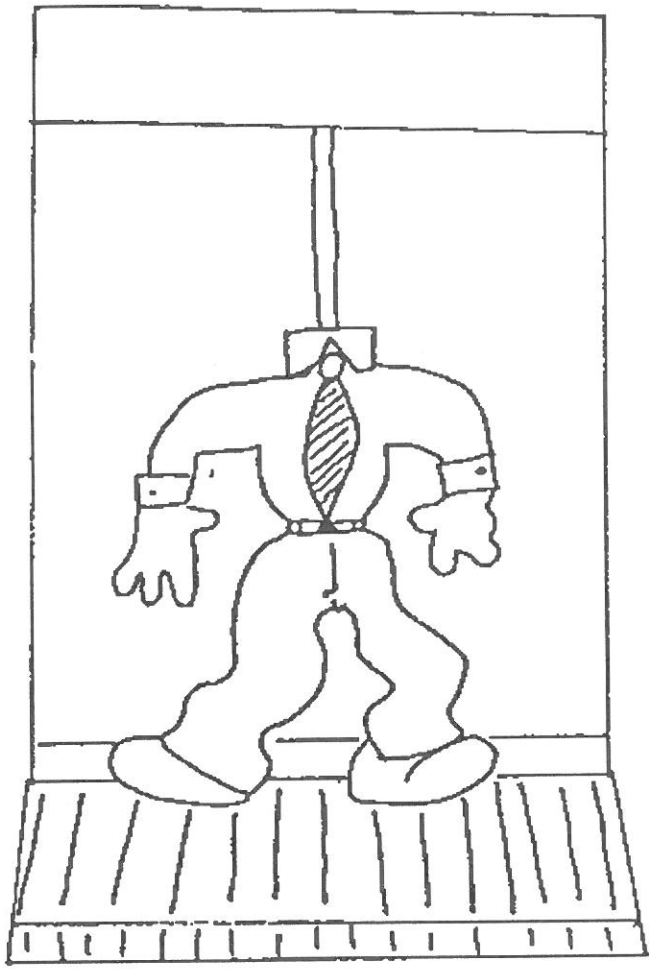
Paper Plates

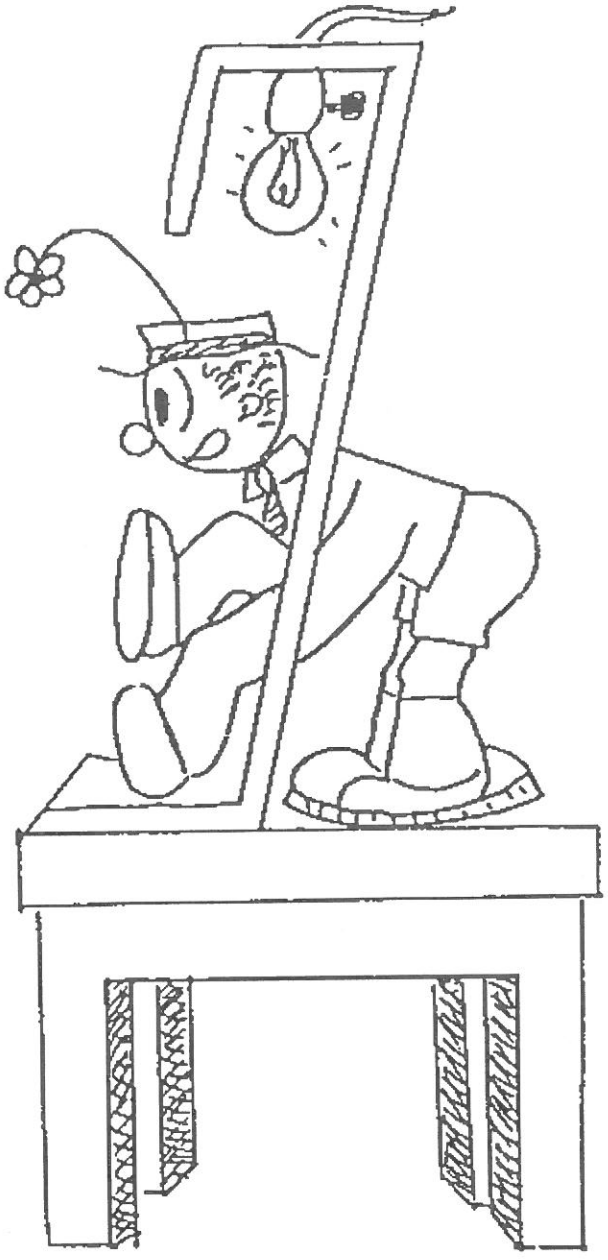
Even glasses of water!

A SONG AND DANCE MAN

Put your boys into the act by using this clever device for a live puppet. If you make two or more, you can have a chorus.

Make a 3x5 frame out of 1x2 pine or other light wood. Cover frame with a plain colored cloth. Sew or paint a shirt on background and fasten a pair of pants onto frame at puppets waist. Cut a slit into the pants legs. Stuff a pair of work gloves and sew them to shirt cuffs on background. To operate have boy put his head through the slit above the shirt, put an appropriate hat on his head, then tie shoes securely to his hands. He can improvise dance steps to fit the tune as he goes. Some very funny routines can be worked up with this puppet frame.



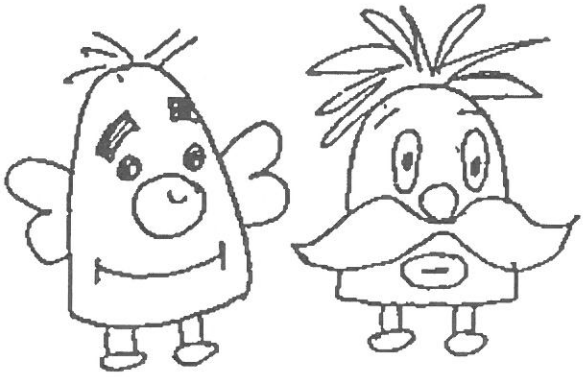


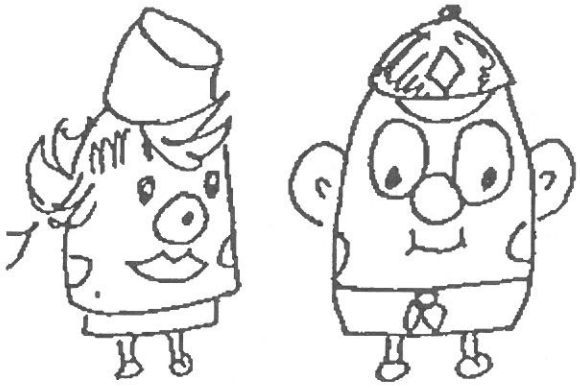
PEOPLE PUPPETS FROM PAPER BAGS

Use large paper bags as the base for these people puppets. Build up facial features and props with papier-mache. Paint and decorate as desired.

Make leg and arm bands out of colored foil. Complete the costume with fringed leg bands of cloth or colored paper. You are only limited by your imagination.

Now it is "Show Time"!

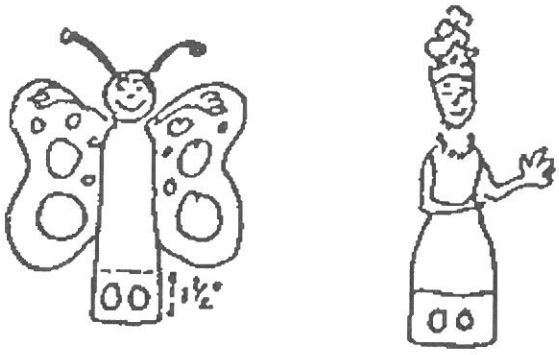


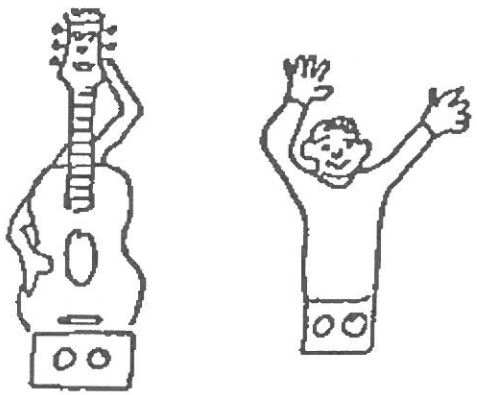


PUPPETS

On heavy paper draw any sort of person creature or animal. Don't draw legs on the puppets. But allow an extra 1-1/2" at the bottom of your drawing and cut out. Cut two holes for fingers in the 1-1/2" allowance. Fold this 1-1/2" back and put fingers through the holes as pictured. The fingers become the legs of puppets.

For the show, the puppets are slipped in front of the curtain.





Puppets

Puppetry can offer a lot of fun for your boys. Puppets can be made from just about anything. Stage settings can be simple or elaborate. For the shy boy, puppetry can be a means of expressing his talents while drawing attention to the puppet and away from himself. This not only comforts the shy boys but affords them a chance to grow.

Walk Along Puppet Theater Finger Puppets

Puppet Theater

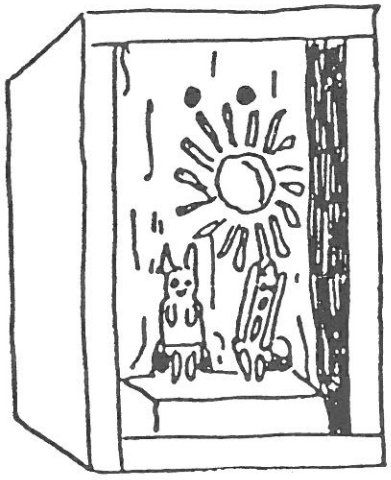
Materials needed:
Cardboard box (about 18" square)
A one pound plastic margarine tub
Cardboard
Paper fastener
shoe box
An old sheet, pillow case or other fabric
Glue

Remove all the flaps from the top and bottom of the box. Frame the stage by cutting 1" wide cardboard strips and taping around the edges of the front of the box. Set the box on its side with the framed section facing forward.

Cut a U shape from the bottom of the box as shown. This will allow the box to fit around the boys stomach, so the stage will be straight and level as he walks. Poke a small hole on the top of the box just above the U shape. Make a small hole in the bottom of the margarine tub. Attach the inverted tub to the inside of the box with a paper fastener. With this cup on one's head, he will have an easier time managing the box while he gives a show.

For a stage, glue an inverted shoe box to a larger box. Finish with the stage frame.

For a background curtain, cut an old sheet or pillow case to fit inside the box behind the stage. Crayons or felt markers can be used to draw background scenery on the sheet, or it can be left plain. Make eye holes to see through the fabric. Glue the edge of the sheet to the top of the box just behind the shoe box. The sheet should land right behind the shoe box but in front of the tub cap so that the boy's face will be hidden from the audience.



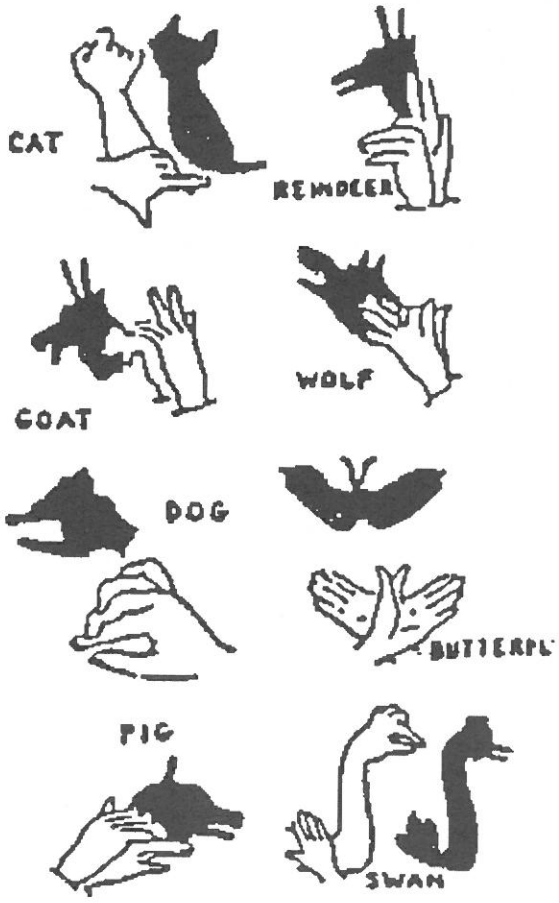
Seeing:
- an old friend approach
- an auto crash
- a house on fire
- a Christmas tree

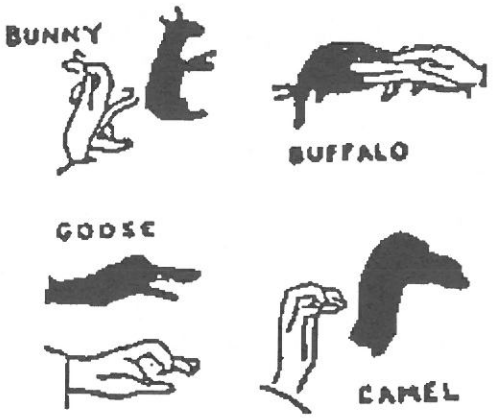
Smelling:
- a burning dinner
- a skunk
- a smoke from unknown source
- a Thanksgiving aroma

Tasting:
- a food to see if it's properly seasoned
- a hot soup
- bitter medicine

Feeling:
- fresh paint
- sandpaper
- waves on the beach
- warmth from the stove

Stand between a lamp and a wall, and you can have no end of fun making all kinds of shadow pictures. Hold your hands as shown below to make the animals shown. Try to remember the positions so you can show them to others. Experiment and make your own shadow pictures.





Showman Activity Badge

The Showman Activity opens a door to a new and exciting world for your Webelos. What youngster doesn't like to show off his talents? Especially, if that youngster is a Webelos Scout! Showman offers three areas that your Scout can choose from or he can choose all three in completing the requirements. Music, drama, and puppets are the choices that your Scout can have to choose from that will allow him to "show off" his talents.

Music

How can a Scout have fun with music? Well, if he plays an instrument at school, let him bring that instrument to a den or pack meeting to play for the group. If you have several Webelos that play instruments let them form a band. What if you don't have the luxury of store bought instruments? Improvise! Make your instruments from cardboard boxes, oatmeal boxes, rubber bands, tissue paper rollers, aluminum foil, rolled up pieces of tin, or just about anything; then let your boys have some fun.

While making instruments, your Scout can learn about music. The Scouts can pretend that they are rock and roll singers. This is a fun thing to do. Let your kids dress up as Elvis Presley, Van Halen, Kiss, Prince, Beatles, Chubby Checker or any singer they so choose. Have the boys perform to recorded music at your pack meeting.

Drama

Putting on a play will let the boys talents shine like stars. The boys can write, direct, produce and even act in their own play. This play can be a small skit or an elaborate play with props and scenery.
Here is an example of a simple skit:
John - Why do you have on one red sock and one green sock?
Jack - I don't know.
Bill - That's funny. He has another pair at home just like it.

OCTOBER 1994
SHOWMAN
ACTIVITY BADGE

The Showman Activity Badge has something for every Webelos Scout. For the "ham" actor, there's drama. . . for the shy boy, puppetry . . . and for almost every boy, music. After working on this badge, your boys should be able to provide some good entertainment for a pack meeting or for a den family night.

You might decide to use as a theme for the Showman Badge, the Cub Scout theme of the month, so all the entertainment at the pack meeting will be coordinated. Then again, your boys may have some ideas of their own about a good theme to follow.

It is doubtful that you will produce any skilled entertainers, but the badge should help expose the Webelos Scouts to theater and musical arts, and perhaps build self-confidence in some of them. It's bound to be fun.

Den Activities

- Attend a high school play or play by a local community theater group.
- Invite a high school drama teacher to explain and demonstrate make-up techniques.
- Use a tape recorder to record boys' voices so they can hear how they sound.
- Write a puppet play and make puppet to do it with. Write a one-act play for pack meeting.
- Visit a costume shop.
- Plan a den family night of entertainment. A variety show including musical numbers, a play, and a puppet show would be fun.
- Make a puppet stage from cardboard boxes
- Boys bring their favorite records and play them for the den.
- Take your entertainment to a children's home or hospital as a good turn.
- Make a shadow puppet screen and shadow puppets. Discuss stage directions and what they mean.

Pantomime

Pantomime is the expression of a thought, emotion, or action without words. In advance forms, words may be supplied by a narrator, chorus, or other means, but actors never speak.

Encourage the group to think about how many thoughts, feelings, or actions can be shown without words. Try the following.

This Is How I Feel

Webelos Scout sits quietly and thinks about how he'd feel - then gets up and shows how he'd walk if -

- he had to go into a room where a baby was sleeping
- he's done something he was ashamed of doing
- he were on skis
- if he had a nail in his shoe
- it's very hot
- it's very cold
- he's scared
- he's pleased

This Is What I do

Vocations - baker, policeman, doctor, lawyer, dentist, plumber, barber.
Suppressed Desires - actor, ball player, boxer, swimmer, singer, dancer.

How Would You Lift?

- a very young lady
- something very hot
- something heavy
- something very fragile
- something big and bulky
- something cold.

How Would You Look"

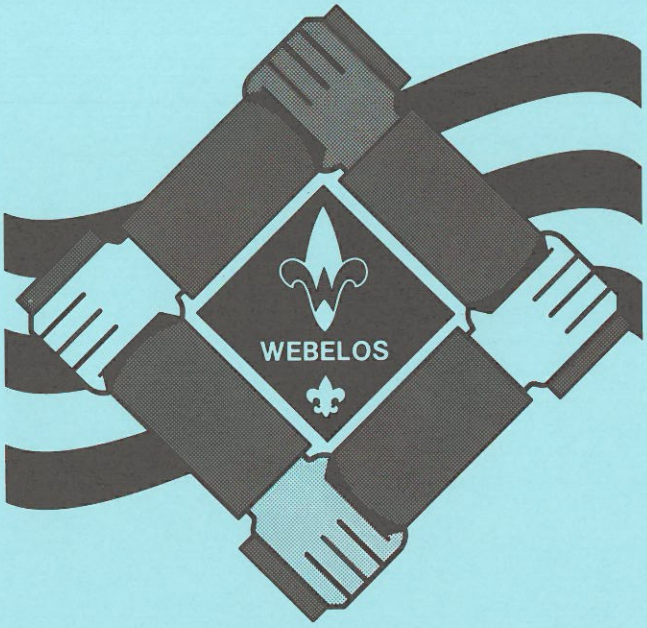
- if someone gave you a ferocious lion
- If someone gave you a beautiful ring
- If you lost that?
- found it again
- if you slipped on ice
- if your report card was all "A's"
- if someone pinched you
- If you smelled something bad
- if you saw someone kick a dog

The Five Senses

***Hearing*:**

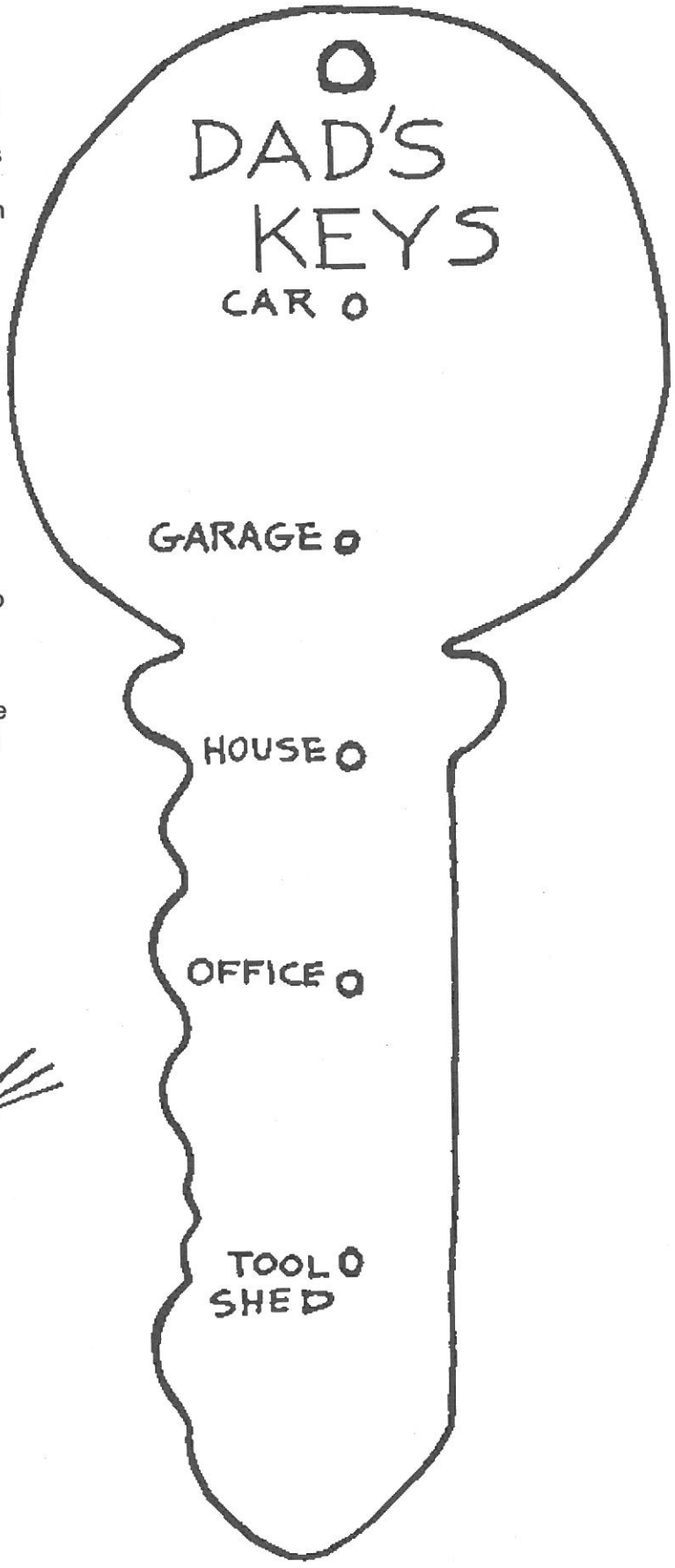
- a sudden thunderclaps
- a far away bell
- a whisper
- dance music

Showman



Dad's Key Holder

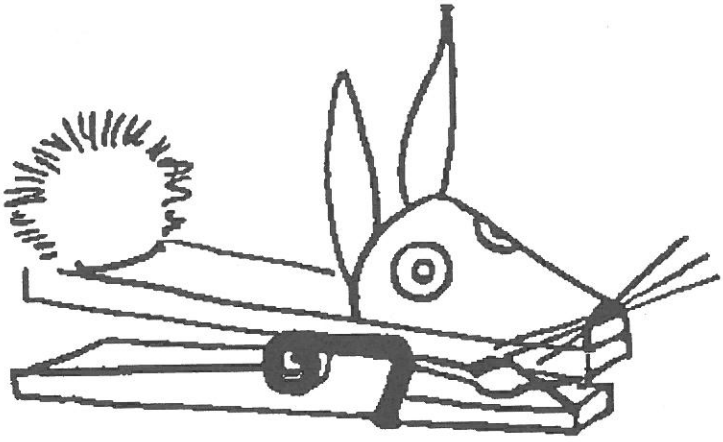
Your boys will have fun making this giant key as a Father's Day gift. Trace pattern on 1/4" plywood and cut out. Sand all edges smooth. Apply a coat of filler, then varnish or enamel the key. Use cup hooks to hang dad's keys on. Each Cub Scout should determine how many hooks his father will need on his key holder. Keys may be identified by name or each Cub Scout may cut out pictures of an automobile, a garage, or a house from old magazines to identify keys.



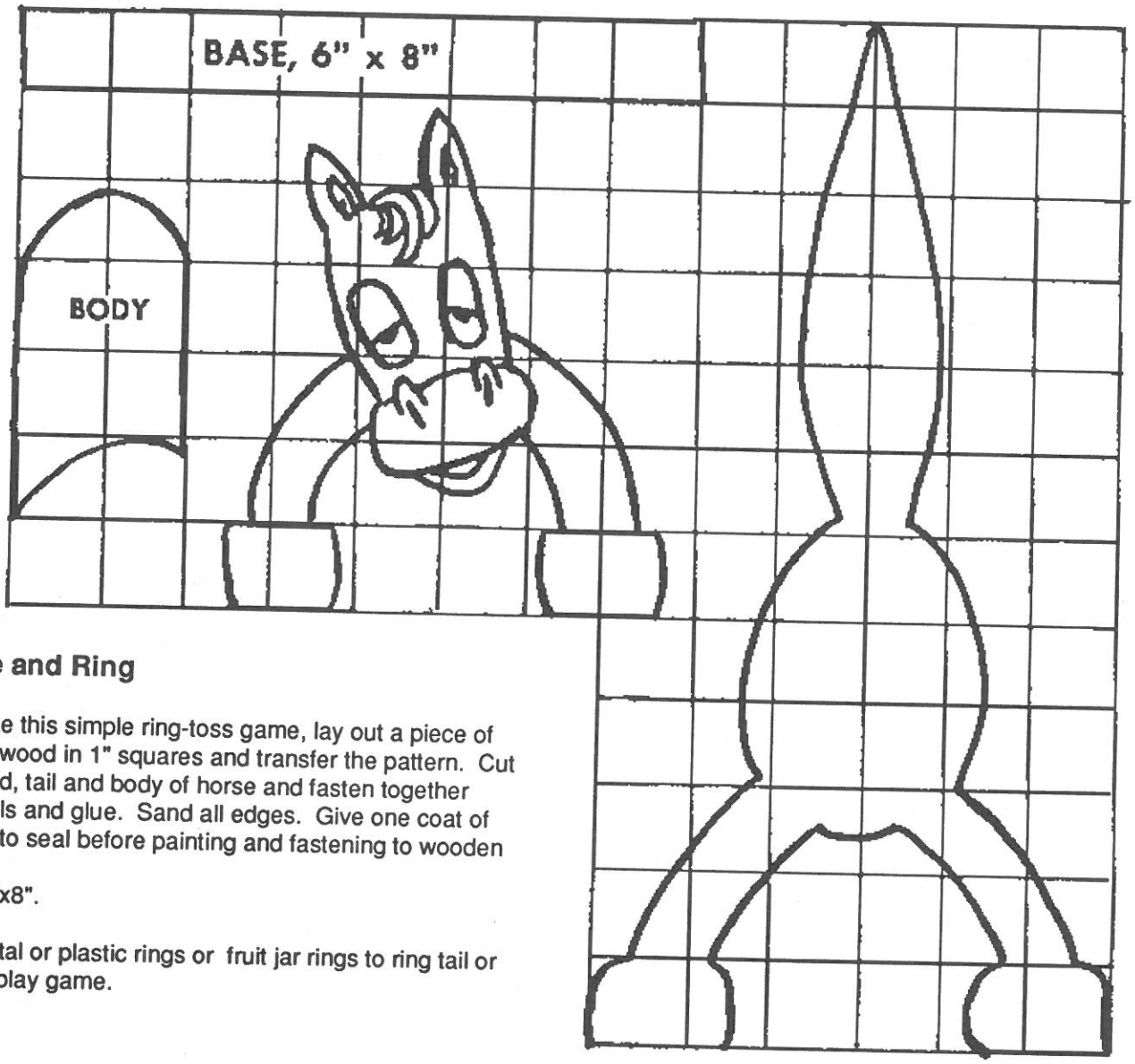
Rabbit Clip

Cut a small cork in half and glue to clip end of clothes-pin. Make rabbit ears from cardboard or felt and glue to cork. Use map pins for eyes and nose, broom straws for whiskers, and cotton for tail.

This basic idea can be used for almost any animal. The finished product makes a good mail clip or a place card holder for a blue and gold dinner.



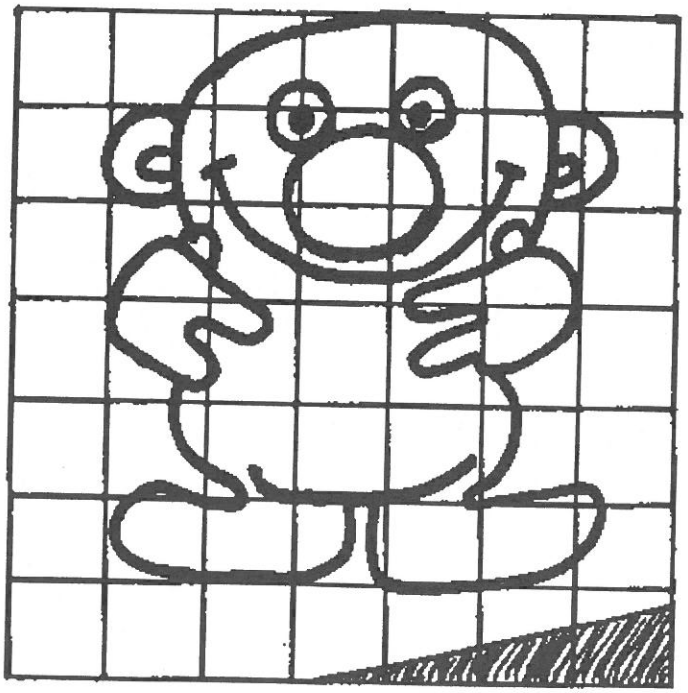
ACTUAL SIZE



Horse and Ring

To make this simple ring-toss game, lay out a piece of 1/4" plywood in 1" squares and transfer the pattern. Cut out head, tail and body of horse and fasten together with nails and glue. Sand all edges. Give one coat of shellac to seal before painting and fastening to wooden base,
3/4" x6"x8".

Use metal or plastic rings or fruit jar rings to ring tail or ears to play game.



Comic Doorstop

Draw this figure or your favorite comic-strip character on a 6"x6" piece of 3/4" plywood. Cut out and sand smooth.

Use glue and screws to fasten figure to a hardwood tapered wedge 3/4" x 3-3/4" x 1-1/2".

Give figure one coat of shellac and paint as desired.

Hunt and Peck

You will enjoy helping the boys in your den make this hungry chicken. Watch him peck for food and eat as you hold the handle and swing the weight.
The pattern on page __ is actual size. Enlarge it if you desire. Cut out the parts from wood 1/8" thick or from heavy cardboard. The leg and the handle are made from wood 1/4" or 1/2" thick.

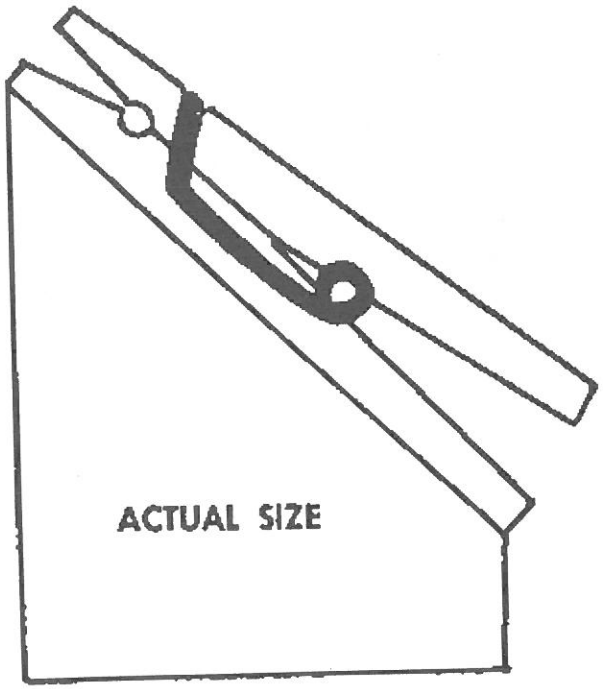
Make tiny holes in the neck, tail and sides (indicated by the dots on the drawing).

Cut slits in the base and drill holes for the leg board in the base and handle. Glue the leg to one side of the body, insert leg in base, and place handle on leg at right angles to the base. Glue in place.

When glue has dried completely, place the head and tail temporarily in position. Tie a ball or small weight in the center of a 12'" string, thread through the slots in the base, and fasten to thread holes in head and tail. Keep the weight centered.

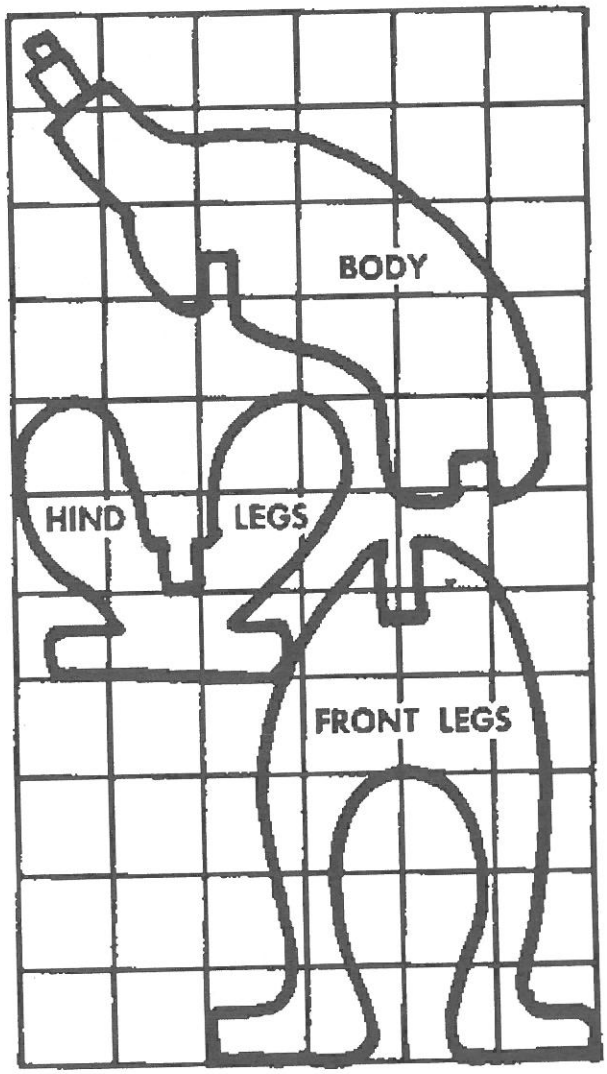
Glue the other side of the chicken to the leg. Allow glue to dry thoroughly. Put a small wire through the pivot holes in the body and the neck and bend the ends to hold in place. Do the same with the tail. Place a small cup or bottle cap in the front of the base.

Paint your chicken with bright colors and have fun watching it eat.



Boys' Life Dog

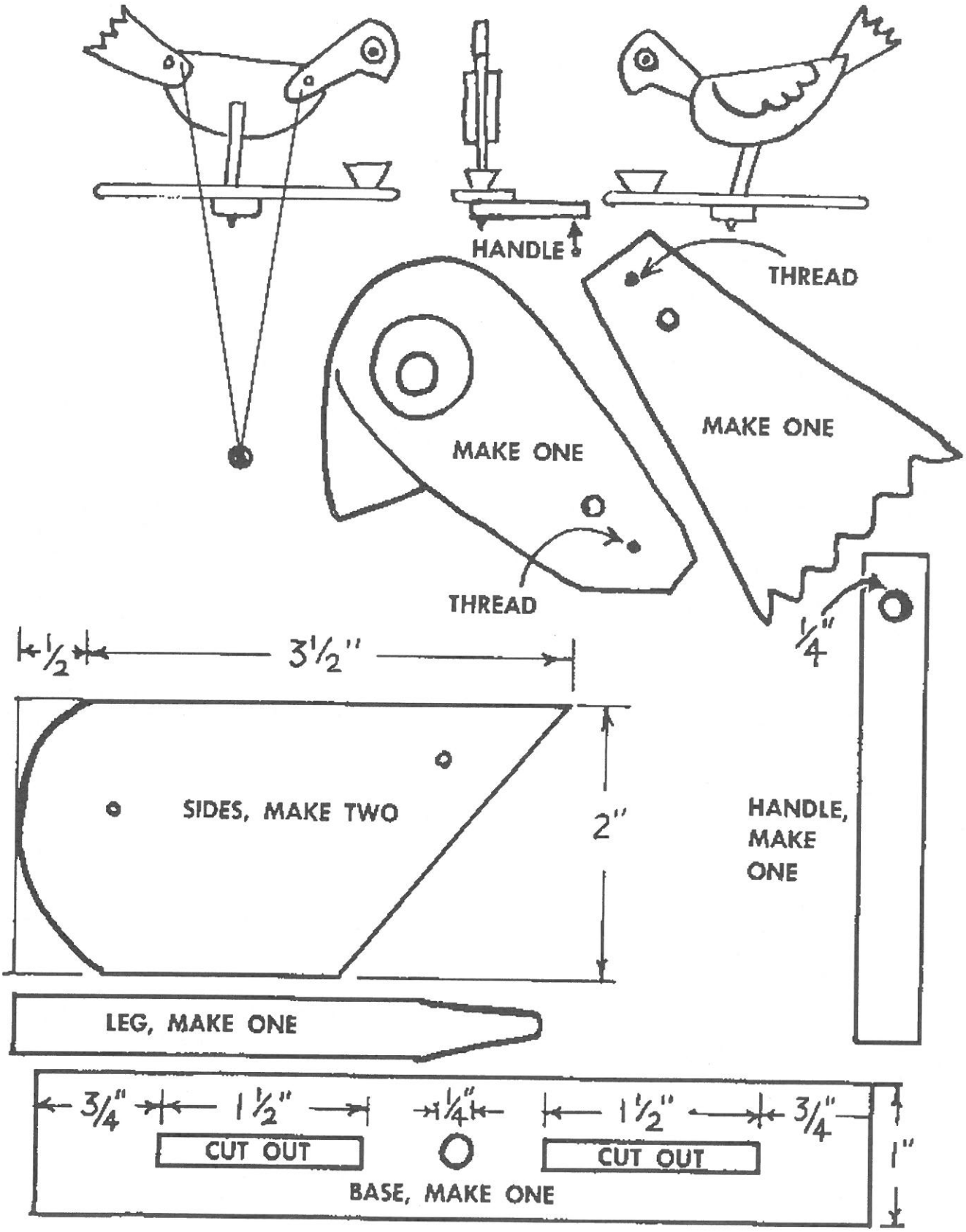
Try this clever potholder as a gift for Cub Scout mothers. Have boys copy pattern and cut piece out of plywood. File neckpiece round to fit 1/4" hole drilled in the head of a snap-type clothespin.



Recipe Holder

Boys can make this usable kitchen gift from scrap items. They should cut a 3"x3" square of wood for the base and a 3" x 2-1/2" piece for the upright. Saw off top of upright at an angle. Glue and nail this piece to the base. Fasten clothespin in place and give two coats of paint, varnish or enamel.

Hunt and Peck Pattern



Cub Scout Songs

Up the Ladder
Tune: "Clementine"

1. In the backyard, in the attic
   Or the cellar down below,
   When our Cub den holds a meeting,
   We'll learn Cubbing as we go.

CHORUS
   Up the ladder, up the ladder,
   True and fair Cub Scouts we'll be.
   To our Promise and the Pack Law,
   We will pledge our loyalty.

2. Up the ladder of achievement
   We will climb, just watch us go.
   Til we earn our badge and arrows
   As we sing so sweet and low.
CHORUS

3. First the Bobcat when we join
   Then the Wolf while we're eight.
   When we're nine, we'll earn our Bear badge
   And some arrows while we wait.
CHORUS

4. Then at ten we'll all look forward
   To become a We-be-los,
   for it won't be very long now
   Til Boy Scouting we will go.

CUB SCOUT ADVANCEMENT SONG
Tune: "Farmer in the Dell"

1. A-Cubbing we will go,
   A Cubbing we will go,

CHORUS
   Hi, ho, the daireo,
   A-Cubbing we will go.

2. The Bobcat makes a Wolf,
   The Bobcat make a Wolf,
CHORUS

3. The Wolf Cub makes a Bear,
   The Wolf Cub makes a Bear,
CHORUS

4. The next is We-be-los,
   The next is We-be-los,
CHORUS

5. The Webelos makes a Scout,
   The Webelos makes a Scout,
CHORUS

6. A-Scouting we will go,
   a-Scouting we will go,
   Hi, ho, the daireo,
   a-Scouting we will go,

   Ta, ta, ta, ta, ta, ta, ta, ta, ta,
   a-Scouting we will go.
   Ta, ta, ta, ta, ta, ta, ta, ta, ta,
   a-Scouting we will go.

Keep Advancing
Tune: "Clementine"

We're the Bobcats, Wolf and Bear Cubs
And true Webelos are we.
Altogether we're a Cub Pack,
That's well known from sea to sea.
Keep advancing,
Step by step, right up the line.
If you want to be a Boy Scout,
Never, ever, lag behind.

Crafts

If you check the Wolf and Bear Cub Scout books, you will find that they are filled with an unlimited number of achievement and elective ideas involving crafts.

Help you Cubs pick out electives or achievements they need or are interested in and get them started on a handicraft project that will help them meet their necessary requirements.

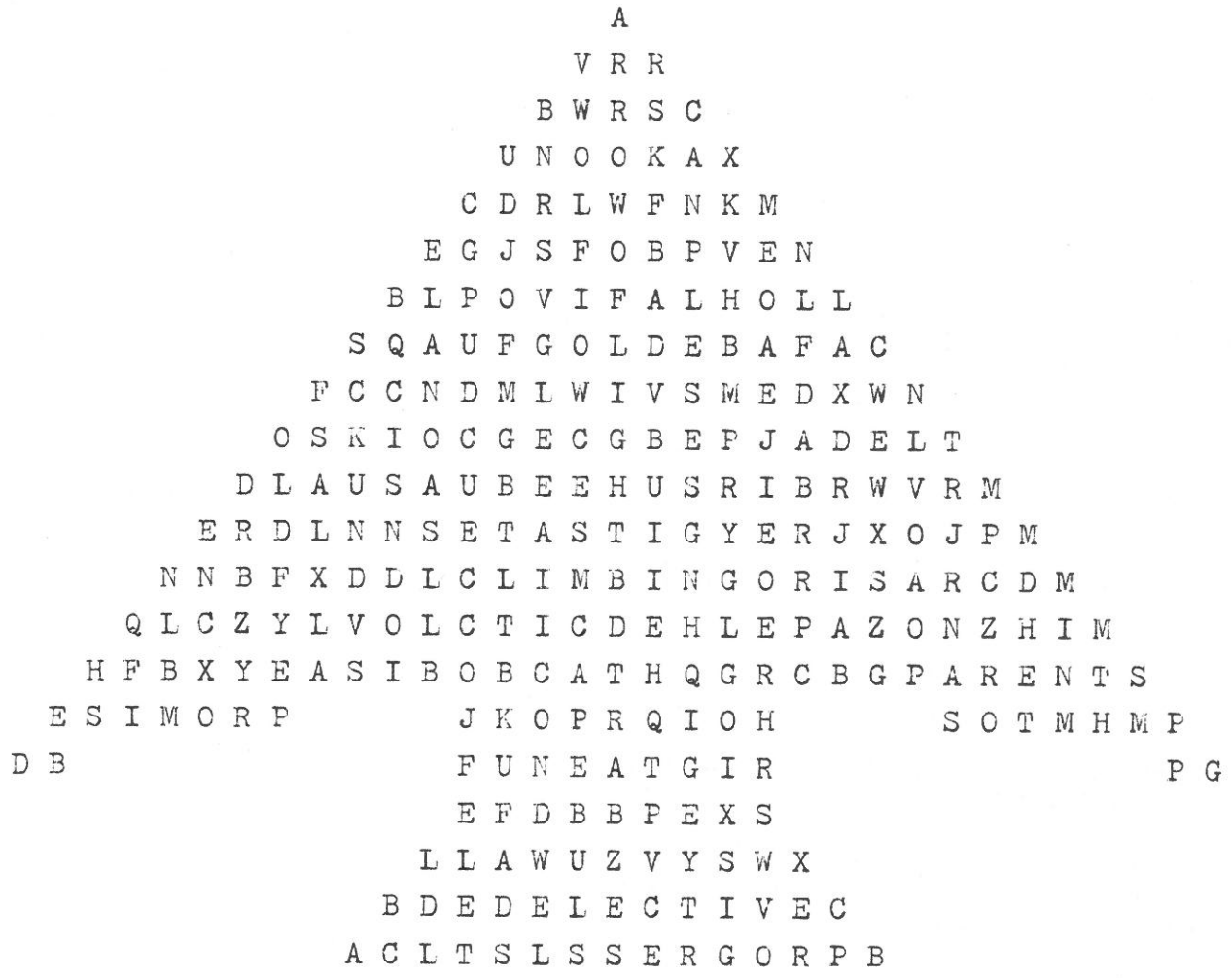
The experiences and skills in handicraft that you gain in Cub Scouting will help you develop excellent projects that will appeal to your Cubs and help them complete Wolf, and Bear achievements.

Family Night Games

A quick glance at the illustrations in the basic Cub Scout books will give you plenty of ideas for simple games and projects boys can make to complete an achievement. These Cub Scout books will help you visualize additional ideas of your own such as games and game materials. Using scrap materials and their own ingenuity, you boys can make many homemade games for the whole family to enjoy. Try the ones illustrated in your den:

A. Beanbag tossing boards
B. Marble-rolling board
C. Washer game
D. Ring-and disk-throwing gadgets
E. Bottle-ringing poles and rings
F. Bullboard

Advancement Word Search

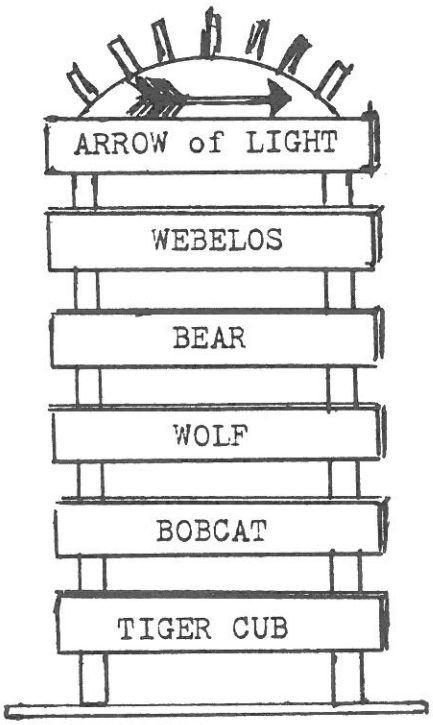


Word List

Cross out each word as you find it. Words may be spelled up, down, or diagonally. They can also be spelled forwards or backwards. Good Luck.

Arrow of Light
elective
achieve
Bear
spirit
Akela
leader
climb
promise
badges
gold
Wolf
meeting
Bobcat
Scout
hard work
den
fun
pack
silver
Cub
candle
Webelos
trail
progress
parents
law

Advancement Ladder With Clothespins



The advancement ladder has been redesigned to include Tiger Cubs.

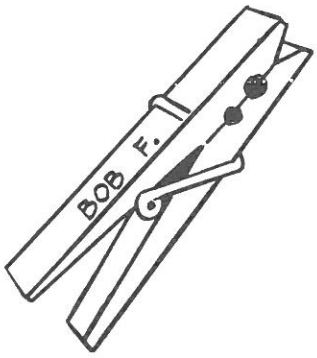
The ladder has six rungs one for each of the Cub Scout ranks and one for the Tigers. On the appropriate rungs are clipped spring-type clothespins, one for each boy in the pack. Each den's pins are painted a different color, and a boy's name is on each one.

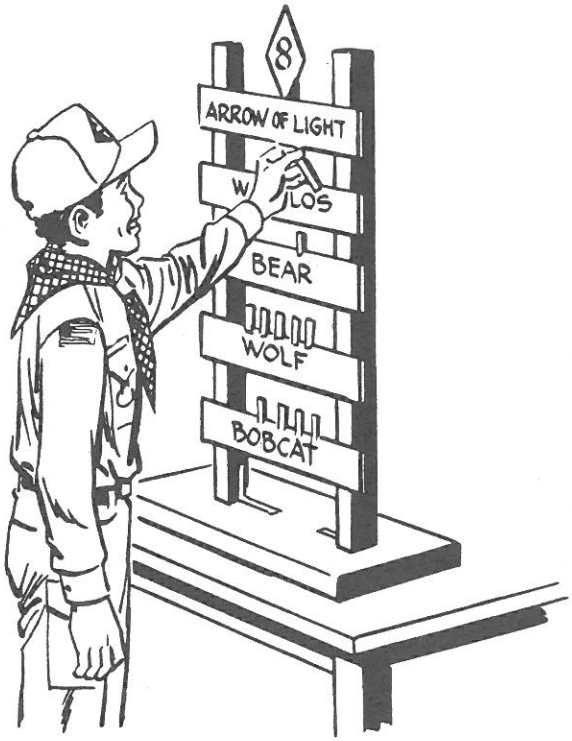
When a boy joins as a Bobcat, he is given a clothespin to place on the ladder as part of his induction ceremony. When a Tiger cub earns his Tiger Cub pin he may place his clothespin on the First rung. When a boy transfers from another unit he is given a clothespin to place in the appropriate place according to his rank.

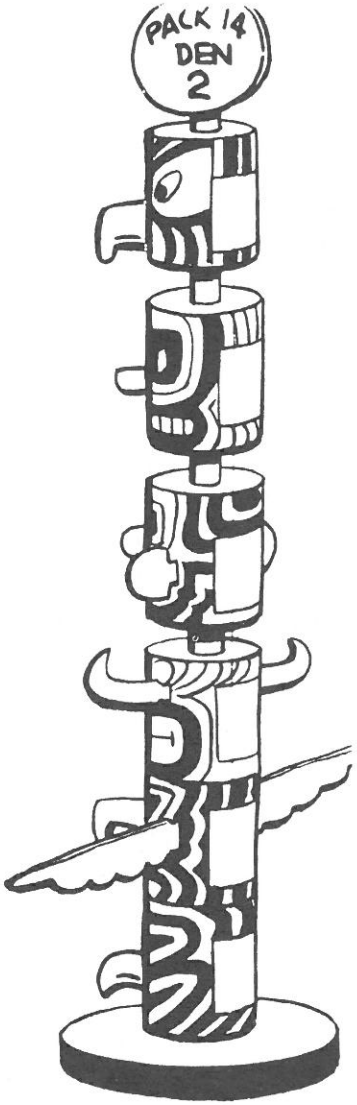
As a Cub Scout advances to the next rank he moves his pin to the next rung on the ladder.

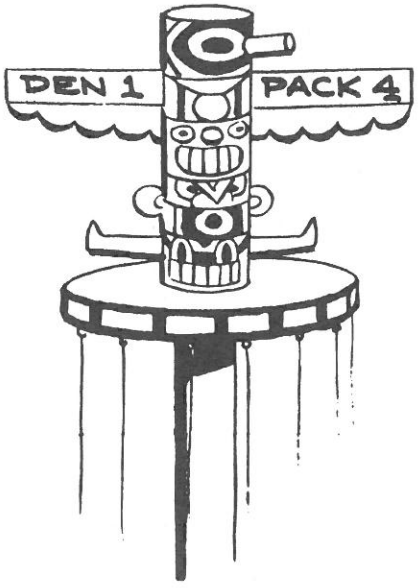
In addition to providing a visual picture of the number of advancing boys in each den, this ladder also gives the boys a physical part in your ceremony.

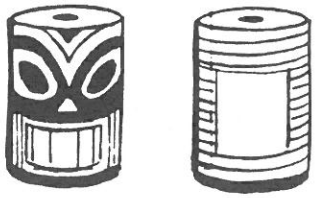
Square at top is made of 1/4-inch plywood, 4-1/2 inches square. Mount on pivot bolt to swing down for transportation. Paint yellow with blue numerals. Rungs, spaced 5 inches apart, are 1/4x3x18 inches. Paint yellow, with blue letters, Spring-type clothespins, one for each Cub Scout, are painted in den colors; letter Cub Scout's name in a contrasting color. Uprights are 1x1-1/2x41 inches, painted blue. Corner irons for braces are 3x3 inches. Baseboard is 1x10x24 inches.

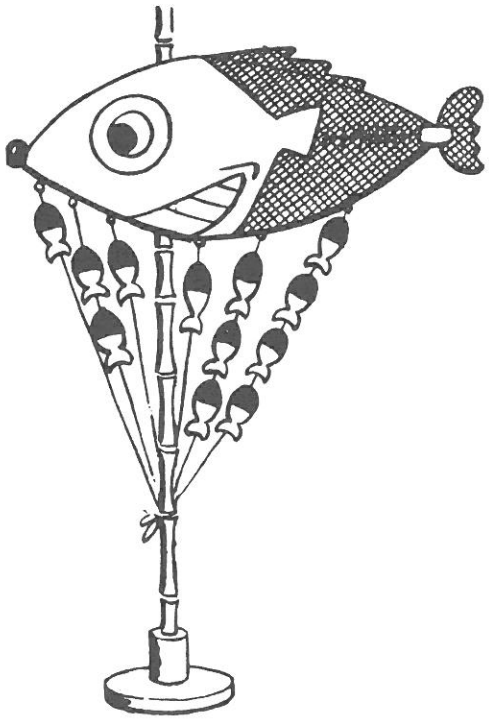


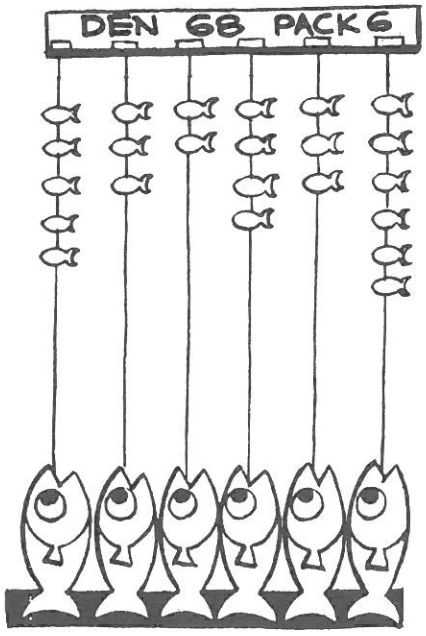


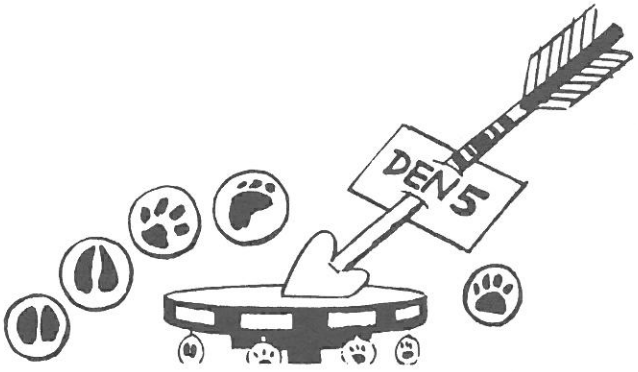

PACK 14
DEN
2

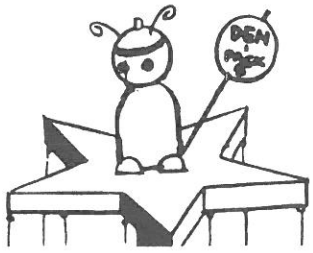

DEN 1
PACK 4

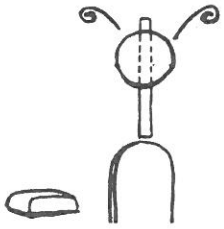




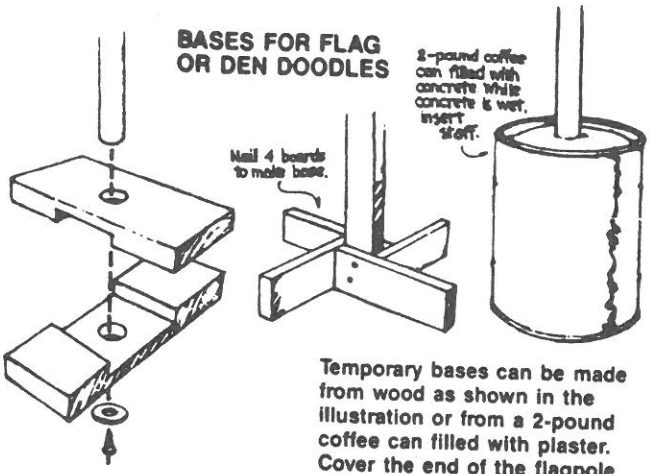

DEN 68 PACK 6


DEN 5

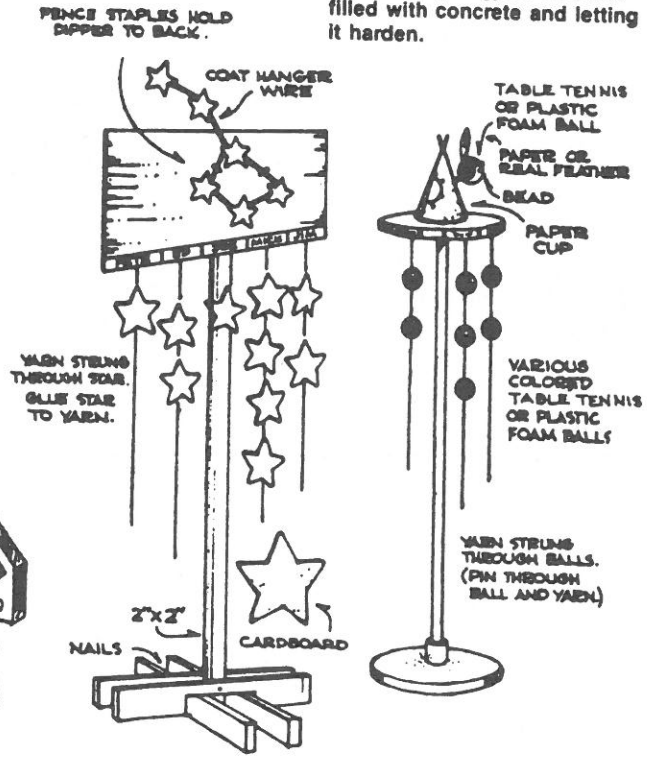


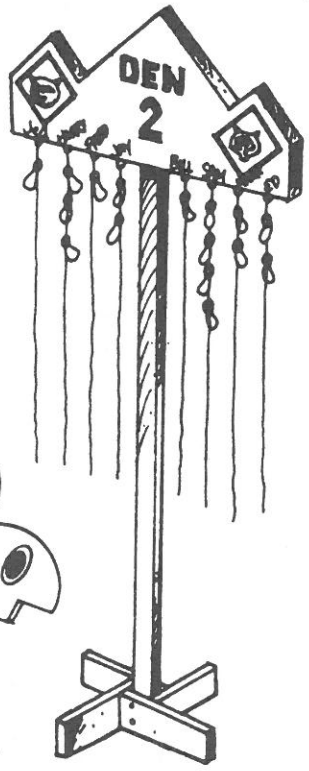


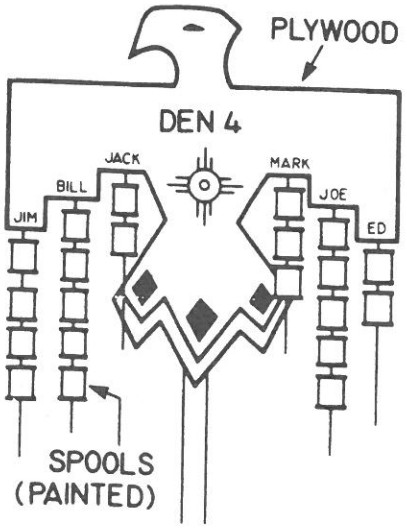
DEN DOODLES



Temporary bases can be made from wood as shown in the illustration or from a 2-pound coffee can filled with plaster. Cover the end of the flagpole with aluminum foil and grease heavily with petroleum jelly, so that it will slip out easily after the plaster hardens. A permanent base can be made by inserting flagpole in a can filled with concrete and letting it harden.







(Boy ducks down and removes old shirt, changes Cub Scout cap at Wolf Tunnel.)

Cub Scout: (at Wolf Tunnel) I hope there aren't real wolves here.

(Comes to Bear Mountain) A mountain—wow! Are you sure this is the best way?

Akela: You're doing fine. (Comes to Webelos Bridge) I must go help others now. Good luck?

Cub Scout: (salutes) Thanks for your help. (Crosses bridge) This is the end of the trail. Is this manhood?

Den chief: No, but you're getting close, Just follow the rugged road to Scouting.

(Cub goes off stage; curtain closes.)

Shere Khan and Mowgli

Father Wolf, Mother Wolf, and all the little wolves form a line, one behind the other, with Mowgli the smallest, at the end. Each wolf holds the waist of the one in front of him. Shere Khan, the tiger, wants to catch Mowgli, but whenever he tries, Father Wolf puts himself in the way. Mowgli has a neckerchief hanging from his belt like a tail. If Shere Khan can get Mowgli's tail within three minutes, he wins the game; other wise the wolves win.

Closing

Setting: 3 broomsticks, staves, lathes, etc., and a large rubber band. Cubmaster, advancement chairman, committee chairman.

The advancement program of our pack has three elements, all of which are essential to its success. (CM picks up first stick.) This represents the boy. He needs help to stand. (AC attaches second stick with rubber band. The second stick represents the Cub Scout program. Even with this, the sticks won't stand. (CC attaches third stick to form tripod.) The last stick represents you parents. Now the advancement program of our pack will work. All of us working together are essential. None of us can leave the job to others.

Progress Toward Rank Ceremony

Equipment: Progress Towards Rank patches and beads. (Gold bead for Wolf, red bead for Bear)

DEN LEADER: "_____ had taken a large step toward his Wolf (Bear) badge. He has passed three of the necessary requirements for this rank and we hereby recognize him for his efforts."

(Attach Progress Towards Rank patch to right shirt pocket of boy's uniform and hang gold bead (red for Bear from lace).

"When _____ passes three more achievements he will receive his Wolf (Bear) badge at the pack meeting. Congratulations _____, on a job well done.

Another way to recognize advancement is the use of a den doodle.

A den doodle is a figure or an emblem that is chosen and built by the den placed on a pole or hang on a wall, to show each boy's advancement status. From this emblem the boys hand cutouts of cardboard, plastic, tin, wood, or any other object to represent the achievements that they have earned.

"Upward Trail"

(Can be use for any rank)

Equipment: Badges to be awarded

Personnel: Cubmaster, parents, advancing Cub Scout.

Cubmaster: "When a boy becomes a Cub Scout he starts on an upward trail. I say "upward" because as he grows older he advance in Cub Scouting. He does not join a Cub pack and then wait idly for 4 years until he becomes a Boy Scout. With the help of his parents and leaders, he will work and earn various badges which are marks of achievement.

Tonight we honor those Cub Scouts with their parents who have completed the requirements for gadgets of advancement in rank or arrow points."

(Call boys and parents forward, present badges to parents to present to their sons.)

"Now you can see that these Cub Scouts are on the upward trail. They are moving forward and upward. With the same effort that you have just shown, keep working toward the highest award in Cub Scouting, The Arrow of Light award. My congratulations to you Cub Scouts and your parents for the fine work that you have done in Cub Scouting. Keep up the good work!

Den Doodles

Bases For Flag or Den Doodles

Temporary bases can be made from wood as shown in the illustration or from a 2-pound coffee can filled with plaster. Cover the end of the flagpole with aluminum foil and grease heavily with petroleum jelly, so that it will slip out easily after the plaster hardens. A permanent base can be made by inserting flagpole in a can filled with concrete and letting it harden.

and Boy Scouts. Once again use your resources. Talk to the leader of the Boy Scout portion of the Round-table. He will be able to help you.

Don't be pessimistic, not all Bear arrow points or achievements are of the sort that may require outside assistance. Many such as Cub Scout art, photography, and masks, as well as Indian Lore, backyard gym, maps, collections, and magic are well within the ability of any trained Cub leader.

The basics for arrow points are the same as achievements in general. While Wolf Achievements and arrow points are easily done at den or family activities, Bear activities and arrow points are a step up. Unless you are unusually experienced or multi talented, you will need some outside help. Get it anywhere you can. Fathers, brothers, friends, and most of all older Scouts are a great source of help. Don't be afraid to ask for help. Stay flexible and plan ahead. Use your resources. One other comment about advancement is necessary. If you do not already have one, solicit a den chief. This is an experienced Boy Scout who can help you with your den activities and achievements. Do not use a family member, get someone else. Treat him with respect and as a junior leader. He will respond and be a valuable asset to your den.

Ceremonies

Opening

A badge in Cub Scouting is a piece of embroidered cloth. If you were to try to sell one of these badges, you'd find it wouldn't bring much money. The real value of the badge is in what it represents...the things you learned to earn it; how to keep healthy, how to be a good citizen, good safety practices, conservation, and many more skills.

Does your badge truly represent all these things? Were you prepared to meet each task at the time you passed it? Maybe you were prepared when you passed the test, but through laziness and neglect, you have forgotten the skill by now. If this is true, then the badge you wear has little value. Don't wear a cheap badge. Wear one that represents what you can really do and know.

Advancement

I have learned five new things. I can give the Cub Scout Promise and the Law of the Pack; I know what Webelos means. I know the Cub Scout sign and handshake. I promise to do my best. I am a Bobcat. (Call boys and parents forward; present badges and pins.)

I have learned twelve new things. I grew physically and spiritually. I developed habits and attitudes of good citizenship. As I grew in mind and body, I also grew within my family. I learned to get along with others and gained a sense of personal achievement. It is fun being helpful and doing your best. I am a Wolf. (Call boys and parents forward; present badges and pins.)

I too have learned twelve new things. They required more skill and effort, but were fun and interesting. Many of the things I learned were preparing me to be a Boy Scout. The electives started giving me ideas about hobbies I might pursue in life. I am a Bear. (Call boys and parents forward; present badges and pins.)

I am learning and understanding the requirements to become a Boy Scout, the Scout Oath, the Scout Law and the parts of the Scout badge. I am learning about the outdoor code. I have earned three activity pins. I am a Webelos. (Call boys and parents forward; present badges and pins.)

I too am learning the requirements to become a Boy Scout. I can repeat from memory the Scout Oath and Scout Law. I have earned four more activity pins. I have learned what to do in the "hurry cases" in first aid. I have gone on an overnight camping experience. I have attended a troop meeting and talked to the Scoutmaster. I have attained the highest award a Cub Scout can earn and the only Cub Scout award that can be worn on the Boy Scout uniform. I am an Arrow of Light. (Call boys and parents forward; present badges and pins.)

The Cub Scout Trail

Props Needed:
Tepee or tent; large boxes to make store and mountain; cardboard signs that read Bobcat Store, Wolf Tunnel, Bear Mountain, Webelos Bridge, and Rugged Road.

Setting: A simulated trail with the tepee standing at the beginning, four signs held along the way by Cub Scouts, and the den chief at the end with the fifth sign. Blue and gold crepe paper streamers are wound around the signs marking the trail. Akela, attired in an Indian blanket and headband, is at the tepee. The prospective Cub Scout wears an old baggy shirt and hat over his uniform as he steps up the meet Akela.

Akela: Can I help you?

Boy: I'm on my way to manhood.

Akela: come, let's follow the blue and gold trail. It's the best way. First, we'll stop at the Bobcat Store and get prepared for the journey.

OCTOBER, 1994
ACHIEVEMENT PARADE

The emphasis of your program this month should be on advancement. Try to incorporate as many achievements and electives into your den meetings as possible. Advancement without recognition does not mean much. Recognize those boys that have made progress immediately.

Advancement and Unrelated Achievement and Non-required Cub Activities

Advancement is an integral part of any Scouting program. If your program succeeds in advancing Cub Scouts, award them immediately, and at the completion of full requirement, it's a success. There are other advancement opportunities, however, unrelated to specific Bear and Wolf requirements. The result is what are called arrow points.

A gold arrow is awarded for the completion of 10-portions of the electives, a silver arrow for the completion of an additional 10. The arrow can be awarded only after the completion of all usual Bear and Wolf requirements although they can be earned at any time. However no single requirement can earn an arrow point and be used to count as a Wolf or Bear requirement. Wolf Arrows can only be earned as a Wolf, and Bear arrows as a Bear, however. They are worn below the completed badge of rank on the Cub uniform with the gold arrow centered below the badge of rank and the silver arrows in one or two columns below the gold arrow.

The easy part of earning arrow points is that the activities are all fun, mostly family oriented, and as long as you know for sure they have them completed, can be earned outside of regular den activities. What you want to do as a den leader is to quiz the boys on what they have done outside of the meetings, do some of the activities in den meetings and ask the parents of the boys to familiarize themselves with arrow activities and let you know what they have done.

Among the Wolf arrow points are invisible writing and simple codes, substituting numbers for the letters. Let the boys send each other "Scout messages." In addition, an arrow point can be awarded for performing and/ or preparing a skit. Wolves love to act and your regular pack meetings should offer ample opportunity to fulfill that requirement. Have them make a present for the parents, (Christmas, Birthday, Mothers Day). If you have them wrap it, that's another arrow point. Have them tie it up with rope made from binders;' twine, that's another arrow point. If they have a library card, talk about books and libraries with them. If they write down their favorite kinds of books , that's another arrow point.

In addition, does the boy have a pet? Does he feed it, take care of it to any extent? Another arrow point. Has he had a picnic? If he helped plan it, that's still another arrow point. Talk about birds and plants while outdoors in the park, play some games (ring toss, frisbee throw, and many others), participation earns another arrow point. Does the boys' family have a flower or vegetable garden? Even a couple of pots can result in arrow points IF THE BOY PLANS OR PARTICIPATES!

Does the boy participate in an individual or team sports or both? That's another arrow point. Does he fish? That's an arrow.

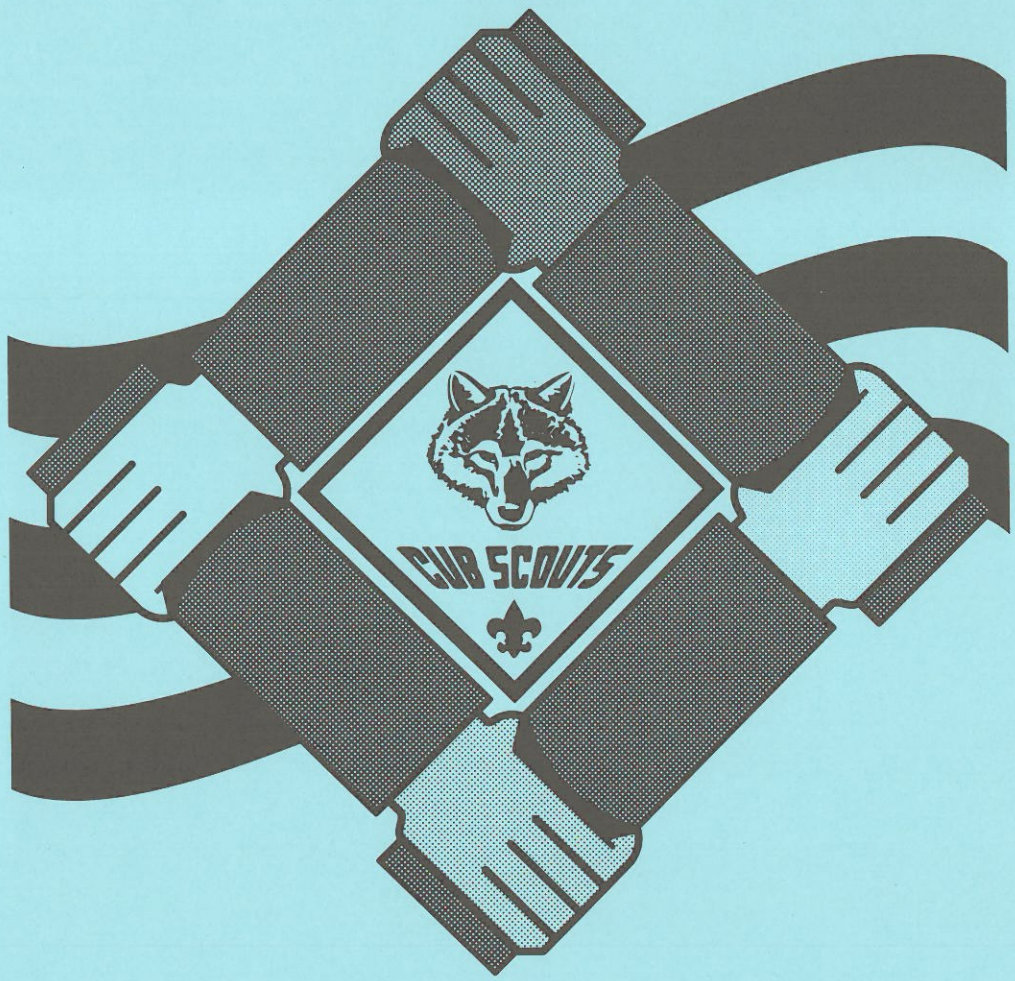
Does his school or home have computers and has he used them? A boy would love to talk about that. Yes, that is an arrow too!. If you can, get somebody who speaks a foreign language, even marginally will do, and have them teach the boys to say hello and count to ten - another Wolf arrow results.

Bear arrow points are like Bear Achievements - more difficult then Wolf requirements. Remember that the boys are a year older then they were as wolves. If given the opportunity and encouraged they will meet the challenge. You must be prepared to meet the challenge also. The requirments for Bear arrow points can sometimes not be done in den activities and only performed at home. An example might be home repair, particularly plumbing. Perhaps you can get your school or other maintenance personal to show the boys plumbing connections or electrical connections, and let them have a go at it. Cookie or treat bribe works as well with a 50 year old as it does with an 8 year old!

Bear Achievements and especially arrow points offer you an opportunity to use your available resources better. For example, you may not be an astronomer, but your Boy Scout troop has a boy who has earned the Astronomy Merit Badge. Better still take him to a science center or planetarium with your den. Similar arrow achievements may require assistance from outside sources.

Use your head and plan on using these outside sources. The Bear achievements and arrow points parallel Boy Scout Merit Badges. Boy Scouts are encouraged and usually enjoy assisting as "honored guests" at a den meeting. They can talk about their own areas of achievements and make your job easier. Remember the cookie bribe you used on the maintenance men? It works just as well on fathers, brothers,

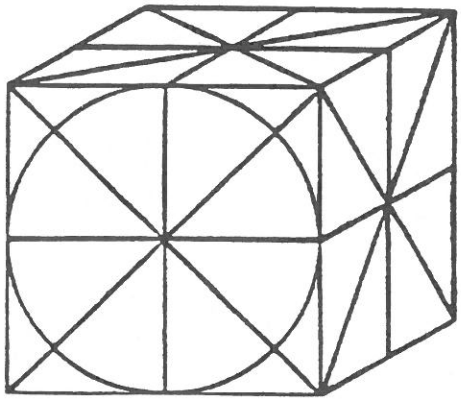
STRONG FOR AMERICA



St. Louis Area Council, Boy Scouts of America

Crazy Cube

Is this cube higher and wider in the back than in the front?



NO. The back side simply seems larger because we expect any object to diminish in size the further it is from our eyes, and in this case the back has been deliberately made the same height and width as the front.

Credit: 1992 Indianhead Council Pow Wow Book

Skit

"The Visitor"

Personnel: 3 - 4 Cub scouts
Props: Telescope, bright flashlights

What to do:

As this skit opens we see two Cub Scouts studying the stars with a telescope.

Cub #1: "Hey, there's the Big Dipper!. Do you see it?"

Cub #2: "Of course I can see it. Did you see the North Star? It sure is bright tonight!"

(As the 1st Cub Scout is speaking, a blinding light suddenly shines on the other side, opposite where the boys are standing)

Cub #1: "I g-g-got news for you, man. That light is too bright to be the North Star. What can it be? Wait a minute, is that a voice I hear from behind the trees:"

Voice: "Silence you earthlings. Now both of you listen to me! Can either of you drive a spaceship?"

Cub #2 (looking scared) "No."

Cub #1: "No sir. What are you going to do to us?"

Voice: "Watch it! Stay where your are! I don't want you Earthlings to get familiar with me. You can call me Mr. Voice."

Cub #2: "Yes sir, Mr. Voice."

Voice: "Can either of you boys drive anything?"

Cub #1: "Of course we can, we drive bicycles. Next month, we're going on a bike hike with our den."

Voice: "How many wheels does a bike have?"

Cub #2: "Two wheels, Mr. Voice."

Voice: "The machine I want you to teach me to drive is much more complicated. It has three wheels. I guess I can't take you back to my planet and have you show me how to drive it."

(Suddenly, lights begin to flash all over)

Cub #1: "Boy, I sure feel sleepy."

Cub #2: "So do I. Please don't hurt us. Mr. Voice."

Voice" "Don't worry. When you awake, you won't remember anything."

(both Scouts slump to the floor, and the bright lights go out)

Voice: "I guess I may as well leave this vehicle on Earth. It's too completed for me."

(From behind the bright light, a tricycle is pushed out onto the stage. Then everything goes black.)

Credit: Bay-Lakes Council, 1992 Pow Wow Book

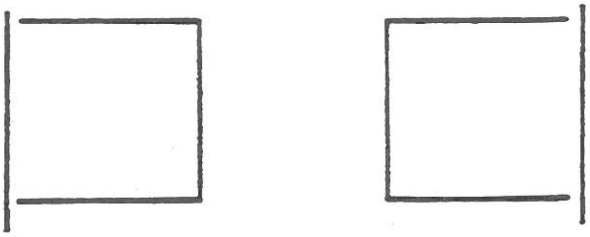
5) Making a Cloud: Equipment needed: a glass gallon jug with a rubber stopper, some wooden matches and a hand pump (to fill footballs/basketballs or a bicycle pump) with an attached pump needle. Drill out the stopper so the pump needle can be inserted through it. Procedure: Place a cup or less of warm water into the glass gallon jug and shake it up to moisten the inside of the jug. Place the stopper on the jug and insert the pump needle into the stopper. Pump ten strokes of air into the jug. Quickly light a match, remove the stopper, blow out the match and toss it into the jug while still smoking. Rapidly add three more smoking matches before replacing the stopper. Replace the stopper and pump ten more strokes of air into the jug and remove the stopper.

A weak cloud was initially formed when the air in the jug was compressed and water was caused to evaporate due to the increase in pressure. When the stopper was removed the air in the jug became supersaturated and water condensed. When smoke was added the carbon from the smoke gave the water a place to condense onto. When the stopper was removed a denser cloud formed because more water vapor condensed.

Optical Illusions

The 3 Squares

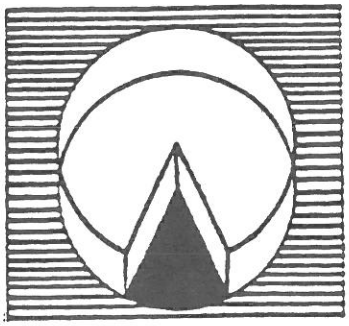
Here are three incomplete squares. You can see three side of the ones on the left and right, but only two sides of the one in the middle. Which square is the smallest?



They are all the same size, even though the middle square looks smaller. It appears to be taller and narrower because it is made of vertical lines only.

Puzzling Pie

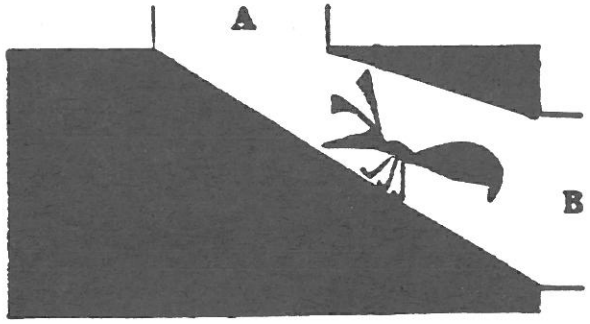
This drawing shows a pie minus one slice. But what does it look like if you view it upside down?



It's the missing slice of pie by itself in a circular dish! When the drawing is flipped, why doesn't it simply look like an upside down pie minus the slice? It's all a matter of perspective. When you look at the pie right side up, you see a wedge shaped slice removed. But when you flip the picture over the sides that once formed the inside of the remaining pie now form the sides of the slice itself.

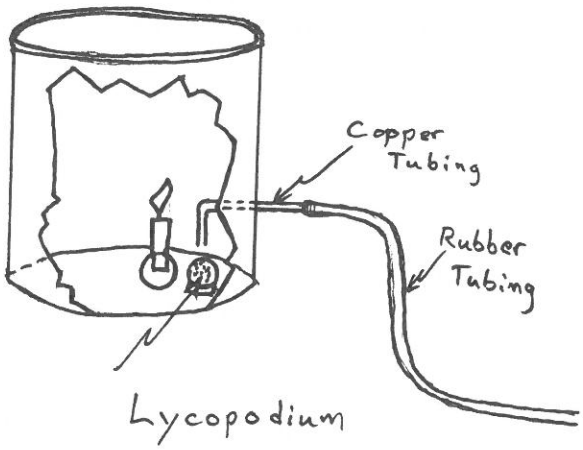
Tricky Tunnel

Which looks wider, the exit A or the entrance B to this black beetle's tunnel?



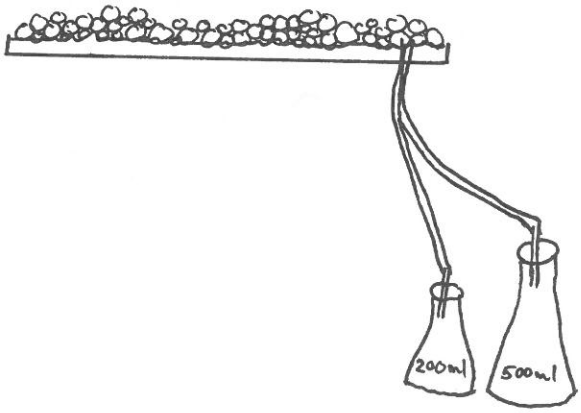
B may appear wide, but in fact, both are the same width. The illusion is caused by the inner walls of the tunnel, which grow narrower toward the top. This tapering fools your mind into seeing the exit as smaller even though it is not.

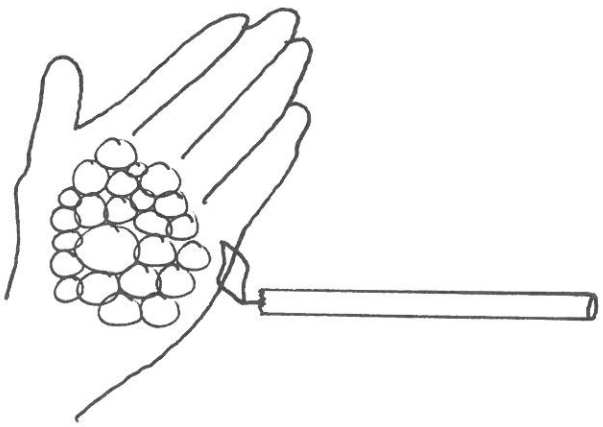
2) Lycopodium (pollen) Power "Bomb": This is really a very safe experiment when done properly. Begin with a thoroughly cleaned one gallon latex paint can. In the side of the can, 3" above the base, drill a hole large enough to insert a 1/4" copper tube. Bend the copper tubing inside the can to blow directly into a small dish. In this dish (a mayonnaise jar lid) place approximately two tablespoons of lycopodium powder (spores from the Lycopodium plant, a type of club moss-borrow from the science teacher or flour can be substituted). On the outside of the paint can, attach approximately five feet of rubber tubing to the copper tube. Inside the can, place a short (1 to 1-1/2" tall) candle on a second dish (or lid) and light it. Quickly place the cover snugly but not overly tight onto the top of the paint can and blow into the end of the rubber hose. You get a dust cloud that ignites nicely and the expanding gases in the can increase the pressure on the can and blow the lid off. Keep your head down.



3) Exploding Soap Bubbles. Start with a tray (a two inch deep cake pan is perfect) of hot, soapy water (Tide makes excellent bubbles). Now fill the bubbles with hydrogen and oxygen gases. Hydrogen can be generated by placing zinc (Zn) metal and Hydrochloric acid HC1) in a 200 ml Erlenmeyer flask. Place the Zn in the bottom of the flask and add HC1 to cover the ZN when the flask is tilted. Oxygen is generated by mixing manganese dioxide (MnO_2) with hydrogen peroxide in a 500 ml Erlenmeyer flask. Roughly double the amount of manganese dioxide and hydrogen peroxide compared to Zn and HC1 to generate twice the amount of hydrogen. Place a one-hole stopper in each flask with a glass tube inserted into the hole. Attach approximately two feet of rubber tubing to each glass tube. Gently shake the flasks to aid the reaction. Next, take the unattached ends of the rubber tubes and place them under water in the tray of soapy water. Hold the ends of the tubes close together so that the soap bubbles have both gases. Sweep the soap bubbles off the surface of the water with your hand held flat and ignite them with a candle, keeping your hand flat. A nice bang usually results as the gases rapidly expand and burst.

4) Natural Acid-Base Indicator (pH): Use red cabbage (which is actually purple but called red for some reason) shredded (corn flake-sized pieces) into rubbing alcohol as a natural acid-base indicator. Make approximately a gallon and divide it into several containers, making sure each container has some cabbage as well as some purple solution. Add various acids and bases to the solution and observe the color changes. Strong HC1 (hydrochloric acid - available at most drug stores) turns the solution a bright red, vinegar (weak acid) a reddish pink, baking soda (base) a pretty blue, household ammonia (base) a green and Draino (base) an orange.





SEPTEMBER 1994 SCIENTIST ACTIVITY BADGE

Assembled by Jim Husman

The Scientist Activity badge is highly varied in the topics in which it deals. To be successful in covering the Scientist, remember to **Keep it simple, make it fun**. An excellent source for help would be your local junior or senior high science teacher. They usually have a bag of fresh ideas. Also, don't overlook the library for some new, quick and simple examples, experiments and demonstrations. The following section is designed with that in mind. Examples of Bernoulli's principle, air pressure, atmospheric pressure, fog and optical illusions are given.

Bernoulli's principle is widely applied in many aspects of our modern world. His principle states that if there is an increase in speed, there is a decrease in the pressure for any fluid or gas flow, and vise versa. How a jet boat on an Ozark stream operates, why a baseball or tennis ball can be made to curve and how an airplane flies all can be explained using Bernoulli's principle. The following are also examples of Bernoulli's principle in action.

Bernoulli's Principle

The following diagrams illustrate in various forms Bernoulli's principle.

Diagram A contains two ping-pong balls suspended on a thread by a drop of cement. With a large straw, blow between the ping-pong balls. Instead of moving further apart the balls are drawn together. The air blowing between the balls reduces the atmospheric pressure between the balls and they were drawn together as the air outside presses against them.

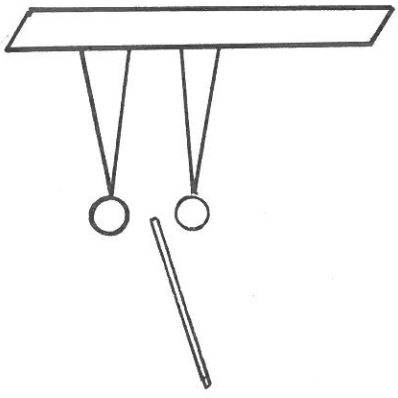


Diagram B shows a ping-pong ball suspended inside a funnel. Air is blown through the rubber tube into the funnel containing the ping-pong ball.

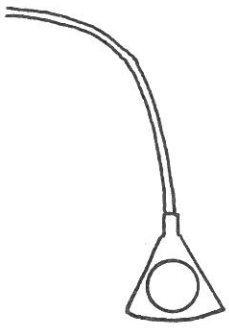
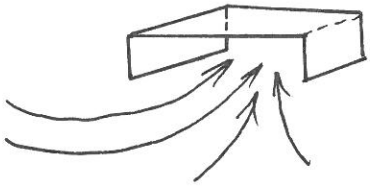


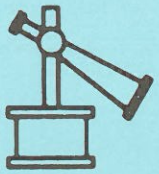
Diagram C is an index card with the two ends bent down. Try blowing the card over by blowing under it. It cannot be done. The air pressure above the card will be greater than the pressure under the card, Keeping the card in place.



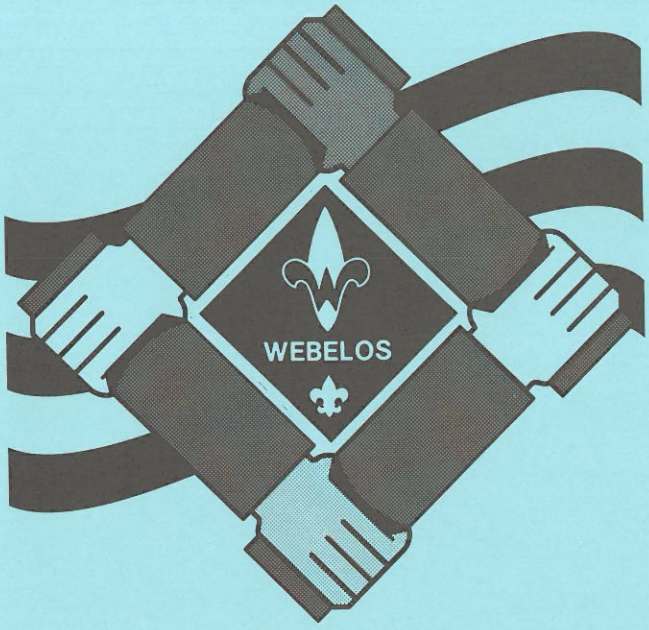
Experiments

The first three of the experiments listed below involve changes in air pressure and are sure hits with Cub Scouts. The fourth experiment involves common household supplies and the fifth one details how to make a cloud.

1) Soda Can Crusher: Use a clean, empty, normal size aluminum soda can. Place approximately two (2) teaspoons of water in the soda can and heat until steam escapes vigorously. Then grasp the can with tongs (rubber padded ones grip best) and invert the can into a bowl of ice water. The can should crush rather dramatically since the water vapor condenses producing a partial vacuum on the inside of the can. The atmospheric pressure outside of the can is greater than the pressure on the inside of the can and the can is crushed.



Scientist



Closings

What America Means to Us

Personnel: 7 Cub Scouts

Props: Large cards with the letters "A M E R I C A"

Each Cub Scout lines up facing the audience and come forward in turn and holds up his card for the audience to see.

Cub #1: "A" is for the allegiance that we feel to our land.

Cub #2: "M" is for the men who fell for our liberty.

Cub #3: "E" is for energetic men and women who have made our country great.

Cub #4: "R" is for the resources that our country has been blessed with.

Cub #5: "I" is for the independence that our forefathers won for us.

Cub #6: "C" is for the communities that combine to make this land one in unity.

Cub #7: "A" is for all of the anthem we sing to tell our thanks in being part of a great and free country. Won't you please stand and join us in the singing God Bless America (or America the Beautiful).

Cub #7: "May I always respect the rights of others.,"
Cub #8: "May I set a good example so that others may enjoy and profit from my company."
Cub #9: "May I give honest effort to my work."
Cub #10" "May I regard my education as preparation for life's future."

"The Worth of a Boy"

How do you measure the worth of a boy
With his hair all tousled and curled?
You either see him through the eyes of God
Or through the eyes of the world.

The world says, "Educate him well.
All knowledge to him impart."
But God says, "That's not where it's at,
I think I'll look on the heart."

Encourage your son to trust in God's work,
To know of its value and worth.
Better to be great in the sight of God,
Than applauded by men on earth.

Let your life be his constant example,
Teach him to know the "Perfect plan",
For a little boy is the only thing
God can use to make a man!

"What Is A Boy"

A boy is what he does, he does what he can. What he is going to be, he is now becoming.

He is going to sit right where you are sitting.

And when you are gone, he will attend to those things you think are important.

You may adopt all the policies you please, but how they are carried out depends on him.

Even if you make treaties and leagues he will have to manage them.

He is going to sit at your desk in congress and assume your place on the Supreme Court bench.

He will take over your churches, schools, universities and corporations.

He will assume control of your cities, states and nations.

All your books are going to be judged, praised and condemned by him.

All your work for him and the faith of the nations and humanities is in his hands.

SO IT MIGHT BE WELL TO PAY HIM SOME ATTENTION!!!

"Take Time"

Take time to worship - it is the highway of reverence which cleanses and restores the soul

Take time to work - it is the price of success

Take time to think - it is the source of power

Take time to read - it is the source of wisdom

Take time to help and enjoy friends - this is the source of happiness

Take time to play - it is the source of perpetual youth

Take time to love - it is what makes life worthwhile

Take time to dream - dreaming hitches the soul to the stars

Take time to laugh - laughter is the singing that lightens life's loads

Take time to plan - this is the secret for being able to have time for the first nine things.

"The Law of Self Control"

1. I will control my tongue and will not allow it to speak mean, vulgar, or profane words. I will think before I speak. I will tell the truth and nothing but the truth.

