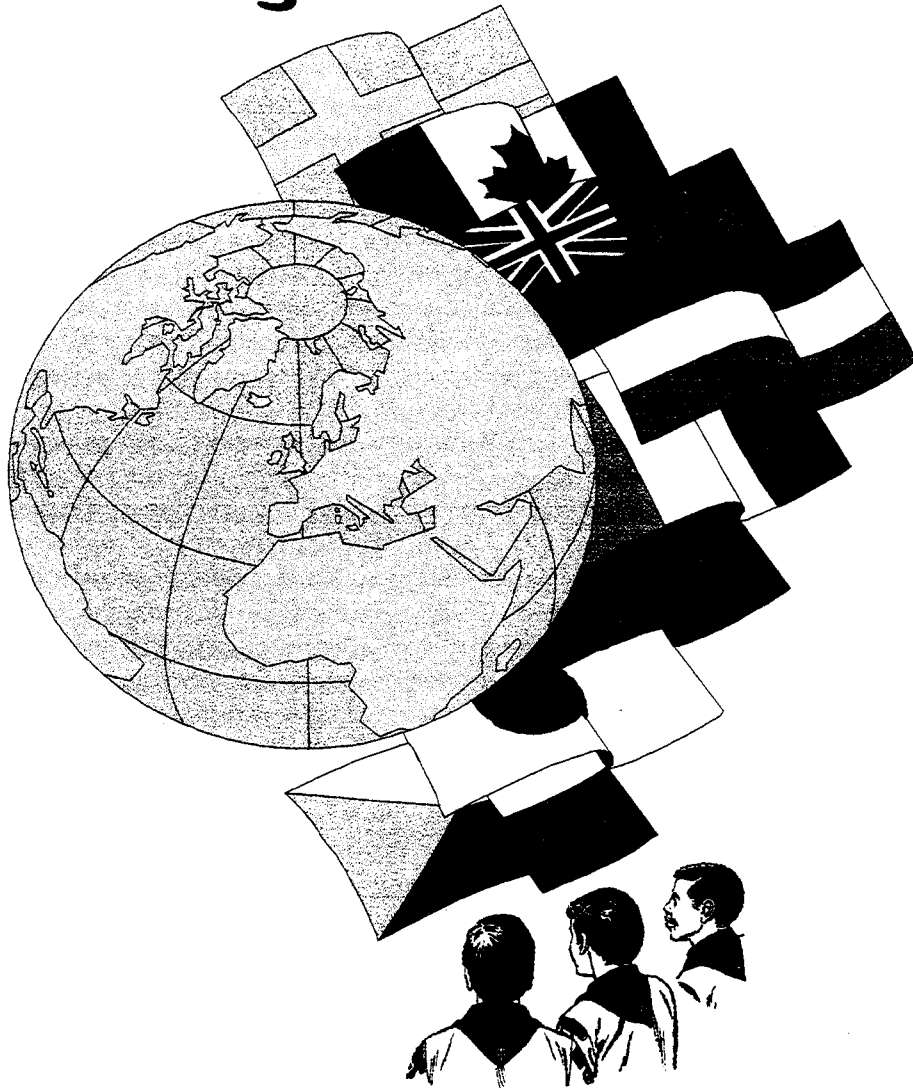


**Camden County Council's
Cub Scout Leader Pow-Wow
"Scouting Around The World"**



**November 8, 1997
Overbrook Junior High School
Lindenwold, NJ**





"Scouting Around The World"

Camden County Council-BSA 175 Richey Avenue, W. Collingswood, NJ 08107



Dear Fellow Cub Scouter:

We would like to take this opportunity to welcome you to this exciting Cub Scout Leader training program. As scouters we are always looking for ways to liven up our scout program. By attending supplemental training's such as Pow-wow, you have taken the first step towards attaining new resource materials needed to enhance den and pack meetings.

Our staff has worked very hard to put together a program filled with exciting new ideas and information. We are going to "Do Our Best" to make this day fun and enjoyable. Enjoy yourself and "Be Prepared" to have a good time.

Yours in Scouting,

Diane Mastalski

Annette Granato

Diane Mastalski

Pow-wow Chairmen

Annette Granato

Australia



Webelos Engineer

ENGINEER BADGE

PULLEYS

EQUIPMENT LIST.

Pulleys (7) (Single or double from Marine or Hdw Stores)

Weight (30lbs) (Can be less, but math is harder)

50' Rope (must fit through pulleys)

Fishing Scale (Hook and handle versions work best)

Snap Hooks (6) (simplifies construction)

Strong Eye Bolt in Ceiling

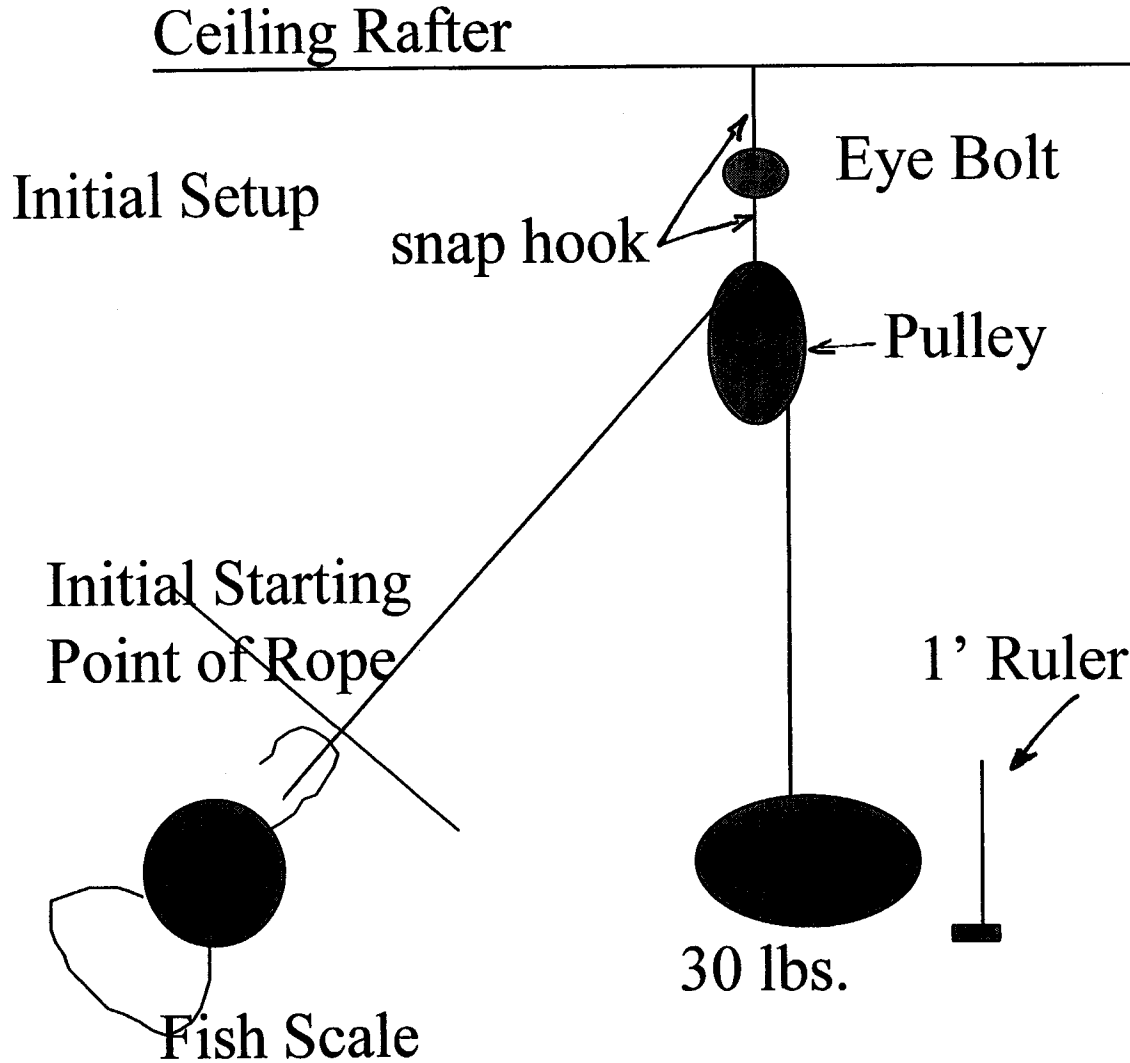
Tape Measure

1' Ruler (set in a stand so it's standalone w/o boy support)

Notes: Once the Scouts understand the overall design and recording of information...get out of the way! My Den's record without adult help is 8 pulleys.