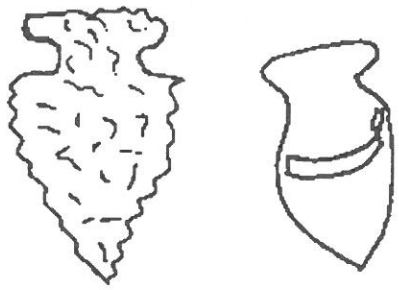
2. I will control my temper and will not get angry when people or things displease me. Even when indignant against wrong or contradicting falsehood, I will keep my self-control

3. I will control my thoughts and will not allow foolish wishes to spoil wise purposes.

4. I will control my actions. I will be careful and thrifty and insist on doing right.

5. I will not ridicule or defile the character of another. I will keep my self-respect and help others to keep theirs.

For the Webelos Artist activity badge, sculpt an arrowhead in easy-bake sculptor's clay found in craft shops, or make your own from modeling dough (page 3-45, Cub Scout Leader How-To Book). Make the arrowhead about 2-1/2" deep by 2" wide. For the loop, use the flip-top from a soda can or cut a loop from a metal can and smooth the edges with a file and emery cloth. Press the ring into the back of the slide. When the slide is dry, paint it the desired color.



Songs

Think Blue
(Tune: My Bonnie)

Think blue and you're thinking of Cub Scouts
Think blue and you're thinking of boys.
Think blue and you're thinking of families,
Of outings and picnics and joys.

Chorus:
Think blue, think blue,
Think blue of our Bobcats and Wolves and Bears,
Think blue, think blue,
First Webelos, then Scout badge we'll wear.

Think blue and you're thinking of friendship,
Think blue and you're thinking of fun.
Think blue and you're thinking of good times,
for Cub families and their sons.

Advance in Rank
(Tune When the Saints Go Marching In)

Oh, when the Cubs come marching in,
Oh, when the Cubs come marching in,
I want to be in that number
When the Cubs come marching in.

And when the pack gives our awards,
And when the pack gives our awards,
I want to be in that number
When the pack gives our awards,
There's bobcat first, and then there's Wolf,
And next there's Bear and Webelos.
Oh, I want to earn those badges
More than anybody knows.

So I'll work hard to earn my ranks
And climb the ladder step by step.
And I'll always do my best,
That's a promise that I've kept.

Finest Pack of Cub Scout
(Tune: Yellow Rose of Texas)

We're the finest pack of Cub Scouts
That you have ever seen,
We're loyal and we're honest,
We're never rude or mean.
We're proud to wear our uniforms,
We like the gold and blue.

We follow our Akela,
We always do our best.
We work on our advancement,
We rarely stop to rest,
We learn while earning badges,
Cub Scouts know more than most.
We learn to be good citizens.
About that we can boast.

We love our God and Country,
We respect our fellow man.
We're busy doing good turns,
We help each time we can.
We're proud to be Americans,
We fly our flag to show
Our land is free for you and me
To live and learn and grow.

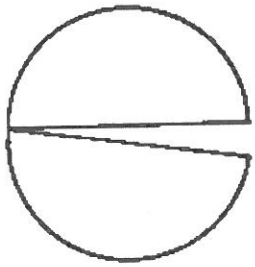
Closing Ceremonies

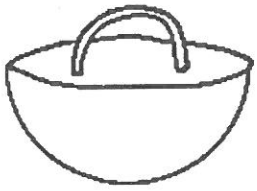
Pack flag is placed in center of stage. Ten Cub Scouts, in uniform, in turn come on stage, stand near flag and recite one of the lines below. Upon finishing, each Cub Scout salutes the flag and retires to rear of stage, where a horseshoe is formed.

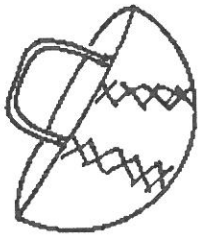
Cub #1: "May I grow in character and ability as I grow in size."
Cub #2: "May I be honest with myself and others in what I do and say."
Cub #3: "May I learn and practice my religion."
Cub #4: "May I always honor my parents, my elders and my leaders."
Cub #5: "May I develop high moral principles and the courage to live by them."
Cub #6: "May I strive for health in body, mind and spirit."

3) Craft project at den meetings. Most families are inundated with art and craft projects from school, non-school programs and Scouts. Making a craft that the boys can wear is much appreciated by parents whose refrigerators have little available space to handle anything else.

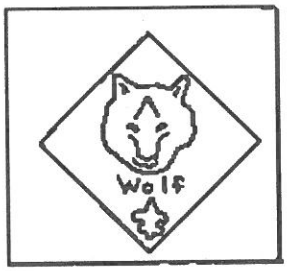
Tie the slide into your monthly theme, a holiday or a Cub's birthday. One den leader made baseball slides to celebrate the Cardinals winning the National League Championship. He cut ping-pong balls in half, filled them with plaster and inserted a ring into the soft plaster. Once they had hardened, a baseball design was painted on the slide with a Cardinal design in the center.



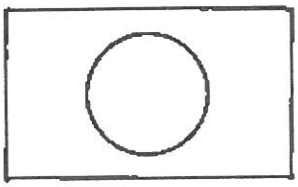




4) To recognize advancement. Make a wooden slide from a block of soft wood. Drill a 1/2" hole down the middle of the block of wood and sand the wood until smooth. Paint the wood with a latex enamel and put a small rank sticker on the front (stickers are available from the Scout Shop.) Use Mod Poge or water-based craft sealer to cover the sticker and protect it from peeling off. Present the slide to the Cub at the den meeting.

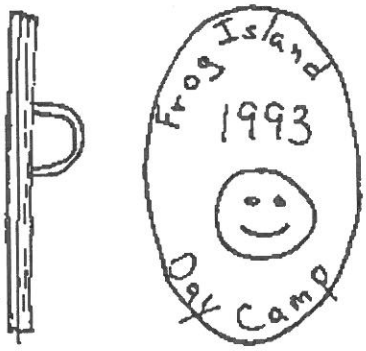


Front View

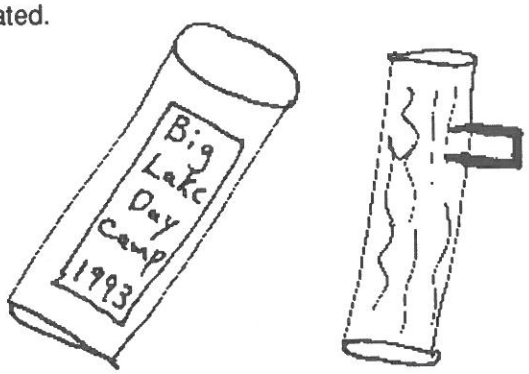


Top View

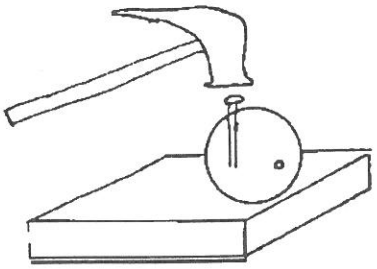
5) Day Camp activity. A day camp slide can be made to correlate with an activity or to recognize day camp participation. A simple slide is to pour plaster into one to two inch circular mold with a flat base and insert a small ring (a small metal key ring is ideal). When the plaster is dry, paint the flat surface with your day camp theme, symbol, etc.



Another easy to make slide is to use a one inch thick sapling cut into one and 1/2" sections. Flatten one side of the wood and sand smooth. Pound a heavy duty staple into backside of the wood to hold the neckerchief. Decorate the front of the slide with fine point markers or enamel. Coat the front of the slide with a clear coating after it has been decorated.



6) To complete an achievement or activity badge requirement. One fun way to complete Wolf Achievement 5d (using a hammer) is to give each Cub a metal juice can lid, a 16 penny nail, a hammer and a block of wood. Put the block of wood under the lid and hammer two holes into the lid approximately 3/4 of an inch apart on the top of the lid (to leave room for decoration). Insert a pipe cleaner through the holes, twist together, and add a sticker to the lid and the requirement is completed.



2nd Cub enters, puts his hand on the back of the chair, disgustedly wipes gum on the chair seat.

3rd Cub enters, sits down, gets stuck to the chair, he scrapes the gum off his bottom and throws it on the floor.

4th Cub enters, and steps on the gum. He scrapes it off his shoe sticks it to the back of the chair.

1st Cub enters to find his gum where he left it, pops it back into his mouth, and exits happily chewing.

"How Kids Tell Time"

An MC announces the next skit as "How Kids Tell Time." A number of Scouts, acting as kids, then come out and begin to shout and holler very loudly. On a signal, they stop and put a hand to their ear to listen. Hearing nothing, they begin to shout again.

This is repeated several times, until when they are listening, someone from off stage hollers:

"Be quiet down there! Don't you know that it's 2 o'clock in the morning? All the kids smile and leave.

"Ice Fisherman"

Two men are fishing through a hole in the ice, but are having no luck. A boy fishing through a nearby hole keeps pulling in one fish after another. The men ask if they might trade places with the boy. He mumbles agreement. They trade places, but the men still have no luck, while the boy continues to catch fish. One man asks the boy what his secret is. The boy mumbles an incoherent answer. The man can't understand him and asks him to repeat his answer. Finally the boy spits something into one hand and says loudly, "You've got to keep your worms warm!"

"The School"

Personnel: 4 or more Cub Scouts

Props: A large cardboard box designed to imitate a burning school, clothing for an old man and large paper cups for all but one of the Cub Scouts.

The Skit opens with all but one of the Cub Scouts running toward the burning school and emptying the contents of their (empty) cups onto the school and running back to fill up the cups.

An old man walking by stops one of the Cub Scouts and tells him what a fine young fellow he is helping to put out the school fire. The Scout looks at him with a "funny" look on his face and tells him, "We're not putting out the fire. This is kerosene. I hate school".

Den Projects

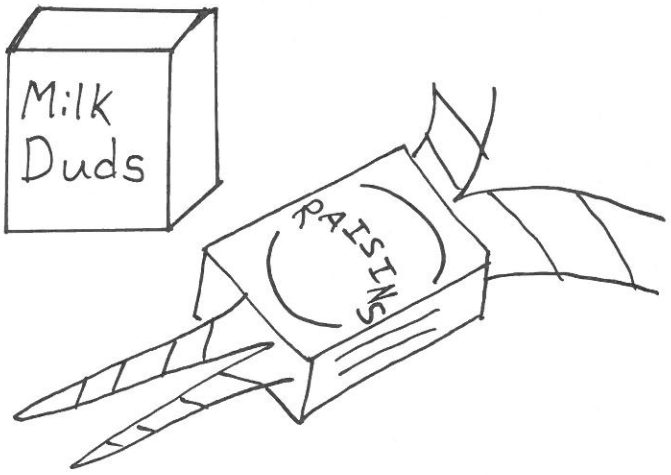
Neckerchief Slides

Neckerchief slides are a very special part of the Cub Scout uniform. A Scout can use it to distinguish himself or a den or pack can use them to identify themselves. It is also fun to collect neckerchief slides. Start with the official metal slides and go from there.

Handmade slides can add a special dimension to your Cub Scout program. There are a number of ways to incorporate making slides with your Cubs into your planning; for fun, den identity, craft project at a den meeting, to recognize advancement, day camp and as an achievement or activity badge requirement.

Slides in Your Program

1) For FUN! **KISMIF**: "Keep it simple, make it fun." A quick, easy to make slide for the young Cubs is to use the small box that candy or raisins come in (the kind that are handed out at Halloween). Have the Cubs eat the contents and tear off the top and bottom flaps, and use the box as the slide.



2) Den Identity. A slide with your den number or a unique characteristic of your den helps to form cohesiveness within your den and look special at pack meetings.

Boys line up on stage holding blank cards with printed letters facing towards themselves. As each boy says his line, he turns over the card for the audience to see. Another way is to have a narrator read the lines into a microphone as the boys turn the cards over.

Cub #1: "C is for Cub Scouts and good one we strive to be."

Cub #2: "I is for the interest my leaders show in me."

Cub #3: "T is for trying our best to always do."

Cub #4: "I is for including parents in Cub Scouting, too."

Cub #5: "Z is for zeal for doing, which Scouting does teach."

Cub #6: "E is for every goal we strive to reach."

Cub #7 : "N is for our neighborhood, (or nation) of which we're citizens you see."

Cub #8: "S is for Scouting, helping us better citizens to be."

Boys then step forward and say the following lines together:

"As citizens together, the Pledge of Allegiance we'll now give, pledging loyalty to our country, as long as we live. Audience please rise and join us in the Pledge of Allegiance.

"Cub Scout Report"

Personnel: 7 Cub Scouts, each having a note card with the following written on the back

Cub #1: "We're visiting planets to see what Cub Scouting is like in Outer Space. On Mars we found the den leaders were green."

Cub #2: "Green with envy when we told them about our Cub Scout activities."

Cub #3: "On Venus the den meetings are on a Space Station. Their houses are too small."

Cub #4: "When we visited Mercury we found that Cub Scouts are blue and their uniforms aren't as nifty as ours."

Cub #5: "While on Jupiter, we discovered that Cubmasters are 12 feet tall! It's hard for them to bend to listen to the Scouts."

Cub #6: "When we toured Pluto things were guite different. The Bobcat rank is only for BOBBED CATS. An animal there."

Cub #7: "So after we'd trekked all over we find; that here on Earth, CUB SCOUTING'S JUST FINE!"

"Colors of My Flag"

Color guard presents the flags. If indoors, darken the room when the color guard is in position, and give each Cub a lighted candle.

1st Cub: "The red of my flag is for the lifeblood of brave men ready to live and die for our country."

2nd Cub: "The white of my flag is for purity and for cleanliness of thought, word and deed."

3rd Cub: "The blue of my flag is for truth and justice."

4th Cub: "My flag — the flag of our country, America."

All Cubs then give the Cub Scout salute and recite the Pledge of Allegiance.

"Cub Scouting is. . ."

Seven Cub Scouts line up across the front of the room, each holding a sign. Each holds his sign up as he reads his lines.

Cub #1: (with poster of Bobcat badge) "Cub Scouting is that new Bobcat who the Cub Scout promise makes."

Cub #2: (with poster of Wolf badge) "Cub Scouting is that Wolf Scout who his first elective undertakes

Cub #3: (with poster of Bear badge) "Cub Scouting is that older Bear Cub who can tackle more."

Cub #4: (with poster with the word "fun") "Cub Scouting is all that, plus much more, too, giving us reason for what we're here to do."

Cub #6: (with poster with a picture of a Cub Scout) "Cub Scouting is that boy clad in gold and blue, making the meeting important to me and you."

Cub #7: (with a patriotic poster) "Cub Scouting is being a good citizen you see, so won't you now Pledge Allegiance to our flag with me."

Skits

"Chewing Gum"

Cast: 5 Cub Scouts

Props: chair center stage

Cub walks on stage chewing gum. He removes it from his mouth, sticks it on the back of the chair, and exits.

present (be sure all candles have wax guards to catch the hot wax), a coffee can and a larger container for the "campfire".

Place the birthday cake-sized candles in the coffee can and put it in the larger container. Tape seven of the small to medium candles in a semicircle around the top edge of the large container.

Personnel: Narrator and seven Cub Scouts or leaders who are each given a small to medium candle with a wax guard and a card with his or her part on it. The seven assistant stand in a semicircle behind the campfire.

Narrator: Welcome to our pack meeting campfire. This large candle I am holding represents the spirit of Cub Scouting. With it we light the other candles to add brightness to our campfire. (As the assistants read their parts the narrator lights their candle and one of the candles taped to the container).

No. 1: I am light. As I am added to the campfire, my flame allows us new chances to be helpful to others.

No. 2: I am friendship. My flame teaches us how to become a friend to other people.

No. 3: I am love. My flame makes the campfire burn brighter and lovelier. Love grows toward parents and families when it is returned, and it makes our own lives more joyful.

No. 4: I am the rising smoke. As I rise from our campfire, our eyes turn skyward and we envision God.

No. 5: I am youth. I am the fuel for this campfire. I am the future. As I grow spread my warmth and light to all that I meet, that the world will be better because of me.

No. 6: I am fun. My flame jumps and leaps with sheer pleasure. When I am added to the campfie, we see the fun and joy of Cub Scouting.

No. 7: I am Scout Spirit. My spirit is the brotherhood of Cub Scouts and Boy scouts all over the world who are preparing themselves to become good citizens and who are physically fit, mentally awake and morally straight.

Narrator: We have learned that the things Cub Scouting offers us can make our campfire stronger, brighter, and more beautiful. Now, before we continue our pack meeting, I ask all Cub Scouts to reach deep into the campfire and take a glowing ember. You will need your ember for our closing ceremony. (Boys file up and take one of the birthday cake-size candles.)

Closing

Narrator: After our opening ceremony tonight, each of you took a glowing ember from our campfire as a token of our brotherhood. Will you please take it now, hold it at arms length, and look at its glowing light. (pause.) Now may the Cub Scout spirit that is captured in you in your ember sustain you until we meet again. Good night and good cub Scouting

(Adapted from a ceremony crated by Pack 815 of Edgewater, MD)

Opening Ceremonies "Campfire Opening"

Personnel: Narrator and 7 Cub Scouts
Props Campfire (real or artificial), seven candles

As each boy reads his part, he lights a candle.

Narrator: "Welcome to the Cob Scout campfire. Akela is among us. Let us draw from this campfire, with all its vibrancy and warmth, the secrets of Cub Scouting and the spirit of brotherhood."

Cub #1:"In its light we see new chances to be helpful and to do our best."

Cub #2: "From its warmth we strengthen the bonds of fellowship and learn how to get along with others."

Cub #3: "From the stones that ring the fire and keep its power in check, we learn how we can curb our tempers and become good citizens."

Cub #4: "From the smoke that rises out of the fire, we learn to lift our eyes upward and worship God."

Cub #5 "The spark that started this fire reminds us that little good turns can lead to greater deeds."

CUB #6: "Just as the fire needs fuel to burn brightly, so do we need the care and love of our parents to turn brightly."

Cub #7: "In its leaping flames we see the fun of Cub Scouting and the job of life."

Cub Scout Citizen

Personnel: 8 Cub Scouts

Props: Cards with the letters "C I T I Z E N"

SEPTEMBER 1994 EXPLORING YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD

Assembled by Jim Husman

September is an ideal month to host the Exploring Your Neighborhood theme. The weather is generally pleasant and there is enough sunlight to do after school activities outdoors. September is also the time to start a new school year Scouting program. The Exploring Your Neighborhood theme is the perfect vehicle to get your Cub Scouts off to a good start in the fall. Both the Wolf and Bear badges incorporate numerous achievements and electives that occur under the achievements and electives for Wolf and Bear that can be used to get your Scouts off to quick and positive start.

Wolf Achievements

Know Your Home and Community
Start a Collection
Your Living World
Be Safe at Home and on the Street

Wolf Elective

Birds
Outdoor Adventure

Bear Achievements

What Makes America Special
Law Enforcement Is a Big Job
The Past Is Exciting and Important
Family Outdoor Adventure
Ride Right

Bear Electives

Photography
Landscaping
Water and Soil Conservation
Collecting Things
Maps

Den Activities

As a project, your den might like to check out the following list to see which of the things listed can be found in their community, who operates them and how they are paid for:

Health: hospitals, clinics, doctors, dentists, ambulance service, water filtration plant, sewage disposal, garbage collection

Protection: storm sewers, fire and police protection

Education: theaters, pools, parks, playgrounds, golf course, lakes

Transportation: roads, highways, bus terminal, train station, airport, parking lots, garages, service stations, car lots

Stores: shopping centers, supermarkets, corner stores, appliance stores, markets

Business: What major companies are there in your community?

Industries: What items are manufactured in your community?

Agriculture: What products are produced locally?

Volunteer Agencies: What agencies are there? What do they do in the community?

Organizations and Clubs: service fraternal, hobby, etc.

Religions: churches, synagogues, temple, hall, seminaries

- Conduct a treasure hunt in your neighborhood using 5 to 10 clues. Locate the clues in public places. Bikes speed it up.
* Take a walk around your neighborhood and start a collection; rocks, insects, leaves, etc.
* Visit some of the interesting public facilities in your neighborhood; police station, city hall, fire department, library, park, museum.
- Visit a new member of your neighborhood.

Pack Activities

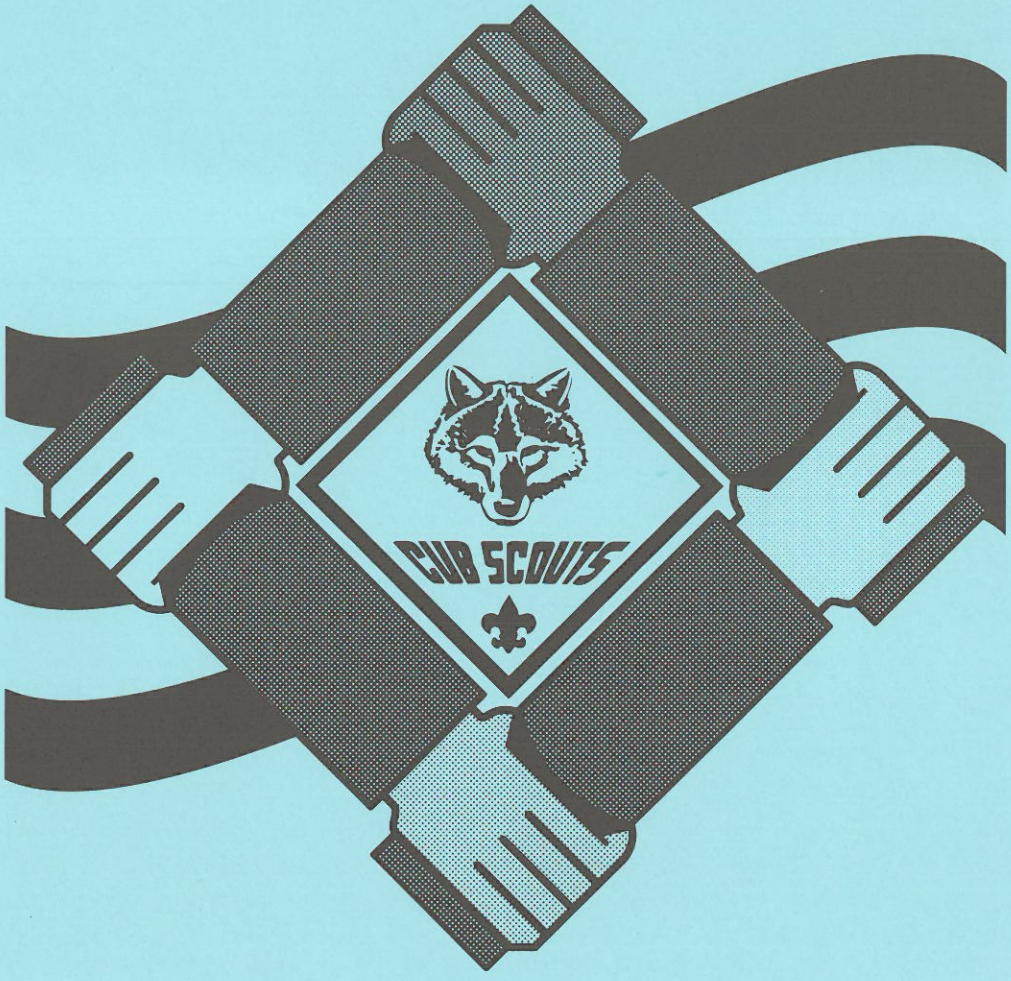
* Hold a clean up the neighborhood day
* Plant trees in your neighborhood
* Participate in a neighborhood cause
* Invite a neighborhood dignitary to speak at a meeting (fireman, policeman, minister, ambulance, etc.)

Ceremonies

Opening-Closing Campfire Ceremony

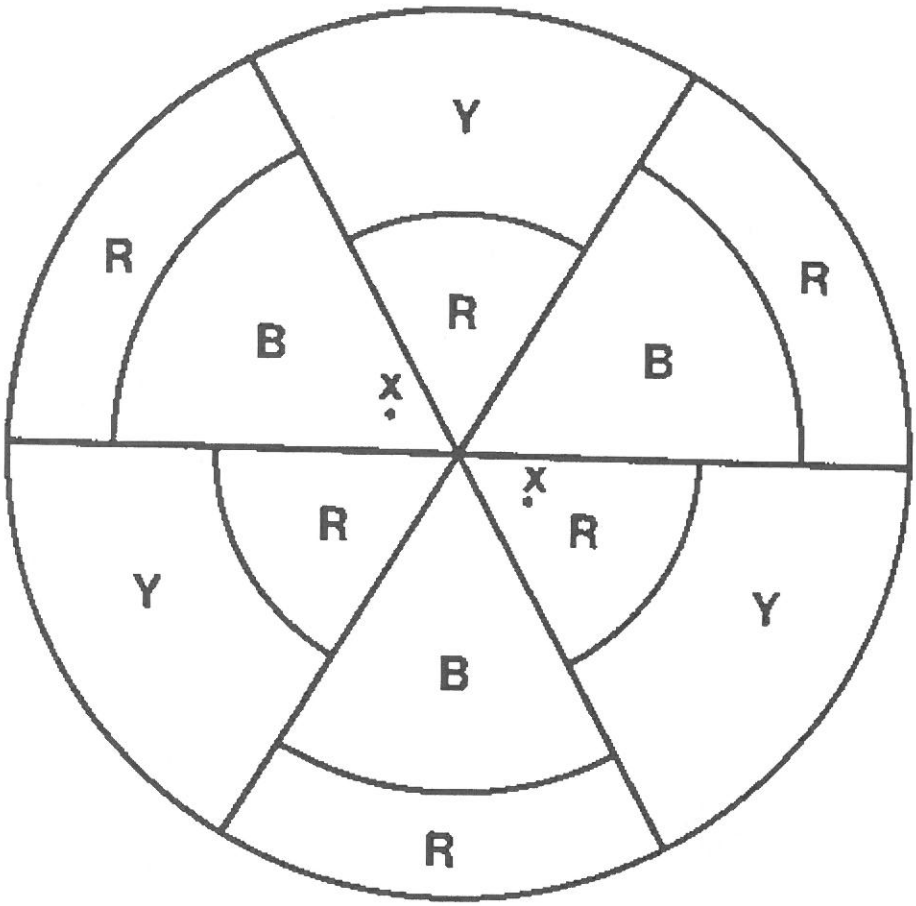
Equipment: One large candle, 14 small to medium candles, enough birthday cake-size candles for all

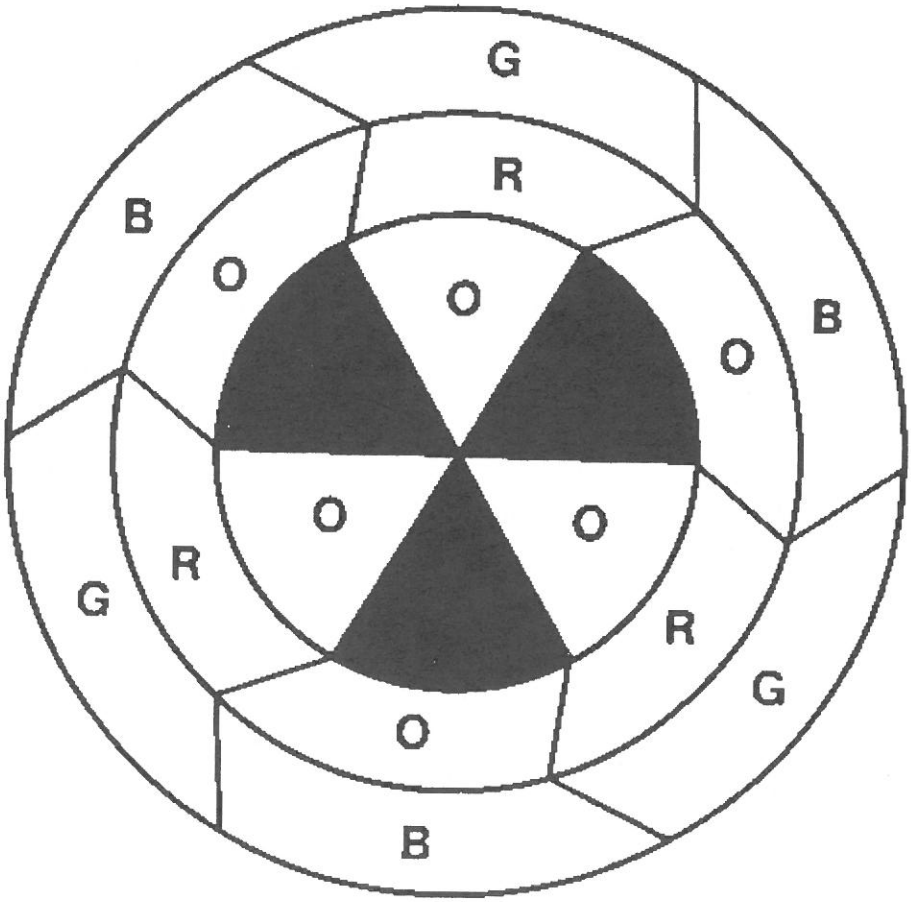
STRONG FOR AMERICA



St. Louis Area Council, Boy Scouts of America

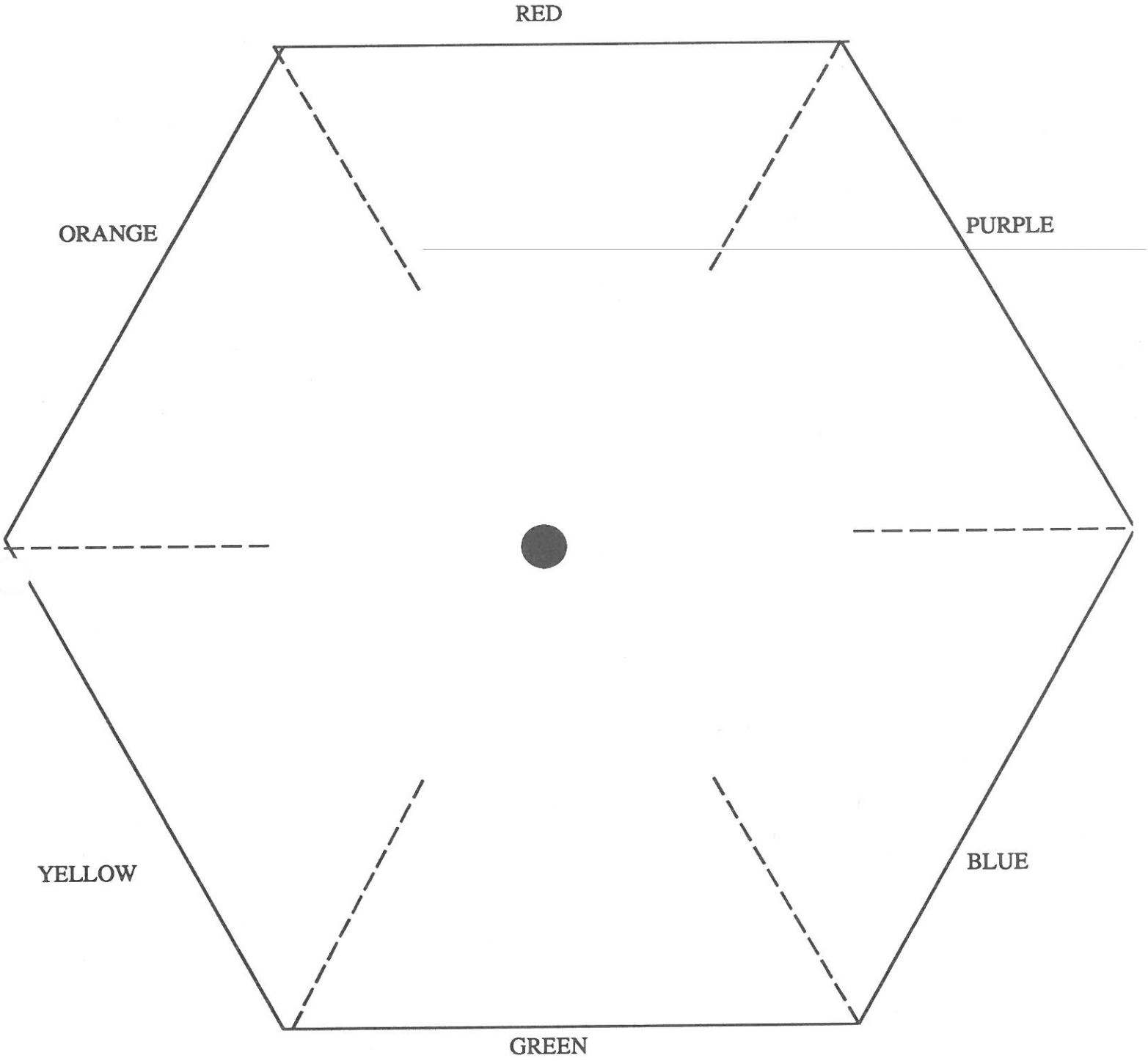
SPINNING COLOR WHEEL





COLOR KEY
R - RED
O - ORANGE
Y - YELLOW
G - GREEN
B - BLUE

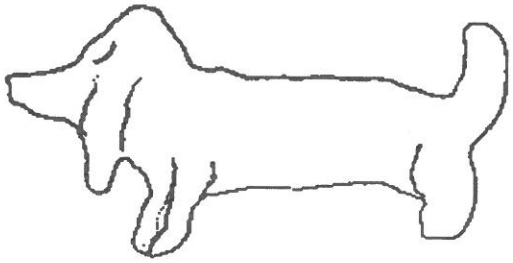
PINWHEEL PATTERN

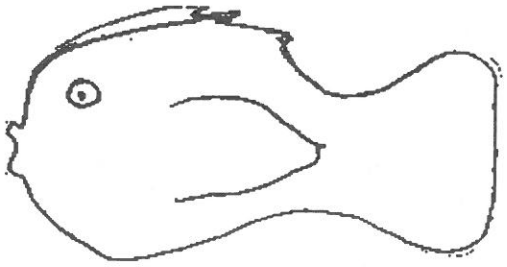


Soap Sculpture

1 bar of soap (a flat rectangle bar works best)
1 pocket knife

Trace pattern on soap before cutting. By using small strokes, cut pattern and whittle into shape. Keep patterns simple and make sure you have talked about knife safety. Fill in details.





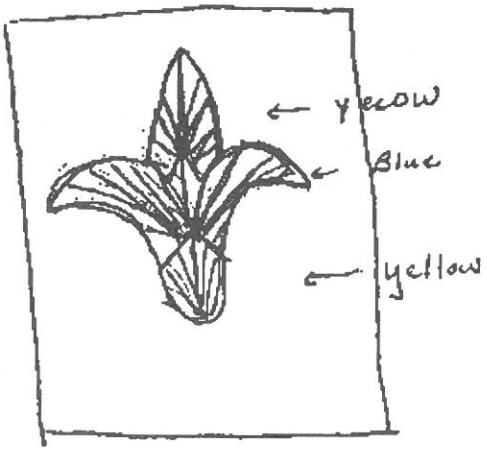
Genius Bag

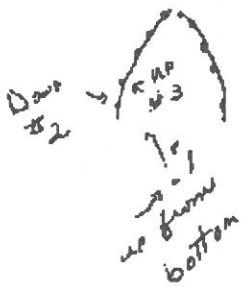
Give each boy a bag with various supplies. Have them build or make something with the supplies. Make it a contest or use for display at a pack meeting. They can use all of the items or just some of the items. Most of all, let them use their imagination.

Some of the supplies may be, but no limited to, a pipe cleaner; a piece of felt; a small stick; a feather; a washer; a nail; a spool; a popsicle stick; a straw; a piece of screen; a bread tie; a plastic ring from a 2-liter soda bottle; or a small mile carton. A simple creation!

String Art

Using some of the same patterns that are found for string art with wood can also be done with cardboard. Make pattern on cardboard. Punch holes into pattern using a large blunt end needle. (A tapestry needle works well.) String should be either crochet thread or embroidery thread. (Yarn has a tendency to unravel.) Thread needle and being string art. To hold string in place tie a knot and then tape to back of cardboard.





AUGUST 1994
ARTIST
ACTIVITY BADGE

Assembled by Donna Roth

Suggested Activities

1. Visit an art museum.
2. Invite a school art instructor or an artist to a den meeting.
3. Visit a decorator or business that deals with decorating.
4. Take a hike and do nature drawings. Try using crayons, colored pencils, charcoal pencils, water color paints, oil paints, etc.
5. Have the boys make a kite and do an original drawing on it. They fly the kite.
6. Have the boys make a poster with a theme or advertise a pack or community event.
7. For framing, use heavy cardboard or sometimes an art supply company will have left over matting boards.

Things To Do

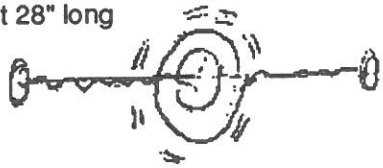
Pinwheel Color Wheel

Heavy weight paper (tag board or poster board)
Paints or crayons
1 beaded straight pin
1 pencil with eraser

Draw pattern on paper. (Pattern is on page 65.) Have the boys color on both sides according to primary/ secondary colors. Cut out and cut on dotted line. (Be careful not to cut too far to the center.) Fold corner of each section to the center. Put pin through each corner and secure to the top of the eraser. Make sure pin is not too tight so that pinwheel can turn freely.

Spinning Color Wheel

Heavy weight paper (tag board or poster board)
Paints or crayons or markers (Blue, yellow, red)
2 pieces of string about 28" long
2 buttons or disks

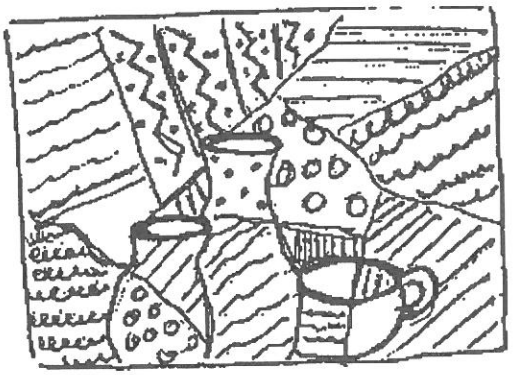


Draw pattern on paper. (Pattern is on page 66.) Color according to pattern on both sides. Put two small holes through paper at x's and place string through holes. Put buttons on each end.

To operate: grip the color wheel by the handles, whirls the wheel around and around until the string is well twisted. Pull slowly on the handles so that the wheel begins to whirl as the string untwists. When the wheel starts to spin, let the string hang loose so that wheel continues to spin.

Contrasts and Texture Drawing

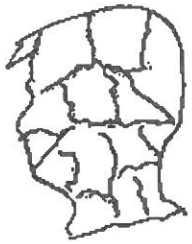
Sketch the outline of a picture. Do not fill in with details. Instead, draw straight and curving lines throughout the picture. Fill in areas with solid colors, dots, lines, etc.



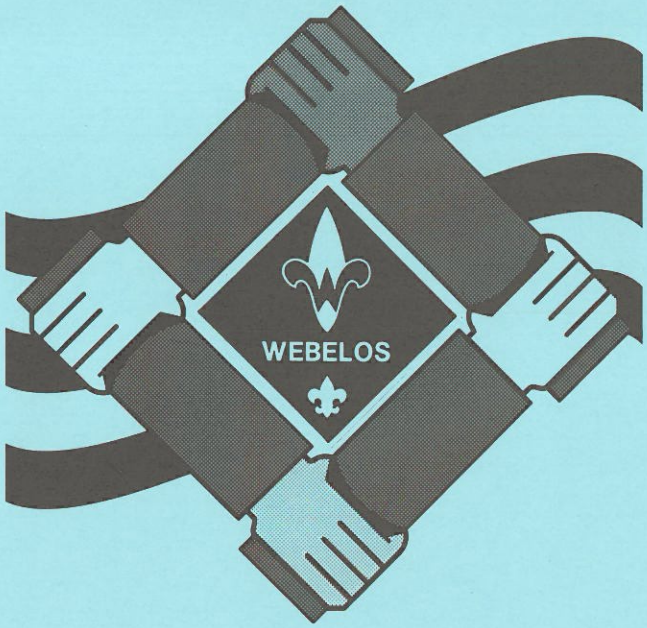
Collage Silhouette

Make the silhouette: Tape or fasten a piece of paper on a wall or other flat surface. (Paper should be at least 12x18 or larger. A grocery bag cut apart works very well.) Using a lamp or flashlight, draw around the shadow of the head. Cut out silhouette.

Collage: From old magazines , cut out picture that represent the things that show what the person likes. Pictures of foods, sports, cars, music, etc. Glue onto the silhouette keeping the shape of the head. This makes it a very individual silhouette!



Artist



Song

The Seaman Sailed Out To Sea
(Tune: The Bear Went Over the Mountain)

The seamen sailed out to sea,
The seamen sailed out to sea,
The seamen sailed out to sea,
To see what they could see.

To see what they could see,
To see what they could see,
The seamen sailed out to sea,
To see what they could see.

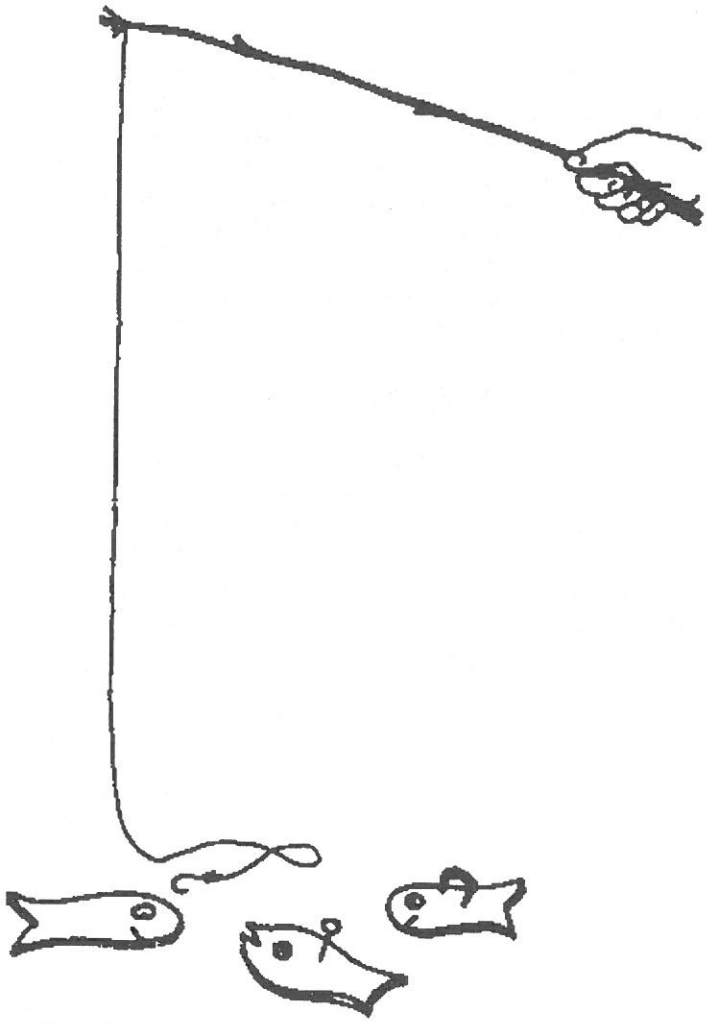
Sea is all they saw,
Sea is all they saw,
Sea is all they saw,
See, all they saw was sea.

The sea surged over the seamen,
The sea surged over the seamen,
The sea surged over the seamen,
So all they saw was sea.

So all they saw was sea,
So all they saw was sea,
Since the sea surged over the seamen,
All they saw was sea.

See sawing on the sea.
See sawing on the sea.
See sawing on the sea,
See Seasick seamen.

See seasick seamen
See seasick seamen
We saw the seasick seamen,
See sawing on the sea.



Fish Pond

Materials needed for this popular carnival event are simple to make or get.

You'll need six empty ice cream tubs (one gallon size). Ask your neighborhood storekeeper to save them for you.

You'll also need several poles and some string. Either make hooks from coat hanger wire or buy small magnets. If hooks are used, make fish of wood. Fashion rings on them for catching.

If magnets are used, attach something metal to the fish or cut fish from sheet metal.

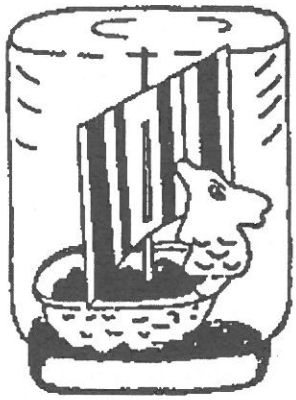
Place the ice cream tubs in a group to form the "pond." Each tub contains fish. Players cast their lines for simple prizes.

Crafts

Model ship building, an old American hobby, is especially popular with men in New England. The Finns are also expert model ship builders. Their particular craft has puzzled and astounded people all over the world, because they build tiny replicas of sailing vessels, complete in every detail, inside a bottle. The model is actually assembled outside the bottle. Sails, masts and other parts are collapsed and then the ship is slipped inside the bottle. By means of attached strings, the collapsed sections are pulled into place. However, this last step is not an easy operation; it takes patience and many hours of careful work.

Viking Ship in a Bottle

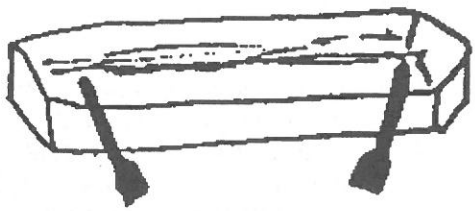
Materials:
Small clean jar with lid (baby food and jam jars are perfect)
Half walnut shell
Clay
White stiff paper,
Felt markers
round toothpick
glue



Box Boat

Need:
1 tissue box
1 tooth paset box
construction paper
6 corks
6 white spoons
4 popsicle sticks

For bow of boat, cut one end into a "V" and reglue. Cover boat with construction paper. Paint faces on backs of spoons and stick into cork bases. With a sharp knife whittle popsicle sticks into the shape of oars.



Nightshirt Relay

Divide den into two teams, or play fathers against sons. Give each team an old fashioned nightshirt (or pajama top or sweatshirt). On signal, the first player on each team puts on the nightshirt and swims to the other end of the pool. When he takes it off, the next player puts it on and swims his lap. The team who finishes first is the winner.

Pool Balloon Race

Each player has a partner. The partners stand opposite each other on each side of the pool. The partners on one side are given an inflated balloon. At the go signal, those with balloons jump in the water. They must move the balloons ahead of them by blowing the across them pool. They are not allowed to use their hands. As each gets his balloon across the pool to his partner, the partner jumps in and repeats the process returning to the other side of the pool.

Turtle Race

Each boy pretends he is a turtle. Start by standing in a circle in waist deep water. At signal, boys take a deep breath, grasp their ankles, and pull their knees against their chests. If the chin is kept on the chest, a boy will float with his back out of the water. Demonstrate for the boys and allow them to practice until they learn how to keep their bodies floating.

Cork Retrieve

Assign a small area of the poolside to each player. Scatter a dozen or so small corks or blocks of wood on the water close to the far side of the pool. On signal, each player dives into the pool and brings back corks one at a time and places them in his area. The player who retrieves the most corks wins.

Float Tag

This is a game for non-swimmers who are just learning to float. One boy is "it". He tries to tag the others, but they are safe as soon as they are in any floating position - turtle, back float, prone float, or vertical float.

Shark Tag

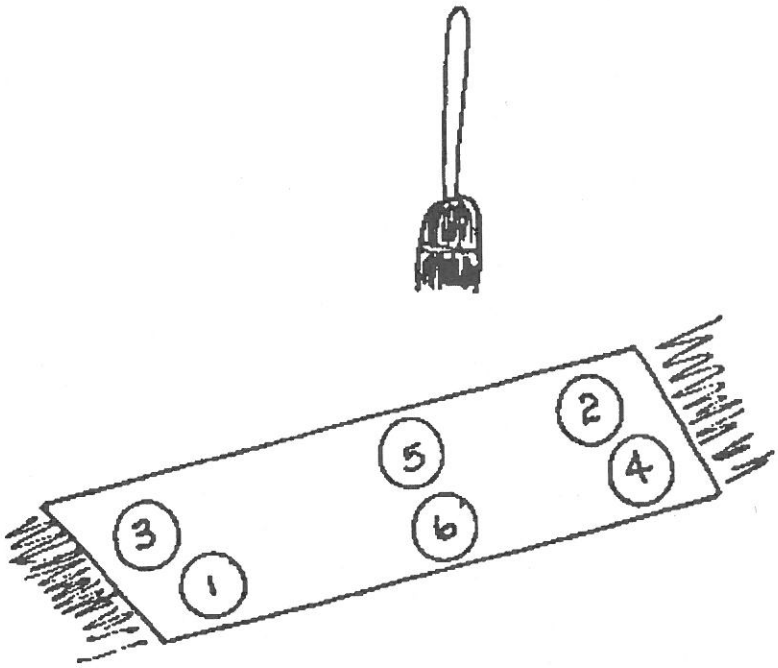
Play this game in waist to chest deep water. The boys line up on one side of the pool. "It" is about 20 feet in front of them. When he yells "Shark" all the players swim or walk to the other end while "It" tries to tag them. Those who are tagged join "It" in trying to tag the others. The last player tagged is the winner.

Frogs In The Sea

This is a good game which can be played at a den meeting or in shallow water. Players form a circle around one or more players who sit with their feet crossed. The players in a circle skip (if on land) or walk (if in water) close to the frogs and try to tap them on the head as they repeat the words, "Frog in the sea, can't catch me." The frogs try to tag the players without rising or uncrossing their feet. If a player is tagged, he changes places with the frog that tagged him.

Rug or Blanket Method

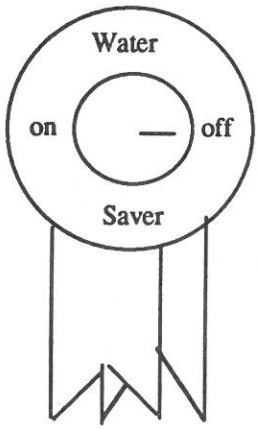
Place a rectangular shaped rug or old blanket on the floor. Teach the boys that they board a boat in the center of the boat. The first boy goes to the back of the rug (boat) and sits down. The second boy goes to the front and sits. This procedure is followed until each seat is filled as shown in the illustration...for oar use brooms to teach the boys how to row a boat.



How You Use It	Average Amount for One Use	Put an x For Each Use	Total
washing dishes for one meal	8 gallons		
cooking a meal	5 gallons		
using automatic clothes washer	32 gallons		

Ecology Badges

For the many projects done around the house, stick a badge on your chest or your family members.



Aquatic Games

Snorkeling Penny Hunt

Scatter pennies on pool bottom. On signal, players don masks, fins, and snorkels and begin search. The one who retrieves the most pennies wins.

Towel Relay Rescue Race

Divide group into two teams. Station one boy from each team on the shore. Give him a bath towel. The other team members stand in shoulder-deep water; facing the shore. On signal, the boy on shore runs into the water, heaves an end of the towel for the first teammate, and pulls him to shore. The boy just rescued jumps back into water and rescuers the next boy, etc.

Dog Race

Racers line up, bark 3 times like a dog and swim with a dog-paddle stroke to finish line.

Water Polo

Line the teams up at opposite ends of the pool. Toss the ball into the center of the pool. The players may advance it by any means while they and the ball remain in the goal. A score is made by placing the ball in the goal at either end of the pool. A game consists of two 10-minute halves. Players change sides after each score.

Balloon Volleyball

Use volleyball rules. You may find it tougher to get around in the water than in the gym. To get the game set up; stretch a net across your pool, grab a balloon and play volleyball.

Egg and Spoon Race

Dens line up relay fashion in chest deep water. Each boy has a spoon and each den has a hard boiled egg. On signal, the first boy in each den puts the egg on the spoon and holds the spoon in his teeth. He then swims or walks about 15 feet to a turning line and returns. If the egg falls off, he must stop and replace it before continuing. The next boy in line then repeats the action. The first den finished wins.

AUGUST 1994
WATER FUN

Summertime is the time for FUN in the SUN and WATER activities. Whenever planning water games refer to the Water Safety section of Guide to Safe Scouting. By adhering to these rules, all should be safe for water den or pack activities.

First before entering the water, post a list of safety pool rules and go over these with the boys. Some of these could be:

1) Always swim with a buddy.

2) No pushing or dunking

3) No diving etc.

Be sure to talk to the parents tok now each boy's limitations. Often boys think they can swim but their parents can tell you differently.

This is a good time to teach rescue methods by throwing something to the person to cling to, then pulling them in. And remember to stress the statistics—the National Safety Council shows that drowning is the second leading cause of accidental death (behind auto accidents) for those aged 1 to 44. Sadly, most were only several feet from shore.

Save Me

There is little danger of North America running out of water. But there is a danger that we will run short of pure water.

You can help prevent this by using only as much water as you need. If you study how you use water now, you will be able to find ways to use less.

Den Activity

Water You Use Yourself

Study the two charts below. Then keep this sheet with you for a day. Mark it each time you use water. You can use the back of this paper to do your figuring.

Remember this is an estimate, not an exact measure of how much water you use. Ther fore you can use the average amount given in the second column when you do your figuring. For example if you get six drinks of water a day, you would estimate 6 x 1/4 = 1-1/2 gallons. (Note: the averages assume you let the water run to get hot or cold. You shouldn't for example, drink 1/4 gallon of water each time you get a drink, but that much would run from the faucet if you let it run to get cold.)

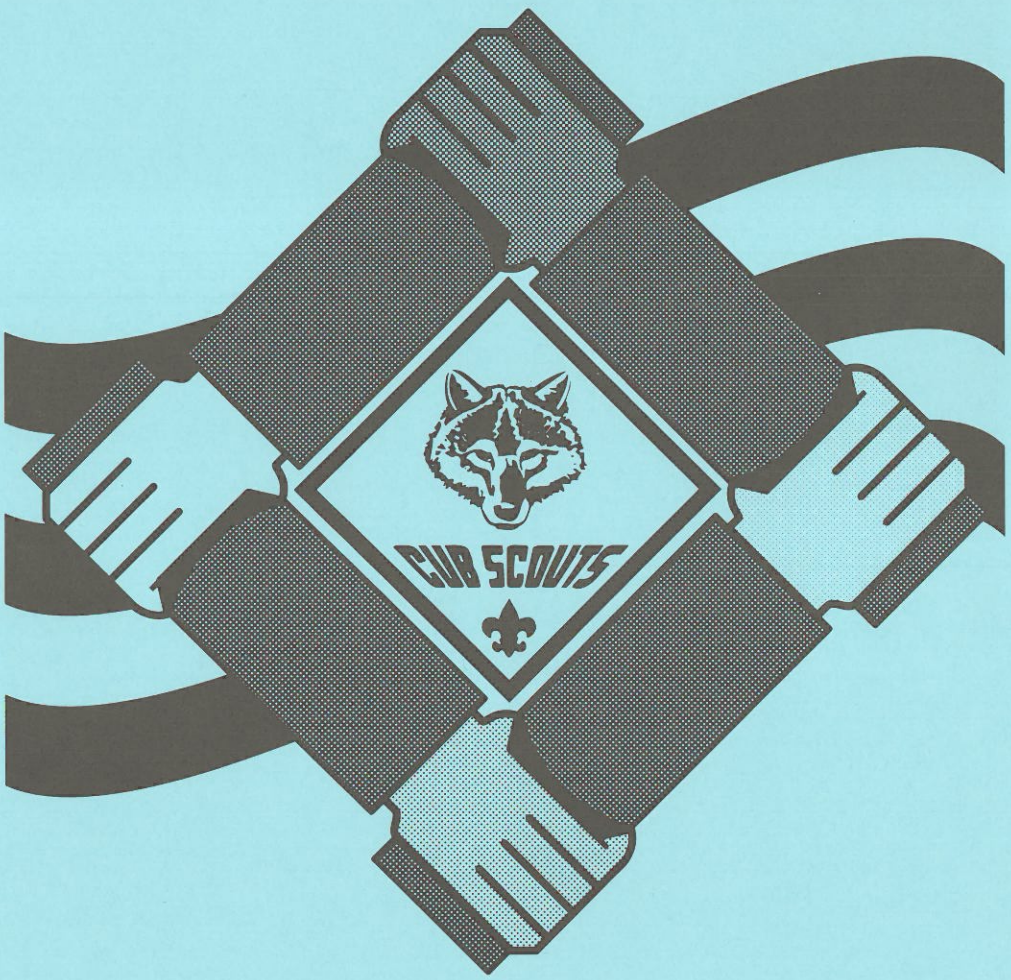
How You Use It	Average Amount For One Use	Put x Below For Each Use	Total
taking a bath	30 gallons		
taking a shower	20 gallons		
flushing a toilet	3 gallons		
washing hands or face	2 gallons		
getting a drink	1/4 gallon		
other	you estimate		

YourShare of Your Family's Water

Some water is used for the good of everyone in your family, such as water for cooking and cleaning. This chart can help you estimate your share of that water Suppose, for example, that there are five people in your family. If you estimate that water for meals, cleaning and other famiy uses equals 100 gallons, your share is 100 divided by 5 equals 20 gallons.

See chart on next page

STRONG FOR AMERICA



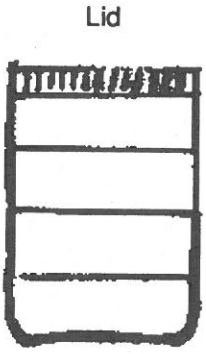
St. Louis Area Council, Boy Scouts of America

The Structure of the Earth in a Jar

The object of this project is to show how the earth's structure is made.

Materials

- Small jar
- Colored sand



Note: Colored sand can be made by mixing food coloring and sand and let dry.

Volcanoes

Volcanoes come in many sizes and shapes. They are simply holes in the ground through which streams of melted rock pour out of the earth.

Here is a project that can be done as a den.

Materials

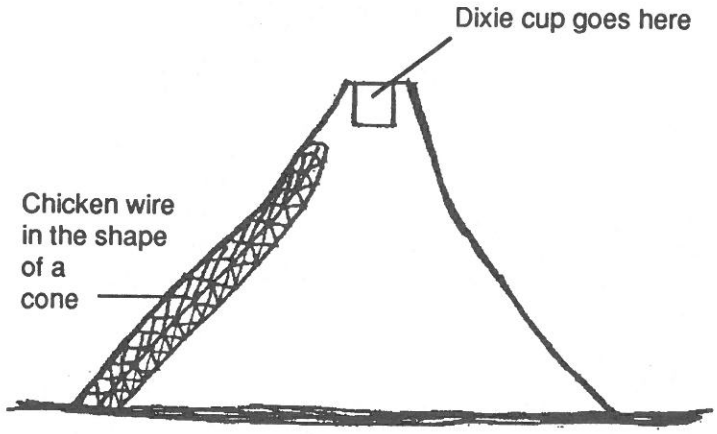
* 3'x3' piece of cardboard
- Chicken wire 2'x3' long
- Flour
- Newspapers
- Brown paint

Directions:

- Place cardboard on table
- Shape chicken wire into a cone. Place on cardboard and tape down.

- Mix flour and water together till it makes a paste
- Cut newspaper into strips

Mix flour glue and newspaper. Form to side of cone till cone takes shape. Shape it till it looks like a volcano. Leave a hole in the top for a small dixie cup to fit inside.



After you have completed the volcano paint it brown or what ever color you want.

Take your volcano to your pack meeting and show it to all.

How to make your volcano erupt. This works great at a pack meeting.

Place a small dixie cup in the top of the volcano. Place 2 tablespoons of baking soda in cup. Add 2 tablespoons vinegar. Red food coloring may be added to the vinegar for special effects.

JULY 1994
GEOLOGIST
ACTIVITY BADGE

A geologist is a person who studies the history of the earth and its life. His history books are rocks. He learns their uses and those of other minerals. He also studies volcanoes, geysers, and earthquakes. He is interested in learning as much as possible about how the earth is made.

Many of the things he finds are useful. There are minerals, called ores, from which metals are made. He finds things like gypsum and sand, which are used in building. He looks for fuels like oil and natural gas, which are used in the heating of homes. He finds precious stones such as diamonds.

For this activity badge, you will learn things that a geologist must know. You will find out how the earth is formed and what is in it. You will find out what fossils are. You'll learn what they can tell us about the earth millions of years ago.

Words of Wisdom

- Be ready to assist
- Learn the rocks of your area so you can help identify the rocks
- Encourage every boy to put forth his very best effort.
- Be extra cautious with hammers and chisel and when chipping stone wear safety glasses

Field Trip Ideas

Public library
Missouri Conservation Department
Meramec Caverns - Stanton, MO
Onondaga Cave - Leasburg, MO
Meramec State Park - Center

Remember, Collecting rock samples is not allowed in state and national parks.

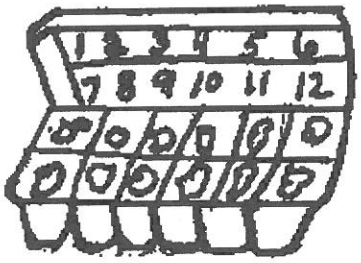
Geologist's equipment

- Geologist's hammer
- Cold chisel 1/2 inch to 1 inch wide
- Small notebook and pencil to keep a record of where sample was taken
- Safety glasses
- Pocket magnifier
- Gloves
- Small day pack

Your Collection

After you have your collection you need a way to display it. Here are some ideas:

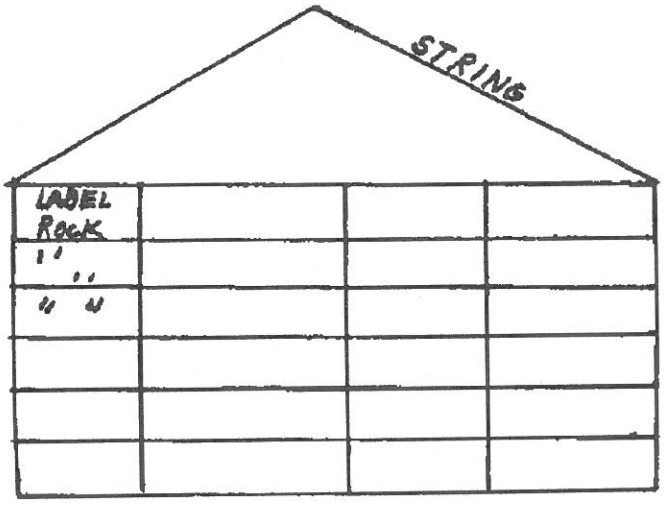
Egg Carton Display



- Use an egg carton to hold your rocks
- Number the lid to match your samples
- Keep your samples small so they will fit into container

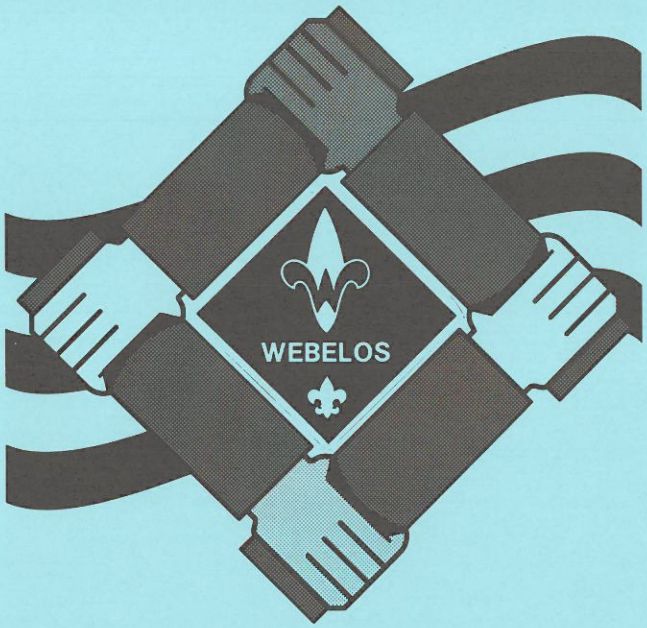
Wall Board Display

- 2'x3' piece of cardboard
- Strong string
- Rock samples - small in size - chips
- Small strips of paper for labels
- Glue

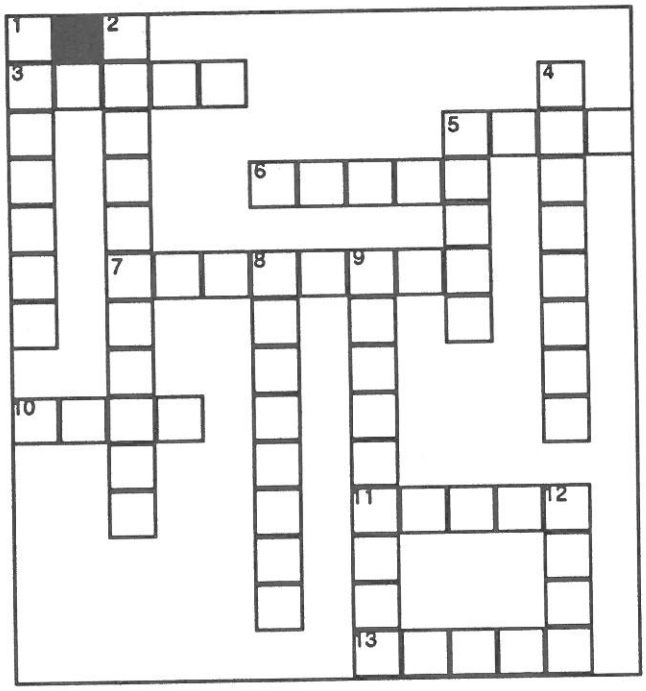


- Glue sample to board
- Label sample
- When the boys are done with this, they can take it home and put it on their wall.

Geologist



Buckskin Pioneer Crossword



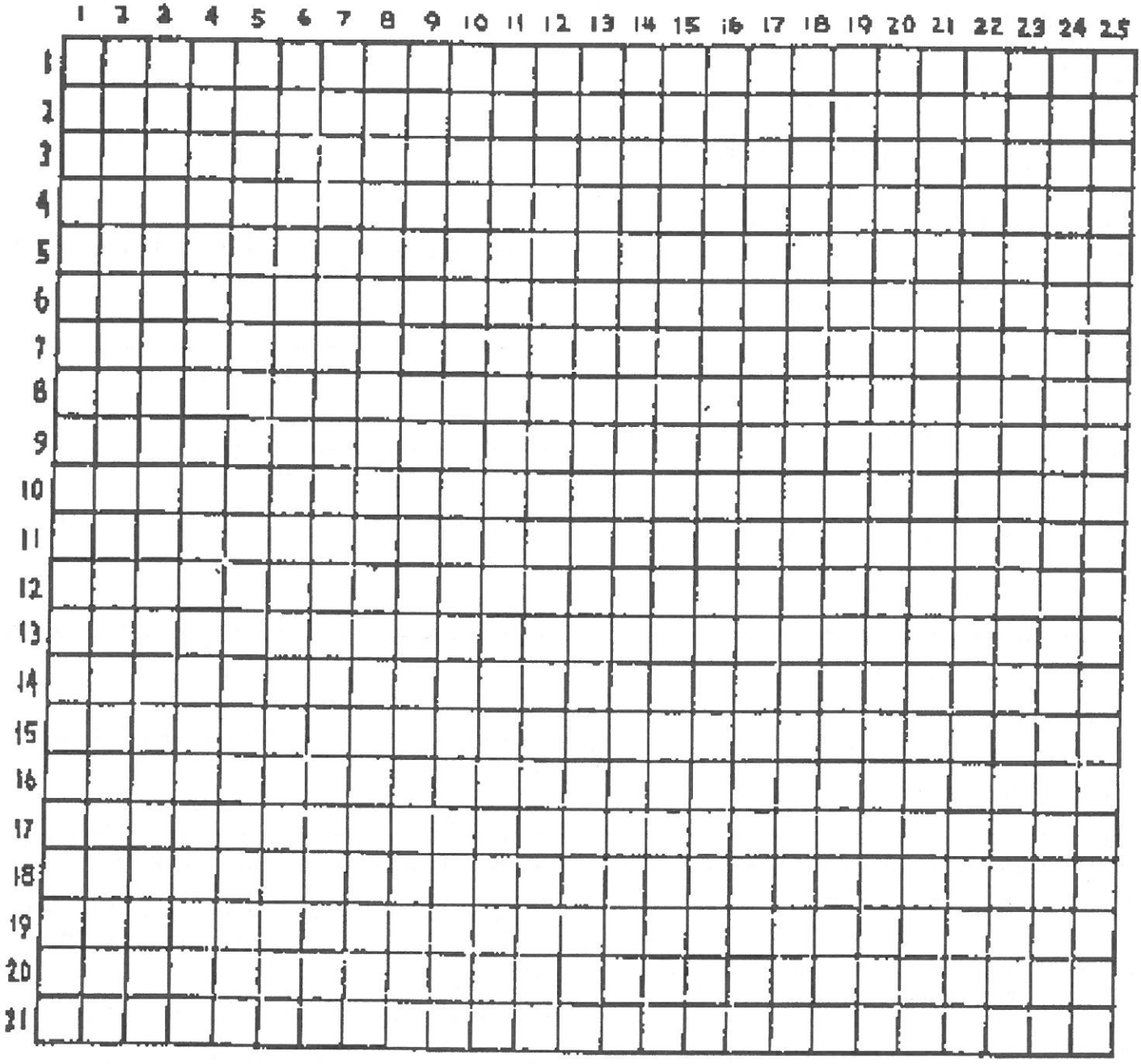
DOWN
1. They used this for light
2. Who's famous for his coonskin cap?
4. What was the territory that the pioneers settled called?
5. What they used to start a fire
8. Name a famous frontiersman
9. What was pioneers clothing made from?
12. Wagon trains came from this direction

ACROSS
3. Name a famous mission in Texas
5. The calvary was stationed at this_____
6. The frontiersman blazed a _____
7. Pioneers lived in a _____ (2 words)
10. They made their caps fro this skin
11. This was named after Jim Bowie
13. Daniel Boone was an Indian _____.

Answers

Down
1. Lantern
2. Daniel Boone
4. Frontier
5. Flint
8. Crockett
9. Buckskins
12. East

Across
3. Alamo
5. Fort
6. Trail
7. Log Cabin
10. Coon
11. Knife
13. Scout



A Pioneer's Life

A F C S P I O N E E R B K N I F E L
B U C K S K I N P Q Z E E T D N P O
S C D A V I N O I A N D S U A W Z G
T A J I M B O W I E S R T A V A S C
A P Q B D A N I E L B O O N E T R A
G S T I U F A V A D F L G R Y E T B
E U A S B O R L C J D L K E C R F I
C G N C H R I O A L A N T E R N M N
O M O U N T A I N M A N L H O R S E
A R N I B O V Y P T O W Q S C O U T
C I R T W O L V E S I S B X K T A U
H F C R N S O D O E P E T Z E F M Q
G L K F L I N T L O C K R H T S E W
T E I U A L B J S B E K A F T L C G
C O W H I D E A V N H U U N W D H X
C O O N S K I N C A P Y L Z P O N Y

1. FLINTLOCK
2. BEDROLL
3. BISCUIT
4. BOOTS
5. BUCKSKIN
6. COWHIDE
7. GUN
8. SCOUT
9. HORSE
10. LOG CABIN
11. ALAMO
12. INDIAN
13. PONY
14 RIFLE
15. TRAIL
16 WATER
17. WEST
18. CABIN
19. COONSKIN CAP
20. LANTERN
21. FORT
22. MOUNTAIN MAN
23. Davy CROCKETT
24. DANIEL BOONE
25. FRONTIER
26. STAGE COACH
27. JIM BOWIE
28. KNIFE
29 WOLVES
30. PIONEER

Indian Color Puzzle

YOU WILL NEED:
Green, purple, and yellow pencils or crayons

PUZZLE: Color the squares from left to right as follows:

Row 1
9 green, 4 yellow, 5 green, 1 purple, 1 green, 1 purple, 4 green

Row 2
11 green, 2 yellow, 4 green 2 purple, 1 green 2 purple, 3 green

Row 3
10 green, 1 yellow, 1 green, 1 yellow, 3 green, 3 purple, 1 green ,3 purple, 2 green

Row 4
5 green 1 yellow, 3 green, 1 yellow, 2 green, 1 yellow, 6 green, 4 purple, 1 green, 4 purple, 1 green

Row 6
3 green, 1 yellow, 3 green, 1 yellow, 17 green,

Row 7
2 green 1 yellow 22 green

Row 8
1 green, 1 yellow, 23 green

Row 9
1 yellow, 4 green, 2 purple, 9 green, 1 yellow, 1 green, 1 yellow, 1 green, 1 yellow, 4 green

Row 10
4 green, 3 purple, 9 green, 1 yellow, 1 green, 1 yellow, 1 green, 1 yellow, 4 green

Row 11
5 green, 1 purple, 10 green, 5 yellow, 4 green

Row 12
11 purple, 4 green, 1 yellow, 5 green, 1 yellow, 3 green

Row 13
11 purple, 1 green, 3 yellow, 7 green, 3 yellow

Row 14
3 purple, 2 green, 1 purple, 2 green, 3 purple, 3 green, 1 yellow, 7 green, 1 yellow, 2 green

Row 15
2 purple, 2 green, 3 purple, 2 green, 2 purple, 1 green, 3 yellow, 3 green, 1 yellow, 3 green, 3 yellow

Row 16
1 purple, 2 green, 5 purple, 2 green, 1 purple, 3 green, 1 yellow, 7 green, 1 yellow, 2 green

Row 17
3 green, 5 purple, 4 green, 3 yellow, 7 green, 3 yellow

Row 18
2 green, 1 purple, 2 green, 1 purple, 2 green, 1 purple, 6 green, 1 yellow, 5 green, 1 yellow, 3 green

Row 19
1 green, 1 purple, 2 green, 3 purple, 2 green, 1 purple, 6 green, 5 yellow, 1 green

Row 20
2 purple, green, 5 purple, 1 green, 2 purple, 5 green 1 yellow 1 green 1 yellow 1 green 1 yellow 4 green

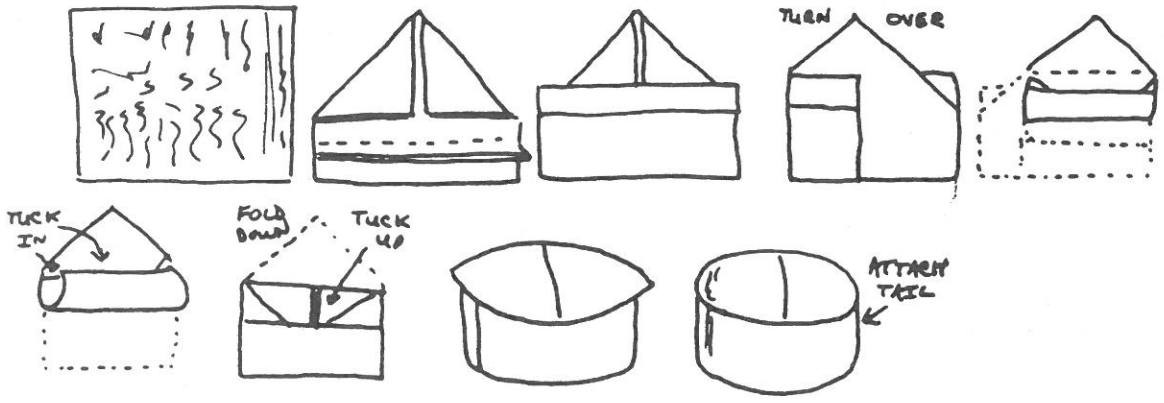
row 21 1 purple, 1 green, 7 purple, 1 green 1 purple, 5 green, 1 yellow, 1 green 1 yellow, 1 green 1 yellow 4 green,

Hidden in the color puzzle are four Indian symbols. As you color the squares according to directions, the Indian symbols will appear. Identify the symbols

Earn a Wolf Arrow Point Credit in Indians, Elective 10 by working this color puzzle and finding the hidden Indian symbols.

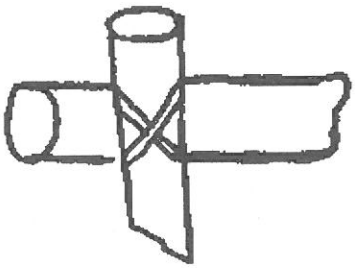
Coonskin Cap

Take a double sheet of newspaper and fold it once to single page size. Fold in both upper left and right corners until they meet. Fold up the top sheet of the open edges halfway and crease. Now fold it up the rest of the way and crease. Turn paper over. Fold the side edges in until they meet at the center. Crease. Now fold up the lower edge halfway. Then crease again, as you did before. Very carefully, so as not to tear the paper, your next step is to tuck in the first fold. You how have a pointed hat. Fold this point down to the edge of the hat and crease. Tuck point into the band. Hold the cap at one end with the fingers of one hand inside. With the other hand bend the tip forward, creasing it and working it flat until it reaches the bottom of the band. Tuck this tip into the band. Do the same with the other end. Now work the crown flat and crease. The hat should be rectangular and flat on top. Paint brown. For the tail, use brown crepe paper. Cut across grain in two-inch strips. Thread a needle with heavy thread and put a button on the end. Stitch up the enter of the crepe paper strip and gather tightly and twist to make a raccoon tail. Staple to hat.



Trophy Skin

Use the trophy skin to display extra badges you've earned and decorate your room. .



Materials:
Two 18" sticks or dowels
two 15" sticks or dowels
Four 12" pieces and one 90" piece of hemp twine
Four 12" pieces of bell wire
One 12"x15" piece of thin vinyl

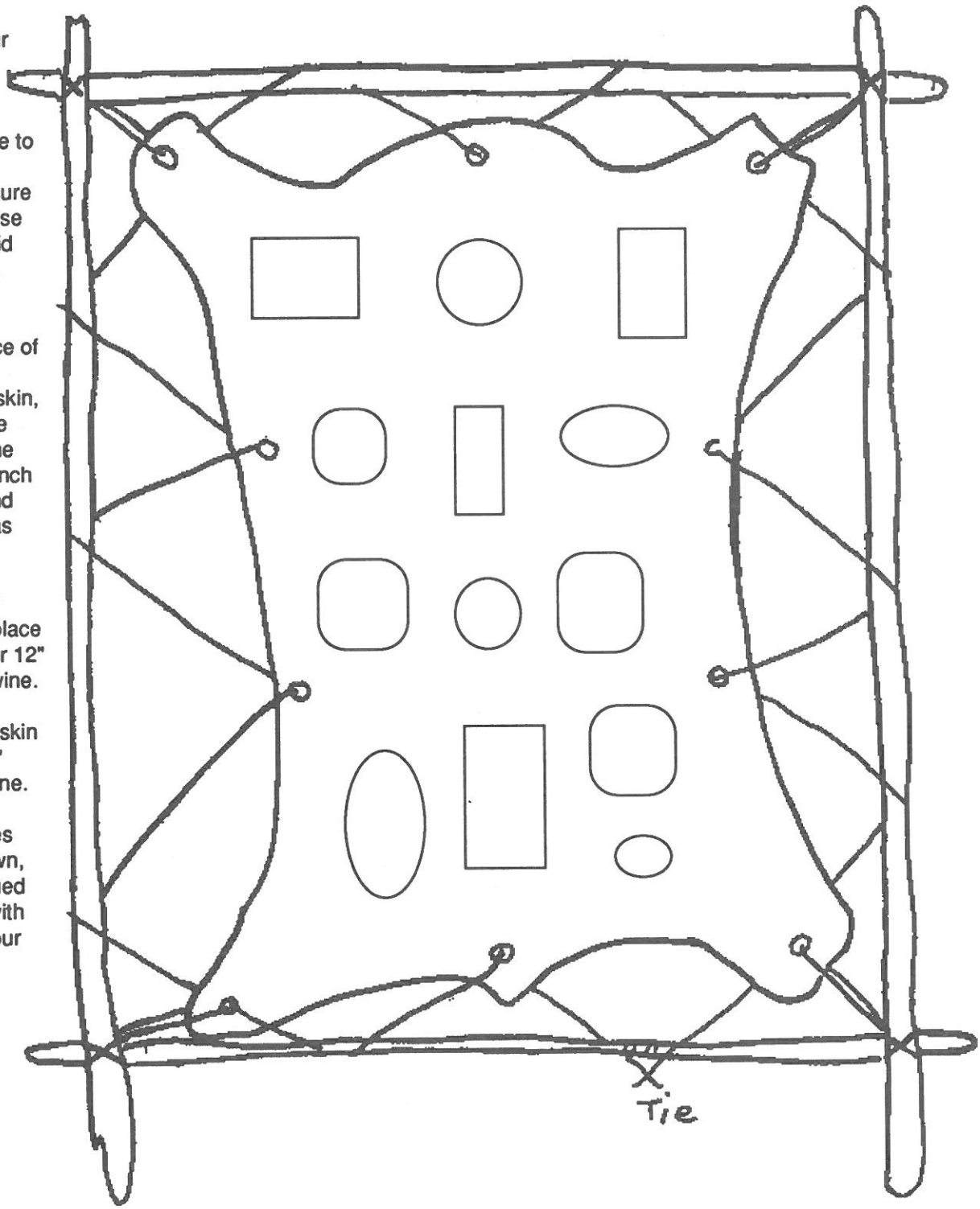
Procedure:

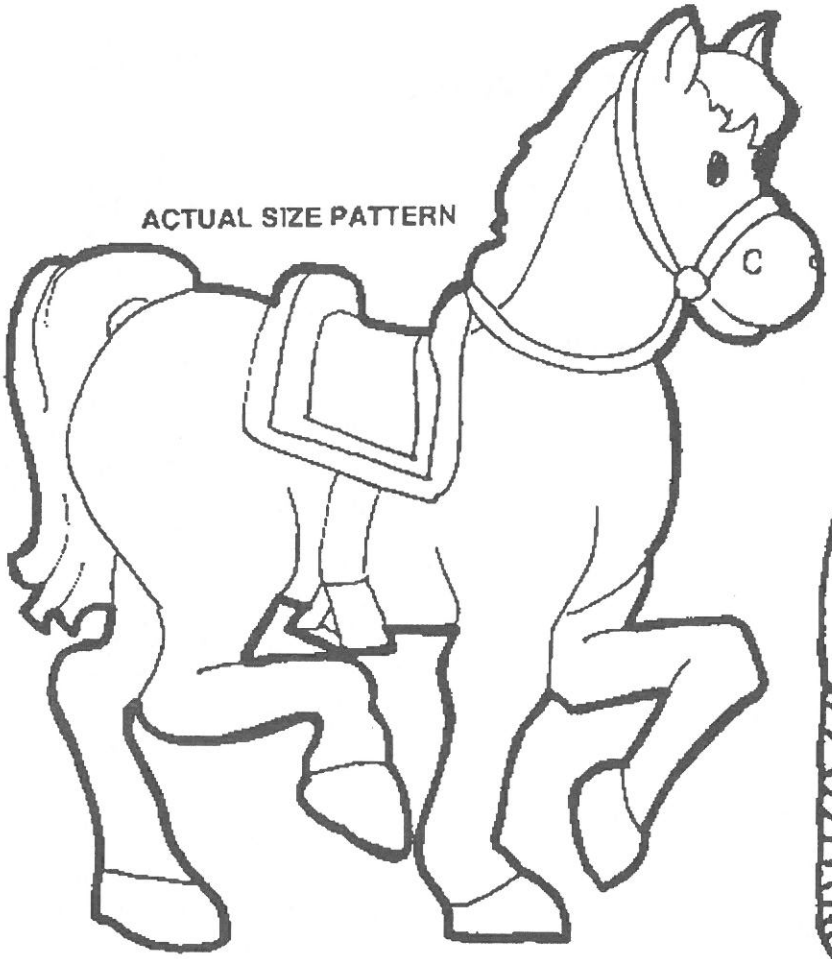
1. Bind the four sticks or dowels together with bell wire to form a rectangle. Be sure to make these joints as rigid and tight as possible.

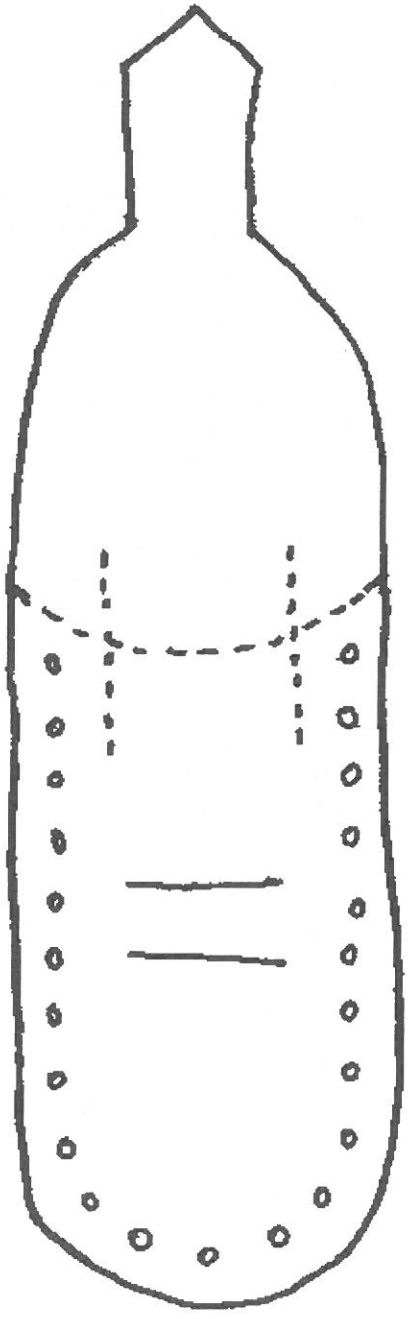
2. Cut the piece of vinyl in the shape of a skin, following the pattern in the picture. Punch holes around the edges as indicated

3. Tie the four corners in place with the four 12" pieces of twine. Then lace around the skin with the 90" piece of twine.

4. Your badges may be sewn, stapled, glued or placed with velcro to your skin.







4. Punch holes an equal distance apart all around the sides and bottom.
5. Lace through the holes, starting at the top of one side and ending at the opposite side.
6. Your knife fits into the pocket and the top fits into the two slits to keep the holder closed.

Pocketknife Holder

The pocketknife holder provides a safe way to carry your pocketknife.

Materials:
Vinyl or leather
Leather punch
Rubber cement
Craftsman lacing

Procedure:

1. Cut two pieces of vinyl or leather - the first the full size of the pattern shown, and the second just the bottom half, up to the dotted line. Cut two slits on bottom half, as illustrated. You may wish to create your own pattern to tool into the leather or cut your initials on it.

2. If you wish to carry the holder on your belt, cut two slits marked by the dotted line.

3. Lightly glue the bottom halves together (around sides and bottom), using rubber cement.

Log Cabin Cinnamon Toast

This could be a den snack following a trip to Fort Osage, Missouri Town, or other site where log cabin structures exist.

Toast two slices of bread and spread one side of each piece of toast with butter. Sprinkle the buttered side of the toast with a cinnamon and sugar mixture (1 part cinnamon, 4 parts sugar). Cut each piece of toast in half and in half again, making four strips from each piece of toast. Stack the strips in the shape of a log cabin and eat while warm.

Games

Pioneers and Indians

Players 10-20, but always an even number
Materials: Chalk or rope; "Treasure" for each team
Surface: Paved or grassy

Draw a line—or stretch a long rope—separating the pioneer territory from the Indian territory. Pioneers and Indians stand about five feet from the boundary line, facing each other. In each team's territory is a "treasure" belonging to the opposite team, which is usually placed deep in "enemy" territory. The treasure can be an old shoe, or an empty soda can—anything that can easily (and safely) carried away. If you're playing with lots of people, you can have several "treasures" scattered around.

The object of the game is for a Pioneer and an Indian to cross over into the enemy's space and reclaim the treasure—that is, bring it safely to his own side, without being tagged and captured.

Several player may cross over at the same time, but if a player is captured, he remains in enemy territory and must be rescued (tagged) by one of his teammates before any more of the treasure can be carried back across.

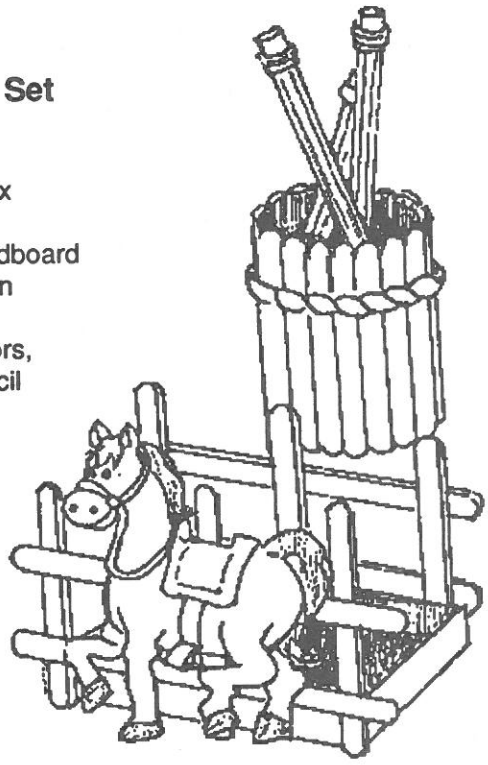
The first team to reclaim all of the treasure wins the game.

Gold Rush

Just spray gold paint on several small stones, about the size of sugar cubes. Hide them around in the grass and on the ground. Divide the den in half. Give each a drawstring cloth bag (a lunch sack will do). Set a time limit and see who can find the most gold. You may want to wear cowboy hats to get into the spirit.

Crafts

Corral Desk Set



Materials:
#10 envelop box
Craft sticks
Lightweight cardboard
Frozen juice can
Rope
Markers, scissors,
glue, ruler, pencil

Letter Holder:
Cut sides of box to measure 2" high. For the fence posts, glue one craft stick at each corner; glue one craft stick at center of long sides (Fig. 1). For the rails, glue two craft sticks between each set of posts (fig. 2).

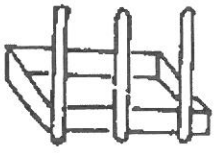


Fig. 1

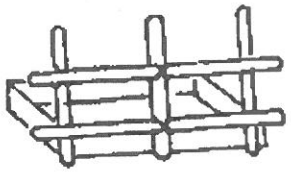


Fig. 2

Trace the pattern on cardboard; cut out and color with markers, glue horse to fence. (Pattern on next page.)

Pencil Holder:
Wash and dry juice can. Spread glue around outside of can. Glue sticks around can. Tie rope around can. Fill with pencils.

Closing Campfire Ceremony

The light of day has left us. Our campfire burns low. A good day of Scouting done, we can sit back and consider our rewards. The whole of nature surrounds us; towering trees, running water, green grass, hills and valleys, the animals of the forest and field, the stars, and especially good friends. Our fire still warms us against the chill night air. The fire focuses our attention, embers glowing, giving a soft light to silhouettes moving slowly around the camp. We treasure these friendly hours of team work, as we become a close knit Scouting family. While the fire becomes only ashes, only a memory, our friendship, and our Scouting traditions go on forever.

Audience Participation

A Frontier Thanksgiving

Divide the audience into eight groups. Assign a character role to each. Have them rehearse their parts only. As each character is mentioned, the group stands up makes the proper response, and sits down. Note that the gun is two parts and on Thanksgiving everyone gets in the act. Read the story.

Settler — "Davy Crockett" (Stand and salute)
Gun — Bang! Bang! (Two parts, in quick succession)
Dog — "Man's best friend!" (Wag arm)
Turkey — "Yum, yum" (Flap arms)
Cabin —"Shut the door!" (Slam the door)
Frontier — "Way out West!" (Spread arms)
Indian — "Geronimo!" (Pull bow)
Thanksgiving — (Everyone pats tummy)

Early one **Thanksgiving** morning, many years ago on the old **Frontier**, a **Settler** stood before his lonely **Cabin** with his trusty **Gun** and faithful **Dog** ready to hunt the **Turkey** he needed for dinner, hoping no Indians would spoil his feast. Whistling to his **Dog,** the **Settler** shouldered his **Gun** and started down the forest trail. Meantime, the **Indian**, also with a **Dog,** came down the forest trail from the other direction. Just at the moment a fat **Turkey** flew between them. Out flew an arrow, off went the **Gun** , down fell the **Turkey**, bounded the **Dogs**, up rushed the Indian and the **Settler**. "It's mine," claimed the **Settler**. "Ugh — him mine" said the **Indian**. "Grrrr, snarled the **Dogs**. The noise of the argument shook the **Cabin** and awoke the whole **Frontier**. But the **Turkey** which was only stunned, took off unsteadily and flew in the open door of the **Cabin** where it was promptly captured by the **Indian** and the **Settler** and the **Dogs**. And thus, **Thanksgiving** came to a lonely **Cabin** on the old **Frontier**.