Frank Kisselbach P-168
Cherry Hill, NJ

ENGINEER ACTIVITY BADGE



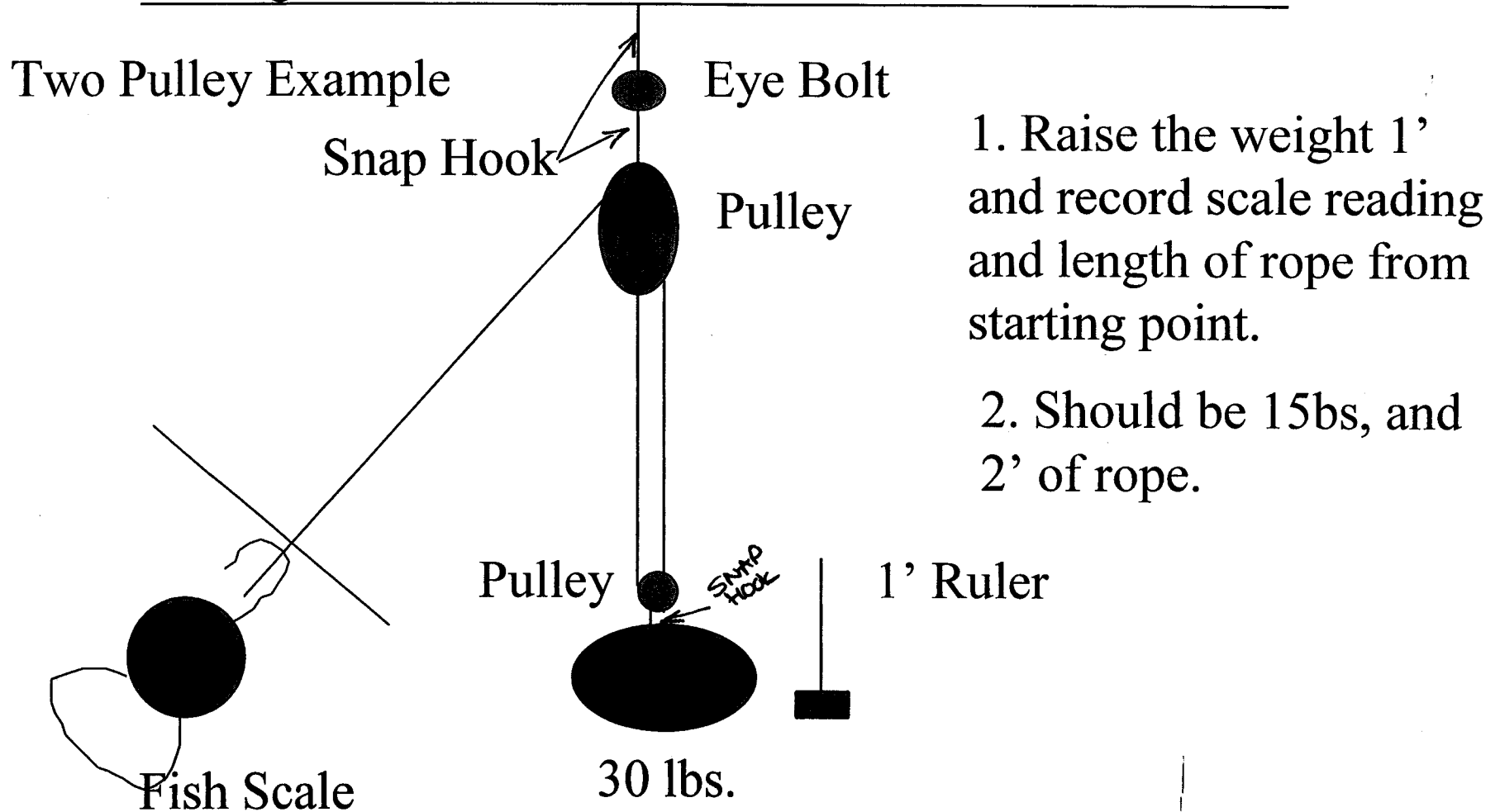
1. With this setup, raise the weight 1' and measure the length of rope from the fish scale to the initial starting point.

2. Record the weight from the fish scale, and the length of rope pulled from the starting point.

3. Should be 30lbs and 1' of rope

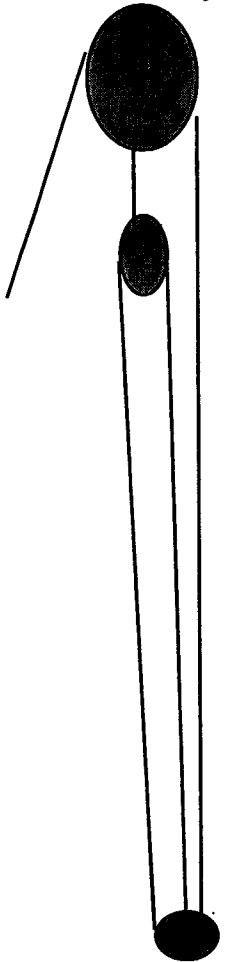
ENGINEER ACTIVITY BADGE

Ceiling Rafter



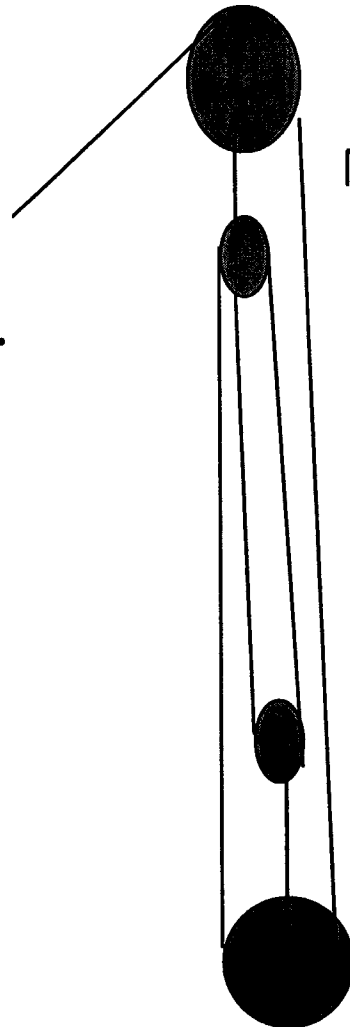
ENGINEER ACTIVITY BADGE

3 Pulleys



3 Pulleys..
10lbs &
3' rope

4 Pulleys



4 Pulleys..
7.5lbs &
4' rope

5 or more pulleys..
Just repeat the basic
sequence of pulleys and
ropes.

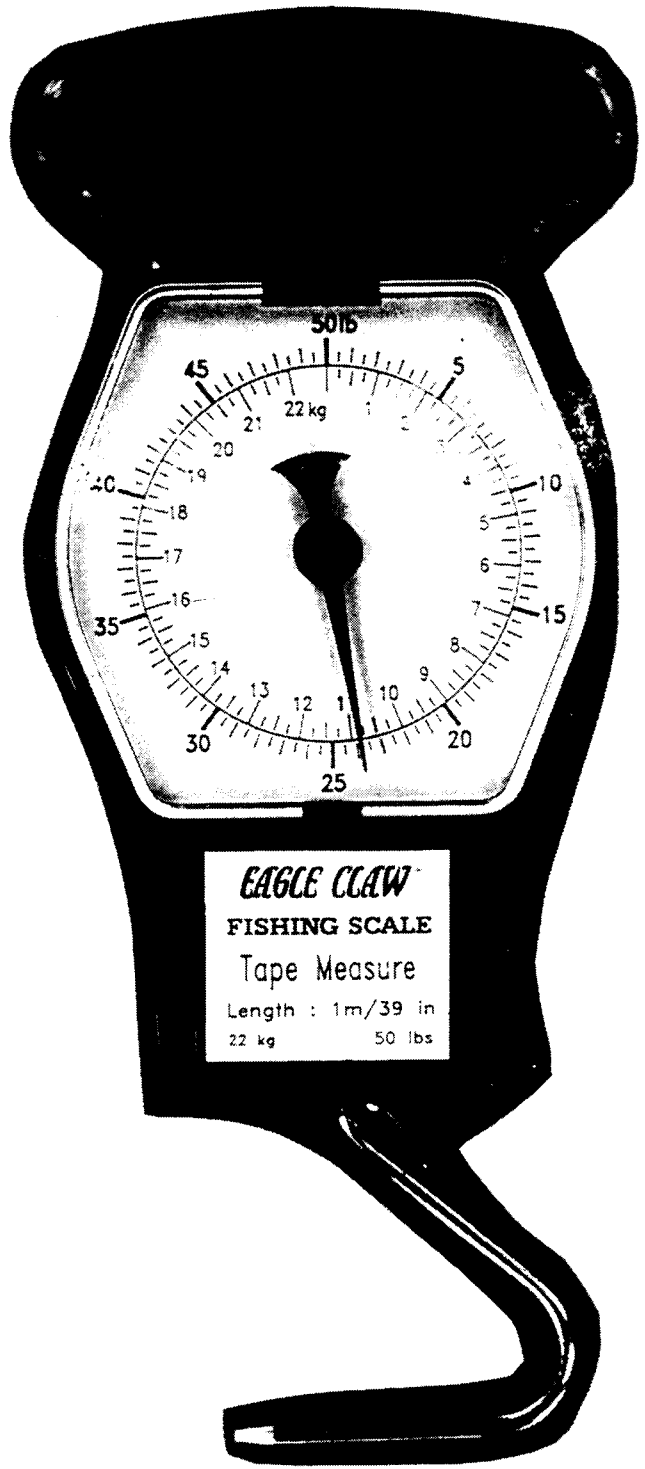
5 Pulleys..
6lbs and 5' rope

6 Pulleys..
5lbs and 6' rope

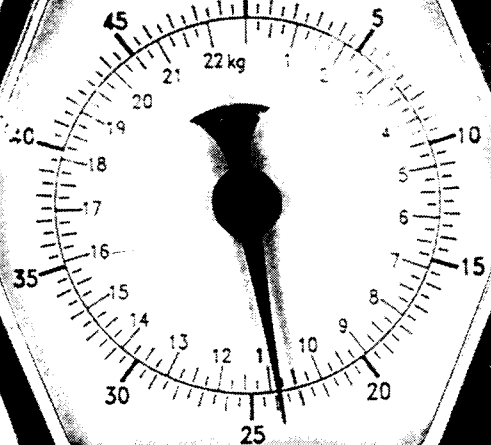


Warning: Campbell Pl
for load carrying purpo
and carrying overhead
application where disa
property damage of

OH



50 lb



EAGLE CLAW

FISHING SCALE

Tape Measure

Length : 1m/39 in

22 kg 50 lbs

Canada



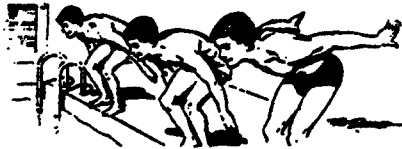
Camping



1998 S U M M E R C A M P



CAMDEN COUNTY COUNCIL
BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA



CUB DAY CAMP

- 1. 7/6/98-7/10/98
- 2. 7/13/98-7/17/98
- 3. 7/20/98-7/24/98
- 4. 7/27/98-7/31/98

CUB RESIDENT CAMP

- 1. 7/5/98-7/7/98
7/8/98-7/10/98
- 2. 7/12/98-7/14/98
7/15/98-7/17/98
- 3. 7/19/98-7/21/98
7/22/98-7/24/98

WEBELOS RESIDENT CAMP

- 1. 7/5/98-7/10/98
- 2. 7/12/98-7/17/98
- 3. 7/19/98-7/24/98

A DIFFERENT THEME EACH WEEK - THEMES FOR ALL RESIDENT CAMP SESSIONS
(3rd week if needed, subject to attendance)

THE CAMP PROMOTIONS TEAM WOULD LIKE TO SHOW YOUR PACK, (Cubs & Parents)
ALL OF THE GREAT FUN THAT IS BEING PLANNED FOR THE 1998 SUMMER CAMP PROGRAM
AT PINE HILL SCOUT RESERVATION.

Fees: Day Camp - full week \$100
Cub Resident Camp - 3 days \$110
Webelos Resident Camp - full week \$155

\$10.00 Discount for each additional session attended in any of these three camps.

Early Bird Specials:

A Den of (6) six (or more) registered by February 27, 1998 will get \$10 off per camper!

Any Individual Camper registered by March 31, 1998 will get \$5.00 off per camper. (Discounts may not be combined) A \$10.00 Non-refundable deposit is required with application for each session. Adult Camp Registration is FREE if accompanied by youth.

.....
Please cut off and return to the Council Service Center, 175 Richey Avenue,
W. Collingswood, NJ 08107.

____ YES, OUR PACK WOULD LIKE TO HAVE A SUMMER CAMP PROMOTION PRESENTATION THIS FALL.

Please contact: Name _____ Phone _____

Address _____

Position in Scouting _____
to schedule our presentation.

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

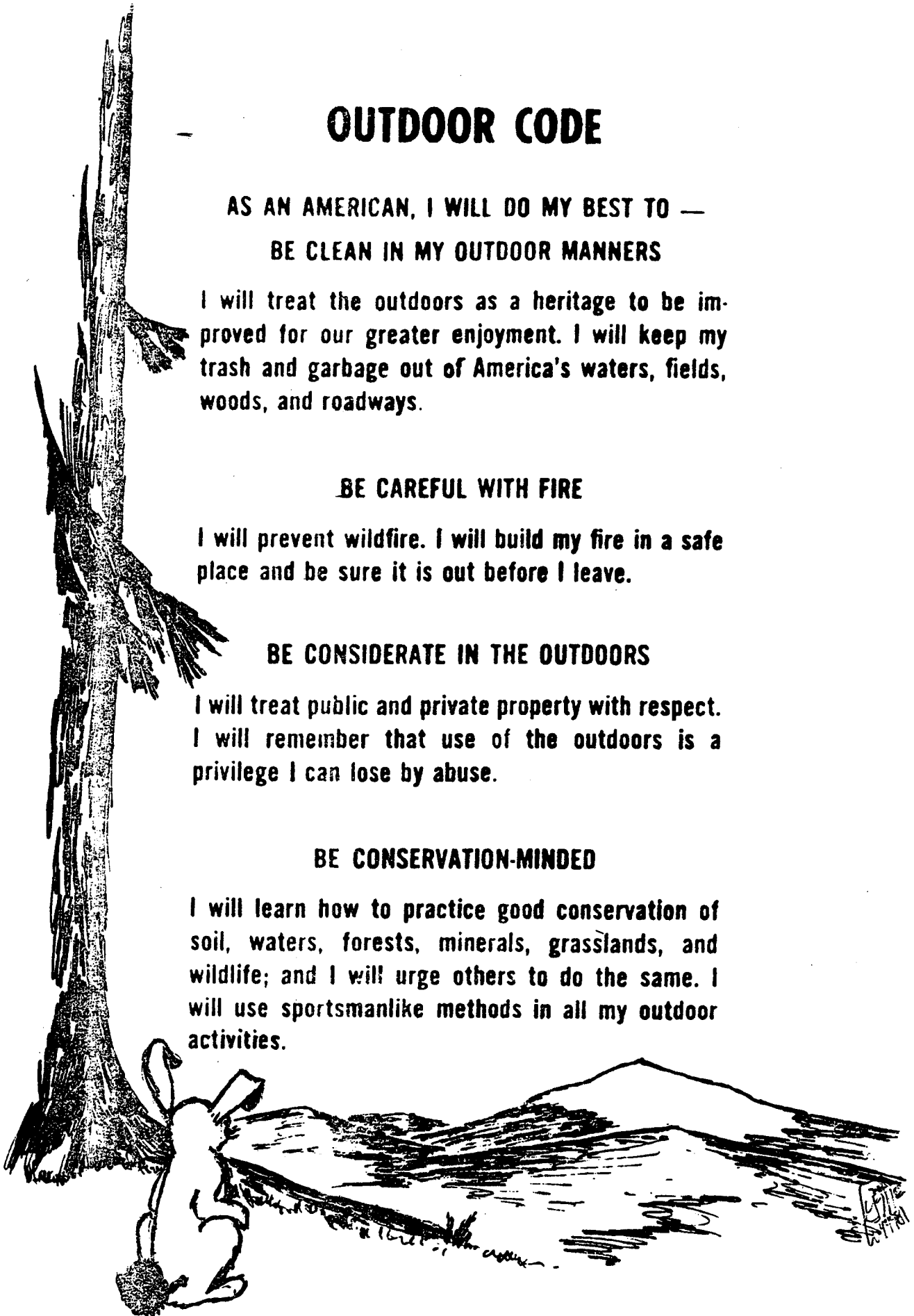
I will prevent wildfire. I will build my fire in a safe place and be sure it is out before I leave.

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 wildlife; and I will urge others to do the same. I will use sportsmanlike methods in all my outdoor activities.



England



Pack Administration



BUILDING PARENT AND FAMILY PARTICIPATION

TO: THE NEW CUB SCOUT FAMILY

You are reading this because you have shown an interest in becoming a Cub Scout family. To be a Cub Scout your boy needs to have completed the first grade. He can also be 8, 9, or 10 years old.

You have chosen Cub Scouting because you know it is home- and neighborhood-centered. You know that Cub Scouting is designed to support family life. The program also helps to meet your boy's growth needs such as:

1. **To learn new physical skills.** He can do this through games, writing, and woodworking. As he develops his coordination, he gains a sense of worthiness and acceptance by his peers.
2. **To learn to get along with boys of his same age.** He needs to form friendships with other boys. He needs to learn how to balance giving and receiving affection if he is to relate well to his peers. He needs to belong to a group of boys his own age.
3. **To develop his mental processes.** He begins to develop his by reading, writing, and calculating. He needs opportunities to use language to express ideas and to influence others. He must move from a preoccupation with self to understanding how and what others think of him. Opportunities for observation and experimentation will help him learn to rely on himself more than on adults.
4. **To develop a conscience.** He must begin to develop a sense of what is right and wrong and what is fair and unfair. He will do this by cooperating with other boys, by being taught, by examples of adults, and from positive reinforcement. He begins to develop democratic social attitudes.
5. **To develop personal independence.** He needs to be less dependent on adults. His same-age buddies become his models. He learns to see adults as not being perfect.

These are the developmental tasks a boy of this age needs to begin working on. At the same time, his behavior may be changing. He may become unruly or question your authority. He may even show hostility to girls. We have described what he needs at this stage of his development. He needs now a "gang" of boys of his own age to which to belong. This is exactly where Cub Scouting comes in. A den is like a neighborhood gang of 6 or 8 boys in which he will get status and recognition.

As you learn more about how Cub Scouting works and what goes on in a den and a pack, you will see that the program helps your boy in these five important developmental needs. The uniqueness of Cub Scouting is that you, as his family, join the program with him. You will help him all along the way.

To find out how you can help your boy by becoming a Cub Scout family, please turn the page and fill in the Parent and Family Talent Survey Form. **Hand it in at this meeting.**

PARENT AND FAMILY TALENT SURVEY SHEET

(Each parent or adult family member should fill out a separate sheet and turn it in at this meeting).

Pack _____ Chartered Organization _____ Date _____

Welcome to the Cub Scout family of Pack _____. As explained to you, Cub Scouting is for parents as well as boys. We have a fine group of families that have indicated willingness to help according to their abilities. We invite you to add your talents and interests so that the best possible program can be developed for your boy and his friends.

Den leaders and Webelos den leaders are always busy with den activities. Our pack leaders and committee members know you have some talent that will help in the operation of our pack. Although your help may not be on a full-time basis, whatever you do to help will be appreciated.

In making this survey, your pack committee wishes to uncover ways you can enjoy giving assistance. Please answer the following as completely as possible:

1. My hobbies are: _____
2. I can play and teach these sports: _____
3. My job, business, or profession would be of interest to Cub Scouts: _____
4. I am willing to help my boy and the pack as: pack committee member, den leader or assistant, den leader coach, assistant Cubmaster, Webelos den leader or assistant, Cubmaster.
5. My Scouting experience: Cub Scout _____ Boy Scout _____
Explorer _____ Rank attained? _____
Adult leader _____
6. I can help in these areas:

General Activities

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Carpentry | <input type="checkbox"/> Typing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Swimming | <input type="checkbox"/> Drawing/art |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Games | <input type="checkbox"/> Radio/electricity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Nature | <input type="checkbox"/> Dramatics/skits |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sports | <input type="checkbox"/> Cooking/banquets |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Outdoor activities | <input type="checkbox"/> Sewing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Crafts | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Music/songs | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bookkeeping | _____ |

Special Program Assistance

- | |
|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> I have a station wagon or <input type="checkbox"/> truck. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I have a workshop. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I have family camping gear. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I can make contacts for special trips and activities. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I have access to a cottage or camping property or a boat. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I can help Webelos Scouts with Scouting skills. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I can, or know others who can, help with our Cub Scout sports program. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I can give other help. _____ |

Webelos Activity Areas

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aquanaut | <input type="checkbox"/> Family Member | <input type="checkbox"/> Readyman |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Artist | <input type="checkbox"/> Fitness | <input type="checkbox"/> Scholar |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Athlete | <input type="checkbox"/> Forester | <input type="checkbox"/> Scientist |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Citizen | <input type="checkbox"/> Geologist | <input type="checkbox"/> Showman |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communicator | <input type="checkbox"/> Handyman | <input type="checkbox"/> Sportsman |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Craftsman | <input type="checkbox"/> Naturalist | <input type="checkbox"/> Traveler |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Engineer | <input type="checkbox"/> Outdoorsman | |

Name _____ Home phone _____

Street address _____ Business phone _____

City _____ State _____ ZIP _____

Your cooperation and help are appreciated.