Song

The Ballad of Davy Crockett

Born on a mountain top in Tennessee
Greenest state in the land of the free
Raised in the woods, so he knew every tree
'Kilt him a b'ar when he was only three
Davy, Davy Crockett, king of the wild frontier.

In 1813 the creeks arose
Adding Redskin arrows to the country's woes,
Now, Injun fighting is something he knows,
So he shoulders his rifle an' off he goes.
Davy, Davy Crockett, the man who don't know fear.

Off through the woods, he's a marchin' along
Making up yarns an' singin' a song
Itchin' for fightin' an' rightin' a wrong
He's ringy as a b'ar an' twice as strong.
Davy, Davy Crockett, the Buckskin Buccaneer.

His land is biggest an' his land is best
From grassy plains, to the mountain crest
He's ahead of us all, meetin' the test
Followin' his legend into the west.
Davy, Davy Crockett, king of the wild frontier.

The Little Pioneer's Lament

O' chicken lips and horses hips and rattlesnake eyes,
Coyote legs and buzzard eggs
And buffalo hides
Rabbit ears and steers rears
and tasty cowchip pies.
Stir them all together
It's Ma's soup surprise.

Oh when I was a little pioneer
I never like to eat.
Ma would put things on my plate,
I'd dump them on her feet.
But then one day she made this soup.
I ate it all in bed.
I asked her what she put in it
and this is what she said.

O' chicken lips . . . .

I went into the outhouse
and was turning kind of pink,
I said I'm feeling slightly ill,
I think I'd like a drink.
Ma said I've just the thing,
I'll get it in a wink.
It's full of lots of protein
and vitamins I think!

O' chicken lips. . . .

JULY 1994
BUCKSKIN PIONEERS

Assembled by Beth Dowrey

Den and Pack Activities

- Visit Poco Loco Western Town (Den or Pack)
- Visit Daniel Boone Home (Den or Pack)
- Make a coonskin cap (Den)
- Have an old time campfire cookout (Den or Pack)

Ceremonies

Flint and Steel (opening)

Personnel: 1 drummer; 3 warriors; 1 Indian chief

Announce the campfire will be lit by flint and steel. Then two Cub Scouts with matches enter from opposite side, meet and shake hands, saying "Hi Flint!" and "Hi Steel!" They each continue on to the fire furthest from the side they entered on, and proceed to light it with matches. (If you can obtain a large match or make one out of many smaller matches, you could light it against a prepared striking surface by turning it with a bow, thus making fire by bow and drill.

They now step back and slowly leave the council fire area, followed by the three warriors and finally, the drummer. At this point, the master of the campfire (or chief) immediately takes over the program.

Variation, The chief is a buckskin pioneer, the other characters are Scouts of various ages. The pioneer calls for the fire to be lighted by flint and steel, the method of the Scout. The meaning of the rites is the same as for the previous ceremony.

I Am America's Heritage

Setting:
Room is darkened. Pack flag and American flag are spotlighted. Patriotic background music is played.

NARRATOR:

There it is. It's still flying. It has been a long night and as the dawn appears and the smoke clears, it is fluttering in the breeze.

I am the American Revolution and the valiant patriots who lost their lives that this nation might live.

I am Paul Revere and his midnight ride.

I am Nathan Hale and his stand for freedom.

I am George Washington crossing the Delaware.

I am the Boston Tea Party and Bunker Hill.

I am Kings Mountain and Guilford Courthouse.

I am the constitution of the United States, the Bill of Rights and the symbol of religious freedom.

I am the War of 1812 and the Mexican War.

I am the Alamo and the Battle of Bull Run.

I am the Battle of Vicksburg and the blood and torment of the Civil War.

I am the Monroe Doctrine and the Spanish American War.

I am World War 1 and the Depression of 1929.

I am Pearl Harbor, World War II, the Korean conflict and Vietnam.

I am the pain and sorrow, the happiness and joy of bygone days.

I have seen poverty and wealth, dread and anticipation, hate and love.

Pack Closing

I asked myself a question today: "What does it mean to be an American? There were several answers . . . . and they were all good. Being an American means I have a multitude of freedoms:

Freedom to think and to say what I think - - -

Freedom to worship - - -

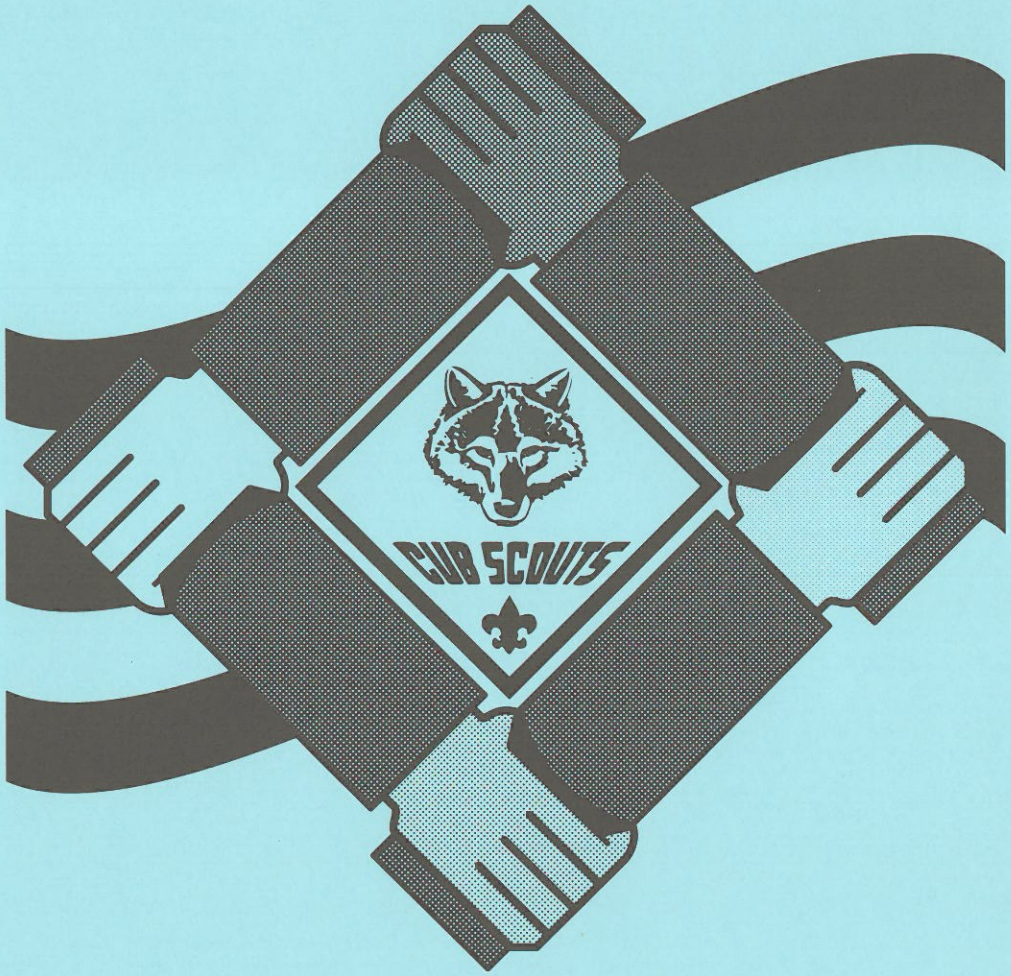
Freedom to move about - - -

Freedom to try, and freedom to fail - - -

Freedom to stand up straight and look the World in the eye - - -

These freedoms were not of my doing. They were here long before I was born. My forefathers, and yours, fought to win them. I have four guarantees they will remain: THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, THE CONSTITUTION, MY FELLOW AMERICANS AND MYSELF. No man could ask for more.

STRONG FOR AMERICA



St. Louis Area Council, Boy Scouts of America

Den Activities

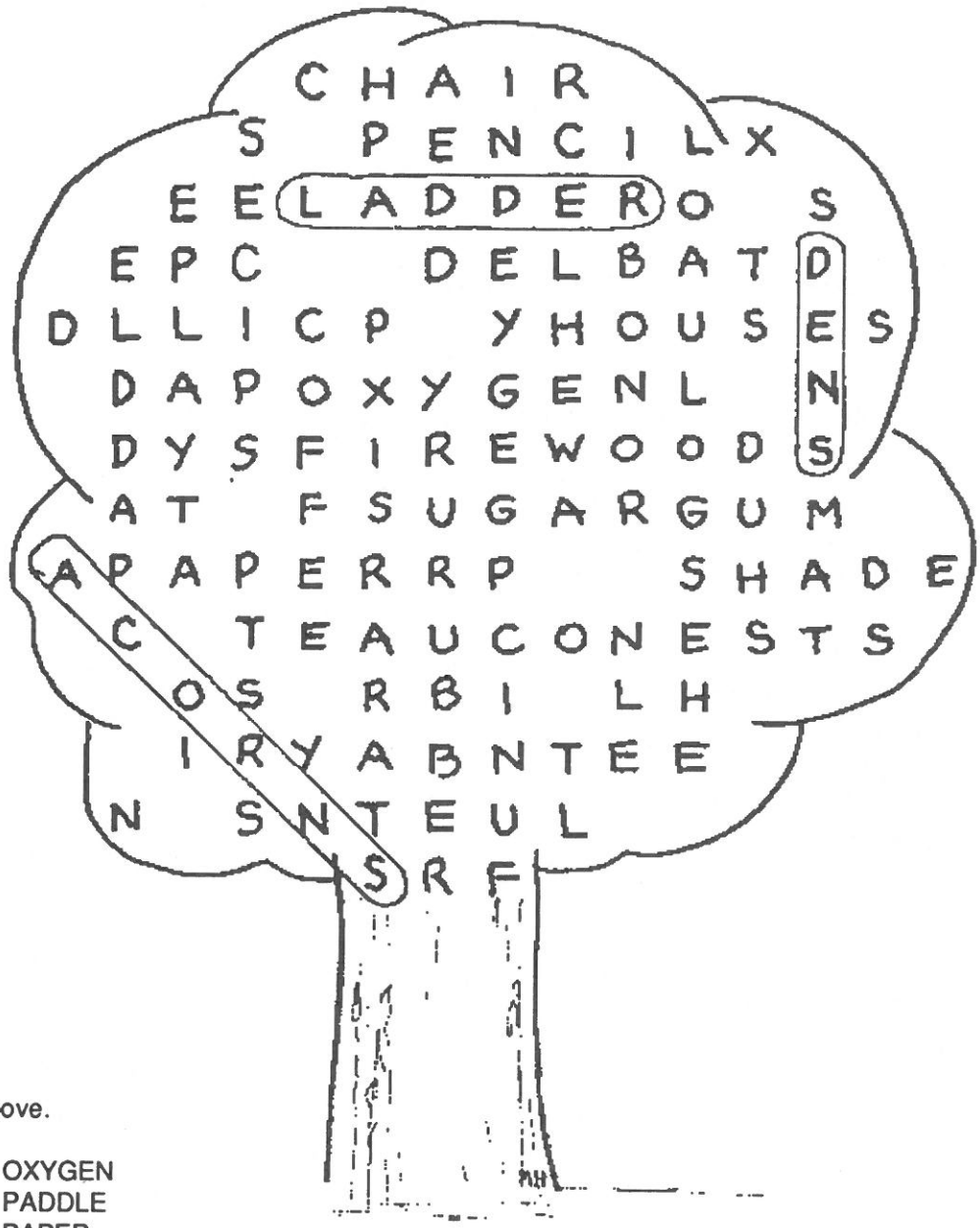
1. Collect and mount leaves
    a. Make leaf prints or plaster casts
    b. Collect seeds, flowers and buds as well as leaves
2. Make a tree survey
    a. Choose a defined forested area - Beaumont?
    b. Try surveying microclimates
3. Have a leaf identification contest
4. Make a display of wood samples
    a. See Webelos book for plan
    b. Display at pack meeting
    c. Visit lumberyard or sawmill to get samples
5. Make a nature trail
6. Find champion trees in a certain area
    a. Select your school's attendance area or your community
    b. Visit Missouri champion trees
7. Have each Scout answer roll call by naming a tree
8. Count rings on a stump, look for weather variations
    a. Polish a thin section of log for a wall plaque
    b. Use the wall plaque as a thank you award for your pack
9. Adopt a tree
    a. Keep records of its growth, flowering, seeds, leaf growth
10. Visit a tree farm - such as Christmas trees
1. Bet seedlings from Department of Conservation
    a. Plant seedlings on grounds of church, school or park
12 Run various games
    a. Crosscut sawing contest
    b. Tree climbing contest
    c. Nature Chase game (See Den Chief Handbook)
    d. Leaf matching game
    e. Freak plant hunt
    f. Leaf snatch game
    g. Scavenger hunt
    h. Leaf Quiz
13. Try to see the roots of a large tree
    a. Try stream banks to find trees which have fallen in

18	Sweet Gum	Rich bottomlands	Alternate, simple star shaped leaf	Yes	Cabinets, baskets crates	Poor	Poor
19	Sassafras	Varied: dry areas to moist, well-	Alternate, simple lobed leaf	Yes	Fence Posts, rails	Fair	Good
20	Wild Black Cherry	Fields, rich soils	Alternate, simple leaf	Yes	Veneer, furniture paneling, woodenware	Fair	Good
21	Red Maple	Flood plains	Opposite, simple leaf	Yes	Flooring, clothespins kitchenware	Fair	Good
22	Sugar Maple	Moist, well-drained soil	Opposite, simple leaf	Yes	Fiddles, Furniture bowling alleys	Fair	Good
23	American Elm	Moist soils	Alternate, simple leaf	Yes	Crates, furniture sporting goods	Fair	Poor
24	Hackberry	Bottomland, valley soils	Alternate, simple leaf	Yes	Barrel Hoops millwork, fence posts	Fair	Good
25	Red Mulberry	Moist, well-drained soils	Alternate, simple leaf	Yes	Fence Posts	Good	Good
26	River Birch	Riverbanks	Alternate, simple leaf	Yes	Tools	Good	Fair
27	Ironwood	Moist, well-drained soils	Alternate, simple leaf	Yes	Tools	good	Fair
28	White Oak	Moist, well-drained upland soils	Alternate, simple leaf	Yes	Flooring, furniture, whiskey barrels	Good	Good

Three Chart

	Tree	Habitat	Plant and Leaf Type	Food for Wildlife	Lumber Uses	Heat Value Rating	Splitting Ease
1	Bald Cypress	Swampy areas	Alternate, feather-like deciduous leaf	Yes	Greenhouses, stadiums, bridges	Poor	Good
2	Black Walnut	Well-drained soils	Alternate, Pinnately compound leaf	Yes	Cabinets, gunstocks veneer	Fair	Excellent
3	Pignut Hickory	Dry ridges and hillsides with well-drained soils	Alternate, compound leaf	Yes	Tool handles, athletic goods, interior parts of furniture	Good	Good
4	Cottonwood	Moist soils	Alternate, simple leaf	No	Piano boxes Pulpwood	Poor	Fair
5	Eastern Red Cedar	Varied: dry hillsides to swamps	Opposite, Prickly evergreen leaf	Yes	Pencils, storage chests woodenware, fence posts	Poor	Fair
6	Loblolly Pine	Varied: poor rocky soils to moist, well-drained soils	clusters of 3 slightly twisted needles	Yes	General carpentry boatbuilding, railroad ties, construction	Fair	Good
7	Black Gum	Varies: well-drained to moderately drained drained soils	Alternate, simple leaf	Yes	Flooring, gunstocks agricultural machinery	Poor	Poor
8	American Beech	Rich moist soils	Alternate, simple leaf	Yes	Flooring, novelties pulpwood, furniture	Fair	Good
9	Post Oak	Poor or cherty upland soils	Alternate, simple leaf	Yes	Flooring, furniture millwork	Good	Poor
10	Red Oak	Moist, well-drained soil	Alternate, simple leaf	Yes	Flooring, furniture boats, woodenware	Good	Good
11	Basswood	Moist, well-drained soil	Alternate, simple leaf	Yes	Furniture, pulpwood crates, doors	Poor	Good
12	Yellow Poplar	Moist, well-drained soil	Alternate, simple lobed leaf	Yes	Musical instruments crates, insulating material	Poor	Good
13	Sycamore	Wet lowlands	Alternate simple toothed leaf	No	Flooring, interior parts of furniture	Poor	Poor
14	White Ash	Moist, well-drained soil	Opposite, compound leaf	Yes	Baseball bats, tennis racquets, tool handles hockey sticks	Good	Good
15	Flowering Dogwood	Moist well-drained soil	Opposite, simple leaf	Yes	Golf club heads, chisel handles	Good	Good
16	Persimmon	Moist Fields and woodlands	Alternate, simple leaf	Yes	Shuttles for textile looms, golf club heads, spools	Fair	Fair
17	Black Locust	Varied: poor rocky soils to moist soils	Alternate, Pinnately compound leaf	Yes	Fence posts, railroad ties	Good	Poor

Thank a Tree



We get many things from trees.

Circle these words in the tree above.

ACORNS
BAT
BOX
CHAIR
COFFEE
CONES
DENS
DYE
FIREWOOD
FRUIT
UN
GUM
HOUSES
LOGS
NESTS
NUTS
OXYGEN
PADDLE
PAPER
PENCIL
PLAY
POLE
POST
RESIN
RUBBER
SEED
SHADE
SHELF
SPICES
SUGAR
SYRUP
TABLE
TEA
TAR
WOOD

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A TREE

Date Started _____

1. My name is _____
2. I am about _____ feet tall.
3. I measure_____ feet, _____inches around my trunk at a point about four feet above the ground.
4. This is a kind of leaf I wear: (make a leaf print or outline).
5. The autumn colors appeared in my leaves about _____ (date).
6. These are the colors that appeared in by leaves:
   Principal Color _____ Other colors present _____
7. The first dry leaves began falling from my crown on_____ (date).
8. Most of my leaves fell (check one)
   _____ in late September
   _____ between Oct 1- Oct 15
   _____ between Oct 15 - Nov 1
   _____ during November
   _____ after November 30
9. The very last leaf fell from my crown on _____(date)
10. The new leaves appeared from my buds _____; and my crown was fully leafed out by _____(date).
11. My first flower appeared on _____ (date) and there were flowers until _____ (date)
12. My flowers came from (check one)
    _____ the same buds as the new leaves
    _____ separate bud
13. First recognized well formed fruits on me on _____(date) and my first mature fruits fell to the ground on _____ (date).
14. Men use me for these things. Please list.
    1. _____
    2. _____
    3. _____
    4. _____
15. Other interesting things you know about me.

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Moon of Popping Trees

Outside the lodge, the night air is bitter cold. Now the Frost Giant wails with his club in his hand. When he strikes the trunks of the cottonwood trees we hear them crack beneath the blow. The people hide inside when they hear that sound.

But Coyote, the wise one, learned the giant's magic song, and when Coyote sang it, the Frost Giant slept.

Now when the cottonwoods crack with frost again our children know, unless they hear Coyote's song, they must stay inside, where the fire is bright and buffalo robes keep us warm.

First Moon - Northern Cheyenne

Find the Hidden Trees

WEEPING WILLOW
ASPEN
COTTONWOOD
BLACK WALNUT
BIRCH
BEECH
CHESTNUT
OAK
ELM
SYCAMORE
PAWPAW
SWEET GUM
SASSAFRAS
ASH
REDBUD
HOLLY
DOGWOOD
SUMAC
MAPLE
PERSIMMON

W B L A C K W A L N U T Y C
P E N A A M B E A Q O S Z O
E A E S B I E D P R W S P T
R T H P A V E W Z E M A O T
S D C E I E C F E F W S G O
I Z O N A N H T O P K S H N
M S Y G K P G U A X G A O W
M U Y R W U G W K B M F L O
O M M C M O B Q I Z H R L O
N A C X A V O R F L O A Y D
K C J N D M C D A O L S X K
M A P L E H O E I I T O S R
J O E L M W Y R J T O F W Z
R E D B U D C H E S T N U T

Smokey the Bear Neckerchief Slide

You will need:
Leather, leatherette, or vinyl upholstery material.
Plastic lacing.
Glue
Felt markers or paint

Using the patterns below, cut out two heads and punch the holes around bottom as shown. In the back one, before lacing the two together cut two slits the proper size for a leatherette ring to be slipped through. Lace the two head together. Then cut the face part out of lighter color material and glue it in place. Draw features with felt marker or paint. Cut two hats and draw features on front one. Then stick top part of head between two hat pieced and glue in place. Insert the leatherette strip for ring through two slits in back of head and staple in place, or if desired, put a snap on the ends. If snap is used the slide can fit snugly onto neckerchief because it will not have to be made big enough to slip up and down easily on neckerchief. But can just be snapped and put in place and then unsnapped to remove it.

Conservation Pledge

I give my pledge as an American to save and faithfully to defend from waste the natural resources of my country — its soil and minerals, its forests, waters and wildlife.

What Do We Plant When We Plant The Tree?

What do we plant when we plant the tree?
We plant the ship which will cross the sea,
We plant the mast to carry the sails,
We plant the planks to withstand the gale—
The keel, the keelson, the beam and knee—
We plant the ship when we plant the tree.

What do we plant when we plant the tree?
We plant the houses for you and me.
We plant the rafters, the shingles, the floors,
We plant the studding, the lath, the doors,
The beams and siding, all parts that be,
We plant the house when we plant the tree.

What do we plant when we plant the tree?
A thousand things that we daily see.
We plant the spire that out-towers the crag,
We plant the staff for our country's flag,
We plant the shade from the hot sun free:
We plant all these when we plant the tree
-Henry Abbey

Smokey The Bear

Song by Steve Nelson and Jack Rollins)

1. With a Ranger's hat and shovel and a pair of dungarees,
   You will find him in the forest always sniffin at the breeze.
   People stop and pay attention when he tells 'em to beware,
   "Cause everybody knows that he's the Fire Pre-ventin' Bear.

Chorus:

2. You can take a tip from Smokey that there's nothin' like a tree,
   'Cause they-re good for kids to climb in and they're beautiful to see,
   You just have to look around you and you'll find it's not a joke.
   To see what you'd be missin' if they all went up in smoke.

Chorus:

3. You can camp upon his doorstep and he'll make you feel at home,
   You can run and hunt and ramble anywhere you care to roam.
   He will let you take his honey and pretend he's not so smart,
   But don't you harm his trees for he's a Ranger in his heart.

Chorus:

4
   If you've ever seen the forest when a fire is running wild,
   And you love the things within it like a mother loves her child,
   Then you know why Smokey tells you when he sees you passing through,
   "Remember . . . please be careful . . . it's the least that you can bo."

Chorus
   Smokey the Bear, Smokey the Bear,
   Prowlin' and a growlin' and sniffin' the air
   He can find a fire before it starts to flame
   That's why they call him Smokey, that was how he got his name.

Trees

I think that I shall never see
a poem lovely as a tree.
A tree whose hungry mouth is pressed
Against the earth's sweet flowing breast;'
A tree that looks at God all day
and lifts her leafy arms to pray;
A tree that may in summer wear
A nest of robins in her hair;
Upon whose bosom snow has lain;
Who intimately lives with rain.
Poems are made by fools like me,
But only God can make a tree.
- Joyce Kilmer

Moon of Falling Trees

Long ago, the trees were told they must stay awake seven days and nights, but only the cedar, the pine and the spruce stayed awake until that seventh night The reward they were given was to always be green, while all the other trees must shed their leaves.
So, each autumn, the leaves of the sleeping trees fall. They cover the floor of our woodlands with colors as bright as the flowers that come with the spring. The leaves return the strength of one more year's growth to the earth.

This journey the leaves are taking is part of that great circle which holds us all close to the earth.

Tenth Moon-Cherokee

Outdoor Code

As an American, I will do my best to:

Be clean in my outdoor manners

I will treat the outdoors as a heritage to be improved for our greater enjoyment. I will keep my trash and garbage out of America's waters, fields, woods and roadways.

Be careful with fire

I will prevent wild fire. I will build my fire in a safe place, and be sure it is dead out before I leave.

Be considerate in the outdoors

I will treat public and private property with respect. I will remember that use of the outdoors is a privilege I can lose by abuse.

Be conservation minded

I will learn how to practice good conservation of soil, waters, forests, minerals, grasslands, and wild life; and I will urge others to do the same. I will use sportsman like methods in all my outdoor activities.

Arbor Day

The inspriation for the first Arbor Day was conceived in the tree-scarce state of Nebraska, by the late J. Sterling Morton. He, like many others, found the lack of trees in the Great Plains a serious handicap to the development of that vast region. Wood was needed by farmers for lumber, posts, and fuel. Protection from the fierce winds was needed by man and beast alike. To those accustomed to the beauty and serenity of trees, their absence was felt keenly. Mr. Morton planted his first trees on his ranch in 1872. At his instigation, Arbor Day was officially proclaimed by the Governor of Nebraska two years later. On this first Arbor Day, over a million trees were planted.

Since its beginning, Arbor Day has been proclaimed in most of the States of the Union. Missouri first observed Arbor Day in 1886, and at that time the Legislature designated the first Firday after the first Tuesday in April as being the day set aside to appreciate and plant trees. Arbor Day has become a part of our American heritage with an appreciation of forest conservation an integral part.

Missouri is particularly blessed with fifteen million acres of forest. Our forests have provided bountifully for our citizens in the past. Being a renewable resource, with care, they can contribute abundantly to our future comfort, economy, and pleasure.

Therefore, I urge every Missourian, through the observance of Arbor Day to aid in the protection and conservation of our forests and other natural resources.

State Forester
Misssouri Conservation Commission

Program Suggestions

1. Song: America or Trees
2. Poem: Tree Appreciation: or other from the suggestions
3. Ceremony: Planting the trees
4. Song: America the Beautiful" or God Bless America:

Tree Appreciation

I'm the beam of your house
The strength of your chairs
The floor of your home
And the steps of your stairs

I'm the heat of your hearth
Through the cold winter stay
I'm the shade of your path
On a hot summer day.

I provide you with water
From the day of your birth
By holding the raindrops
"Til absorbed by the earth.

I protect you by windbreak
From the cold and the snow
I hold wires of high voltage
As cross country they go.

I'm the bed of your railroad
The beauty of your park
The frame of your cradle
The wheels of your cart.

My roots tie the soil
And hold it in place
I supply many feeds
Regardless of race.

I'm used with Old Santa
21,000,000 times each year
As you cut and you trim me
During Christmas good cheer.

For higher levels of life
I remind you quite often
More respect is in order
I'm the shell of your coffin.

My presence of earth
Manifests confirmation
With future prosperity
Rests applied conservation.

My charm here on earth
You may forever enchant
If for each one that's cut
Only another you plant
- Leonard Rowe

Tree Parts

A The Heartwood was the oldest portion of the oak. It was originally xylem but with age matured into heartwood. The heartwood became filled with waste products and eventually succumbed to heart rot. The heartwood continued to help support the tree.

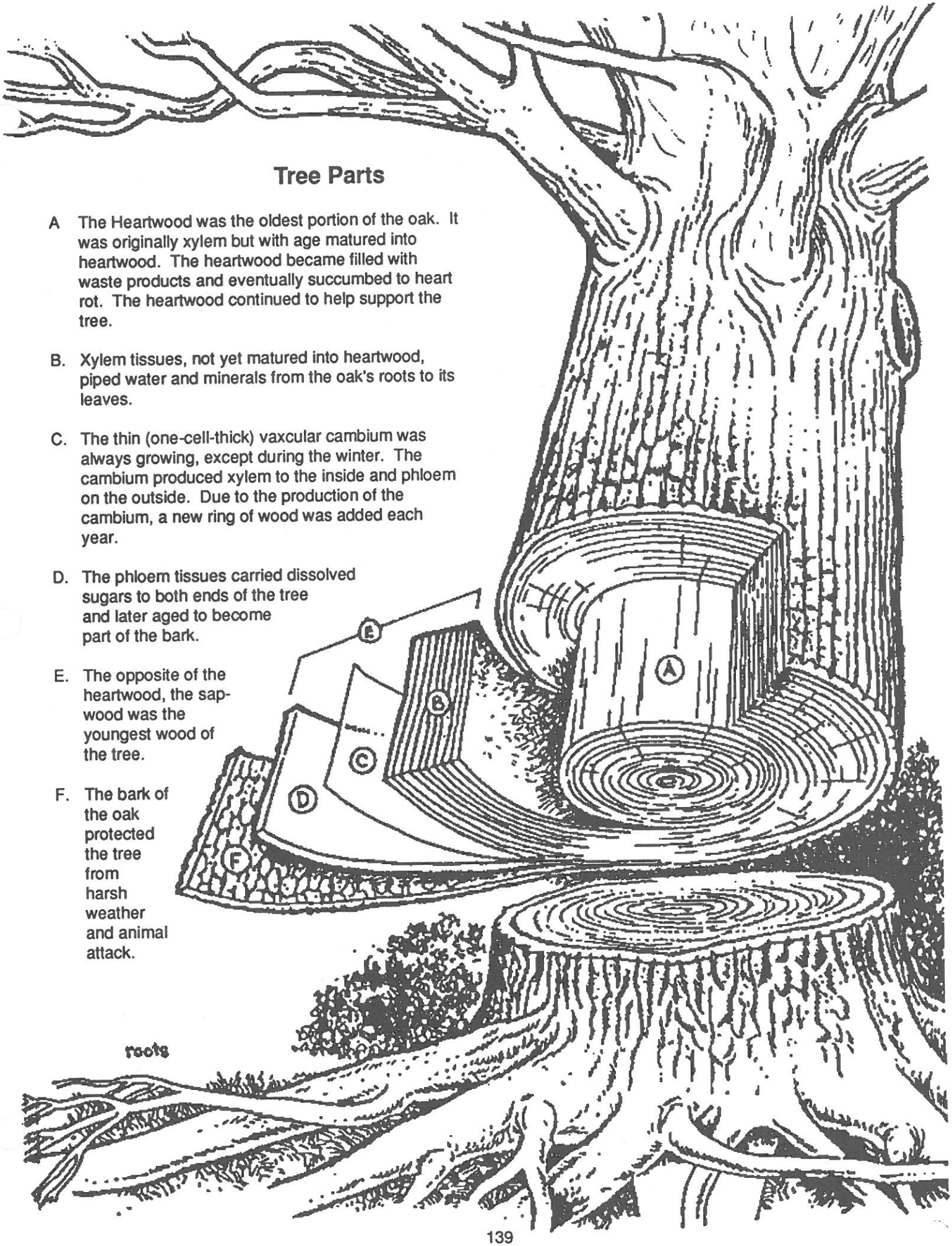
B. Xylem tissues, not yet matured into heartwood, piped water and minerals from the oak's roots to its leaves.

C. The thin (one-cell-thick) vaxcular cambium was always growing, except during the winter. The cambium produced xylem to the inside and phloem on the outside. Due to the production of the cambium, a new ring of wood was added each year.

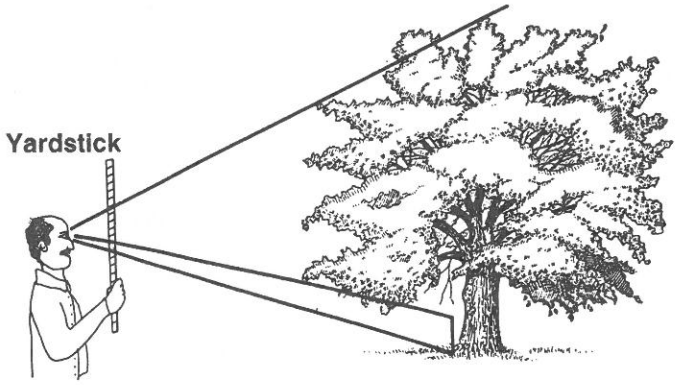
D. The phloem tissues carried dissolved sugars to both ends of the tree and later aged to become part of the bark.

E. The opposite of the heartwood, the sap-wood was the youngest wood of the tree.

F. The bark of the oak protected the tree from harsh weather and animal attack.



without moving the yardstick, sight from the base of the tree to the top of the tree. The number of inches on the yardstick which is filled by the tree is noted. Each inch is equal to five feet. If the tree occupied 18 inches on the ruler, then 18 x 5 ft. = 90 feet. The height of the tree. Be sure and take measurements from several points around the tree and use an average of measurements for the height.



Measuring Height

Department of Conservation Forestry Programs

Missouri has 14 million acres of forest land. Missouri's forests are important for recretion, air and water quality, wildlife habitat, scenic beauty, and economic stability.

The Forestry Division of the Missiouri Department of Conservation is responsible for managing this important resource. Our forests are managed for their many values through a wide range of programs to maintain the forest ecosystem for future generations of Missiourians to enjoy.

State Land Management

The Department of Conservation manages more than 350,000 acres of public forest land. These areas include state forests, wildlife areas, natural areas, river accesses and community lakes. Multiple use management of these public lands provide for wildlife habitat, air and water quality, outdoor recreation, rare and endangered species, and timber production.

Private Land Management

Small, private landowners control 85% of Missouri's forest resource. Department foresters are available to help landowners produce healthier, better quality forests for the future. Assistance includes tree planting recommendations, harvesting advice, insect and disease diagnosis, and long term stewardship of private forests. Financial assistance is also available through several programs to help landowners offset the expenses of long term management of their forest land.

Reforestation

The George O. White State Forest nursery is operated by the Deprtment of Conservation to ensure the availability of tree seedlings for private and public land reforestation. The Department distributes more than 8 million seedlings every year for wildlife habitat improvement, reforestation, stream corridor restoration, and land reclamation.

Rural Fire Protection

Each year 4,000 wildfires burn over 40,000 acres of Missouri's forest and grass land. Cooperation with over 900 rural fire departments is an important part of our fire protection program. These departments are provided with $200,000 in matching grants each year for the purchase of new equipment, Rural departments also benefit from excess equipment on loan to them and from annual training conducted by the Department.

Urban & Community Forestry

The Forestry Division provides technical assistance on the management, care, and establishment of trees in urban areas. Tree planting and tree care plans are developed for public areas and community projects through the Community Forestry Program. Town Treescape Awards and Tree City USA recognize communities who are actively planting and caring for their urban forest.

Wood Industry

Missouri has 2,500 forest based industries which provide 33,000 jobs and contribute over $3 billion to the economy each year. The Forestry Division works closely with industry to improve the utilization of our forest resource. Assistance includes technical advice to loggers, sawmills and manufactures; research on the utilization of wood residues; and industrial development in rural communities.

Publications are available to Missouri teachers and youth leaders. Mail requrest to: Conservaiton Education Unit, Missouri Department of Conservation, P.O. Box 180, Jefferson, City, Missouri 65102

FOREST RELEAF OF GREATER ST. LOUIS is organized as the local effort of Global ReLeaf, a program of the American Forestry Association. As the oldest citizen conservation organization in the United States, American Forestry Association created Global ReLeaf in 1990 to achieve a simple, but absolutely essential mission: More and better trees through education and action.

For more information contact: Forest ReLeaf of Greater St. Louis, 20 Hancock, Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, MO 63125

Big Trees

There is something about a big tree that commands interest, respect, and a certain amount of awe. Trees are the largest and oldest living organisms. The giant redwoods (Sequoia Gigantea) attain a height of 325 feet and a diameter of 30 to 35 feet at their base.

The oldest known living thing in the united States is a bristlecone pine still growing in the Sierra Nevada of Southern California. It is 4,600 years old. The record giant sequoia of California was 3,200 years old.

Missouri doesn't have the giant sequoias, but we did at one time register a bald cypress that was an awesome 39 feet in circumference of 12-1/2 feet in diameter. We don't have the 4,600 year-old bristlecone pine but we do have 1,000 year old cedars. And that is something to command respect!

How big is big? The American Forestry Association and the Missouri Department of Conservation use a formula to assess a point value for big trees. Points are determined by a tree's height , crown spread, and trunk size. The formula adds the circumference in inches (measured at a point 4.5 feet above the ground) to the height in feet to one-fourth of the average crown spread.

Using this formula, the largest known living tree in Missouri is a cherrybark oak with a point total of 458. The tree with the largest circumference is a sycamore which is 26 feet 7 inches. A swamp chestnut oak with a height of 142 feet is our tallest tree. The greatest crown spread, 126 feet, belongs to a pecan. This covers about one-quarter of an acre.

Everyone is invited to join the serach for Missouri's Champion Trees. There are many unreported giants just waiting to be discovered.

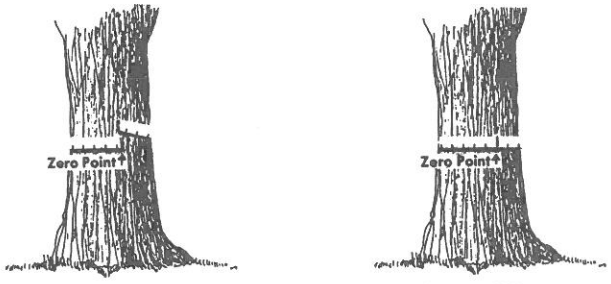
All trees that are nominated and are within 30 points of the Champion are filed as "contenders." Frequently, Champion Trees blow over in storms, fall victim to disease or old age, or are simply cut down. When a mishap does occur, the largest contender of that species on file becomes the new Champion.

The owner and nominator of each Champion will receive a certificate mounted on a walnut plaque and all the bragging rights associated with finding or owning a Champion Tree. If two or more trees are within four ponts of each other, they will be declared C0-champions.

How To Measure A Tree For the Champion Tree Record

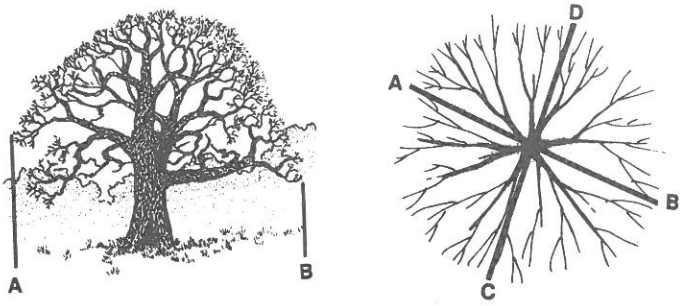
Circumference is measured at 4.5 feet above the ground. If a growth or branch is located at this point, measure below it where the circumference is least. If the tree forks below 4.5 feet, measure the larger fork at 4.5 feet.

To measure the circumference, locate a point at 4.5 feet above the ground on the trunk and place the zero end of the tape there. The tape is wrapped around the trunk tightly without sagging so that it exactly meets the zero end of the tape. The circumference is read in feet and inches.



Measuring Circumference

Crown Spread can be measured by setting a stake directly under the outside edge of the crown farthest from the trunk (A) and another directly oposite it at the outer edge of the crown (B) on a line passing through the center of the tree. Next, set stakes marking the shortest diameter of the crown passing through the center of the tree (C and D). Measure both diameters to the nearest foot with a tape measure. Add the two measurements together and divide the sum by two to obtain the average crown spread.



Measuring Crown Spread

Height is the distance between the base and the topmost branch of the tree. A simple method of measuring tree height, which is quite accurate, is done in the following manner; Make a target which is a known height (5 feet works well when measuring tall trees). A yardstick will be needed, into which you have cut a fine notch at each inch mark. Place this target against the tree, making sure that it will be visible as you walk back to measure it. Be sure the target is vertical or your reading will not be true. Holding the yardstick vertical, back up from the tree to the point where the five foot target exactly fills one inch on the yardstick. Now,

(Ask About programs and bulletins and visit)

Missouri Department of Conservation
August A. Busch Memorial Wildlife Area
2360 Hwy D
St. Charles, MO 63304-2215
314-441-4554

Rockwoods Reservation
2715 Glencoe Rd
Glencoe, MO 63038
314-458-2236 or 314-273-5436

St. Louis Arborists Association of Greater St. Louis
335 Leffingwell, Suite 122
Kirkwood, MO 63122

Harold Thiele, Conservation Education Consultant
Missouri Department of Conservation
7414 Dalgreen Dr.
Affton, MO 63123

The following copy will help your Webelos to earn the Forest Activity Badge.

For more information on trees, see the Back to Nature section of this book.

Missouri Conservation Frontiers

An exciting program available from your Missouri Department of Conservation

Missouri Conservation Frontiers is an activity-oriented program concerned with the conservation of our natural resources. Because it is part of the education effort of the Missouri Department of Conservation, most projects deal with renewable resources—wildlife, fish and forests.

Missouri Conservation Frontiers is designed primarily for the young people of Missouri with adult leadership. However, citizens of all ages are urged to learn, enjoy and benefit by becoming involved in this challenging conservation effort. Families are especially encouraged to work together towards completion of the various levels of achievement. Also, the Frontiers program activities and awards can be adapted and utilized by youth groups in the state. The program reward Scouts, 4-H club members and other youth club members who earn conservation-related badges and awards.

Participants in the program advance through six levels—Pioneer, Tracker, Pathfinder, Homesteader, Trailblazer and, ultimately, Missouri Conservationist—by completing specific activities. Each participant can advance at his own pace. The wide range of activities is designed for individual accomplishment, but some projects will require assistance from parents or leaders.

The loss of wildlife habitat and diminishing forest acreage are serious problems confronting Missouri. Therefore, the Frontiers program addresses these issues. The activities are also designed to cover a broad spectrum of conservation topics and practices to provide all citizens of Missouri the opportunity to develop a greater appreciation of our natural resources. With this appreciation should come a better understanding of the economic, aesthetic and recreational benefits of our natural environment. It is hoped that participation in Missouri Conservation Frontiers will create conservation-conscious youngsters while developing a foundation for environmentally responsible adults.

To learn more about this exciting, innovative conservation education program, write to the Missouri Department of Conservation, Education Division. P.O. Box 180, Jefferson City, MO 65102-0180

Forests Are Replanted

More than 50 years of forest research has made Missouri green again. One of the first forestry efforts was a program to control forest fires. Tree nurseries were soon started. The thousands of seedling trees needed for replanting Missouri's forests were grown in these nurseries. Foresters gave young trees to land owners. They also gave them scientific advice for improving their lands.

Our forest resources are being carefully studied. More state forests are being added each year. Tree cutting is controlled on public areas. Foresters teach people how to manage their trees. Many cities have developed beautiful tree areas. More forest lands are set aside for those who enjoy hunting, hiking, bird watching and outdoor activities. Missourians realize that trees add to the health, pleasure and well-being of all people.

Arbor Day is a special day for planting trees in Missouri. Fourth grade students look forward to this day each year. The Conservation Department gives a small tree seedling to each student to take home and plant. By caring for these trees, fourth graders become an important part of Missouri's forestry effort.

JUNE 1994
FORESTER
ACTIVITY BADGE

By Larry Banks, Cathy Lundry, and Kent Richter

Webelos Scouts working on this activity badge will learn how to recognize species of trees by their shape, foliage, bark and types of wood, as well as how trees live and grow. They will learn how to prevent forest fires and will have a better appreciation of the work of the forester.

Foresters deal with the care and growing of trees. They make tree inventories and estimate lumber content in standing timber. Their work also involves surveying, logging, tree planting, insect control, recreational planning and the mapping and marking of trees for harvesting. Foresters are concerned with woodlands, conservation and they know how to preserve and protect trees from fire.

Many of the products in our world today come from trees— lumber to build houses and furniture; textiles; cosmetics; film; fruits and nuts; medicines; baseball bats and other sporting equipment; and more.

Call or write the following organizations and tell them you are working with your Scouts and the number that you have in your group and they will send you information to use. Plan three months in advance to have your material on time and with the time to review it so that your programs the best it can be:

International Society of Arborculture
P.O. Box 908
Urban, IL 61801

The National Arbor Day Foundation
100 Arbor Avenue
Nebraska City, NE 67410

Missouri Department of Conservation
St. Louis Office
1221 S. Brentwood
St. Louis, MO 63117
314-726-6800

District Forester
Rt 1, Box 1599
Glencoe, MO 63038
314-458-2236

The Environmental Protection Agency
Public Info Center
PM 211B
41 M Street S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

Environmental Defense Fund
257 Park Avenue South
New York, N.Y. 10010

(Write for free subscription sent to all adult residents of Missouri of the Missouri Conservationist. Also request any other information they might have.)

Missouri Department of Conservation
P.O. Box 180
Jefferson City, MO 65102-0180

Soil & Water Conservation Department District of St. Louis County
1215 Fern Ridge Suite 212
St. Louis, MO 63141
314-453-9811

Missouri Wildlife Rescue Center
203-R Ramsey Lane
Ballwin, MO 63021
314-394-18880

American Forestry Association
PO Box 2000
Washington, D.C. 20013
202-667-3230

National Wildlife Federation
1400 56th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

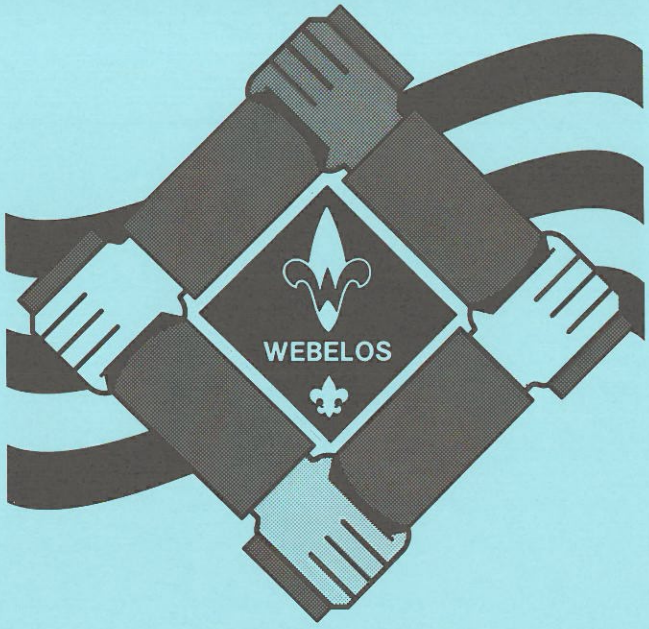
Visit:

Powder Valley Nature Center
11715 Cragwold Rd
Kirkwood, MO 63122
314-821-8427

Missouri Botanical Gardens
P.O. Box 299
St. Louis, MO 63166-0299
314-577-5100

(Write for free newspaper for children)
Audubon Adventure
613 Riversirlle Rd
Greenwich, CT 06831

Forester



Our forefathers made us free;
Stood for truth and liberty;
Made inventions and improvements
And legacies for all to see.

As Cub Scouts we honor them,
Those brave men we remember,
From Washington to Clinton,
They've fanned the glowing ember.

This glowing ember of America
Shall burn for centuries;
The flame of greatness lingers on
For future men to seize.

We now salute our growing Cubs,
Whose youth shall soon be gone;
From Cubs to great men, some shall grow
To lead our country on.

Closing Ceremony

Cubmaster: As we come to the end of our pack meeting, I would ask that you stop for a moment and think with me about the 56 men who signed the Declaration of Independence over 200 years ago. Five were captured or imprisoned in the war that followed. Nine died of wounds or hardships. Twelve lost their homes. Seventeen lost everything they owned. Every one of them was hunted. Most were driven into hiding. They were offered immunity, rewards, the return of their property, or freedom of loved ones if they would give up their cause. That cause was freedom. Not one did. Not one man broke his pledge. Because of men like that . . men of dedication and purpose. . . we enjoy living in a free country today..

	downward, pointing to fire. Circle twice upward and finally above head, representing curling smoke from fire.
OF ALL	(right arm sweeping from right side of body to chest in an all-encompassing motion with palm of hand open.
GOOD	(Thumb of right hand flat over heart, palm downward. Extend arm from this position straight ahead of body. (Anything good came from an Indian's heart)
CUBS	(Middle and forefinger of right hand apart with arm outstretched above head. (Indicates hunter or scout)
BE WITH US	(Right forefinger against open palm of left hand. (Meaning "with us" or alongside of")
UNTIL WE MEET AGAIN	(Forefinger of each hand brought from arm's length position on either side of body to crossed position in front. (Indicates "until our trails cross again")

(After everyone has learned the signs, do this ceremony in silence, using only the sign language and no words)

Indian Prayer Closing

(This could be read by Cubmaster, dressed in Indian costume)

O Great Spirit, whose voice I hear in the winds and whose breath gives life to all the world hear me. I come before you, one of your many children. I am weak and small. I need your strength and wisdom. Let me walk in beauty and make my eyes ever behold the red and purple sunset; my ears sharp so I may hear your voice. Make me wise, so I may learn the things you have taught my people; the lessons you have hidden under every rock and leaf. I seek strength, not to be superior to my brothers, but to be able to fight my greatest enemy - myself. Make me ever ready to come to you with clean hands and straight eyes, so whenever life fades, like the fading sunset, my spirit will come to you without shame.

Closing Ceremony

Arrangement: To be read by Cubmaster or Den Chief in full Indian costume.

(It will be more impressive if the room is darkened and lighted only by an artificial campfire. Cubmaster can have his arms folded in front of him, chest height, with card concealed that he can read)

The Twenty Third Psalm

(American Indian Version)

The Great Father above is a shepherd Chief.
I am His and with Him I want not.

He throws out to me a rope, and the name of the rope is Love.

He draws me to where the grass is green and the water is not dangerous, and I eat and lie down satisfied.

His name is Wonderful.

Sometime - it may be soon, it may be longer - He will draw me into a place between the mountains. It is dark there, but I will not draw back.

I will be afraid not, for it is there between these mountains that the Shepherd Chief will meet me and the hunger I have felt in my heart through this life shall be satisfied.

Sometime He makes the Love rope into a whip - but afterwards He gives me a staff to lean upon.

He spreads a table before me with all kinds of food. He puts His hands upon my head and all the tired is gone.

My cup He fills until it runs over.

What I tell you is true. I lie not.

These roads that are ahead will stay with me through life and afterwards. I will go to live in the big tepee of the Shepherd Chief forever.

Amen

Closing Ceremony

This closing thought can be read by Cubmaster or other pack leader.

What can we learn from the past?
What lesson that will last?
Faith in God, honor of country,
To these truths, we hold fast.

Den Chief: Practically from the beginning of time, man has used symbols to express hope, ideals and love in his own nation. Our flag represents the ideals and traditions of our people, their progress in art and science, commerce and agriculture. It symbolizes the sacrifices made by men and women for the future of America. It stands for your home, and everything and everyone you hold dear.

1st Cub: I light the red candle which is the symbol of the red in our flag. It stands for hardiness and valor, and symbolizes the life blood of brave men and women.

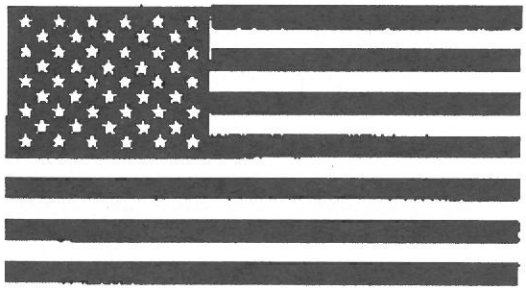
2nd Cub: I light the white candle which is the symbol of purity and innocence and symbolizes the white of our flag.

3rd Cub: I light the blue candle which is the symbol of perseverance and justice, and symbolizes the eternal blue of the heavens.

4th Cub: The stars in our flag represent states. They indicate that the heights of achievement for our nation are limitless as the heavens above us.
Please join us in the Pledge of Allegiance to our flag.

(Audience stands, salutes and repeats pledge of allegiance. Flags are posted. Color Guard retires)

Be proud that you're an American



DISPLAY YOUR FLAG

Opening Ceremony

This is a patriotic ceremony which may be adopted for any time of year.

Equipment: Tall blue candle, 10 smaller white candles, American flag.

Personnel: Narrator with 9 Cubs

Arrangement: Narrator is at center stage with small table in front of him and the American flag to his right. The blue candle is on the table. Using 1 previously lit white candle, the narrator lights the blue candle. Cub Scouts enter singly. Each lights the white candle he holds from the flame of the blue candle, speaks his lines, then joins the others to form a semi-circle behind the flag.

Narrator: "Tonight we recognize (lights the blue candle) our freedoms. Our nation has been kept strong and free only as we have been a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. Each of us has a sacred obligation to vote, to do all that we can to preserve the freedoms for which thousands of our forefathers have died. Here are the freedoms guaranteed us in our constitution.

Cub Scout #1: The right to worship God in one's own personal way.

Cub Scout #2: The right to free speech and press.

Cub Scout #3: The right to peaceable assembly.

Cub Scout #4: The right to petition for a redress of grievances.

Cub Scout #5: The right of habeas corpus—the freedom from excessive bail.

Cub Scout #6: The right to privacy in our homes.

Cub Scout #7: The right to trial by jury—a man is innocent until proven guilty.

Cub Scout #8: The right to move about freely at home and to go abroad.

Cub Scout #9: The right to own property.

Narrator: To maintain our freedoms and pass them on to succeeding generations is the responsibility of every American. Keep your freedom. Vote as you think; serve your jury duty, if called. And finally, fly the Flag this coming Flag Day. Let the world know that you believe in all of the rights it represents.

(As the last sentence is spoken, each Cub Scout holds his candle straight above his head. After a brief pause, they blow out the candles and walk off stage.)

Sioux Sign Language Closing

"And now may Akela of all good Cubs be with us until we meet again"

AND NOW	(Made with forefinger of right hand sharply downward, as if hitting something.
MAY AKELA	(Middle and forefinger of right hand extended

Arrangement: Large poster or replica of Liberty Bell on stage. Cub Scouts are off stage. In turn, they come on stage, carrying a large sign with the appropriate date and recite their parts.

Den Chief: One of the most cherished symbols of American Independence is the famous Liberty Bell, now preserved in Independence Hall, Philadelphia. It has been rung on a number of important occasions, some of which we'd like to tell you about now:

1st Cub: On July 4 1776, the bell was rung to announce the official adoption of the Declaration of Independence. This was actually the birthday of our nation, and marks the most important single event in our history.

2nd Cub: On October 14, 1781, it was rung to celebrate the surrender of Lord Cornwallis of the English forces, and the virtual close of the Revolutionary War. On April 6, 1783, it announced the proclamation of peace with Great Britain.

3rd Cub: On September 29, 1824, it was rung to welcome Lafayette, the famous French general who had assisted Washington, to Independence Hall. On July 4, 1826, it tolled to announce the death of Thomas Jefferson, principal author of the Declaration of Independence.

4th Cub: On July 14, 1826, it ushered in "The Year of Jubilee", the fiftieth anniversary of the American Republic. On July 4, 1831, the famous bell rang for the last time on Independence Day.

5th Cub: On February 22, 1832, the bell was rung to commemorate the birthday of George Washington. Later that same year it tolled to announce the death of the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Georgia.

6th Cub: On July 8, 1835, while it was being tolled for the death of Chief Justice John Marshall, a crack developed in the bell. It started from the brim and inclined in a right hand direction toward the crown. On February 22, 1843, when an attempt was being made to ring the bell on Washington's birthday, the fracture increased to such an extent that no effort has been made to ring it since that time.

Den Chief: Some of you may have been to Independence Hall to see the Liberty Bell. Perhaps you remember the inscription "Proclaim Liberty Throughout the Land", from which the bell got its name.

Opening Ceremony

Arrangement: American Flag is posted, after regular presentation of colors. House lights are dimmed, and flag is spotlighted. Narrator reads the following; after Pledge of Allegiance has been recited.

Narrator: "God Bless America" is a prayer that is in every heart. While the statesmen of the world are seeking paths to peace, we can ask ourselves "What is the strength of America?" "What are the secrets of our nation's power?"

An agriculturalist might have you believe America's strength lies in its soil.

A merchant would say that a nation's power rests in its commerce.

A manufacturer might say that it is in technology, in machinery and in the skilled labor to operate plants to produce manufactured products.

A politician might contend that a nation's strength is in national policies.

An educator might declare that knowledge is a nation's power and that our country's greatness is in its learning.

A scientist would say that a nation's power is in science. In the products of the laboratory.

The military man most likely would insist that a nation is great according to its weapons and military strength.

But America's real strength is in the character of her people. It took character to survive that first winter at Plymouth Rock and that other winter at Valley Forge. It took character to pack your things into a rickety wagon and push off into land of vague promise and specific terror. It took character to tell a nation that slavery is wrong. . . to say that might is not right.

Because character is needed today more than ever before, the Boy Scouts of America is concerned more than ever about building strong character in boys. WE want to guarantee that America is as strong in this space age as it was at its birth.

Will you all please join me in singing "God Bless America."

Cubmaster's Thought

The Heritage of the past is the seed that brings forth the harvest of the future.

Opening Ceremony

Equipment: American flag. One red, one white and one blue candle in holders.

Personnel: 4 Cub Scouts, Den Chief

Staging: After flags are advanced in usual manner, and before they are posted, the 4 Cub Scouts recite these lines:

2. Improve skills discussed in six or more of the 14 Family Talk areas.

3. Plan and participate in one or more family outings.

4. Start one new family tradition.

5. Do a "good Turn" for an individual, a group, or your community (elderly, needy, handicapped, nursing home, charitable fund-raisers, cleanup days, etc.).

6. Attend religious services of your choice at least once each month.

7. Attend or participate in at least two Scouting activities or functions (Scouting shows, pinewood derby, Scouting banquets, flag-raising ceremonies, etc.).

8. Identify your local BSA council and neighborhood Cub Scout pack.

Ideally, the award will be presented to the family in a pack meeting. If this is not possible, it may be presented by a member of the pack committee in an appropriate setting mutually agreed upon. If these options are not possible, the award may be mailed to the family.

Ceremonies

Opening Ceremony
(Based on an authentic American Indian ritual)

Arrangement: All participants should be dressed in Indian costume. A tom-tom is beaten slowly during ceremony. One person can represent the Medicine Man with a peace pipe, a rattle, and some "magic dust" which he periodically throws into the artificial campfire, while muttering something unintelligible.

Cub Scouts in Indian costume march on stage to beat of tom-tom. They are seated around fire (which is not lit yet). Medicine Man comes forward and says:

I know not if the voice of man can reach the sky;
I know not if the Mighty one will hear us pray;
I know not if the gifts I ask will all be granted;
I know not if the word of old hath been received;
I know not what will come to pass in days to be;
I hope that only good will come, my children, unto you.

He pauses while fire is lighted. Tom-tom tempo picks up briefly and then slows back down to ceremonial tempo. Medicine Man continues:

Now I know that the voice of man can reach unto the heaven;
Now I know that the Mighty One hath heard me when I prayed;
Now I know that the word of old. . .we have truly heard it.;
Now I know that good and good alone hath come, my children, to you.

Medicine Man hands peace pipe to Akela (Cubmaster) and steps back. He occasionally throws "magic dust" into the fire. Akela puffs peace pipe and says:

I offer this to the Mighty One for all good comes from above. (puffs)
I offer this to the earth, whence come all good gifts. (puffs)
To you, West Wind, who dwells where the sun falls, help us with the strength of the thunder. (puffs)
To you, North Wind, who dwells whence comes the cold, send us the cold winds and let the tribe live. (puffs)
To you, East Wind, who dwells where the sun continually returns, send us good days and let the tribe live. (puffs)
To you South Wind, who dwells in the direction we face with outstretched arms, may the sun shine out in full to us and let the tribe live.

Akela hands peace pipe back to Medicine Man. . . raises his arms upward and says:

I declare this pack meeting opened.

Liberty Bell Opening Ceremony

Personnel: Den Chief, 6 Cub Scouts (if you have more boys available, break down narration into more speaking parts)

JUNE 1994
STRONG FOR AMERICA

Assembled by Larry Bank and Kent Richter

The theme, "Strong for America", could be about muscles, but it is not. It is about the strengths of America—its families, its communities, its traditions and heritage. This is a great theme for building the family ties in your pack, learning about development of character and spiritual growth for your Cub Scouts, developing habits and attitudes of good citizenship, teaching your Cub Scouts to get along with other boys and respecting other people and the most important thing of all—providing fun and exciting new things to do.

FAMILY TIES—the best place to start is to go to your Scout Shop and pick up the B.S.A. Family Book. This is a program where the family can take time to learn about each other and have fun together, instead of sitting down and watching television. This book tells you how to set up this program in your pack and the family can even earn an award.

CHARACTER DEVELOPMENT AND SPIRITUAL GROWTH— while you're at your Scout Shop, pick up a copy of the Ethics in Action Booklet. This booklet is chock full of learning, teaching and a whole lot of fun. You will find that it not only covers the character development and spiritual growth, but also will cover the learning to get along with others and respecting others.

If you use these booklets, you will definitely provide a way for you and your son or the Cub Scouts to develop habits and attitudes of good citizenship. But what about the fun and exciting things to do and what about our American traditions and heritage?

The following are places to go and things to do to learn about our traditions and heritage right here in St. Louis and the surrounding area.

Cahokia Mounds—618-346-5160—here you will find the remains of the most sophisticated prehistoric Indian civilization north of Mexico. According to archaeological finds, the city of Cahokia was inhabited from about 700 A.D. to 1500 A.D.

Gateway Arch and Museum—425-4465—Below the Arch is the Museum of Westward Expansion.

Grant's Farm—843-1700—The Anheuser-Busch Co., Inc. operates and maintains this land once farmed by our 18th President, General Ulysses S. Grant. Animals and fun abound.

Jefferson Barracks Historic Park—544-5714—889-3356—Named for Thomas Jefferson, this 424 acre county park was once part of an Army Post that was active from 1826-1946. The park includes two military museums.

Missouri Historical Society—746-4599—tours and lectures available for groups, must make reservations.

National Museum of Transportation—965-7998—See the most comprehensive collection of locomotives, railway cars, automobiles, streetcars, buses, trucks, horse drawn vehicles, aircraft and communication devices in the United States.

The Old Courthouse—425-4465—The Historic Case for Freedom of a slave, Dred Scott was initiated here.

Soldiers' Memorial Military Museum—Features are a World War I Monument and military museum with uniforms, weaponry, regalia, photos, mementos from early 1800's to present day.

St. Louis Walk of Fame—727-STAR 7827)—The University Loop sidewalks feature Brass Stars of famous St. Louisians, along with plaques that summarize their accomplishments.

These are just a few of the things that you can do with your Scouts. You can find more at your Scout Shop in the *PLACES TO GO —THINGS TO SEE BOOKLET*, published by the St. Louis Area Council, also look in the front of the yellow Pages under the Attractions section for things to see and do, call the St. Louis Convention and Visitors Commission—421-1023, or call the Missouri Division of Tourism—715-44133.

Don't wait too long to plan your schedule if you want to learn and have some FUN.

Enclosed you will also find some Patriotic and historic type ceremonies to use at your pack meetings. Look in your Cub Scout Song Book for Patriotic Songs to use.

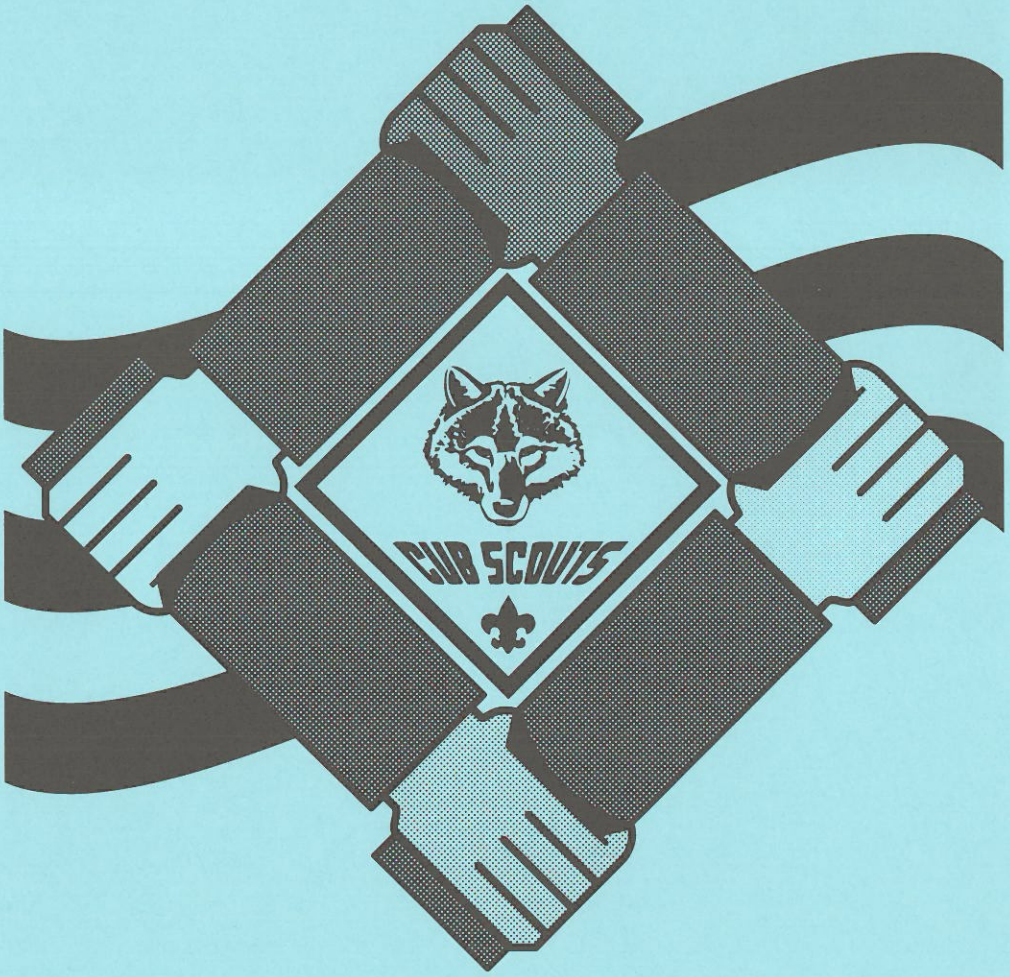
Boy Scouts of America Family Award Requirements

To earn the Boy Scouts of America Family Award a family will complete, within a 12-month period, requirements 1 and 2 plus three more of the remaining requirements.

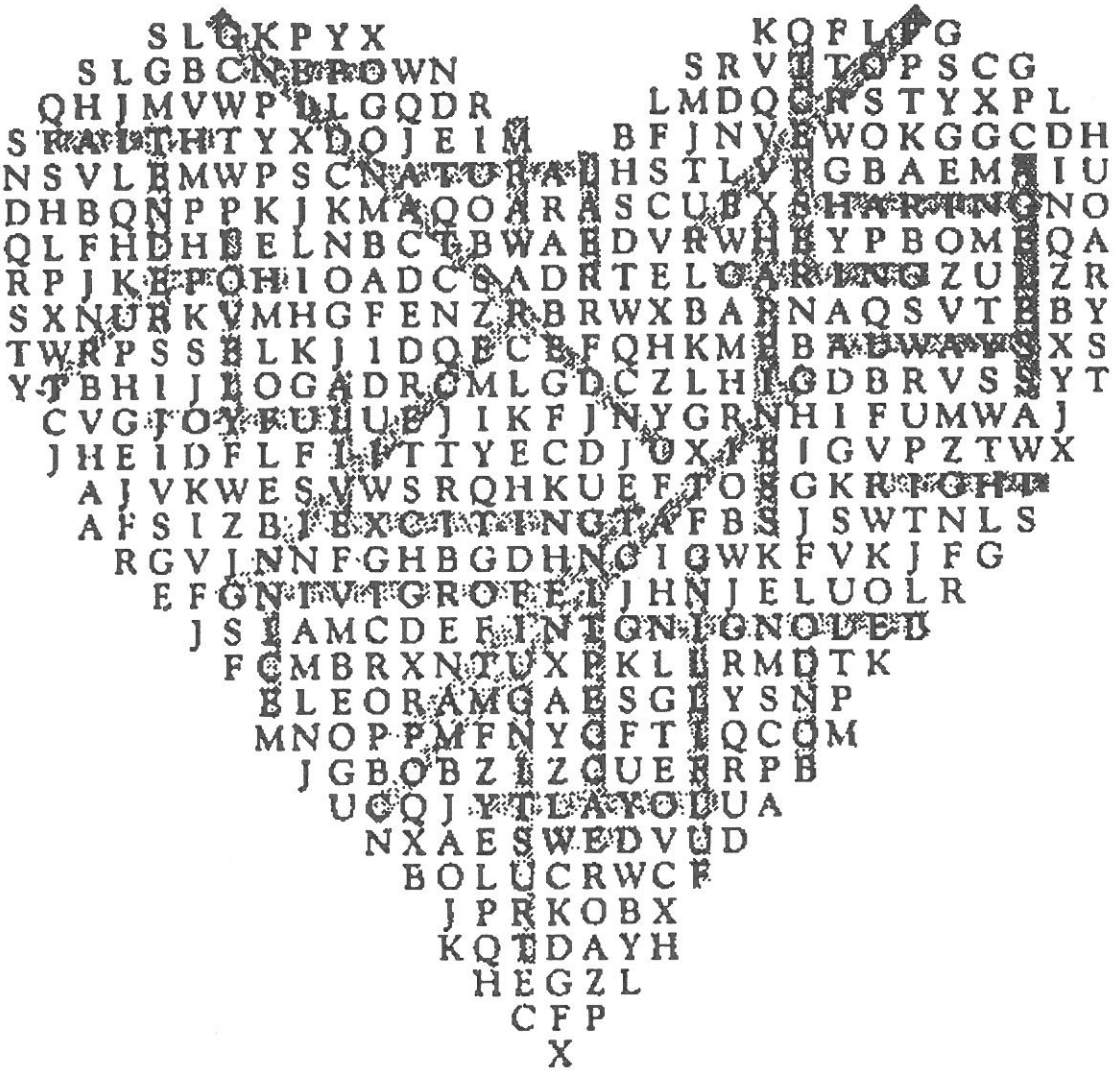
As a family:

1. Decide how many times each month you will meet to achieve the Boy Scouts of America Family Award. Make a commitment.

STRONG FOR AMERICA

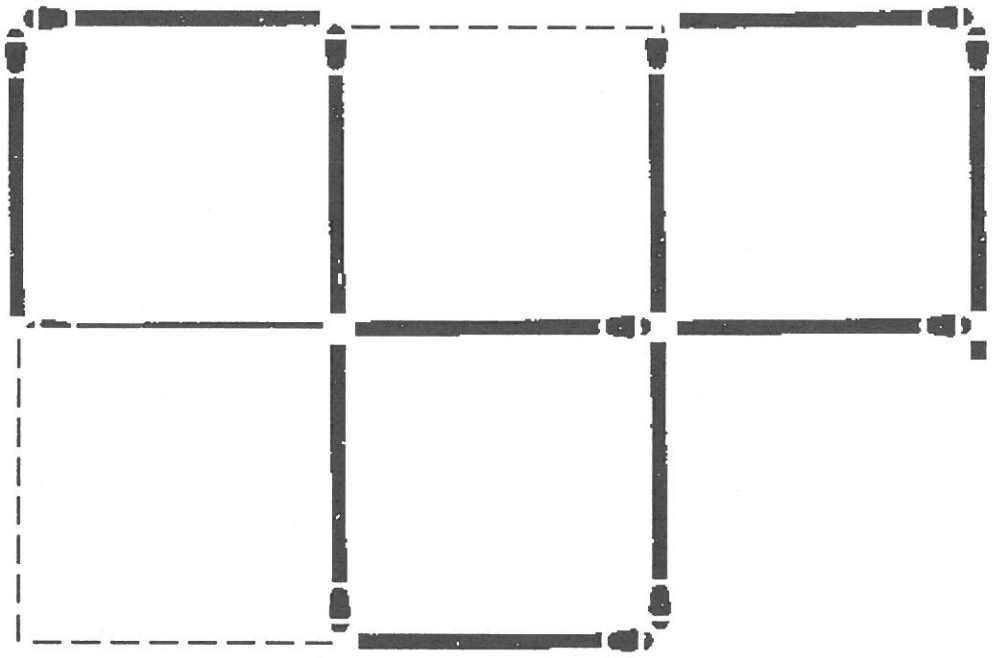


St. Louis Area Council, Boy Scouts of America

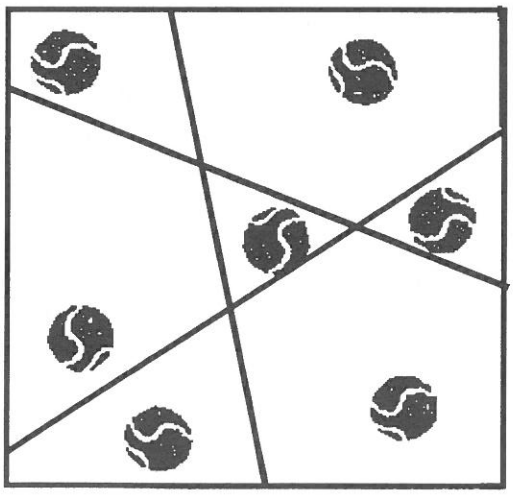


Answers: accepting, bond, communicating, loyalty, happiness, exciting, joyful, caring, trusting, fulfilling, receiving, giving, forgiving, understanding, tender, lovely, belonging, respect, natural, sharing, ageless, open, warm, nice, patient, faith, alive, always, hope, true, real, forever, right, wed.

Snatch a Match

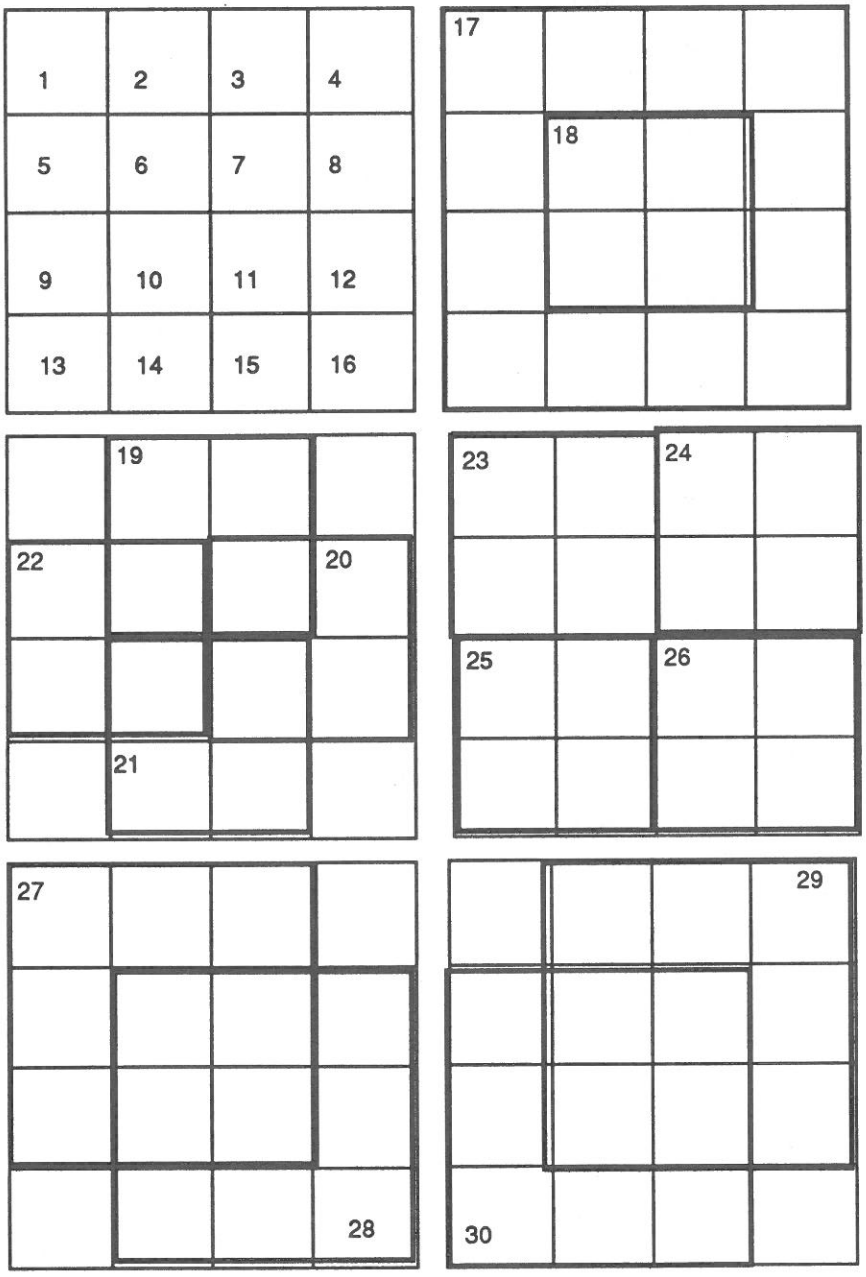


Division

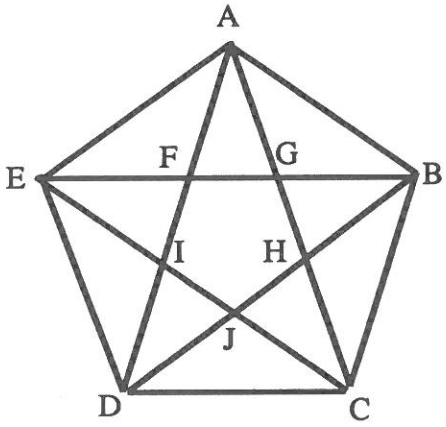


Answer Sheet

How Many Squares Do You See?



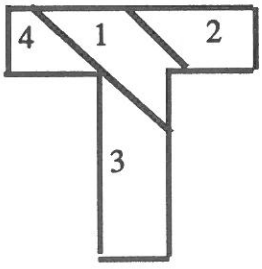
Lots of Triangles



The triangles are:

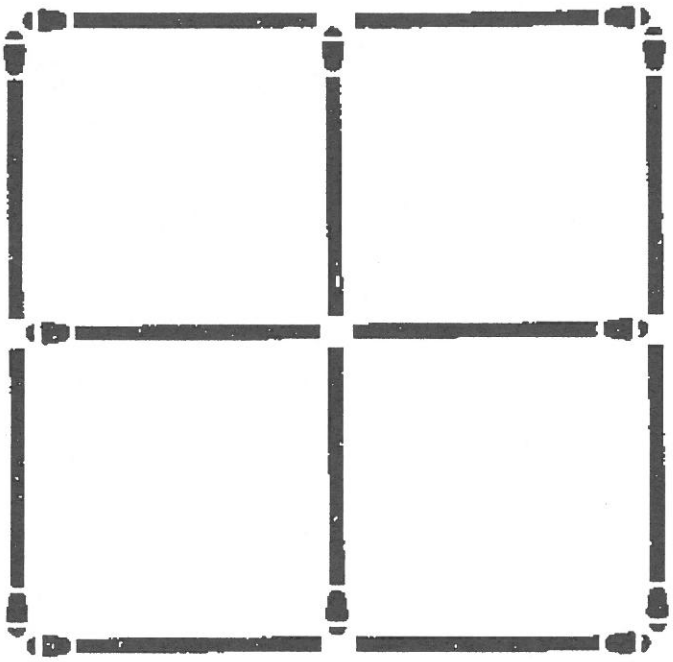
ABC
ABD
ABE
ABF
ABG
ABH
ACD
ACE
ACI
ADE
ADH
AEF
AEG
AEI
AFG
BCD
BCE
BCG
BCH
BCJ
BDE
EDG
BDJ
BGH
CDE
CDH
CDI
CDJ
CEG
CHJ
DEF
DEI
DEJ
DIJ
EFI

The Tricky T



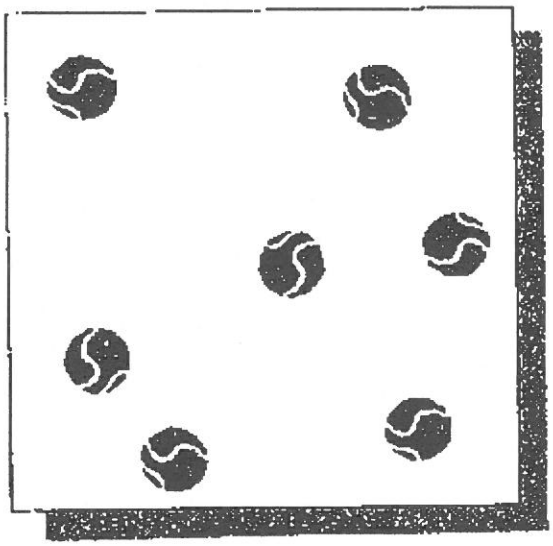
Snatch A Match

Arrange twelve used matches to make four equal squares as shown. By moving only three matches, try to make three equal squares



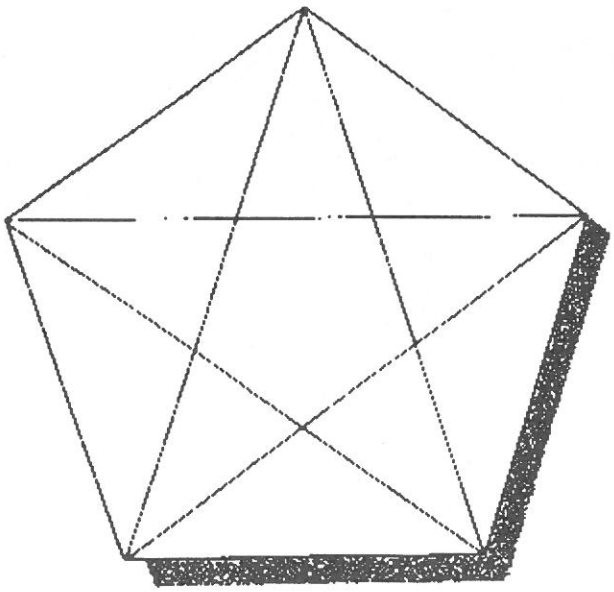
Division

There are seven tennis balls inside this square. Can you divide up the square so that each tennis ball is left in its own compartment without any others by using only three straight lines?



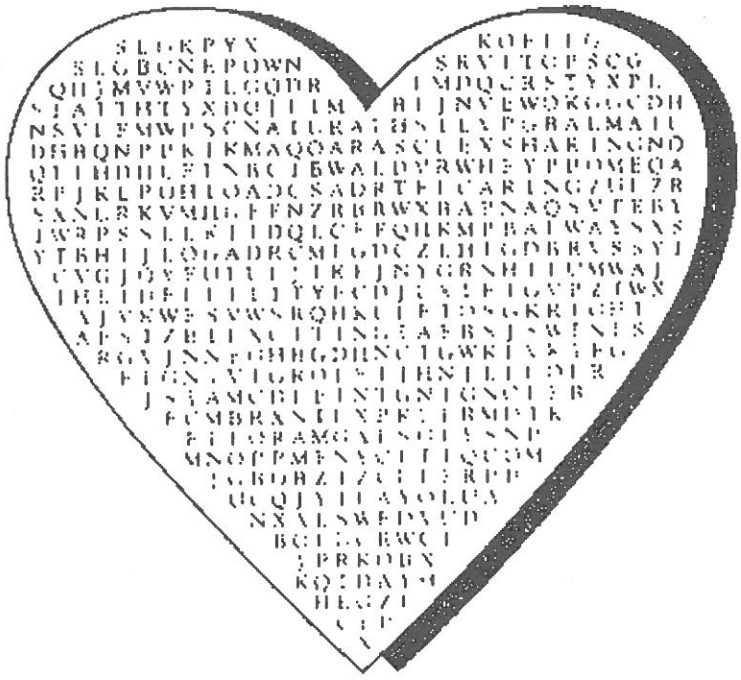
Lots of Triangles

There are thirty-five triangles in this pentagon. Can you find them all?



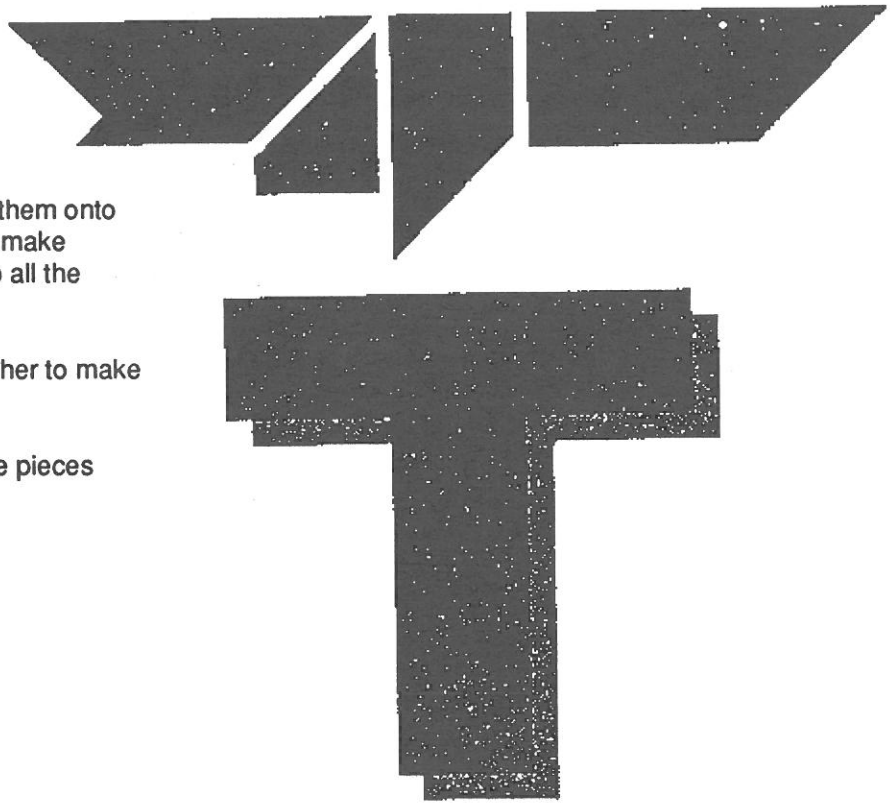
What Is This Thing Called Love?

In the heart, there are thirty-four hidden words that describe what love is. See how many you can find. Words run in all directions, left to right, right to left,, top to bottom, bottom to top and diagonally. Circle them as you find them. Then look at the answer sheet to see how many you missed.



Answers: accepting, bond, communicating, loyalty, happiness, exciting joyful, caring, trusting, fulfilling, receiving, giving, forgiving, understanding, tender, lovely, belonging, respect, natural, sharing, ageless, open, warm, nice, patient, faith, alive, always, hope, true, real, forever, right, wed.

The Tricky T



Make patterns for these shapes by tracking them onto lightweight paper. Then use the patterns to make cardboard cutouts. Number them, and keep all the number sides facing you.

See if you can make the four pieces fit together to make a capital T.

This T is exactly the same size as the puzzle pieces when they're put together properly.

the cake, such as grease and flour the pan, turn on the oven, or add the eggs. Mix the cake and pour it into pans to bake while you finish the lesson. Serve it after the lesson. Discuss: What would the cake be like if you left out any of the ingredients. Could we say that one ingredient was more important than another.

2. Look through a family scrapbook together and talk about your favorite experience. Ask what is your favorite thing we've done together as a family.

3. When it is hard to show love. Why do we sometimes treat our friends and the people we don't live with better than we treat each other in our family. We live so closely together, it is sometimes easy to find reasons to take offense. Bad feelings sometimes grow when we are constantly critical or angry with each other.

4. Try a "Blue Plate Special" once in a while at family dinner. Set a family member's dinner setting in a special way such as with a blue plate to honor him or her. At the dinner table that night, tell why that person is being recognized.

5. Service Projects: For young children, choose a service that is small and simple. Writing a note or drawing a picture for someone sick or for a grandparent far away can teach a significant lesson about charity.

Emergency Preparedness

An ounce of prevention. Remember the old saying "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure". The same is true with emergencies. Being prepared in advance for emergencies may save our family's life. The time to learn about what to do in case of emergency is before it happens. That is also the time to gather the right emergency supplies. How many people can't find candles when the lights go out. The time to get prepared is now.

Invite family members to recall some emergencies that have happened in your home or area. When these things happened, where did you find the supplies you needed. Did you have to search for flashlights or bandages. Perhaps you could not find or did not have the supplies you needed.

Prepare an emergency list of supplies and assigned each member of the family the task of obtaining some of the items. Then decide on a place in your home where the supplies can be stored.

Protecting Against Fire: The news is full of stories of fatal fires. Take a tour of your home and look for unsafe areas. Check your smoke detectors and the batteries in them.

Managing Money

Purpose: To increase family members' understanding of how to manage money.

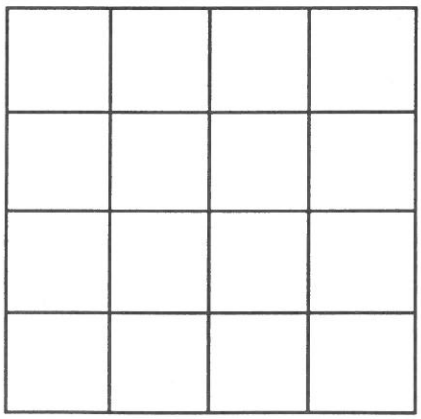
Nearly every weekend Elliot asked his sister Laura for money so he could go out with his friends though they both earned the same allowance. "I just need another dollar," he'd say, "and then I'll have enough." "Why is it," he'd ask Laura, "when we earn the same amount of money that you always have enough and I don't". Sometimes he'd groan, "My problems would be solved if I could just find a way to get more money." What is the incorrect money principle at work in this story? (More money will solve my money problems).

Learn to distinguish between needs and wants. We are bombarded by ads and peer pressure that stimulate us to think we need things that we only want. Our desire for more conveniences or luxuries may sometimes blind us. Most people spend according to emotion.

Children should be responsible for the financial decisions affecting their own money and suffer the consequences for unwise spending. "Save your money" is a hollow pronouncement from a parent to a child. "Save your money for a mission, bicycle, a trip makes understandable sense. Family unity comes from saving together for a common jointly approved purpose. Have your son save for a major project and match it with a predetermined percentage. Incentives are a powerful force in motivating and achieving desired behavior.

How Many Squares Do You See?

Ask family members how many squares they see. Have them number the squares on their paper if they would like. If they find sixteen or seventeen, they have found the number that most people find. Let them look again to see how many squares they can see, and then show the answer sheet.



MAY 1994
FAMILY MEMBER
ACTIVITY BADGE

The B.S.A. Family Book expresses the deep interest the Boy Scouts of America have in the strength of the family. Scouting's aim is to develop boys, young men and young women into participating citizens of good character who are physically, spiritually and mentally fit.

The Family Member Activity Badge focuses on duty to family, jobs around the house, safety, money management and responsible recycling. The objectives are to teach our boys that they are valuable and responsible members of the family group.

Three Good Reasons for Families

1. To help each other grow and live happily. The family unit provide many necessities for the individual. We are all helpless at birth. Families provide the things that babies need to survive: food, shelter and protection. The family unit provides training in language (so they may communicate), in responsibility (so they may live with others), in love (so they will feel needed and wanted) and in obedience (so they may be good citizens). Ask the boys how they can help their brothers and sisters to grow and live happily.

2. To be loved and wanted. We learn to love those with whom we associate and serve. A family provides this kind of association and service. Explain that each child is wanted - that he is loved and wanted in the family.

3. To have fun and enjoyment together. Family vacations, picnics, birthday parties, Christmas time, family home evenings and other kinds of activities are usually enjoyable in a much deeper and more satisfying way than non-family activities. Why? Because family sharing is special sharing. Family happiness is special happiness.

Resources:

Webelos Scout Book
B.S.A. Family Book
Cub Scout and Webelos Scout Program Helps
Why Families? A Family Home Evening Program suggested by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints
Family First - The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints.
Family Home Evening Resource Book - The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints.
Missouri Conservation Frontiers Program Guide, A Conservation Action Program of the Missouri Department of Conservation.
Missouri Camper Award Program, Missouri Department of Natural Resources Divisions of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation.
Junior Naturalist Program, Missouri Department of Natural Resources.

Den Activities:

1. The Jefferson National Expansion Memorial (Arch) offers a program for Webelos Scouts concerning the Family and Genealogy. Reservations are required.

2. Many area parks offer Family Fishing Days as a method of promoting park usage and family activities. Bring your entire den or families.

3. The Junior Naturalist Program offers several great opportunities for den and family activities including trail hikes, seminars and service projects at many local parks.

4. The Missouri Conservation Frontiers Program offers opportunities for the whole family to progress through the program together.