Your Pack Committee

DO'S AND DON'TS IN RECRUITING VOLUNTEERS

Here are some tips that may be helpful.

These are not all the tips, but here are some, with no particular order of priority:

1. Develop rapport before plunging into details. Find out something about the volunteer's aims, interests, family, time demands on his job. It can help later in interpreting reactions.
2. Present yourself in a confident and friendly manner. Smile!
3. Gain attention before outlining a project.
4. Be prepared on what the project is: Be honest about time demands, need, alternatives, and professional consensus about previous experience.
5. Have an outline of sequential events, time schedule, etc. (In other words, an agenda, at least mental if not written.)
6. Present items, issues, and outlines as a "draft." This makes it clear that there is need for volunteer's ideas and input.
7. Exercise prudence, be judicious in handling persons, and don't be overbearing.
8. Don't be abrupt, but if conversation wanders, find ways to bring it back "onto the field."
9. Don't oversell; but watch for the little reactions that indicate agreement or understanding. In the same breath, don't overtalk. Be a good listener.
10. Summarize conclusions either orally or in writing.

WHAT IS A DEN CHIEF?



- A Boy Scout who helps in the Cub or Webelos Den
- A key part of the Den leadership and is...
 - Willing and able to serve
 - At least two years older than the Cub Scouts
 - Willing to attend all Den and Pack meetings
 - Good with younger boys
- At least a first class Scout

WHAT DEN CHIEFS CAN AND CANNOT DO

CAN

- Lead the Cubs in songs, games, skits etc.
- Teach Scouting skills such as knots, first aid etc.
- Help lead hikes.

CANNOT

- Discipline or *initiate* the Cub Scouts.
- Collect or manage money.
- Operate without general supervision.



Duties of Den Chiefs

The duties of all den chiefs are:

- Know the purposes of Cub Scouting.
- Help Cub Scouts achieve the purposes of Cub Scouting.
- Be the activities assistant in den meetings.
- Set a good example by attitude and uniforming.
- Be a friend to the boys in the den.
- Take part in weekly den meetings.
- Assist the den in its part of the monthly pack meeting program.
- Know the importance of the monthly theme.
- Meet as needed with the adult members of the den, pack, and troop.

DEN CHIEF PLEDGE

I promise to help the 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 becomes eligible, I will do all in my power to interest him in becoming a Boy Scout.

RECOGNITION OF DEN CHIEFS

Your Service Record

PERIOD OF SERVICE

Date/Leader's
Initials*

_____ Den chief has served the pack faithfully for 1 full year.

Den Chief Service Award

PREPARATION. Before you begin work on this service award, discuss with your den leader and either your Scoutmaster or Cubmaster the role and importance of the den chief. Your discussion should include the:

- Importance of the attitude of service within Boy Scouting
- Attitude regarding service within the den
- Attitude regarding service to the den leader
- Importance of the attitude regarding leadership within Boy Scouting
- Attitude regarding leadership within the den
- Length of service to the pack
- Need to purchase, carry, and use this book

Boy Scout _____
Your name

has discussed the role of den chief with us and is now prepared to begin working for the award.

Scoutmaster or Cubmaster _____
Signature Date

Den Leader _____
Signature Date

TRAINING

_____ Attended a den chief training conference (if available within year of service).

OR

_____ Was trained by the Cubmaster.

SERVICE REQUIREMENTS

Date/Leader's
Initials*

_____ **Know the purposes of Cub Scouting.** The den chief understands the purposes of Cub Scouting.

_____ **Help Cub Scouts achieve the purposes of Cub Scouting.** The den chief knows and uses the following within the den:

The Cub Scout Promise
The Law of the Pack
The Cub Scout motto
The Cub Scout salute
The Cub Scout sign
The Cub Scout handshake
The meaning of *Webelos*

*Leader may be the den leader, Cubmaster, or Scoutmaster.

_____ **Be the activities assistant in den meetings.**
The den chief has led the following activities:

Five songs _____

Five stunts or skits _____

Five games _____

Five sports activities _____

_____ **Set a good example by attitude and uniforming.** The den chief has maintained the following for a period of 6 months:

A cheerful Scouting attitude within the den

Proper uniforming at meetings of the den

_____ **Be a friend to the boys in the den.** The den chief understands the following:

The meaning of friendship

What Cub Scout-age boys are like

The need to praise and build up the boys

_____ **Take part in weekly meetings.** The den chief took part in weekly meetings for 6 months.

_____ **Assist the den at the monthly pack program.** The den chief has assisted the den at the monthly pack program at least three times.

_____ **Know the importance of the monthly theme.**
The den chief has discussed the monthly theme and he understands its importance.

_____ **Meet as needed with the adult members of the den, pack, or troop.** The den chief understands the need to work together. He has maintained a notebook (preferably the *Cub Scout Leader Program Notebook*,) with the telephone numbers of the den leader, Cubmaster, Scoutmaster, and any other adult member of the troop or pack named by the den leader. This notebook has been used to mark down the dates and times of all den functions for 1 year. The den chief has either attended the annual pack planning conference or met with the Cubmaster in order to prepare his notebook. The den chief has called leaders concerned if unable to attend scheduled meetings.

101 Ways to Recognize Volunteers

Recognition is a means of encouraging Scouting volunteers and sustaining their morale. Recognition is one way of having them want to remain with the Scouting program. Listed below are several possibilities for recognition, encouragement, and support; maybe one of these suggestions will give you a new idea or stimulate you to think of other ways to recognize a Scouting volunteer on your own.

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1. Smile. | 11. Treat them to a soda. | 21. Reimburse assignment-related expenses. |
| 2. Honor each of their preferences. | 12. Send a birthday card. | 22. Be pleasant. |
| 3. Post a roundtable "Honor Roll." | 13. Respect their wishes. | 23. Challenge them. |
| 4. Take them to lunch. | 14. Greet them by name. | 24. Send a holiday card. |
| 5. Provide good preservice training. | 15. Encourage self-confidence. | 25. Take time to explain fully. |
| 6. Hold rap sessions. | 16. Give them additional responsibility. | 26. Afford participation in team planning. |
| 7. Introduce them to others. | 17. Respect their feelings. | 27. Enable them to grow on the job. |
| 8. Create pleasant surroundings. | 18. Take them to breakfast. | 28. Help with training. |
| 9. Take time to talk. | 19. Make good plans. | 29. Make thorough prearrangements. |
| 10. Surprise them with coffee and cake. | 20. Give a special recognition—a pin or a button. | 30. Send flowers. |

31. Look through the BSA Supply Catalog for recognition ideas. There are many items available. What you use will depend on the amount budgeted for your "thank you."

Key ring	Certificates of appreciation	Casting molds
Paperweight	Plaques	Patches mounted on wood plaques
Cub Scout pen and pencil	Norman Rockwell plates, prints, and statuary	Trophies and statuettes
Thanks pin	Mugs	BSA name plate

32. Look for thank-you ideas using miniatures from craft and hobby shops. Small inexpensive toy items will work well; e.g., small wooden car—"You're always driving us in the right direction"; train Christmas ornaments—"Thanks for being on board"; doll-size cowboy boots—"Thanks for kicking in"; miniature tools from a hobby shop for someone who helped build a set for a sk mini-kite—"For those high-flying ideals," etc. These items could be hot-glued to a felt backing and then glued to a wooden curtain ring with a magnet on the back, made into a neckerchief slide, or glued to a small piece of paneling for a wall plaque. Try to find small items symbolic of the occasion or items that express your enthusiasm for their effort.

33. Consider the following: Most of the miniatures mentioned in item 32 can be used in many ways to say thank-you to your team members as well as to Scouters who do special things for the district.

Neckerchief slides	Wall hanging	Paperweight
Refrigerator magnet	Mounted on bookends	Statuette

34. Visit a local trophy shop. Some shops are equipped with stamping machines that can stamp BSA program logos—for instance, place the Cub Scout logo on a bookmark or plate mounted on a wooden plaque, or make your own plaque by woodburning a design.

35. Ask the trophy shop about metallic Cub Scout logo stickers. They may be found as a 5/8" disk and as a 2" disk. These can be stuck to tankards, key rings, desk sets, etc.

36. Watch for unique items, such as the "I  Scouting" bumper sticker.

37. Use candy molds (from cake and candy-making shops) to make plaster of paris forms to spray gold and hot glue to a finished plaque. Some shops carry Cub Scout logo molds. Look for molds to suit your needs—e.g., a ribbon-type badge with "1" on it.

38. Make a "warm fuzzy" by gluing wiggle eyes on a large blue pompon. Make a Cub Scout hat from yellow and blue felt and glue it on. Then glue the blue pompon to poster board feet. Give whenever you want to make someone feel good about something they have done for the program.

39. Use ceramic tile. Clean a plain 4" square tile with window cleaner. Rub on a decal (picture and/or rub-on lettering for your message), or use paint markers for a message. (Check with a ceramic shop to see if a decal could be fired on, making the design permanent.) Art fixative spray will also make them more permanent.

40. Give a potted plant. Incorporate the colors gold and blue to symbolize Cub Scouting. Relate to whatever it was they did to help the roundtable grow.

41. Woodburn a plaque. (Some hobby-craft shops will loan woodburners to a den—inquire!) Choose a design suited to the occasion. Children's coloring books, pen and ink drawings, and books on woodburning (library and craft shop) provide many design sources. A plain bass wood plaque is the easiest to woodburn. Use colored pencils, if you wish, to color your design or woodburn the design onto a prestained board. Seal with many coats of polyurethane. You can add on a metal plate saying "Thank You" and the person's name. This does not need to be expensive. A little practice with an etcher and you'll be ready to do it yourself. Besides, it's not the finished product, but the thought that counts.

42. Sew your message in cross stitch. See counted cross stitch instructional magazines for pattern ideas.

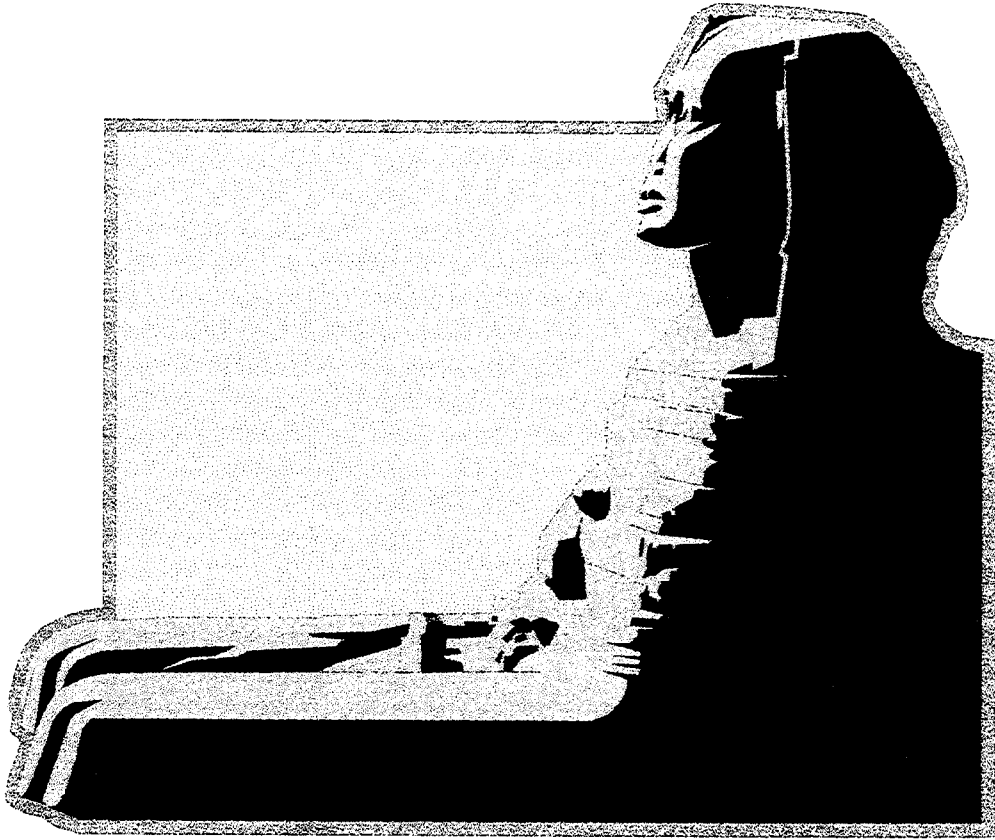
43. Give a "Pat on the Back." Use a real hand for the pattern; cut from plywood paneling or heavy cardboard and paint, stain, or leave plain. Print "A Pat on the Back" on front side of hand. When presenting it, hang it from a cord on recipient's back. (Smaller version—glue magnet to back for a refrigerator magnet.)
44. Give a "Thanks-a Whole Lot" plaque. Cut a shoe sole from an old shoe, from leather or from cardboard. Cut or drill hole bottom and print "Thanks a Whole Lot." (Look for the BSA "boot sole" neckerchief slide; drill hole through plastic sole.)
45. Make an "Official BSA 13-Hour Clock." Make a clock face with 13 hours; print "Official BSA" under pin that fastens the hands to the clock. Inscribe a message on the back of the clock; e.g., "For the person who is very busy and still finds an extra hour to get the job done."
46. Nuts about Scouting Award: Drill holes in back of a real peanut and run pipe cleaner or twist-tie through to form slide. Glue on wiggle eyes and a shock of fake fur hair on top. (Glue a large nut to a plaque, or on a piece of 2 x 4 as a paperweight.)
47. Silk Screen or Stencil: Design or message on tee shirt, tote bag, neckerchief, etc.
48. Campaign buttons: Check directory for person making and selling or make your own by covering an old button with contact paper. Use purchased stickers and rub-on lettering for your message. Cover with clear contact paper.
49. Spark Plug: Paint an old spark plug (auto repair shop freebie) gold; glue to paneling for a plaque. Award to anyone who "sparks" up your meetings.
50. Bright Idea Award: Spray light bulb gold or leave plain and glue onto a plaque. Award to someone who is always sharing their bright ideas.
51. Link to Scouting: Glue a few chain links onto a plaque. Award to Webelos leader session leader or Scout roundtable commissioner after the joint Webelos to Scout roundtable.
52. Life Saver. Glue a roll of Life Savers onto a plaque; give to someone who "saved" the program, plans, etc.
53. Golden Pear Award: Glue a plastic fruit pear sprayed gold onto a plaque; give to couple (pair) who have done much for the roundtable.
54. Transportation Award: Glue a toy car onto a plaque; give to the person who got you to basic training, workshop, or conference.
55. Promise Award: Type or letter the Cub Scout promise and glue onto a plaque with name and date; give to adult who most exemplified the promise in roundtable activities.
56. Wet Sponge Award: This is good for the new team member to soak up all the ideas and energies of other leaders.
57. Good Egg Award: Cut white from white felt; cut yolk from yellow felt. Glue to paneling plaque (double yolk if given to a couple). Give to someone who always helps.
58. Bounce Award: Give Bounce fabric softener to a team member who puts lots of bounce into their presentation.
59. Big Heart Award: Glue a red felt heart to wood; or buy a folk art wooden heart, paint it red, and mount it on a stained board or attach it to a cord. Award to someone who gives a lot of time to Scouting.
60. Golden Knot Award: Using sizable cord or rope, tie a square knot—loosely. Spray it gold and hot glue to a board. Award to anyone who helped tie the program together.
61. Say "Thank You" in a foreign language. (Have a calligrapher pen the text on parchment. Tie it with a ribbon and present as a scroll.)

Portuguese.....	Obrigato	French.....	Merci	Tongan.....	Malo
Spanish.....	Gracias	Dutch.....	Dank u	Danish.....	Tak
Italian.....	Grazie	German.....	Danke	Japanese.....	Aragato
62. Make tin-punch gifts. (Use any design that will fit the occasion. Tin punch metals are available at craft shops, or use a plain canning jar lid. Coloring books provide good patterns. Trace a pattern using dots evenly spaced. Cut in a circle to fit inside lid. Rubber cement pattern to lid. Lay lid on an old magazine. Use 1½" wire brad to punch holes. Pull pattern off and rub off glue. Frame with colored plastic jar ring (craft shop) or glue gathered eyelet around outer edge.
63. Send thank-you notes.
64. Match team member with job.
65. Send a valentine.
66. Say, "We missed you."
67. Say, "See you next month."
68. Inform them about Scouting's purpose.
69. Present a certificate of appreciation.
70. Call to express your appreciation.
71. Run an ad in the paper.
72. Tell them they are special.
73. Give them homemade cookies.
74. Shake their hand.
75. Celebrate outstanding achievements.
76. Praise them to their friends.
77. Say, "Thank you."
78. Accept their individuality.
79. Say, "We count on you," and mean it.
80. Send a Christmas card.
81. Treat everyone to a soft drink.
82. Say, "It was good to have your help tonight."
83. Wish a happy day with a cable ad.
84. Send a singing telegram.
85. Document for training awards.
86. Send a box of candy.
87. Mention in council/district newsletter.
88. Provide supplemental on-the-job training.
89. Plan roundtable team social event.
90. Send impromptu fun cards.
91. Adequately orient.
92. Give a movie pass.
93. Make something special for them.
94. Give them their picture, framed.
95. Introduce to a friend.
96. Send a balloon-a-gram.
97. Display a banner.
98. Put up a suggestion box.
99. Give them gift certificates for burgers and fries.
100. Be familiar with the details of their assignments.
101. SMILE!

39 Ways to Get and Keep Volunteers

1. Smile.
2. Put up a volunteer suggestion box.
3. Treat them to a soda.
4. Send a birthday card.
5. Have fellowship time after meetings.
6. Plan annual ceremonial recognition.
7. Recognize personal needs and problems.
8. Be pleasant.
9. Provide baby sitters.
10. Post a Volunteer Honor Roll.
11. Respect their wishes and views.
12. Give purely social get togethers.
13. Keep challenging them.
14. Send holiday cards to the family.
15. Greet by name.
16. Provide good training.
17. Help develop self-confidence.
18. Award plaques to sponsoring group.
19. Take time to explain fully.
20. Hold rap sessions.
21. Let volunteers participate in planning.
22. Allow them to say "no."
23. Send newsworthy information to the media.
24. Honor their preferences.
25. Create pleasant surroundings.
26. Take time to talk.
27. Make thorough pre-arrangements.
28. Write them thank-you notes.
29. Nominate for volunteer awards.
30. Carefully match volunteer with job.
31. Praise them to their friends.
32. Be a real person.
33. Accept their individuality.
34. Maintain good records.
35. Promote a "Volunteer of the Month" award.
36. Send letter of appreciation to employer.
37. Have a picnic.
38. Say "Thank You."
39. Smile.

Egypt



Successful Den Meetings

LOST IN THE MUSEUM

Narrator: Scene: 2 Cub Scouts are separated from their group. As they wander around the museum, looking for their den leaders, they stumble upon a little boy, who is crying.

Cub #1 (to his friend): Look over there, I wonder why he's crying.

Cub #2 (to little boy): Why are you crying?

Little Boy: My name is Sa-who, and I'm an Egyptian Prince. I'm not crying, because Princes don't cry. I'm weeping.

Cub #1: Well, then, why are you weeping?

Sa-who: I'm weeping because I have been in this place for over 4,000 years. I want to be a star in the sky like my mom and my dad. But I can't because I don't know the answer to the riddle!

Cub#2 (looking perplexed): What riddle? And you say you are more than 4,000 years OLD???

Sa-who: Yes, I am an Egyptian Prince. My parents died a long time ago and became stars in the sky. I want to be with them and be a star in the sky, too. But I am under a spell. I came here in a tomb and can only come out at night.

Cub #1: You are an Egyptian Prince? Oh, now I get it, you are from Ancient Egypt!

Sa-who: Yes, but we always called it Modern Egypt. And I can never join my parents in the sky.

Cub #2: What kind of spell, Sa-who?