Pack Activities:

1. How about a pack fishing derby. Let the boys bring a long stick and the pack can supply the tackle. No professional gear permitted. Invite siblings to participate with their parents

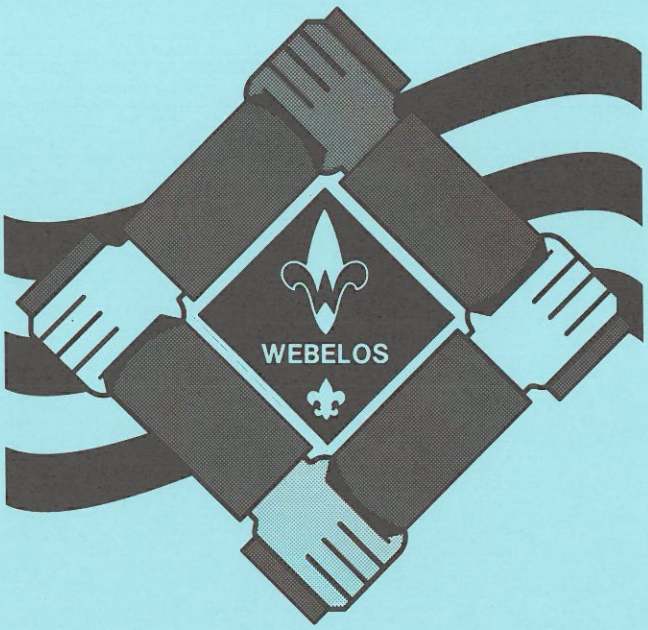
2. Promote the B.S.A. Family program and show special recognition for completers. Award the B.S.A. Family Member patch to the entire family at a pack meeting.

3. Schedule a pack outing involving family camping at Cub World, Beaumont Scout Reservation. Reservations required.

Family Activities/Fun/Games

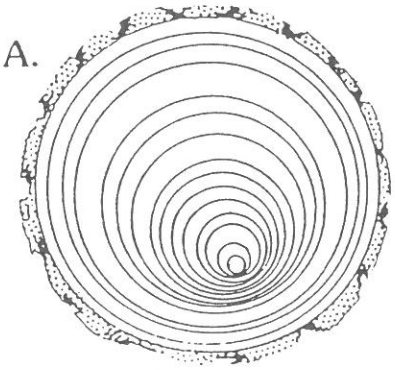
1. A Cake Bake: Take your family into the kitchen. Show them each of the ingredients for a cake. Point out that these ingredients are good all by themselves, but unless they are mixed together they couldn't be called a cake. Let each family member take an ingredient or a job to do to prepare

Athlete

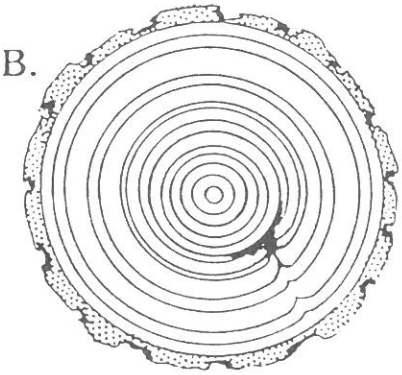


Reading the Rings

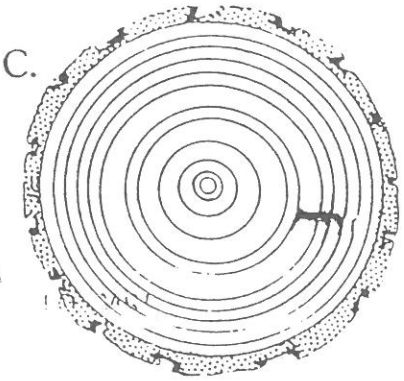
A.



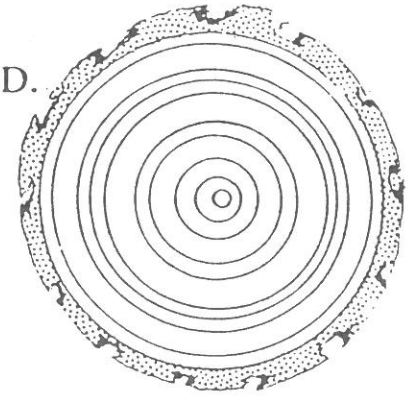
B.

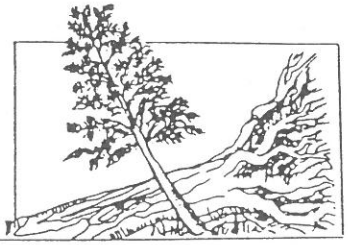


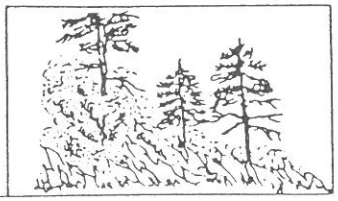
C.

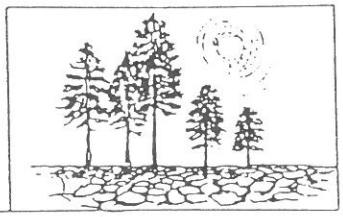


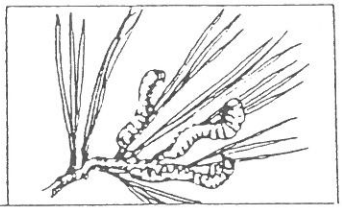
D.

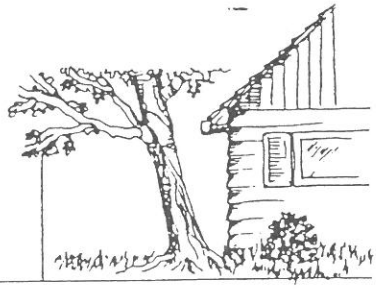


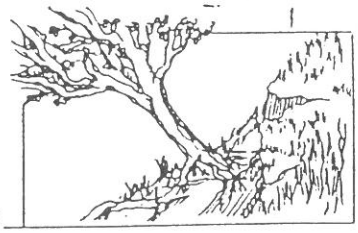
1. *Fallen tree* _____ 

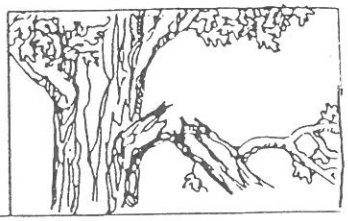
2. *Fire* _____ 

3. *Drought* _____ 

4. *Insect attack* _____ 

5. *Construction* _____ 

6. *Growing on slope* _____ 

7. *Dead branch* _____ 

Hidden Birds

Find these hidden words in the puzzle:

Bluejay
Dove
Goose
Penguin
Snipe
Buzzard
Duck
Hawk
Pheasant
Sparrow
Canary
Eagle
Ostrich
Pigeon
Swan
Chicken
Emu
Owl
Quail
Woodpecker
Dodo
Falcon
Parrot
Roadrunner

Y I Z P I R D E Q T O R R A P S Z I
I C S K M Y P R H F A J A F Q H O B
V L Y S C I U C A O R Q V S R P G Q
Z I J W N U I V S Z X F F Q E E G J
I H Q S O D D T P C Z W C N U B Z S
A H S O T O R I S H V U G K R A F J
N V N J O I D I E E S U B F W L I I
B A M E C R X P S S I R A E Y A P L
L F W H K H E O E N P L E R H E H A
U E M S Y C O N C C C A A N J V Q L
E J L I D G I V N O K N R W J O B N
J Y Y G C I Y H N U A E R R P D U U
A H Y J A G L U C C R V R I O U H I
Y I. S N X E G W M E A D G C V W E G
S P H E A S A N T D M E A P O I Z H
O Z U W J Z L A O U O U K O O B T K
X W Y L I H Q D E N E E X N R S V P
G U L E V T O V Q W K O P X V A K E

what each object is or follow the directions on the card and the denner writes their answers on this sheet. This is not a race. Start dens at intervals of five to ten minutes. Have an adult with each den to keep the boys together and to keep dens separated from those ahead and behind. Here's a sample trail:

1. Card with"?" taped to oak tree.
2. Card reading, "What insect" lying in front of ant nest.
3. Card reading, "Does this belong here?" in front of broken chicken eggshells.
4. Card reading, "Look up in tree. What do you see?" Object is bird's nest. Extra credit for identifying bird.)
5. Card with "?" leaning against clump of milkweed, violets, or skunk cabbage.
6. Card with "?" at cage holding common insect - cricket, grasshopper, or praying mantis.
7. Card with "?" tapped to sycamore.
8. Card reading, "Does this belong here?" beside pile of acorns under a birch tree.
9. Card reading, "What living things do you see on this log? lying against decaying log. (Living things may include moss, lichens, ants or ant larvae, beetles, salamanders,)
10. Card reading "What animal?" at small cage holding toad, frog, or garter snake.

The nature trail should end at a picnic site where the Cub Scouts' families have already gathered. To entertain the early arrivals while other dens are still on the trail, have den chiefs running some easy joiner games.

Urban Suburban Nature Hunt

Name _____

Date _____

Weather _____

Place _____

Things to Smell

_____ Dirt or Mud
_____ Crushed dry leaves
_____ Green grass
_____ 2 kinds of flowers (don't pick)
_____ Crushed evergreen needles
_____

Things to Feel

_____ Bark on a tree
_____ A prickly plant
_____ A bug
_____ A rock
_____ Wet mud
_____ Dry sand or dirt
_____ Tall grass
_____

Things to Hear

_____ Wind in the trees
_____ Bird singing
_____ Ground under feet
_____ Buzzing insect
_____
_____

Things Happening (Just watch)

_____ An ant moving something
_____ A leaf falling
_____ An insect eating
_____ A squirrel climbing
_____ An insect flying
_____ A bird looking for food
_____
_____

Thing to See

_____ A yellow leaf
_____ Weed growing in a crack
_____ A tree seed
_____ A red rock
_____ An animal hole
_____ A spider wed
_____ A black bird
_____ A cloud moving
_____ A leaf with jagged edges
_____ A nest (don't disturb)
_____ A fly
_____
_____

A Wilderness Traveler's Creed

- I believe that man - the intelligent animal - can travel through the wilderness and LEAVE NO TRACE.
- I will keep my group small.
- I will keep my stay in one place short.
- I will not cut down trees or branches
- I will not build fires, or if I do I will keep them small and scatter their remains when I leave.
- I will leave no trash or other evidence of my stay in the wilderness.
- I will LEAVE NO TRACE.

Deer: In early morning or evening they come into the open to feed and play. Their tracks can be found along forest trails.

Chipmunks: Chipmunks are seen during the day around campgrounds. They scamper along the ground, or sit very quietly on a rock or log.

Squirrels: Look for their large summer nests made of leaves. They are seen during the day, on the ground and in trees.

Woodchuck: Woodchucks dig large burrows in banks or hillsides. They can be seen during the day eating grass or sitting by the burrow.

Opossum: The track of the hind foot resembles a human hand with a thumb. They leave their dens at night to feed.

Moles: Moles have no eyes and spend all their lives underground. They make long ridges of earth as they burrow in search of worms.

Cottontails: Tracks are easy to find in the snow. They hide in brush during the day, but can be seen feeding in the evening.

Beavers: Look for tracks in the mud and for the fallen trees they have cut down. They build dams and large houses along creeks.

Muskrats: Live in steams or marshes, and build houses or burrows in the bank. Look in the mud for footprints with tail marks.

Porcupines: Live in forested areas and like bark. They remain in trees during the day, but descend at night to eat other plants.

Foxes: Look for tracks in snow or along dusty trails. They are active at night, and sometimes are seen crossing roads.

Weasels: Tracks are best seen in snow. Weasels like fence rows or brushy places to hunt for mice, day or night.

Skunks: Tracks are left along roads or trails. They feed on insect and mice, mostly at night around pastures or farms.

Wildlife Clues

How sharp a wildlife detective are you? Do you know what kind of animal has left droppings, a piece of fur, a shed of skin, or a skeleton? Can you find the dens, nests, burrows, and holes of your neighborhood animals? Do you know their tracks? Can you recognize the sounds made by animals hidden from view?

Where and When to Go: Walk quietly through the woods or fields; along a beach or lake. Check vacant lots, parks, steams, cracks in the sidewalk, and roadside trees. Stop often to listen carefully and look for signs. Remember to look up, down and under things. You can even take a flashlight and go out at night.

Bird Clues: Foot tracks in mud, lots of feathers, old nests, and broken egg shells are sure giveaways. So is sound. You can learn to identify many kinds of birds by sound alone. Some birds leave clues by doing special things. Hawks and owls throw up pellets of bone and fur, or leave scraps beneath their favorite resting places, call roosts. Woodpeckers drill holes in trees. Kingfishers and swallows often make burrows in stream banks. Orioles weave bag-shaped nests. Nighthawks cry and owls hoot at night.

Mammal Clues: Finding mammal clues is harder. Most mammals are shy, quiet and dull-colored. Sit quietly in the woods and listen for mammals scampering around in the dried leaves. You can find tracks in mud, snow or dust, and hairs on wire fences. Many mammals scratch or nibble on tree trunks. Sometimes you can find a tiny skull or other bones in the woods. A hole in the ground may mean a rabbit, woodchuck, or fox lives inside. A mound of sticks in a swamp is a beaver house. Male deer polish their antlers on tree trunks in fall and leave rub marks. Deer and rabbits nibble the twigs of bushes. Mice and squirrels use stumps and rocks as dinner table where they leave little pieces of pine cone scales.

Reptile and Amphibian: Snakes shed their skins between rocks and in the grass. At night your flashlight will cause the eyes of frogs and toads to glow. In the calm waters of lily ponds, frog egg masses may be found floating. Turtle eggs are often buried along the shoreline - look for signs of digging.

Fish Clues: Lie on your stomach and look into a pond or stream. You may see fish nests, bunches of eggs or the tiny fellows in person. Sometimes a hungry hawk or heron will leave a fish skeleton behind.

Nature Trail

The nature trail committee should arrive early to prepare the trail. It should be marked in some way so that each den knows where to go. This may be done by tying red ribbons around small trees at intervals of 50 feet, or by laying a trail of dry cereal on the ground. Make the trail pass by as many interesting nature objects as possible. At each object you want the den to observe and identify, tape or place a 3x5 inch card with a question mark on it or directions to follow. Number them from one through the number of objects on the trail Include some "phony" items, too - things that are artificial or out of place. Each denner is given a sheet with numbers down the left side. As the den follows the trail, the boys decide

Games

Did You Know?????

An earthworm doesn't breath through a mouth or nose like you; he breathes through his skin.

A deer gets a new set of antlers every year. During the winter his old set begins to get itchy and he rubs them against the trees until they come off. If you see him early in the spring he won't have any antlers at all. Can you find the antlers in the forest?

Birds have a calendar too, Birds have a special way of telling how long the days are. When the days get shorter in the fall, they know it is time to go south. When the days get longer in the spring, it is time to come back north. It take scientists a long time to discover this secret and they still do not know everything about it.

Although some dinosaurs were quite large, the blue whale is larger and heavier than any dinosaur.

A humming birds' wings buzz because he beats them more that five thousand time each minute. If you could flap your arms that fast, they would make a buzzing sound also.

A beaver sharpens his own teeth. The outside of each tooth is softer than the center. The softer part wears off first leaving the harder part sharp.

A fish can not see as far as you can but, he can point his eyes in two directions at once.

Since a bird does not have any teeth, how does it chew? He swallows his food whole and his gizzard grinds it.

A catfish has fingers. Well not really, but it uses it's whiskers to touch and feel the bottom of a murky lake just as we use our hands.

A bird stays on a perch when asleep because of an automatic lock mechanism in his feet.

The eggs of hummingbirds are about the size of peas. Eggs of an ostrich are about seven inches long.

A porcupine has about 30,000 quills and if he loses any, they will grow back in a few months.

Animal Chuckles

WHAT DID ONE PENGUIN SAY TO ANOTHER?
Have an ice day.

WHAT DID ONE OWL SAY TO ANOTHER?
Yoo-Hoo.

WHAT DID THE ANT SAY TO THE GIRAFFE?
High There.

WHAT DID THE SPIDER SAY TO THE FLY?
Glad to meat you.

WHAT DID THE WOLF SAY TO ANOTHER WOLF?
Howl are ya.

WHAT DID ONE SNAIL SAY TO ANOTHER?
Long slime no see.

WHAT DID ONE HORSE SAY TO ANOTHER?
Hi neigh bor.

WHAT DID ONE CANARY SAY TO ANOTHER?
Hi Tweetie.

HOW CAN YOU CLOSE AN ENVELOPE UNDER WATER?
With a seal.

WHY DOES A MONKEY SCRATCH HIMSELF?
He's the only one who knows where it itches.

WHAT DID THE GRIZZLY TAKE ON VACATION WITH HIM?
All the bear essentials.

WHAT DO HIPPOPOTAMUSES HAVE THAT NO OTHER ANIMAL HAS?
Baby Hippopotamuses.

WHAT IS STRIPPED AND GOES ROUND AND ROUND?
A zebra in a revolving door.

WHY ARE ELEPHANTS WRINKLED?
Did you every try ironing one?

Observation Walk

Take your den on a hike or walk, trying to find small animal tracks and then identify them. You may want to make plaster casts of the tracks you find.

Animals, Tracks, and Trails

Raccoon: Watch for tracks in the mud near streams and ponds. They prowl there after dark, in search of crayfish and frogs.

Bobcats: Look for tracks along trails or in the snow. They are seldom seen during the day, but they hunt small animals at night.

Life Cycle of a Tree Poster

Materials: Reproduce the diagram in the book.

Display the poster. Allow enough time to identify as many organisms as possible. Ask if all of these animals would be in the same placed at the same time and why not.

Ask the boys to name some ways that trees are beneficial to people.

Explain that trees are also valuable to many other living things. From the time a tree sprouts from a seed to long after it dies and decays, it plays an important role in the forest community.

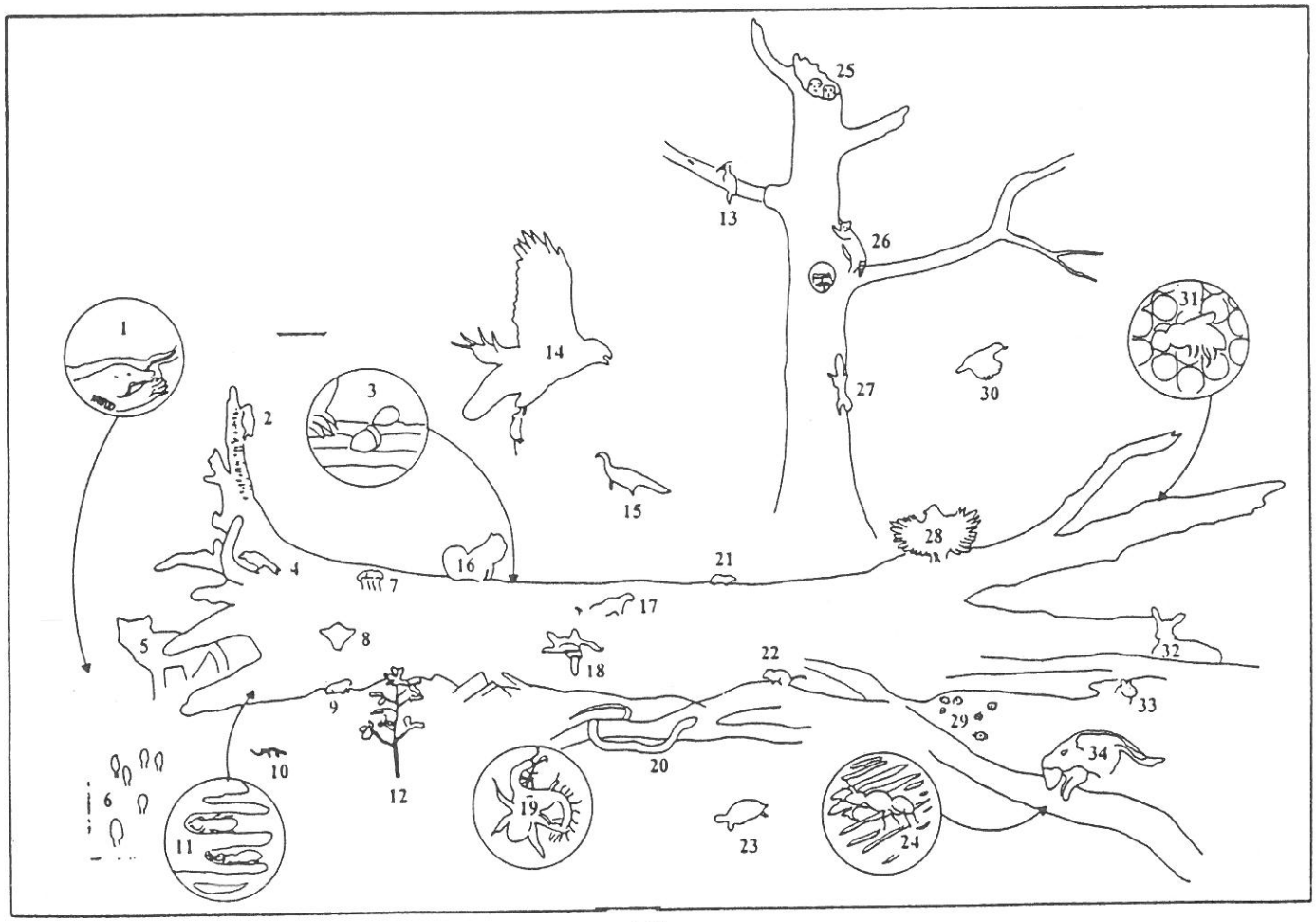
Explain that the decaying log enriches the soil. Earthworms, insects, spiders and small mammals live in the soil around the log.

Ask the boys to select one of the animals from the poster and tell how the animal is benefited by living or dead trees.

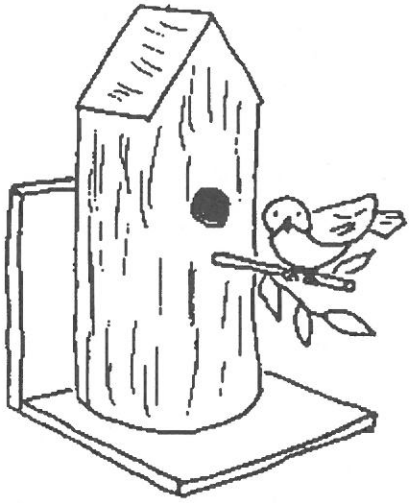
Take the den outside and search for a fallen or dead tree or a piece of decaying wood. Carefully loosen some of the bark to see if any insects are living there. Also, look under the tree for insects and animals.

Key to Life Cycle of a Tree Poster

1. Eastern Mole with earthworm
2. Downey Woodpecker
3. Acorns
4. Red-bellied woodpecker
5. Red fox
6. Morel mushroom
7. Stalked scarlet cup
8. Thick-maze oak polypore
9. American toad
10. Five-lined skink
11. Termites
12. White oak seedling
13. Pileated woodpecker
14. Red-tailed hawk with with footed mouse
15. Wild turkey
16. Gray squirrel
17. Long-tailed weasel
18. Jack-in-the-pulpit
19. Wolf spider with centipede
20. Black rat snake
21. Short-tailed shrew
22. Eastern chipmunk
23. Three-toed box turtle
24. Carpenter ant
25. Great horned owl nestlings
26. Raccoons
27. Fox squirrel
28. Ruffed grouse
29. Bloodroot
30. Red-headed woodpecker with insect
31. Honey bee colony
32. White-tailed deer fawn
33. Eastern cottontail
34. Striped skunk

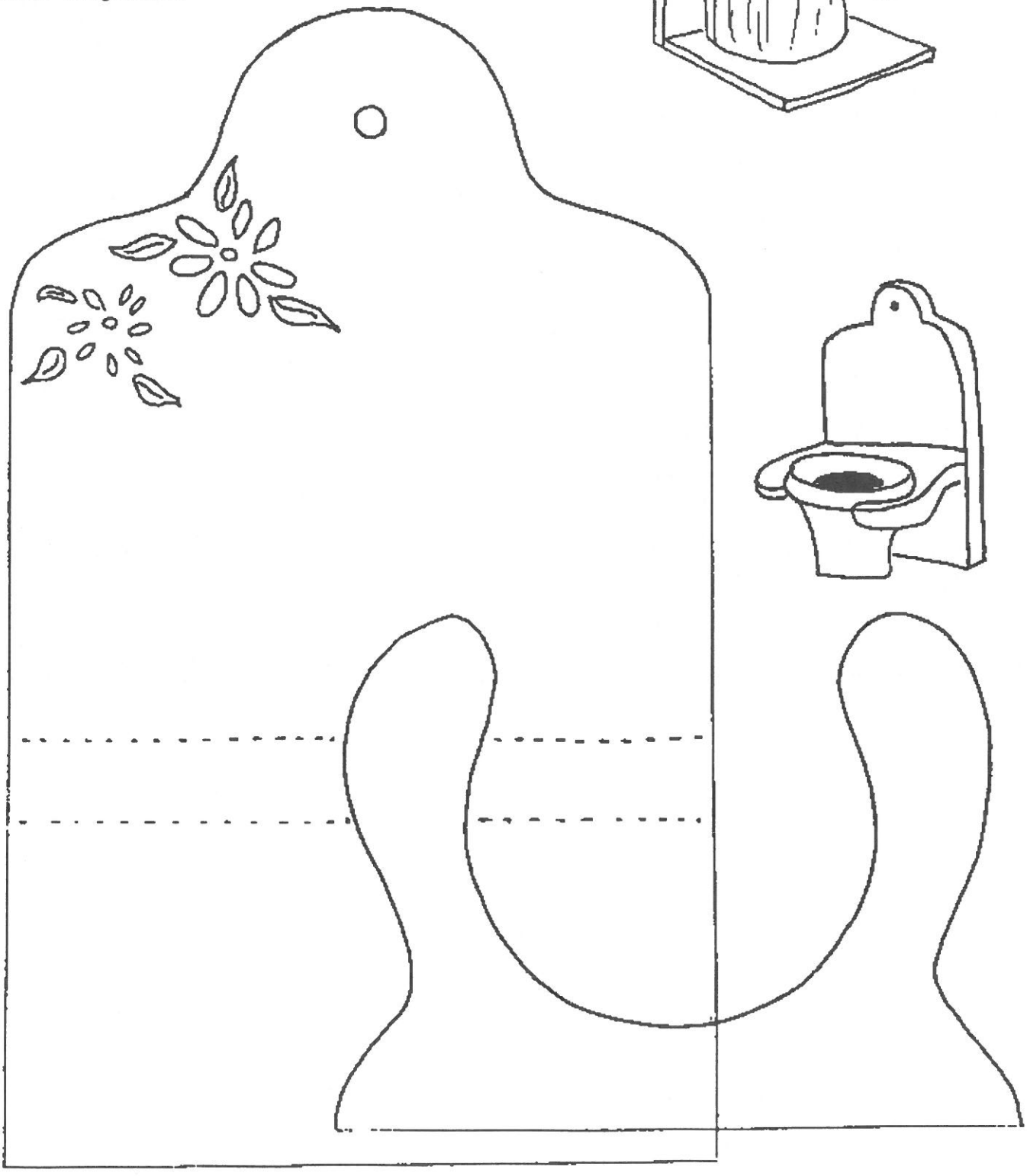


be set on the perch. Add a few plastic leaves if desired. As a base for each book end, glue two squares of plywood or other lightweight wood at right angles. Glue the base of the bird house to the wooden square.



Plant Holder

Pattern is actual size. Cut material. Glue and nail shelf in position indicated by broken lines. Drill hole in top. Decorate with paints or decals. Small 4" pot sits in holder. Hang on wall.



Ceremonies

Bird Hunt

Pin a slip of paper with the name of a common bird on participant's back. By asking yes and no questions, have each participant try to figure out what kind of bird he is.

Trail to Eagle

Cubmaster: The eagle is a majestic bird. Congress adopted it as our national bird. As a symbol of America, the eagle stands for the courage, honesty, generosity, industriousness, determination, and inner strength that characterizes Americans. The purposes of Scouting are character development, personal fitness, and citizenship training. The Eagle Rank is the highest award with which Scouting can honor its young men. I'd like to introduce Eagle Scout _____ from Troop ___, who will help with our Cub Scout advancements this evening. (Present awards - keeping boys up front.) These boys are on their Scouting trail to Eagle. They are learning all the things that will help them grow into fine young men, ready to uphold the ideals that the eagle represents. Congratulations Scouts.

The Naturalist

The Cubmaster, dressed as a bird watcher or naturalist, is on the search for anything suspicious and discovers a nest with eggs in it. He declares, "What a find!" and looks to see what is hatching. In the nest are different colored eggs for each advancement with the awards inside of the eggs. As the Cubmaster opens the eggs he exclaims "A new Bobcat has been hatched and the new Bobcat is _____." Have the boy and his parents come forward to receive the award. Repeat for each boy receiving an award.

Song

Calomine Lotion (This is a good hiking song)
(Tune: My Bonnie)

My body needs calomine lotion,
My body's all red, you can see
The flowers I picked for my Mommy,
Turned out to be poison ivy.

Chorus:
Don't touch, don't touch!
Because it is poison ivy, ivy,
Don't touch, don't touch!
When it's leaves are three, let it be.

Crafts

A Squirrel Resistant Bird Feeder

Materials: 1/8" hardboard (masonite) 12" X 12", side rails of redwood 1" X 2", butt joined, a 25" X 12" piece of aluminum or a number ten tin can, drill 1/4" bit, 1/4" threaded rod or coat hanger, washers and nuts, wood glue and brads.

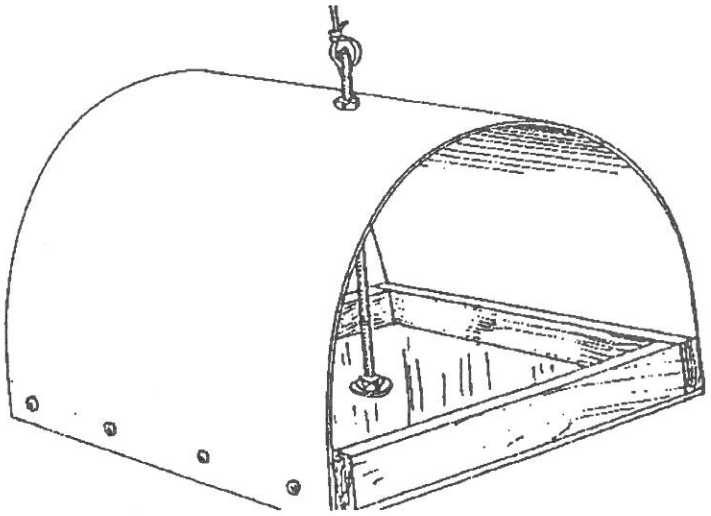
Drill a 1/4" hole in the center of the hardboard base and metal roof. Next, bend top portion of a 1/4" threaded metal rod into an eye hook shape. Then slip the rod down through the holes and attach to the roof and base with washers and nuts.

Drill four holes in ends of roof and attach to frame with wood screws. Hang feeder from tree with chain. For easy cleaning, line the base with plastic.

Some of the materials listed above can be substituted by other, more accessible materials.

1. A number ten tin can could be used instead of aluminum.

2 A coat hanger could be used to make the center support instead of the threaded rod.



Birdhouse Bookends

You will need a piece of log about 7" long and 3" in diameter for each bird house. Be sure the bases of the logs are flat and level. Carve the tops into peaked roofs. For a perch, drill a small hole in the log and insert a dowel. Glue in place. If you prefer, simple use a large nail for perch. Outline a circular opening, making it as deep as desired. An inexpensive little novelty bird can

season, a wide ring is produced. During a poor season, the ring will be thinner which indicates that the tree was not able to grow very well. This may be caused by a very cold winter, a spring frost, insect damage, fire, root damage, transplanting, etc.

Climatic Changes

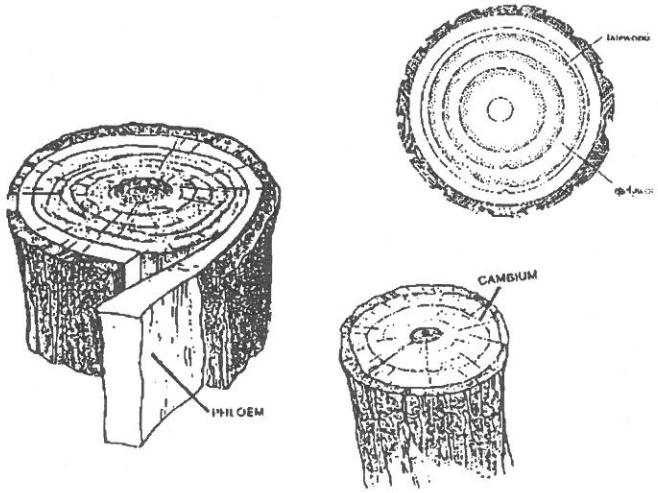
Scientists can study past climates by looking at the growth rings of trees which are sensitive to climatic changes. For example, bristlecone pines are very long lived trees that grow in areas with very little rainfall. Their growth rings reflect years of little rain (small rings) and years of heavy rains (large rings). This allows scientists to determine information about rainfalls during past years.

Roots

Roots are the hidden part of a tree. But, they are very important. Without roots a tree would not be able to get the nutrients it need to grow and it would die. It would also tip over or be blown down by the wind. Roots spread out in a wide branching pattern below the ground and create a base to support the tree. Many smaller roots branch out from a tree's larger roots. As roots grow longer, they reach out to find water in the soil. The end of each root has a small tough covering called a root cap. The Root cap protects the root as it punches through the soil. Roots also grip the soil. This keeps the soil from washing away and keeps the tree from falling over. If you look at a root with a magnifying glass, you can see tiny root hairs. Root hairs have a very important job. They soak up water and minerals from the soil. Without water all living things would die.

Tree Trunks

The trunk of a tree supports the branches. Some tree trunks are straight. Others appear to divide into branches close to the ground. Tree trunks come in all shapes and sizes. But most are made of four layers of plant tissue. These layers are called the Xylem, The Cambium, the Phloem and the Cork.



The Xylem is the inside layer near the center of the trunk. It has two parts. An inner part called the heartwood. The heartwood is the oldest part of the tree and it gives strength to the tree. The outer part of the Xylem is called sapwood. The sapwood is the plumbing system inside of the tree. Water and minerals are carried up through the sapwood from the roots to the leaves. The mixture of water and minerals which feed the tree is the sap.

The next layer inside the tree is the Cambium. It is very thin but is very important. Each year the Cambium adds new bark and new wood to the tree. This makes the tree grow thicker.

The Phloem is the inner bark. It is also a part of the tree's plumbing system. Tiny pipelines in the phloem pick up food that is manufactured in the leaves and deliver it to the other parts of the tree.

The cork or outer bark is the outside layer of the tree trunk. This is the part we all see. Its job is to protect the trunk so the tree can grow. The cork is dead tissue so it cannot grow but as the tree grows thicker the bark stretches. When it cannot stretch any more, it begins to crack. Look at a large tree and you will see that the bark is rough and cracked. The bark of each kind of tree has its own special pattern of cracking. Elm trees have up and down cracks in their bark. Beech bark has only a few crack because it is able to stretch a lot.

Bark also covers the tree's branches. The branches grow out from the tree trunk and give the tree it's shape. Every kind of tree has it's shape Elm branches grow in a graceful outward curve. The branches of a white oak usually grow straight out from the trunk. In addition to giving each tree a special shape, the branches hold the leaves out to the sun.

How Do Trees Make Their Food?

The leaves are the tree's food making parts. To make food, trees need sunlight, water, and carbon dioxide. Carbon dioxide is an invisible gas in the air. When sunlight strikes the top of a leaf, some of the sunlight is captured. It is captured by chlorophyll. Chlorophyll is the substance that makes the leaf green. The chlorophyll turns the sunlight into energy which the leaf uses to turn water and carbon dioxide into food. This process is called photosynthesis. Only green plants can do photosynthesis. The leaves of most trees stop making food in the autumn. They lost their chlorophyll. When the green color fades, you are able to see the other colors in the leaves, red, orange, yellow and gold.

MAY 1994
BACK TO NATURE

Back to Nature means Outdoors and Springtime is the best time to go outdoors.

Den Activities

Places to visit. The St. Louis Area council is fortunate to have numerous resources for outdoor activities.

1. Powder Valley Nature Center is the area office for the Missouri Department of Conservation located at 11715 Crogwald Road, Kirkwood, Missouri 63122., Tel: 314-821-1571.

2. Grant's Farm, 10501 Gravois Road, St. Louis Missouri 63123. Tel: 314-843-1700. Reservations required.

3. St. Louis Zoo.

4. Missouri Botanical Garden (Shaw's Garden), 4344 Shaw, St. Louis, Missouri 63110. Tel: 314-577-5100.

5. Many area parks schedule trail hikes (one mile or less) led by trained tour guides or Naturalists (i.e. Rockwoods Reservation Trail Among the Trees, Busch Wildlife, Babler State Park, Cuivre River State Park, etc.)

Pack Activities

How about a pack meeting at Akela's Council Ring, Cub World, Beaumont Scout Reservation. Also, a family picnic dinner at Cub World before the pack meeting would add greatly to the program and allow the boys some time to play at Cub World. May would also be a great time to include a graduation ceremony for Tigers, Wolves and Bears.

Were There's Nature, There Are Trees

One of the best ways to learn how trees grow is to take a close look at their annual growth rings. Not only do tree rings tell how old a tree is, they also show what the climatic conditions were in past years. In this activity your den can find out how to read rings of a tree and then see how scientists use these growth rings to learn about past climates.

What Does a Tree's Rings Tell Us?

If you look at a tree that has been cut down, you will see a series of rings. Each ring is a layer of wood that was added in one year. You can tell how old a tree is by counting these annual rings. Scientists say that the oldest trees on earth are the bristlecone pine trees of California. One of these trees is believed to be 4,600 year old. That means it was alive and growing at the same time the giant pyramids were being built in Egypt.

Use a couple of fireplace logs and saw thin sections so each person can have one to look at during your activity. Also pass out copies of the illustrations, Reading the Rings, so everyone can see the cross sections on the left side. Each cross section represents a different tree. They are not cut from the same tree. On the right hand side are factors that can affect tree growth. Explain the factors to the boys so they understand each one. Next, discuss each cross section and which of the factors could have influenced its growth pattern. The boys can draw lines from each cross section to the factors on the right side which influenced the growth.

ANSWERS: Cross Section A shows uneven growth which could have been caused by a fallen tree leaning against the tree. The tree grew more on one side than the other. This pattern could also have been caused by a tree growing on a steep slope.

Cross Section B shows scarring caused by a forest fire during the tree's sixth growing season.

Cross Section C shows a mark in year six which is all that remains of a branch that died and fell off. Eventually the tree's trunk grew around the remains of the branch. The branch could also have been cut off or broken off.

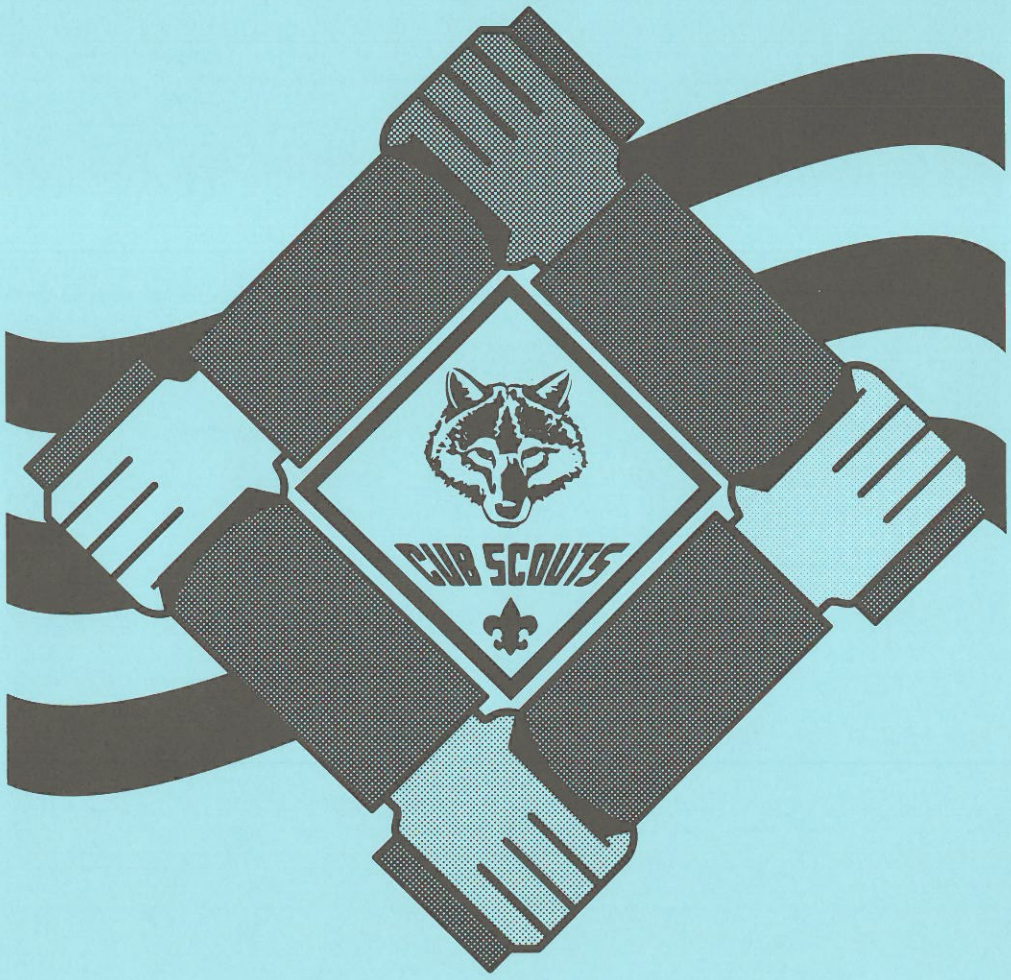
Cross Section D has narrow rings that could have been the result of several factors such as drought, heavy insect damage or damage from construction. Other factors could also have played a role, i.e. disease, cold winter, spring frost, transplanting, etc..

What Are Tree Rings?

When you look at a cross section of a tree trunk you see distinct patterns of rings. Each ring is a layer of wood produced during a tree's growing season. As a tree begins growing in the spring, the Cambium (see illustration) produces a light colored band of thin-walled cells called earlywood. As growth slows down in the summer, a darker ring of thick-walled cells called latewood is formed. Together the earlywood and latewood form an annual growth ring. One growth ring is usually produced each year. In the tropics where the growth season is continuous, a tree may produce more than one growth ring in a year.

The thickness and appearance of a tree's annual growth rings varies from year to year. During a good growing

STRONG FOR AMERICA



St. Louis Area Council, Boy Scouts of America

B) "Uncurl" spine upward to a position 40 degree forward of hips.

Exercise #9: To Stretch Hamstrings

Starting Position: Sit on floor, knees straight, trunk forward, hands grasping ankles.

Procedure:
A) Keeping knees straight, pull trunk slowly forward and downward as far as possible without too much pain in backs of legs and thighs. "Bounce" downward three times.
B) Return to starting position.

Exercise #10: To Develop Trunk and Shoulder Rotators

Starting Position: Lying on back, arms sideward at right angles at trunk, palms on floor, thighs vertical from hips.

Procedure:
A) Swing Legs (knees straight) as far as possible.
B) Return to starting position.
C) Counterlike.

Exercise #11: To Strengthen Abdomen

Starting Position: Lying on back, hands on front of thighs

Procedure:
A) Keeping small of back on floor, "curl" trunk forward and rotate slightly to left, reach down front of left leg with right hand, and try to touch left knee without raising small of back from floor.
B) Return to starting position.
C) Counterlike.

Exercise #12: To Strengthen Abdomen and Flexor Muscles

Starting Position: Lying on back, hands on fronts of thighs

Procedure:
A) Flex trunk forward and upward and flex thighs (knees straight) upward, pressing downward on thighs with hands.
B) "Bounce" hard upward with trunk and thighs three times.
(C) Return to starting position.

An Athlete's Prayer

I thank you, O' God, for giving me a body which is specially strong, and for making me able to use it well.

In My Training
Help me never to shirk the discipline which I know that I need and that I ought to accept.

In My Leisure and In My Pleasure
Help me never to allow myself any indulgence which would make me less fit than I ought to be.

When I Compete With Others
Help me, win or lose, to play fair. When I win, keep me from boasting; when I lose, keep me from making excuses. Keep me from being conceited when I succeed and from being sulky when I fail. And help me always with good will to congratulate a better man who beat me.

Help me so to live that I will always have a healthy body and a healthy mind.

This I ask for your love's sake.

Amen!

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Hop and Turn

Webelos hop in the air, make a half turn to the right, and land lightly on their starting place. They can vary the stunt by making a full turn. Repeat by turning the other direction.

Hopping—Cross Feet

Webelos try to hop up on both feet, cross the right foot in front of the left, and land on their toes with heels together. Then they reverse feet.

Human Rocker

Webelos lie face downward, grasp their ankles, and rock their bodies backward and forward on their thighs and chest.

Strengthening and Stretching Exercises

Exercise #1: To Strengthen Thigh Muscles and Inner Knee Ligaments

Starting position: Standing, wide-stride-stand, hands on hips.
Procedure:
A) Move weight to left and squat far down over left foot.
B) Press downward on right knee with right hand three times, at the same time "bouncing" downward over left foot.
C) Return to starting position.
D) Counterlike.

Exercise #2: To Strengthen Ankle Ligaments

Starting Position: Front leaning rest, feet extended, resting on back (top) of feet.
Procedure:
A) Bounce up and down on toe three times.
B) Turn trunk to left, supporting feet on lower sides of ankles. Bounce three times.
C) Same to right.
D) Turn back to front leaning rest, supporting feet on inner borders, and bounce up and down three times.

Exercise #3: To Strengthen Muscles of Chest, Arms and Shoulders.

Starting Position: Front leaning rest, support hands on fingers only.

Procedure:
Execute (finger tip) push ups. Keep back and legs in line. Press down with fingers as hard as possible.

Exercise #4: To Strengthen Outer Knee Ligaments

Starting Position: Side leaning rest on left hand and left foot, right foot resting on inner side of left knee.

Procedure:
A) Raise outer side of left ankle from floor and bounce up and down three times.
B) Counterlike.

Exercise #5: To Strengthen and Stretch Hamstrings and Thigh Muscles

Starting position: "Split" position, left leg forward, right leg back. Support with both hands on either side below forward thigh.

Procedure:
A) Bounce gently up and down three times.
B) Turn 180 decrees and execute counterlike movement. Note: Go easy on this one until hamstrings are well stretched.

Exercise #6: To Strengthen and Stretch Front Thigh Muscles

Starting Position: On knees, lower legs extended backward, feet extended, arms at side.

Procedure:
A) Bend backward at knees only. Trunk in line with thighs, arms swinging forward and upward.
B) Return to starting position.

Exercise #7: To Strengthen All Posterior Side Muscles

Starting Position: Lying on back, knees very slightly flexed, fists on floor beside top of head.

Procedure:
A) Raise straight body on head, fists and heels, and "bounce" upward three times.
B) Return to starting position.

Exercise #8: To Strengthen All Back Muscles

Starting Position: Medium length forward lunge position, left leg forward, arms vertical.

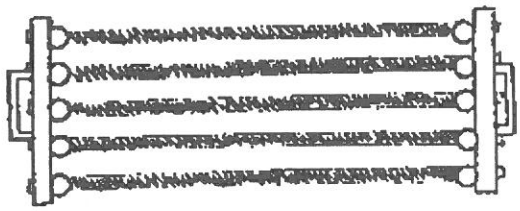
Procedure:
A) Bend trunk forward and downward as far as possible, "Curling" spine forward.

Chinning Bar

A broomstick suspended at both ends in a garage, basement, or backyard makes an excellent chinning bar.

Spring Register

This is made with five No. 7 screen door springs which are 16-1/2 inches long. Connect them with eyebolts to two wooden frames about 8 inches long. Put large screen door handles on the outside of the frames for grips. Grip the handles and pull apart in front of the chest and behind the back for arm, shoulder, and back development exercises



Cardboard Boxes

Lay two rows of large and shallow cardboard boxes about a pace apart on the floor or ground. Start out walking through them with each step in a box. Gradually increase speed until you can run through the course and not miss any boxes.

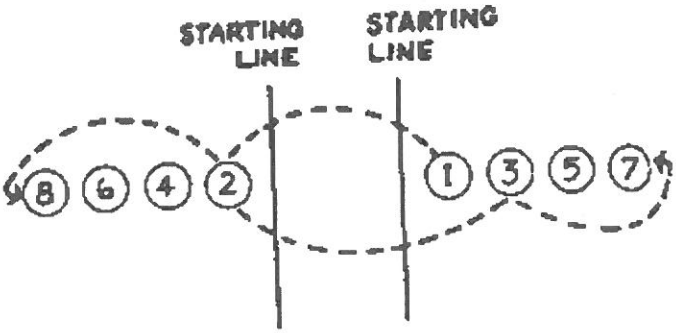
Games

Relays and Races

Four types of relays are used in playing Webelos games. In FILE RELAYS, Webelos on each team line up in behind the other. Webelos No. 1 goes forward to the goal line and returns to his team, tagging Webelos No. 2. This continues until all have had a turn. The team finishing first is the winner.

In PARTNER RELAYS, each Webelos has a partner. Teams consist of an equal number of partners. The partners stand side-by-side in file formation. In the relay the first set of partners in each team goes forward to the goal line in whatever manner prescribed by the game, returns to its team, and tags off the next set of partners.

In SHUTTLE RELAYS, each team is numbered off. The even numbers line up in file formation with Webelos No. 2 in front. The odd-numbered Webelos do likewise, with No. 1 in front. Files are facing each other at opposite ends of the relay course. On the signal to begin, Webelos No. 1 runs and hands off the ball or beanbag or whatever game equipment is necessary to Webelos No. 2, then takes his place at the end of No 2's line. Webelos No. 2 runs and gives No. 3 the ball or whatever and takes his place at the end of No. 3's line. This continues until all Webelos are back at their original places.



TAGGING OFF is a variation of the file relay. Instead of tagging the next teammate in line, a returning runner goes to the end of the line and "passes the tag" by touching the shoulder of the person in front of him, who in turn taps the next person. When the Webelos at the front of the lien receives his tap on the shoulder, then he heads for the goal line.

Frog Handstand

Webelos squat and place their hands flat on the ground between their legs. They lean forward slowly, shifting the weight of their bodies onto their hands and elbows until their feet swing free of the ground. They should keep their heads up and point their toes backward. (This is the first step in learning the handstand).

Ankle Hop

Tell Webelos to stand erect and then take a squat position. Grasp the ankles, and hop forward four times without breaking the ankle grip. They turn around and repeat, hopping back to their original places.

Frog Hop

Webelos take a squat position, feet pointing slightly outward. They place their hands on the floor with the elbows slightly bent, arms between the knees. Then they take short hops by putting their hands just ahead of their feet and bringing their feet up to their hands.

Hook On

Send four Webelos to the far side of the play area. The other line up along a wall or starting line. On signal, they rush at the four and try to hook on to one of them. Anyone who succeeds in grabbing the waist of one of the four tries to prevent anyone else from hooking on. But if someone does, then he is part of the chain. When all have finally hooked on, the line with the fewest boys wins. Four from that line become the next loose players.

Rating	Sit-Ups (number)	Pull-Ups (number)	Broad Jump feet - inches	50-Yard Dash (seconds)	600 Yard Run (minutes)
Excellent	60	6	5 6	7.6	2:15
Good	47	3	5 0	8.1	2:30
Satisfactory	30	2	4 8	8.6	2:45
Poor	22	1	4 4	9.0	2:58

holding the paper and without allowing the paper to touch any other part of your body, work it up into your palm with your fingers and hand until it is a ball. For a double workout, try it with a sheet in each hand. Have the boys note how hard this makes their fingers work and how their forearms ripple while they try to get the newspaper into a ball.

Take two double sections of newspaper and fold them in halves until you have a flat section with one edge that is a foot wide. Roll that piece up to form a baton. Try to pull the baton apart as you hold it in front of your chest. Then try to pull it apart as you hold it behind your back. Then, see if you can break it by twisting it, clockwise with the right hand and counter-clockwise with the left hand. See if you can jump over the baton without letting it go. Then try jumping back through it.

Rope Gym

The rope is a gym that is extremely portable and can be used for all kinds of fitness activities. Use it at den meeting for one of the toughest sports—Tug-of-war. Pit half of the den against the other half. Put the middle of the rope over a center line. The winning team is the one who pulls the last man of the other team over this line.

For individual exercise, tie the rope to a tree or pole and pass the end over your shoulder. Pull as hard as possible to give leg, stomach and back muscles some tough exercise.

Play tractor-pull—a dual contest. Loop a rope around the back of the neck and under the armpits of two players who are on all fours facing in opposite directions. They then try to drag each other across a dividing line.

Jumping rope develops coordination between leg and body muscles. Wrists and arms also get training in rhythm and timing.

For rope climbing, tie a rope that is at least 1" in diameter securely to a sturdy tree limb about 15 feet off the ground. At first climb it any way possible using calf and thigh pressure. Later, learn to go up hand over hand from a sitting start. Besides being a skill that will help in future emergency rescue or survival situations, this builds arms, grip, shoulder and upper torso muscles.

Knot a stout rope at the middle of a broomstick or large dowel rod and fasten the other end securely to a bucket of sand on the floor. Use both hands to rotate the handle so the rope winds up, raising the bucket.

Inner Tube Muscle Builder

Discarded inner tubes make great exercise equipment. Cut an inner tube in half and loop it behind your hips, gripping the loose ends with both hands. Keep your elbows at your sides and stretch the tube forward as far as you can. Do this 8 or 10 times.

If you have two bike inner tubes loop both of them around an upright pole, the lie face down and slip each foot through the loops of rubber. Pull against the tube, one leg at a time, with the tubes resting at just about your heels. Try this for six times with each leg to start.

Barbell

Use a three foot dowel rod or broomstick with 3/4" pipe caps on each end. Imbed these pipe caps in 46 oz. cans filled with cement. Allow cement to dry overnight. Use for standing press or prone press.

Dumbbells

Dumbbells can be made similarly by using foot long dowels and #2 size cans filled with cement and placed on the ends of the dowels. Plastic quart containers filled with sand may be used instead of the cans.

APRIL 1994
ATHLETE
ACTIVITY BADGE

Webelos Scouts are bursting with energy and eager to impress their Webelos den leader with their physical prowess. Since most ten-year-old boys already possess the physical skills necessary to pass this badge, when they first enter the den it is a good badge to start them on to help keep their interest and encourage them to keep working.

The Athlete Activity Badge is one of four optional badges which may be used to fulfill the requirements for the Arrow of Light award. By giving encouragement and praise, Webelos den leaders can make this badge the basis for a solid foundation of a good relationship with the boy for the coming year.

If you ask a Webelos Scout what his most priceless possession is, you will receive a variety of answers. It is doubtful if any ten-year-old will recognize the importance that his body plays in his life. This badge gives the leader a chance to impress on boys the importance of keeping physically fit.

Suggestions For Den Meetings

1. Attend a high school or college athletic event.
2. Invite a physical education instructor to talk to the den about fitness.
3. Attend a gymnastics exhibition or meet.
4. Attend a track meet.
5. Visit a gym and try out weight lifting equipment, or invite a professional weight lifter to talk to the den and demonstrate.
6. Take the den on a short (5 mile or less) bicycle trip.
7. Make your own physical fitness equipment.
8. Practice light, loosening-up exercises to be done before strenuous exercise.
9. Help the boys set up a regular schedule of exercise with a chart for keeping records of activity and improvement.
10. Hold the dual contests found in the Webelos Scout Book.

Suggestions For Pack Activities

1. Exhibit individual fitness records, indoor gym equipment.
2. Demonstrate fitness tests and exercises, dual contests.

An athlete is one who keeps his body physically fit, strong, graceful, and agile - a desire of practically every boy. Tell your Webelos Scouts about the athlete and what it takes to become one. Impress them with the fact that the body is a priceless gift and only a few minutes of exercise each day are required to keep it physically fit.

By adequate exercise, getting the proper food each day and taking care of himself, a boy can become an athlete. The activities for this badge can help the Webelos Scout measure up to the standards of strength, agility, endurance, and coordination necessary for good active Scouting activities in later life.

Many Webelos leaders use this badge to introduce a new Webelos Scout to the program. This begins their Webelos year with an appealing badge to inspire them onward. By laying out a permanent accurately measured 50-yard dash and 600 yard run near your meeting place, you can easily test your new Webelos Scouts in less than half an hour. Use a stop watch when timing these sprint and distance runs.

Make up a permanent Fitness Progress Chart and retest the boys at different times throughout the year and chart their progress. They will be interested in bettering their records. Use the chart on the next page as a guide.

Homemade Exercise Equipment

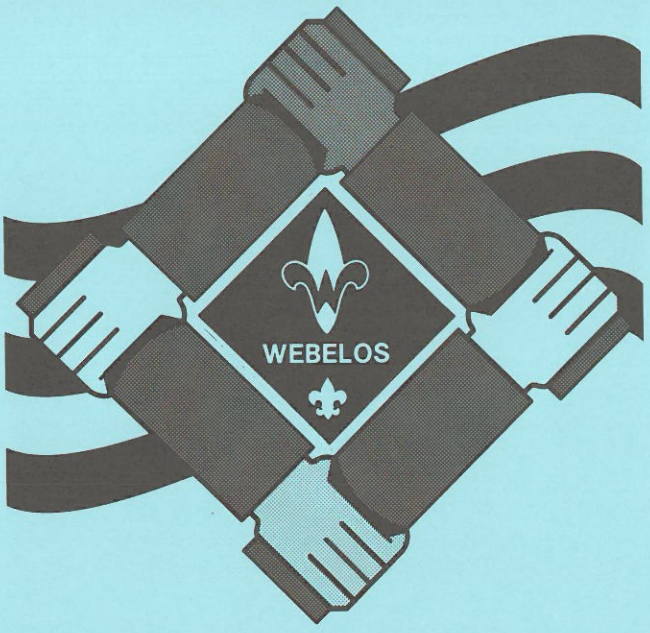
The boys can make their own physical fitness equipment.

Making and demonstrating the use of some of these items is a good den meeting activity.

Newspaper Gym

Take a large double sheet of newspaper and hold it by one edge. Using only the fingers of the hand that is

Family Member



Cub Scout Glossary

CALCIUM is important in building strong bones and teeth.

CARBOHYDRATES Food containing lot of starch and sugar. They give you ENERGY.

DIGESTION is the breaking down of food into tiny pieces so that it can be passed into the BLOOD-STREAM

EXERCISE builds size and strength. I wonder if this holds true with the brain?

FATS are foods that give you ENERGY

FIBER is the parts of fruits and vegetable that you eat, but cannot be digested.

MINERALS are found in all kinds of food and keep you healthy. CALCIUM and IRON are two, which you must have to help you fight illness.

PROTEINS in foods help you GROW and repair damaged parts of the body.

NUTRIENTS are carbohydrates, fat, fiber, protein, minerals and vitamins.

STEROID is a drug some take in an attempt to do better in sports. You know it is DANGEROUS, sometimes deadly and always CHEATING.

VITAMINS are CHEMICALS found in foods and are named to eat a small amount of each to stay healthy.

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Seal Walk

have your Cub Scouts hold their weight on their hands and toes, keeping their backs flat. Then move forward by walking with their hands.

Frisbee Throw

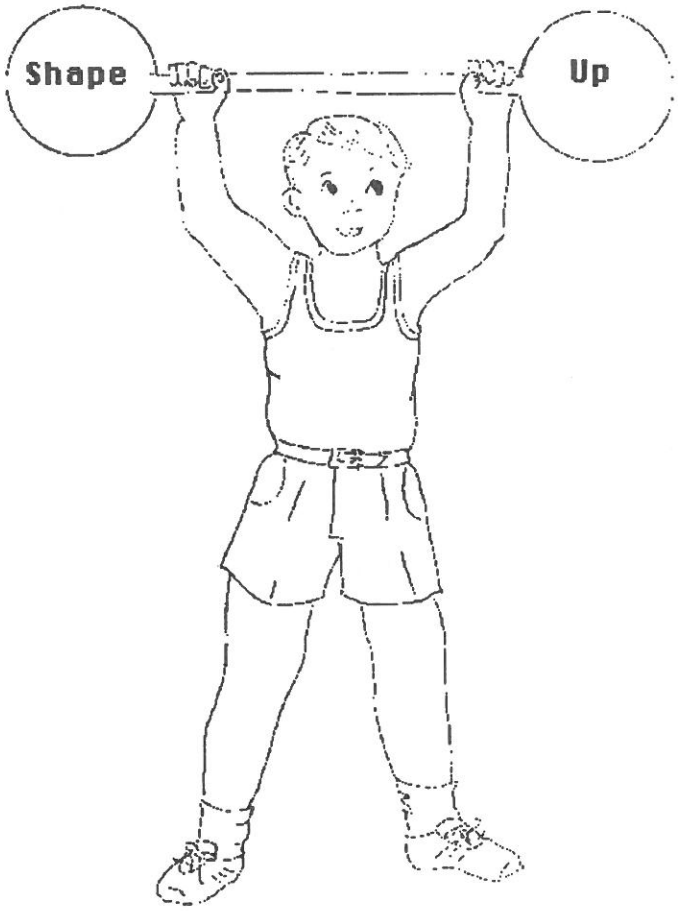
Set tire on edge or hang from tree. Throw the Frisbee through the tire. Award 5 points for every throw that sails through the hole OR make hoop out of coat hanger or heavy wire and fasten to peg made from broom handles or a metal peg. Secure in ground and throw Frisbee through.

Distance Medley Contest

A medley event consists of three or more activities performed in succession by an individual to achieve an accurate score or record. In large groups, three players can combine their efforts to achieve one record. To save time when a large number of contestants are competing in heats, a new group may be started as soon as the preceding group has completed its first contest.

Crafts

This could be used as a poster, book cover, exercise chart or use your own ideas.

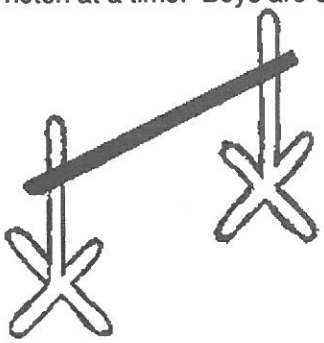


Gold Medal

Pour a small amount of plas ter in the bottom of a 2-3 inch plastic bowl. Add pop top ring or push soda straw through to form hole toward top. Paint medals gold, bronze, or silver and put string through hole or pop top.

Simple Jump Pole

On 2x4 stands, put nails 1" apart. Use a bamboo pole across nails. Make sure nails and pole are away from jumper so pole will fall to ground and not trip the jumper if he misses. This can be used as an elimination game by moving pole up one notch at a time. Boys are eliminated when they miss.



Homemade Muscle Building Equipment

Bar bells can be made of plaster of Paris set in soup or tuna cans, with a short length of pipe in between, for a hand weight. For a full-fledged bar bell, use fruit cans or #10 cans with a long pipe between. Choose can size based on age and size of your boys.

Use empty plastic bottles filled with sand.

Stunts

It Can't Be Done

Tell your friends that you can jump backwards farther than they can jump forward, it they do exactly as you do. Prove it by grasping your toes and hopping backwards a few inches. When assuming the same position, they find they cannot budge.

Strong Arm

Place your hands so the palms are against your chest, with the fingers touching in such a way that the arms and shoulders form a straight line. Your opponent tries to pull your fingers apart by holding your wrists and pulling.

Kneel and Stand

Do not attempt this stunt without a mat or cushion to protect the knees. The player stands, toes to a line. With his hands clasped behind his back, he attempts to kneel and then rise from the kneeling position to a standing position without unclasping his hands.

Stomach Hold

The Cub Scout should lie on their backs with their fingers interlaced behind their heads. Their knees should be bent with their feet placed flat on the floor. Have the Scouts raise their head and arms and shoulders and hold this curled-up position as long as possible. See if the boys can talk while holding this position.

Kick, Hop, and Throw

The player stands with his left toe touching his right heel with a bean bag balanced on the left instep. Simultaneously, he kicks his right foot up and hops on his left foot, kicking it forward and propelling the bean bag forward. If both legs are held straight without bending at the knees during these movements, the player will find the movement easier to do than to describe.

Shoulder Wheels

The player holds his arms straight out from his sides at shoulder level and attempts to circle one arm forward and the other arm backward simultaneously. Reversing directions occasionally adds to the difficulty.

Games

Pulse Rate

Take your pulse. Jog for 30 seconds to 1 minute. Stop and take your pulse again. See how much of an increase in your pulse rate there is and discuss whose is more

Obstacle Race

Boys always like obstacle races. You can put on these in almost any outdoor setting. You will need a number of obstacles such as: open barrels to crawl through, a small log to run over, trees to touch, or a packing carton to jump over. Add your own ideas, making sure they are safe.

To make up your obstacle course, just place the different small types of obstacles in various spots in the area. Then decide the order in which the course will be run.

Before the race begins, tell the players the order of the obstacles which they are to run or mark them with number cards. Then each boy in turn runs the race alone. Time him with the second hand of a watch. The boy with the best time wins.

Balancing

Have each boy balance a staff on his head. Then kneel. Stand up. Walk forward, backward, to the right and to the left. Then have him balance the staff virtually on one foot and kick it into the air and catch it in one hand.

Tire Obstacle Relay

Place five automobile tires on their sides in a row. All touching. Divide the players into two teams and station the teams in relay formation about 20 feet from each end of the row of tires. On signal, the leadoff players for each team run over the tires. stepping in each one with their left foot. When they get back over the last tire, they turn right and run back and touch the next player on their team. The first team finished is the winner.

Backward Bend

See who can grasp a broomstick at one end with both hands and place his hands in front of his face with the broomstick projecting vertically above his head, and then bend backward far enough to touch the floor with the other end of the broomstick.

Doctor: (To all Cub Scouts) Now let's check your sense of balance. Lift your left foot. (Cub Scouts do so.) And now, your right foot. (Cub Scouts do so.) And now, both. (Cub Scouts Try.) Hmmmmmmm! (Doctor rubs chin.) Now tell me, do you have any special problems?

Cub Scout 3:
(Holding up X-ray). I'm worried because I swallowed a roll of film at our last den meeting.

Doctor:
Don't worry. I'm sure nothing will develop. Next?

Cub Scout 4:
(Holding up bandaged finger) Tell me, doctor, will I be able to play the piano when my finger heals?

Doctor:
(Looking at finger) Of Course, of course.

Cub Scout 4:
Good! I never played before!

Doctor:
(To Cub Scout 5) I see you look a little thinner.

Cub Scout 5:
Yes, I've been exercising regularly. This morning I touched the floor without bending my knees.

Doctor
Excellent. How did you do it?

Cub Scout 5:
I fell out of bed!

Cub Scout 1:
Doctor, what can I do for my black eye?

Doctor:
Wow! Who gave you that shiner?

Cub Scout 1:
Nobody. I had to fight for it.

Cub Scout 2:
Doctor my leg hurts!

Doctor:
(Handing him large bottle) Here, rub this on your leg. It will relieve the pain.

Cub Scout 2:
Will it make my leg smart?

Doctor:
(Disgusted) If it does, try rubbing some on your head. Seems to me there's only one thing wrong with you boys. (Pretends to write a prescription.) Excess energy. I recommend a balanced diet, daily exercise, fresh air, plenty of rest and at least one den meeting a week followed by a good rousing pack meeting.

Training for the Olympics

Leader:
(Sets the stage.) This is a typical day in the training of our Cub Scout athletes.

Coach:
Time to get up.

Cub 1:
I'm tired, I didn't go to bed until 10.

Coach:
You know the rules about lots of rest. Now eat your breakfast.

Cub 2:
(Sits slouched over his food, shoveling it in.

Coach:
Sit up straight and don't gobble your food.

Cub 3:
We're going outside. (Scouts walk across the stage and start exercising.)

Coach:
O.K. boys, that's enough. Hit the showers.

All Cubs:
Do we have to? (
They all continue to grumble.)

Coach:
It's either that or this...(the boys start to run into the crowd saying "NO, NO!" The coach chases the boys with a bucket. When the boys are in the crowd he throws the bucket of confetti in the crowd.)

Stiff Neck

First person enters, looking up. Second person enters, looks at #1 and also looks up in air. Repeat with others. Finally the last person enters and asks "What are you looking at?" Each person done the line asks the next, until the first person says "I don't know about you...but I have a stiff neck?"

Cubmaster:

"Cub Scouts, I have here 2 knives - one sharp and clean and ready for work;' the other one dull and rusty. Which one would you rather have? The clean one of course! Is that because it looks better, or because you know it will whittle a stick of wood better? Right. It's because it can do the job you want to do. Our bodies are like these knives. If you take care of your body, it will be ready to work and play and you'll fee great! If you don't take care of it, you'll feel terrible and you may get sick. That's why you boys who are earning the Wolf badge today had to do the Keep Your Body Healthy achievement. And it's why the Bears learned about health and safety. Your parents have helped you grow strong and healthy, and they've helped you earn your new badges and arrow points. So I take the pleasure in asking them to pin on your new awards" (Parents pin awards on son's uniform.)

Shape Up Closing

Cub #1

S - Eat a balanced diet

Cub #2

H - Get plenty of sleep

Cub #3

A - Brush you teeth everyday

Cub #4

P - Keep your body clean

Cub #5

E - Exercise every day

Cub #6

U - Are you following these 5 health habits?

Cub #7

P - If you do follow them, they will help you be more healthy and physically fit.

Note: Letters could be done on 8x10 sheets with lines written on the back. As each by holds up his letter, he can read his lines.

Cubmaster's Minute - Closing Thought

Shape up - A Cub Scout keeps himself strong and healthy, but not just for his own sake but so that he can be a more useful citizen. When you are fit physically, you can be more helpful to those around you

Team Work - In Cub Scouting we learn to work together. Just like a championship basketball team, we know that you can't carry the ball by yourself, you need the whole team to help you. Through cooperation we move on to bettter things.

Song

A Stretching We Will Go

(Tune: A Hunting We Will Go)

A stretching we will go,
Moving to and fro,
And when we're done
We've had some fun
And made our muscles grow.

Come on folks, let's stand
And raise up your hands,
Then spread them wide,
Now to your side,
And then you'll feel so grand.

Now, let us stomp our feet,
But please don't take your seat.
Before you're down,
Please turn around,
And all your neighbors greet.

Skits

Annual Physical

Characters: **Doctor** - wearing white shirt backwards and cardboard headband which has foil circle attached. **Five Cub Scouts** - wearing Cub Scout T-shirts and shorts, and bandages as indicated in script.

Setting: Doctor is sitting at a desk which has a large sign "The Doctor Is In" on it. Placed on the desk are a large medicine bottle, a piece of cardboard with rib cage drawn on it to resemble an X-ray, pencil and index cards. Desk is located near center of stage. 5 chairs are placed near desk.

Cub Scout enter together, jogging, flexing muscles.

Cub Scout 1:
Well, today is the day for our annual physical. As Cub Scouts, we should stay in good physical shape.

Doctor:
Come in, come in. Please sit down.

Cub Scout 2:
Sorry we're late, doctor.

Doctor:
Doesn't your watch tell time?

Cub Scout 2:
Oh, no. I have to look at it.

Pack Meeting Pre-Opening

Card Match

Have half of the cards with the names of famous athletes and half of the card with the sport for which they are noted. Hand out the cards as the people walk in and have them find the person with the card that matches theirs.

Mark Spitz	Swimming
Babe Ruth	Baseball Home Run King
Fran Tarkington	Quarterback—Vikings
Herb Brooks	Hockey Coach—Olympics
Phil Myer	Downhill Skier
Mark Hamil	Ice Skating
Wilt Chamberlain	Basketball
Eric Hyden	Speed Skater

Add other names as needed

Den Activity

Word Search

Winter Olympics

Hills	Jump
Flags	Doubles
Luge	Hockey
Figure	Events
Speed	Target
Bobsled	Shot
Ski	Rifle
Downhill	Relay
Biathlon	Race
Sledding	Slalom
Cross-Country	Skates

B I A T H L O N Y S K A T E S
O J U M P U Z R E L A Y H D L
B C T A R G E T R A C E O O E
S S F I C E J S E L R W C W D
L H I L L S I K V O I O K N D
E O G H F P K I E M F M E H I
D O U B L E S I N G L E Y I N
E T R L A M M S T O E N R L G
P M E N G N C P S P E E D L X
C R O S S C O U N T R Y U V W

Field Trips

Visit a physical fitness trail.
Tour a health spa or health club
Talk with a professional body builder, weight lifter, or aerobatics instructor.
Talk with your gym teacher
Attend a sports clinic for a certain sport and learn what exercises they practice to keep fit.

Earn a Cub Scout Sports belt loop

Shape Up Opening

Setting: 7 Cub Scouts, carrying various types of exercise equipment, speak the following lines.

Cub 1:
To keep your body strong and healthy
Is more important than being wealthy

Cub 2:
When you are fit, you feel so good
And try to do the things you should.

Cub 3:
It helps us lend a helping hand
To need folks around our land.

Cub 4:
Eating the right foods is always wise
And everyone needs some exercise

Cub 5:
Stand on tiptoes, one, two three
Touch your toes, don't bend a knee

Cub 6:
Run a while, then slow your pace
Practice will help you win the race.

Cub 7:
Scouting builds boys into men
Cub scouting is where it all begins.

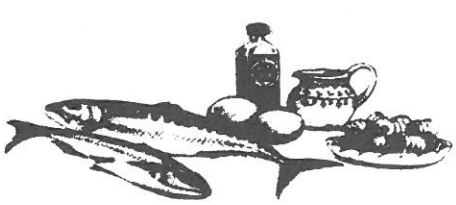
This can be followed by the Pledge of Allegiance or Cub Scout Promise and Oath.

Advancement

Healthy Habits Advancement

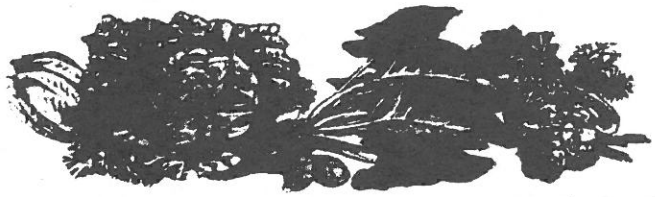
Set up - Cubmaster has 2 pocket knives - one is clean and sharp and the other is rusty and dirty. He calls forward Cub Scouts who are receiving Wolf and Bear and Arrow points, with their parents.

Vitamin D
Found mostly in oily fish, eggs and dairy produce, and made in small amounts by the effects of sun on the skin. Controls the amounts of mineral available for bone formation, which is important in childhood.



Vitamin E
Found in many foods, especially whole cereals and green leafy vegetables. Needed for cell growth and wound healing.

Vitamin K
Found in green vegetables, Vitamin K is very important in helping blood clotting, which stops the loss of blood from wounds.



Minerals

These materials found in food take part in all the chemical processes of the body. Minerals such as calcium, magnesium and phosphorus are important in building strong bones and teeth. CALCIUM is found in milk and in very important in growing Cub Scouts as their bones develop. SALT (Sodium Chloride) is the most common mineral found in the body and is essential for good health. However, too much could lead to high blood pressure. Try to cut down or avoid salty snacks. We use salt and sugar because the flavor is pleasing.

Unfortunately not all food is good for us, especially if we come to rely too much on fast foods, sometimes called "Junk Food". We all know eating the wrong food, or too much, or too little can contribute to poor health.

Helpful Hints

There are many ways in which parents and family members can help youngsters to get added activity time throughout the week. One of the best ways to increase the amount of time that children spend in activity is to join them in the activity. Daily brisk walks or jogs to the park are great. Bicycle riding is another fun activity that promotes fitness. Swimming as well as roller skating are terrific ways for students to have fun and keep fit. Other shape up ideas that you might try are kite flying, jumping rope, jogging in place, or dancing to a record. With a little enthusiasm and a little extra time put aside each day, your son or daughter can be on the road to cardiopulmonary fitness. The FITNESS EXPERIENCE maintains health, keeps a person in GOOD SHAPE, helps prevent heart attack, builds muscles, and controls weight.

Cub Scout and Adult Teammate

The Cub Scout sports and physical fitness program provides many opportunities for family and adult involvement. The Cub Scout who involves an adult teammate in the physical fitness program will receive special recognition, as will the adult teammate.

How to Shape Up and Keep In Shape

First:
Get a medical checkup or medical history for each participant on The Personal Health and Medical Record, No. 4412A. Each den leader should have a copy of a medical history for all Cub Scouts in the den.

Second:
Consider the physical exercise program needed for the selected sport or game.

Third:
Have Cub Scouts and adult teammates set personal goals and their time schedule to qualify for the sport pin.

Fourth:
A physical fitness progress chart for Cub Scout and adult teammate is included in each Cub Scout sports manual. Each Cub Scout should keep the records and report to his den leader when both he and his adult teammate have qualified for their pins.

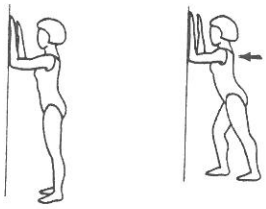
Quadriceps

1. Lie face down on the floor or on a mat. Reach back and grab your right ankle with your left hand. Gently pull your foot down to your buttocks. Hold for thirty seconds. Release and repeat with your left ankle and right hand.

2. Sit down on the floor or on a mat with your feet in front of you. Bend your right leg so that your right heel is next to your right hip. Keep your left leg straight. Lean back slowly, using your arms for support, until you feel a stretch. Hold for twenty seconds and release. Repeat with your left leg.

Calf

1. Stand about 12 inches away from a wall. Bend your arms and rest your forearms on the wall. Keep your feet flat on the floor and pointed straight ahead. Bend your right knee and put your left leg straight behind you. Slowly lean forward against the wall. Hold for twenty seconds. Alternate leg positions and repeat.



Fuel for the Fabulous Machine

What you EAT keeps you alive, growing and in good health. FOOD is needed to build cells and tissues which make up our bodies. This food must contain the right amount of NUTRIENTS to maintain our body. We can obtain the proper amount of nutrients by eating a WIDE VARIETY of food. The nutrient called PROTEIN builds body muscles. FAT is a source of energy. CARBOHYDRATE foods containing a lot of starches and sugars are also a source of energy, Another nutrient is FIBER which is not digestible and assists in cleaning our digesting system. The remaining nutrients are MINERALS and VITAMINS.

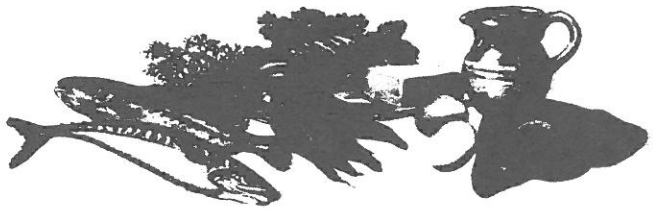
Vitamins

Vitamins play an essential part in the body chemistry and are obtained from a wide variety of foods. The body needs only very tiny amounts of vitamins, and a balanced diet will include all of these.

Some vitamins dissolve in the water within the body, and so can be lost in the urine. For this reason we need fairly large amounts of the water-soluble vitamins B and C to replace the losses. Other vitamins, like A and D, dissolve only in fat, and so can be stored for long periods in the liver. They are only needed in minute amounts.

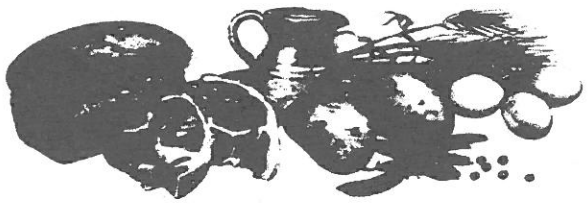
Vitamin A

Found in oily fish, vegetables (especially carrots and spinach), liver and dairy products. Needed for healthy growth, and to keep skin and eyes healthy.



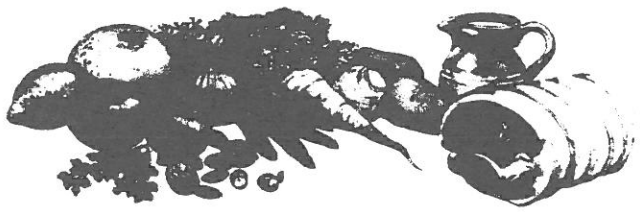
B vitamins

Found mainly in cereals, leafy vegetables, liver, eggs and milk. Needed to help release energy from your food, for healthy growth, and to keep skin healthy.



Vitamin C

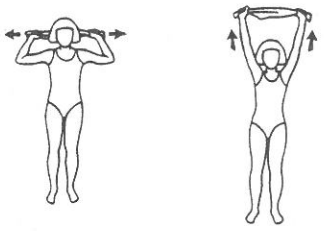
Found in fruit and vegetables, especially if fresh. It helps to maintain the proper connections between cells. Because it cannot be stored in the body, we need vitamin C every day.



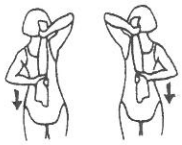
Upper-Body Stretching.

Shoulders

1. Holding your hands over your shoulders, grasp a small towel. Pull on the towel, straighten your arms behind you and raise them as far as you can. Hold for ten seconds and lower your arms slowly and smoothly.



2. Grab the towel with your right hand by reaching up behind your waist. Pull down on the towel with your right hand, stretching your left shoulder gently. Change sides.



Back

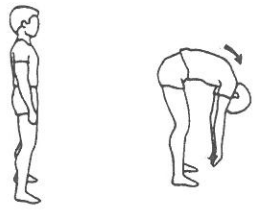
1. Kneel down on the floor or on a mat. Stretch your arms straight in front of you; place the palms of your hands flat on the ground. Pull up with straight arms without moving your hands. Hold the pull for fifteen seconds, then relax.

2. Kneel on your hands and knees. Gently arch your back toward the ceiling, like a cat stretching. Hold for five seconds. Gently arch your back in the opposite direction by pushing the small of your back toward the floor. Hold for five seconds.

Lower-Body Stretching

Hips

To stretch the hips, lower back, and hamstrings, stand with your knees bent slightly, and your fee about 18 inches apart and pointed straight ahead. Bend at the waist, and let your arms dangle loosely. Hold for twenty seconds. Next, keeping your knees bent, gently push yourself upright, using the muscles of your upper leg.



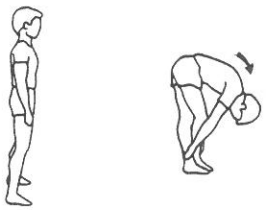
Hamstrings and Quadriceps

The hamstrings, muscles that run down the back of your leg from the pelvic bone to below the knee, enable you to bend your knees and straighten your hips. The quadriceps, muscles that run along the front of your leg from the pelvic bone to below the knee, extend the knee and flex the hips. Because these two groups of muscles have opposing actions, tightening one group will relax the other.

Hamstrings

1. Sit down on the floor and rest your back against a wall. Stretch your left leg straight in front of you. Bend your right knee, grasp the outside of your ankle with your left hand, and put your right hand and forearm around your left knee. Pull your right leg toward your chest until you feel a gentle stretch in your hamstring. Hold for thirty seconds. Change sides.

2. Stand up and cross your ankles, right over left. Bend down and hold the backs of your ankles with your hands. Pull your upper body to your thighs. Hold the stretch for thirty seconds.



APRIL 1994
SHAPE UP

Physical Fitness: What Is It?

Physical fitness is a term that people of all ages should know. The term **physical fitness** refers to the level of efficiency of the **heart and lung system**, that is, **cardiopulmonary fitness**.

The body has many important muscles, all of which need to be used or exercised regularly, the **heart and lung system**, however, is considered by most physicians to be the key to the prevention of heart disease, the number one killer in America today. Through the right type of exercise, the chances of contracting heart disease can be lessened. The heart is a muscle and reacts to exercise as do the muscle in other parts of the body. Continuous vigorous exercise has the effect of strengthening the heart muscle and can result in an increase in the size of the heart. Besides increasing the **size and strength** of the heart muscle, continuous vigorous exercise also increases the **size and number** of blood vessels in the heart and lung area. Blood is thus pumped more efficiently as the level of **cardiopulmonary fitness** increases. These important effects of vigorous exercise on the heart and lung system decrease the chance that heart disease will occur.

Your **cardiopulmonary fitness** level affects how you look and how you feel. A person who has a high level of fitness performs his or her daily work without getting overtired. In addition to cardiovascular **STAMINA** (muscle endurance), muscle **STRENGTH, FLEXIBILITY** and **WEIGHT** control, all contribute to physical fitness. It is therefore essential that Cub Scouts be taught the meaning and implications of physical and cardiopulmonary fitness.

How Can I Help the Cub Scout Become Fit?

The **heart** is a muscle and thus can be increased in **size and strength** through exercise, **but what kind of exercises build the heart?**

1. For an exercise or activity to benefit the heart, it must be **CONTINUOUS**. Activities such as jogging, walking, swimming, roller skating, or bike riding should be continued for a minimum of 5 minutes. Any type of aerobic activity that can be performed continuously for 5 minutes can be beneficial.

2. Not only must an activity be **CONTINUOUS**, but it must be **VIGOROUS**. Activity must be vigorous enough to increase the heart rate to 150 beats per minute. To find out if your Cub Scout is involved in adequate vigorous activity, take his pulse **immediately** following exercise. By placing your index finger on the front of the neck, you can find the pulse (from the carotid artery). Count the number of beats for **10** seconds and multiply by **6** to find the number of heart beats in 1 minute during exercise. If there is any delay (even 15-30 seconds) in taking the pulse following exercise, it will **not** be an accurate count.

Muscle Endurance and Strength

To do well in games and sports a person must have both strength in the force a muscle can produce. Endurance is the ability to repeat the movement again and again. Short-term endurance is needed in baseball, while long-term endurance is required for the cross country runner.

Flexibility

This is the range of movement of various muscles and joints. You can develop more flexible muscles and joints by doing gently **STRETCHING** exercises. Flexible joints and muscles help to protect against injuries.

Weight

Too often the adult leader neglects this aspect of the Cub Scout program to SHAPE UP. It is just as important toward physical fitness as endurance, flexibility and strength.

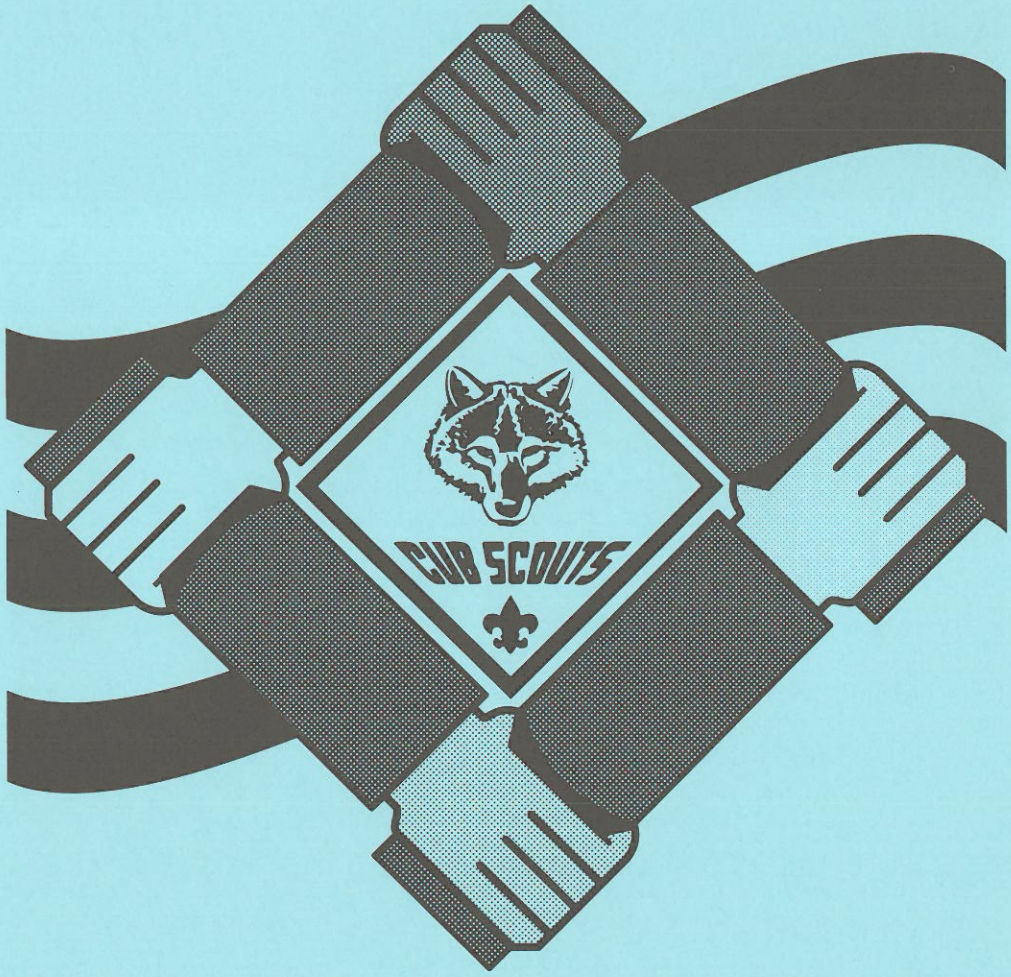
Your body needs some fat to store energy, protect internal organs and for insulation from the cold. The question is: How much protection and insulation do we need? If we have too much FAT, we sit around and do not use up all that stored up energy (calories). Nine and ten years old is not too early to address this with leaders and parents. Unless there is a physical problem all Cub Scouts should be more than encouraged to participate in hikes, sports and games.

Stretching

Helps in protecting against injury by developing flexible joints and supple muscles. Also, if injured, easy stretching can get your back in SHAPE while the injury heals.

Remember not to bounce and to breathe. Don't give in to the temptation to hold your breath while you stretch. Here are some typical stretching exercises:

STRONG FOR AMERICA



St. Louis Area Council, Boy Scouts of America

Equipment needed:

Pre-cut: a. 1"x6"x2'
Pre-cut: b. 1"x2"x20"
Tape measures
Pencils
Rulers
Try squares
Cross-cut hand saws
Clamps
wood-working vice
Nails
Nail hammer
electric drill and drill bit

Technique: Have dads contribute cross-cut hand saws, tape measures, rulers, and nail hammers. Need at least two dads to supervise different stages because Scouts will complete steps at different rates.

Five Board Stool

Back in colonial times, every home had a lot of foot-stools. They needed them. Fires built in fireplaces are cheery, but not very efficient, so colonists kept stools handy to keep cold feet off drafty floors

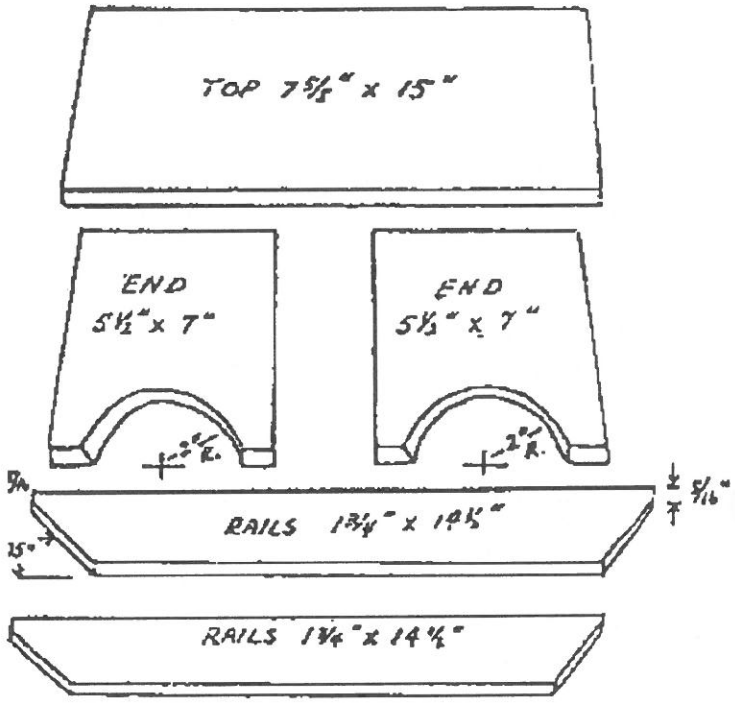
Now a footstool is useful around the home in reaching the things that are in high places

Try making a five board stool. The stool is fifteen inches long and eight inches high, and is patterned after a colonial one.