Sa-who: Every night at midnight, a Demon comes and asks me a question. (shows a piece of papyrus with Egyptian letters on it) For 4,000 years, I have guessed it wrong. But, once I get the right answer, the next thing that happens is Osiris comes to me.

Cub#2: Osiris?

Sa-who: He's the Lord of the Underworld.

Cub #1: Gangsters?

Cub #2: Osiris is a god. He will weigh my heart on a scale against a feather. If my heart is lighter than the feather, I can become a star and be with my parents. If it is heavier, I must stay on Earth forever.

Cub #1: We will help you. But you never told us what the question was.

(Sa-who shows them the papyrus)

Cub #2: It's Greek to me!

Sa-who: Oh, I'll never get it.

Cub #1: Sure you will, now you have the two of us to help you! But, we need to know what the question means.

Sa-who: The riddle is, "Where does today meet yesterday?" See, that IS a hard one! Oh, (weeping) I don't think I'll EVER be able to join my parents in the sky.

Cub #1: We'll think real hard and help you get the answer, and then you can be star in the sky with your parents.

Sa-who: We need a good place to think. I like to go to the Temple to think.

(They all walk to the other side of the Museum)

Narrator: It is now 10PM

Sa-who: Here's the Temple, now, where does today meet yesterday?

Cub #2: How about The Teddy Bear's Picnic? I guess I'm more tired than I thought, time for some shut-eye.

(Cub #1 and Prince keep guessing and finally Sa-who is very dejected and says)

Sa-who: I've tried for over 4,000 years and it's no use, I'll never get to the sky.

Cub #1: Don't give up, Rome wasn't built in a day, ya' know.

Sa-who: What's Rome?

Cub #1: It's, uh, well, don't worry about it, we'll keep trying...you gotta believe it'll happen – I do!

You're gonna be a star, shining in the sky
bright and proud, way up high.

A shiny little star
is what you're gonna be
just you wait and see.

You're gonna be a star, somewhere in the blue,
there's a spot, just for you.

At night when the sky is clearing,
you'll talk to the other stars.
I'll be you'll be overhearing
what Jupiter says to Mars.

The moon will be there beside you,
when everyone's counting sheep.
A fluffy white cloud will hide you,
whenever you go to sleep.

Sa-who: Well, I feel better now, but I still don't know the answer!

Cub #1: Don't worry, Sa-who, we'll think of something.

Narrator: It's ALMOST MIDNIGHT

Sa-who: On, no, it's almost midnight, the demon will be here any second now and we STILL don't know the answer...Where does today meet yesterday?

Cub #2 (awake now): It's tougher than 5 times 5.

Sa-who: If I don't get the answer, I'll have to stay here forever.

Cub #1: I've got an idea. You could come with us. You would be the very first 4,000 year old Cub Scout in our Pack, even in all of Cub Scouting!!!

(Sa-who looks down at his feet, about to weep again)

Cub #1: Oh, yeah, I forgot about the spell.

Sa-who: Anyway, I don't belong there! I'm from long ago and you're from today, but I'm from yesterday.....

Cub #2: Yeah, that's true, you're from yesterday and we're from today. And yesterday's long ago, just like everything in this Museum, like the pictures, and the statues, and people from today come to learn about yesterday...

(Sa-who is starting to perk up, to smile a little bit)

Cub #2 continues: ...you might even say, to MEET yesterday, and we're from today and you're from yesterday and WE met in a museum...oh, but why am I rambling like this, we still haven't figured out the answer to that riddle!

Sa-who: Wait, you already said it!!!

Cub #1: Said what?

Sa-who: Oh, Cub Scouts, you are SO SMART!!!

Cub #2: What did I say? (both Cubs look perplexed)

Sa-who: The answer to the riddle! Where does today meet yesterday. In a MUSEUM!!!

Both Cubs together: Oh, Sa-who, that's right! We did it!!!

Narrator: It is now midnight. The demon came and asked Sa-who the question, the same question he has asked every night for over 4,000 years. As he yawned with utter boredom, expecting Sa-who to again guess wrong, Sa-who surprised him by giving the right answer. All of a sudden, Osiris appeared. He weighed the Prince's heart against a feather and the heart was light! Sa-who finally became a star in the sky and joined his parents.

(adapted from a Sesame Street movie, Lost in the Art Museum) © Jim Henson

HIEROGLYPHICS

Mark Millmore
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In AD 391 the Byzantine Emperor Theodosius I closed all pagan temples throughout the empire. This action terminated a four thousand year old tradition and the message of the ancient Egyptian language was lost for 1500 years. It was not until the discovery of the Rosetta stone and the work of Jean-Francois Champollion (1790-1832) that the Ancient Egyptians awoke from their long slumber. Today, by virtue of the vast quantity of their literature, we know more about Egyptian society than most other ancient cultures.

Alphabetic signs

The script was developed about four thousand years before Christ and there was also a decimal system of numeration up to a million. Unlike other cultures the early picture forms were never discarded or simplified probably because they are so very lovely to look at. Hieroglyphs were called by the Egyptians "the words of God" and were used mainly by the priests. These painstakingly drawn symbols were great for decorating the walls of temples but for conducting day to day business there was another script, known as hieratic. This was a handwriting in which the picture signs were abbreviated to the point of abstraction.

Some syllabic signs

Hieroglyphs are written in rows or columns and can be read from left to right or from right to left. You can distinguish the direction in which the text is to be read because the human or animal figures always face towards the beginning of the line. Also the upper symbols are read before lower.

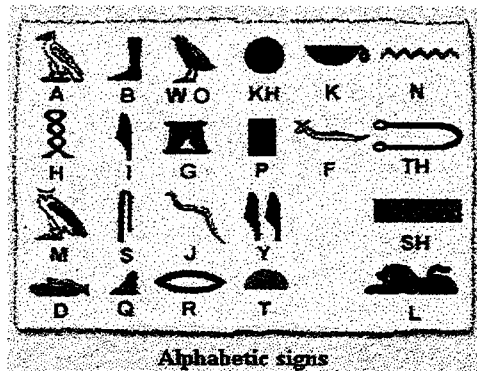
Hieroglyphic signs are divided into four categories:

1. Alphabetic signs represent a single sound. Unfortunately the Egyptians took most vowels for granted and did not represent them. So we may never know how the words were formed.
2. Syllabic signs represent a combination of two or three consonants.
3. Word-signs are pictures of objects used as the words for those objects. They are followed by an upright stroke, to indicate that the word is complete in one sign.
4. A determinative is a picture of an object which helps the reader. For example; if a word expressed an abstract idea, a picture of a roll of papyrus tied up and sealed was included to show that the meaning of the word could be expressed in writing although not pictorially.



Alphabetic signs

- A - as in 'apple' - picture of an eagle
- B - as in 'bat' - picture of a foot
- W or O - Two sounds - 'W' as in 'won' or 'OO' as in 'boot' - picture of a chick
- ch as in 'loch' - picture of a placenta
- K - as in 'kitten' - picture of a basket
- N - as in 'no' - picture of water
- H - as in 'ha' picture of a twist of flax
- ee as in 'feet' - picture of a reed flower
- G as in 'gold' - picture of a stand
- P - as in 'puppy' - picture of a mat
- F - as in 'fan' picture - horned snake
- TH - picture of rope
- M - as in 'mum' - picture of an owl
- S - as in 'sit' - picture of a fold of cloth
- J - dj as in 'edge' - picture of a snake
- Y - as in 'baby' - picture of two reed flowers
- Sh - as in 'shop' - picture of a pool
- D - as in 'dirt' - picture of a hand
- Q - as in 'quick' - picture of a hill or slope
- R - as in 'rat' - picture of a mouth
- T - as in 'two' - picture of a loaf
- L - picture of a lion



MAKE YOUR OWN MUMMY

(A Craft Project)

Make Your Own Mummy: Step 1

For this project you will need:

- Plasticene
- Plaster of Paris bandages
- Paint (acrylic will work best -- BUT it doesn't wash off, so be careful)
- Paintbrushes
- Scissors
- The right attitude

Molding plasticene body shape:

- Take a lump of plasticene or modeling clay and work it between your hands until it becomes soft.
- Mold the lump into a mummy's body shape. Fashion a headdress and arms for your mummy.
- Don't worry about fine details, they will be covered up later by plaster anyway.



Step 2

Putting arms and headdress on body

Add the arms and headdress to the body.

Smooth them on using your fingers and thumb.

Mummy body completed

The complete body will be the form for your mummy case.



Step 3

Ready to wrap

Take the plaster of Paris bandages and cut them into strips.

Make them a size you can handle easily.

Plan how you want to wrap a mummy.

You might want to start at the feet.



Wrapping the mummy

Dampen the strips in water and carefully wrap your mummy.

Do this part fairly fast because the plaster can set quickly.

Smooth the plaster with your fingers.

Make sure you wipe your hands with a disposable cloth before you wash them

Do not throw unused material down the sink.

If this stuff gets in your drains you'll make your plumber very wealthy.



Step 4

Painting the mummy

When painting your mummy you might find it helpful to look at some mummy pictures from books or magazines.



Paint the headdress gold first, let it dry, and apply the black paint afterwards for detail.



1996, Royal Ontario Museum
Please send your comments to
info@rom.on.ca

THE GREAT SPHINX

<http://pages.prodigy.com/guardian>
Guardian's Sphinx

Carved from the bedrock of the Giza plateau, the Sphinx is truly a marvel from ancient Egypt. With its body of a lion and head of a pharaoh, the sphinx has come to symbolize strength and wisdom.

From the north side the profile of the Sphinx reveals the proportion of the body to the head. It would appear as though the head is small in proportion to the body. Because of the changing desert terrain, the body of the Sphinx has been buried several times over the past several thousand years. Most recently in 1905, the sand has been cleared away to expose the magnitude and beauty of the entirety of the Sphinx.



The paws themselves are 50 feet long (15m) while the entire length is 150 feet (45m). The head is 30 (10m) feet long and 14 feet (4m) wide. Because certain layers of the stone are softer than others, there is a high degree of erosion that has claimed the original detail of the carved figure.

The most popular and current theory of the builder of the Sphinx holds that it was commissioned by the Pharaoh Khephre in the 4th Dynasty. Khephre was one of the sons of Khufu (AKA Cheops) who is recognized as the builder of the Great Pyramid. The Sphinx lines up with the Pyramid of Khephre at the foot of its causeway. As one rounds the northeast corner to the front of the Sphinx, the

alignment of the two structures becomes more apparent.

Although the head of the Sphinx is badly battered in some places, traces of the original paint can still be seen near one ear. Originally it is believed that the Sphinx was painted and was quite colorful. Since then, the nose and beard have been broken away. The nose was the unfortunate victim of target practice by the Turks in the Turkish period. It is often erroneously assumed that the nose was shot off by Napoleon's men, but 18th century drawings reveal that the nose was missing long before Napoleon's arrival.

Interestingly, the features of the face of the Sphinx bear a far more striking resemblance to an older brother of Khephre, the Pharaoh Djedefre (AKA Radjedef). Djedefre's short lived reign occurred just prior to the reign of Khephre. Unlike Khephre, Khephre's father and later Khephre's brother Menkara, Djedefre did not construct his pyramid on the Giza plateau. Instead Djedefre built his pyramid at Abu Roash where it now lies badly damaged. Some believe that Khephre usurped the throne of Djedefre and then built his pyramid and Sphinx at Giza.

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Andrew Bayuk



EGYPTIAN RECIPES

SALATET ZABADY BEL KHIYAR (Cucumber/Yogurt Salad)

By Henry Chaker, posted on Egypt-net, 23 January, 1995.

This is a delightful, refreshing summer salad also popular in Turkey and Greece. The latter neighbors add ice water to make it a "cold yogurt soup". I don't believe Egyptians would go for that!!!

Ingredients:

•2 Cups (16oz/500g) plain yogurt •1 Clove garlic, finely minced •1 large cucumber, peeled, seeded and shredded or finely diced •1 Cup chopped fresh mint •salt and freshly ground pepper •Note (In the Balkans, they add 3 tablespoons chopped toasted walnuts)

Method:

1. In a bowl, combine all the ingredients, cover and refrigerate for 2-4 hours. 2. At serving time, taste and adjust the seasoning, then serve immediately

FETEER BEL ASAAG (pastry with ground meat)

Posted by Samiha Ragab on Egypt-Net

Ingredients:

•1 large onion chopped •1 LB super lean ground beef •2 tbslp olive oil •1 1/2 cups water •salt and pepper •1/2 cup chopped nuts (almonds or walnuts) optional •1 stick of butter (melted) •1 egg •1/2 cup of milk (skim milk if you like) •1 package of frozen Fillo dough sheets (thawed overnight)

Method:

1. Sauté the onion in the oil until it changes color to dark yellow. 2. Add the meat and brown it then add the water, salt and pepper and let it cook until all the water has evaporated. If you decide to use nuts add them at this time. This is called a3sag and it is used in makaronah felforn bilbashamel (pasta casserole). 3. Open the Fillo dough package and divide the sheets in half (they are usually sheets of 10X20" rectangles, you want to end up with 2 stacks of 10X10 sheets. 4. In a greased 9x12x3" baking dish layer 2 to 3 sheets at a time and sprinkle them with a few drops of the melted butter, and so on until you finish the first half of the sheets. 5. Spread the meat and nut mixture on it and start doing the same thing with the other half of the sheets. Don't worry about spreading the butter on the sheets. 6. When you finish with all the dough cut the feteer in 2X1" squares with a sharp knife. 7. Mix together the left-over melted butter, the egg and the milk and a pinch of salt (not much) beat it with fork. 8. At this point, if you want, you can wrap the dish in plastic wrap and refrigerate until 1/2 hr before it is time to eat. 9. Pour the egg mixture gently over the feteer and bake, uncovered, in a 375o oven for about 20 minutes or until the milk is absorbed and the feteer turns gold yellow.

When I make this, it lasts for a week and can be used for suhur (mid-night meal) by those people who wake up hating to fix something or finding nothing to their liking to eat.

TAMAAYA (Falafel)

Contributed directly by Susan Torgersen on 8 November 1996.

Susan is the author of the book Flavors of Egypt: From City and Country Kitchens. All of the profits from the sale of this cookbook go toward a scholarship at the American University in Cairo for Egyptian children.

Green hamburgers, as my children call them, are healthy vegetable patties packed with fresh greens and dried beans. The Tamaaya, or Falafel as it is called in the Middle East, is stuffed into pockets of bread along with salad, foul, fried eggplant, potatoes, tahina salad or just by itself. This sandwich may be eaten for breakfast,

lunch or dinner. Bought at the Tamaaya Stand, it is wrapped in paper and eaten as one walks down the street.

Ingredients:

•2 cups broken beans (foul madshoosh) •1/2 cup finely chopped parsley •1/4 cup finely chopped coriander •1/4 cup finely chopped dill •1 cup finely chopped green onions •1/2 cup finely chopped onion (1 small onion) •2 tb finely chopped garlic •1 1/2 - 2 tsp salt, or to taste •1/2 tsp pepper, or to taste •1 tsp dry coriander powder •chili powder (optional) •sesame seeds •oil for frying

Method:

1. Place the beans in a large bowl of water and rinse several times until the water is clear. Fill the bowl with at least 6 cups of water, cover and allow them to soak for 2 to 3 days. 2. Wash the greens and dry well, this makes them easier to chop. Remove the tough parts of the stem and then finely chop the leaves and the remaining delicate stems. Measure the greens after they are chopped, but do not pack them down into the cup. 3. Wash the green onions and chop both the white onion part and the green stem. 4. Chop the onion and garlic. 5. Drain the beans and grind very fine. If you are grinding the beans in a food processor, turn the machine on empty and slowly drop through the tube onto the moving blade. Place the beans in a bowl and set aside. 6. Add the greens, onions and garlic to the processor, blend well. 7. Add the mashed beans to the processor and process until the mixture looks green. 8. Transfer the mixture to a bowl, add the spices and baking soda, mix everything until well blended. 9. Cover the bowl and let sit for at least 30 minutes. The longer the better so the flavors blend. If you do not cook all the batter, cover and store in the refrigerator. 10. Heat a medium sauté pan, when hot add 1/2 inch of oil and heat until it is hot, lower the heat slightly. 11. To shape the patties, take a large soup spoon and fill the bowl of the spoon with some of the batter, pressing it firmly into the spoon. Sprinkle the top with sesame seeds and then push it off the spoon into the hot oil. Fry for 2 to 3 minutes or until it has turned brown. Turn the patties over and cook again 2 to 3 minutes or until brown. Remove from the oil to a paper towel to drain. 12. Don't let the oil get too hot or the crust will get too crisp or if the oil cools down too much, the patties will soak up too much oil.

SANYET BATATES (Oven Potato Stew)

Contributed directly by Mohamed Nabil Bayoumi
Serves 5-6.

Ingredients:

•5-6 Potatoes •Beef (or Lamb or Turkey) [quantity according to budget] •3-4 onions •2 cups tomato paste (Salsa) •Cardamom pod (Habahan) •Salt and pepper

This recipe needs two cooking pots and an oven dish.

Method:

1. Cut 1 onion into 4 pieces (this goes with the meat when it is boiled). Cut the remaining onions into ring slices and place them in a cooking pot, and keep the other onion for later use.
2. Wash and peel the potatoes and cut them into thick slices and put in the pot, add water to cover the ingredients and add the tomato paste and salt and pepper to taste.
3. Boil the mixture for about an hour until the potatoes are cooked.
4. In the mean time cut the beef into 2x2x2cm cubes and put in another pot with the remaining onion and the cardamom. Boil for about 1/2 an hour, then fish the cardamom out.
5. Preheat the oven.
6. Layer the potato and onion slices in the oven dish together with the beef cubes.
7. Pour the beef broth (Bahreez) resulting from boiling the beef in the oven dish, and put the dish in the preheated oven. Cook until the potato become red in colour (10-15 mins). You might need to add more broth if all the water is absorbed before that.

Variations and Comments

- You can miss out on the meat to end up with a vegetarian dish
- You can use a layer of uncooked tomatoes as well. You can also add a layer of uncooked onions.
- This is a low fat version since there is no fat used in cooking. For a lower fat version use turkey instead of beef. For a fuller fat version with nice distinctive taste use lamb.
- This is the quick way of cooking this dish and requires less time than cooking everything in the oven from their raw state (using thinly sliced potatoes).
- The proper, full taste, full fat method would involve frying some of the ingredients (meat, onions, tomatoes with possibly some garlic) in olive oil rather than boiling them, but can result in too heavy a meal.

CHARKASSIA - Circassian Chicken

Contributed directly by Tawfik Omran on 6 October, 1996.

Ingredients:

• 1 (3.5 lb) stewing chicken • 1 large onion, quartered • 8 cups of water • Salt, freshly ground pepper, and cardamom to taste • Walnut sauce (recipe follows) • Dressing (recipe follows)

Method:

1. Wash chicken and boil in water with onion, salt, pepper, and cardamom. Once the chicken is done, let cool. Remove the skin, debone, and cut into small pieces (you may use the stock later). 2. To serve, place chicken on a serving platter. Toss gently with half of Walnut sauce. Spread remaining sauce on top. Drizzle paprika dressing over Walnut sauce. Serve at room temperature.

Walnut Sauce

• 3.5 cups walnuts, shelled and chopped • 4 Slices day-old white bread, torn into small pieces • 1 Tablespoon minced onion • 1 Garlic clove crushed • 1 Teaspoon paprika and/or cayenne pepper to taste • 1 Cup chicken broth

Grind walnuts through meatgrinder or in the food processor. Remove crusts from bread and soak in chicken water to soften, remove from water, and squeeze dry. In a blender mix bread, onions, garlic, and add chicken broth gradually until a creamy consistency is obtained.

Dressing • 1 Table spoon salad oil • 1 Teaspoon paprika Place oil in saucepan over low heat, add paprika and heat 1 minute.

OMM 'ALI (Egyptian Bread and Butter Pudding)

by Katherine Griffis posted on soc.culture.egyptian on 30 May 1996.