The five pieces of wood shown are standard size boards from the lumber yard. The top is cut from a one by eight inch board (which is actually slightly more than 3/4 inch thick and about 7-5/8 inches wide. The ends are cut from a six inch board and the rails from two inch stock.

The dimensions shown in the illustration are finished sizes. In cutting, allow a little extra material for trimming and finishing to size. When sawing, cut just outside the line in the waste area of the board. Use a cross-cut saw for the straight cuts and a coping saw or jigsaw for the curves in the ends. Lay out the curved lines with a compass and the beveled ends on the rails with a combination square and pencil (or you can use a cardboard pattern). Use the square for marking the lines for cutting the pieces to length as well. and be sure to use a sharp pencil.

After the parts are cut, trim the ends with a wood file. Then sandpaper all surfaces to a satin finish to remove imperfections Assemble the stool with two 2" finishing nails and white glue at each joint. To prevent splitting the wood, first drill 1/2 inch holes through the rails. Then drive the nails just through the rails and into the ends to locate their position. Next drill the same size holes for the nails in the ends. Apply some glue and drive the nails. Use a nail set to drive the heads of the nails slightly below the surface of the wood. Give your stool a final sanding and apply a coat of stain wax to finish.



Game

Divide den into two teams. Each team is given a bicycle. Each boy takes a turn pumping a bicycle tire until he thinks it is "full". Leaders check with tire gauges. Team that is closest to correct pressure, wins. Add a time factor to make it more challenging.

ladder base is too close to the wall, the ladder is likely to tip backwards.

Place you ladder so that it has a firm footing. The feet of either a stepladder or an extension ladder should be level. If the ground is uneven or soft under one foot, brace it. If necessary, the ladder should be lashed or held in place to prevent slipping.

Be sure that a stepladder if fully opened and has its spreader locked before you climb it.

Adjust the length of an extension ladder only when you eye level is below the level of the locking device so that you can see when the lock is engaged.

Be sure, when using an extension or straight ladder, that it is the proper length to reach the desired height. For example, in using an extension ladder to reach a house roof, be sure the top of the ladder extends to at least three feet above the roof edge. Do not climb up an extension ladder so far that you have to reach down to grasp the side rails.

Never climb higher than the step below the top of a stepladder. If you stand on the top, you are in danger of losing your balance.

Go up and down carefully, always facing the ladder. Carry your tools or other work materials in your clothing or attached to a belt. Take only one step at a time.

Move the ladder to where the work can be done without reaching far to one side from the ladder. Overreaching can cause you to fall.

Be extremely careful when using metal or wooden ladders around electric circuits, power tools and appliances. Metal and wet wood conduct electricity very well.

Maintenance of a wooden ladder consists of storing it in a dry indoor spot. If it must be stored outdoors, protect it with a coat or two of a clear sealer, spar varnish, shellac or a clear wood preservative—it should not be painted because this would prevent periodic visual inspection of its condition. Linseed oil will help to rustproof metal parts. Replace worn or frayed ropes on extension ladders and always check any ladder that has been dropped or fallen before you use it again.

Cracked or rotten rungs of wooden ladders should be repaired by a manufacturer or competent repair shop. Do not do it yourself unless you have experience and the tools to do quality work.

Den Activities

1. Visit Automobile Club of Missouri
2. Visit a bicycle repair shop
3. Show the proper way to refuel a lawn mower and demonstrate using one.
4. Build a tool rack from peg board
5. Visit a well equipped home workshop and explain tools
6. Change the washers in a faucet
7. Tour an automobile plant (GM in Wentzville offers tours free)
8. Go to a "Tinker" show
9. Replace a screen in a frame
10. Hold a nail hammering contest

Crafts

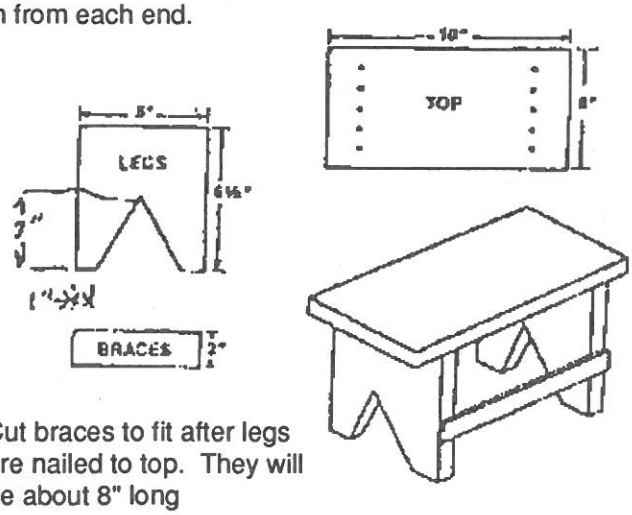
Have the boys try making this for winter use.

Fill one or more 1/2 gallon milk jugs with sand. Tape a red flare to the side of the jug. Carry this in the trunk of the car to use if "stuck" in the snow.

Make a Stool

Purpose: To familiarize Scouts with hand tools and to show them how they might solve some minor household problems by making their own "tools."

Legs are nailed to top 2" in from each end.



Cut braces to fit after legs are nailed to top. They will be about 8" long

impact resistance than wood, aluminum or magnesium. Ladders of this type, however, are still so expensive that their use is generally restricted to the industry.

Of the many styles of ladders used, the stepladder and extension (straight) ladder are the most practical and widely used. The stepladder is a self-supporting portable ladder. It is nonadjustable in length with flat steps and hinged back. Size is determined by the length of the ladder measured along the front edge of the side rails. Stepladders are useful for may indoor and outdoor jobs where the height to be reached is low and the ladder can be rested on a firm surface.

Both wood and metal stepladders are available in three categories. The are: Type I, heavy-duty (250 pounds load-carrying capacity); Type II, medium-duty (225 pounds): and Type III, light-duty (200 pounds). These categories are accepted and widely used by the ladder industry. Look for the duty rating when you purchase a ladder.

In purchasing either a wooden or metal stepladder there are many features to look for, but the most important are the steps. On a wooden stepladder they should be flat, parallel and level when the ladder is open. With no more than 12 inches of space between each step. They should be at least 3/4 inch thick and at least 3-1/2 inches deep. Each step should be braced either with a metal reinforcing rod or a metal angle brace. If reinforcing rods are used, then the bottom step should always be braced with metal angle braces.

Ends of the reinforcing rod should pass through metal washers of sufficient thickness to prevent pressing into and damaging the side rails.

A wood or metal truss block should be fitted to the bottom of each step (when metal reinforcing rods are used), and positioned at the center between the rod and the step. The bottom step should be reinforced with metal angle braces securely attached to the step and each side rail. Steps should not protrude more than 3/4 inch beyond the front of the side rail, nor should the have splits, cracks, chips or knots.

On a metal stepladder, steps should also be flat, parallel, and level when it is open. Also, steps should be corrugated, have raised patterns, be dimpled, be coated with skid-resistant materials, or otherwise be treated to minimize the possibility of slipping. Again, there should be no more than 12 inches between steps. The depth of the step or tread should be no less than three inches for 225 or 250 pound capacity ladders; 2-1/2 inches for 200 pound ladders. They should have no sharp edges, nor should they be bent or dented in any way.

The other major ladder, the extension ladder, is simply a straight ladder which is adjustable in height. It consists of two or more straight sections traveling in guides or brackets so arranged as to permit length adjustment. Its size is designated by the sum of the lengths of the sections, measured along the side rails.

Each section of an extension ladder should overlap the adjacent section by a minimum number of feet, depending on overall length. If an extension ladder if up to 36 feet long, the overlap should be three feet; if total length is between 36 and 48 feet, overlap should be four feet; and if the two sections all up in total length to between 48 and 60 feet, overlap should be five feet. Also, a ladder should be equipped with positive stops to ensure that it cannot be opened too far.

To eliminate confusion in identifying the length of an extension ladder because of overlap, the Federal Trade Commission requires that the total length and working length be clearly marked; for example, "Maximum working length 17 feet; total length of sections 20 feet."

Important things to look for in a wooden extension ladder are; the feet, they should be equipped with safety boots or shoes (these can be ordered as an accessory); rope and pulley (pulley of not less than 1-1/4-inch outside diameter and rope not less than 5/16-inch diameter with minimum breaking strength of 560 pounds); and rungs (these should be round and of hard wood, free from cross-grain, splits, cracks, chips or knots, and less than 1-1/8-inches in diameter not more than 12 inches apart).

The same points are important on a metal ladder, but the rungs should be coated with a slip-resistant compound.

In actual use, there are a number of important points in ladder safety which must be fully understood before doing any work. First, inspect the ladder prior to each use. Oil moving parts and tighten loose fasteners. Check the rope and pulley on an extension ladder for wear and breaking strength.

Extension ladders should be set up in a specific manner in order to avoid muscle strain or loss of control. Brace the lower end of the ladder against something solid so that it cannot slide. The grasp uppermost rung, using both hands. Raise the top end and walk forward under the ladder, moving your hands to grasp other rungs as you proceed. When the ladder is erect, move it to the desired locations and then lean it forward to the top resting point.

Always place ladder at the correct angle with the wall. The base of the ladder, should be one-quarter of its working length away from the wall or support.

If the ladder is placed at too great an angle—that is, with the base too far out—it is subject to strain that can cause it to break or slip. On the other hand, if the

Handlebars. Are the handlebars tight in the frame tube? Adjust until comfortable, as long as 2-1/2 inches of handlebar stem are inside frame tube.
Correct seat height should be 1/09 times your leg length—from crotch to heel. This is slightly more than your leg length.

Your bike saddle can be moved forward or back by loosening the seat-clamp bolt ; up or down by loosening the seat-post clamp .

How to Rewire Old Lamps

Frayed cords and loose sockets are dangerous, but repairing them is easy.

Getting a new wire through the lamp may be the hardest part of rewiring a lamp, so do not yank out the old cord until deciding whether it should be used as a leader to feed through the new wire. Cut away most of the old cord, leaving a foot or so protruding from the lamp. Strip about 1-1/2 inches of insulation from one lead of both the old and new cords. Hook these bared wired together and twist for a secure splice. Cut down the unstripped ends to avoid extra bulk, then wrap the splice with thin, transparent adhesive tape to keep the temporary splice from separating. Now use the old cord to pull the new cord through the lamp.

Attaching the stripped wires to the two terminal bolts of the new socket is easy, provided that you twist the wire ends clockwise around the bolts as shown. The connections should be neat, tight and devoid of splayed wire strands. Use an Underwriters' knot.

No-strip plugs of the kind shown are very easy to install. In some cases you just poke in the unstripped wire and snap the plug together. It's about a three-second job. When using a conventional plug having bolt terminals, use the Underwriters' knot and connect the bared wires.

Ladders In and Around Your Home

Deciding what type you need, what to watch for when buying, and safety tips on the use of ladders.

Once, ladders were nothing more than crude notches carved into an upright log, but today there are so many different sizes, styles and materials used in household ladders that it is difficult to determine which are the best for one's needs.

If you live in a house, you may need two ladders,—a stepladder for indoor work and a straight ladder, or extension ladder, for use outdoors. The outdoor ladder should be long enough to extend a minimum of three feet higher than the highest point you want to reach.

If you live in an apartment, however, a stepladder probably will meet all your needs and will be easy to handle. Its size will depend on the highest point you want to reach, bearing in mind that you should not stand higher than the step below the ladder top. Never stand on the top of a stepladder.

So, as for the size, only your needs can determine what is the best for you. But there are some general clues which can help you avoid a serious accident or waisted money. First, price should be secondary to your needs—you will not be saving money buying a bargain ladder that ends up sitting dormant in a closet somewhere.

Make sure you check the ladder for weak steps, loose rungs, or other defects before you buy it. Also, do not buy an unidentified ladder. Be sure that the name of the manufacturer or distributor is on the label. This information may be important in case of a quality or accident problem. Look for a seal (probably a decal) affixed to the ladder, indicating that the ladder conforms to the standards of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) or the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc. *UL). The absence of a seal, however, does not necessarily imply that the ladder is of poor quality.

In the ladders which are now available to you, there are three major materials used with differing advantages; wood, aluminium and fiberglass. Wooden ladders are sturdy and bend little under their specified loads. They are heavier to carry than metal ladders, and large sizes are even harder to handle. When dry, wooden ladders are safe to use around electrical circuits or when you are working with power tools. If wooden ladders are used indoors, or adequately protected from moisture and sunlight, they will last many years. Unprotected in the open, however, they may be attacked by wood-destroying insects, weakened by rot or cracked and split by the action of sun and rain. Once weakened, wood may break easily and suddenly, causing a serious safety .

Metal ladders are generally a little more expensive than wooden ladders of the same quality, but they last longer because they are not subject to the deterioration of wood. Aluminum and magnesium ladders are comparatively light, weighing only about two-thirds as much as those made of wood. They weigh about the same, but magnesium ladders are somewhat more costly. Magnesium corrodes (turn black) more than aluminum and has less impact resistance. Aluminum and magnesium ladders are not recommended for use around electrical circuits.

Fiberglass is the newest material to appear on the ladder market. It is used to make the side rails of high-grade metal stepladders and straight extension ladders. The result is a nonconductive ladder that is light, corrosion resistant, serviceable and practically maintenance free. There ladder do not dry rot or absorb moisture, and the fiberglass side rails have greater

Activities

How to Paint a Door

Use these tips to get the job done the easy way

Strip all removable hardware from door except hinges and latch mechanism. If door has windows or recessed panels first paint the muntins (wood strips that separate windows), then the trim around the windows and panels.

Now paint the surfaces of the panels, finishing them with lightly feathered vertical strokes. Next, the rails are painted using long horizontal strokes that just pass the edge of the stiles. Work from top to bottom.

Paint the stiles next. Brush down from the top in long straight sweeps, and finish with a series of upward vertical strokes from the bottom that feather off to nothing as they lap the bottom edge of the downward strokes.

Finally the door's side edges are painted. If the adjoining rooms are different colors, paint the door's latch edge the same color as the room into which it opens. Paint the hinge edge the color of the adjoining room.

Technology Group

Webelos Scouts are old enough to provide a lot of help around the house, In addition to the usual tasks of keeping their rooms clean and taking out trash, they can assist adult family members in many other ways. The Handyman activity badge provides the opportunity for Webelos Scouts to learn new skills so that they can be more helpful around their homes.

As they earn this badge,. Webelos Scouts will develop confidence in their ability to clean things, make minor repairs, and take care of a house and lawn. They will gain a better understanding of bicycle and automobile maintenance.

This is also an opportunity to get a home workshop organized with all materials and tools leveled and stored. The workshop can be put to use when the boys work on this activity badge. The den may have an adult family member who is a handyman or has a home workshop. If so, call on this person for assistance.

The How's of Power Mowers

Here are 12 safety rules for users of power lawn mowers

1. Always disconnect the sparkplug wire before you work on the underside of the motor or when refueling.
2. Remove sticks, stones, wire, or other debris from the mowing area before starting to mow.
3. Never refuel indoors or when motor is running or is hot.
4. Mow only when grass is dry. Never use a power mower when barefoot. Wear heavy shoes. Thousands of toes are amputated or mangled every year when feet slip under blades.
5. Keep children out of your mowing area. Never let anyone get in line with grass-throwing side of the mower while it's running.
6. Never leave motor running when unattended.
7. Practice so you can disengage the clutch or stop motor quickly in case of emergency.
8. Never allow youngsters or inexperienced people to operate the mower.
9. On hills and banks cut grass sideways, not up and down.
10. Stand firmly behind the machine. Don't run with it and never pull it backward toward you.
11. Don't use an electric power mower in the rain. BE sure its frame is grounded through the cord.
12. Have your mover inspected and serviced by an experienced serviceman yearly.

Bicycle Adjustments

Check front caliper brake arms for freedom of movement. Lubricate bearing with a drop of oil. Wheels should run true and be centered. Check by spinning; adjust by loosening axle nuts slightly, and centering the wheel. Then tighten the nuts and double check.

Front caliper brake pads must be aligned with wheel rim. Make adjustments by loosening nut (both sides). To adjust cable length, loosen the cable clamp bolt. Brake shoe clearance should be the same as the rear wheel.

Rear caliper brake arms should move freely. Check operation and put a drop of oil at each bearing. Brake shoes must be aligned so they will bear against, and be parallel to, wheel rim; they also must not touch tire side. Shoes may be adjusted by loosening the nut on both sides of wheel. Brake pads must clear wheels by 1/16 to 1/8 inch when brakes are "off". Adjust the cable length if necessary by loosening the cable clamp nut.

March 1994
HANDYMAN
ACTIVITY BADGE

Opening Ceremony

Things you need:
1 Leader to carry a sign or box 24"x24"
2 Cub Scout with a picture of windows about 6"x6" each
1 Cub Scout with a picture of a door 8"x8"
1 Cub Scout with a box shaped as a roof 24"x24"

(You can also use poster board with pictures cut out and tape behind them to make the picture.

CUBMASTER:
Scouts build upon the foundation of the leaders. (This is when the leader walks out with the box)
This helps to get the boys to look through the window of life. (The 2 Cub Scouts with the windows come out and put the window on.)

Scouting will open a lot of new doors to their horizons. (Third Cub Scout comes out and puts the door on)

Putting on the roof will include all Cub Scouts and the roof of good will and will help them help others build their future. (During that time the fourth Cub Scout puts the roof on.)

Handyman Award Ceremony

Things needed: Den Leader, Cub Scout and parents

DEN LEADER: Would (give boy's name) please come forward with his parents.

While earning the Handyman activity pin as a Webelos Scout, he learned many different things he can do around the home, that will benefit his family and him. The Handyman pin will be counted as one of the eight activity pins that needs to be earned for the Arrow of Light Award.

Tonight we would like to present the Handyman activity pin to (boy's name). At this time we would like for the parents to pin this activity pin on his color for all the help and support they give to their son to finish this activity pin off at home. (At this time you give the boy and his parents a Cub Scout handshake.)

(You can close it off with a cheer or any applause.)

Cheers

Home Improvement Cheer

All grab a hammer - hold a nail - swing the hammer - miss the nail - jump around while sucking thumb - then yell "I'll get you the next time.) (This is all acting.)

Shocker

Stick your finger into a socket then (quiver) shake all over as your being electrocuted. O O O O O O O O! ! ! ! ! ! !

Song

"I've Been Working on my House Chores."
(Tune: "I've Been Working on the Railroad.)

I've been working on the house chores,
All my Cub scouting days.
Fixing lamps for mom all day,
Showing her the Handyman ways.
Helping dad fix the car,
Evening with out getting pay.
For now I know I've earned my
Handyman Activity Badge today.

Closing

Cubmaster's Minute

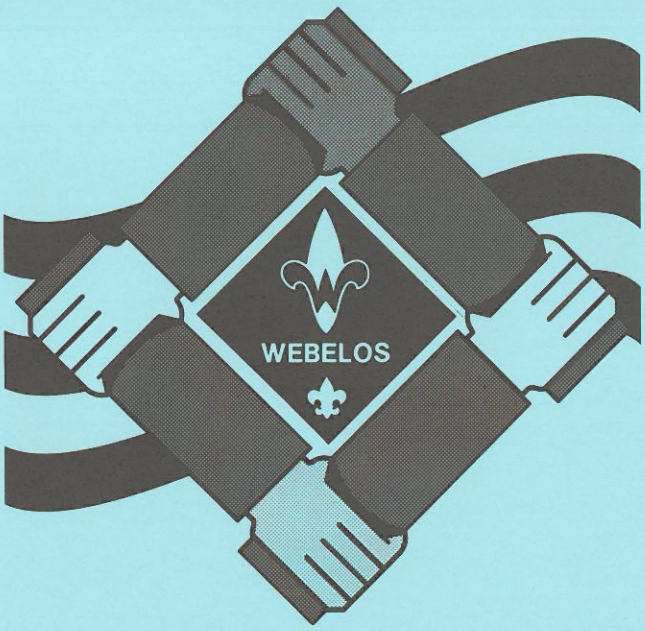
As a house has many parts to work on to keep it in good shape, so it will continue to stand tall; so do Cub Scouts. By keeping these boys in shape we need to encourage them and lift each others spirits and foundation so we will always be able to build on it. As long as we as leaders and you as parents are there to keep their foundation growing in the right direction no one should be able to tear it down.

(At this time five (5) Webelos Scouts carry in candles that are lighted.) As handymen continually work on keeping the lights working, let this remind you that you should always keep your Scouting light alive. Good Night.

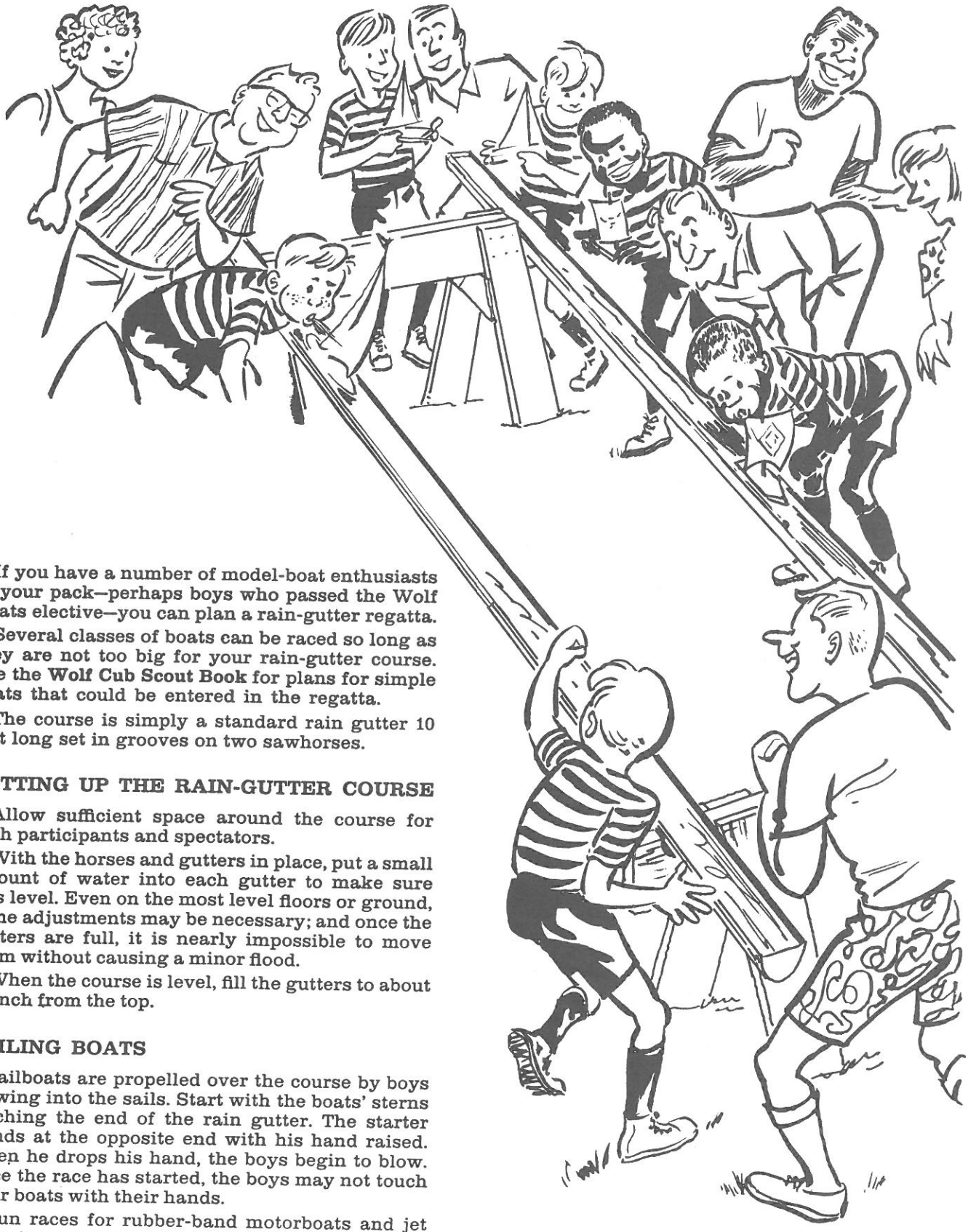
Cubmaster's Minute #2

As a Carpenter uses wood and tools to make a house take shape, use the lesson you have learned to form you life in the Scouting spirit way.

Handyman



RAIN GUTTER REGATTA



If you have a number of model-boat enthusiasts in your pack—perhaps boys who passed the Wolf Boats elective—you can plan a rain-gutter regatta.

Several classes of boats can be raced so long as they are not too big for your rain-gutter course. See the **Wolf Cub Scout Book** for plans for simple boats that could be entered in the regatta.

The course is simply a standard rain gutter 10 feet long set in grooves on two sawhorses.

SETTING UP THE RAIN-GUTTER COURSE

Allow sufficient space around the course for both participants and spectators.

With the horses and gutters in place, put a small amount of water into each gutter to make sure it is level. Even on the most level floors or ground, some adjustments may be necessary; and once the gutters are full, it is nearly impossible to move them without causing a minor flood.

When the course is level, fill the gutters to about ½ inch from the top.

SAILING BOATS

Sailboats are propelled over the course by boys blowing into the sails. Start with the boats' sterns touching the end of the rain gutter. The starter stands at the opposite end with his hand raised. When he drops his hand, the boys begin to blow. Once the race has started, the boys may not touch their boats with their hands.

Run races for rubber-band motorboats and jet boats in similar fashion.

EVENTS FOR YOUR DERBY

Speed.—First rocket to reach the finish line.

Endurance.—Last rocket to reach the finish line.

Relay.—Use two or more guidelines. Boys form teams of twos. The first boy releases his rocket, and as soon as it reaches the other end of the line, his teammate removes it, rewinds it, puts it back on the guideline, and releases it. The first rocket to return wins.

Altitude.—String a guideline about 12 inches from the ground at the starting line and 5 feet at the finish line. Gradually, raise the high end of the line until all rockets have been eliminated. The one which climbed the highest wins.

Just for Fun.—Have rockets break balloons at the finish line. Do this by inserting several straight pins through a piece of cardboard. Suspend the cardboard from the finish line and place a balloon in front of the pins. The rocket will drive the balloon into the pins.

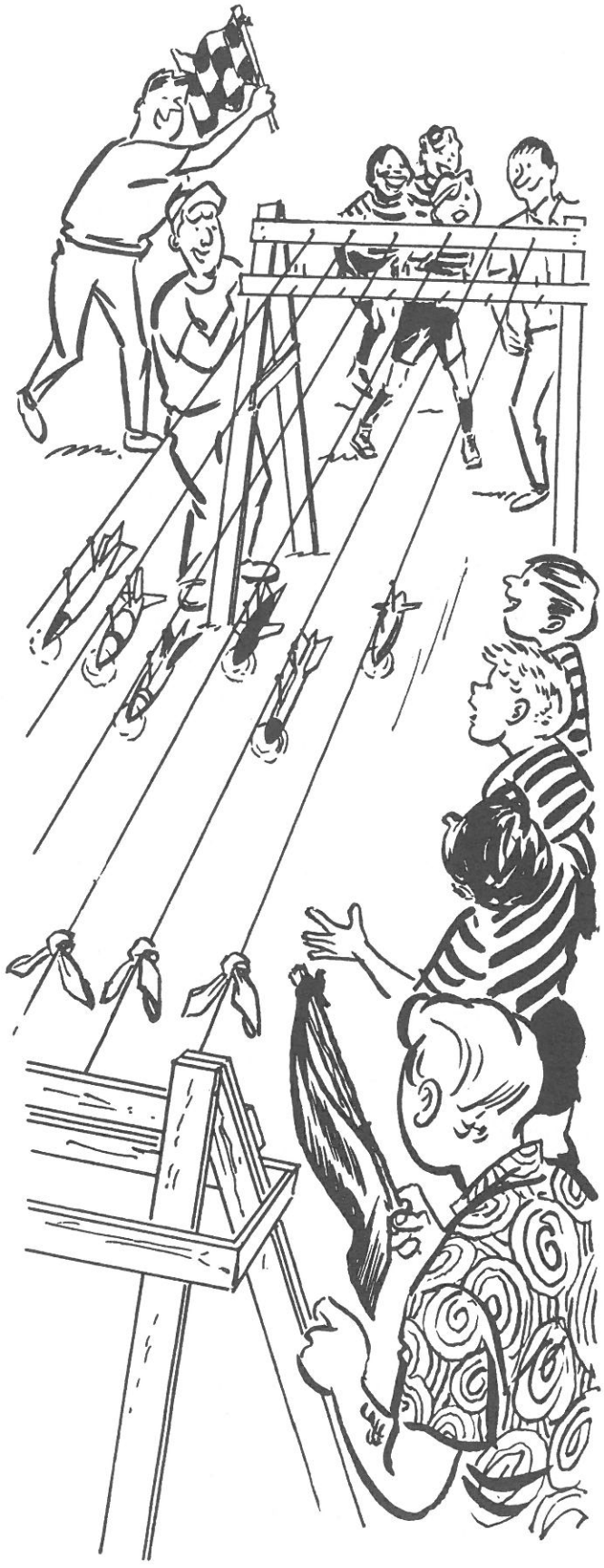
SPACE DERBY PROCEDURE

- Every Cub Scout enters at an inspection table to have his entry checked and numbered.
- He goes to the registration table where his name and ship's number are entered on a heat card.
- Contestants report to the gatekeepers who line them up in the order in which they will compete. At this point, each boy starts to wind the rubber-band motor of his ship.
- As his name is called, the Cub Scout enters through the gate.
- He places his rocket on the guideline assigned to him.
- On the signal, each boy releases his ship. The activity is more successful, however, if the derby committee has built a starting gate for their rocket launcher. Ribbons are awarded after each heat, and the official takes the winning ship to the semifinal registrar and then to the awards platform for special recognition. The winner then goes to the special area to await the next heat.
- Run as many quarter-final and semifinal heats as are needed to determine the contestants for the final.

In each case as ships are eliminated, make sure the contestants are applauded for their efforts even before the winner is recognized.

TIPS FOR ROCKET FLIERS

- Soak rubber bands in castor oil several days before derby. This will help eliminate the possibility of breaking during the competition.
- Experienced rocket racers "warm up" their space ships by gradually winding the rubber-band motor to its full capacity—first 50 turns, then 100, then 200, etc. Release the propeller between each winding.



SPACE DERBY

Vying with the pinewood derby in popularity as a father-and-son project in recent years has been the space derby. In general, the space derby is similar to the pinewood derby except that the models are miniature "rockets," propeller-driven and powered by three rubber bands that travel suspended along a heavy (monofilament) fishing line.

Fathers and sons work together to design and make their rocket from a standard kit available from local Scout distributors. Space derby rocket assemblies can be purchased individually or in packages of eight. Included are plans for carving and assembling the ship and also constructing and setting up the rocket launcher.

SPACE DERBY COMMITTEES

Kit Assembly Team.—Recruit dads to divide items in space derby kits into individual envelopes to sell to fathers at a pack meeting preceding your derby. The rockets are cheaper when purchased in packets of eight.

Inspection Team.—Recruit dads to check entries for use of official materials and to mark an entry number on each ship.

Registration Committee.—Recruit dads to enter spaceship numbers and boys' names on a preliminary heat sheet, list winners on semifinal sheets, and take winning ship to semifinal table.

Flight Operations Team.—Recruit dads to act as starters (two men with green flags); judges (two men with checkered flags); and gatekeepers (two men to line up the boys).

CONSTRUCTING AND OPERATING A ROCKET

The official Cub Scout Space Derby Kit includes all necessary materials and instructions for building. Decorate the rocket with bright colors. Apply decals furnished in the kit. Suggest that dads secure a 100-foot length of 30- to 50-pound test monofilament fishing line for test runs in the backyard.

Only the basic materials supplied in the kit may be used. The rocket body may be no longer than 8¾ inches, not including propeller and fins. There are no restrictions about the design of the rocket. Use three rubber bands.

- All Cub Scouts must launch their own models. The model shall not be launched from a height greater than the flier's normal reach from the ground.
- The number of rubber bands permitted for each plane should be specified.
- It is suggested, if time permits, that the flier's score should be the total elapsed time of three best flights out of five, or best two out of three.

TIPS FOR FLYING GLIDERS

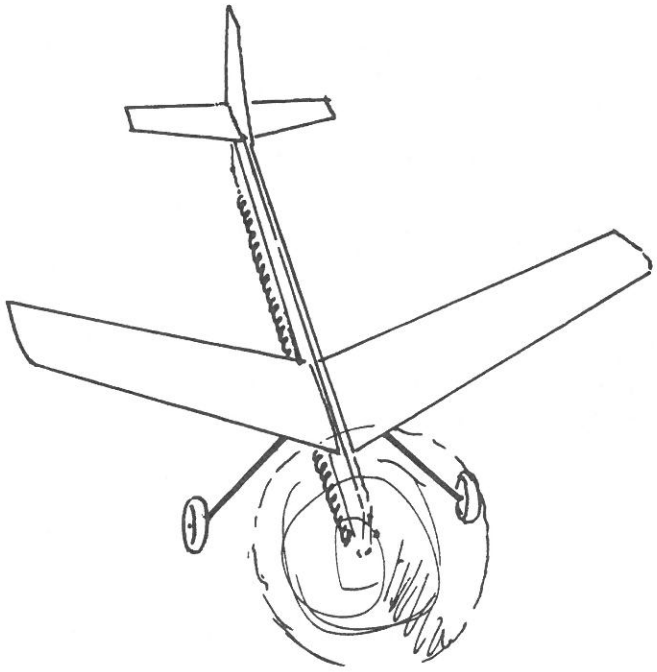
- A glider should be launched by throwing it as if it were a baseball, except that the hand should be well over the head on release. The glider's body is held firmly with thumb and forefinger. The glider should be held so that the wings are banked 45 degrees or more. This will put it into a right turn (if it is launched by a right-hander). The nose should be pointed up at a 45- to 60-degree angle. Rudder should be set for a left turn.

After launching, the glider should start a right-climbing turn. The turn decreases as it climbs, until finally at the top it levels off. Then left-turn adjustments take over, and the model should glide down in a smooth left circle.

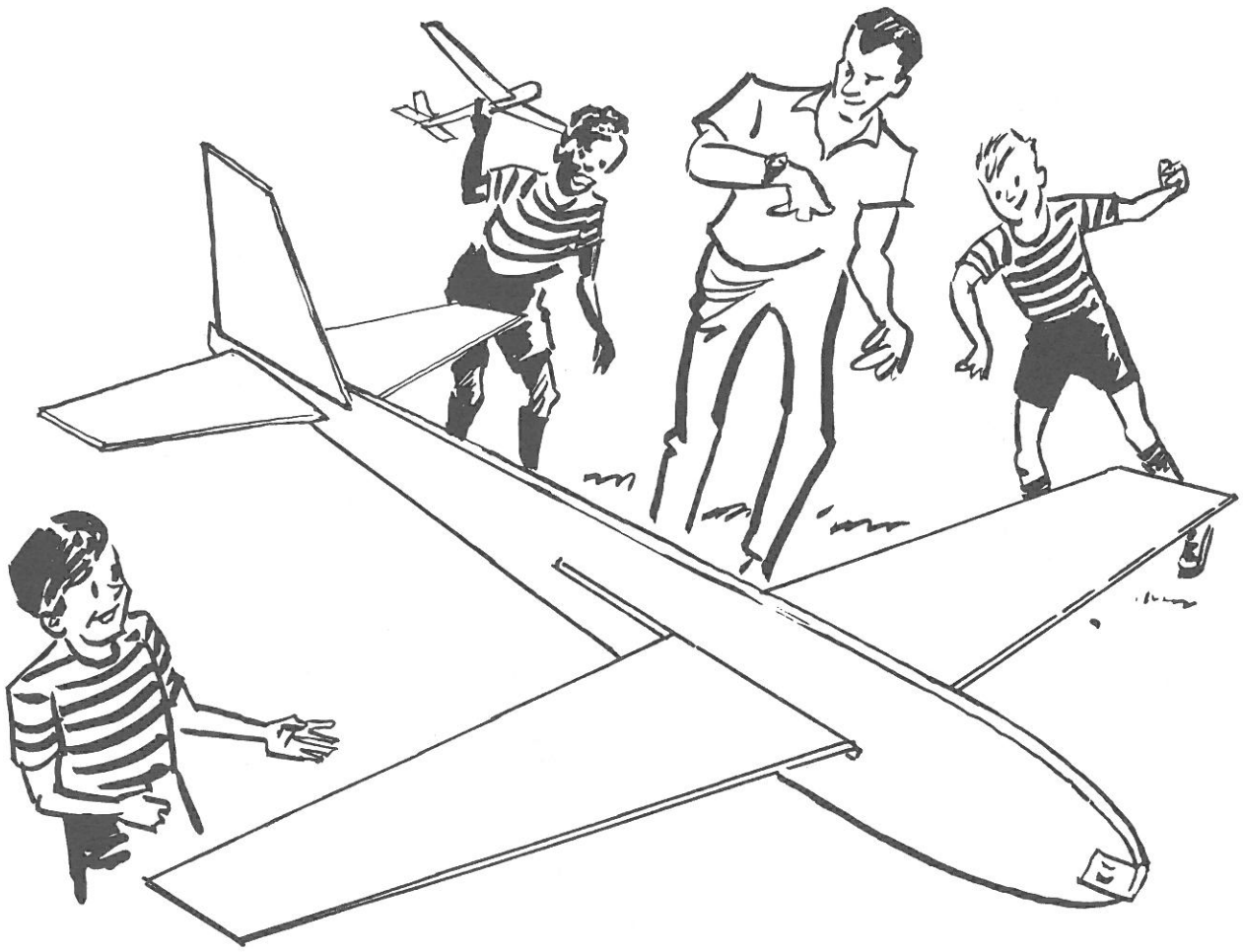
- Bending wings: Lifting power can be increased by increasing the camber in the wings. Hold the wing close to mouth and exhale heavily upon the wood, bending it gently at the same time. This adds moisture to the balsa and tends to keep the camber in.
- If the glider dives, slide the wing toward the nose.
- If the glider dips, slide the wing toward the tail.
- The rudder can be bent in the same way as the wings by moistening the wood with your breath.

TIPS FOR FLYING PLANES

- Start "flight trials" by gliding the plane gently, pointing down. By adjusting wings back and forth, a long gentle glide can be achieved.
- Moving the wing forward makes the plane climb. If the climb is too steep and the plane stalls, move the wing back.
- If the pack committee agrees, the rules may permit lubrication of rubber bands with one-half soft soap, one-half glycerine. But don't lubricate near the hooks, or the band may slide off.
- For best results, launch planes almost into the wind, standing with wind blowing on right cheek.



GLIDER AND PLANE DERBY



A glider and plane derby can be a simple pack event or it can be very complicated indeed, depending upon the rules established by the pack committee. The simplest plan is best because it will save endless arguments over rules and the Cub Scouts will have just as much fun.

The simple derby calls for only one class of gliders and one of rubber-band-powered model planes. The classes are:

Gliders.—Simple, ready-to-fly balsa wood gliders that may be purchased in any hobby or variety store. A price limit of 25 cents might be set. The gliders are put together by the Cub Scout and flown without modification of parts, other than shifting and bending of wings.

Planes.—Simple, ready-to-fly, rubber-band-powered planes purchased in a hobby or variety store. Price limit might be $1. These are put together by the Cub Scout and flown without modification of parts, other than shifting or bending of wings.

If the pack committee includes a couple of enthusiastic model builders, you may want to have another class for rubber-band-powered, realistic-looking planes asembled from kits of balsa, tissue paper, and various accessories. However, you will need the cooperation of fathers, because assembling these models is beyond the capability of the average Cub Scout.

CONTEST

The idea of the derby for both gliders and planes is to keep the craft in the air as long as possible. Thus, the most important official is the timer, who must be equipped with a stopwatch. If your pack is large, you may want to have two or three timers so that several model gliders and planes can be in the air at the same time.

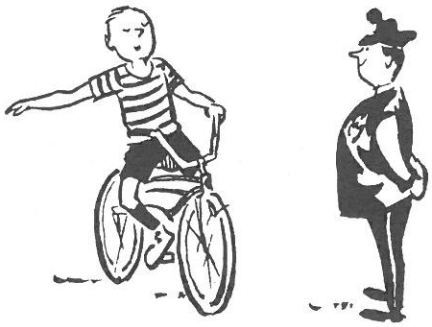
RULES

- Timing begins the instant the model is released for flight. Time ends when the model touches the ground, hits an obstruction, or passes from the sight of the timer. The timer may move in any direction (not more than 200 feet) from the take-off point to keep the model in sight, so long as he remains on the ground.

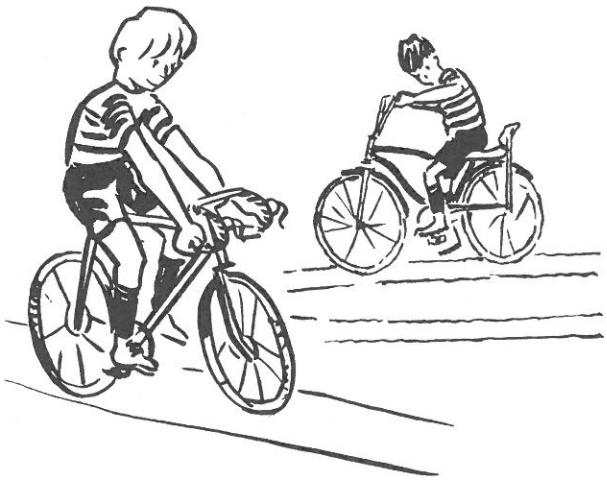
SKILL TESTS

These will keep your Cub cyclists "on-the-ball."

Circling.—The rider rides into a circle with an inside diameter of 7 feet and an outside diameter of 9 feet, circles it, and exits at same point as entrance. He loses one point for touching line at any point.



Safety Tests.—Include an area where each rider is tested on his knowledge of signals, stop signs, and proper maneuvering on the street. Check your local police department to see whether a traffic officer can be assigned to judge and coach your Cub Scouts.

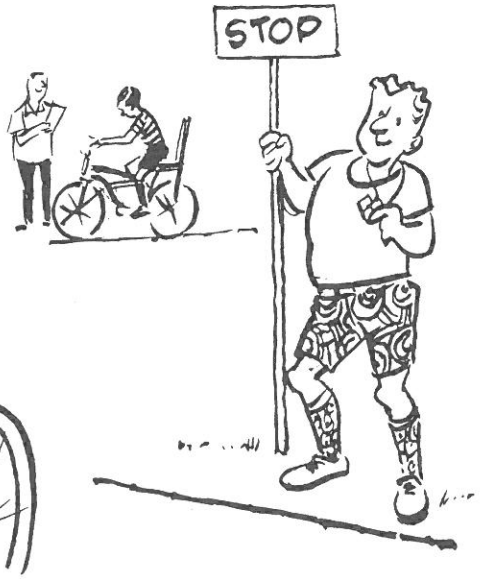


Straight Line Riding.—The rider travels through a lane just 6 inches wide and 60 feet long. Each time a wheel touches the side of the lane, he loses one point.

Slalom Test.—The rider weaves through a set of 5 to 12 blocks (may be highway cones or bushel baskets) set 6 feet apart in a straight line and returns to starting line. One point is taken off for touching a block.

Coasting-Balancing Test.—Rider starts pedaling hard 15 feet from entrance to test lane. He then coasts through chalked lane 4 inches wide and 50 feet long. Rider is disqualified if tires touch line.

BIKE RODEO



Nearly all of your Cub Scouts can ride and most of them probably either own a bike or have access to one through a brother or sister or a friend. To have a day of fun and at the same time teach bike safety, schedule a bike rodeo for a pack summer event.

What events you include in your rodeo depends chiefly on the site. If you have a field that includes a quarter-mile track, you can schedule long races. If the area is small, your program naturally will have to be made to fit. A fine program can be planned in an area as small as 60 by 100 feet.

The area should be smooth and level, preferably with a hard surface. A school or shopping center parking lot, or a large playground area, even if it has grass, will do nicely.

Be sure to have plenty of help from dads. You will need aid in marking the various courses with chalk or string as well as in judging, timing races, and running the safety course.

If you want to choose a den winner for the rodeo, a simple scoring system can be devised with points for the best performance in races, obstacle course, slalom test, games, etc.

RACES

Try these to develop pedaling skills.

Triangular Relay Races.—Two dens compete at a time. The course is 150 yards—50 yards per side of the triangle. On signal, the first rider from each den rides twice around the course. At the finish, each passes a handkerchief to the next rider who is waiting on foot. As soon as he gets the handkerchief, he mounts and rides the course. This continues until all members have ridden.

Coasting Race.—The object is to see how far the rider can coast after pedaling as hard as he can for about 10 feet. Mark a line where each rider stops.

Slow Race.—This is always a high point in a rodeo. The **last** rider to cross the finish line wins. The course may be 50 to 100 feet long with several lanes 3 feet wide. A rider is disqualified if he deviates from his lane, touches a foot to the ground, or turns around.

Track Operations Team.—The following officials are needed:

- Starters—two men with green flags
- Judges—two men with checkered flags
- Gatekeepers—two men to line up cars
- Timers—one man for each car

Jacks-of-All-Trades.—Other dads are assigned to:

- Set up signs and tables for awards.
- Set up ramp and mark lanes in street.
- Make a large sign to hang above award platform.
- Rope off racing area where necessary.
- Provide ribbons for winners of preliminary heats.

BUILDING AND OPERATING SPECIFICATIONS

These are the specifications for the Cubmobiles. Each den makes one auto.

1. Wheels must not exceed 12 inches in diameter.
2. All wheels must be equipped with solid rubber tires.
3. Car frame is to be made from 2- by 4-inch construction lumber.
4. Use roundhead ¼-inch bolts to hold frame; screws are a second choice. Nails will work loose.
5. All cars will have a seat and braced backrest, so a boy can steer comfortably with his feet.
6. Steering is done with the feet that are placed on the front axle; also by holding with the hands a rope fastened to the front axle.
7. If threaded axles are used, the nuts shall be secured with cotter pins or wire.
8. Cars will be equipped with an adequate safety belt securely fastened to the main backbone of the car.
9. Each Cub Scout, while participating in the race, will wear a protective head covering such as a football helmet, racing helmet, or construction "hard hat."
10. The overall length of the car is to be a maximum of 5 feet; the wheel base a maximum of 4 feet. The outside circumference of the wheel may vary from 30 to 36 inches.
11. Cars are to be equipped with a handbrake with its rubbing surface faced with a rubber material such as a strip of old tire. This, when dragged on the ground, will stop the car.
12. During the race, two 2- by 4-inch blocks fastened ½ inch from centerboard will limit turning radius.
13. Suggested track length is about 150 feet with additional stopping space available.
14. Equip starter with green flag and furnish judges with checkered flag and stopwatches. It will be important to have the time for each boy's run.
15. Cars start from a standstill by means of gravity. A ramp is usually used. This may be as simple or elaborate as the committee wishes. Sheets of heavy plywood are effective and usually can be rented. This eliminates need for storage. Consider safety when determining pitch of the starting ramp.

INSTRUCTIONS

The following instructions should be given to contestants and parents:

1. The derby is run in heats. Each den has one racer, and each boy in the den races the car once. The den with the lowest average racing time wins.
2. Cub Scouts bring car to the inspection station where it is checked and numbered.
3. Car and drivers then go to the registration table where names and car are checked on the heat schedule.
4. As his name is called by announcer, each Cub Scout enters through the gate and is helped into his car. Seat belt is fastened.
5. After each heat, winners go to the awards platform.

PREPARING THE TRACK

Get a permit from the city, county, or park officials to use a smooth-surfaced hill that is neither too long nor too steep. Permission should be obtained for closing the street during the derby. If possible, the lanes for each Cubmobile should be marked off with crepe paper or chalk. (For safety, Cub Scouts should be instructed to stay in their lanes.)

Usually a ramp is set up to start the cars. They start from a standstill by force of gravity, running down the ramp and the slope to the finish line. No pushing or pumping with the feet is allowed.

It would be wise to have a first aid kit on hand to take care of any scratches or bruises.

PRIZES

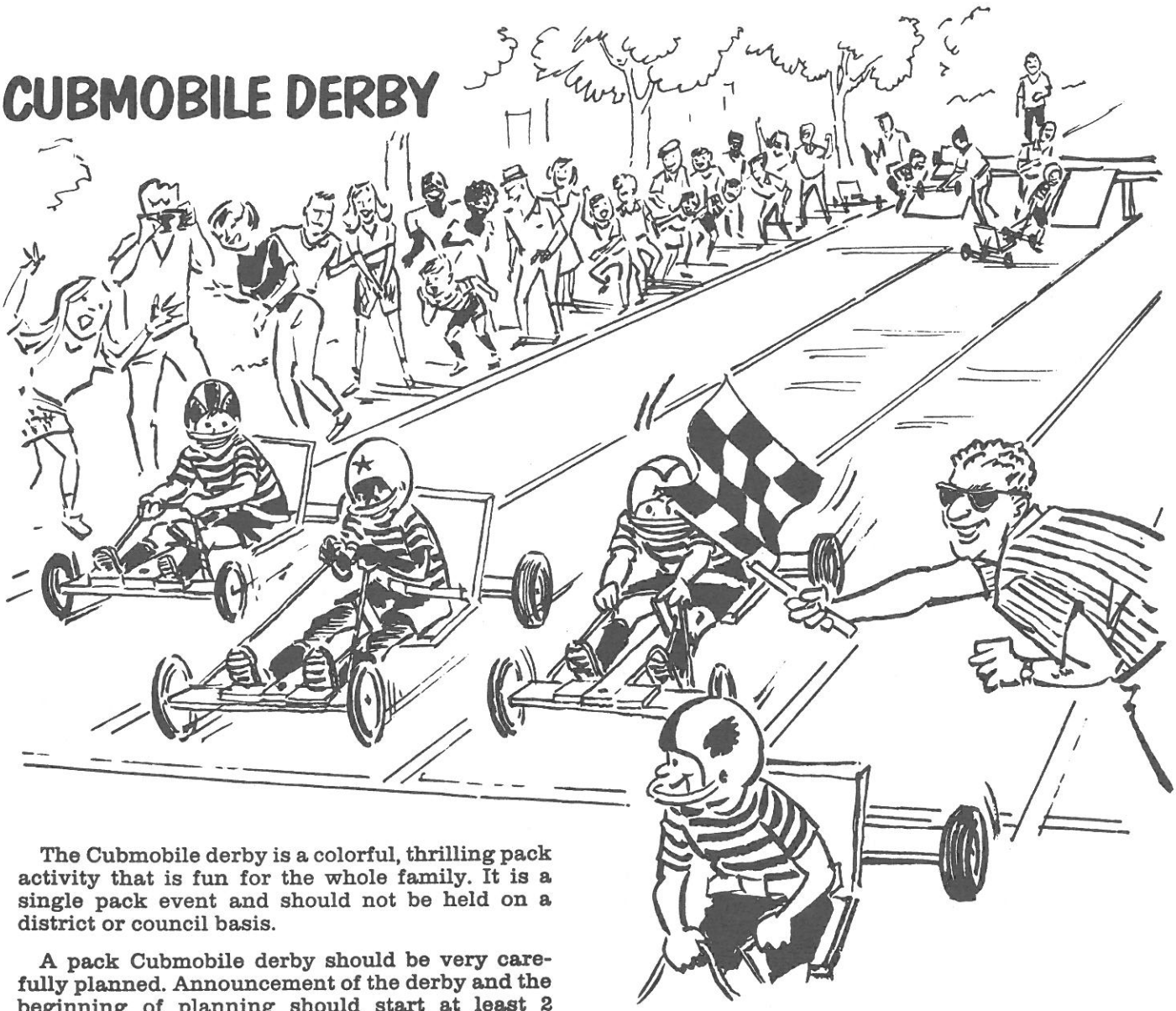
Each boy should receive an award or memento of his participation. Multipurpose ribbons are available from your Boy Scout distributor. (Package No. 7709, $1, contains 15 ribbons in three colors.)

Scout knives, trophies, or loving cups can be awarded to winners.

PUBLICITY

The Cubmobile derby will have considerable appeal for the general public. See that photographers are present to take pictures for the newspapers. (Try to see that the Cub Scouts are properly uniformed. Encourage each Cub Scout to wear the official T-shirts and shorts.)

CUBMOBILE DERBY



The Cubmobile derby is a colorful, thrilling pack activity that is fun for the whole family. It is a single pack event and should not be held on a district or council basis.

A pack Cubmobile derby should be very carefully planned. Announcement of the derby and the beginning of planning should start at least 2 months ahead of time to give Cub Scouts and dads in each den a chance to build their den racer. That's right! Each den builds its own "Cubmobile" with two or three dads helping with the den plan and construction. Under their supervision, boys drill, pound, saw, assemble parts, use bolts and screws, and paint. There is, of course, no engine —it works by gravity. Safety features should be incorporated into the car, and the dads must see that all parts are tight and safe.

Before announcing the derby, the pack committee should secure permission from the appropriate city or state authority to close off a smooth-surfaced street with a gradual slope for the races. Without that permission, it will be impossible to run the derby.

Planning must be done well in advance and no later than at the previous month's pack meeting, and the committee should be prepared to discuss the activity in detail. Each family should be furnished with information sheets listing rules, awards, procedures, and building specifications for the cars. This will help prevent unpleasantness arising from misunderstandings and also help secure the interest and cooperation of all the dads.

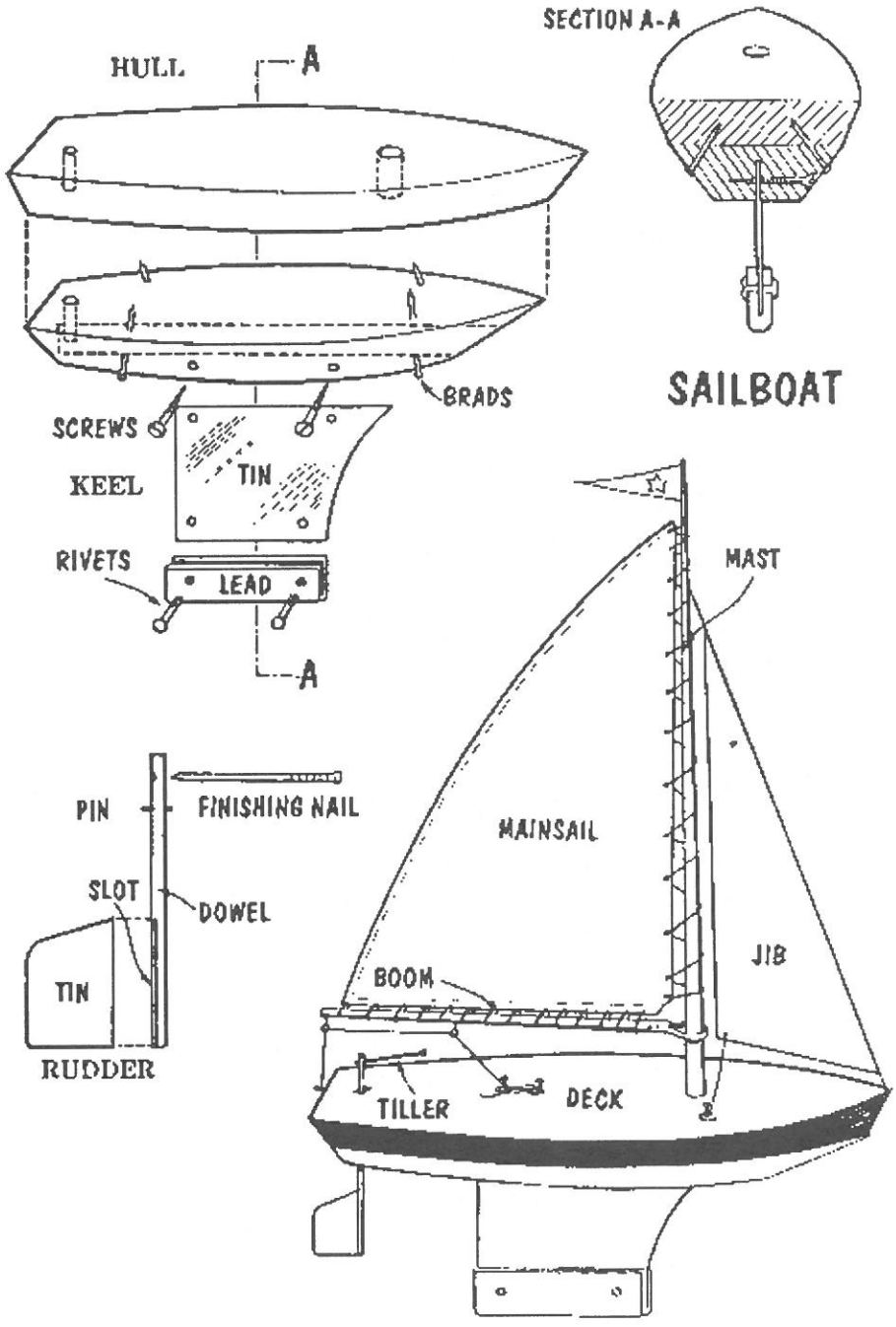
DERBY COMMITTEES

Dads will be needed for the program committee, inspection team, registration team, track operations team, and as Jacks-of-all-trades.

Program Committee.—This committee plans a snappy opening (ribbon and scissors are used for the ceremony), sets up an award platform for presenting awards, provides for crowd control, strings pennants for decorations, and secures a public-address system or bullhorns.

Inspection Team.—The responsibilities of this team include: (1) making a jig of cardboard or wood to check overall dimensions; (2) checking for correct attachments and safety requirements; and (3) numbering each car.

Registration Team.—Men are needed to: (1) enter car numbers and names of entries for each run on a tally sheet (leaving space for time for each car); (2) determine final standing of each den car and present awards to den and boys; and (3) announce fastest times.


SECTION A-A
HULL
A
BRADS
SCREWS
KEEL
TIN
RIVETS
LEAD
A
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FINISHING NAIL
SLOT
DOWEL
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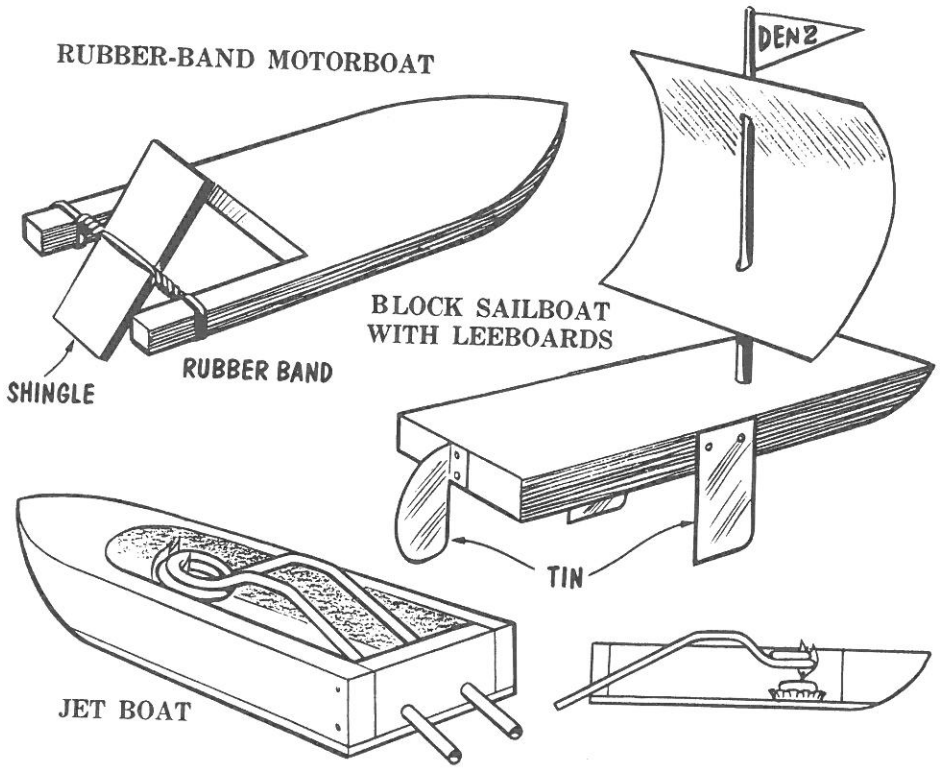

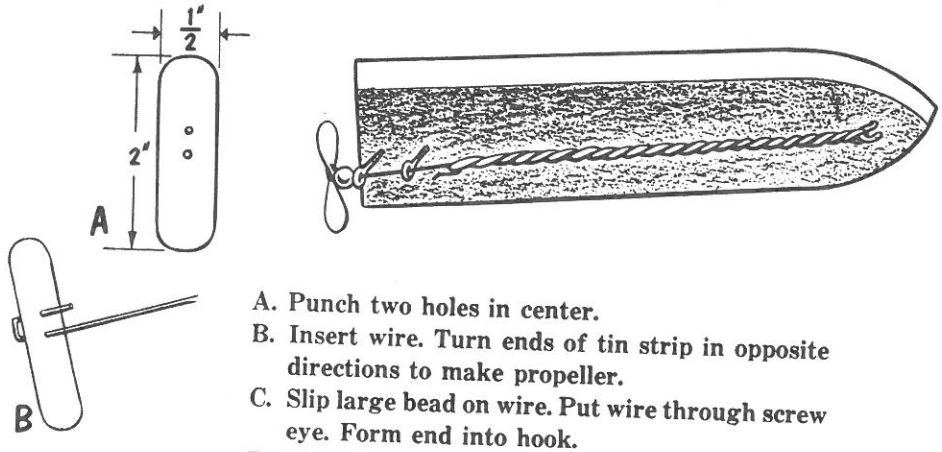

A. Punch two holes in center.
B. Insert wire. Turn ends of tin strip in opposite directions to make propeller.
C. Slip large bead on wire. Put wire through screw eye. Form end into hook.
D. Tie rubber band to front screw eye. Loop over hook. Wind up and release in water.

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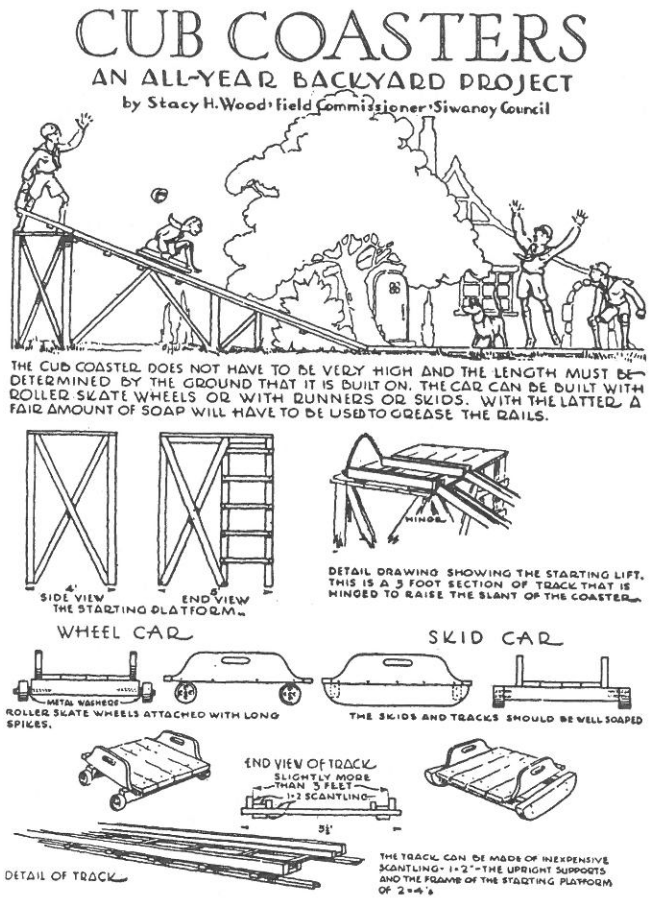
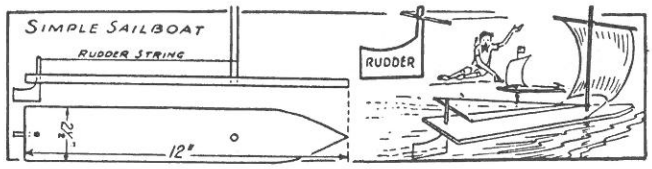


Down to the Sea in Ships

To be any good a boat must float reasonably well. This was the only requirement primitive man demanded of his craft. Later he wanted to go faster, steer a straight course and use the wind, but first he experimented with flat boats and rafts. To a Cub Scout a flat board which floats, pointed at the front end with a mast sticking up in the middle means "boat." To demand more of him at first may kill his interest. If he has made it, then it is just as much a boat to him as the liners which ply the waves from Europe to America.

Note figure of simple sail boat. Note the construction, a flat board, a round mast fastened into a hole in the center and a sheet of paper for a sail, pierced in two places to hold it on the mast. This sail can actually be shifted to fit the wind. If the boy gets a kick out of this then he will no doubt enjoy putting a rudder on the craft so it will sail out and come back again. That is a simple thing to do as will be seen from the drawing. A two or even a three masted sail boat can be made in the same manner. Keep in mind, however, that as the weight of the sail increases the hull must be made more stable or it will blow over in a slight breeze.



Perhaps the members of your den are interested in making power boats. This can be done with some elastic band, a small dug-out boat and some tin for a propeller. The bearing which goes through the wood can be made of heavy wire. A boat of this kind can get up considerable speed.

A much simpler motor-elastic boat is the paddle-wheel. This can be an ordinary flat board with a notch cut in the rear end to carry the paddle and elastic or if it is not convenient to use a chisel, then two long thin nails driven in the rear will serve as pinions for the elastic. The paddle is made of a thin flat piece of board about two inches long.

The greatest value can be realized for these activities by having the whole den participate. Interest can be created by having contests for distance, speed, etc. Once Cub Scouts become interested, a clever leader can see tha they branch out in all directions. They may for example, want to build a harbor with docks and light houses. One group actually went so far as to set up a miniature shipping industry. Sand, lumber, grass and other materials were expored and imported in great quantities.

MARCH 1994
WHEELS, WINGS, AND RUDDERS

Assembled by Michael Kuelker

Cermonies

Opening

Have three Cub Scouts come up in front of pack with each boy holding a card shaped like a piece of a car. The cards will have C A R marked on them.

The first Cub scout reads what is on the back of the card.

C - is for the challenges that every boy faces in life,which drives us day by day.

A - is for the sense of achievement that every boy gest, when he reaches his goal.

R - stands for the reverence which every boy will have if he obeys the Cub Scout Promise, the Law, and Motto.

After the boys get done reading the cards. The Cubmaster ask the pack to stand and say the Pledge of Allegiance.

Bobcat Ceremony

Props: Have the number of pinewood derby cars for each boy with the carved block in the shape of a car without wheels on it. Then you need a wheel and axil for each boy to put on the car.

Cubmaster: (He calls the boys up to the front) (Boy's Name) congratulations on completing the requirements of Bobcat. This car body and wheel is the beginning of your vehicle on the road to Scouting, that you will take to the arrow of Light. (CM has the boys put the wheel on their cars.)

(Cubmaster, then ask the den leader and parents to come to the front. Then asks the den leader and parents to promise to help build the vehicle and ride the road with the boys to the Arrow of Light.)

Webelos Ceremony

Prop: Have the number of space derbies for each boy with the two wings and tail on it. Then you need to add a propeller and cross piece in back with the rudders.

Cubmaster: (He calls the boys up to the front) (Boys' Names) congratulations on the way you piloted through your requirement. Can you remember how you learned the basics as in the rank of Bobcat. Then you learned about air currents and charting your course as in the other ranks of Wolf and Bear. Now you learned in this rank the way to read your instruments and combine the other three ranks to fly your plane, so fly your way to the Arrow of Light.

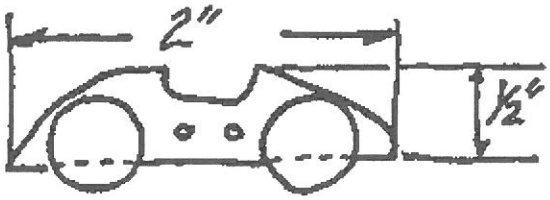
(Cubmaster has the boys put the propeller and rudders with cross bar on the space derby.)

Cubmaster Minute

As the crew of the American boats in the American Cup Race prepare, they use new techniques with some of the old styles. They are enthused to start working together and charting the course for the race. When the day came, they were excited, because they had supported one another in practice and had the support of their captain. When the race was over, the American boat came in second, the captain cheered them up by telling them that they were all winners in his eyes. He said "Because you all did your best." Just like in Scouting you use new techniques with some old styles. Your den works together to plan and chart their direction on their achievements. They support one another and the den leader gives them words of encouragement. The den leaders encourage the boys by telling them that they are winners. Because they use the Scout Motto "Do Your Best" in going through Scouting from Tiger Cub the Arrow of Light. So in closing just as stated in the story if your "Do Your Best" you will always be a winner.

Craft

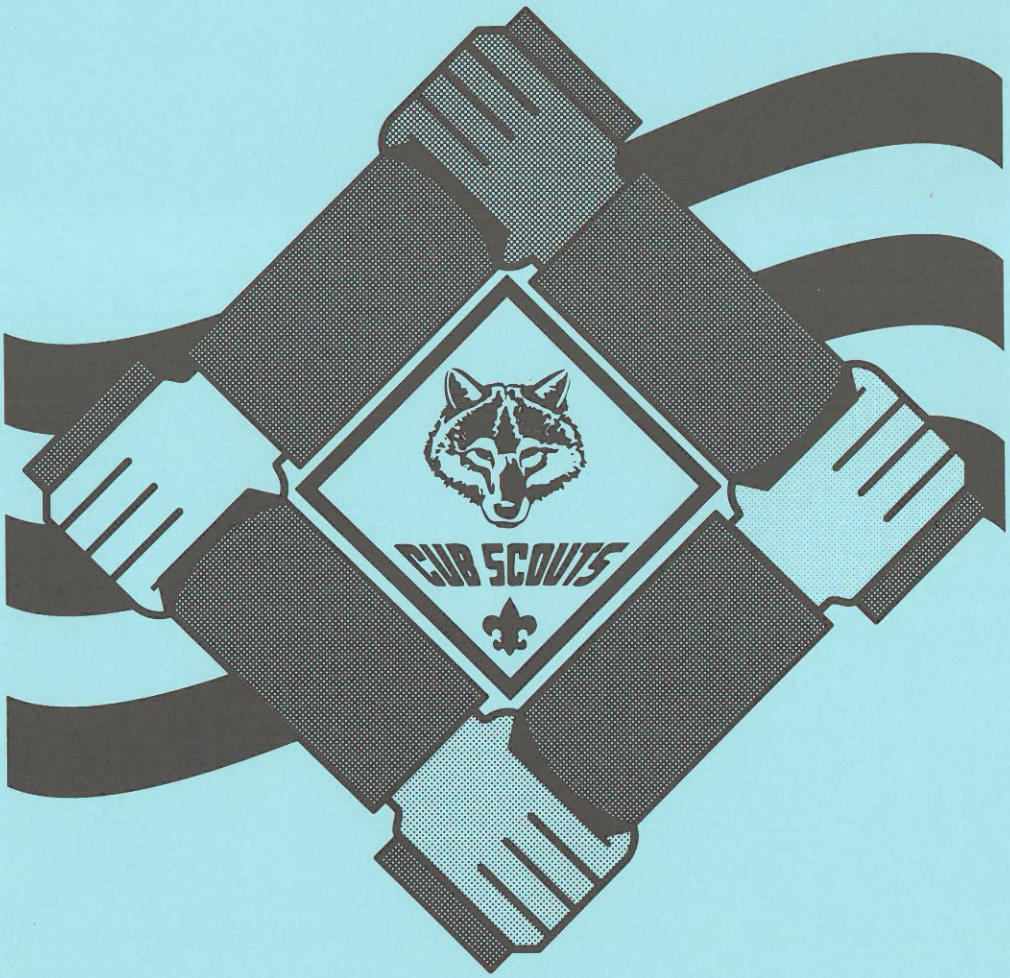
Car Neckerchief slide



Things needed to make slide:
Coping saw
Piece of wood 3/16"x1/2"x2"
Dowel rod 1/2" thick cut into thin disks for wheels
Glue to put wheels on car
A drill to make two holes for a leather lace to make a loop in the back

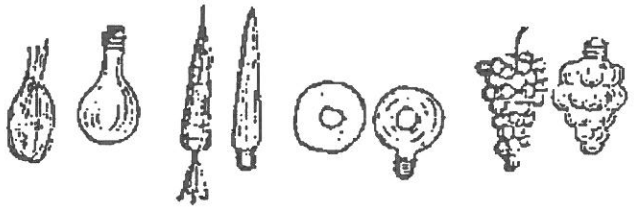
1. Draw the outline of the car on the piece of wood; then cut it out with the coping saw.
2. Drill two small holes in the car; let boys decorate the car the way they want and paint the wheels also
3. Wait for paint to dry; then glue wheels on car and tie leather lace to car.

STRONG FOR AMERICA



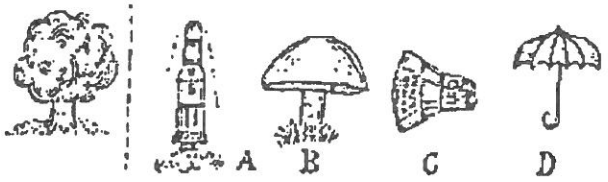
St. Louis Area Council, Boy Scouts of America

Here is an exercise to loosen up your creativity. A light "bulb" is not the only possible shape for an incandescent lamp. Other possible shapes might be a light "carrot", a light "doughnut," or a light "bunch of grapes." Think of seven or more other shapes for an incandescent lamp.



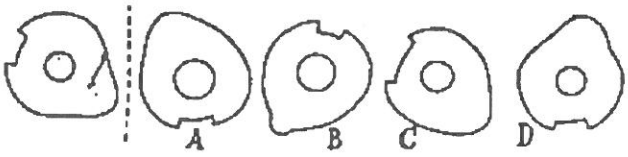
No "right" answer. How about a light pineapple, mushroom, or rose? Part of being creative is seeing that things could be different than they are.

Which object (A. B. C. or D) looks most like the atomic explosion?



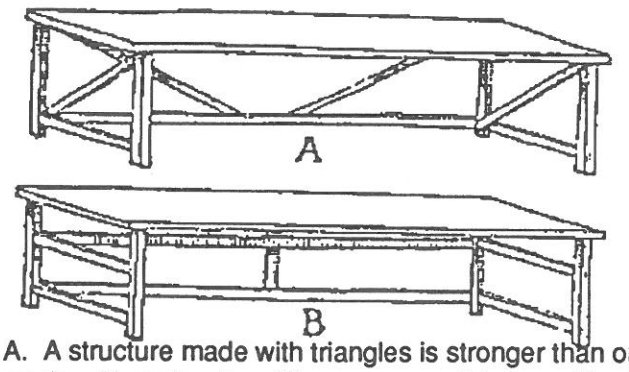
B. The expression "atomic mushroom" is very appropriate. This type of exercise helps you see how things are alike, though they may be quite different in most ways.

Part of a machine is bent and will not work. Which part (A, B, C or D) should replace it?



D. This type of exercise helps you perceive the parts of physical objects, whether machinery, buildings or continents.

Which workbench is stronger (A or B?)



A. A structure made with triangles is stronger than one made with rectangles. You can prove this by cutting 7 strips of cardboard and attaching them with thumbtacks. If you hold onto the points of the thumbtacks and pull outward, the triangle will keep its rigid shape, but the rectangle will change into a rhomboid. Workbench "B" would be less steady than "A" and could more easily collapse under pressure.

Seven Hints for Studying

Studying is work, but so is football practice or putting together a model rocket. It's the right mental attitude that can make the difference in your study habits.

On the football field, the coach has planned your workout systematically. So much time for drill, so much for tackling, and so on.

And a good way to achieve better grades is to plan a study system that's just right for you.

Here are seven study hints:

1. Choose a regular time for study; an hour right after dinner, for example. That will leave you with time for play after school and time for television, meetings, and friends afterwards.
2. Make it a habit so that you don't even think about it—as natural as breathing.
3. Practice reading for speed so that you can get more work done in less time.
4. Start off each school term by working twice as hard as you thought you could. The momentum you build will carry you right through the term. Your grades will pick up too.
5. Listen carefully in class. Make notes. Use study periods for homework and study.
6. On exams, do the problems that seem the easiest first. Then tackle the more difficult ones.
7. And no radio, television, or talking with a buddy while you're doing homework.

This is a sample letter you Webelos Scout could take to his teacher to help him meet the Scholar Activity badge requirements.

Dear Teacher,

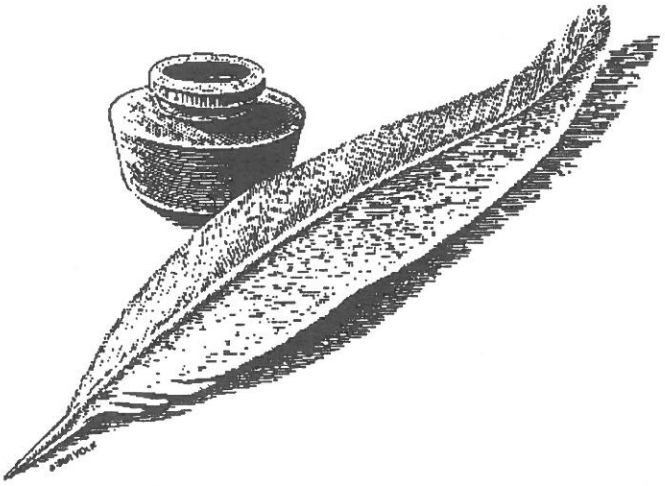
This Webelos Scout is working on his Scholar activity badge requirements. Perhaps you could assist him and sign off the following requirements:

1. Have a good record in attendance, behavior, and grades at school. _____
2. Take an active part in school activity or service. _____
3. Discuss with your teacher or principal the value of an education. _____

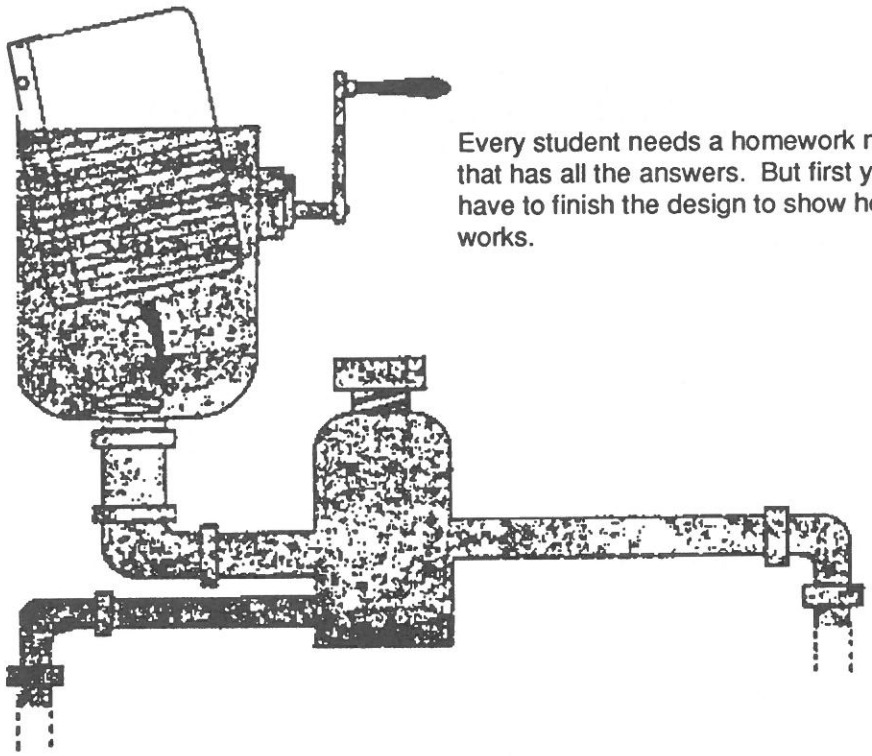
Inkwell and Quill Pen

The inkwell is made from a baby food jar. Cover the top with a circle of cardboard with a hole poked through the center for the pen point. Cover the jar with Baker's Clay and let dry. Decorate inkwell and spray with acrylic to seal

Turkey feathers make nice quill pens. Trim off the rounded tip of the feather. Split through the middle of the shaft for about half an inch, using an X-acto knife. Cut away one side of the split part. Sharpen the remaining part of the tip into a point. Dip into ink, shake off excess carefully, and write. Do not press down too hard or point will get dull quickly or could break. Point can be sharpened again with the X-acto knife.



The Homework Machine

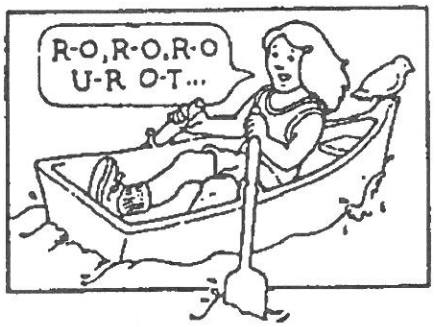


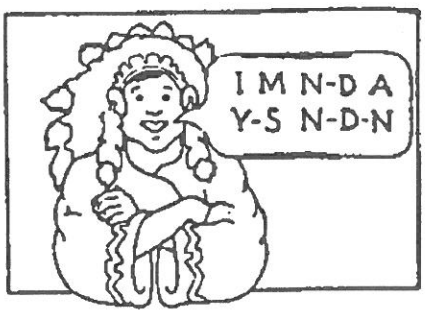
Every student needs a homework machine that has all the answers. But first you will have to finish the design to show how it works.

Rebus Dictionary

A =	a
	hay
	hey
B =	bee
	be
B+4 =	before
B+Z =	busy
B+U+T =	beauty
C =	see
	sea
C+L -	seal
C+N -	seeing
C+T =	city
D =	the
D+R =	deer
D+Z =	dizzy
E =	he
	me
E+R =	here
E+Z =	easy
F =	if
G =	gee
G+P+C =	gypsy
L+F+N =	elephant
L+T =	healthy
L+O =	hello
L+F+8+R =	elevator
M =	am
	ham
N=	hen
	an
	in
	and
N+Q =	thank you
N+M+L =	animal

N+E =	any
N+M+E =	enemy
N+D+N =	Indian
N+D =	indeed
N+6 =	insects
O =	oh
	owe
	know
P+K+N =	peeking
Q =	you
Q+T =	cutie
R =	are
S =	is
	yes
	has
T =	tea
T+S =	tears
T+P =	tepee
U -	you
U+R =	your
X =	eggs
Y+M+N =	examine
X+L+N =	excellent
X+L =	excel
Y =	why
Y + N =	wine
Y + S =	wise
1 =	run
2 =	two
	to
3 =	tree
4 =	for
6 =	sex
8 =	ate
	hate

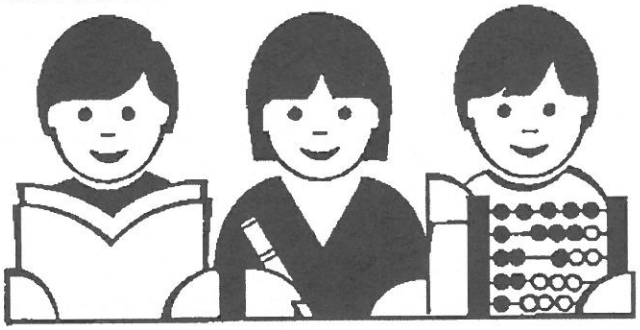




hygienists and therapists on its staff. A dietitian, who works on the school lunch program, would be available as a consultant in nutrition.

A school guidance counselor works with the students to help them understand themselves and adjust to their particular life situation, to assist them in formulating appropriate goals, and to give them information so the pupils can make independent decisions about training for careers and vocations. The counselor works with parents and school personnel in regard to student problems and plans. Counselors play an important part in keeping students in school. They make every effort to keep pupils from becoming dropouts.

Activities



Brain Teasers

1. Take the number of pennies in a dollar. Multiply by the number of thirds in a circle. Divide by the number of inches in a foot of string. Subtract the number of nickels in a quarter.

   Answer: 20.

2. Take the number of toes on both feet. Multiply by the number of pints in a quart. Add the number of months in half a year. Subtract the number of thumbs on two hands. Divide by a dozen oranges.

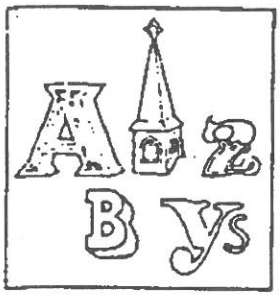
   Answer: 2.

Old Enough

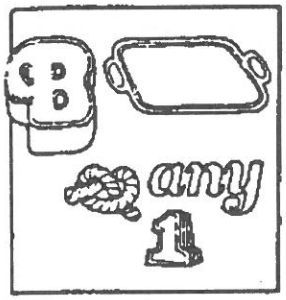
One Webelos tells the audience that he can tell a person's age. He tells a person to add 90 to his age and to cross off the first digit of the answer. Add the digit to the remaining two digits and tell the answer. The boy adds 9 to that answer and gets the person's age.

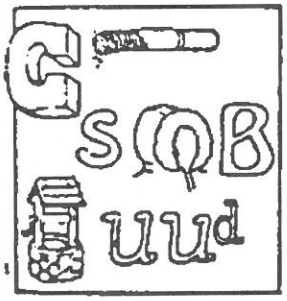
Rebus

Some lessons in early American schools were actually fun. One of the most popular classroom games was rebus: a representation of words using symbols, pictures, letters, and numbers whose names resemble the intended words. Each rebus is actually a riddle or puzzle to be solved. For example, in the first rebus puzzle the letter A is added to an illustration of a spire to make the word ASPIRE. The number 2 and the letter B are joined to read TO BE. The letter Y is pluralized to make the word WISE. This rebus would then read ASPIRE TO BE WISE. The other rebuses are decoded in a similar way.

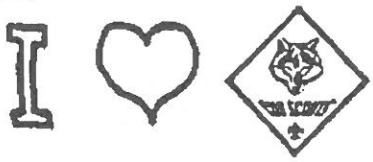


Rebus puzzles are included in many classroom books, not as a game of pleasant amusement but primarily as a lesson used by the teacher to "strengthen the brain" and to teach "independent thinking, logic, and reason". Today the rebus is used to help teach illiterate people to read and write. There are even TV game shows and magazine contests that use the rebus puzzle. With a little thought, you can make up your own rebus puzzle using cutouts from old magazines and newspapers.





Another form of rebus uses the names of letter and numbers only. A familiar American rebus is IOU, which stands for I OWE YOU. Combinations of letters can also be used to make words. The word BUSY can be made from the two letters B+Z, or the word CITY can be written C+T.



FEBRUARY 1994
SCHOLAR
ACTIVITY BADGE

Let's face it, a majority of Webelos-age boys may not like school. There may be one or a dozen reasons. Probably the main reason is that a 9 or 10 year old boy is...or would like to be...a free spirit, doing whatever he feels like when he feels like it. School is often seen as a place of confinement rather than learning.

A Webelos-age boy has a very high quotient of curiosity and a thirst for knowledge. There is at least one boy in your den who can ask seven straight questions about a subject that interests him. The problem is that for many boys, mathematics, English, history and geography are not very high on their current list of interests.

Through the Scholar Activity Badge, we hope to encourage boys to do well in their school work, to understand why schools are necessary and what they offer, and to learn how schools are run in this country. If a boy is at least a fair student, he should have no trouble earning this badge. The requirements are quite easy.

Den Activities:

- Discuss the history of education - how schools developed in America.
- Invite a member of the school board or a professional educator to talk to the boys on the value of an education and what school has to offer a boy.
- Plant flowers or shrubs on school grounds.
- Help the custodian set up the meeting room for PTA meeting.
- Raise flag at school over a period of several weeks.
- Take a tour of the Education Service Center.
- Invite someone to come and discuss careers which are available in the field of education.
- Prepare a large chart of the school system, showing where the children fit in both as students and helpers Display this at pack meeting. You may want to contact the Education Service Center for information about the educational chain-of-command in your area.
- Encourage the boys to talk about what is going on at school—the people who work at the school—how each boy is progressing in school. Get them to talk about the jobs they are doing at school (such as safety patrol) and why they are important.
- Obtain some old school books for the boys to browse through. It will be interesting for them to see how fast education is moving forward,.
- Encourage the boys to find out all they can about the schools in our community—the good things, the problems. Discuss these points at a den meeting.

Albert Einstein said "The most important method of education always has consisted of that in which the pupil was urged to actual performance." Make it happen in your Webelos Den so that the boys are doing something which will help them get more out of life and become better citizens.

List and Explain Some of the Full-time Positions Open to Men in the Field of Education.

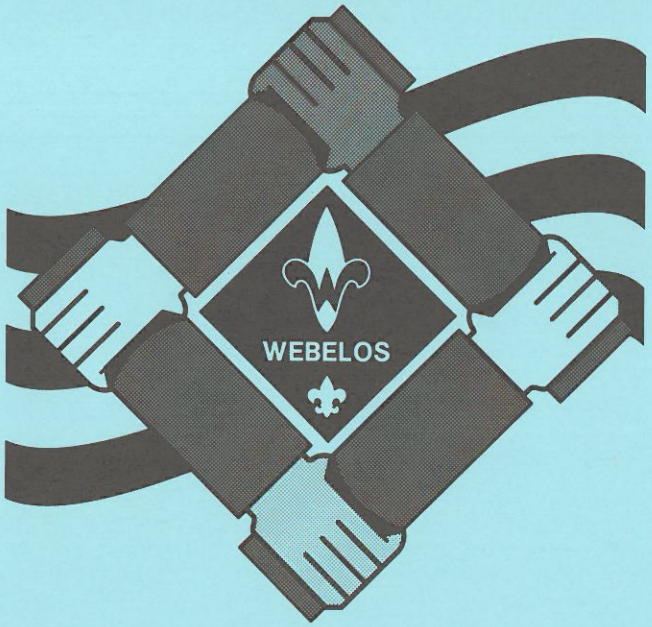
Never has there been such a demand for school librarians on all levels, from elementary through university. The shortage of trained personnel for school libraries becomes more acute each year. If you really enjoy books and reading, if you like to be around people and serve them, if you want a variety of activities in pleasant surroundings, you should consider becoming a school librarian. You would be classified as a regular member of the staff with the same salary, schedule, tenure, retirement benefits and sick leave as the teachers. This career is open to men and women of all ethnic groups. In college, you will no doubt be advised to take a liberal arts course that includes social sciences, sociology, psychology and literature. If possible, you should work in a library as a student assistant.

You will find that there is always need for special librarians with background and training enabling them to serve in schools of medicine, law, engineering, mineral science and business, to name a few. You might prefer to work in the main college library and eventually be in charge of a room or several rooms or the whole library.

Another non-teaching school staff member is the social worker. This person may be known by other titles such as "child welfare officer" or "visiting teacher". Under whatever name the social worker serves, his or her contribution to the welfare of young people in school and to the total community is most important. The social worker endeavors to improve the relations between parents and school personnel by helping them understand each other. The social worker investigates the pupils' environment and reports on the factors that affect their behavior. A professional social worker must have six years of college preparation. The undergraduate years are usually devoted to a general course that includes economics, sociology social anthropology, political science, psychology and statistics. The next two years are spent in an accredited graduate school offering specialized training and supervised field work, leading to a master's degree in social work.

The school health services offer many career opportunities to chose who have received proper training. A large school district might have doctors, nurses, audiometrists, vision technicians, dentists, dental

Scholar



CUBS IN THE KITCHEN
"BLUE AND GOLD TRADITIONS"

Kool-Aid Sherbert

1 cup sugar
1 package unsweetened Kool-Aid
3 Cups milk

Dissolve sugar and Kool-Aid in milk. Pour into freezer tray. Freeze until mush. Spoon mush into a bowl, beat until smooth. Freeze for at least 2 hours. Makes 5 or 6 servings.

Fruit Pizza

1/2 pkg. yellow cake mix
1/2 cup chopped pecans
2 Tbls. water
2 Tbls brown sugar
2 Tbls butter
1 egg

Combine cake mix, water, egg, butter and brown sugar. Fold in nuts. Pour batter into greased pans. Bake at 375 degrees for 15 minutes. Cool.

Combine 8 oz cream cheese (soft) 1/2 cup sugar, 1 tsp vanilla and mix well. Spread mixture over cake.

Fruit—pineapple, grapes, bananas and strawberries. Arrange fruit in circular patterns.

Heat 1/2 cup apricot, peach or strawberry preserves with 2 Tbls. water until melted. Cool. Brush on top of fruit to keep fresh, FREEZE, CUT AND SERVE FROZEN.

BADEN-POWELL'S FAVORITE

Prime Ribs AuJus
5 lbs prime ribs
1 cup water, 1/4 cup vinegar
2 stalks celery, dices
1 cup water, 1/8 cup vegetable oil
2 carrots, diced, 1 onion chopped
2 bay leaves, 1/2 tsp sage.
1/4 tsp salt, 4 raw potatoes, squared.
1 green pepper diced, 1 clove garlic, 1/2 tsp thyme
2 cups tomatoes, 1/4 tsp pepper
1 tsp paprika

Place beef in roasting pan with water. Add ingredients in order given. Bake in a 300 degree oven for 1-1/2 hours. Baste meat every 30 minutes.

6 Servings.

Celebration Salad

2 cups diced cooked chicken
2 cups diced cooked ham
2 cups diced celery
1 cup salted almonds
1/2 cup mayonnaise
1 hard-boiled egg
2 Tbls pimiento slices
Lettuce

Combine chicken, ham, celery, almonds and mayonnaise. Serve on lettuce leaves, Cut egg lengthwise into eighths. Garnish salad with egg wedges and pimiento. Serve with hot biscuits. Serves 6.

Baking Powder Biscuits

2 cups flour, 1 tsp salt
2 Tbls sugar, 2 Tbls shortening
4 t. baking powder
1/2 cup milk, or enough to make a stiff dough.

Sift flower, salt, sugar and baking powder into a bowl. Cut in shortening. Add milk, a little at a time, to make a stiff dough. Turn out on a floured board. Sprinkle flour over the top if sticky and pat into a circle about 1 inch thick. Cut into rounds with a biscuit cutter dipped in flour. Place in a greased pan. Bake in 400 degree oven 15 to 20 minutes.

Serve hot with Celebration Salad. Or serve with butter and honey.

Note: for shortcake, bake recipe in a 9 inch pie tin and split into wedges. Top with crushed berries and whipped cream.

Knock, knock

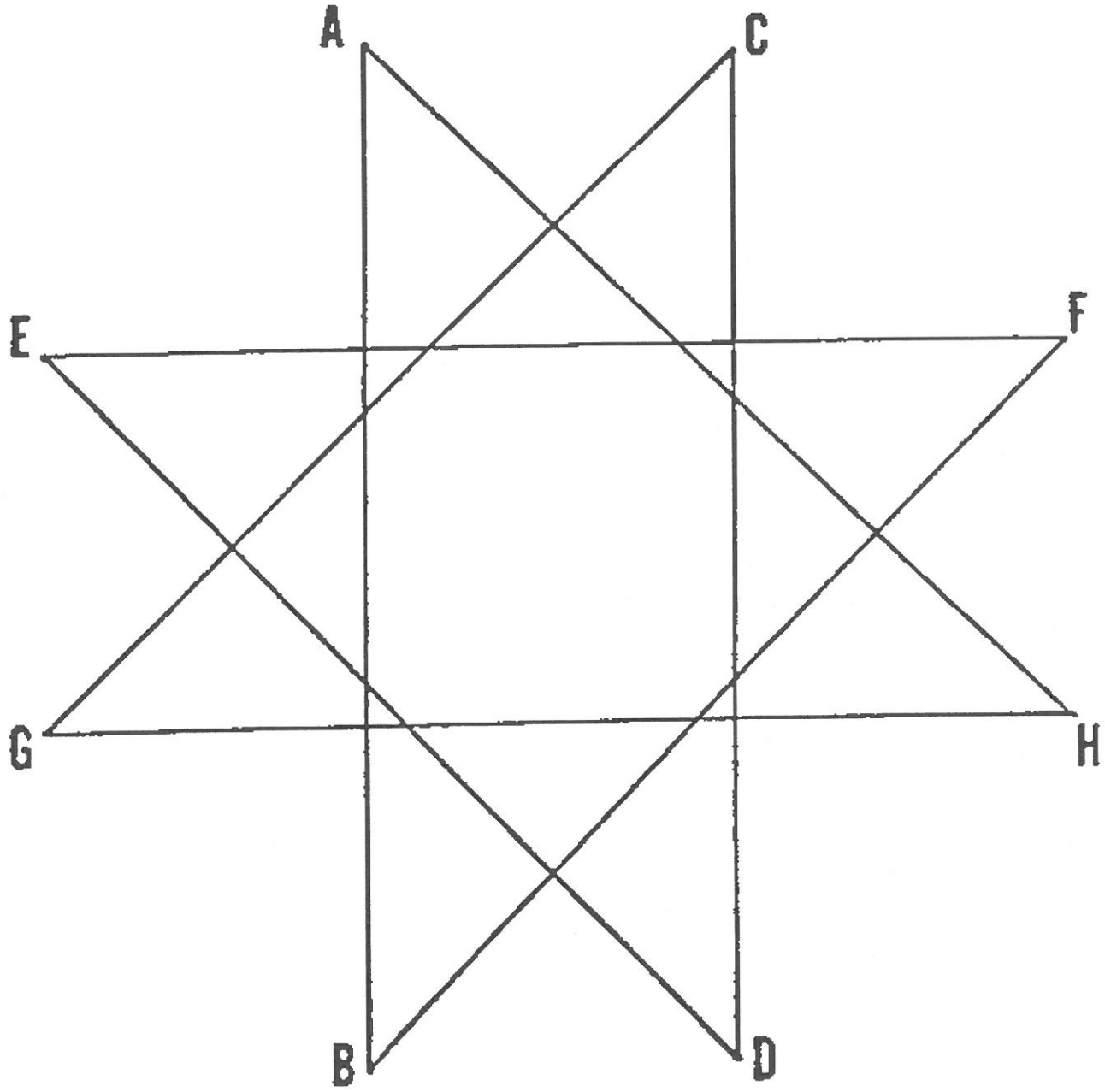
Who's there?

Lettuce who:?

Lettuce eat, I'm hungry!!

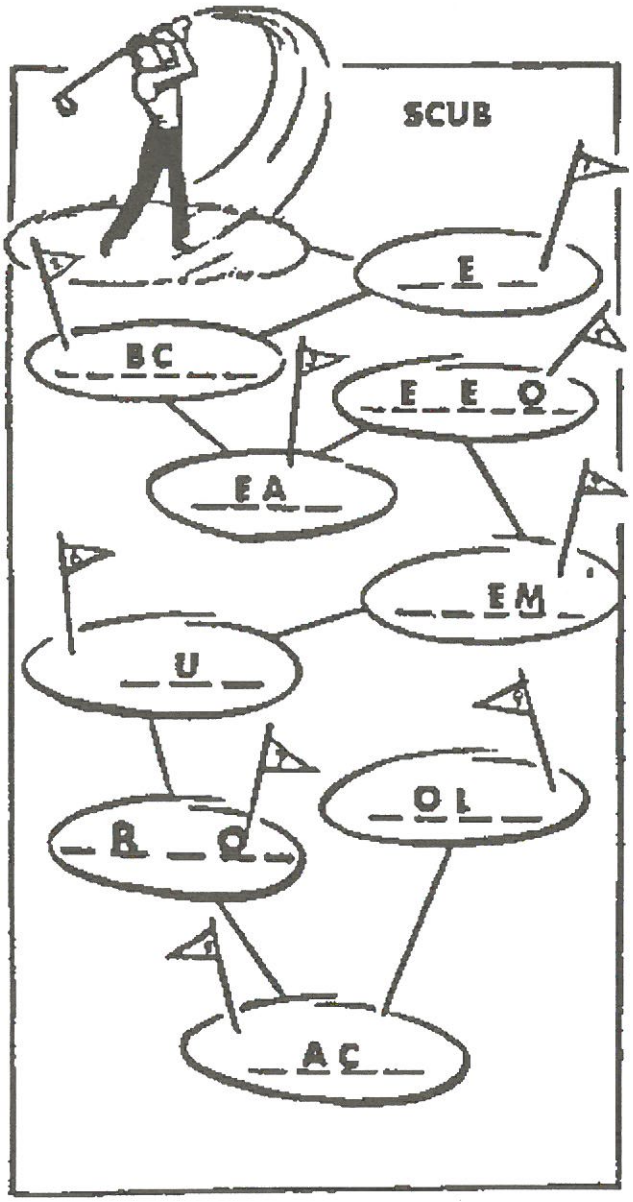
Button Slide

Place a button on any point and slide it across following one of the straight lines to another point. After a button has been moved it may not be moved again. Object is to get seven buttons on the points.



Scub

Scub is an interesting gathering time game. Each hole in the Scub golf course contains a Cub Scouting term with at least one missing letter to be filled in. Par on each hole is the number of letters in each word. If contestants use another word with more (or less) letters, their score will be the actual number of letters used. Words not pertaining to Cub Scouting count double in letters. If they miss a shot, their score for that hole is 15. Lowest score wins. Allow 5 minutes for the game.



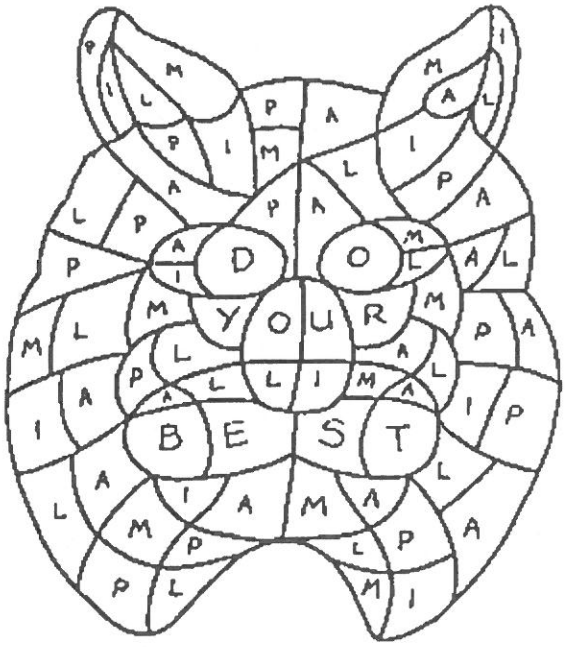
PLAYER		
HOLE	PAR	SCORE
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		

ANSWERS: 1 - den, 2 - bobcat, 3 - bear, 4 - Webelos, 5 - theme, 6 - cub, 7 - arrow, 8 - pack, 9 - wolf

Cub Scout Sign

The Cub Scout Motto

Fill in all the spaces that have these letters. A, I, L, K, M, P. The ones that are left spell a message.



ANSWER: DO YOUR BEST

Fill-in

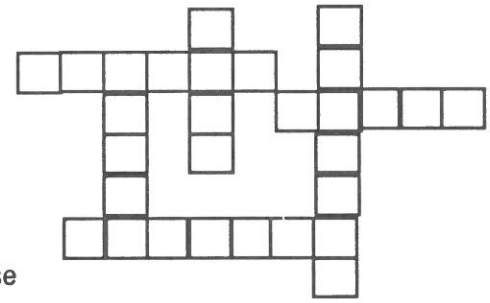
Put the words in the spaces where they fit. Count the number of letters in each word.

Across

Bobcat
Webelos
Motto

Down

Badge
Pack Promise



Cub Scout Search-A-Word

Find as many words as possible; across, down, diagonally or backwards.

Cub Scout
Akela
Wolf
Bobcat
Pack
Den
Promise
Webelos
Motto

D	W	E	B	E	L	O	S	P
A	E	G	B	O	E	P	E	R
D	E	N	K	B	A	C	B	O
C	U	B	S	C	O	U	T	M
A	K	E	L	A	W	G	B	I
I	E	M	O	T	T	O	H	S
A	C	H	L	D	K	F	L	E
H	C	F	M	C	G	A	L	F

PENCIL GAMES

Follow the Dots

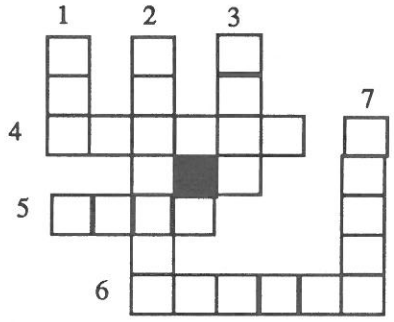
Crossword Puzzle

Down

1. A small bear
2. We'll Be Loyal Scouts (abbr.)
3. A Grizzly _____
7. What Scouts have fun playing

Across

4. A short tailed cat
5. This animal howls at the moon
6. Advance lookouts



Blue and Gold Word Search

How many times can you find the words Blue and Gold?

Insert art work

B L U E G O L D E L L B O L D
D L O G L O E B L L D L B L L
E U L B O D L D U O U U L D D
B L B L U E B L G O L D L O G
L L L U E U G O L D L B L U O
U B U E U L E G G O L D O G L
D L O G B U L L U O B E O L E
L U L O O L B D G O L D O G U
O E D L O L U E L B U D E O L
G O L D G O D L O G G O L D B

Pencil Race

The first player writes an "X" in one, two, or three boxes. The second player then writes on "O" in one, two, or three boxes. This continues until one of the players has landed exactly in the finish box. He is then the winner.

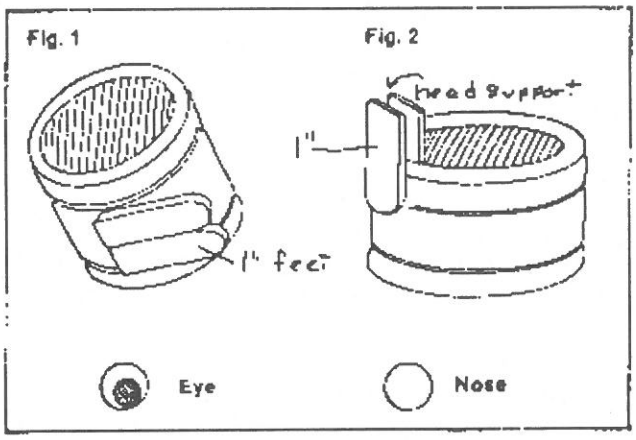
START																	FINISH

Napkin ring directions:

1. For the feet, cut two 1' long sections from the ends of a craft stick. Glue the feet together, edge to edge, then glue them to one side of the napkin ring Fig. 1
2. Glue a head bead to the other side of the ring. Cut 2 craft stick ears 1/4" long from the rounded ends of the stick. Glue the ears to the head. Make the desired number of rings. Paint them brown and glue paper eyes and noses in place. (The eyes and nose can be made with a paper punch.)

Toothpick holder instructions:

1. Glue open end of the napkin ring to a piece of lightweight cardboard. When the glue is dry, trim the cardboard to fit the side of the ring.
2. For the head support, cut 2 craft stick sections 1" long and glue them to the napkin ring as in Fig 2. Glue the head bead to the ring, placing it over the head support.

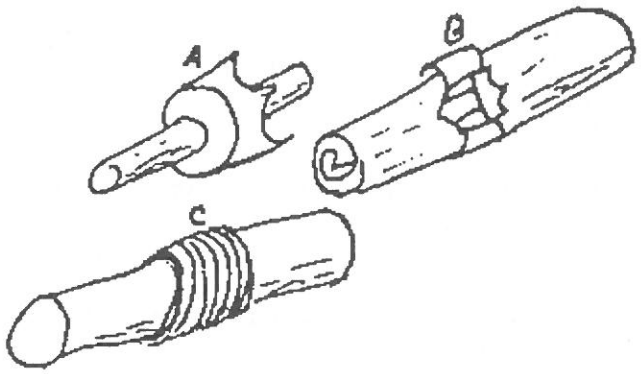


Egg carton, Construction paper, Paper Roll Napkin Holders

Figure A shows how to use blue and yellow egg cartons

Figure B's rings are made from construction paper.

Figure C is paper rolls cut into 2 inch sections and wrapped with blue and or gold yarn.



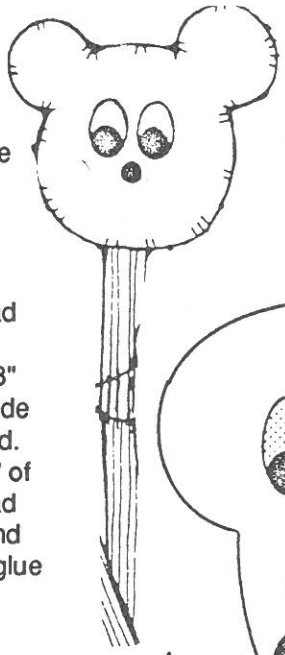
Corsage

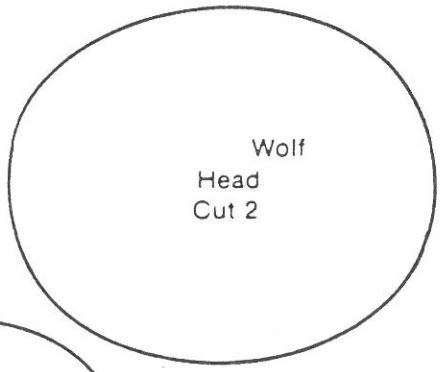
Make with half a walnut shell for the head and black yarn for braids. Use blue felt or ribbon for head band and a yellow feather. Glue goo goo eyes on face and paint or magic marker features on the face. Glue head to a white or gold paper doily.

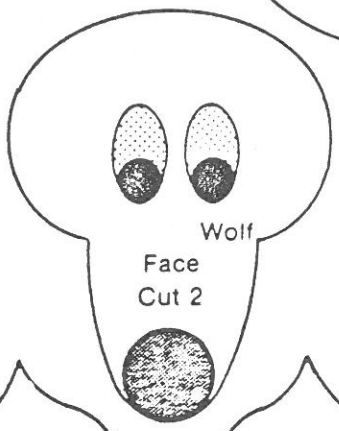
Neckerchief slide

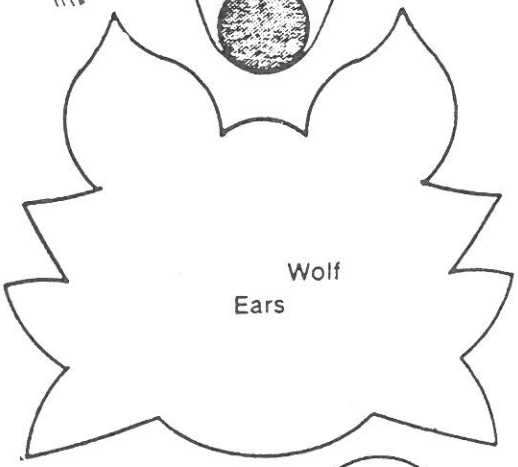
Hat neckerchief slide can be made either from the smaller half of a plastic hosiery egg or from an egg carton cup. Draw around base of egg or cup onto cardboard. Also draw on a brim. Glue cardboard base to cup or egg. Paint blue and gold. Add a square of blue paper for emblem on front of hat. Punch 2 hole in cardboard on back to insert pipe cleaner slide ring. Glue.

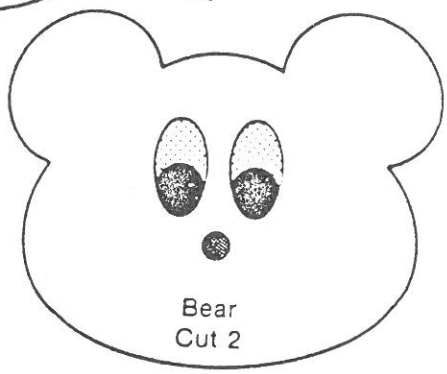
Pencil Favors











Materials:
Felt for head, matching thread
Small pieces of felt in assorted colors for details; see individual project instructions.
Pencil

Directions:

1. Patterns. Make separate pattern pieces for head and features.
2. Whip stitch two head pieces together. Begin 1'8" right or left of center bottom. Stitch around outside to within 1" of beginning point. Do not cut thread.
3. Stuffing: Stuff head lightly. But glue on top 1'2" of pencil, covering erase.r Place pencil inside head with eraser very close to seam at top of head and next to where whip stitching began. Add more glue to pencil at bottom of head. Complete stuffing head, working around pencil. Continue whip stitching close to pencil.
4. Finishing: Complete pencil favor hear according to individual instructions and pattern details.

Wolf:

1. From orange felt, cut head, face and ear pieces. From white felt, cut large eye pieces. From black felt, cut small eye pieces. From pink felt, cut nose piece.
2. Whip stitch, stuff and glue head to pencil according to instructions above.
3. Glue two ear pieces together, then glue to head. Glue two face pieces together then glue to ear piece.
4. From white quilting thread, cut six 2" lengths of whiskers. Glue centers of whiskers in position indicated for nose.
5. glue oval part of eye to face then circle. Glue nose over center at whiskers.

Bear:

1. From brown felt, cut head pieces. From white felt, cut eye pieces. From black felt, cut small eye pieces. From contrasting colored felt, cut nose.

TOOTHPICK HOLDER/NAPKIN RINGS

Materials: (For each napkin ring or toothpick holder)
1 wooden napkin ring (1-3/4" dia. and 1-1/4" wide)
1 head bead
2 craft sticks
Brown paint
Black and white paper
Black permanent felt marker
Glue

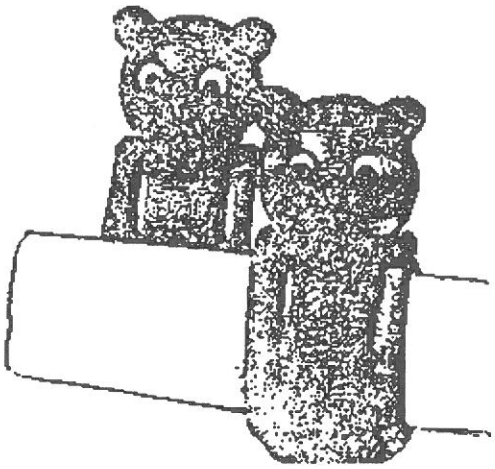


Table Favors (nut/candy cups)

Cub Scout Sign

Trace your right hand on a piece of paper, and cut out the paper hand. Bend down the ring finger and little finger and the thumb. Gluing the tips together. Fold and glue a strip of paper, 1-1/2"x6" into a ring. Glue the wrist of the hand to the inside back of the ring. Paint the guest's or Cub's name on the ring. For a favor, place a nut cup of goodies inside the ring.

Clothespin Cub

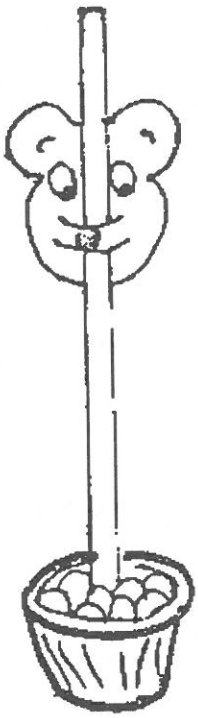
Paint a clothespin to resemble a Cub Scout. Cut out two paper arms, and glue them to the sides facing outward. on a small piece of paper, print the boy's name and glue the paper to the Cub's hands. glue the cub to a cardboard circle securely, so that the Cub will stand erect. For a favor, you can tape the Cub to a nut cup, with one let in and one leg out of the cup.

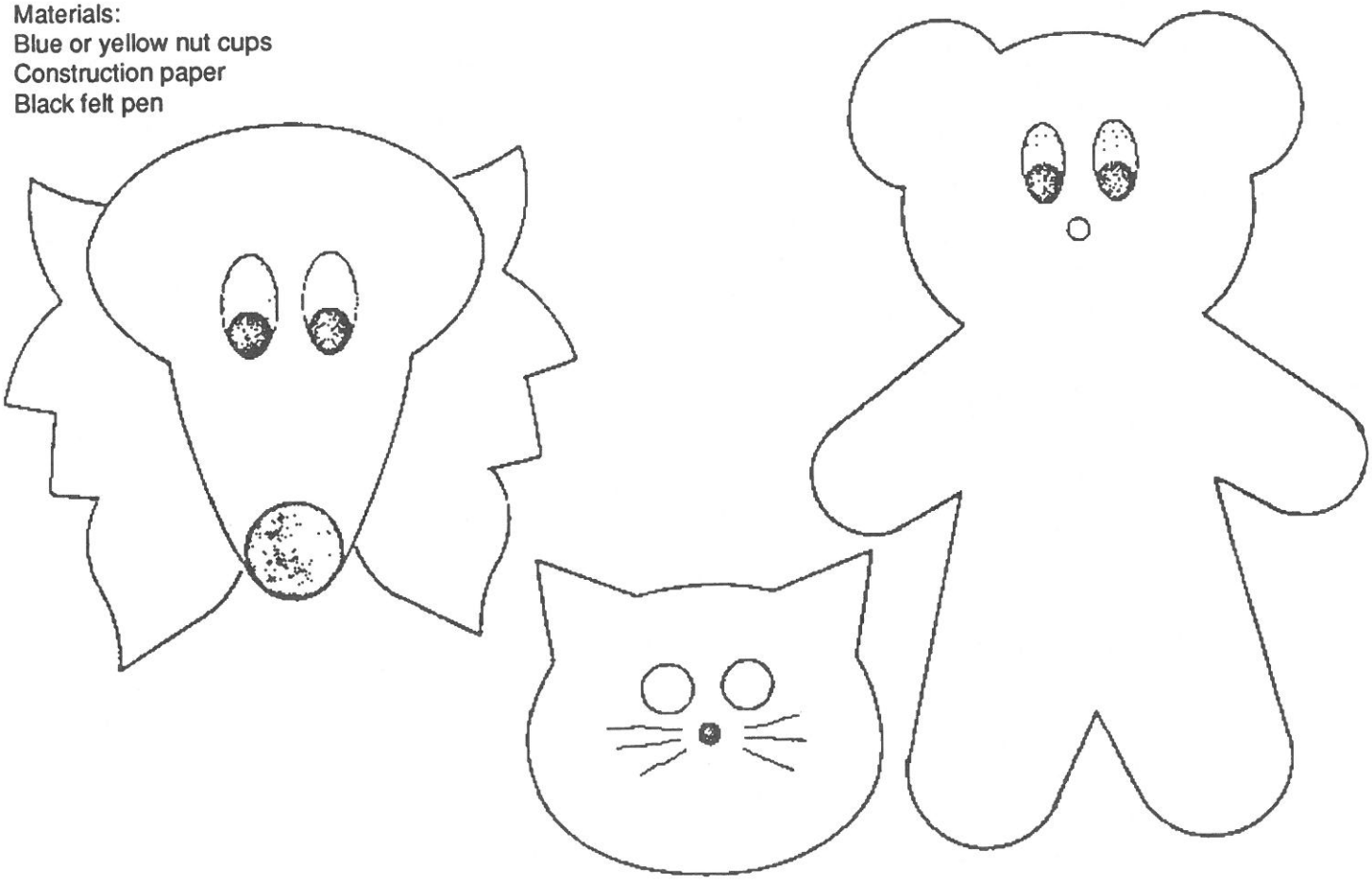
Straw Favors for Blue and Gold

Materials:
Blue or yellow nut cups
Construction paper
Black felt pen
Plastic straw

Directions:

1. Using patterns, cut animals desired out of construction paper (brown for bear, etc.)
2. Use felt tip pen to draw on the features.
3. Cut two 3/4" slits in center of animal 3'8" apart.
4. Insert straw through these slits. Glue straw to nut cup. (If you wish to use the straw at the Blue and Gold dinner, tie ribbon around the top of the nut cup. Tie in front with a bow. Slip straw between the cut and the ribbon in the back.
5. Fill nut cup with mints, candy, or nuts.



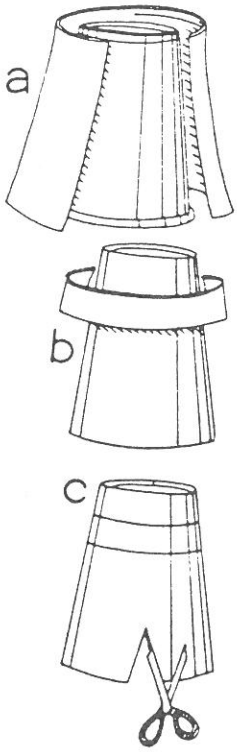


A Pack of Cub Scouts

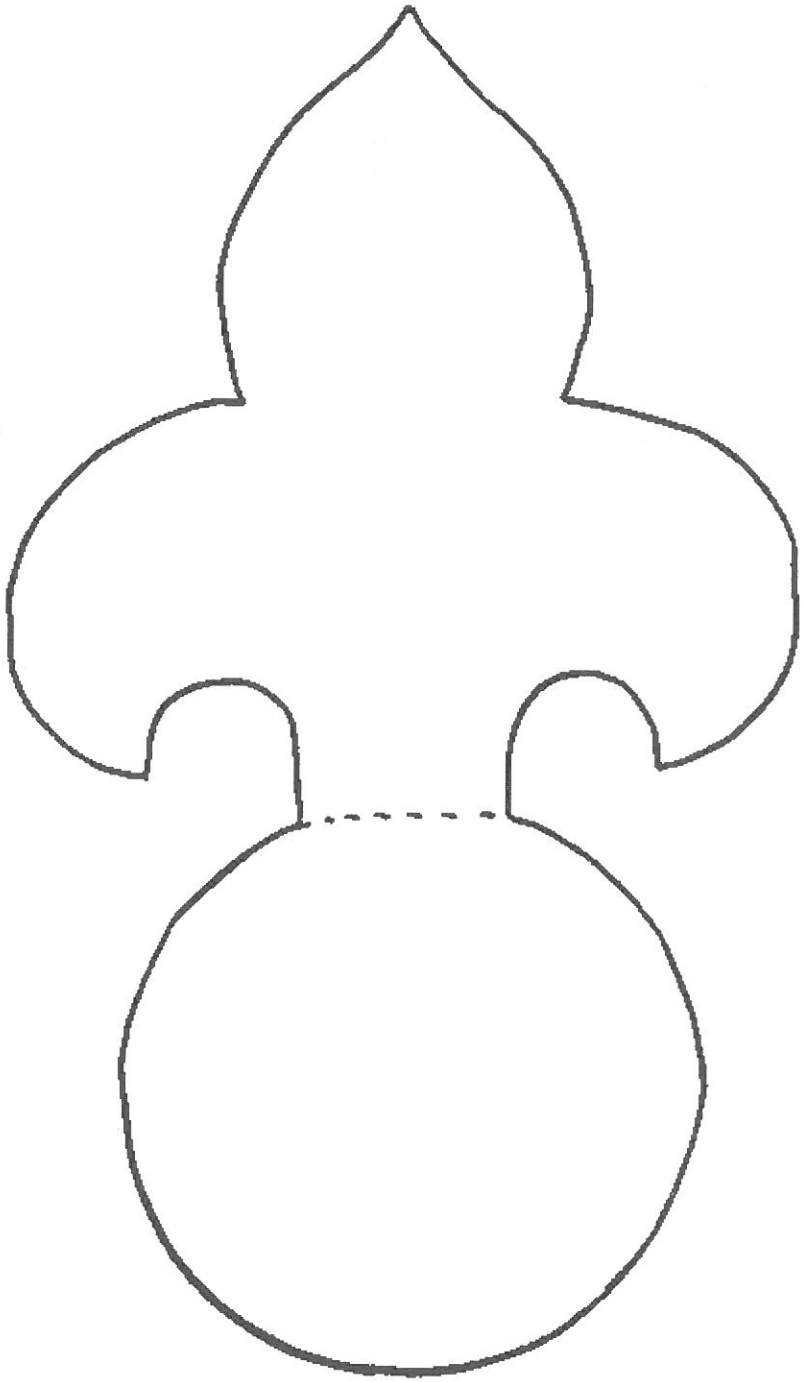
Materials:
8 oz. drinking cups for place cards
16 oz. cups for centerpieces
Colored construction paper (facial color, Cub scout colors)
Glue
Scotch tape
Felt tip markers or crayons
Scissors

Directions:

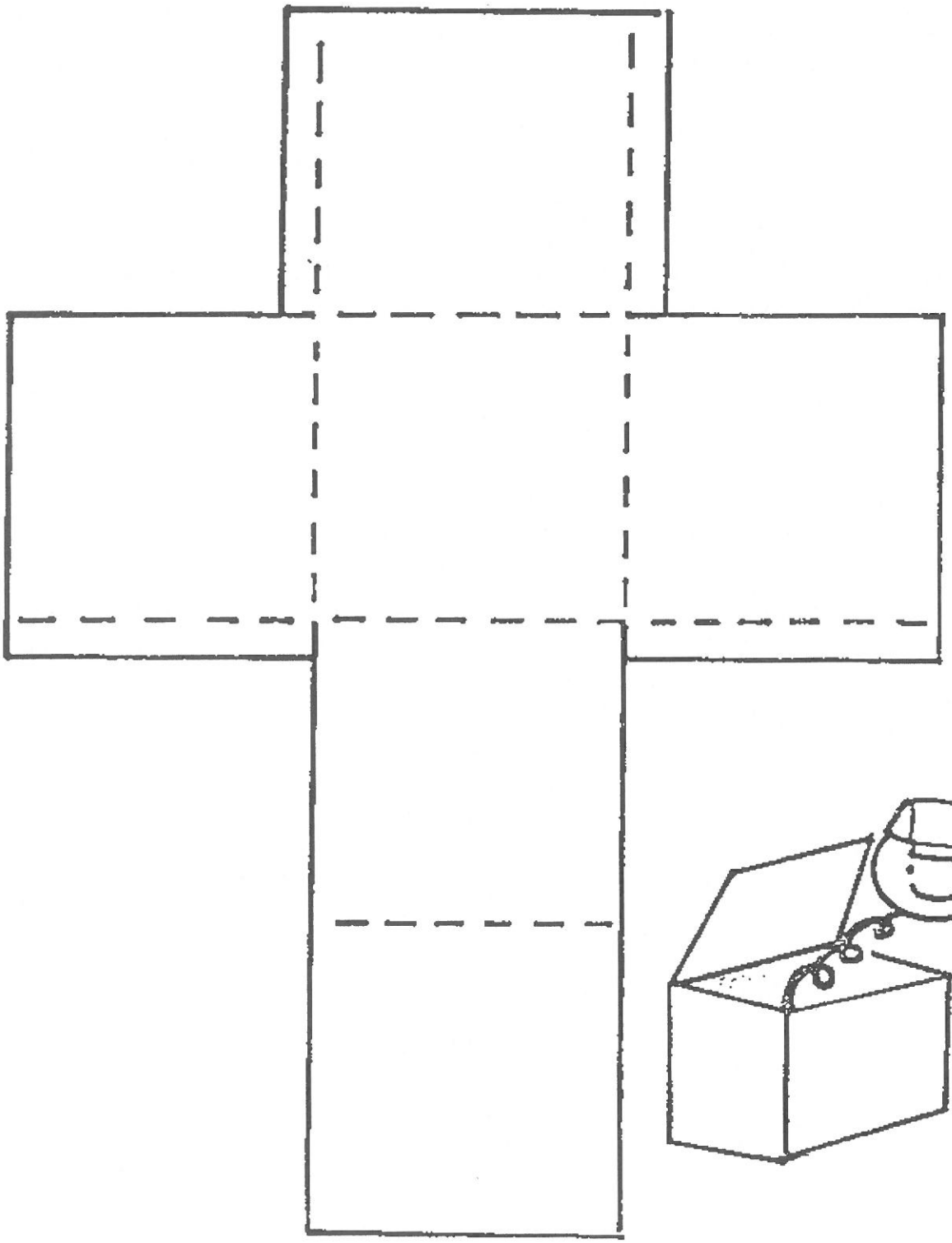
1. Wrap a piece of blue construction paper around a cup, Fig a. Tape the paper. Trim off excess above and below the cup.
2. Make the face from a strip of construction paper. Make it long enough to go around the top of the cup. Fib. b. Tape. Be sure to leave room for the hat brim.
3. Draw in the hat brim. Draw the face with the marking pens.
4. Make the neckerchief from yellow (blue for bear, etc.) construction paper. Tape around cup just below face. Cut the slide and the ends of the neckerchief separately and glue in place.
5. Cut out a triangle from the bottom of the cup to form the legs. Fig. c.



Webelos Scout Place Card



Note: Larger boxes can be made for centerpieces!

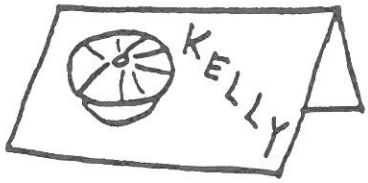


Den Flag Place Cards

For place cards, make small den flags. Insert a 4" stick in a small ball of clay for a base. Paint each den number on two 1-1/2" paper diamonds. Color them blue and gold. Glue the diamonds together, with the top of the stick between. On a small strip of gold paper, paint the name of each guest; glue the name to the bottom of the diamond.

Cub Scout Cap

Fold an index card lengthwise to 2-1/2x5. Paint a screw-on bottle cap blue and glue to card. Paint the brim of the cap on the card. Add gold strip (Paint or glue on braid). Paint guests' name on the card. Can be used as a name tag.



Cub Scout Lollipop

These Blue and Gold banquets favors/place cards will make a big hit, yet you can make them in no time at all!

Use a lollipop for the Cub Scout's head. Stick on a "Smile" decal for a face, or draw the face on a paper circle and glue it to the wrapped lollipop,.

Cut a cap from an egg carton cup, and paint it blue. Glue a tiny yellow diamond on the cap for the insignia. Paint each guest's name on a larger yellow diamond. Glue the diamond to the front of the lollipop stick.

Rocky the Scout

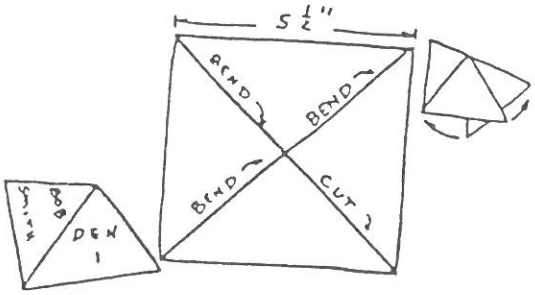
Use these little Scouts to hold pace cards. The rocks are glued together with a hot glue gun. Use polished rocks (if you have access to them) or just plain old rocks sprayed with clear acrylic work fine too. Glue "body" rock to base rock. Glue on wiggle eyes (or pieces of felt). For the scarf, yellow tissue decorated with blue marker pen is held by a small piece of pipe cleaner. The hat is a piece of felt (brim), small pom pom (cap) and a small piece of yellow fabric trimmed with blue marker for the emblem.

Triangle Place Card

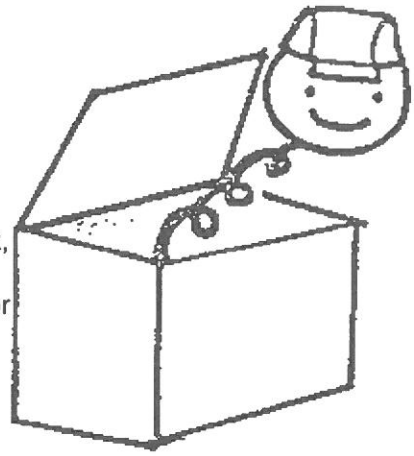
Cut square as shown from yellow construction paper.

Make a diagonal fold across one way; open paper back out flat. Make diagonal fold the other way; open paper back out. Make a cut on one fold as shown (Make cut only to center). Fold two sides over as shown and glue.

Put name on one side and then decorate as desired. These are very simple to make. Glitter can be added around the bottom edge.



Cub in the Box



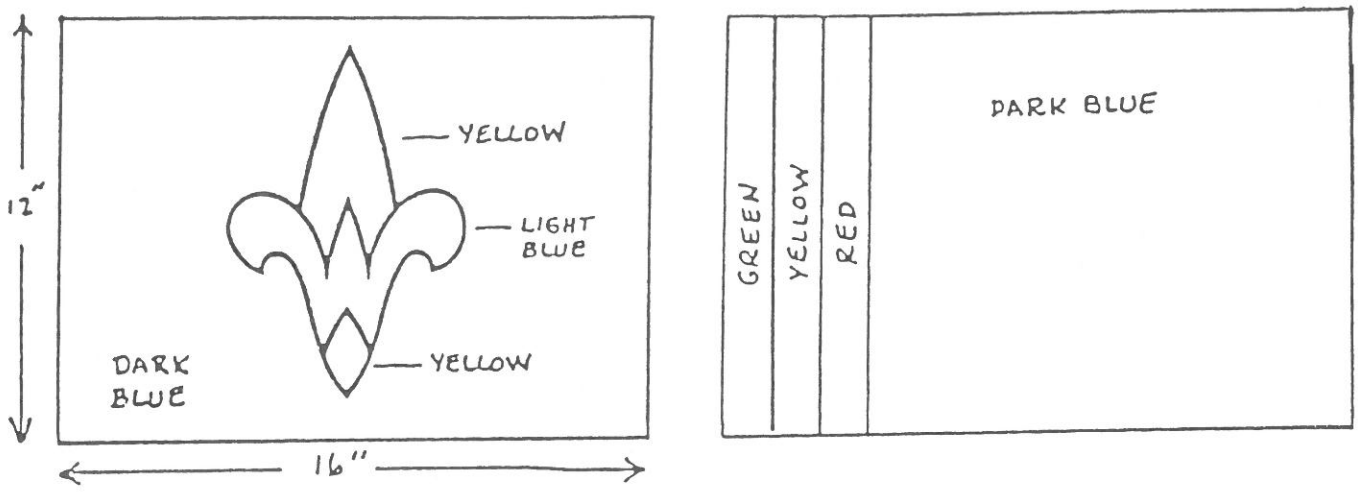
Materials

Tag board
Blue paint
Pipe cleaner
1" styrofoam ball
Felt-tip markers (black, blue, red and yellow)
Yellow or gold crepe or tissue paper.

Directions:

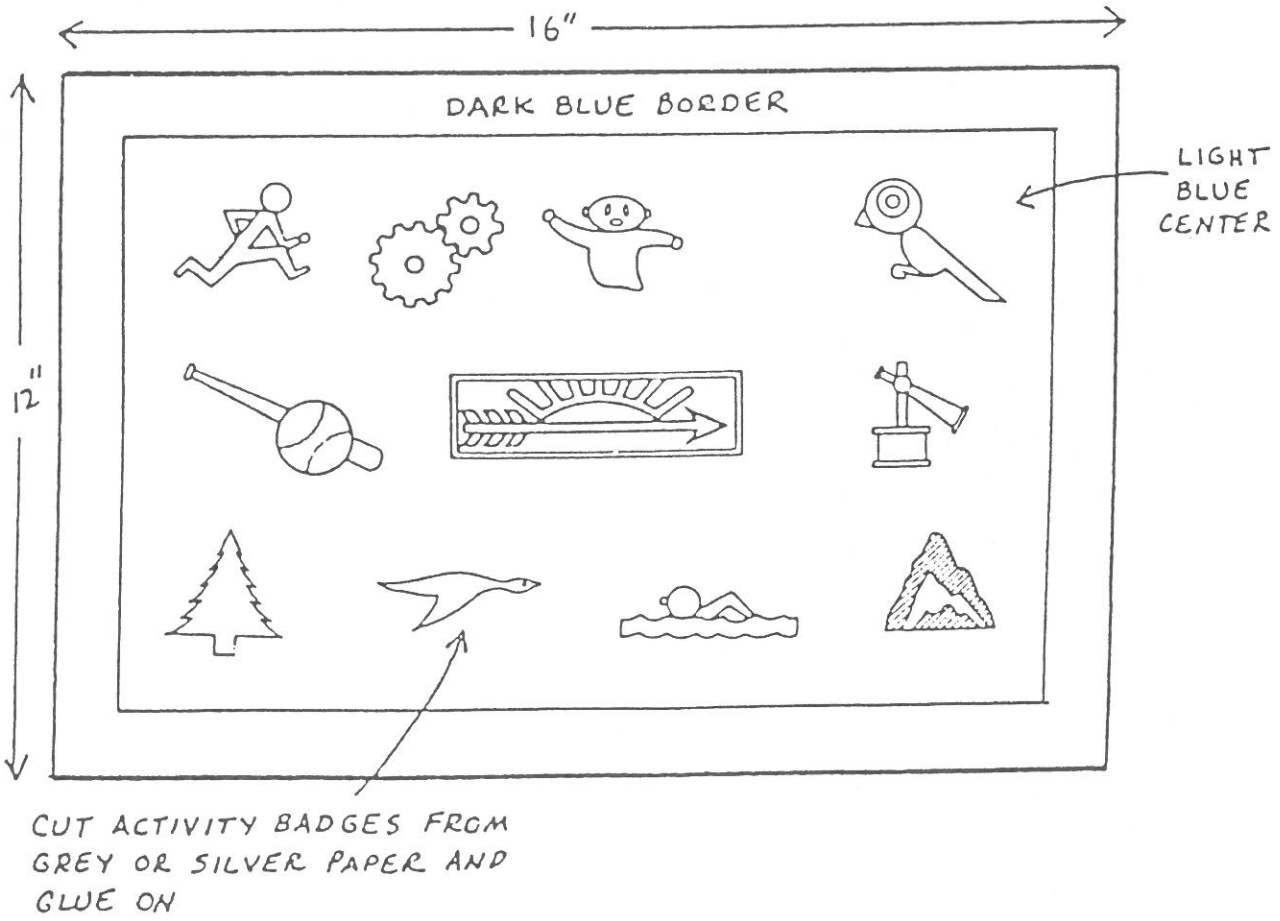
1. Cut out the box pattern and trace onto the tagboard. Cut on the solid lines, fold on the dotted lines. Use a table knife to crease the folds.
2. Glue the folded tabs on the inside of the box. Leave the lid open.
3. Draw hat and face with felt-tip markers on the styrofoam ball. (You may use wiggly eyes and cutouts of construction paper if you wish.).
4. Twist the pipe cleaners around a pencil. Place head on one end of the pipe cleaner. Tape the other end to the bottom of the box. Pull up and out to look like a "spring".
5. Fill the box with the crepe paper or tissue paper.

Webelos Placemats



Cut placemats from mat paper or construction paper

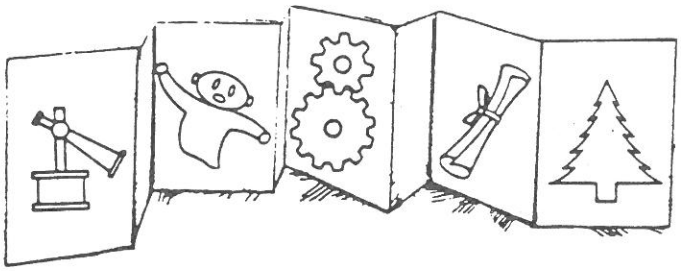
Decorate with contrasting colors of construction paper



Webelos decorations

Accordion Table Runner

Each Webelos Scout makes drawing of one achievement on 5"x7" card (or larger). Tape cards together. Remember to decorate both sides.



PLACEMATS

Many of the centerpiece designs can be used as placemat designs also. The most fun boys can have is having the tables covered with a roll of white paper and then letting the boys use crayons and magic markers to draw directly on the paper .

Placemats are also available through the Scout Shops or by catalogue. They also supply placecards and napkins.

Smiling Scout Place Mat

A smiling Cub Scout will greet each guest at the banquet with these simple appropriate place mats.

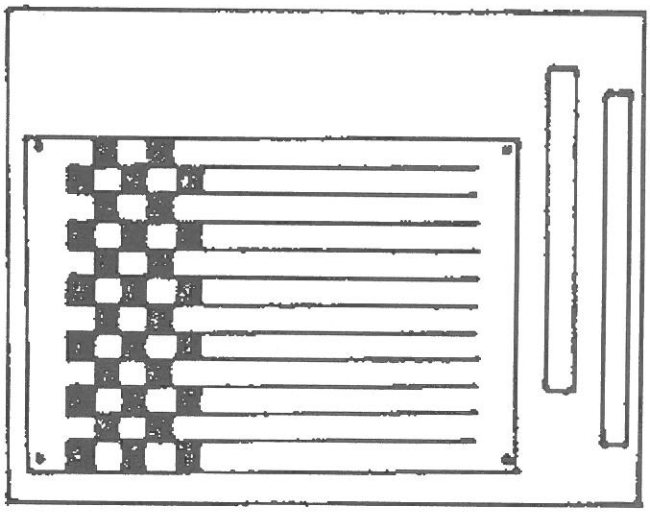
For each mat, cut a piece of yellow paper 8-1/2"x14". for the head, cut a 9" circle of white paper. Cut the hat from blue paper and glue it to the head. Let each boy make the face of his own mat and the mats for his family, adding the insignia and lines on the cap with yellow crayon.

Weaving With Paper

Place mats are made by weaving single strips of colored paper through another piece of paper that has been cut along drawn lines.

Using a heavy piece of construction paper, draw the lines almost to the edges. Carefully cut these lines.

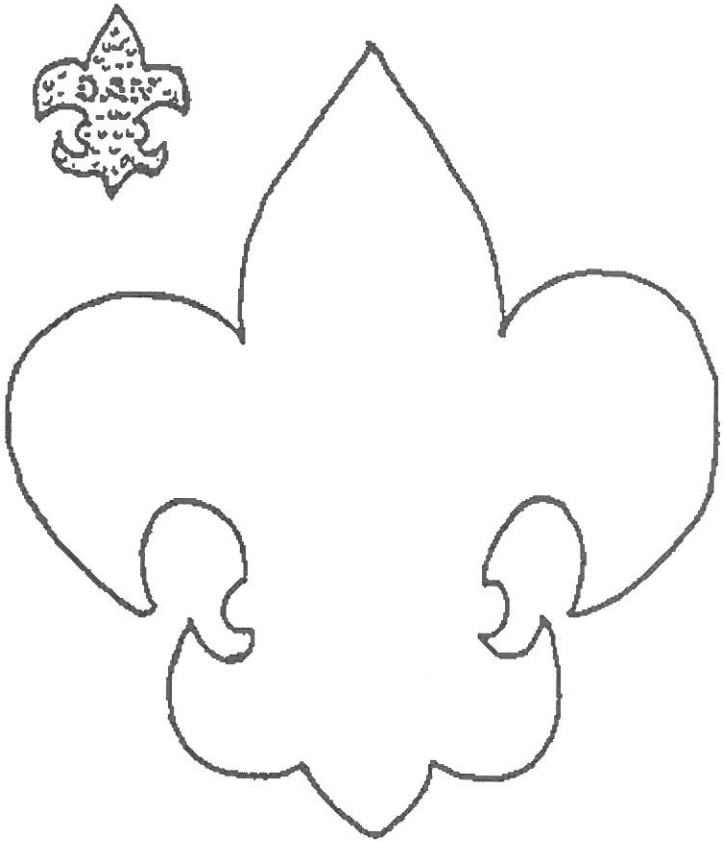
Then cut several strips from another piece of paper. Weaving the first strip under one and over the next, work across the mat.
\Then weave the second strip over one and under the next. Continue to weave until mat is filled.
Variation: Weave a design by making wary cuts and strips.



PLACE CARDS

Fleur-de-lis

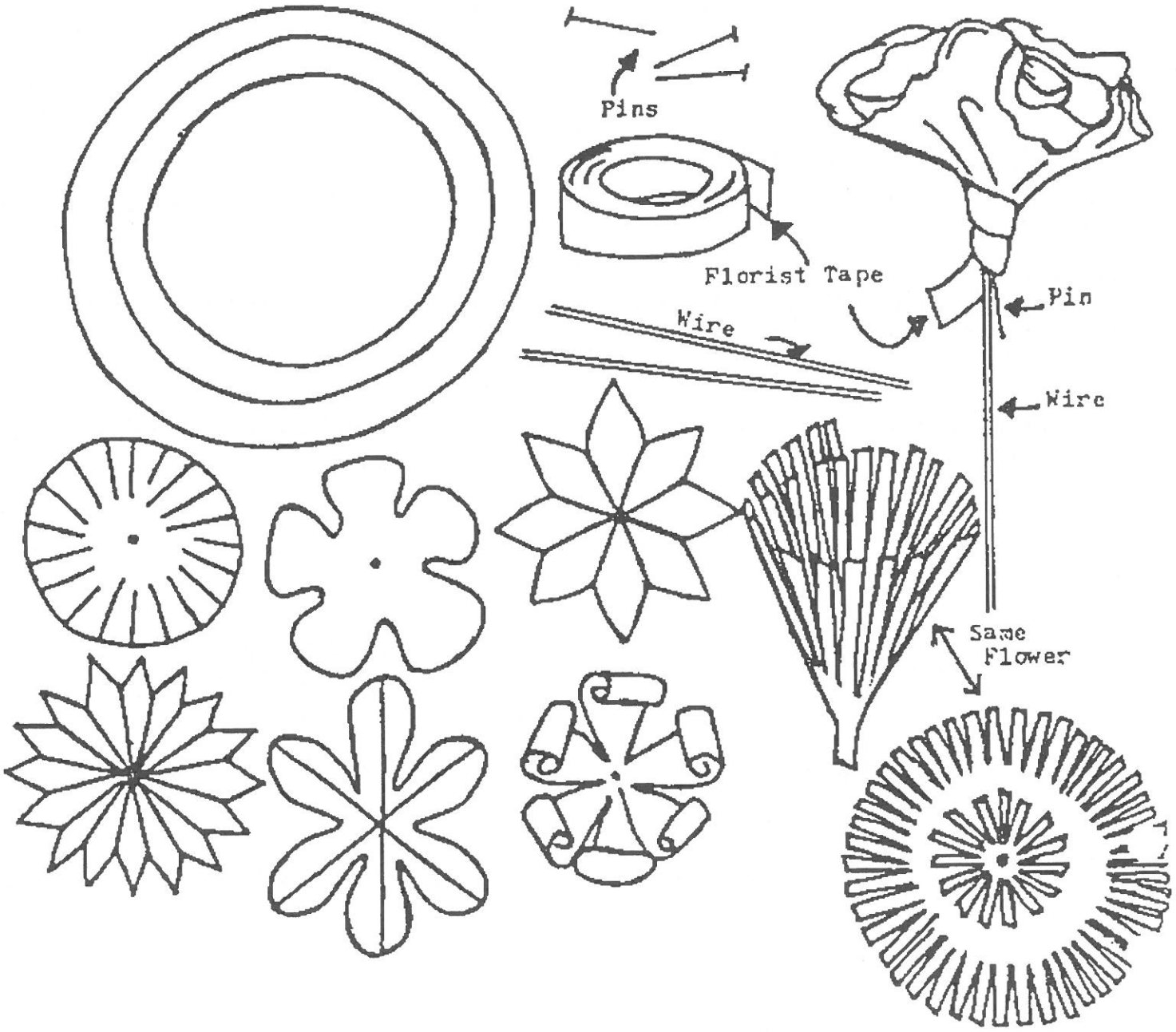
Use as name tag or place card. Cut put pattern, paper punch yellow foam trays or construction paper and glue on pattern. Dyed pearl rice can be used. Use blue colored for the name, which is glued on first before the other confetti.



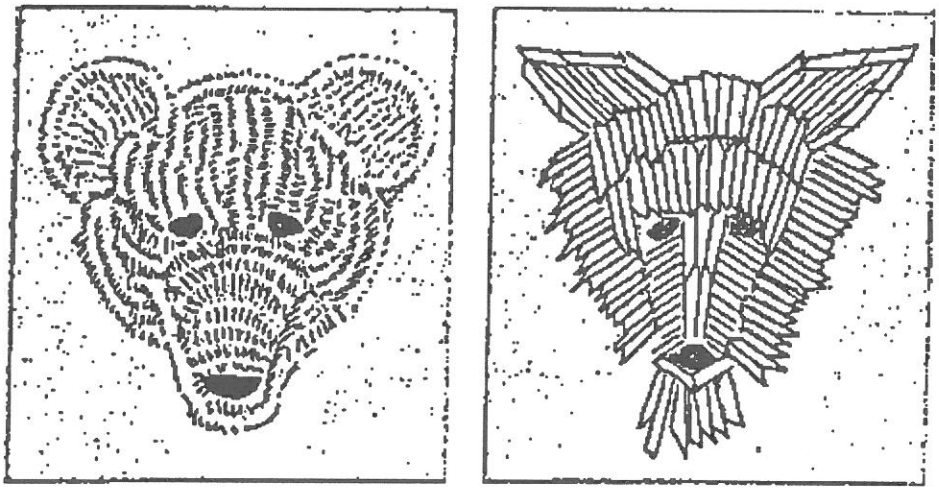
Tissue Paper Flowers

Materials:
Tissue paper in 3 shades of one color or different colors.
Straight pins to hold petals together
Florist tape to wrap the pin and stems
Thin wire cut in 8" lengths for the stems

Directions:
Trace the petal patterns from patterns below, using the darkest shade when tracing the outside line and lighter shade for inside lines. Cut out patterns and stack them one on top of the other putting the largest petal on bottom. Stick a pin in the center dot, down through all 3 layers. Push the petals up over the head of pin. Then hold the pin tightly against a piece of wire and wrap the florist tape around the pin and wire as well as the bottom of the petals.
Variation:
Cut curvy petals or fringes, etc.



Macaroni Wolf and Bear

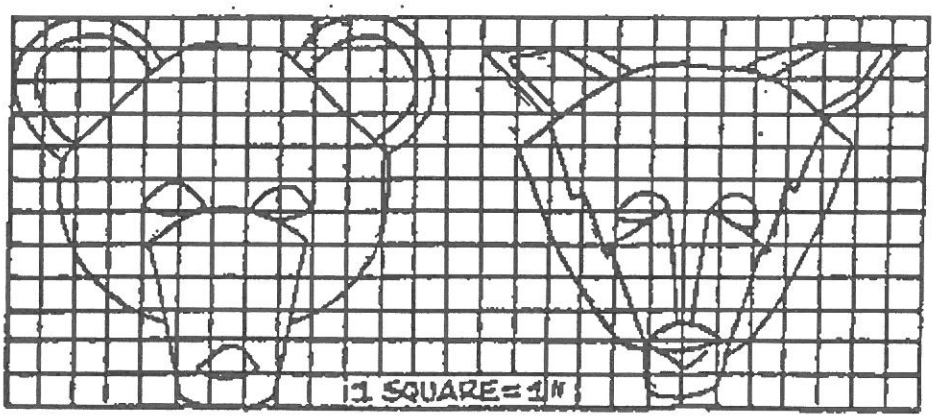


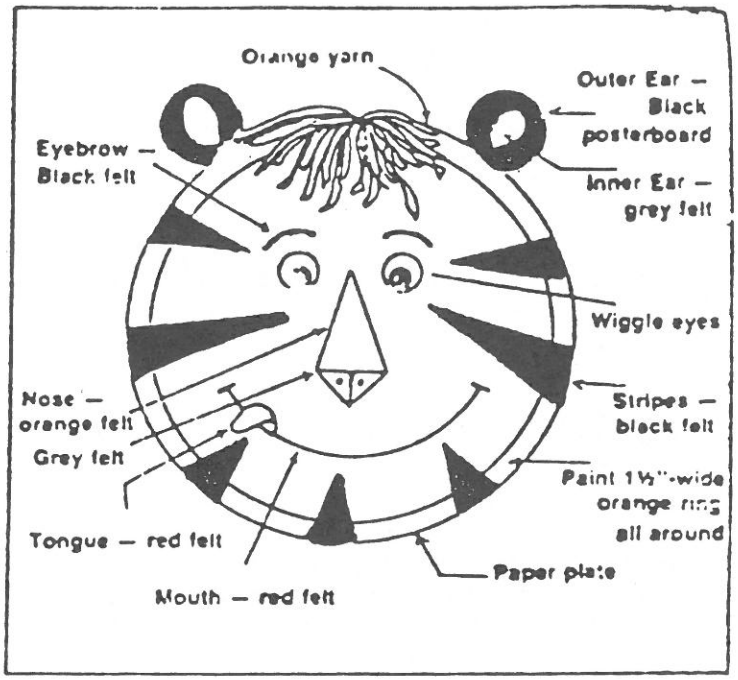
Simply done, and then spray painted, these heads make great wall trophies for the den or recreation room, or can be used as centerpieces for the Blue and Gold Banquet.

For each plaque, enlarge the graph and make a paper pattern. Trace onto corrugated cardboard and cut out the cardboard head. To prevent warping, coat the cardboard with shellac or spray with lacquer.

For the Wolf
Use mastoccioli (fat macaroni with slanted ends) for his shaggy hair. Straight macaroni is used for sides of nose and insides of ears, and large shells for eyes and nose.
Spray paint the head the color you want. When dry, paint his eyes and nose black.

For the Bear
Use large rotini (spiral) for his curly hair, large shells for his eyes and nose, and small spirals for the insides of his ears. Spray paint the head the color you want. When dry, paint his eyes and nose black.





Bottom Stripe
Cut 3
Black felt

Top Stripe
Cut 2
Black Felt

Center Stripe
Cut 2
Black felt

Tongue
Cut 1
Red felt

Outline of nostrils

Lower Nose
Cut 1
Grey felt

Outer Ear
Cut 2
Black posterboard

Nostrils
Cut 2
Black felt

Center-line of Nostrils
Cut 1
Black felt

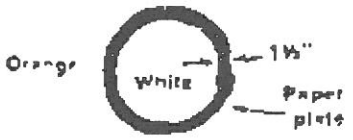
Upper Nose
Cut 2
Orange felt

Inner Ear
Cut 2
Grey felt

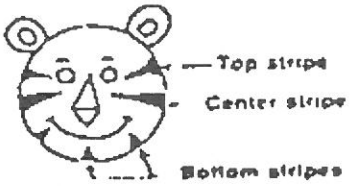
Tiger Centerpiece

Materials:

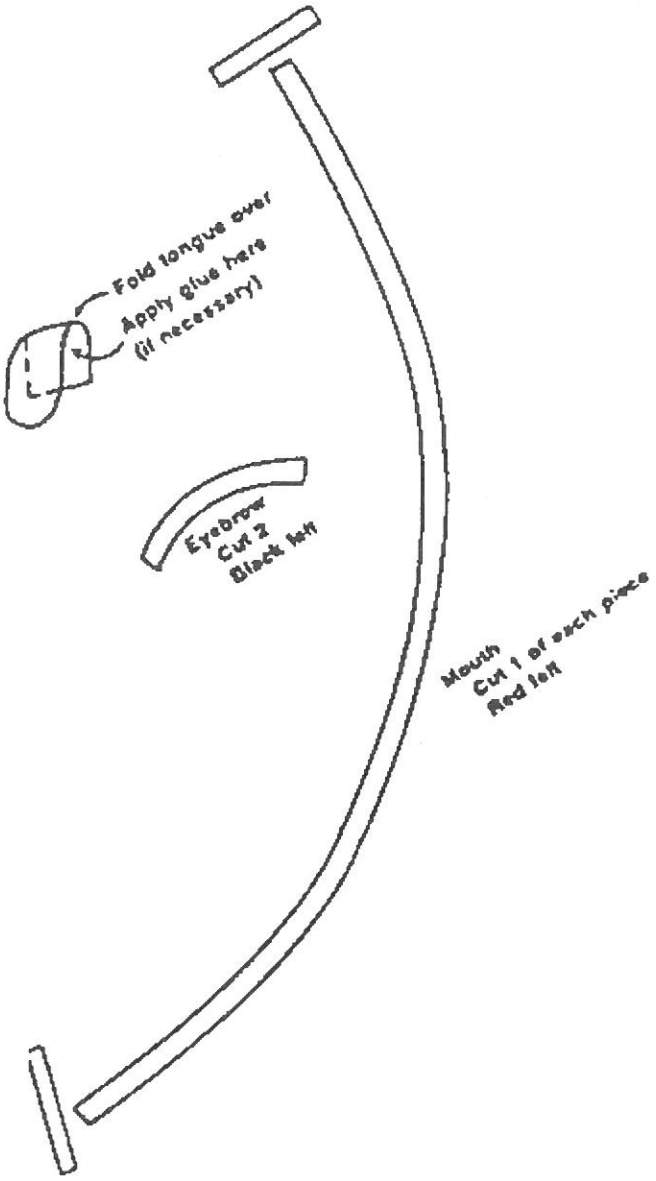
2 - 10 1/2" rigid paper plates
2 - 28mm wiggle eyes
orange acrylic paint
6"x3-1/2" piece of orange felt
1-1/2"x4-1/2" piece of gray felt
6"x6" piece black felt
2"x7" piece of red felt
3"x5" black posterboard
tacky glue
1 yd. orange yarn



12 Glue on stripes as shown in the diagram



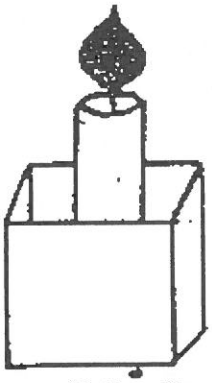
1. Turn paper plate upside-down. Paint it white and let dry.
2. Paint an orange border 1-1/2" wide, all around the outside edge of plate.
3. Place plate on a piece of cardboard and track all around it. Cut out cardboard circle 1/4" smaller than outline. Glue to open side of plate to form a backing; let dry.
4. using patterns cut out nose, nostrils, mouth, tongue, stripes, eyebrows, and ears - all from felt.
5. Apply glue around top 2 edges of one upper nose piece. Do not gut glue on bottom edge. Lay flat, glue side up. Place the other upper nose piece over the one with the glue and press down on it, gluing upper edges together. When dry, stuff felt scraps or tissue into the open end (bottom). Apply glue to bottom edge and press together all around edges of nose. Stuffing gives it a 3-dimensional look. Suggestion: spring-type clothespins can be used to hold felt pieces together while drying.
6. Glue nose to center of plate.
7. Glue lower nose pieces together (glue black nostrils and center line onto grey lower nose). Glue lower nose below orange upper nose (tucking upper end under orange nose).
8. Glue wiggle eyes beside nose.
9. Glue eyebrows above eyes.
10. Glue mouth to lower part of plate.
11. Glue tongue to mouth (tucking base of tongue under top edge of mouth. Then bending tongue downward over mouth; a little glue may be necessary to keep tongue in this position - see diagram.
12. Glue on stripes as shown in the diagram.
13. Using pattern, cut out other ears from black posterboard.
14. Glue a felt inner ear to each outer ear.
15. Glue finished ears to plate backing.
16. Cut 6 pieces of orange yarn, each 6" long. Pinch bunch of strands at center-top of plate for hair.



Tony the Tiger may be used as a table decoration or a wall hanging.

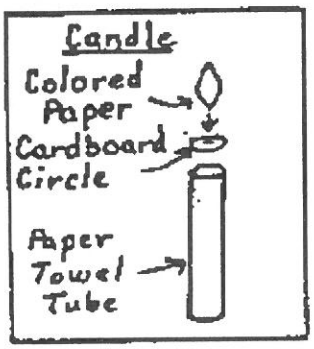
Centerpieces

Candle Centerpiece



3 small square boxes
gift wrap paper (gold or blue)
3 towel cores
tissue paper
red poster paper
paper clips, tape, glue

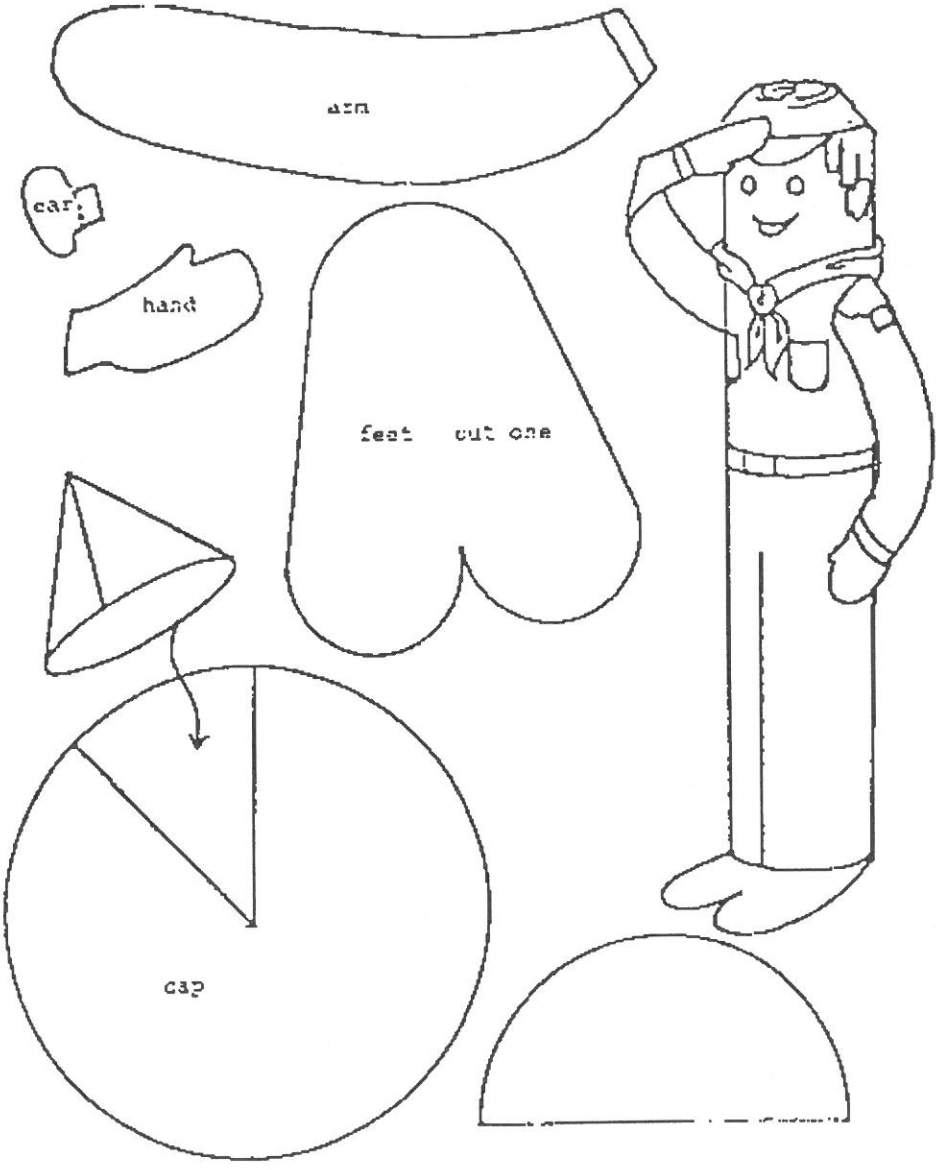
Directions: Cover the 3 square boxes with the gift paper. Cover towel core with different colored tissue paper. Cut the 3 flame designs from red poster paper; tape the flame to one end of a paper clip which has been opened. Tape the other end of the paper clip inside the towel core to position the flame. Arrange the box candle holders. These simple holders can be used in ceremonies or as table decorations.



Cub Centerpiece

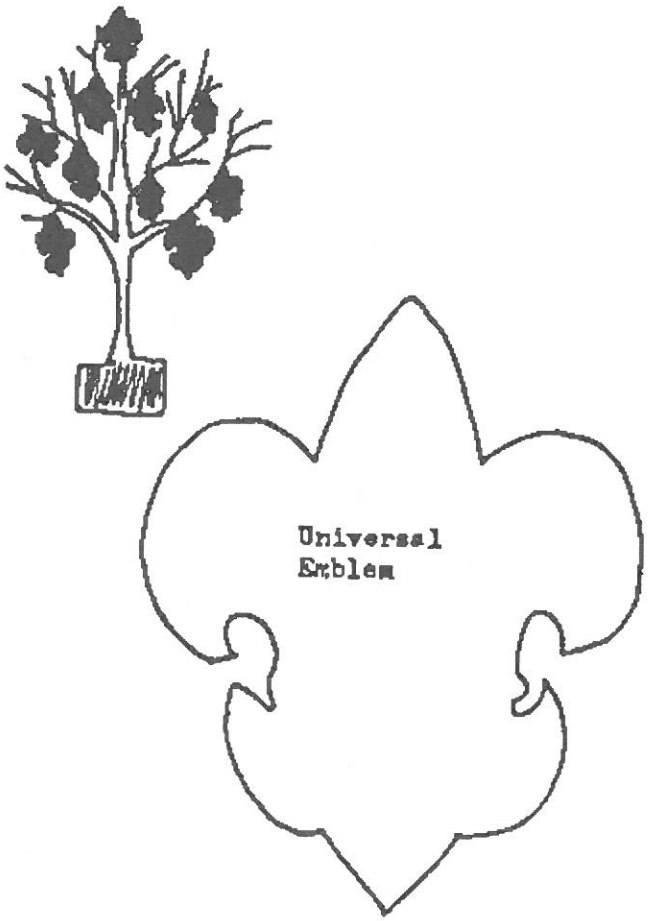
Materials: 10" cardboard mailing tube (1 3/4" diameter)
Blue and yellow construction or crepe paper
Gummed crepe paper (assorted)
13" length #15 wire
(construction paper may be used entirely)

Cover tube with blue paper. Stick about 2" strip of light pink or beige paper around top for face. Cut eyes, mouth and hair and glue on. Cut 3" circle for hat (see inset). Crush point down. Cut brim and paste to hat. Cut stripes and insignia. Paste on top of tube. If using crepe paper, glue two pieces together or use construction paper and cut out ears, arms, hands and feet following patterns . Paste to figure. Paste right arm in saluting position. Cut triangle of yellow for tie and paste around neck. Place 1/8" strip of black front and back to define trouser legs and 1/4" strip for belt. Square of yellow makes buckle. Use wire for den flag standard, making den flag of crepe or construction paper. Mount figure on block of wood or foam if desired.



CENTER PIECES

Tree with boys' pictures glued on universal emblems.



Mache Cub Scout

Smartly attired in his blue and gold uniform, this Cub Scout stands straight and tall on the table.

Set a 4" foam ball for the head on a quart jar for the body. Cover the jar with a layer of pulp mache, building up for the arms, and making indentations with a pencil to outline the pockets and waistline. Mold a pulp mache cap on the head, adding a paper visor.

Cover the body and the cap with a coat of gesso (an undercoating sold in craft or paint stores). When this coating is dry, paint the uniform and the cap a bright blue.

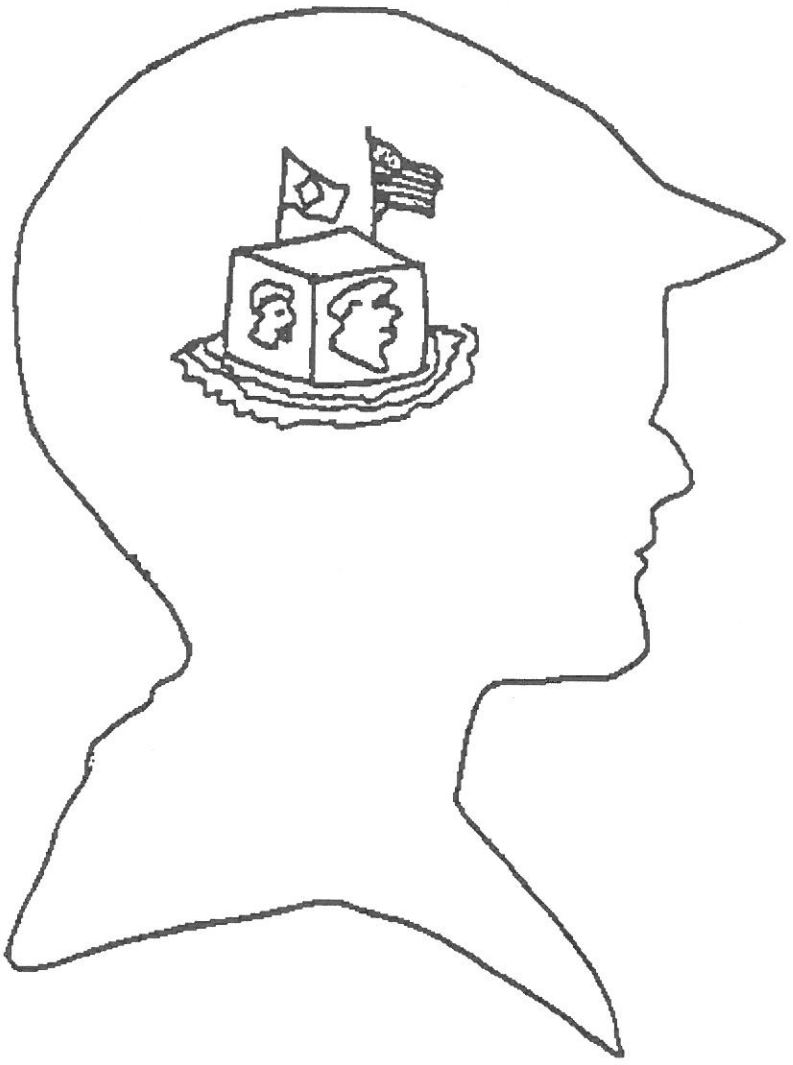
For his neckerchief, cut a yellow crepe paper triangle, 8" high and 20" wide at the base. Draw on the border design, and tie around his neck.

Glue yellow yarn strips on the cap for the seams, and a few more strands of yarn under the visor for hair.

Glue yellow felt on the front of the camp for the emblem. Clue on movable eyes, and a yarn mouth and nose.

Cub Scout Profiles

You will need five foam trays, 9"x11". Cut out two 7" profiles of Cub Scouts from adhesive backed paper. Stick these profiles, leaving white silhouettes on a gold background. Then, center the gold figures on plain white trays, giving you a reverse combination. Glue the edges of the four trays together so that you form a square of alternating colors. Cut the fifth tray to fit the top of the square and glue in place. Glue the square to a round base, covered with ruffled blue crepe paper. The words, "Scouting Rounds A Guy Out," may be cut from yellow paper and glued around the base. Add a small American flag and a similarly sized den flag. This could be made in different sizes and also of construction paper and cardboard. Follow up with place cards, place mats and invites using the profile theme.

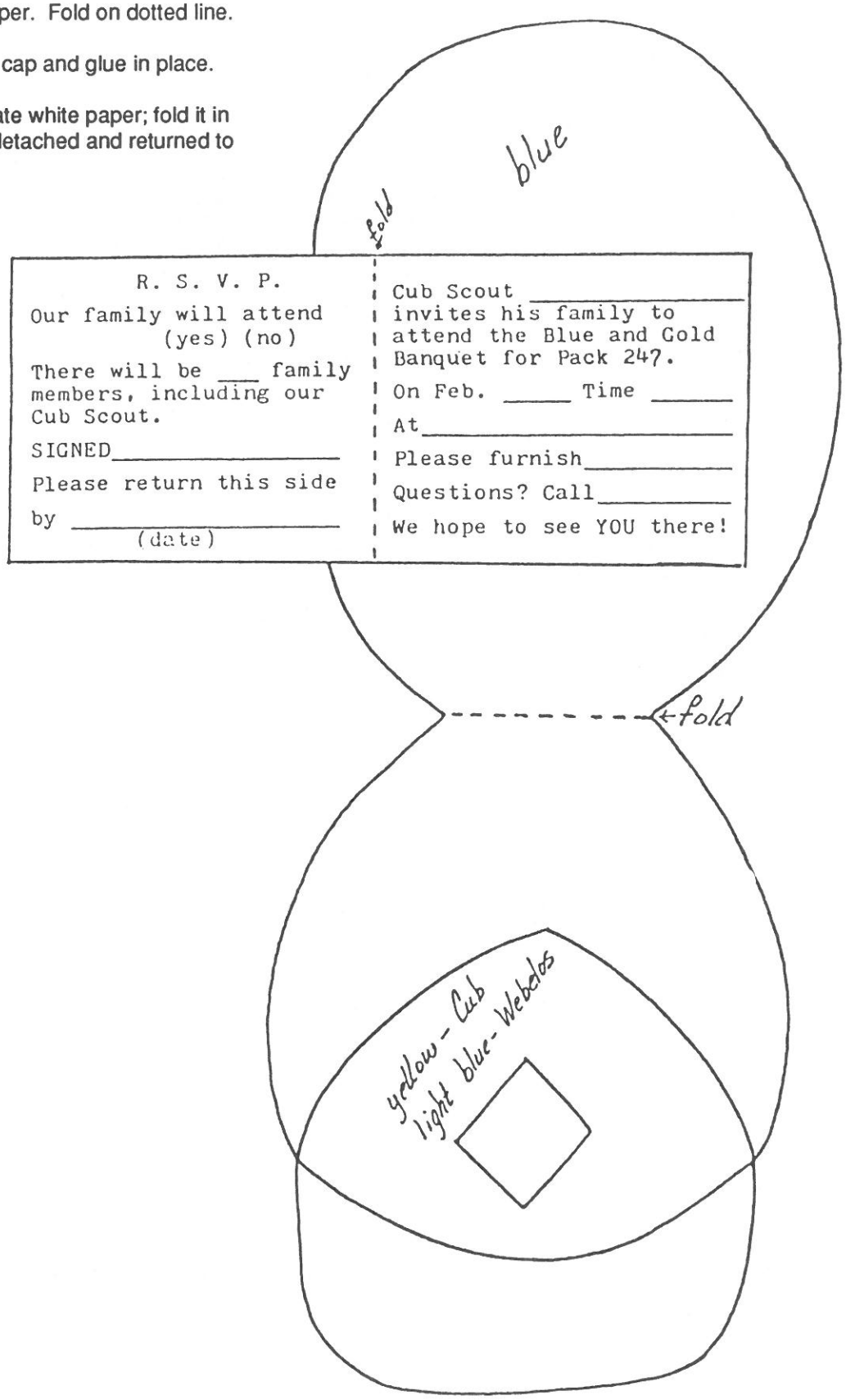


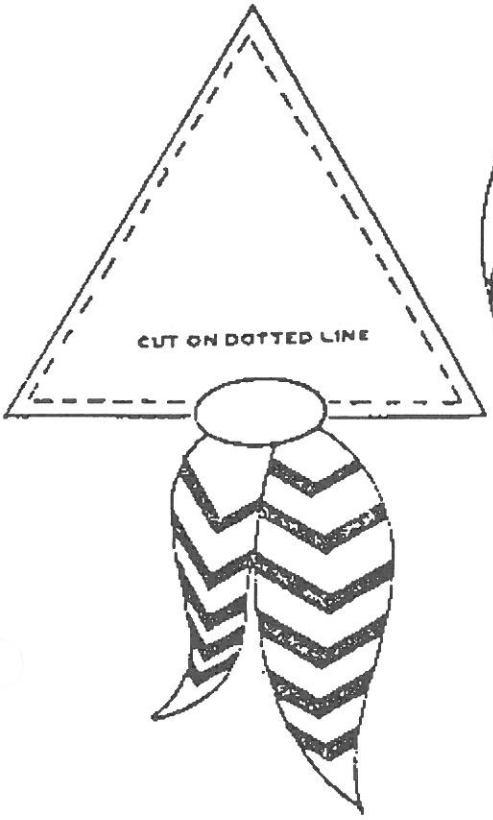
Cub Scout Cap Invitation

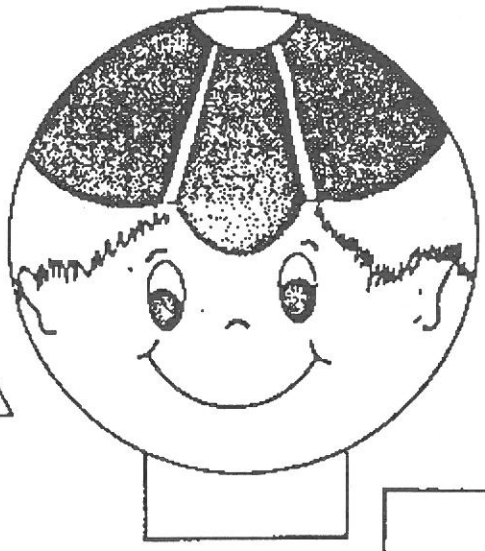
Cut both halves from blue paper. Fold on dotted line.

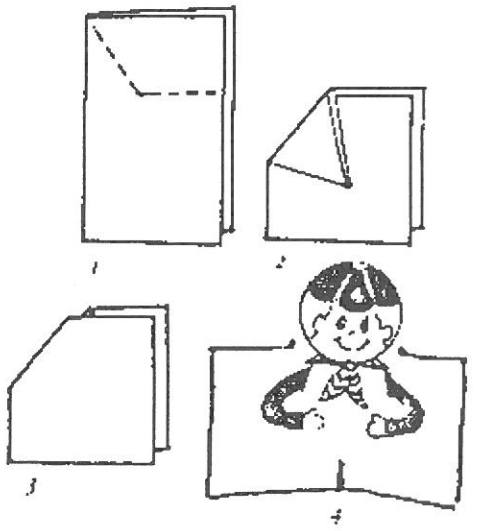
Cut yellow set-in and front of cap and glue in place.

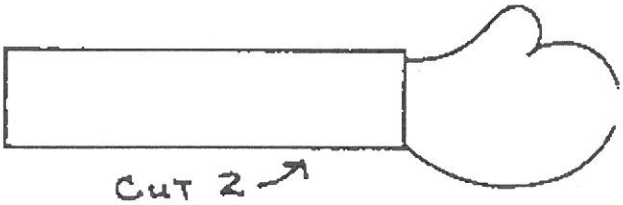
Invitation is printed on separate white paper; fold it in half so that one part can be detached and returned to den leader.











Help us celebrate

the 64th Birthday of

Cub Scouting!

RSVP _____

Date _____

Time _____

Place _____

Birthday B.S.A.

(Tune: On Top of Old Smokey)

We were all at he banquet
On Blue and Gold day;
The whole family came there
To eat and to play.

Then someone told me
We're ( ) years old.
I could not believe
What I had been told.

Then they brought out a cake
With candles atop;
I counted the candles,
And I didn't stop.

Now how could a Cub Scout
be age ( )?
When I get that old,
I won't be alive.

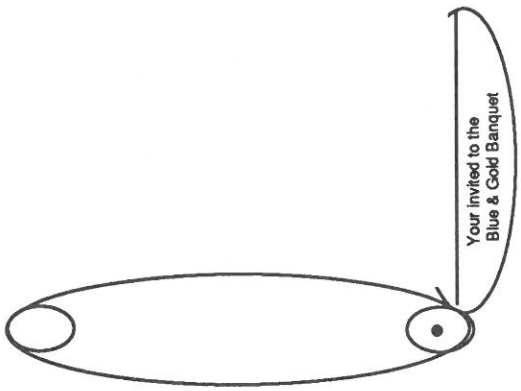
Then somebody told me
An astonishing fact,
That the Boy Scouts of America
Is much older than that.

My den leader told me
That I shouldn't fret,
That's the age of Cub Scouting;
I'm not that old yet.

INVITATIONS

Scout Knife Invitation.

Yellow construction paper; blue crayon or magic marker
White paper with crayon



Cub Scout _____ invites you to attend the Blue and Gold Banquet on February ___, 199_. Time _____ O'clock
Location _____

This will be a potluck dinner, and you will be contacted later as to what to bring.

If you have any questions please call _____

R.S.V.P.

Our family will attend __ yes __ no

There will be ___ members of our family, including our Cub Scout.

Signed. _____

Pop-up Invitation

1. Fold a 4 1/2 x 5 1/2 sheet of paper. (Can be enlarged).
2. Cut off a corner as marked
3. Fold up the point and refold it inside.
4. Trace patterns, color, and glue in place.
5. Add necessary information (date, time, etc.).

Patterns on next page

INVOCATIONS

Scout Litany

Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thine heart. (Deuteronomy 6:5)
I (name) PROMISE TO DO MY BEST TO DO MY DUTY TO GOD.
Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord. (Psalms 33:12)
I (name) PROMISE TO DO MY BEST TO DO MY DUTY TO MY COUNTRY.
Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself (Romans 13:9)
I (name) PROMISE TO DO MY BEST TO HELP OTHER PEOPLE AT ALL TIMES.
My son, forget not my law; but let thine heart keep my commandments. (Proverbs 3:1)
I (name) PROMISE TO DO MY BEST TO OBEY THE LAW OF THE PACK.

Cub Scout Prayer

O, Lord that I will do my best
I come to thee in prayer.
Help me to help others every day
And teach me to be fair.
To honor Mother and Father
And to obey the Cub Scout Law, too.
This I ask that I may be loyal
Cub Scout true. Amen.

Cub Parent's Prayer

Look down upon my son, Dear Lord,
This smiling Cub of mine.
Please take his hand along the way
So he may never stray.
Bless my son tonight, Dear Lord
And help him walk with Thee.
Give him comfort, warmth and love;
He's all the world to me.
Bless his daily efforts,
And make them strong and true;
For life's a heavy burden,
And we're all in need of you.

Philmont Grace

For food, for raiment.
For life, for opportunity
'For friendship and fellowship
We thank thee, Oh Lord, Amen.

SONGS

Blue & Gold Traditions

(Tune: Jingle Bells)

While dashing out to find,
Things for Blue and Gold,
We make some nifty napkin rings
and placement to behold.

The nut cups they were neat,
And name tags were just right,
Oh what fun it is to have
A Blue and gold tonight!

Chorus:
Blue and Gold, Blue and Gold
Banquet time is here,
Time to sing and celebrate
Cub Scouting's finest years.

The Banquet

(Tune: On Top of Old Smokey)

Our Blue and Gold banquet's
The best one in town,
We celebrate Scouting,
While gulping food down!

Cub Scouting's a pleasure
And eating is too!
So pass the fried chicken,
Hooray, Gold and Blue!

He's Got Scouting In His Hands

(Tune: He's got the Whole World in His Hands)

He's got Scouting in his hands.
He's got all-o-the Scouts in His hands.
He's got Scouting in his hands.
He's got Scouting in his hands.

He's got the timid, timid Tigers in His hands.
He's got the brave, brave Bobcats in His hands.
He's got the wild, wild wolves in His hands.
He's got Scouting in His hands.

He's got the bold, bold bears in His hands.
He's got the wacky, wacky Webelos in His hands.
He's got the loud-mouthed Den leaders in His hands.
He's got Scouting in His hands.

He's got the cunning, cunning Cubmasters in His hands.
he's got the daring, daring den chiefs in His hands.
He's got the smart, smart Scouts in His hands.
He's got Scouting in His hands.

Repeat first verse.

keep all these lights burning brightly in our pack, our radiance will be seen by many people. THIS IS CUB SCOUTING!

Thought

Tonight the birthday of Scouting
We were here to celebrate.
This great movement's been going
Eighty-four years to date

So let us all now join together
And pledge ourselves anew,
To always strive for the things
Signified by the Gold and Blue.

May you strive for Truth and Spirituality
In the Warm Sunlight under the Sky above,
As you bring Good Cheer and happiness
With Steadfast Loyalty brought through love.

(If the room in which you have your banquet is large enough, you could have everyone stand in a circle before you begin reading and then join hands at this point.

Blue and Gold Colors

As we close our meeting here tonight let's give a thought to what the Blue and Gold colors of Cub Scouting means. Did you know that the Blue and Gold you see on the Cub Scout uniform was not selected merely because it was attractive? You see, each color has a definite meaning. Blue stands for truth and spirituality - for steadfastness and loyalty, and for the sky above. Gold stands for the warm sunlight; good cheer, and happiness. So, may the meaning of these two colors shine forth in our lives as we bring the Scouting program into the lives of our boys.

We'll Do our Best

Did you know that millions of boys and men have been part of the Boy scout movement since its beginning in 1910? Many of you dads were Scouts and today your sons are Cub scouts. What a vast force to be crusading each day, at work or play for those things America holds dear! As we light the candles on our birthday cake, over all is the spirit of Scouting and below this, three candles representing Boy Scouting, Cub Scouting and Exploring. Let us resolve that as someone, someplace helped us get started in Cub Scouting, so will be, together and as individuals, help more boys and institutions have Cub Scouting. Repeat with me the response to our Cub Scout motto: WE'LL DO OUR BEST. Now sing "Happy Birthday to You."

Helpful to Others

Lord Baden-Powell, the founder of Scouting said this to scouts everywhere: "I often think that when the sun goes down, the world is hidden by a big blanket from the light of heaven, but the stars are little holes pierced in that blanket by those who have done good deeds in this world. The stars are not all the same size; some are big, some are little, and some men have done small deeds but they have made their hole in the blanket by doing good before they went to heaven. Try and make your hole in the blanket by doing good work while you are on earth. It is something to be good, but it is far better to do good". Think of Baden-Powell's words when you promise "to help other people"

SKIT

Uniform Inspection

Characters: Denner, Den Chief, and any number of Cub Scouts.,

Setting: The Blue and Gold Banquet

Denner: Cub Scouts, line up for inspection. (They line up)

Den Chief: They all look great . . . except Johnny.

Johnny: Me?

1st Cub You mean Johnny?

Den Chief: Yes, Johnny.

Johnny: What's wrong with me?

1st Cub: What's wrong with Johnny?

2nd Cub: What's wrong with Johnny?
(Continue down the line with as many Cubs as you need)

Den Chief: Look at his socks.

Johnny: My socks?

1st Cub: His socks?
(Continue down the line)

Denner: Why Johnny, you have one red sock and one blue sock!

Johnny: One red sock?
(And so forth - down the line)

Den Chief: Yes, and one blue sock.

Johnny: That's funny.

1st Cub: That's funny?
(Continue down the line)

Johnny: Yes, I have another pair at home just like these!!

Cub Scout Benediction

May Akela, the Great Cubmaster of all Cubs guide and guard our footsteps today, tomorrow and forever.

Red, White and Blue

There are many flags in many lands;
There are flags of every hue.
But there is no flag, however grand,
Like our own "Red, White and Blue."
—M. H. Howliston

Thankfulness

Let us be thankful for the fruits of the field. Let us be thankful for the friendship we share. Let us close with support of our Cub Scouts tonight and let these thoughts of thankfulness be expressed in our closing prayer.

Friends

The only way to have a friend is to be one.
- Emerson

Because of My Son

Because of my son - I found a job to do.
I became a Scouter, tried and true!

I understand boys better - because of my son.
It happened through Scouting - Gee, what fun!

Because of my son - I can be worthwhile.
Oh what a reward, to see my boy's smile.

Tis endless, the pleasures gained from Scouting.
Because of my son - I attend each meeting and outing!

Because of my son - I've gained friends beyond measure.
Tis indeed blessed to hold, such a wonderful treasure!

Hours that were idle, are now filled to the brim.
Because of my son - I enjoy life with him!

Because of my son - I've a new way of life.
I recommend Scouting for each husband and wife!

Don't spend your spare time, doing nothing at all.
Because of your son - heed the Scouting call!

A Closing

Ask Cub scouts and parents to join hands around each table. Cubmaster explains that a chain is no stronger than its weakest link. The real joy of Cub Scouting occurs when complete unity exists between parents and Cub Scouts. Strong family ties will help Scouting fulfill its theme.

Cub Scouting Is Many Things

Each of 12 Cub Scouts holds a candle which is lighted as he gives his message. Lights are turned off. Use small flashlights for reading if needed.

1. CUB SCOUTING IS A BOY. He is somewhere between 7 and 11 years old. He is just an average boy - energetic, inquisitive, noisy and eager to explore the world around him.
2. CUB SCOUTING IS PARENTS WHO LOVE THIS BOY - and care about him. They want him to grow up to be a well-rounded individual who can live and work in an atmosphere of harmony and cooperation.
3. CUB SCOUTING IS A DEN LEADER who opens her home and her heart to this boy and five, six or seven more just like him so they might learn to do things in a group rather than individually and learn to share the limelight.
4. CUB SCOUTING IS A DEN CHIEF - a Boy Scout or Explorer who works into his busy schedule a time for the younger boys so he may encourage him to stay on the Scouting trail for many years.
5. CUB SCOUTING IS A CUBMASTER who gives of his time and talents to provide a program that will bring Cub Scouting to this boy.
6. CUB SCOUTING IS A COMMITTEE made up of interested parents who back up the Cubmaster and who serve willingly to carry out pack goals.
7. CUB SCOUTING IS A NATIONWIDE ORGANIZATION, a part of the Boy Scout program provided by the Boy Scouts of America for the seven to ten year old boys.
8. CUB SCOUTING IS FUN for the boy, his family, and his leaders.
9. CUB SCOUTING IS FELLOWSHIP with the boy in your class at school, your neighbor, and other people you might never have met except through Cub Scouting.
10. CUB SCOUTING IS CITIZENSHIP - Teaching the young boy respect for God and country. he learns his moral obligation to himself and his fellow men.
11. CUB SCOUTING IS A CHALLENGE to all who become involved - a challenge to live up to high ideals, bring forth creative ideas, express yourself, it is also a challenge to learn to learn to compromise and work out differences.
12. CUB SCOUTING IS ACHIEVING by boys and parents as they work together on advancement in the boy's book. Leaders achieve as they carry out the den and pack programs successfully.

As you can see, Cub Scouting is many things - each one important and shining forth in its own way. If we

Recipe for a Den Leader

Use this short simple ceremony to recognize and thank new leaders for joining your pack. You may also use this to recognize and thank leaders for attending training events.

Call leaders forward. Committee chairman then reads:

"Take one container, any size container; den leaders come in every size and shape.

Into the container put:
Lots of love,
plenty of energy
large helping of patience,
king size sense of humor,
two extra hands
one leader's uniform.

Season well with:
training sessions,
pow wows,
roundtables,
pack leader's meetings,
program helps magazine,
Scouting magazine,
Boy's Life magazine,
and the Duffel Bag.

Add one den chief and a dash of nonsense.

No need to mix — the den will keep things stirred up.

Garnish with:

hammer,
nails,
wood,
glue,
scissors,
plastic bottles,
and bandages.

Closing Ceremonies

February/The Blue and Gold

One den chief and any number of Cub Scouts. This is a great Thank you for the Blue and Gold dinner.

Den Chief: Give me an "M"!
Cubs: "M"

Den Chief: Give me an "M"!
Cubs: "M"

Den Chief: Give me an "M"!
Cubs: "M"

Den Chief: Give me an "M"!
Cubs: "M"

Den Chief: Give me an "M"!
Cubs: "M"

Den Chief: What have you got?

Cubs "Mmmmmmmmm!"

All: THANK YOU FOR A GREAT DINNER!

Scouting Around the World

Props: A globe set on the table.

Narrator: (pointing to globe) Tonight we are meeting for our pack meeting. But did you know that allover this world (spin globe) Cub Scouts just like us are taking part in Scouting activities, too! Well, it's true. The Scouting movement exists in 115 countries, almost every nation in the non-communist world. These Cub Scouts are much like us. They have similar ideals, and a similar promise, and the same brotherhood of service. So let's think of our brother Cub Scouts around the world as we join in the Cub Scout Promise.

Candle Ceremony

Setting: Room is darkened. Narrator uses flashlight to read by. One person holds candle to be lit.

Narrator: This candle represents all Cub Scouts. The candles blue, the flame gold. (Light candle) I light the candle to guide you through the coming weeks until we meet again. Remember, a Cub scout helps other people, is obedient, fair, happy, and game - always - even when it is hard for him to do so. Good night to all.

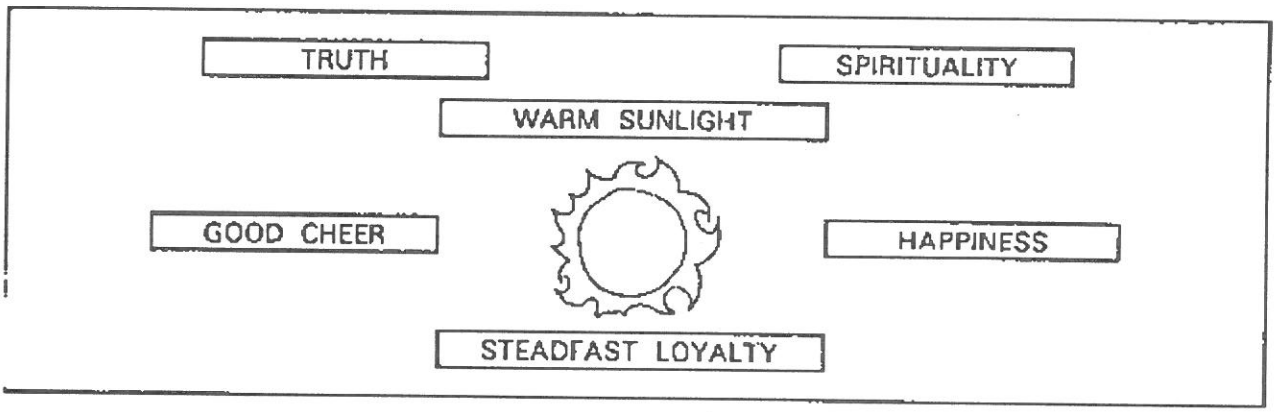
Opening or Closing Thoughts

Politeness

True politeness is treating others as you like to be teated yourself.

Room at the Top

Keep your eyes on the goal, lad; Never despair or drop;
Be sure that your path leads upward. There is always room at the top.



Advancement Ceremony

Setting: All awards have been individually wrapped in blue and gold paper and ribbon as birthday gifts.

Narrator: Tonight being Scouting's 84th birthday party,

It's time to give presents so we won't be tardy.

Our first presents go to Cubs that are new
So we would like to award Bobcat badges to these few.
(Read names and hand each his "gift".)

To celebrate their efforts and time
We'd like to award Wolf badges to these Cubs combined.
(Read names and hand each his "gift".)

Our last group of Cubs to be recognized tonight richly deserve this gift by right.
The Bear badges they've earned take time and attention
And work on their part too numerous to mention.
(Read names and gives each Cub a "gift". After presentation, award Webelos activity badges in much the same fashion and then give the closing thought below.)

Enjoy these small gifts from Scouting that you've worked to achieve.
But remember, a gift is much richer by far
When you give instead of receive.
So please give what you have learned of Scouting to others—tonight when you leave.

Leader Recognition Ceremony

Equipment: Rolls of crepe caper - one for each den in pack. Crepe paper should be half blue and half gold. Leader recognition certificates or gifts.

Arrangement: Leaders are called up front to stand in a line facing audience. Den leader sons and denners stand opposite the leader with 4 to 8 feet distance apart. Denner holds crepe paper roll and kneels down. Den leader son holds recognition gift.

Action: While Beatitudes are read, for each Beatitude, a den leader son takes end of crepe paper and pulls streamer across and stands in front of den leader. When all have been read, you have a rainbow effect of blue and gold.

"Some of you have heard the expression that "Blessed are the poor, Blessed are the meek," and so on. These are the beatitudes as listed in the Bible.

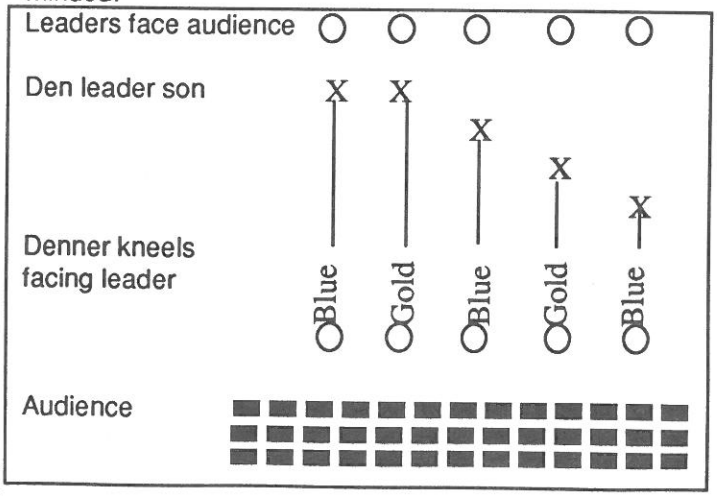
Beatitude means happiness. We would like to share with you our Beatitudes for leaders.

Would the following leaders please come forward. . .
Would the leaders' sons and denners please take their places."

(The Beatitudes are listed on p. 143 of Staging Den and Pack Ceremonies. As you read each one, nod to the den leader's son to walk forward with his steamers.)

"Blue is for truth and loyalty. Gold is for warmth and friendship. Blessed is the Pack with leaders who so truly represent our colors and who give so much of themselves. Let's thank them together. (Clap) Thank you helpers." (While the audience claps, the sons present the recognition to the leaders.)

Note: Do take the time ahead to explain to the boys what they are to do to help things run smoothly. Some verbal commands during the ceremony will not be minded.



Pre-Opening

"Spotlight on Cub Scouting" Mixer

Introduce yourself to other people. Ask them questions to see if they "fit" in any of the following categories. If so, get their signature in space provided following the question they fulfill! Go! DO YOUR BEST!

1. Was A Cub Scout before 1945
2. Has blue eyes.
3. Wearing something gold.
4. Wears glasses.
5. Earned the Arrow of Light award.
6. Earned the Lion Rank.
7. Attended Cub Scout trainers Wood Badge.
8. Has a son now in Cub Scouting.
9. Is an Eagle Scout.
10. Organized a new Pack in 1988
11. In Scouting more than 30 years.
12. In Scouting less than six months.
13. Has a birthday in February.
14. Born in a state bordering an ocean.
15. Attended a National Jamboree.,
16. Directed a Cub Scout Day Camp,.
17. Has a gold tooth.
18. Wearing a blue sock.
19. Is a Cubmaster
20. Is a Webelos Den Leader.

CEREMONIES

Opening Ceremonies

February/The Blue and Gold

Eight boys line up holding large cards that are blank on one side. The first four carry blue cards and second four have gold cards. As they speak they lines they turn over their cards spelling out BLUE and GOLD. The underlined words below are the meaning of the blue and gold colors.)

B oys that are clad in blue and gold you see.
L ive up to their promise, good Cub Scout to be.
U nder the sky above striving for truth and spirituality.
E ach Cub Scout learns a steadfast loyalty.

G iving good cheer is part of the Law of the Pack.
O beying that Law, never to be slack.
L iving under warm sunlight, seeking happiness each day.
D oing and learning, in the Scouting way.

DEN CHIEF: Please join us in singing a Blue & Gold song.

Story of the Blue and Gold

Personnel: 8 Cub Scouts

Equipment: Blue flannel board; cars for flannel board (TRUTH, SPIRITUALITY, STEADFAST LOYALTY, WARM SUNLIGHT, GOOD CHEER, HAPPINESS) Yellow sun.

1st Cub: Back in the good old days the waving of school colors gave people a feeling of school pride and loyalty. Today, the blue and gold of Cub Scouting helps to build this spirit among Cub Scouts.

2nd Cub: (pointing to blue flannel board) The blue reminds us of the sky above. It stands for truth, spirituality, and steadfast loyalty.

3rd Cub: (placing "TRUTH" card in upper left corner of board) Truth means we must always be honest.

4th Cub: (placing "SPIRITUALITY" card in upper right corner) Spirituality means a belief and faith in God.

5th cub: (placing "STEADFAST LOYALTY" care across bottom) Steadfast loyalty means being faithful and loyal to God, country and your fellow man.

6th Cub: (placing sun in center of board) The gold stands for the warm sunlight. (Place 'WARM SUNLIGHT" card across top of sun.)

7th Cub: Gold also stands for good cheer and happiness. We always feel better when the sun is shining and so will those to whom we give good will. (Places "GOOD CHEER" and "HAPPINESS" card on each side of the sun.)

8th Cub: As we wear our Cub Scout uniforms, may the meaning of the blue and gold colors make us remember our Cub Scout ideals, the Cub Scout promise and the Law of the Pack.

A fun game—blindfold parent and son for a cake decorating contest.

When judging cakes, use guests who have no children in the pack for fairness, give selected categories or themes. These could be:
Best banquet theme
Prettiest cake
Best Scout theme
Judges choice
Smallest cake
Largest cake
Most unique idea
Give homemade plaque for the best teams.

This is the Banquet (of memories) That We Built

This is the banquet that we built.

These are the colors, the Gold and the Blue
That'll be honored at the Banquet that we built.

These are the awards, all shiny and new,
that will be presented
When the colors, the Gold and the Blue,
Are honored at the Banquet that we built.

This is our chance to give a big cheer,
To the boys with so much to do
Who will receive the awards, all shiny and new,
When the colors, the Gold and the Blue,
Are honored at the Banquet that we built.

These are the den leaders who are always near,
Who welcome the chance to give a big cheer
To the boys with so much to do,
Who will receive the awards, all shinny and new
When the colors, the Gold and the Blue,
Are honored at the Banquet that we built.

These are the committees who help lessen the fear of
the Den leaders, who always seem near,
Who welcome the chance to give a big cheer,
To the boys with so much to do,
Who will receive the awards all shiny and new,
When the colors, the Gold and the Blue,
Are honored at the Banquet that we built.

This is the chairman who has a phone to his ear
To get reports from the committees who help lessen the fear
of the Den leaders who always seem near,
Who welcome the chance to give a big cheer
To the Boys with so much to do,
Who will receive the awards all shiny and new
When the colors, the Gold and the Blue,
Are honored at the Gold and the Blue,
Are honored at the Banquet that we built.

These are the parents upon whom the boys depend,
To serve on the committees and in the dens—
Far though a boy's enthusiasm runs high without a doubt,
Without the help of adults a Banquet of Memories
Will never be built,
But they will crumble and unavoidably fall
And down will come boys—
High hopes, trust and all.

So when you are asked to please do your part,
And if each of us gives just an ounce from the heart.
Then the task will be easier right from the start!

Now soon everyone's ounces will multiply right to the height
That will certainly lead to a most perfect night.
Parents will proudly say, "That's my boy, with the Bear,
The Wolf or the Webelos Arrow of Light!"
And just as important, you son will also stand tall that night,
As he smiles and says (or just thinks to himself),
"Gee! My family thought enough of me, and the Scouts
To take some time and really help out!"

And that's the way we all enjoy
The Banquet of Memories that we built!!

Building A Banquet

A banquet should be approached much the same way that you would go about building a house. First of all you must decide what you can afford and then find a general plan that appears suitable and pleasing. All the while you must keep in mind any other limitations that you may have—such as space or time elements. Now you must find a contractor. Someone to keep everything in perspective and running smoothly. He certainly would not build the whole house with his own two hands. It is up to him to bring in the subcontractors. Each of these groups are then expected to operate in their own specialized areas. Then comes the time that you must all work independently, but still remain a team, with the same end goal in sight. This is when you are able to create, to customize the plan so that the house you end up with will be one to meet your own personal needs and desires.

Please don't be scared off. Building a banquet, like building a house, can be complicated or simple, enjoyable or nerve wracking. All you need is a good foundation that includes teamwork, a good plan of action, and most important of all that, great Scouting spirit.

Typical Banquet Program

Opening Ceremony
Invocation
Dinner
Group Singing
Welcome and Introduction of Guests
Greetings from Head of Institution
Den Skits or other Entertainment
Review of Past Year and meaning of the Blue and Gold Banquet
Awards and Graduation ceremonies
Recognition of Leaders
Announcements, Coming events and Thank You's
Closing Ceremony

Suggested Guest List

Many packs invite guests from outside the pack to their banquets. Guests may be sent invitations by letter. Here are some people you might consider inviting as guests:
District executive and/or assistant district executive
Head of sponsoring institution (PTA president, minister, etc.)
District chairman
School Principal
School Secretary
Scoutmaster of Boy Scout Troop
Past Cubmaster
District Commissioner
Institutional representative
Unit commissioner
City official
Tiger Cubs and families

Blue and Gold Banquet Checklist

	Date	Assigned To
Table decorations		
Feeding plan		
Food		
Serving plan		
Displays		
Souvenir program		
Room setup		
Room take down		
Banquet program		
Cleanup		

Scout Anniversary Week

Anniversary week, celebrating the BSA's 84th birthday, is indeed a time to celebrate.

Blue and Gold Banquets

Window Displays

Mall Shows

Special Service Projects for Sponsor

February 6, 1994 - Scout Sunday

February 6-12, - Scout Week

What are the Traditions of your Unit?

Share some traditions of the units in your district at your roundtable.

Note how Scouting has changed over the years - how has it stayed the same.

At your Blue and Gold, have Lord Baden-Powell as a "Special Guest" and speak to your Scouts.

Is Scouting the same worldwide? Celebrate Scouting's birthday by having a "foreign" celebration.

GAMES

Cub Scout Uniform Game

When preparing for a uniform inspection, have the denner arrive with his uniform rearranged as suggested below.

1. Cap on backwards.
2. Sticker on cap.
3. Wearing den chief cord.
4. Year pin on neckerchief.
5. Neckerchief too long in back.
6. Belt buckle upside down.
7. One sleeve rolled up.
8. Button unbuttoned.
9. Pocket turned inside out.
10. One white and one blue sock.

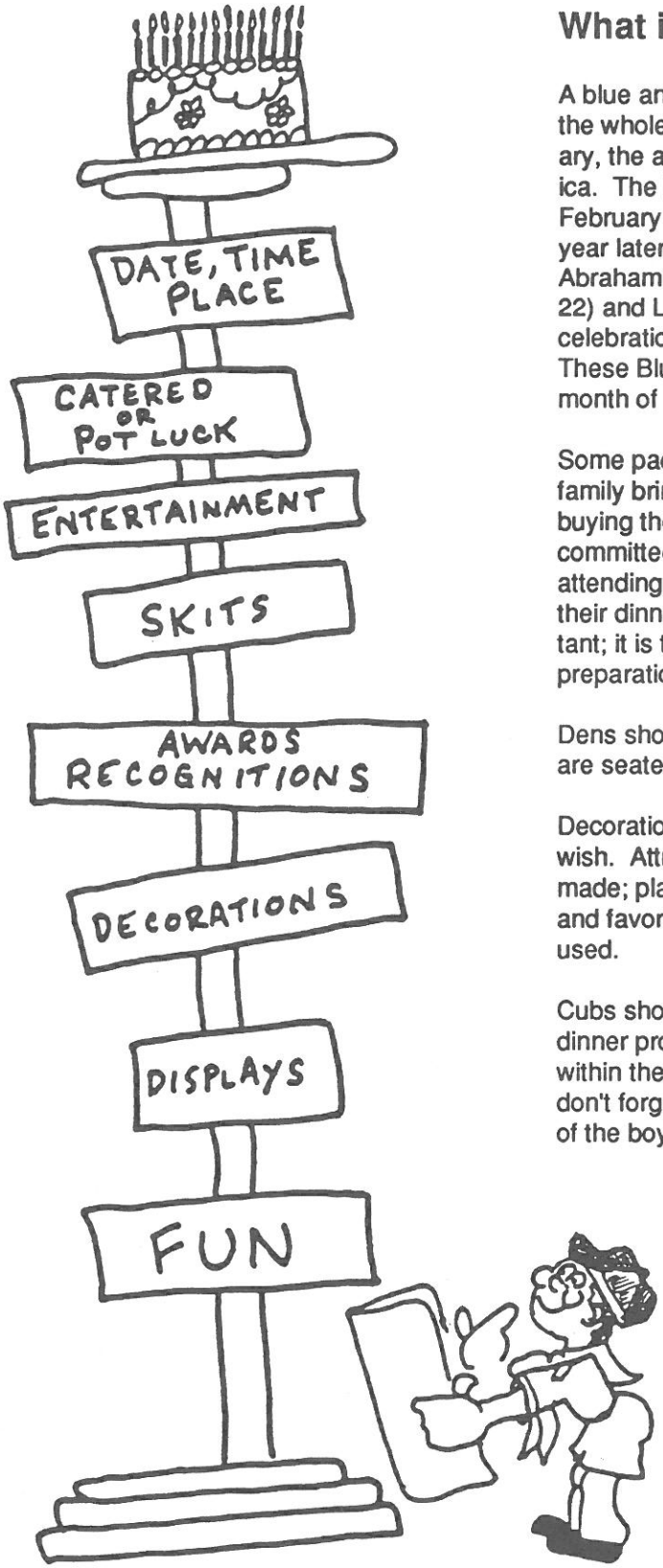
Can the Cub Scouts tell what's wrong?

Cake Decorating Contest

Each parent and son team decorates a cake. This may all be done at home or they can bring the cake, frosting, and take to the Blue and Gold dinner so everyone can watch the decorating.

FEBRUARY 1994
BLUE AND GOLD TRADITIONS

Assembled by John Deutch



What is a Blue and Gold Banquet?

A blue and gold banquet is really a birthday dinner for the whole Cub Scouting program—held during February, the anniversary month of the Boy Scouts of America. The Boy Scouts of America was organized in February 1910, and the Cub Scouts were organized 20 year later in 1930. February is also the birth month of Abraham Lincoln (Feb. 12), George Washington (Feb. 22) and Lord Baden-Powell (Feb. 22). The Pack's big celebration gets its name from the Cub Scout colors. These Blue and Gold banquets are held all during the month of February in many packs across the country.

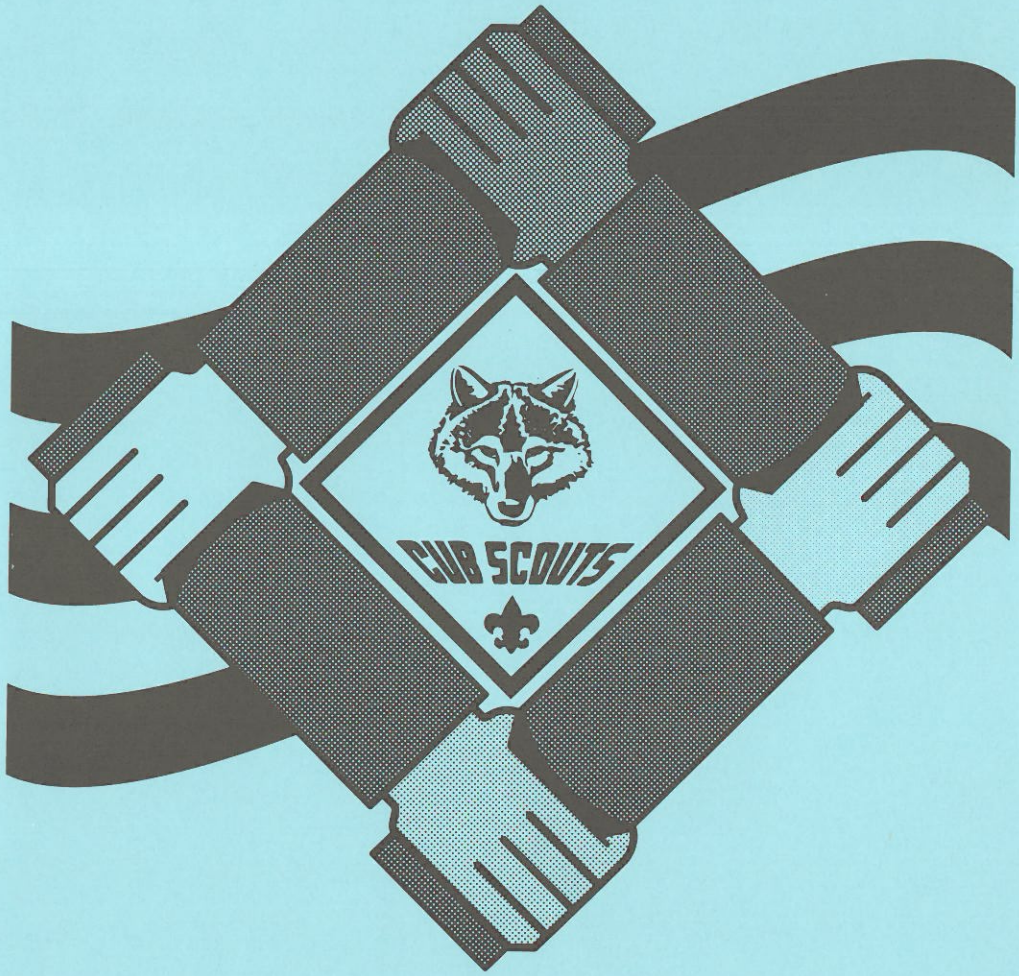
Some packs make the dinner a potluck affair with each family bringing a covered dish, and other packs prefer buying the food, having it prepared by a mothers' committee and then prorating the cost among those attending the dinner. Still other packs choose to have their dinner catered. The plan of feeding is not important; it is the Cub Scouting that takes place during the preparation and the dinner that really counts.

Dens should sit together. Guests may be invited and are seated either at a head table, or with the dens.

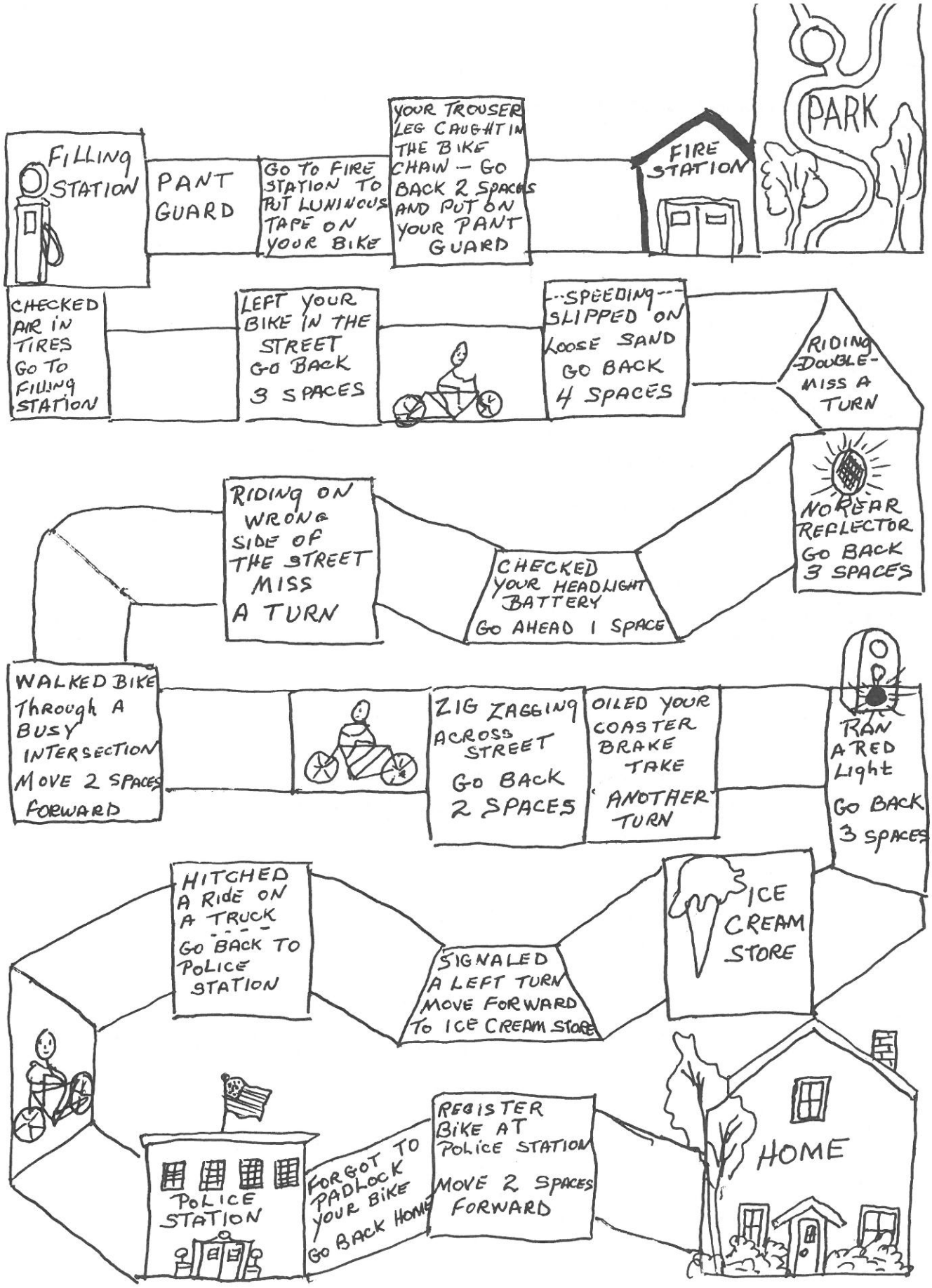
Decorations may be as elaborate or as simple as you wish. Attractive menu cards or dinner programs can be made; place cards; centerpieces; place mats nut cups and favors are all suggestions of things which might be used.

Cubs should take part in making decorations. The dinner program should include entertainment from within the pack, rather than outside entertainment. Also don't forget the importance of recognizing advancement of the boys.

STRONG FOR AMERICA



St. Louis Area Council, Boy Scouts of America


FILLING STATION
PANT GUARD
GO TO FIRE STATION TO PUT LUMINOUS TAPE ON YOUR BIKE
YOUR TROUSER LEG CAUGHT IN THE BIKE CHAIN — GO BACK 2 SPACES AND PUT ON YOUR PANT GUARD
FIRE STATION
PARK
CHECKED AIR IN TIRES GO TO FILLING STATION
LEFT YOUR BIKE IN THE STREET GO BACK 3 SPACES
---SPEEDING--- SLIPPED ON LOOSE SAND GO BACK 4 SPACES
RIDING -DOUBLE- MISS A TURN
NO REAR REFLECTOR GO BACK 3 SPACES
RIDING ON WRONG SIDE OF THE STREET MISS A TURN
CHECKED YOUR HEADLIGHT BATTERY GO AHEAD 1 SPACE
WALKED BIKE Through A BUSY INTERSECTION MOVE 2 SPACES FORWARD
ZIG ZAGGING ACROSS STREET GO BACK 2 SPACES
OILED YOUR COASTER BRAKE TAKE ANOTHER TURN
RAN A RED Light GO BACK 3 SPACES
HITCHED A RIDE ON A TRUCK GO BACK TO POLICE STATION
SIGNALED A LEFT TURN MOVE FORWARD TO ICE CREAM STORE
ICE CREAM STORE
POLICE STATION
FORGOT TO PADLOCK YOUR BIKE GO BACK HOME
REGISTER BIKE AT POLICE STATION MOVE 2 SPACES FORWARD
HOME

The Bicycle Trail

1. The object of this game for two or more players is to make a trip from "home" to the "park"

2. The rider who gets to the "park first wins the game.

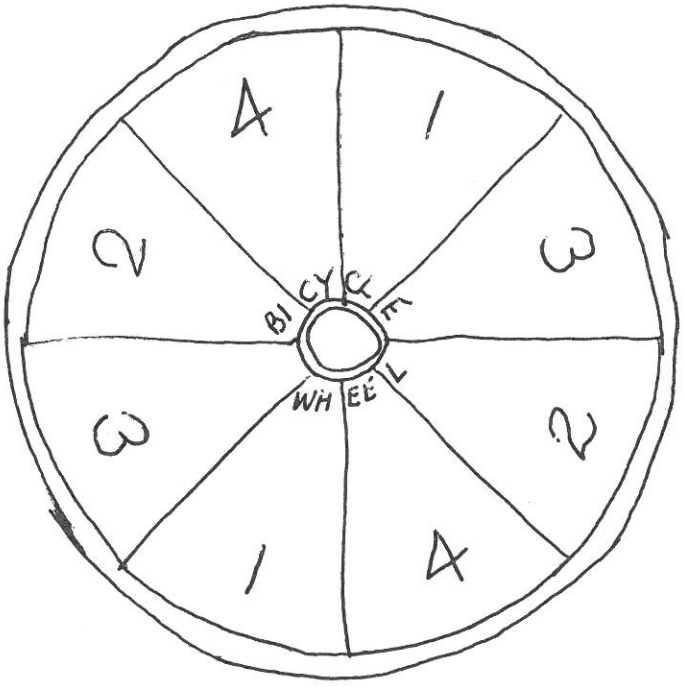
3. Each player uses a bean or small button for this marker.

4. All player start at the space marked "home". Players take turns.

5. To determine the number of spaces to move forward, a player holds a pencil (with the eraser end down) above the "bicycle wheel." Closing his eyes, the player circles the pencil above the wheel, then brings the pencil down until it touches the wheel. The number on which the pencil lands tells the number of spaces the player moves his marker. If the pencil lands outside the "bicycle wheel" or touches a line, the player tries again.

6. Two or more markers may occupy the same space.

7. A rider must not "speed" into the "Park", but must arrive there on an even count.



Think head first. Even though helmets have proven to be lifesavers, most youngsters resist wearing them while riding their bicycles. The most common excuses are that the helmets are just uncomfortable or that they are not "cool". There is a lot of peer pressure working against helmet use. You should always encourage the wearing of a helmet riding any bicycle activity. Set a good example by wearing one yourself.

Learn and follow the basic bicycle rules in your Webelos book. Along with these rules, a few others to remember would be:

- Do not ride at or after dusk
- Ride a bike that fits
- Keep your bike in working order

Plan a bicycle hike with your den. Be sure everyone knows and follows the bicycle safety rules. Take along plenty of liquids. Make frequent rest stops. Have fun!!

Avoid the Summertime Blues

During the warm weather months, kids naturally want to be outside and that's great - just make sure you know what to do to make your summer a safe one.

- Some medications interact with the sun to produce rashes and other side effects. Check with your doctor about sunbathing if anyone is on a prescription drug.

- Minimize your time outdoors between 10 am and 1 PM, when the sun's rays are most intense. If children are going to be out during that time, apply a high SPF (15 or greater) waterproof sunscreen on all exposed areas of skin before going out.

- Avoid overexertion in the hot sun and have plenty of water available. If anyone becomes overheated, have them sit in the shade, keeping the skin cool and moist.

- Always make sure children are supervised when around a body of water, whether it is an ocean, a pond, a swimming pool or a puddle.

- Before swimming in any unfamiliar place, be sure it is deep enough for diving and safe swimming and that there are no dangerous objects in the water.

- When camping, have a first aid kit and insect repellent handy. Be cautious while exploring to avoid snakes and biting insects.

Know basic first aid and CPR

Ticks

Summer is kick off your shoes time and the season when you need to be wary of lyme disease. Caused by tick bites, Lyme Disease can have serious complications if left untreated.

Lyme Disease can be identified by a variety of rashes. Victims may suffer from symptoms including a sore throat, dry cough, stiff neck, swollen glands or photosensitivity.

To avoid providing a free lunch for a hungry parasite, you'll want to stay away from grassy and marshy woodland areas. When walking through wooded areas, stay on trails to avoid contact with possible tick bearing shrubs. To protect arms, legs, and necks, cover with light-color long-sleeved shirts, pants and high socks or use a repellent which contains no more than 10 percent deet.

Routinely check for ticks on yourself and those around you, including pets. Be sure to check around the hairline, in the ears, behind the knees, and in the armpits and groin area.

If you find a tick:

- A tick that is still moving has not yet begun to feed. Remove it immediately.

- If the tick has begun to feed, use a pair of fine tweezers to grasp the tick as close to its mouth as possible.

- Without jerking, pull the tick steadily outward. Avoid its bloated abdomen, which can act like a syringe if squeezed.

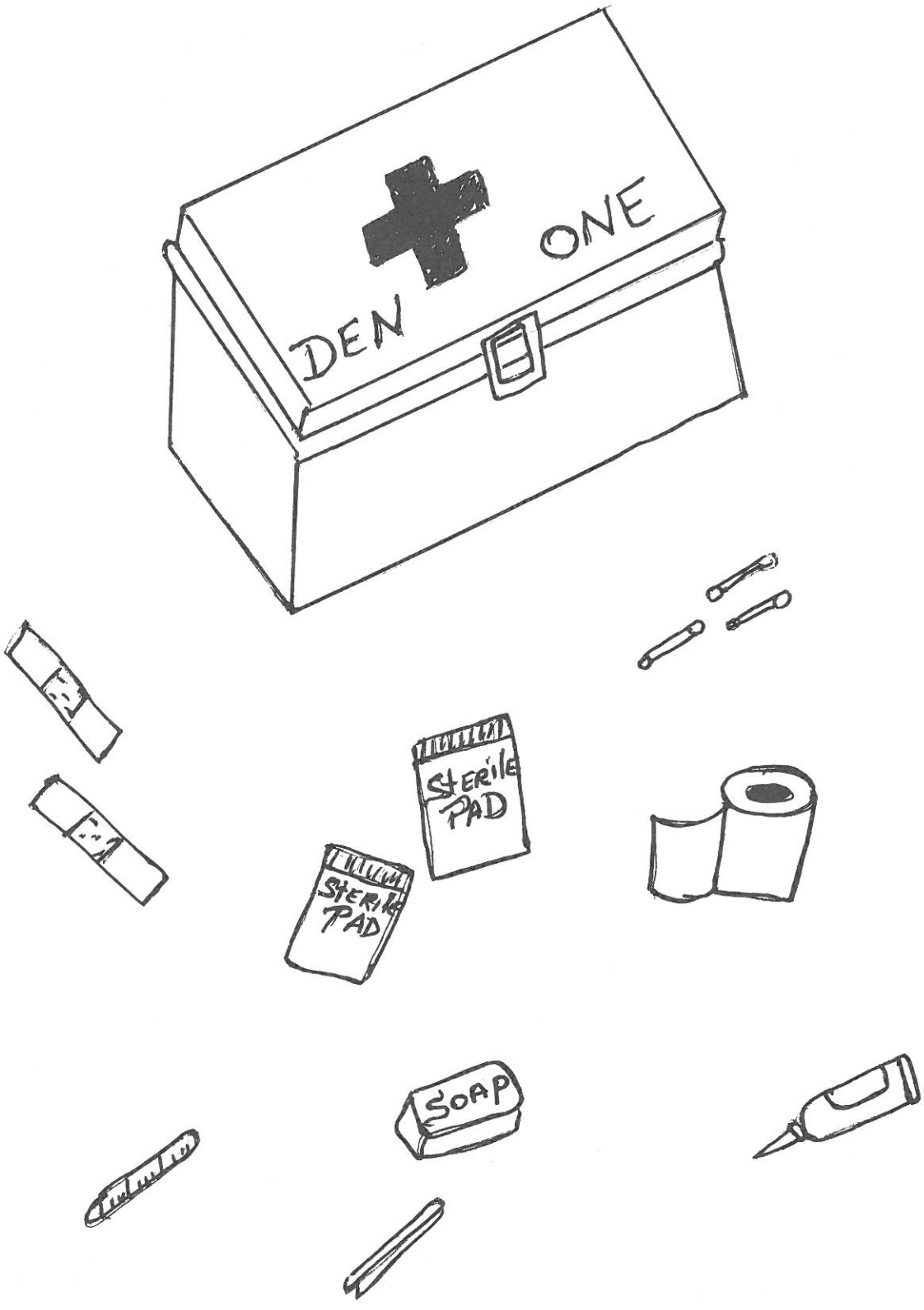
- Do not crush the tick with your fingers. Burn it. Suffocate it with nail polish or vaseline

  These methods may cause the tick to release infectious bacteria into your bloodstream.

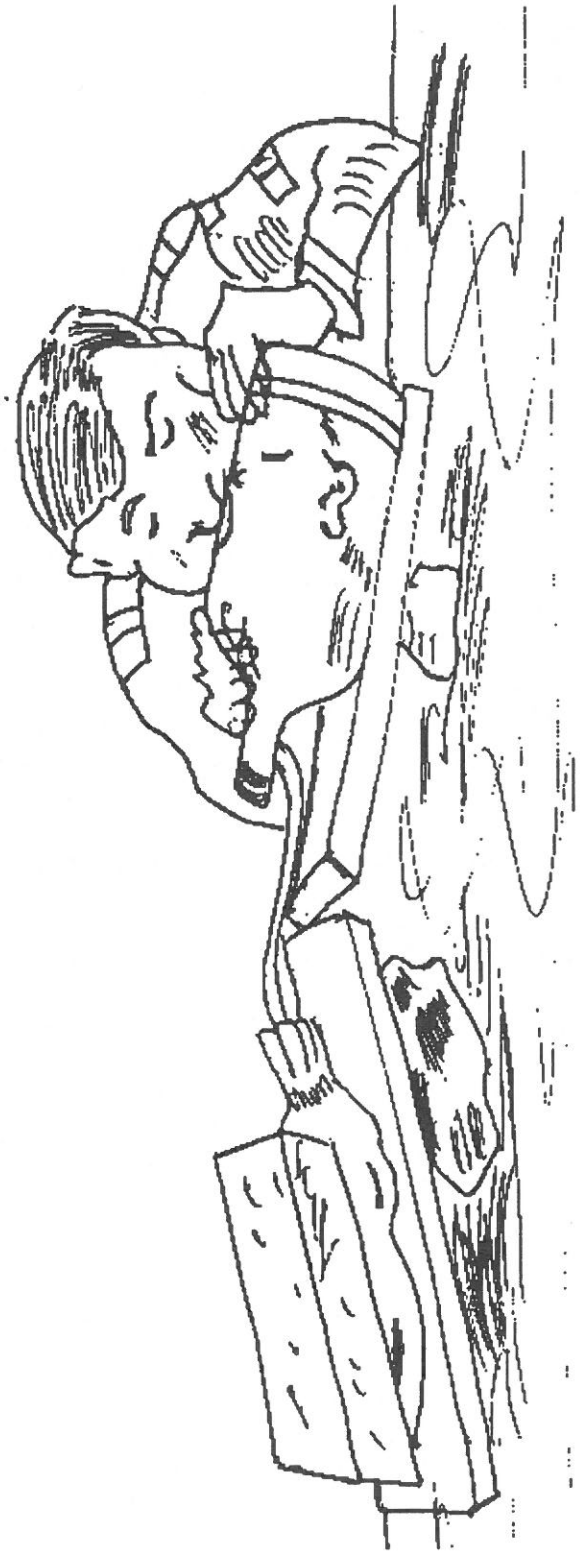
- After removing the tick, cleanse the bite area with soap and hydrogen peroxide and apply antibiotic ointment.

- If the tick is dead, place it in a container with alcohol; if it is alive, place it in a container with a Q-tip which has been moistened with a drop of water. Save them for examination by a physician.

Check the bite area for 30 days. If a rash or other symptoms of Lyme Disease develop, see your Doctor immediately.


DEN ONE
STERILE PAD
STERILE PAD
SOAP

Rescue Breathing Mannequin



Henry: I don't mind his talk as long as he obeys the safety signals. It's my job to help him, that's all. (Henry signals for Linda to cross.) It's all clear now.
Linda: Thanks, Henry (She crosses the street and leaves.)
Waggles (Enters, running after Linda): Bow wow wow wow!
Henry: Wait a minute, Waggles! You have to obey the safety rules too! (Henry places his flag across the sidewalk and Waggles waits beside it.)
Waggles: Bow wow wow wow!
Henry: Are you going to school too, Waggles?
Waggles (Barks sadly): Bow wow wow wow!
Henry: Then come on. There's the bell. Let's put the safety flag away.
(Both run off, Waggles barking as they go.)

First Aid Kit

The den's first aid kit can be packed in any waterproof container, such as a plastic food storage box, lunch box, tackle box, or coffee can. It should contain at least the following:

- Soap
- Box of waterproof adhesive bandages ·assorted sizes)
- adhesive tape
- sterile gauze, bandages (small and large)
- small scissors, tweezers, packet of needles
- safety pins
- calamine lotion
- cold pack
- petroleum jelly
- baking soda
- triangular bandages
- booklet of first aid instructions
- pen or pencil and pad of paper
- coins for telephone calls
- health histories
- Telephone numbers of rescue squad, trauma center, and Scout executive.

Bicycle Safety

When having any bicycle activity be sure to stress safety first. A bicycle is not a toy, but is a means of transportation. As such, it is subject to the same rules of the road as motor vehicles. Make sure to supervise their bike riding until they know the rules and can demonstrate to you their competence when riding. Before setting off on an adventure, the boys should have the ability to do the following:

- Stop quickly by using the brakes
- Start riding out of a yard wide path without wobbling
- Stop and dismount without falling
- Ride in a straight line near a curb

JANUARY 1994
READYMAN
ACTIVITY BADGE

Assembled by Barb Meyer

This activity badge is required for Arrow of Light

Resources

Webelos Book
Webelos Activity Book
Webelos Program Helps
Boy Scout Handbook
First Aid Skill Book
Boys' Life Magazine

Den Activities

Show and teach what to do in the Hurry Cases. Explain six rules of safety you should follow when riding a bicycle.
First Aid kit for home or car.
Attend a demonstration of First Aid at a Boy Scout troop meeting or a Red Cross Center.

Pack Meeting Demonstration

Show and explain how to treat shock
Explain what first aid is and show what you should do in case of an accident.
Show first aid for cuts and scratches.
Show first aid for burns, scalds and choking
Safe Swimming, explain the buddy system.

Craft

Buddy Board and Tags

Display the buddy tags by hanging them on inverted cuphooks screwed into rectangle of plywood. Buddies hang their tags on the same hook.

Have your Scouts make a buddy board. Cut the wood, drill holes, sand it, letter it and mark off the area of equal dimensions. Shellac or varnish the whole works. Your Scouts may also make buddy tags for your pack. Buddy tags can be simple luggage tags.

Contest

Rescue Breathing Relay

Make two mannequins out of wood and plastic bottle. Divide den into two teams. On signal, the first boy from each team runs forward and performs the rescue breathing technique until the judge tells him it is correct. He then runs back to his team, then the next one goes. The first team to finish is the winner. (See sketch on next page.)

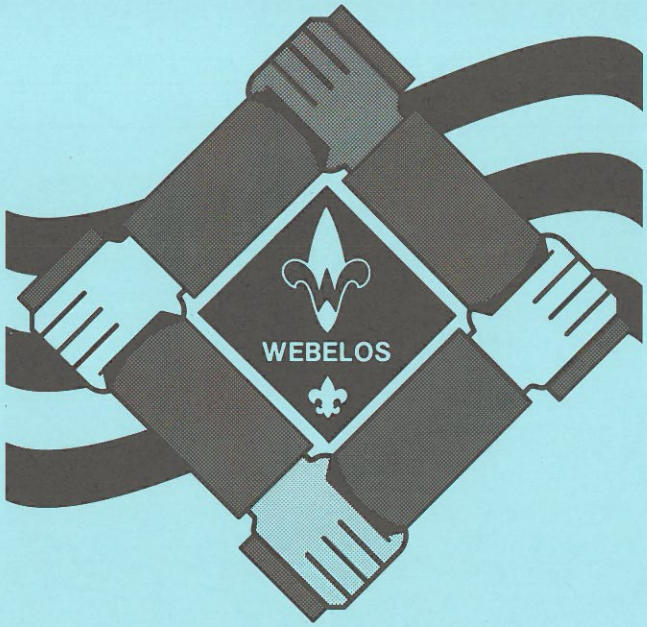
Skit

"Safety First"

(The scene is a corner near a schoolhouse. The time is 8:30 in the morning. Henry the Safety Patrol, is on duty when the play begins.)

Jerry: (Runs in and asks breathlessly): Hey has the bell rung? (Jerry starts to run across the street.)
Henry: Wait a minute! There's a car coming!
Jerry (Stops and returns to stand beside Henry): Oh, I didn't see it! Has the bell rung?
Henry: Not yet, but even if it had, you should not run across the street without looking. You're new here aren't you?
Jerry: Sure, but how did you know?
Henry: Kids at this school know that they shouldn't cross the street until the Safety Patrol gives the signal with his flag. Like this! (Henry moves his safety flag, pointing it across the street.) When the Safety Patrol blocks the sidewalk with the flag, like this (He demonstrates with his flag), it means that you must wait on the sidewalk until the street is clear.
Jerry: That's baby stuff! I can look out for myself!
Henry: it's safer when the Safety Patrol is here to help you. (He moves his flag to let Jerry cross the street.) The street is clear now. You can cross.
Jerry (Crosses the street, then looks back toward Henry) Yeah! Yeah! Listen to the bossy Safety Patrol. Yeah! Yeah! (He leaves, still shouting at Henry.)
Linda (Enters on way to school): Hi! Henry!
Henry: Hello, Linda. Wait until this car passes, then you can cross with my safety flag. (He holds flag across the sidewalk.)
Linda: Who was that boy who was shouting at you just now?
Henry: I don't know, Linda. He's new here.
Linda: You ought to report him to the principal, Henry. He certainly was acting smarty.
Henry: Oh, he's all right. As soon as he learns the safety signals, we won't have any trouble with him. He's probably just scared to death, coming to a new town and a new school and all.
Linda: Maybe. I never thought of that.

Readyman



Walrus Hunt Song

Directions: Leader explains that the Eskimo gets into his kayak and paddles with arms folded (moves arms back and forth in paddling motion). Leader gives directions to Cub Scout who follow his action and then all sing chorus

Haukie Taukie Tiah, Haukie Taukie Tiah,
Hey Diddle, Hi Diddle, Ho Diddle Hey.
Haukie Taukie Tiah, Haukie Taukie Tiah,
Hey Diddle, Hi Diddle, Ho Diddle Hey.

Leader:

Eskimo stops and sights for walrus with right hand turned so that he is sighting with the back of his hand and shading his eyes while singing:

Hey tacoma, mishawaukee; Hey Tacoma mishawaukee; Hey tacoma mishawaukee

(Resume Paddling while singing the chorus)

Leader: He gets within range, takes his walrus gun, aims and sings:

Hey tacoma, mishawaukee - boom; Hey Tacoma mishaukee - boom; Hey tacoma mishawaukee - boom.

(Paddles over to where the walrus is and sings)
Chorus

Leader: He gets alongside of the Walrus. It is heavy. He lifts it into his kayak and sings:

Hey tacoma, mishawaukee - ugh; Hey Tacoma mishaukee - ugh; Hey tacoma mishawaukee - ugh.

(Resume paddling)
Chorus

Leader: He paddles homeward slowly at first because of heavy load, then picks up speed. Everybody is waiting to greet him. He waves to all, smiles a toothy smile and sings:

Hey tacoma, mishawaukee; Hey Tacoma mishaukee; Hey tacoma mishawaukee

Food

Real Eskimo Ice Cream

2 cups seal oil
1 to 1-1/2 pounds reindeer fat
Berries

Boil the oil and reindeer fat together for two or three minutes. Cool until lukewarm. Take a bowlful of loose snow (not too powdery) and add oil; beat well to avoid lumps. Let freeze a bit. Fold in wild berries.
- Out of Alaska's Kitchens ... Cooking Alaskan

Our Favorite Eskimo Ice Cream

Shortening, about 1/2 to 3/4 cup
Sugar, about 1 cup or sweeten to taste
Berries, about 1 scant quart

We use salmonberries, blueberries, blackberries. Cream shortening until fluffy. You can add a little of the berry juice to make this softer. Add berries, a small amount at a time, until you use up the berries. Serve with smoked salmon strips.

- Audrey Rearden, Cooking Up A Storm . . . Cooking Alaskan

I R Z E Y C A L A U K H L R T I C B E R

C O E L U G L D P R N I E K I M O F O G

A L A S K A W N Z K O D L G O L T P R E

R E C A O X H S J P O E S K I M O S A K

T A L O N G N I G H T S C I F I T U N K

I D W H A I Q I O F D J M G A L E M S D

C G K P K L A P L A T I N U M A M T K A

O E A S A S K A D H H C R L N V P O I P

C A E A B F I C S S A E B F S E O T S G

E O S L A G L I E F P B E O S I L V E R

A P G M I U F F L P S O R F A R E E N P

N H N O G O K I O A E X P A L P M I A E

A U I N L A H C I L N H C L U M B E R R

P K R I G G I O O A G T C A E L P N L B

C M E N Z I N C C O N S O S M A O Z S B

T B B V E O D E E D L L C K O T D Y K M

N E O P R L E A B L I U E A N I L U A S

O F K B C T O N E M T E G R O F E K P O

O S L U O D S X O O G M A S I N Z O I U

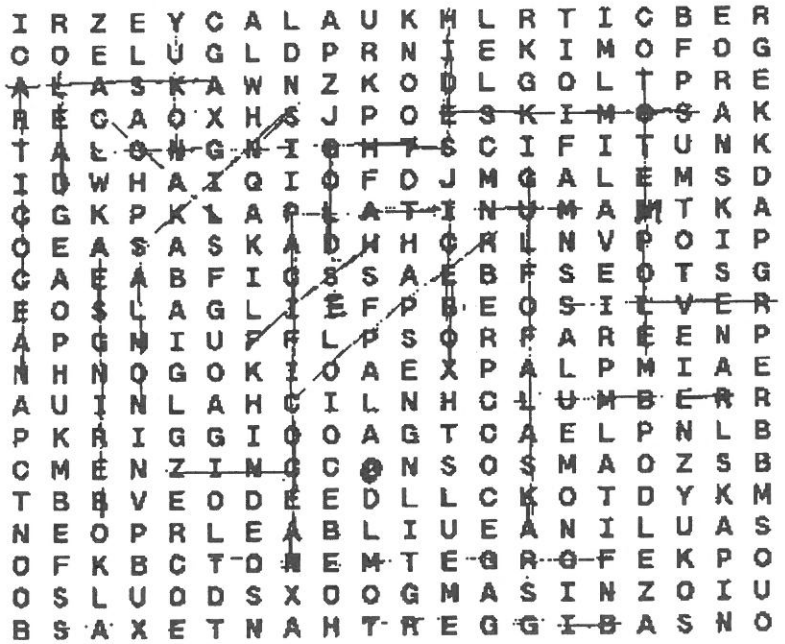
B S A X E T N A H T R E G G I B A S N O

what will be the bottom of the bear's mouth. Cut ears from the discarded portion and staple in place. Draw features with a felt tip pen. Tie a string through holes in ears, so the head hangs down about 8 inches.

Tape the three head along the edge of a table with masking tape. Have the player stand 5 feet away. Give him three balls, one for each bear. Players who succeed in throwing balls through all three mouths receive a small priz-

Alaska Word Search

1. Alaska
2. Artic Ocean
3. Bering Sea
4. Bigger than Texas
5. Coal
6. Copper
7. Eskimos
8. Fish
9. Forget Me Not
10. Gold
11. Gulf of Alaska
12. Hides
13. Icebox
14. Lead
15. Long Nights
16. Lumber
17. Pacific Ocean
18. Platinum
19. Salmon
20. Silver
21. Skins
22. Totem Pole
23. Yukon
24. Zinc



Make a Map of Alaska

Using a template, trace a map of Alaska onto a piece of cardboard.

Fill in Alaska with map clay. You can put in as much or as little topographical detail as you want. You can finish it by painting in details such as the ocean, the mountains, the Arctic or whatever you want. Allow to dry before moving too far.

Playdough for Map

1 cup cornstarch
2 cups baking soda (a pound box)
1-1/2 cup cold water

Stir together corn starch and baking soda. Add water all at once and stir until smooth. Stirring constantly, cook over medium heat until mixture reaches consistency of slightly dry mashed potatoes. (Mixture will come to a boil, then start to thicken, first in lumps, and then in a thick mass.) Turn onto a plate and cover with a damp cloth. When cool enough to handle, knead thoroughly on corn starch dusted surface until smooth and pliable. If not to be used immediately, store completely cooled clay in tightly closed plastic bag or container with tight fitting cover. Clay may be kept in a cool place up to 2 weeks. Knead stored clay thoroughly before using.

Makes about 2 lbs of clay.

For large quantity of clay . . .
3-1/2 cups corn starch (1 pound package)
6 cups baking soda (3 pounds)
1 quart cold water

Makes 6 pounds.

IT'S THE STATE WITH LEGS. ALASKA IS SO LARGE THAT IT COULD TAKE GIANT STEPS TO CROSS THE PACIFIC OCEAN. THE ALEUTIAN ISLANDS ARE THE FRONT LEG, AND THE BACK LEG IS PUSHING OFF FROM CANADA.

POINT BARROW, ALASKA IS THE NORTHERN MOST POINT IN THE U.S.A., AND IT IS ONLY 1,200 MILES FROM THE NORTH POLE.

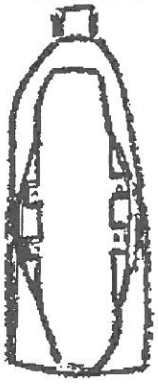
FEEL CROWDED LIVING IN THE CITY? A MILLION AND A HALF PACIFIC FUR SEALS BREED ON THE PRIBILOF ISLANDS EVERY YEAR. THAT'S NOT ALL. THE ISLANDS ARE ALSO HOME TO OVER 100 MILLION BIRDS OF OVER 180 SPECIES!

HOW BIG IS ALASKA? BIG! COLOSSAL! GIGANTIC! ENORMOUS! IT IS ABOUT THE SAME DISTANCE ACROSS ALASKA AS IT IS FROM SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA TO SAVANNAH, GEORGIA. THAT'S ABOUT 2,400 MILES.

Games and Contests

Ski-Skate Tag

Remove plastic bottom use black marker and mark outline on bottle, one on each side cut. Cutting should be done by an adult. Do not cut tab until you have measured the foot to them



Take part in two favorite winter sports, skiing and skating at the same time. For a pair of shorty skis remove the top and bottom from a two liter soda bottle cut in half length wise. Then stand on the center of the plastic and mark small tabs on each side of your foot and a second pair of tabs near your ankles. To fasten skis to your shoes, punch holes in tabs. Lace tabs with string, lacing over the top of the shoes and around the ankles. Now you're set to play ski-skate tag on ice or snow or you could do it in doors also.

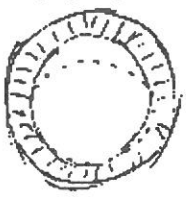
Ski-Skate tag - One person is "it". When a player is tagged, he freezes in position. If he moves he is automatically "it." If no one moves, last player tagged is "it" for the next round.

Dog Sled Race

Boys take turn pulling a wagon or sled through obstacle course - tie a long rope to the item to be pulled and have three boys grab the rope on command from the handler, the are to go through an obstacle course without knocking anything down. Set your own time frame and the number obstacles.

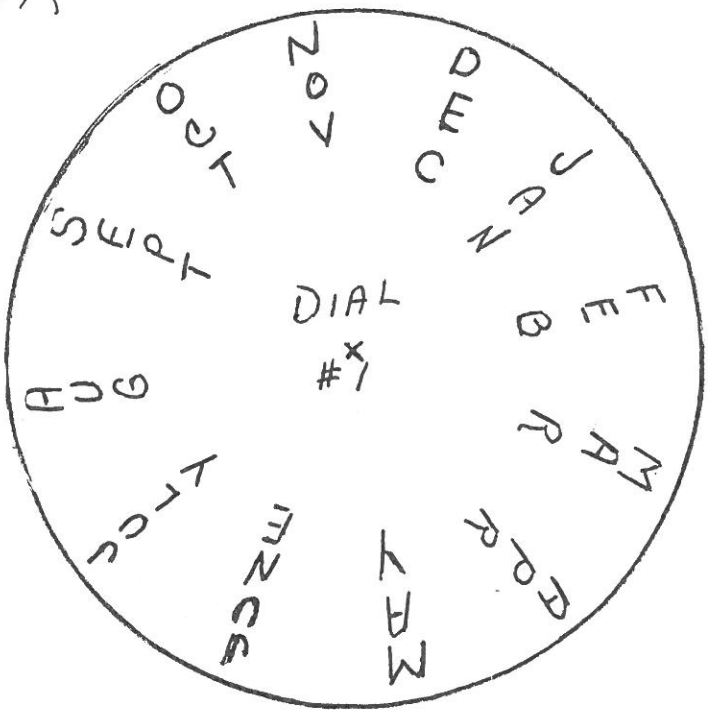
Feed the Three Bears

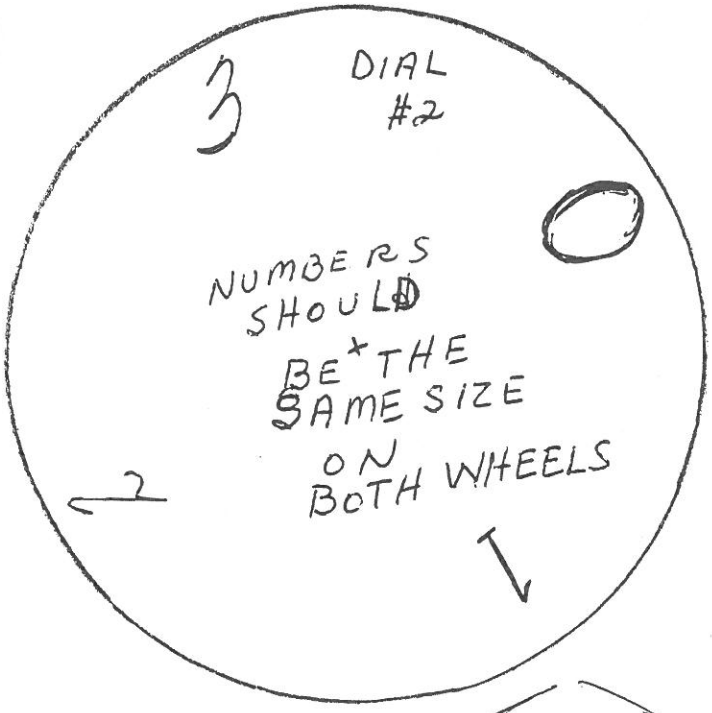
To make the hungry bears, cut out center sections, as shown, from paper plates, including part of the rim at

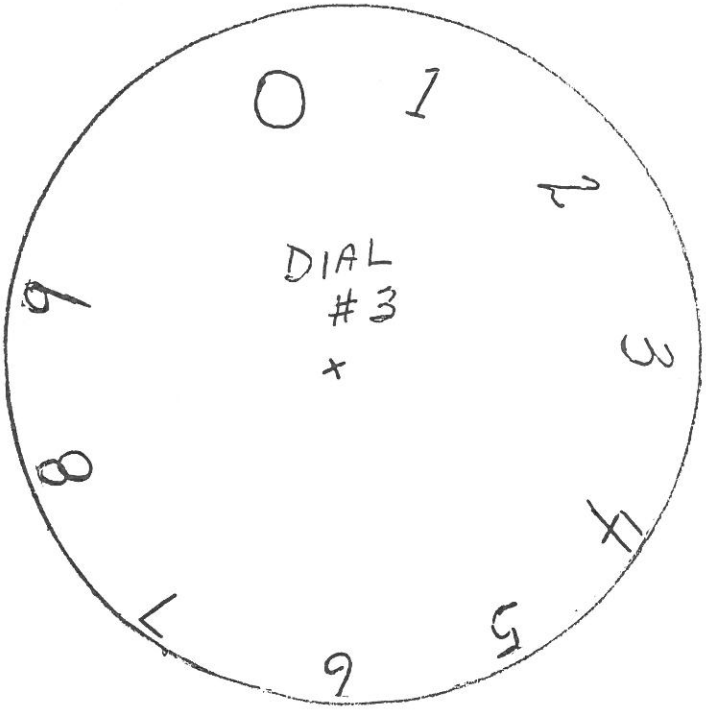


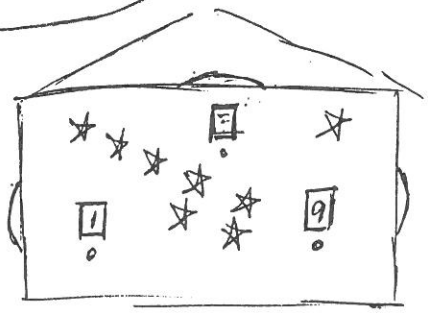
Map of Alaska

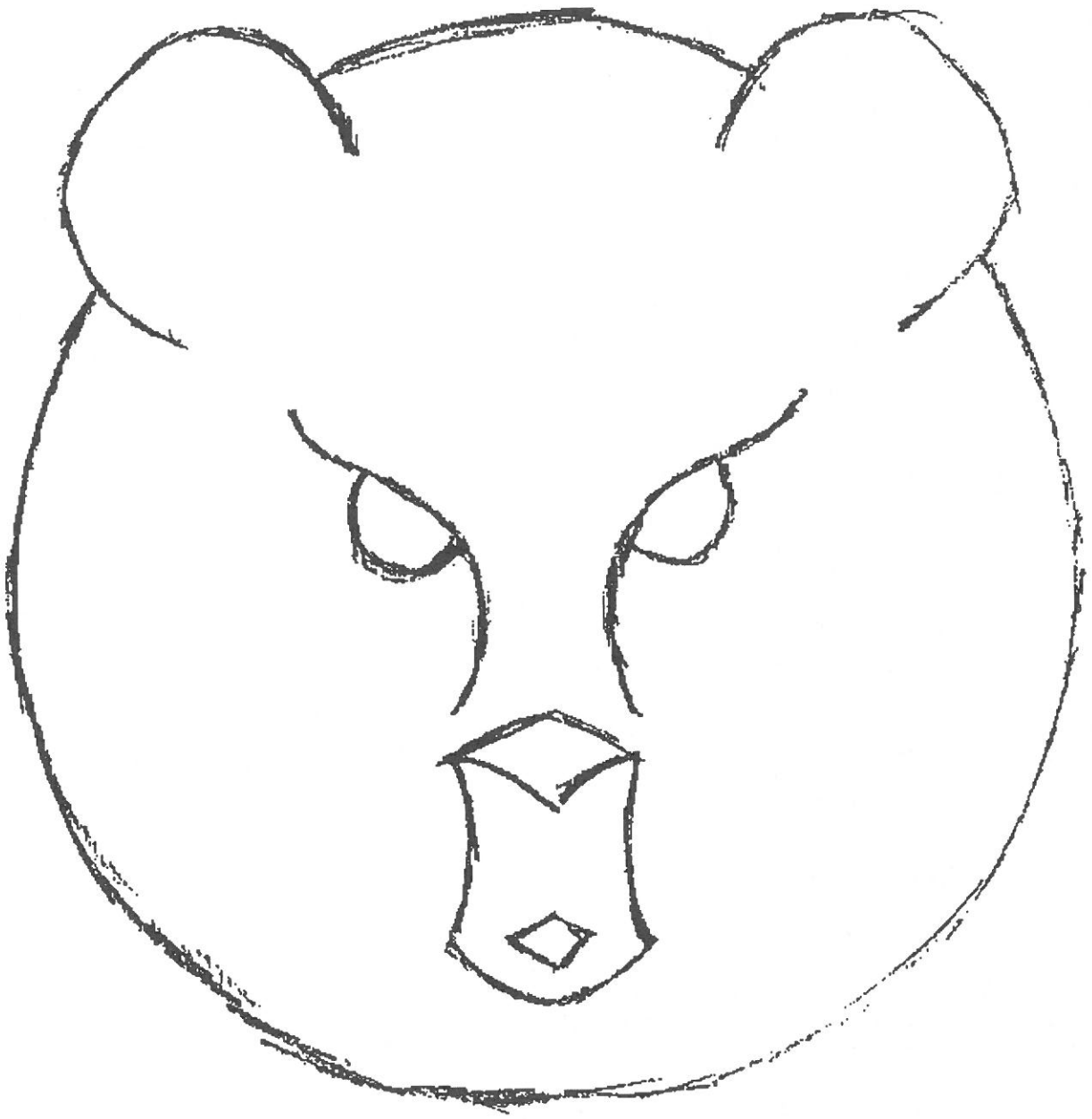
CALENDAR


DIAL
#1
JAN
FEB
MAR
APR
MAY
JUNE
JULY
AUG
SEPT
OCT
NOV
DEC


DIAL
#2
NUMBERS SHOULD BE THE SAME SIZE ON BOTH WHEELS

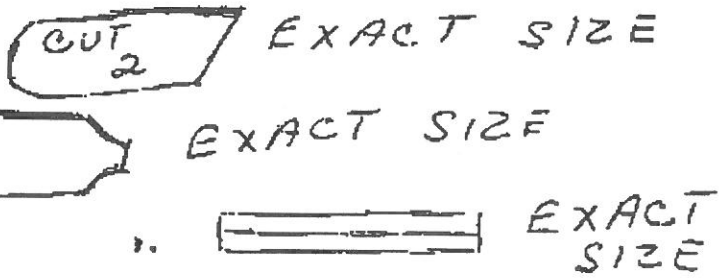

DIAL
#3





You will need 14 craft sticks and 10 toothpicks - along with felt, yarn, and one square of paper towel, plus wood glue.

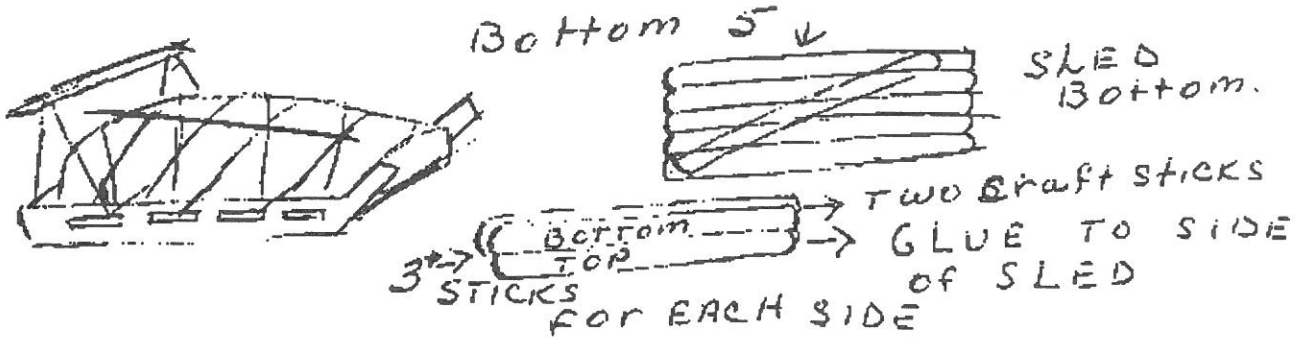
Cut two for sled uprights in front.



Sled handle cut one.

Tooth picks glue two together cut to this size

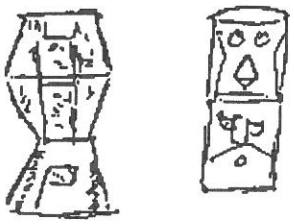
The rest of the tooth picks and craft sticks do not cut.



Fold the square of paper towel and staple the ends together, cover with felt and put yarn around to make it look like items being carried on the sled. Glue two toothpicks end to end overlap to form a pole. Glue under part of the yarn

Totem Pole Under Glass

General instruction for Totem Pole - glue two thread spools together then paint with poster paints. Can place under clear disposable plastic glasses if you like. To get the snow effect a tab of glue with salt sprinkle on. Other decorations are also poster paints with permanent marker on the outside. Glue a piece of paper on the bottom of glass to keep poster paints from coming off.



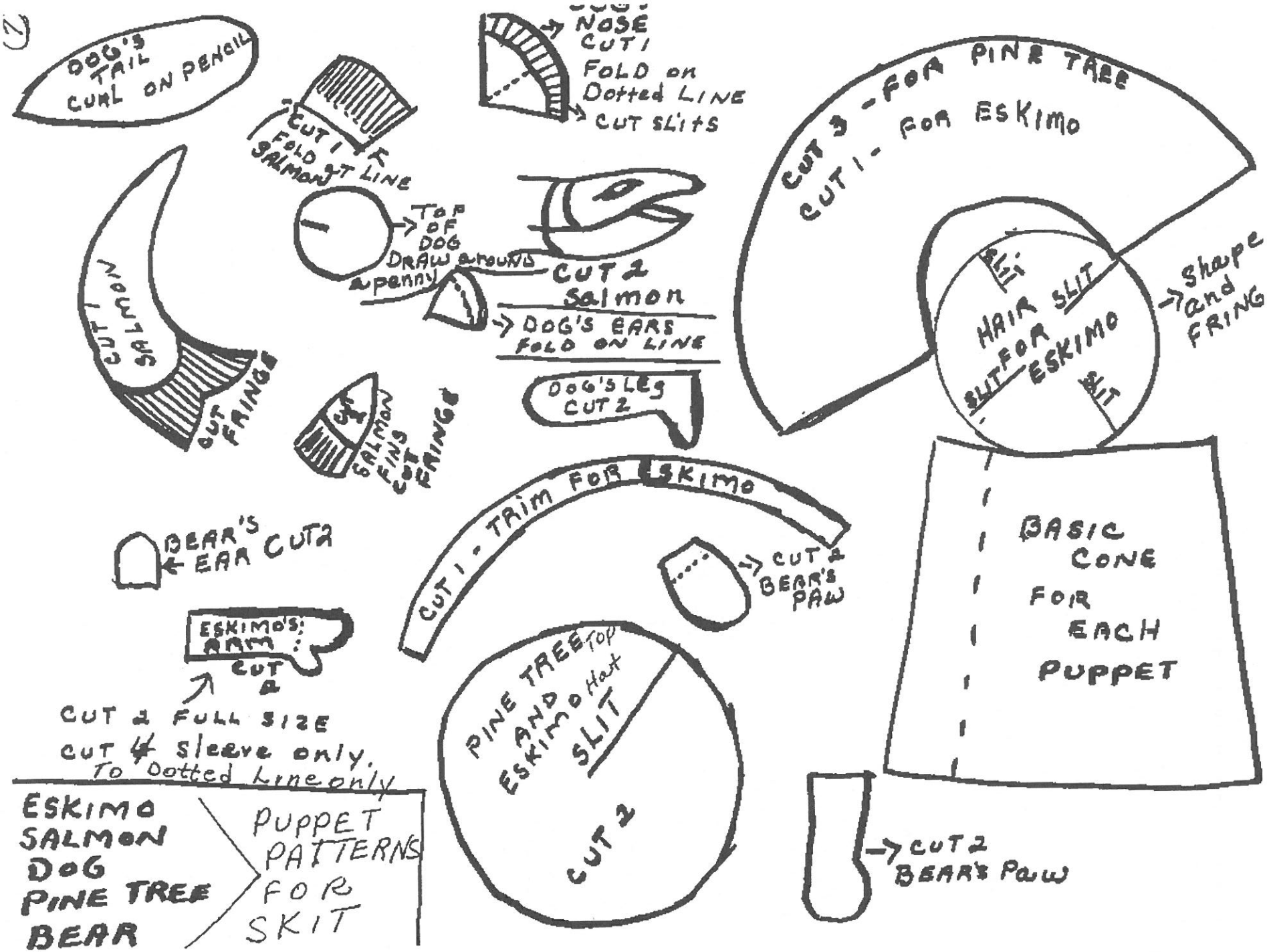
BEAR PLAQUE

Use tacks #4-7/16" copper tacks for brow and snout, leave openings for eyes and mouth. For fur angle 3/4" x 18 nails. Somewhat, so entire nail can be seen use dark paint or marker to outline head and to accent features. (Material needed wood, 3/4" nails, 7/16" tacks, a plier to hold nails at angle, paint or marker) (Idea taken from a 1967 Pack-O-Fun Scrap Craft Magazine).

Pattern on next page.

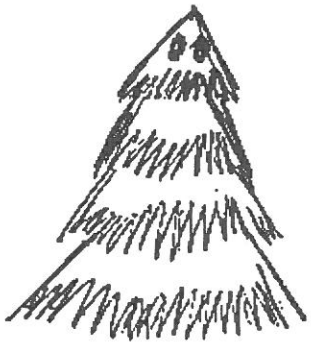
Salute the New Year With a Calendar Made on the Face of the Alaska Flag.

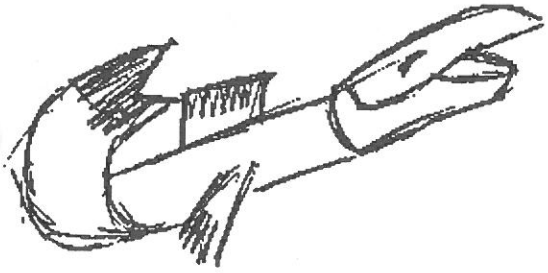
Circle Calendar - Print months and numbers on circle. Cut 3 - 4-1/2" circles. You will need 3 fasteners to hold circles to base. Tape some string for a hanger. Pattern for circles found on page 7. Make sure cut is over far enough so that circle stick out on side for easy turning.


DOG'S TAIL
CURL ON PENCIL
NOSE
CUT 1
FOLD on Dotted LINE
CUT SLITS
CUT 1 FOLD SALMON T LINE
TOP OF DOG
DRAW around a penny
CUT 2 Salmon
DOG'S EARS FOLD ON LINE
DOG'S LEG CUT 2
SALMON CUT 1 CUT FRING
SALMON FINS CUT FRING
CUT 3 - FOR PINE TREE
CUT 1 - FOR ESKIMO
SLIT
HAIR SLIT
SLIT FOR ESKIMO
SLIT
Shape and FRING
BASIC CONE FOR EACH PUPPET
CUT 1 - TRIM FOR ESKIMO
BEAR'S EAR CUT 2
CUT 2 BEAR'S PAW
ESKIMO'S ARM CUT 2
CUT 2 FULL SIZE
CUT 4 Sleeve only. To Dotted Line only
PINE TREE AND ESKIMO Hat
Top
SLIT
CUT 2
CUT 2 BEAR'S PAW
ESKIMO
SALMON
DOG
PINE TREE
BEAR
PUPPET PATTERNS FOR SKIT

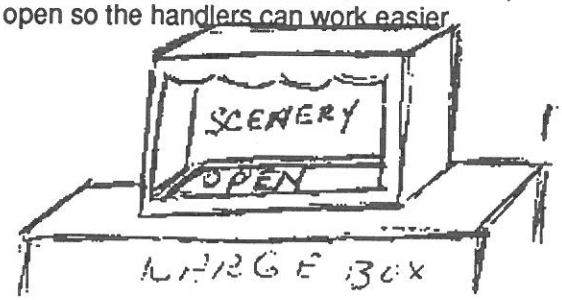
Eskimo Cut the hat and do the same as the tree top except don't fringe. Set aside cut and slit hair and glue the overlaps, fringe hair before gluing to ball then glue hat on top. The face can either be drawn on or glue on paper features. Cut half circle and do the same as the pine tree except don't fringe put on the cone. Cut trim and glue to coat bottom.

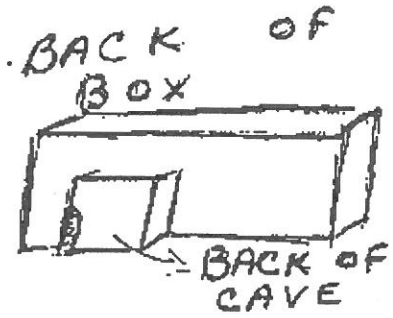
Arms Cut 2 full size in glove color - then cut 4 sleeves size in same color as the cone, glue sleeve section to the arm full size, one on each side. You can add cotton on the sleeves and on the hat and around the collar if you like. Add details on the bottom part of the cone for legs.





Puppet stage. Use empty cereal box open completely laying it out flat. Decorate both inside and out making all the cut out areas before taping or gluing back together. Then tape box to a large box with a part of the top open so the handlers can work easier.





Patterns continued on next page

DOG SLED

Yelping, barking, restless dogs are everywhere. Excitement is in the air, and anticipation of winning is at a peak. It's Alaska. It's March. It's the world-famous Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Race, named after a ghost town. You'll head out from Anchorage. Your destination in Nome - 1,160 miles away. You and your 19 dogs have practiced all year. During one of your practice session you were attacked by a starving moose, so you keep a rifle handy just in case it happens again. You have the number one spot so you will be the first out of the chute. The sled glides along the freshly fallen snow. Will it get colder? Will you have problem with ice forming on the muzzles of your dogs? Will it snow so hard you cannot even see your lead dog? The trip will take 11 to 18 days and you could win the prize of $50,000 if you come in first. Can you stay on course? Can you keep you and your dogs alive and win first prize?

DOGS said we are on our way to the OCEAN to get some FISH. The BEAR asked if he could ride along? This was to be the first hitch hike known in Alaska among the animals. So he hopped on the SLED. But the DOGS soon stopped. They couldn't pull the SLED through the SNOW. It was getting too heavy. The BEAR was told to get off that he would have to walk. The BEAR was very upset for he was trying to keep his feet warm on the SLED, for he had walked all night in the SNOW. They soon arrived at the OCEAN and the BEAR asked how they where going to catch the FISH they didn't have a pole or a SPEAR. The DOGS said they didn't need one, for they were going to the store to buy the FISH. The BEAR said then why did we come all the way here to the OCEAN. WE could have gotten the FISH in town. The DOGS said but they have fresher FISH here at this store. For you see the name of the store was called " THE OCEAN"

Skit

In the Forest

A finger puppet skit - Eskimo, Bear, Tree, Dog, and Salmon

Scene Opens with Buzz Bear coming out of the cave.

BUZZ BEAR: Hi there, Pine tree
PINE TREE: Buzz! Good Morning!
BUZZ BEAR: I just woke up from sleeping all winter. Could you tell me what day this is?
PINE TREE: Sleeping all winter? Impossible? Its only the end of November.
BUZZ BEAR: I feel I've slept for months, and its so warm out you sure its not spring.
PINE TREE: That's not my problem. (tree leaves)
BUZZ BEAR: I guess not, bye. The end of November no way.
PINK SALMON: The end of November? Who said so?
BUZZ BEAR: Hi, Pink Salmon, Pine Tree said so. I was just on my way back to my den to go to sleep.
PINK SALMON: That's a great idea, Buzz But don't sleep too long. It's the eighth of January already, and these long nights will soon be over.
BUZZ BEAR: January? How can that be? It's warm out, too. I could have sworn it was spring already.
PINK SALMON: No, no, no. The Pine Tree was wrong, and so are you. We're having unseasonable warm weather, but the weatherman says its going to snow any minute now.
BUZZ BEAR: But the Sun is out and there's no snow clouds in the sky. How could it snow?
PINK SALMON: Buzz that's not the sun that's the moon. You better get back in your den.
BUZZ BEAR: Pink Salmon wait a minute. What are you doing in the forest?
PINK SALMON: I was taking a ride on Eskimo's sled and fell off.
BUZZ BEAR: Ok good night. (goes back to cave)
PINK SALMON: Hey Eskimo, did you find your dog sled?
ESKIMO: Yes, that silly dog was out chasing his tail, and running all over the forest trying to catch it.
SHARPY DOG: I know I'm not allowed to play only work but can I go out and play for a little while.
ESKIMO: Ok but don't be too long.
SHARPY DOG: Come here tail I'm going to get you now I've waited long enough! (the dog goes off running again with out the sled.
ESKIMO: Sharpy Dog will you stay away from Pine Tree and quit chasing your tail. Pink Salmon did you know there is a new store in the forest.
PINK SALMON: What's it called?
ESKIMO: The Salmon Headquarter!
PINK SALMON: What do they do there?
ESKIMO: I think they catch Salmon and sell it.
PINK SALMON: Oh heavens quick take me back to the ocean, I'm not ready to be a salmon cake.
ESKIMO: Ok Sharpy Dog lets go. (Eskimo, Sharpy Dog and Pink Salmon all leave)
PINE TREE: Finally I have the Forest to my self again.
THE END
All the finger puppets come back for a bow with their handlers.

Crafts

Finger Puppets for the Skit "In the Forest"

To make the puppets, you'll need colored paper, paints, markers, or crayons, glue, and a 1-1/2" foam ball (for the Eskimo's head).

All the puppets are made on a cone base that will fit over your finger.

To make the finger cone, cut it from colored paper, following the actual size pattern shown. Roll into a cone, overlapping to dotted line and gluing.

Bear, Dog, Fish, cut out and decorate the paper parts for each puppet. Glue them to the finger cone. Draw or paint on details. Glue cotton on dog's tail and bear's tail.

Pine Tree. Cut three half circles to make the rows of branches. Cut fringe then wrap half circle around cone, overlapping and gluing ends. For the top of the tree slit circle to the center and roll into a cone. Gluing to hold. Glue it on the tree. Cut the edge of the cone into fringe. Draw on a face.

JANUARY 1994
EXPLORING ALASKA

Assembled by Barb Meyer

Alaska has the eastern most and western most points in the country. This is because the 180th meridian which divides the east and west longitudes, passes through the state.

Eskimo legend says that the streams of light across the Alaskan winter night sky are the spirits of the dead playing ball with a walrus head. Scientists have several explanations, but no one really knows for sure what causes the brilliant, Fourth-of-July-like explosions of color. The mysterious Northern Lights are called the "aurora borealis".

Alaskan Vocabulary

Cheechako - New-comer to Alaska
Mukluks - Slippers
Ulu - knife for skinning meat
Squaw candy - strips of smoked salmon

Openings and/or Closing

A - is for **ALL** the people
L - is for the **LOVE** they share
A - is for **ALLEGIANCE** for we are number 49 in the United States
S - is for the **SLEDS** they use
K - is for the **KINDNESS** to others
A - is for **ALASKA** land of plenty with its coal, copper, fish, gold, hides and skins, lead, platinum, silver and zinc. We are glad you're a part of us. Let us sing God Bless America.

United States Flag

Personnel: 5 Cub Scouts

1st Cub: Our flag has 50 stars on it's field of blue. One of them belongs to Alaska - our North Star.

2nd Cub: In 1867, U.S. Secretary of State William Seward bought Alaska for $7.2 million, - that's less than $0.02 an acre.

3rd Cub: People thought he was crazy and called the territory "Seward's Icebox" or "Seward's Folly."

4th Cub: On January 3, 1959, Alaska became our 49th state.

5th Cub: Today Alaska gives us oil, salmon and other fish, the Iditarod, and many beautiful and wonderful and exciting places to visit.

All: As people proudly do in our 49th state, please join us in saying the Pledge of Allegiance to our Flag.

Awards Ceremony

Cubmaster dressed like an Eskimo pulls awards from an Igloo.

Cubmaster's Minute

Here in Missouri (put in your state) we sometimes feel that we have a long, dark winter. The sun doesn't come up until 7 or 7:30 in the morning and it sets by 4:30 or 5. We can hardly wait for summer - or even better - Daylight Savings Time! In Alaska - even in Juneau which is in the south - the sun doesn't rise until 9:30 - maybe even 10 o'clock - and it sets around 3 in the afternoon. Up above Fort Yukon and Chalkyitsik, which are on the Arctic Circle, it doesn't even come up at all. For 6 months of the year, from late September to late March the sun stays below the horizon. Oh, it comes close - so that you get twilight - but in the "dead of winter" you won't see it at all. So you have to do your work and try to stay warm and wait patiently for the sun to return. Then , in late March, it begins to rise above the horizon. And once it starts, it doesn't go down much at all. In the summer - around the solstice, it is in the sky for 24 hours a day

Now - when you are working on your awards- you may feel that you will never see the day when you have earned your awards. But, just as the sun will come to those in the far North, who work and wait for it - if you work and wait, you too will have your reward.

Audience Participation

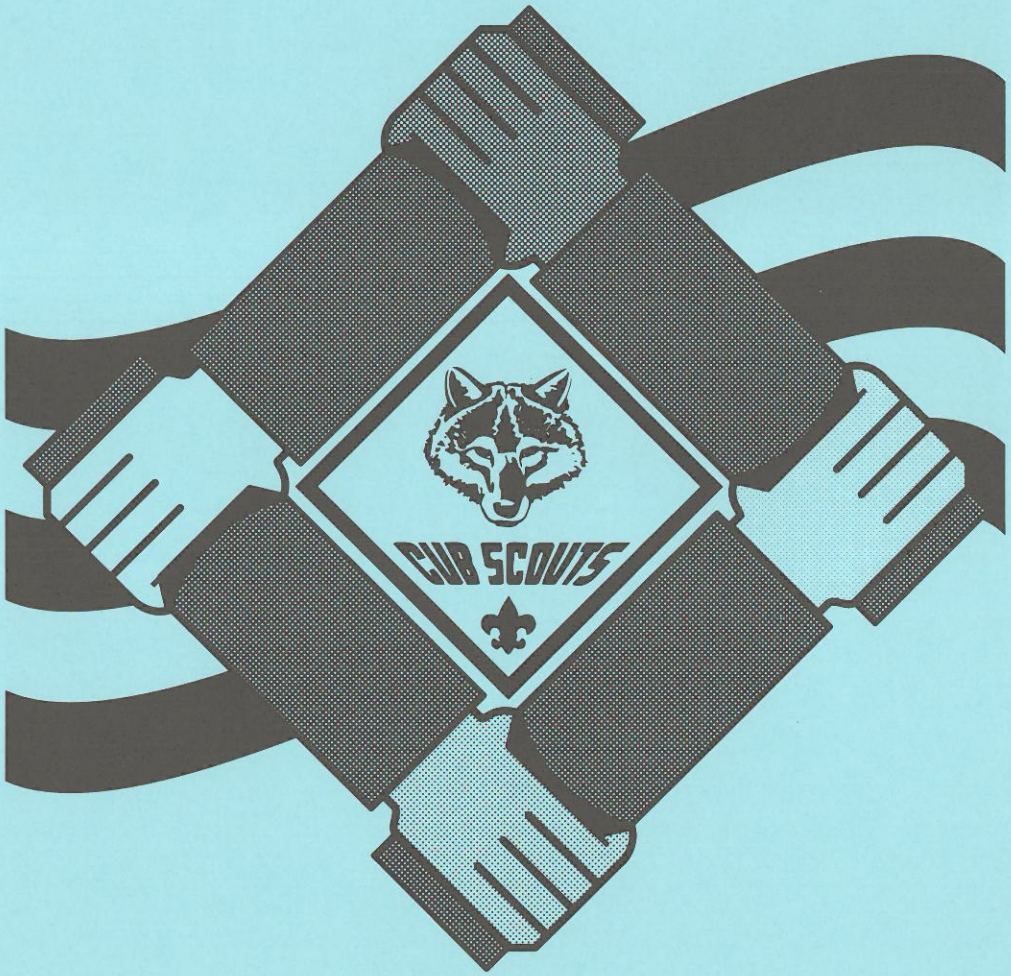
Divide the audience into six groups give each group a sound effect.

"The Ocean"

DOGS/barking; BEAR/growling; FISH/rub tummy and say raw, raw, yummy; SLED/slide feet; SPEAR/ca plunk; SNOW/wave finger and say Flutter, flutter, OCEAN/ clap hand at the same time say sh, sh.

The DOGS pulled the long SLED over the SNOW they were heading for the OCEAN. One DOG said to the other DOG, how long will it take us to get to the OCEAN? The FISH will sure taste very good, it will give us plenty of energy to work the rest of the day. A BEAR asked where they were going in such a hurry? The

STRONG FOR AMERICA

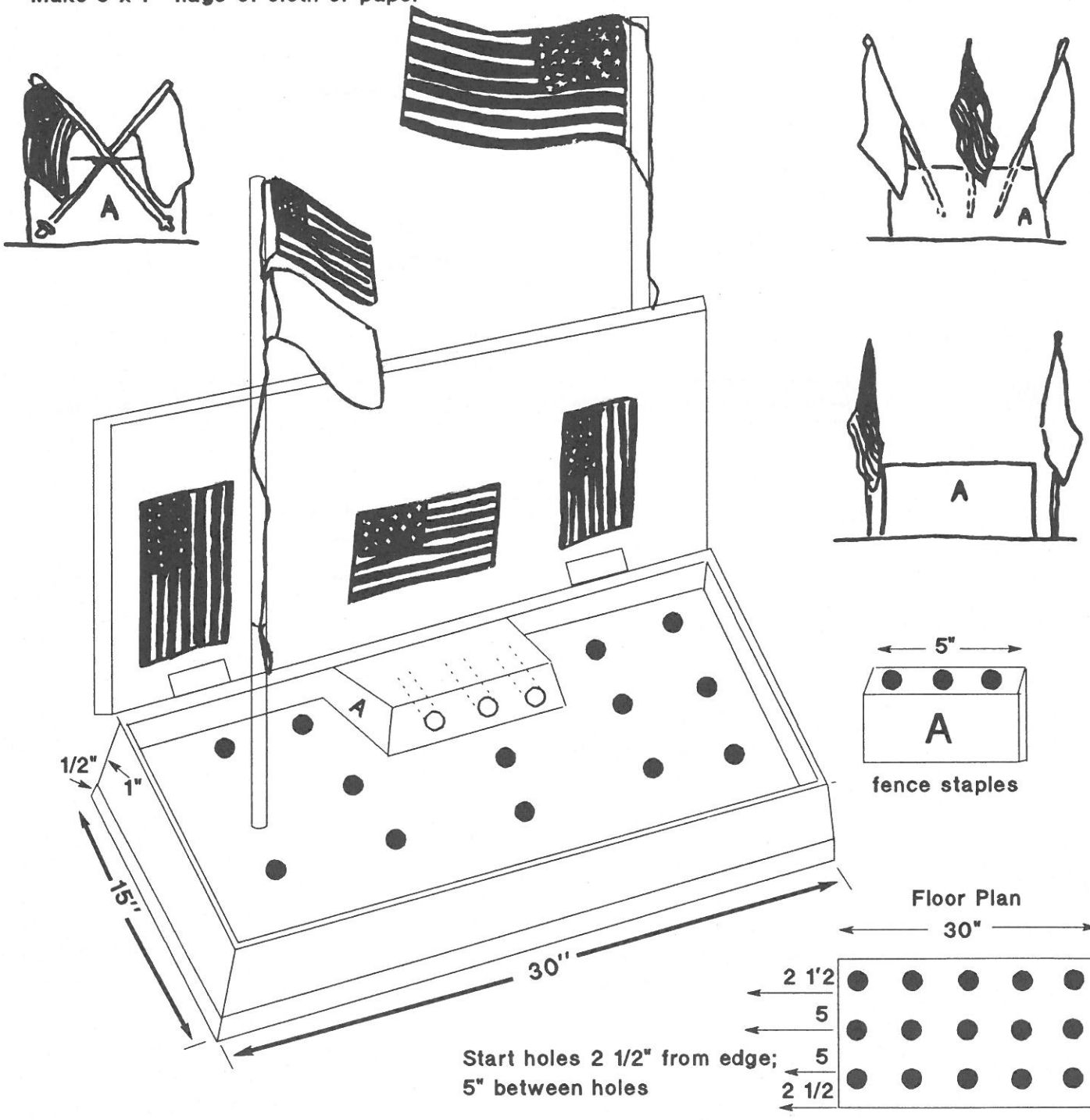


St. Louis Area Council, Boy Scouts of America

FLAG COURTESY KIT

Teaching flag courtesy should begin in the den. Build and use this kit as an aid to teaching, testing and practicing flag etiquette. Use various types of flags to show different situations.

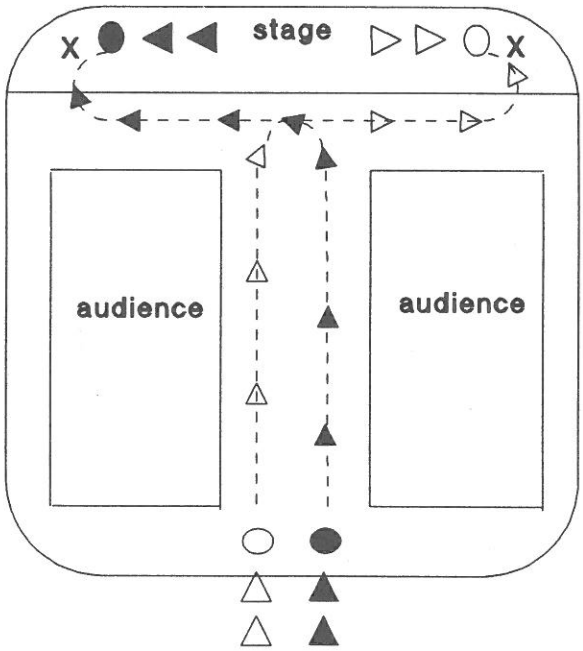
28" Flag pole
Make 5 x 7" flags of cloth or paper



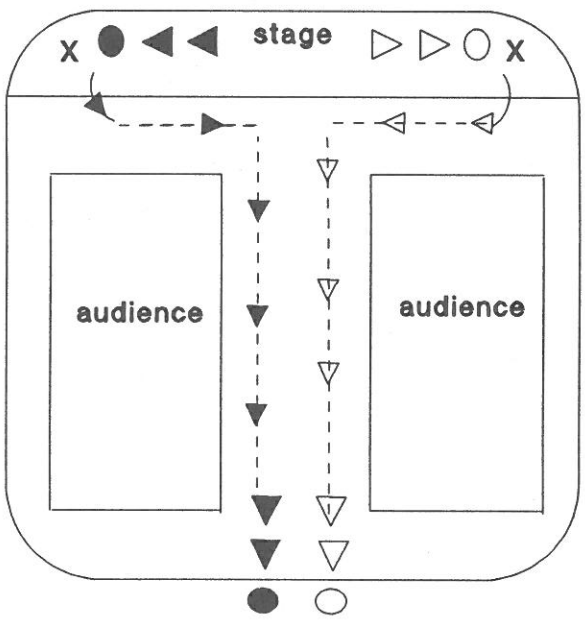
ADVANCEMENT FOR FLAG CEREMONIES

U.S. Flags posted on stage will be on the audience's left. Since it will be on the marching right in the procession, it will be necessary to cross in front of the room. The American flag crosses in front. (See diagram)

Advancing on stage

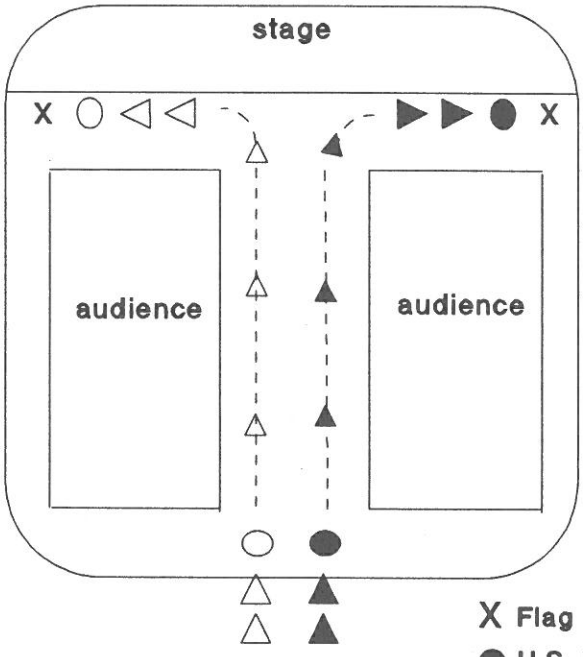


Retiring from stage

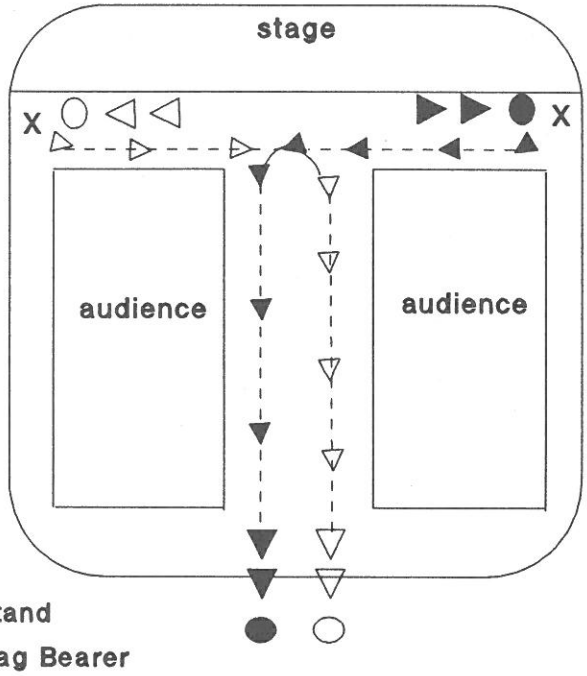


U.S. Flags posted on audience level will be posted on the audience's right. In this case the flags do not cross until they are retired. (see diagram)

Advancing on floor

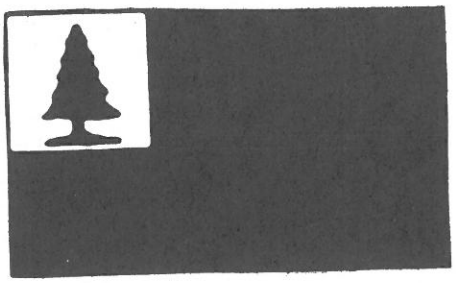


Retiring from floor



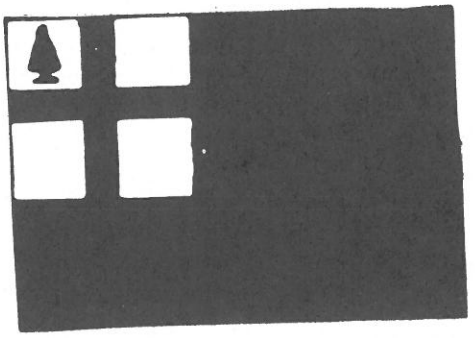
X Flag Stand
● U.S. Flag Bearer
▲ U.S. Flag Guard

COLONIAL FLAGS



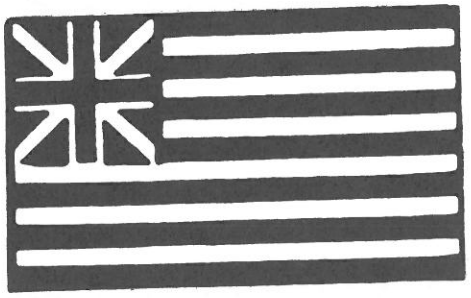
CONTINENTAL 1775

One of two flags shown in paintings of the Battle of Bunker Hill



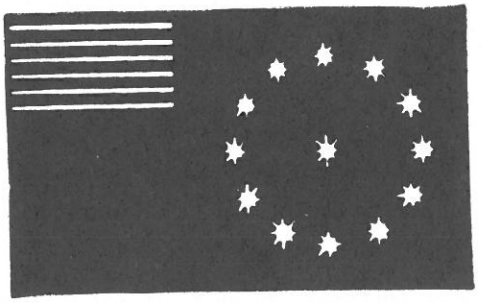
BUNKER HILL 1775

Flag was made by inserting the pine tree in the upper left quarter of St. Georges Cross



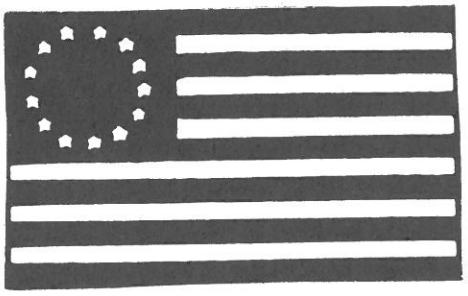
GRAND UNION 1776

Flag flown by George Washington



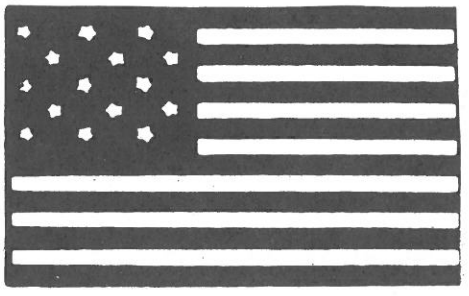
EASTON 1776

Note the 7-pointed stars.



OLD GLORY 1777

First official U.S. flag adopted June 14, 1777.



STAR-SPANGLED BANNER 1795

Official U.S. flag when Francis S. Key wrote our National Anthem. Note the 15 stars and stripes

Make holes for the pipe cleaner ring on the back with a hot nail or needle.

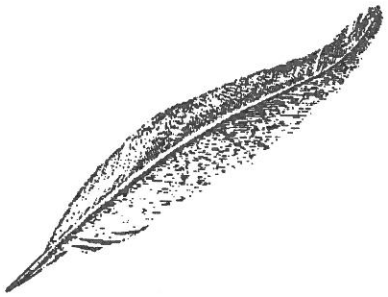
Use a fine tipped marking pen to make crosses on the inside of the cup.

Make a small "litter" sign with paper and glue on the front.

Thread pipe cleaner through the holes. Fill basket with waded paper scraps and glue top layer in place.

Basket may also be made from the small plastic "Jet Dry" baskets from the dishwasher product.

Quill Pens



The colonial "pencil" can be made from a turkey feather. Sharpen the point with a razor blade or hobby knife. Use with regular ink. It will be interesting for the boys to see how it would feel to write a document like the Declaration of Independence using such an instrument.

Flags

A few of the flags that have flown over our country are illustrated on next page. You can find many more in "Your Flag" book, other publications and the encyclopedia under "flags"

Any of them can be reproduced and enlarged for den projects and pack ceremonies You will need butcher or other heavy paper stock. For colors use liquid shoe polish, felt tip pens or markers, crayons or tempra paints

To ensure correct proportions, use the grid method of reproduction. Do this by first drawing equally spaced horizontal and vertical lines on tissue paper.

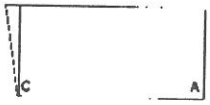
Lay this grid over the flag you are copying and trace the design.

Paper clip or pin the tissue so it does not move.

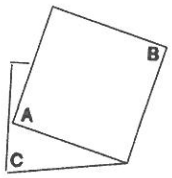
On your paper stock, draw a similar grid lightly in pencil using enlarged squares to fit the size of your stock. By using the tissue paper grid as a guide, you can pencil in your transfer lines and end up with an enlarge version of the flag.

Paper Stars by folding and Cutting

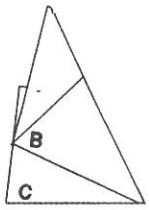
Step 1: Fold 4 inch square of thin paper as shown

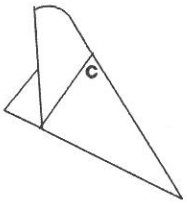


Step 2: Fold corner A and crease



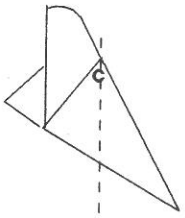
Step 3: Fold corner B to touch A and crease

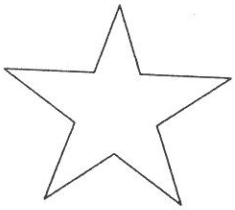




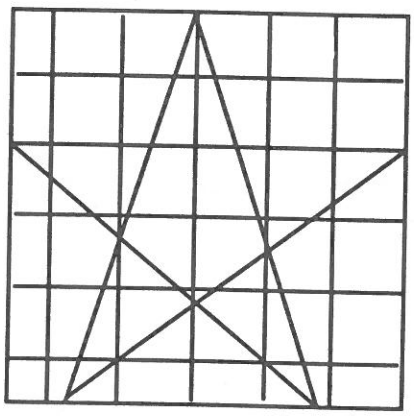
Step 4: Fold corner C over other folds and crease

Step 5: Snip across folds on dotted line





Step 6: Unfold small triangle and reveal a 5 pointed star



Songs

Songs are always fun just to sing in the den, for a pack meeting presentation or for teaching younger Cub Scouts or children

Picking Up the Litter

(Tune: I've Been Working On The Railroad)

This is a good song for Webelos to teach to younger groups of boys.

I've been picking up the litter,
All the live long day.
I've been picking up the litter,
Just to have a place to play.
Can't you see the litter basket
Sitting on the sidewalk there?
Every little bit will help us,
If you just show that you care.
Won't you pick it up?
Won't you pick it up?
Won't you pick it up today?
Help us clean it up.
Help us clean it up.
Help to clean the USA!

The Star Spangled Banner

Most of us know the first verse of our National Anthem. Here is the entire song. It might be fun to sing it for the pack or include all the words in a display.

Oh, say can you see by the dawn's early light
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming?
Whose broad stipes and bright stars through the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watched were so gallantly steaming?
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof though the night that our flag was still there.
Oh, say does that star spangled banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

On the shore, dimly seen through the mists of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
in full glory reflected now shines in the stream;
'Tis the star spangled banner! Oh long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore
That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion,
A home and a country should leave us no more!
Their blood has washed out their foul footsteps' pollution.
No refuge could save the hireling and slave
From the terror of flight, or the gloom of the grave;
And the star spangled banner in triumph doth wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

Oh! thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand
Between their loved home and the war's desolation!
Blest with victory and peace, may the heav'n rescued land
Praise the Power that hath made and preserved us a nation
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
and this be our motto: "In God is our trust."
And the star spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

Good Citizens and Laws

A citizen of the United States has many rights. Along with these rights are duties and responsibilities.

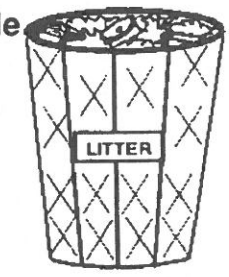
It is sometimes difficult for children to understand laws and why they are there. They tend to think that laws are for adults. Here are a few related to their own age groups.

- Attending school daily follows the truancy law
- Wearing seat belts not only can protect but is required
- Taking care not to harm property belonging to other peoples
- Be kind to animals. Protecting endangered species is also following the law
- Say no to drugs. Drugs, alcohol, and tobacco are all bad for your health
- Cross at crosswalks. Jaywalking is against the law for any age, as well as dangerous
- Littering is also against the law and all ages are responsible for their actions
- Follow the rules when hunting and fishing. Keeping fish too small is against the law as well as bad for the environment. The same goes for hunting out of season.
- Follow directions given by a police officer or fireman
- Adhere to the curfew set by your community. To be out after hours is a violation of the law

Crafts

Crafts are useful to teach boys or reinforce ideas previously learned. This makes them useful to you. Let them work for you in your den and pack.

Litter Basket Neckerchief Slide



Clear plastic one ounce cup
pipe cleaner
Hot nail or needle
Fine tipped marking pen
scraps of paper
glue

Den Closings

Closing 1

Have all the boys stand in a circle and tell one at a time why they are glad to be an American.

Closing 2

Have each boy stand and tell one law he has followed during the previous week.

Den Activities

To help your Webelos Scouts earn their citizen pin, make the den activities fun and exciting.

- Attend a naturalization ceremony for new citizens
- Invite a city official to visit the den meeting and discuss how the city government is run
- Take the den on a field trip to a government office or community organization
- Visit a historic site or museum
- Complete a den service project
- Learn flag courtesy; practice proper flag procedures
- Plan an anti-litter campaign; make posters to display; make litter bags to be given out at a pack meeting
- During election years make and distribute door knob hangers to remind citizens to vote
- Draw maps of your own neighborhoods and communities. A good citizen should be able to give directions to schools, post office, churches, and other important locations in their own communities
- Make historic flags (see the end of this section for instructions on making flags.) Use these flags in pack ceremonies.

Good Turns

There are unlimited possibilities for good turns a den can do to demonstrate good citizenship.

- Adopt a family or a shut-in
- Make small Christmas or Hanukkah gifts and deliver them to a nursing home or hospital
- Visit a nursing home and sing Christmas carols, perform some skits, play cards or checkers, or just give an older person some of your time and attention
- Collect canned goods for the local food pantry
- Build and set out bird feeders
- Put sand on icy sidewalks; remove snow from around fire hydrants; shovel sidewalks for elderly or ill neighbors
- Run errands for a shut-in or elderly person or couple
- Visit a day care center and put on a puppet show or sing Christmas carols; teach the children some fun songs and stories
- Many community organizations that help people are in need of volunteers. Contact some of them and discuss ways that your den could help
- Volunteer to raise and lower the flag during the month at the local school, government building or other public location
- Make and exhibit displays of flag history at the local library or other public place
- Help your chartered organization by cleaning up the grounds, planting trees, shrubs or flowers, helping with routine lawn maintenance or safety patrols
- Gather used books and magazines for a library at a children's home or home for the elderly

Demonstrate Citizenship at the Monthly Pack Meeting

- Perform a special good turn at the pack meeting. Perhaps help set up and clean up
- Open and close the meeting with a flag ceremony
- Make a display of the etiquette of hanging or flying the flag properly (directions for a display are at the end of this section)
- Display notebooks or other material boys have made during the month while earning this badge

Games

Citizen Test

Two teams face each other with a wide space between them. The leader asks each player a question about the Declaration of Independence, the Star Spangled Banner, the President, Vice-President Governor, flag etiquette, or other appropriate subject. A correct answer allows the team to take one step forward. An incorrect answer passes the question to the other team. The team to cross the other teams starting line first is the winner.

Scrambled Presidents

Have the boys unscramble the names of presidents, such as GINSHOWNOT (Washington) or KOCSANJ (Jackson).

Mistaken Identity

Tell your den a story about the flag, the Declaration of Independence, or other historic or patriotic story. When telling the story, make a mistake. Have your den find out what the mistake is and report back to you at your next meeting.

A merchant would say that a nation's power rests in its commerce.

A manufacturer might say that it is in technology, in machinery, and in the skilled labor it takes to operate industry.

A politician might contend that a nation's strength is in national policies.

An educator might declare that knowledge is a nation's power and that our country's greatness is in its learning.

A scientist would say that a nation's power is in science—in the product of the laboratory.

The military man would no doubt say that a nation is great if it has many weapons and great military strength.

But America's real strength is in the character of her people. It took character to survive the first winter at Plymouth Rock and that later winter at Valley Forge. It took character to pack your things into a rickety wagon and push off toward a land of vague promise and specific terror. It took character to tell a nation that slavery was wrong—to say that might is not right.

Because character is needed today more than ever before Scouting is concerned more than ever before about building strong character in boys. We want to guarantee that America is stronger in the character that counts in this space age than it was at its birth.

Will you please join me in singing God Bless America?

(After the song, narrator quietly says good-night)

American the Beautiful Closing

This is a good closing for Citizen because it has a serious message about our Beautiful America and keeping it that way.

Personnel: 7 Webelos Scouts

Equipment: 7 large cards or posters.

Directions: Line up Webelos Scouts across the front of the room or stage. Each will hold a card with a letter on it. As each boy speaks, he turns over his card with the proper letter.

A merica abounds in beautiful and
M aking it stay that way should be our plan
E ach of us are proud of our U.S.A.
R olling hills and lakes in which we play
I nstead of littering and defacing our dear country
C rusade to keep America beautiful, for you and for me
A s we preserve the beauty of each scrub and tree.
And come now join us and please all stand
While we sing of Beautiful America, our wonderful land

As an alternate the boys may want to sing for the audience. Change the last line to:
And please all listen now, while we sing for you
About Beautiful America-land of red, white and blue.

DEN MEETING CEREMONIES

Ceremonies are an important part of den meetings too. If you are not including them in yours why not consider some of these simple ones and start now.

Den ceremonies should be less elaborate than pack ceremonies. Don't get involved with much ritual and tedious written parts. Keep them simple and short.

Let the boys plan some of them. This will encourage them to use their imagination and develop new ceremonies.

An opening will act as a signal to the boys to settle down and start the meeting. It can add dignity and importance and like other ceremonies, it should help the Webelos Scouts remember and understand the purposes and ideals of Cub Scouting.

Den Ceremonies will also help the boys become more self assured while performing in front of the pack or other meetings.

Den Openings

Opening 1

Line up single file. March one by one to the American flag. Stop. Salute. Fall in line side by side. When all have saluted individually, all step forward. Salute. Repeat the Pledge of Allegiance.

Opening 2

Plan a ceremony on the history of the flag. Each boy can make and color a different paper flag to show how the present flag was formed.

Opening 3

Have a ceremony based on a historic person whose birthday takes place during the month.

Opening 4

Act out a simple story about a famous person from U.S. history.

We are the seven red stripes of our flag.
We stand for strength and valor.

6 Cub Scouts carrying a white streamer at eye level march into the room single file. Each one takes a position between the boys holding the red streamers. They recite:

We are the six white stripes of our flag.
We stand for innocence and purity.

Scout carrying the blue rectangle enters and holds it in the proper postion for the blue union. He says:

I am the field of blue. I stand for vigilance, perseverance, and justice.

Scout carrying the white Star enters and holds it against the blue union. He says:

I am a five pointed star. Our flag has one for each state. . . United we are strong.

Cub Scout carrying the American flag enters and stands near the group.

Cubmaster recites:

Behold the emblem of our country. May it ever wave over free and liberty-loving people. May it ever represent the highest ideals. Please join us in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Pack Closing Ceremonies

Closing ceremonies are often overlooked but are just as important as opening ceremonies. The last few moments of a meeting are often the longest remembered. An effective way to cause both boys and adults to leave with a positive attitude, a reflective thought or motivated to do a good job is to precede the closing ceremony with a few inspirational words to inspire enthusiasm and dedication.

A resource with investing in called "Cubmaster Minutes" is available through your Scout Shop and is full of these types.

Pack Closings

What It Means to Be An American

Personnel: 5 Cub Scouts, 1 Cubmaster or leader

Equipment: None

Narrator: I asked myself a question today: "What does it mean to be an American? There are several answer...and they are all good ones. Being an American means I have a multitude of freedoms:

Cub #1: Freedom to think and say what I think...
Cub #2: Freedom to worship...
Cub #3: Freedom to move about...
Cub #4: Freedom to try, and freedom to fail...
Cub #5: Freedom to stand up straight and look the world in the eye...

Narrator: These freedoms were not of my doing. They were here long before I was born. My forefathers, and yours, fought to win them. I have four guarantees that will remain. The Declaration of Independence, The Constitution, my fellow Americans and myself. No man could ask for more.

Citizens Closing

Personnel: 8 Cub Scouts, 1 narrator

Equipment: 8 large cards or posters printed with one letter of the word CITIZENS

Directions: As each Cub Scout recites his lines he holds his card high. Narrator gives the final thoughts.

Cub #1: **C** is for our country
Cub #2: **I** is for being involved
Cub #3: **T** is for treasuring the great traditions of our land
Cub #4: **I** is for the ideals of freedom
Cub #5: **Z** is for the zeal we put into life
Cut #6: **E** is for the example we set
Cut #7: **N** is for the needs of our nation
Cub #8: **S** is for sharing of ourselves
Narrator: It takes more than letters and words to make a good citizen. What do you think would happen if each and every one of us would put just one of these thoughts into practice?...

Patriotic Closing

Personnel: Narrator

Equipment: Posted American Flag, Spotlight

Directions: Dim the house lights and spotlight the flag

Narrator will read:
God Bless America is a prayer that should be in every heart. While statesmen of the world seek paths to peace, we can ask ourselves. "What is the strength of America? What are the secrets of our nation's strength?"

An agriculturist might have you believe that America's strength lies in its soil.

The Red, White and Blue

Personnel: 4 Cub Scouts, 1 Narrator

Equipment: The American Flag displayed in front of the audience.

Directions: Each Cub Scout recites his lines in response to the Narrator's prompt. Lines may be written on index cards for reference.

Narrator: What does it stand for the Red, White and Blue?
1st Cub: It stands for our country and what it went through to win us our freedom when freedom was new
Narrator: What do they stand for the stripes red and white?
2nd Cub: The states on the seaboard that braved England's might, thirteen in number united to fight.
Narrator: What do they stand for the stars one and all?
3rd Cub: The states in the union, the big states and small, ready to answer America's call.
Narrator: What do they stand for the colors we see?
4th Cub: Red stands for courage and white liberty. And blue for the staunch in this land of the free.
All: Hail to our banner still shining like new, symbol of faith in the brave and the true, symbol of freedom the red, white and blue.

This Is My Flag

Personnel: 1 Cubmaster, 4 Leaders, 7 Cub Scouts

Equipment: 1 red spotlight, 1 white spotlight, 1 blue spotlight, 1 flag

Directions: Flag should be hung on the wall or displayed in a stand in front of the audience.

Cubmaster: This is my flag, the flag of the United States of America, home of liberty , land of opportunity, where men of all races and creeds live in peace and friendship together.

Leader #1: (Turns red light on flag) The red of my flag is the lifeblood of brave men ready to die or worthily live for his, our country.

Leader #2: (Turns white light on flag) The white of my flag is for purity, cleanliness of purpose, thought and deed.

Leader #3: (Turns blue light on flag) The blue of my flag is for faith and loyalty, like the eternal blue of the star-filled heavens.

Leader #4: A Cub Scout promises to "Do his duty to his Country". Ours is different in many ways from other countries. We would like to review for you some of the things that are different but which make this the greatest country in the world.

1st Cub: We call it the United States, and we're bound together by our Constitution and our language. Yet in many ways we're a group of separate kingdoms.

2nd Cub: We practice more than 250 different religions and observe thousands of different hunting laws, tax laws and labor laws.

3rd Cub: Our land grows palm trees and pine, redwoods and beach plum; vanishing Key deer and whooping cranes.

4th Cub: We catch shrimp and sell stocks; live in leantos, skyscrapers and stucco bungalows.

5th Cub Our people say "ya'll" and "youse".

6th Cub: We are a very diveres land, but these are some of the things that make the United States great.

7th Cub: Will everyone stand and join us in the Pledge of Allegiance to the United States Flag.

Star Spangled Banner

Personnel: Cub Scouts, denner, den chief or leader

Equipment: American flag of 1812 (an example is shown at the end of this section)
Directions: Cub Scouts will hold the flag while the denner reads or recites:

Our country's first official flag had 13 stars and 13 stripes. In 1795, two more states joined the Union and a new flag was made with 15 stars and 15 stripes.

It was this new flag, the Star Spangled Banner, that was flying over Fort McHenry in Baltimore when the British bombarded the fort during the War of 1812. Francis Scout Key saw the bombardment and was inspired to write our National Anthem.

Let us honor this flag by singing the first verse of the Anthem.

Honoring Our Flag

Personnel: 15 Cub Scout, 1 flag bearer, 1 Cubmaster

Equipment: American flag, 7 red crepe paper streamers 4 feet long, 6 white crepe paper streamers 4 feet long, 1 blue paper rectangle, 1 white 5 pointed star

Directions: 7 Cub Scouts carrying a red streamer at eye level march into the room single file. They recite:

DECEMBER 1993
CITIZEN ACTIVITY BADGE

This badge is a requirement for the Arrow of Light award.

Work on this badge promotes patriotism and pride in our country, respect for the flag and develops habits and attitudes of good citizenship.

Although it is not required, it is a good idea to have each boy record his work in a notebook that he should keep until he becomes a Boy Scot. It will be useful to him then.

While we are on the subject, this badge does require a bit more reading, research and writing than most other badges. As a Webelos leader, it will be up to you to help make it interesting and fun. Parent involvement can be promoted also since some of this work can be done at home with mom and dad.

The material presented in this section will hopefully be useful to you in helping your Webelos earn their "Citizenship".

Our Flag

Much of the Citizen Activity Badge centers on the flag, its history and what it means to Americans. Den and pack meetings should always have opening ceremonies that include the Pledge of Allegiance.

When using the flag it is important that it is handled and displayed properly and respectfully.

One of our best resources for proper flag etiquette and an excellent addition to your pack library is a Boy Scout publication called "Your Flag". Many other flag reference documents are available through agencies such as the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign War, US Army and Navy offices. Most of these are free. Some organizations will even come to your pack and hold demonstrations and ceremonies for you.

Pack Opening Ceremonies

The opening ceremony can make or break the entire pack meeting. If it is dull and lifeless, the meeting could be in trouble. The opening will "set the stage"

These ceremonies can help the Webelos demonstrate what they have learned about our flag's history, the Pledge of Allegiance and good old-fashioned patriotism.

Simple Interpretation of the Pledge

Personnel: 8 Webelos Scouts, 1 Narrator

Equipment: 8 large signs or posters, American Flag displayed in front of the audience

Directions: As each Webelos Scout recites his lines, he holds his card high. Lines may be written on the back of the cards for easy reference.

Narrator: Families and friends may we explain now to you the meaning of our Pledge to the Red, White and Blue.

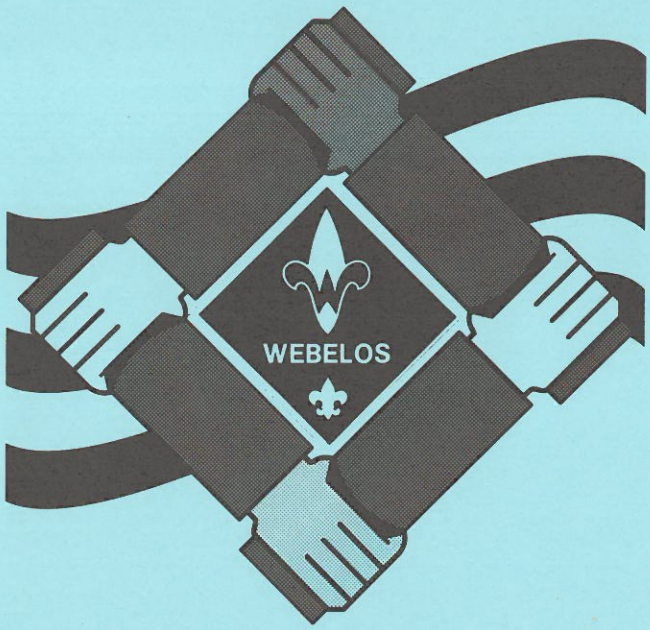
1st Cub: (Sign reads "I Pledge Allegiance:)
I give of my love and devotion which will waver never
2nd Cub: (Sign reads "to the Flag")
To our dear Old Glory a symbol of freedom forever
3rd Cub: (Sign reads "Of the United States of America")
Representing that unity, which binds our states as one
4th Cub: (Sign reads "and to the Republic")
And pledging loyalty to our government, which by the people is run.
5th Cub: (Sign reads "For which it stands")
our Flag represents the people who choose the leaders of our land
6th Cub: (Sign reads One nation under God")
With God blessing us all, together, as we live in our country so grand.
7th Cub: (Sign reads "Indivisible")
Being so united in purpose that division can't be
8th Cub: (Sign reads "With liberty and justice for all")
Blessed with the right of freedom and fairness for you and you and me.
(Scout points to one side of the audience, then the other and to himself as he recites the line)

Narrator: Please stand and repeat with me the Pledge of Allegiance.

This can be made into a very impressive ceremony if the Star Spangled Banner could be played softly in the background with the boys using a microphone to assure that the background music does not drown out their words.

Another variation would be to have all the boys lined up holding their posters with A M E R I C A and a picture of the Flag on the eighth one as they begin. As each boy is ready to speak he can turn over his card displaying the part of the pledge he is explaining.

Citizen



To complete our Cub Scout Circle we need to light more candles.

We may have some Cub Scouts here tonight who can help us light the way.

The first step to completing our circle is the Bobcat.

(light one candle)

Would the following Bobcats and their parents please come forward.

(Call the boys by name and present the Bobcat ceremony of your choice)

The second step to lighting our Circle of Cub Scouting is the Wolf. These Cub Scouts must complete 12 achievements.

Would the following boys and their parents please come forward.

(Call the boys by name and present their Wolf awards. Before letting them be seated, have one of the Wolves light the second candle.)

Our Circle is halfway completed. the Bear badge will help our light shine brighter.

(light the 3rd candle)

As Cub Scouts get older, the achievements get more difficult. These boys have completed their achievements and have earned the Bear rank.

(Call the boys forward with their parents and present their Bear badges.)

These boys have helped us add lights to our wreath but our circle is still not complete.

Since all of these boys have received help from their parents in achieving their badges of ranks, let us light one candle for them.

It is the boys, their parents and den leaders, all working together that makes our circle burn as bright as it can. Thanks to all of you for doing your part.

Closing Ceremony

Arrangement
Darkened room with 7 Cub Scouts lined up across the front of the room. Each Cub Scout will carry an unlighted candle. The narrator beings with a lighted candle.

Narrator
Cub Scouts are the future of the world. There are Cub Scouts in nations all over the globe. These Scouts will be our world leaders some day. The ideals of Scouting will hopefully stay with them forever.

(Walks to first Cub Scout and lights his candle)
Cub #1 On my Honor (lights candle of 2nd Cub)
Cub #2 I will do my best (lights 3rd Cub's candle)
Cub #3 To do my duty (lights 4th Cub's candle)
Cub #4 To God (lights 5th Cub's candle)
Cub #5 And my country (lights 6th Cub's candle)
Cub #6 To help other people (lights 7th Cub's candle)
Cub #7 Obey the law of the pack

Narrator
If every leader in every country followed this simple promise, the Christmas wish "Peace on Earth" would no longer be a wish. It would be a reality.

Happy holidays to you all and good night.

Latkes

Ingredients
6 potatoes
2 eggs
2 onions
1 T matzo meal or flour
2 tsp baking powder
salt and pepper

Directions
Either grate the potatoes and mix all ingredients together, or put all ingredients into a blender. Fry in generous amounts of oil. Drain. They may be kept warm in a single layer in the oven.

Pack Meeting

Distribute "visas" as guests arrive. Give them a copy of the word search below. Only the countries are in the puzzle.

P O R T U G A L Y D N A L O P Z
C H I N A F N A D B K E C G Y A
B R C O E Q U E C S J I X B H L
R D K R A M N E D B X I T K B S
T N W W U V C A X E H T Z A E Y
Z A F A J M S W M T W E L K L L
I L E Y D I A G R G K S X R G Y
L G F D W L H N G P S F D Q I N
R N O D E Q N M I L T P N M U A
U E V S Q H N E C A B I A N M M
S D N A L R E H T E N P L J N R
S E C E E R G Z O A M U E T V E
I F I N L A N D E C N A R F O G
A I B R E S O S P A I N I U W R

BELGIUM - Zaliz Keerstfeest
CHINA - Sheng Tan Kuai Loh
DENMARK - Glaedelig Jul
ENGLAND - Happy Christmas
FINLAND - Hauskaa Joulua
FRANCE - Joyeux Noel
GERMANY - Froehliche Weihnachten
GREECE - Eftihismena Christougenna
IRELAND - Nodlaig Mhaith Chugnat
ITALY - Buon Natale
MEXICO - Feliz Navidad
NETHERLANDS - Hartelijke Kerstroeten
NORWAY - Gledelig Jul
POLAND - Boze Narodzenie
PORTUGAL - Poas Festas
RUMANIA - Sarbatori vesele
RUSSIA - Hristos Razdajetsja
SERBIA - Hristos se rodi
SPAIN - Felices Pascuas
SWEDEN - Gud Jul
WALES - Nadolig Llawen

If you have decorated your pack meeting room with a pack Christmas tree, each den may want to add an ornament to it that they have made.

Opening Ceremony

Arrangement
Scouts may hold signs with their Christmas greeting printed on it as they recite their lines. Phonetic spellings appear earlier in this section.

Den leader:
Christmas is a season of celebration and good will in almost all nations. No matter what the language.

Cub #1 My greeting is from Germany
Frohliche Weihnachten

Cub #2 My Christmas wish is from Bolivia
Feliz Navidad

Cut #3 My greeting is from Denmark
Glaedelig Jul

Cub #4 France wishes you a
Joyeux Noel

Cub #5 Merry Christmas from the USA

Den leader:
Our nation practices over 250 different religions and is made up of people with backgrounds from many other countries. We celebrate Christmas using a mixture of these cultures. We go to church, put up Christmas trees, and wait for Santa. We can celebrate in the manner we choose because we are a free nation. Please rise and join us in the Pledge of Allegiance as we celebrate this freedom.

Advancement Ceremony

Materials:
Advent wreath
Candles

Cubmaster
This wreath represents the circle of Cub Scout ranks. It is incomplete until all candles are lit.

(Light the center candle)

Only one candle is lit. This candle represents the spirit of Cub Scouting and the Spirit of Christmas around the world.

coyote answers "I want fat sheep" The shepherd shouts "Then go to the end of the line. The fattest lambs are there." The coyote tries to get the last sheep. The shepherd must keep the coyote away.

The sheep must stay away from the coyote still holding waists and not breaking the line. If they do, or if the coyote catches the last sheep, the shepherd becomes the coyote and the first sheep becomes the shepherd.

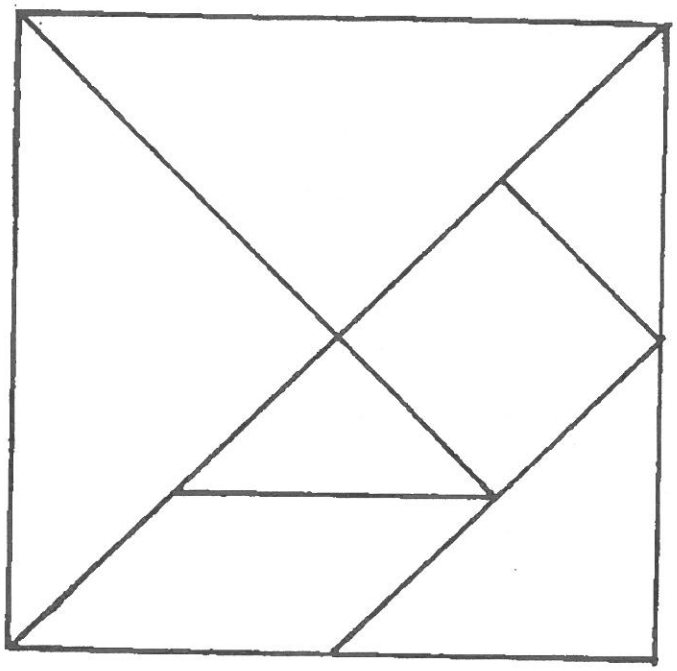
Brazil
Bamboo Bottle Cap Bounce

Materials:
12"-18" long dowel the thickness of a broomstick
10 bottle caps
5 pennies

Drive dowel into the ground. Draw a 6" circle around the base of the dowel. Place a bottle cap on the top of the dowel. Players stand 5 feet away and try to knock the bottle cap off with a penny. If the cap falls outside the circle, score 1 point. If it falls inside the circle or is missed, no point is scored and the next player gets a turn. The player reaching the redesignated number of points first is the winner.

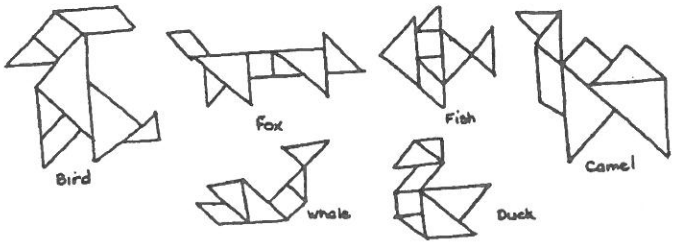
China
Tangram Tangle

Materials:
Paper or cardboard.



Trace the puzzle shape onto a square of paper or cardboard. Carefully cut the pieces apart. Try to form some of the shapes shown. The real challenge is to try to get the pieces back into the original tangram's shape.

Tangram Shapes.



Hanukkah

As we look at customs in other lands this month. Let's not forget some of our own country's customs and beliefs.

The story of Hanukkah dates back 2200 years.

The Jews lived in Palestine and were ruled by the *Syrians*. *Antiochus* was the king of Syria and wanted all the Jews to accept the religion of the Greeks.

The *Hellenists* were the Jews who became like the Greeks and tried to imitate the Greek way of life. The *Chashmanayim* were the loyal and true Jews and would not give up their religion and Torah.

Mattathias, the high priest , was the father of 5 sons. Their mother was *Hannah*. Mattathias and his sons were among the first Jewish leaders to rise up against the orders of Antiochus. *Judas Maccabbe* was the bravest and the leader of the fight against the Syrians.

After 3 years of fighting, they captured the city of Jerusalem. They cleaned and repaired the Holy Temple and celebrated their victory for 8 days. They called this holiday of victory, *Hanukkah*, which means dedication.

Kislev is the Hebrew month in which Hanukkah occurs. It begins on the 25 th day. It is also known as the *Feast of Lights*.

The lighting of candles is a special ceremony observed in the homes during Hanukkah. Three blessings are recited on the first night, while two are recited all the other nights. Jewish children play the game of *Dreidel*, the Hanukkah top. The letters on the dreidel stand for New Gadal Hayah Shom which means "a great miracle happened there."

Latkes (potato pancakes) and potato pudding are special dishes served during Hanukkah.

Directions:
In a large mixing bowl add yeast to warm water. Let stand 5 minutes until bubbly. In a small bowl, combine 3 cups of flour, sugar and salt. Stir in yeast mixture until blended and dough forms a ball. Place dough on floured surface and begin kneading, adding the last cup of flour. After about 5 minutes the dough should be smooth, not sticky. Tear into 20 small pieces. Roll each into a snake about 1/2 inches in diameter and 15" long. Shape into initials.

Preheat oven to 415 degrees. Grease cookie sheets. Allow several inches between pretzels. In small bowl combine egg and 1 tbsp water. Mix well. Brush egg mixture on pretzel tops and sprinkle with course salt. Bake for 20 minutes and cool on wire racks.

Brazil
Chocolate-dipped Brazil Nuts

Ingredients:
2 squares of bitter chocolate
1/4 cup evaporated milk
1 tsp, vanilla extract
1 cup light corn syrup
1/2 cup granulated sugar
Brazil nuts, fresh fruits or marshmallows

Directions:
Melt the chocolate over a double boiler. Add corn syrup and evaporated milk to melted chocolate. Mix well.

Remove from double boiler and place chocolate pan directly over low heat. Let chocolate mixture boil slowly for 15 minutes. Stir occasionally. Add sugar and boil 5 more minutes. Remove from heat. Cool a few minutes. Add vanilla and mix well. Refrigerate for at least 1 hour to thicken. Then cover a cookie sheet with waxed paper. Dip nuts into chocolate and place on paper. Refrigerate several hours to harden.

Sweden
St. Lucia Buns ("Cats")

These are the buns the eldest daughter in the family might serve her parents on St. Lucia Day, December 13th. The buns are called cats because the double curl of the dough looks like cat's eyes.

Ingredients:
(9-12 buns)
1 Tbsp. dry yeast
2 Tbsp. lukewarm water
4 Tbsp butter
6 Tbsp sugar
2 eggs (1 for dough, 1 for brushing before baking)
1/8 tsp salt
2 cups flour
4 Tbsp raisins
18-24 whole raisins
1/8-1/4 tsp ground turmeric (optional). This is for color only and a few drops of yellow food coloring could be substituted.

Directions:
1. Put lukewarm water in a small bowl and sprinkle yeast over the surface. Place in a warm area until yeast if foamy.
2. Cut the 4 Tbsp of raisins in half and set aside.
3. Melt butter in a small saucepan. Remove from heat and add the milk. Pour into a mixing bowl.
4. Add one egg and beat with a fork. If using yellow food coloring, add it now. Slowly add the sugar and mix. Add the yeast and mix well.
5. Place 1-1/2 cups of flour with salt and turmeric in a sifter. Gradually sift over the top of the liquid in the bowl, mixing well before adding more flour. When all the flour is incorporated, add the chopped raisins.
6. Dust a small amount of the remaining flour over the top of the dough. Cover with a dishtowel and let rise in a warm spot for 1 hour.

7. Punch down the dough and add 1/4 cup of the flour.
8. Flour the pastry board with some of the remaining flour. Turn dough onto board, folding and punching it into a flat rectangular shape. Add the rest of the flour if dough is to too sticky.

9. Roll the dough to a 3/4" thickness and at least 8 inches wide. Cut into 8" strips. Curl strips around into double rounds and place a whole raisin in the center of each round.
10. Put on greased baking sheet. Cover with a towel and let rise for 30 minutes in a warm place. Pre-heat oven to 450 degrees.
11. Brush tops with beaten egg to which 1 tsp of water has been added. Bake for 10-12 minutes. Best served warm.

Games

Mexico
Coyote and Sheep

Eight to twelve players are needed. One coyote, one shepherd and the rest are sheep. Sheep from a line behind the shepherd with their hands on the waist of the player in front of them. When the coyote approaches, the shepherd asks "What does the coyote want?" The

Sopaipillas

Ingredients
2 cups flour
1 Tbsp shortening
1/2 tsp salt
3 tsp baking powder
1/2 cup lukewarm water

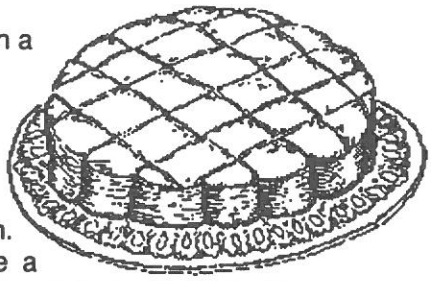
Directions:
Sift dry ingredients. Cut in shortening until mixture resemble cornmeal. Add water gradually stirring with a fork. Dough will be crumbly. Turn dough out on a lightly floured surface. Knead until smooth ball forms. Pull out 40 small balls from the large ball, Flatten with floured hands. Deep fry 3 or 4 at a time for about 30 seconds on each side. Drain on paper towels. Serve warm with honey and powdered sugar or roll in cinnamon and sugar.

England
Hot Mulled Cider

Ingredients
(for 1 cup)
a cup apple cider
1 cinnamon stick, 2-3 inches long
3 whole cloves
1 tsp sugar

Directions:
Combine all ingredients in a sauce pan adjusting the amounts for each cup you will serve. Heat and ladle into mugs making sure that a stick of cinnamon is added to each mug.

France
Twelfth Night Cake

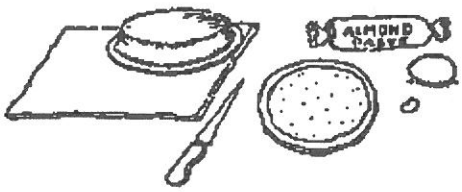


These cakes contain a dried bean. Whoever finds the bean in his or her potion becomes the King or Queen for the evening's celebration. They get to choose a partner Queen or King and are crowned with paper crowns.

Ingredients
1 pkg (17-1/2 oz) frozen puff pastry (two 1/8x9x10" sheet
3-1/2 oz pure almond paste (sold in 7 oz rolls)
1 egg
1/8 tsp almond extract
2-1/2 tsp granulated sugar
large dried bean

Directions:
Preheat oven to 425 degrees. Thaw the two sheets of pastry. Put almond paste into a small bowl and break it up with a fork. Beat the egg and add 1 tsp of the beaten egg and the almond extract to the almond paste. Beat until smooth.

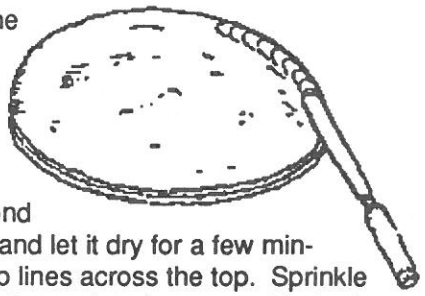
Carefully unfold one sheet of pastry on a lightly floured pastry board. Turn an 8" pie plate upside down on the pastry. Cut around the edges. Place the circle of pastry in the middle of an ungreased baking sheet. Cut another circle from the second sheet of pastry and leave it on the pastry board.



Spoon almond filling onto the center of the bottom pastry to within 3/4" of the edge. Put a bean into the filling.

Add 1/2 tsp of water to the beaten egg and brush the 3/4" margin of the pastry with it. Do not let any egg run over the edge. I may keep the dough from rising.

Put the second circle of dough over the almond filling matching the edges of the bottom circle. Press edges together with your index finger. Then press the flat of a rounded end table knife around the edge.

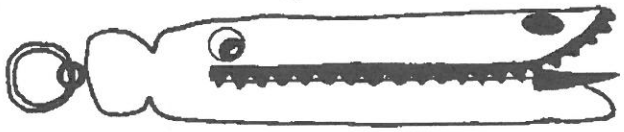


Brush the top with the beaten egg. Press the back of the knife all around the sides of the circle making 1 inch wide scallops 1/2" deep. Add a second coat of egg to the top and let it dry for a few minutes. Draw 1/16" deep lines across the top. Sprinkle with 2-1/2 teaspoons of granulated sugar and bake for 20 minutes or until dough is puffed up and lightly golden brown. Cool and serve.

Germany
Pretzel Initials

Ingredients:
1-1/2 cups lukewarm water
4 cups flour
1 tsp salt
1 egg
1/3 cup course salt
1 pkg yeast
1 tbsp sugar
1 tbsp water

Brazil
Crocodiles and Alligators



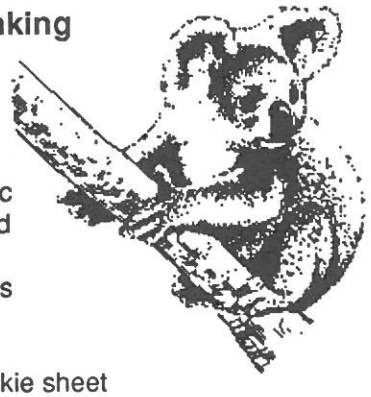
This can be hung on the tree with gold thread or a metal ring can be attached to the eyehook and it can be used as a key chain or zipper pull.

Materials:
Clothespins (round type)
Green paint
Eyehooks
Red, Yellow and white felt
Moveable eyes
Pinking shears
Glue

Directions:
Paint clothespins green. Screw an eyehook into the top end. Cut a narrow strip of white felt with pinking sheers and glue around the upper leg of the clothespin (for teeth).

Glue on two eyes small oval of yellow for nostrils and a triangular shaped red felt tongue.

Australia
The Incredible Shrinking Koala



Materials
Styrofoam meat tray, picnic plate or clear plastic fast food type container lid bottom
Permanent magic markers
Paper punch
Colored yarn or string
Teflon or foil covered cookie sheet

Directions:

Preheat oven to 300 degrees. Cut styrofoam into a circle. Draw your own koala bear in the center (or other picture) with the permanent markers. Outline the koala with a black line. This helps it show up better when completed. Punch a hole at the top. Place on a cookie sheet and watch it carefully as it heats. It will twist and turn and shrink.

When it is smaller and relatively flat, take it out of the oven. (If you want it flatter, press on it slightly with a paper towel. You must do this as soon as it is removed from the oven. Thread with string or cord and hang on the tree.

Christmas Refreshments

Spain
Chocolate a la Esponola (hot chocolate)

Ingredients
1/2 lb sweet baker's chocolate
1 quart milk (of 1/2 water)
2 tsp. cornstarch

Directions:
Melt chocolate with milk in sauce pan. Heat slowly stirring with a wisk, until just before boiling point. Dissolve cornstarch in a few tablespoons water. Add to mixture and stir constantly until the liquid thickens. Serve in warmed cups. Yield: 6 servings.

Almendrados (almond cookies)

Ingredients
2 cups blanched almonds, toasted and finely chopped
2 egg whites room temperature
1 cup sifted confectioners' sugar
1 tsp vanilla

Directions:
Preheat oven to 325 degrees. Beat egg whites until stiff but not dry. Add sugar gradually, beating constantly. After sugar is added beat 5 - 8 minutes. Fold in almonds and vanilla. Place by spoonfuls or shape into rings on greased cookie sheet. Bake 17-20 minutes or until cookies just begin to color. Yield: 3 dozen.

Mexico
Mexican Hot Chocolate

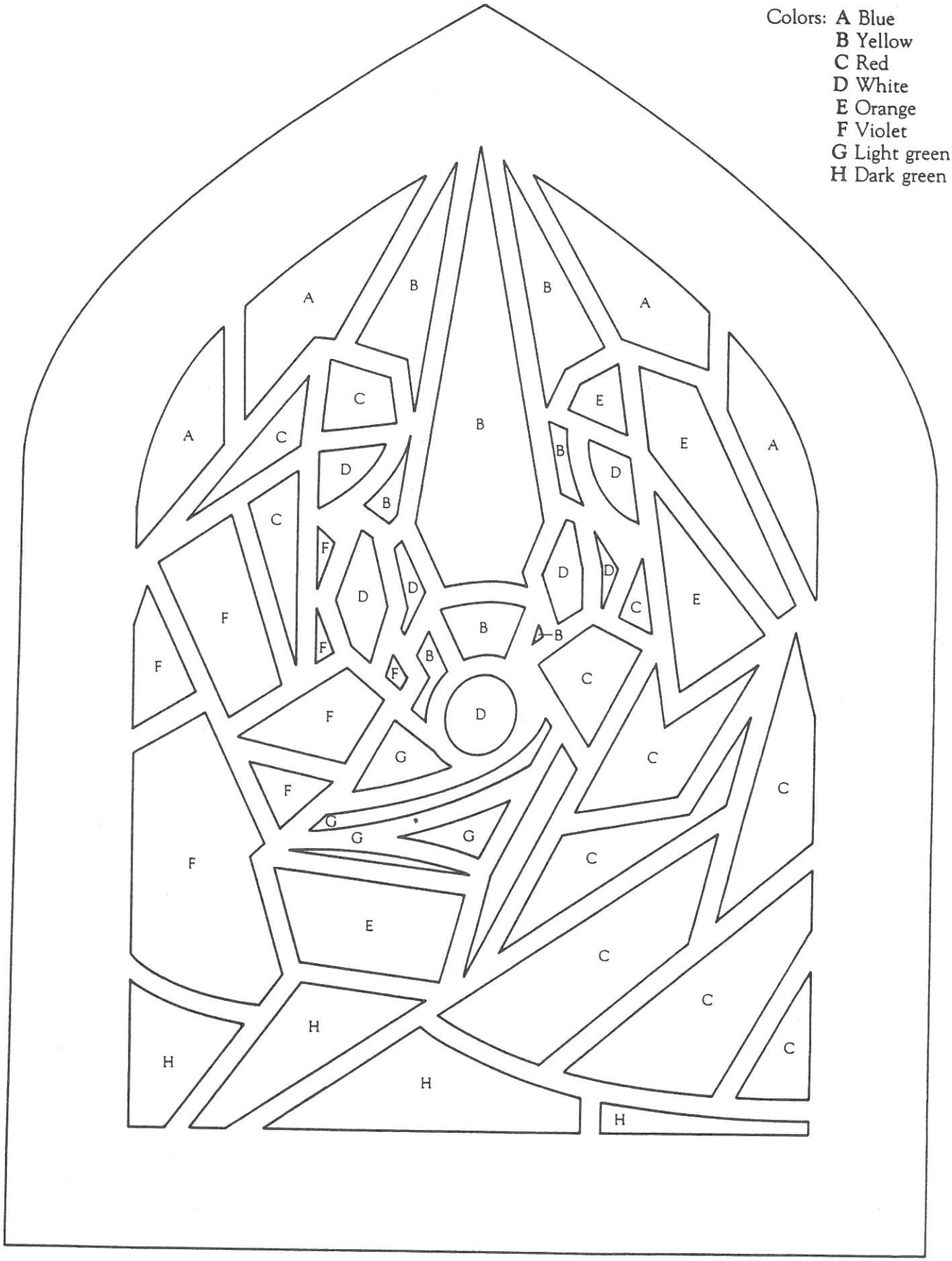
Ingredients:
1-1/2 Tbsp cocoa
1 tsp instant coffee
2 Tbsp sugar
few grains of salt
1/2 cup of boiling water
34 cups of milk
vanilla
cinnamon
candy canes

Directions:
Mix cocoa, coffee, sugar and salt in a saucepan. Add boiling water and boil for 3 minutes. Add milk and heat. Flavor with a few drops of vanilla and a small sprinkle of cinnamon.

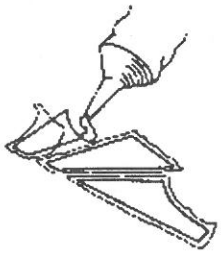
Serve with a candy cane for a stirrer.

STAINED GLASS WINDOW PATTERN

Colors: **A** Blue
B Yellow
C Red
D White
E Orange
F Violet
G Light green
H Dark green

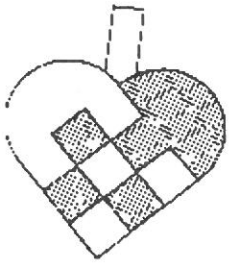


3. Following the color scheme, cut out pieces of tissue paper to fill the panes. To allow for gluing, cut each piece slightly larger than the area to be filled. Glue the tissue into place along the black lines that border each pane of stained glass.



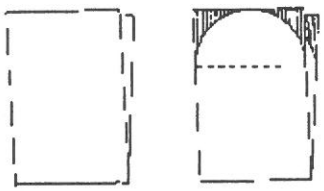
4. Glue the two halves of folded black paper together. Do not spill glue onto the tissue paper.
5. When the glue is dry, cut out the window itself. Attach a ribbon for hanging. Display the decoration in front of a sunny window or other light source.

Sweden
Christmas Heart Baskets

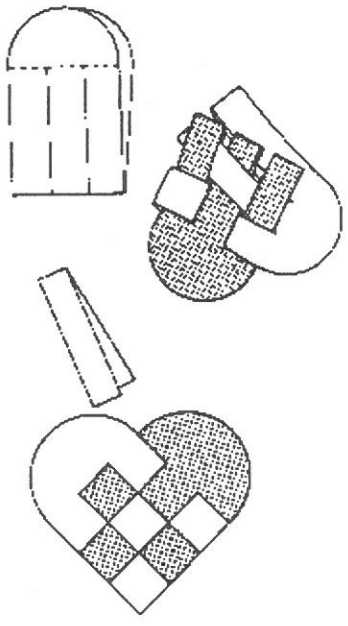


Materials
3/8" pieces of construction paper, different colors
pencil
scissors

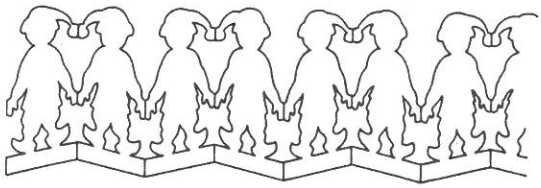
Directions:
1. Fold two pieced of different colored paper in half.



2. Using a pencil draw a dotted line 1" from the unfolded end of each rectangle. Round off the rectangles above this line to form arch shapes.
3. Cut two slits 1" from the sides of each arch up to the dotted line, dividing into 3 equal strips.
4. Weave the three strips of each arch through each other to form a heart shape.
5. Open up the basket to smooth out the weave and glue or staple a 1/2x5" strip of colored paper to form a handle. Fill with nuts and candies.



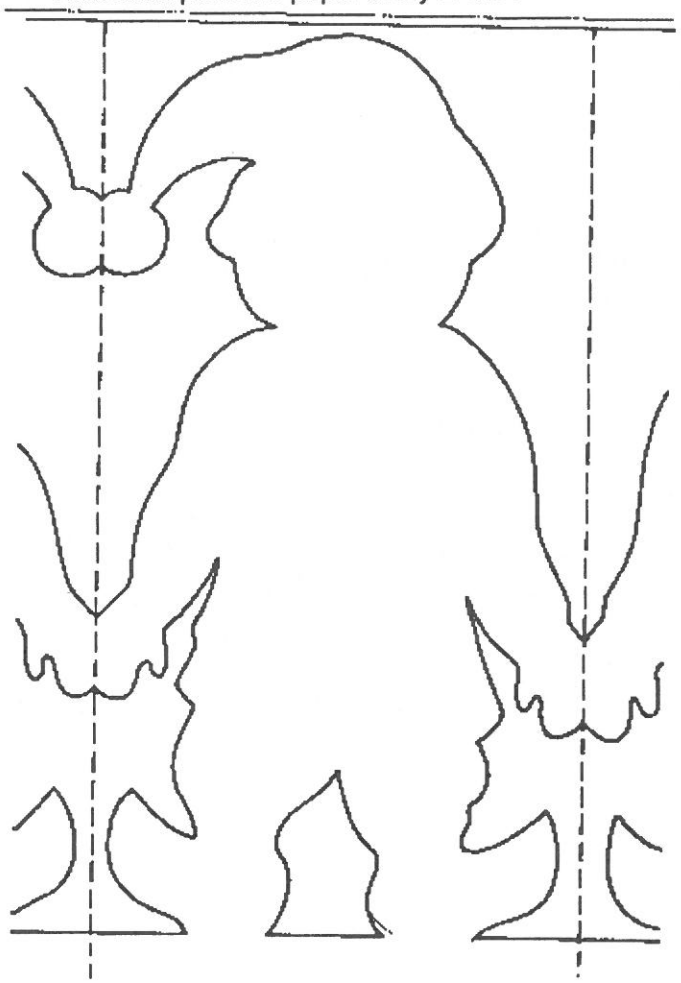
Cutout Santas



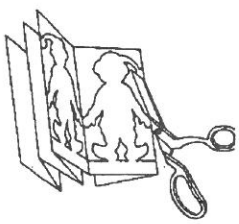
These make a decorative centerpiece.

Materials
Red construction paper
Scissors

Directions.
1. Trace the Santa pattern on red construction paper. Accordion pleat the paper every 2-1/2".

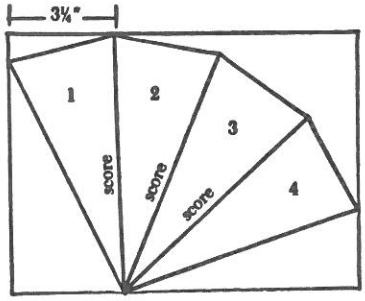


2. Cut the pattern out with pointed scissors, making sure that Santas are connected by hand, hats, and the standing base.



3. Partly unfold the paper to make the chain of santas stand.

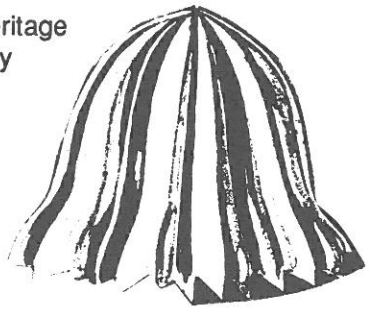
2. Trace onto cardboard moving pattern to the right as shown. You will have four joined triangles in a fan shape.



3. Cut out around the outer edges.
4. Score the three inner joining lines using a ruler and craft knife. Carefully bend each section back from the shallow scored lines so the two free edges meet.
5. Tape the free edges together on the outside using the colored tape. Repeat taping on the three scored corners.
6. Fasten 1/2" of each end of the ribbon to the top center of facing triangles. Tape, glue or staple into place.
7. Add a strip of colored tape around the top of all four sides of the cornucopia, inside and out, covering the tape or staples of the hanger ribbon.
8. Glue package seals or Christmas stickers here and there and fill with treats. Hang on the tree.

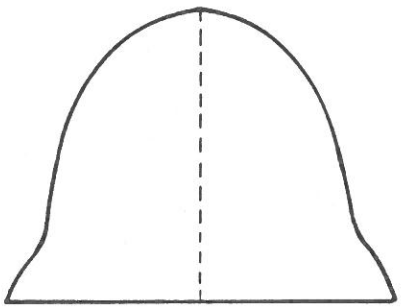
Traditional Bells

The bell tree ornament's heritage goes back to the 6th century when Christendom first became fascinated with them. This one is simple and spectacular when constructed from silver, white and gold paper.

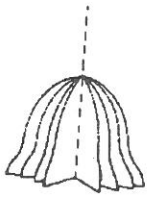


Materials:
colored paper
Staples or glue
Gold cord
Size of the bell will depend upon the size of pattern.

Directions:
1. Cut out several of the bell pieces from each color paper. (see diagram for shape)

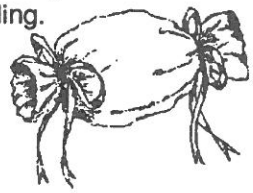


2. Fold them along the center line
3. Staple or glue the many different bell pieces together at the center point
4. Attach a gold cord from the top for hanging on the tree.

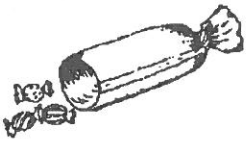


France
Christmas Paper Crackers

These are placed in baskets under the tree. Children are invited to choose one. Two children will tug at the ends until the cracker bursts, scattering candies on the floor and sending children scrambling.



Materials:
10X6" gold or silver papers
small candies
ribbon
self sticking tape

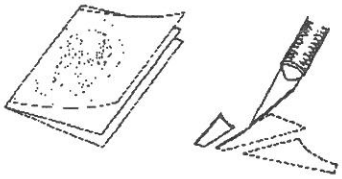


Directions:
Over lap paper on the 10" side about 1/2" and tape. Place candies in the center and tie each end knotting before tying a bow.

Italy
Stained Glass Window

Materials:
Light weight paper
White drawing pencil or chalk
Black construction paper
Colored tissue paper (see pattern for colors)
Pattern is on the page 7.
Hobby knife
Glue

Directions:
1. Trace pattern onto light weight paper. Rub back side of pattern with white drawing pencil or chalk. Fold black construction paper in half. Place the pattern over the folder sheet with the pattern beginning at the edge of the fold. Trace over the pattern again, using sufficient pressure to leave a white pattern line on the top of the black paper.



2. With a hobby knife, cut out the areas that represent the different panes of glass, making sure to cut through both thickness of black paper at the same time. Do not cut the outer edges yet.

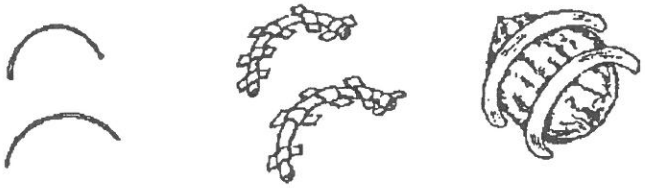
England
Walnut Shell Cradle

In Victorian times, walnuts were used in cakes, mince-meat and cookies. Children helped shell the walnuts carefully so the two halves remained for decorations. Two halves could be glued together with a string loop between them and covered with gold paint for the tree or used in wreaths. The cradle shown here was used as a tree ornament or doll house bed.

Materials:
Half a walnut shell
5 inch piece of thin wire
6 inch piece of thin wire
lightweight cardboard
1/8x5" basket reed or round wooden dowel
masking tape
cotton
1-1/8"x2-1/2" fabric any color
3/4" wide 2-1/2" long grosgrain ribbon
3/8" diameter wooden bead
contact cement
glue
black felt tip pen

Directions:

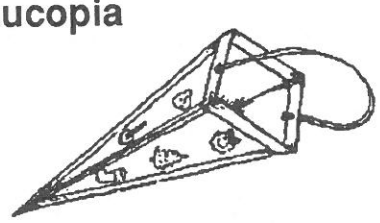
1. Cut 5" wire in half. Curve each half around the bottom of the shell, one almost at the pointed "front", the other almost at the broad "back". Curve them up at each end but away from the shell, Cut off any extra wire. Lay each piece on the cardboard and trace along the curve with a pencil, marking them for front and back
2. Straighten out the two wires and use them to cut the right lengths of reed or dowel. Soak the reeds for at least 3 hours in water or until soft enough to bend. Slowly bend the reed so the inner edge fits the two curves drawn on the cardboard. Tape into place and let dry. These are the two rockers for the cradle. Attach to the bottom of the shell with contact cement.



3. Fill the shell with cotton, mounding it up slightly. Remove in one piece and lightly wrap the fabric around it. Glue the short edges together and let dry.
4. Put a few drops of glue in the bottom and along the side of the shell. Press the fabric covered cotton in place, seam side down, tucking in all edges.
5. Add a face to wooden bead with felt tipped pen. Glue into place in shell.

6. Fold the ribbon in half and crease. Glue ends to the outer rim of each side of the shell using contact cement. Let dry.
7. Bend the 6 inches of wire so there is a 3/4" straight section in the center. Slip under the ribbon canopy at the fold. Bring ends of wire together and twist to hold. Use this loop to hang the cradle on the tree.

Germany
Square-top Cornucopia

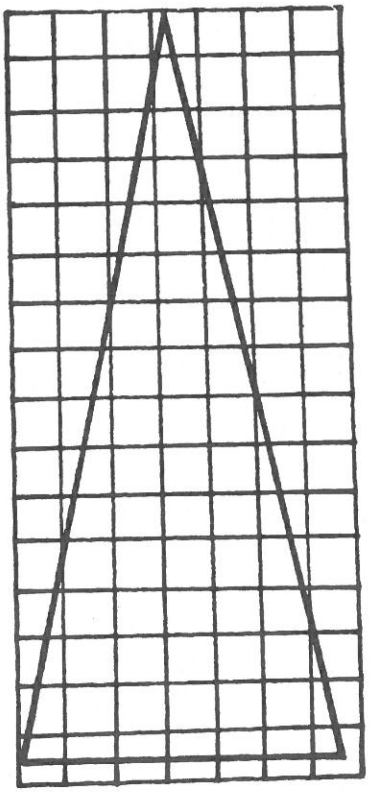


Children make them but parents fill them with small trinkets, candies or coins and hang them on the tree for children to choose.

Materials:
8-1/2" x 10-7/8" Light-weight white cardboard (poster board is great)
Colored self sticking tape
Christmas stickers or package seals
1/2x12" ribbon

Directions:

1. Use the pattern and enlarge to 1/2" on typewriter paper by the grid method.



China
Holly, evergreens and paper decorations meaning peace and joy decorate the walls.

Philippines
Twenty two days of feasting, gift giving, parades, singing and church going mark the holiday season. On December 16, to start the season, firecrackers, and bamboo cannons are set off early in the morning. The parol or Christmas star is THE Christmas custom, appearing in all the homes over the Nativity scenes. Elaborate ones are carried in the Christmas eve parades.

Australia
Yuletide in Melbourne means mass jubilation
And carols by candlelight on Christmas eve.
Thousands assemble in glad dedication
To hail Him with joy and the vow "I believe".

This poem represents the feeling in Melbourne where two hundred thousand people gather for open-air caroling. They hold special candles sold for this purpose with the proceeds going to charity. Santa arrives in a boat and greets children on the beach.

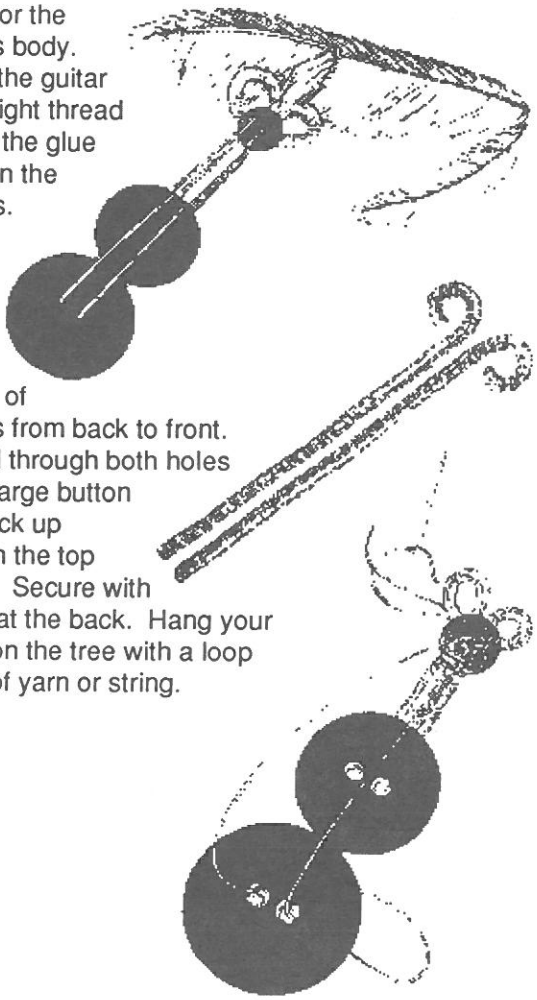
Brazil
Children put out their shoes to be filled by Papa Noel. The family lays out a feast before midnight Mass just in case Mary and Joseph come by. Christ child is placed in the manger. The children serve their parents breakfast in bed.

Crafts

Spain
Guitar Christmas Tree Ornaments

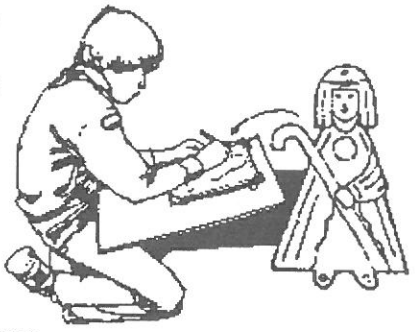
Materials:
2 small buttons, one round and one square, each with 4 holes.
2 large round buttons with holes. One slightly larger than the other
2 pipe cleaners
Needle and bright colored thread
White glue
Scrap of yarn or string

Direction:
1. Lay out the pipe cleaners side by side and curl the ends as shown to form the top of the neck. Thread the needle with a length of thread about three times as long as the pipe cleaner. Knot one end and set aside for step 3.
2. Glue the small square button on top of the small round button, lining up the holes. Glue both to the top of the neck as shown. Glue the large buttons in place for the guitar's body.
3. String the guitar with bright thread before the glue dries on the buttons. Push the needle through the top set of buttons from back to front. Thread through both holes of the large button and back up through the top button. Secure with a knot at the back. Hang your guitar on the tree with a loop made of yarn or string.



Mexico
Mexican Tin Ornaments

Materials:
Aluminum foil cookie sheets
Paper, tape, scissors
Spoon
Felt tip pens



Direction:
1. Draw a design on paper, use a preprinted design on paper or a cookie cutter. If using paper, tape it onto the cookie sheet and trace the design into the metal. A ball point pen works well for this. If using a cookie cutter, just press it into the sheet.
2. Cut out with scissors. Go over details with the ball point pen for deeper embossing.
3. Smooth sharp edges by rubbing gently with the back of a spoon. If you want color, use felt pens that will write on metal.
4. Use needle to thread colored thread or yarn through the top and hang.

Merry Christmas Many Ways

Listed below are the typical phrases used by many countries to express holiday wishes

Africa	Nakutakia Siku Kuu Njema (nah-KOO-tah-kee-ah SEE-koo koo JEM-uh)
Australis	Merry Christmas
Austria	Frohliche Weihnachten (FROH-lik-uh VY-nahk-ten)
Bolivia	Feliz Navidad (feh-LEES nah-vee-DAHD)
China	Kung Hsi Hsin Nien bing Chu Shen Tan (koong see sin nyen bin tsoo syin tahn)
Columbia	Feliz Navidad (feh-LEES nah-vee-DAHD)
Denmark	Glaedelig Jul (GLAY-uh-leeg Yool)
France	Joyeux Noel (jwah-YUH noh-ell)
Germany	Frohliche Weihnachten (FROH-lik-uh VY-nahk-ten)
Holland	Vrolyk Kerstfeest (VORH-lik Kairst-fayst)
Hungary	Kellemes Karacsonyi Unnepeket (KELL-eh-mesh ka-RAH-choh-nee OO-nuh-pah-kett)
Ireland	Nodlaig mhaith chugnat (nuh-lig mah HOO-gwin)
Italy	Buone Feste Natalizie (bwoh-nuh FES-tay Nah-tal-EETS-ee-ay)
Mexico	Feliz Navidad (feh-LEES nah-vee-DAHD)
Norway	God Jul (good yool)
Puerto Rico	Feliz Navidad (feh-LEES nah-vee-DAHD)
Sweden	God Yule (good yool)
Switzerland	Frohlice Weihnachten (FROH-lik-uh VY-nahk-ten) Joyeux Noel (Jwah-YUH Noh-ELL) Merry Christmas
Ukraine	Srozhdestvom Kristovym (suh-ROHJ-dyest-vohn kress-TOH-vim)
Wales	Nodolig Llawen (nah-DOH-lig KLAH-wen)

Celebrations in Other Lands

Information on several countries follows. Included is a brief description of the country's celebration. Craft ideas, food and/or beverage items and games are listed later in this section.

Spain
Santa Claus does not visit children in Spain. Their holiday is largely a religious celebration. They go to church, sing hymns and feast. On January 6, the three wise men arrive bringing gifts just as they did centuries ago in Bethleham. Children leave their shoes on the balcony so the wise men will know where to leave the gifts. They also leave barley and cebada for the camels to eat.

Mexico
December 16 is the beginning of the "posadas" which means inns or resting places. Each day families and friends gather to remember Mary and Joseph's search for a room. The last "posada" is on Christmas Eve. Then the Christmas candles are lighted and the figure of infant Jesus is placed in the manger. Afterward there is a big party.

England
Yule logs are burned and used in decorating as a symbol of the "Light of the World-Christmas". Christmas bell ringing on Christmas Eve in Yorkshire is known as the "Tolling of the Devils Knell". The bell at Dewsbury church is rung once for each year since Christ's birth. Ringing is timed so that the last stroke falls exactly at midnight.

France
The creche or manger scene is an important decoration in homes and churches around the world. In France, "santons" (little saints) are sometimes added. They are clay figures that represent biblical characters as well as everyday people like the baker, grocer, teacher or friend.

Germany
The first candle of the advent wreath is lit on the 4th Sunday before Christmas. One more candle is lit each Sunday. The center candle is lit on Christmas Day. The Christmas tree tradition was born in this country.

Italy
Legend says that Befana was too lazy to follow the 3 wise men and the Christmas Star. Later she was sorry and tried to find them but could not. Ever since, she travels at Christmas time rewarding good children and scolding those who misbehave.

Sweden
The Christmas season begins on St. Lucia's Day, December 13th. St. Lucia, the Queen of Light, is a symbol of charity. The oldest girl in each family dresses as Lucia, in long white flowing clothes, and wakens her family with Christmas cakes and singing. On December 26th, St. Stephen's day, the animals are given an especially generous meal. January 13th, St. Knuts day ends the Christmas celebration in Sweden.

DECEMBER 1993 CUSTOMS OF OTHER LANDS

Introduction

During this Christmas season boys will have an opportunity to learn about Christmas celebration and customs from other countries.

Although customs, language, foods, weather and religious beliefs may differ, there is one common thread. It is a season of goodwill.

Be sure to include a pack good turn in your planning. Some good turn ideas are listed later in this section. A suggested monthly program of den and pack activities is shown here also. Information is included on many specific countries. For additional information, make good use of your public library. Much of the information here was researched there. Don't forget previous year's program guides and Pow Wow books on themes such as "Scouting Around the World."

Den Activities

- Adopt a foreign country
- Invite someone from another country to visit a den meeting and talk about their Christmas customs
- Make traditional Christmas crafts, decorations or ornaments from another country
- Learn to say "Merry Christmas" in a foreign language
- Cook and eat traditional Christmas foods and drinks from other countries
- Take ornaments or small favors to a nursing home or children's home.

Pack Activities

- Hold an International Christmas Fair
- Invite an exchange student or other person from a foreign country to visit the pack meeting and talk about their customs
- Do a good turn

Good Turns

Most packs choose the Christmas season to do a good turn in their communities. In addition to the normal ones like collecting food, toys or clothing for local charities and performing good turns for your sponsoring organization, why not try a different one with a foreign flair.

- Visit a nursing home, children's home or hospital
  - Take small favors, Christmas ornaments or small snacks that are traditional in other countries
  - Explain the customs to the residents as you give the gifts.
  - Sing Christmas Carols in a foreign language
  - Put on skits or puppet shows

Pack Meeting

Instead of a traditional Christmas party have in International Christmas Fair.

Each den can "adopt" a country and learn about the Christmas customs of that land; the celebrations, traditions, beliefs, traditional foods and drinks and games.

They can make Christmas ornaments or other decorations traditional to their adopted country.

Have each den then set up a "customs" station to display the items they have made.

In addition, each den could prepare and offer samples of a traditional Christmas food and/or drink from their adopted country. (This will take care of refreshments for the pack meeting, too.)

As each person enters the pack meeting, have them check in at the "Visa Office". Give each one a "passport" containing enough "visas" for each country on display for the evening.

Sample Passport Book

Country Visited _____

Official Visa

Official Stamp

Date Entered _____

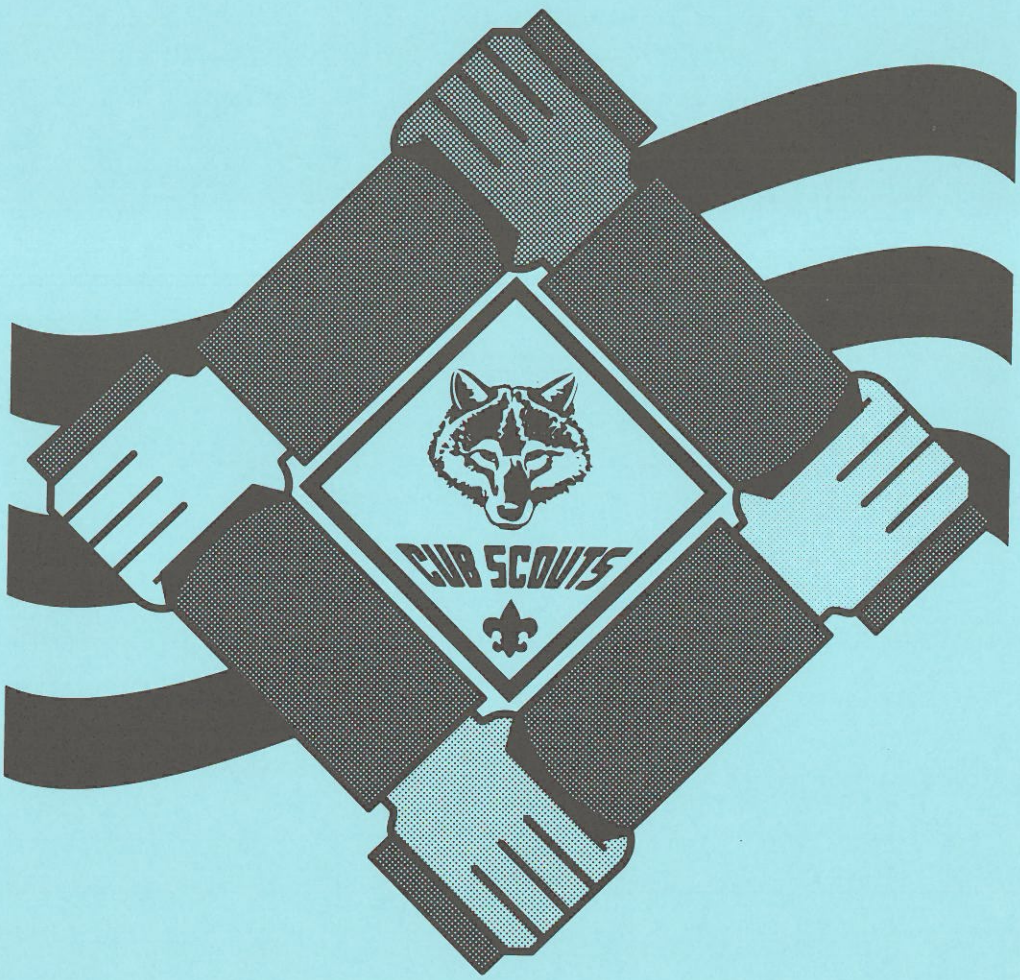
Date Exited _____

Simply staple the visa books together on the left side.

During the evening, as each display station is visited, the den leader can "stamp" the visas. These can be ink stamps (directions for many types can be found in the Cub Scout How-to Book), stickers or gummed stars.

As each country is visited, the boys can explain the traditions and customs of their country and the visitors can sample the Christmas treats.

STRONG FOR AMERICA



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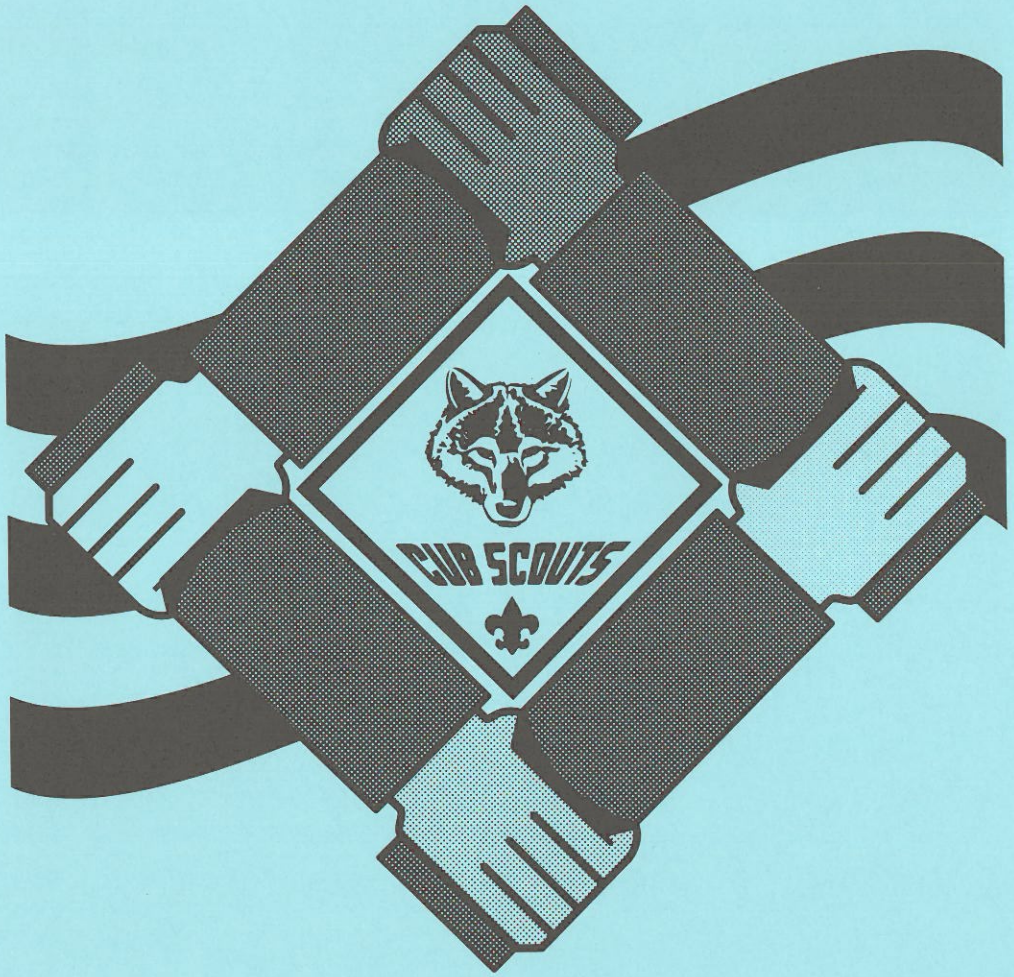

St. Louis Area Council, Boy Scouts of America

ST. LOUIS AREA COUNCIL 312
★BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA★

Robert F. Meinholtz
Scout Executive

November 20, 1993

Dear Cub Scout Leader,

Creative and innovative programs are what keep boys on the Scouting trail. The St. Louis Area Council is proud to present our current edition of program ideas, suggestions & materials which will support Cub Scout den and pack programs in 1994. We hope you'll find the information and ideas informative and helpful.

My thanks to all the men and women who have invested their time and energy to create this material. Special thanks to Kathy O'Leary, the Book Chairman, who assembled and edited it, and all the district volunteers who contributed their time and talent.

Best wishes for an outstanding Cub Scout Program in 1994.

Sincerely,

Robert F. Meinholtz
Scout Executive

RFM/jfl

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