Ingredients:

• 1 packet *roqaq* (type of cracker bread sold in round packets of 300 g at grocers in Egypt) OR 1/2 kg *gullash* (fresh soft paper-thin pastry sheets: I use Phyllo dough) • 1 cup mixed nuts * • 1 T grated coconut • 1 T unsalted butter or fresh cream • 1 cups rich, well-sweetened milk

Method:

1. Dry the roqaq or gullash, 1-2 sheets at a time, for 1-2 minutes in a hot oven, enough to make them dry and crisp. 2. Crush with fingers and place in lightly greased oven dish. Mix nuts and coconut, and scatter on top. 3. Warm the sweetened milk and pour over the dessert. 4. Dab with butter or cream, and placed in moderately hot oven (325-375 d F: I don't know Celsius) until top is browned...

***Mixed nuts:**

Depending upon availability, nuts that can be used are almond, hazelnuts, pecans, and peanuts, roasted and peeled. A Mixture of two or more are used. Crushed very fine, mad mixed with sugar at the ration of 2/3 nuts to 1/3 sugar. Rose water or vanilla essence is sometimes added.

KOUNAFA (dessert)

Posted by Tawfik Omran on Egypt-net on 19 November, 1994.

Method and Ingredients:

1. Buy 1 package of kounafah shredded dough, it is known by the name Katafi and the company which makes the filo dough makes it. 2. Take of the freezer and I discovered that while it is still thawing I use a pair of scissors and cut it into about 1 inch log pieces and then try to fluff the pieces so they will not stick to each other. 3. Get a nice pan and spray it with pam, put 1/4 of the dough then spray pam, then put another 1/4 and spray with pam. You may add your filling and I usually mix shredded coconut, raisins, pistachio, pecan (being from Texas), hazel nuts, granulated sugar, cinnamon, and few drops of rose water " Ma Ward" or Orange blossom water "Ma Zahr", and then add the rest of the shredded dough 1/4 at a time and spray with pam. 4. Bake at 350? F for 30-40 min till it is golden brown. Here is the secret, while the Kounafah is hot, add honey at room temperature using a ladle and little at a time so the honey is absorbed and then serve warm or at room temperature with whipped cream. 5. As in all Middle East desserts, do not try to count the calories but enjoy the taste.

This page is maintained by Moustafa M. Ghanem.
If you have any comments or suggestions,
send me an email (mmg@doc.ic.ac.uk).

TASTY VEGETARIAN RECIPES FROM EGYPT

By Marie Henein

Being raised in an Egyptian family, I soon found out that food was of tremendous importance in our culture. Social and family gatherings were centered around large amounts and various types of food. I found the dishes my mother and grandmothers would prepare quite flavorful and grew up always adding lots of spices to whatever I ate. Spices common to Egyptian foods include cumin, garlic, onion, and allspice, and the list goes on and on.

My family is Christian -- Coptic Orthodox to be exact. This was one of the earliest forms of Christianity and was the religion of the country until the Arab invasions. Many of the following recipes have been passed down from generation to generation.

The Coptic church believes in partial fasting almost 200 days of every year. During about 60 of those days, the members eat a completely vegan diet. The remaining days they are permitted to eat fish, but no other animals or animal products. The reasons behind the fasting vary by interpretation. They look to stories in the Bible for the reasoning behind the fasts.

According to the Coptic interpretation of the Bible, when God first created the world, he gave humans only vegetables as food. It was only later, when people multiplied and became sinful, that God permitted them to eat animals, only because it was in accordance with their sinful behavior. Therefore, the Copts believe humans survived for a great length of time without eating animals. In an effort to purify themselves and to make a sacrifice to God, they give up the eating of animals during these 60 days. The Copts consider the vegan food they eat during fasts to be a sacrifice because they consider such food less appetizing and less nutritious.

A tremendous number of vegan dishes were created for the fasting periods. However, when I became a vegetarian, I realized that these recipes were neither a sacrifice of flavor nor of nutritional value. I have recently become vegan and am truly thankful for all the delicious vegan recipes I am able to enjoy from my culture. Please note, however, that some of my favorite Egyptian recipes were originally prepared with meats, but I have found that they are delicious when prepared without meat.

LESS COMMON INGREDIENTS:

•Fava Beans, sometimes called broad beans. Can be found canned in Middle Eastern and some regular grocery stores. Progresso makes canned fava beans. Canned fava beans may also be ordered through the

mail by calling the Near East Bakery in Baltimore at (410) 254-8970 Monday-Saturday between 8-6 EST. They will ship via UPS and payments are C.O.D. •Grape Leaves Can be found in Greek or Middle Eastern specialty stores. Some large grocery stores carry them in the ethnic foods section or they may be found near the section where pickles are sold. They are difficult to order by mail because they almost always come in glass jars.

KOSHERI -- LENTILS AND RICE WITH A TANGY TOMATO SAUCE

(Serves 6)

This is a typical dish prepared during fasts. You can substitute one layer of cooked elbow macaroni for a _____ layer of rice.

2 cups uncooked brown or white rice
1 pound lentils
2 Tablespoons vegetable oil, divided
1 Tablespoon crushed garlic
Two 16-ounce cans of tomato sauce
1/2 cup water
1/4 cup vinegar
1 medium onion

Cook rice according to directions. Rinse lentils and put them in a pot, covering them with water, and bring to a boil. Then simmer on low heat until almost all water is absorbed and lentils are well cooked. Add extra water if longer time is needed. To make the sauce, first sauté the garlic in 1 Tablespoon oil until golden. Add both cans of tomato sauce and simmer 10-15 minutes. Add water and vinegar and bring to a boil. Remove from heat immediately and add salt to taste. Finally, slice onion in thin, small pieces and sauté in remaining 1 Tablespoon oil until brown and crispy.

This dish should be arranged as a layer of lentils (on the bottom), followed by a layer of rice, then another layer of lentils and another layer of rice. Sprinkle the onions and the sauce on top before serving.

Total Calories Per Serving: 563

Fat: 7 grams

WARAH ENAB --STUFFED GRAPE LEAVES

(Makes about 40 leaves)

This recipe for grape leaves has been passed down through my family. Ground lamb is the ingredient I've omitted.

1 cup uncooked basmati brown or traditional white rice (traditionally prepared with white)
2 large tomatoes, chopped
1 medium onion, chopped
1/4 cup chopped parsley
1 Tablespoon vegetable oil
Juice of 1 lemon
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/4 teaspoon pepper
1/4 teaspoon allspice
One 16 oz jar of grape leaves
1 cup tomato sauce
2 cups water
Round sliced carrots, frozen or fresh (enough to cover the bottom of a 3 quart pot, approximately 15 carrot slices, depending on their size)

Mix all ingredients except grape leaves, tomato sauce, water, and carrots in a bowl. Remove grape leaves from jar, unfold, and rinse with water. Place grape leaves with the rough side up, one at a time, on a large, flat plate. Be sure that the pointy parts of the leaf are directed away from you and the flatter edges and stem

are towards you. Place one teaspoon of the mixture on the bottom of the leaf, near the stem, and arrange it lengthwise using your fingers. First roll the flat edges near the stem upwards and tuck them slightly under the filling. Then applying pressure to keep the leaves rolled tightly, tuck one side at a time of the two parts of the leaf pointing outwards. Now, roll the rest of the way upwards still applying pressure to keep the leaf tight.

Cook sliced carrots in water until tender. Cover the bottom layer of a large pot with these carrots. Begin layering the stuffed leaves above the carrots and be sure that they are packed tightly together, otherwise they may fall apart during cooking. Each layer of leaves should be in varying directions across the pot. Pour the tomato sauce and water over the leaves and bring the sauce to a boil. Reduce heat to medium, and place a flat plate (glass or stoneware) upside down over the top layer of leaves, and press down as hard as you can. Leave the plate in place during cooking. Cover the pot with its cover as well, and cook for 40-45 minutes. Check one leaf to see if rice has cooked fully. Serve warm.

Total Calories Per Stuffed Grape Leaf: 27

Fat: 1 gram

LEMON AND GARLIC POTATO SALAD

(Serves 5) My mother's recipe for a light, tasty potato salad.

2-1/2 pounds red potatoes

1/2 cup chopped parsley

1 clove garlic, minced

Juice of 2 lemons

1 Tablespoon vegetable oil

Salt and pepper to taste

Boil potatoes, and cool. Add remaining ingredients and mix well. Chill and serve.

Total Calories Per Serving: 197

Fat: 3 grams

BEAN SALAD

(Serves 4-6)

This is a delightful salad for summertime.

One 16-ounce bag frozen French cut green beans

One 16-ounce can black eyed peas

2 large ripe tomatoes, chopped

1/2 cup chopped parsley

4 entire scallions, chopped

Juice of 2 lemons

1 Tablespoon vegetable oil

Salt and pepper to taste

Steam and drain the green beans and allow them to cool completely. Drain and rinse the black eyed peas. Combine all ingredients and mix well. May be served chilled.

Total Calories Per Serving: 233 Fat: 5gm

SPINACH WITH DILL

(Serves 4)

A delicious dish from my grand-mother that is traditionally prepared with ground beef, which I omitted.

1 medium onion, chopped

1 Tablespoon vegetable oil

2 garlic cloves, chopped

2 Tablespoons chopped fresh dill

One 15-ounce can tomato sauce
10 ounces frozen, thawed spinach
1/2 cup water
Salt and pepper to taste

Sauté onions in oil. Add garlic and dill to saucepan and continue to sauté for two minutes. Add tomato sauce and bring to a boil. Simmer for 10 minutes on low heat. Add spinach and water, then bring to a boil again. Cover and simmer on low heat for 15 minutes. Serve warm over cooked rice.

Total Calories Per Serving: 94
Fat: 4 grams

FOOL MEDEMMAS -- FAVA BEANS

(Serves 4)

This way of preparing fava beans, which are commonly eaten as a breakfast food in Egypt, is my uncle's recipe. The ingredients tend to be common for the dish but may be varied in their quantities.

One 16-ounce can cooked fava beans
1 large onion, chopped
1 large tomato, diced
1-1/2 Tablespoons olive oil
1 teaspoon cumin powder
1/4 cup parsley, chopped
Juice of 2 lemons
Salt, pepper, and red chili pepper to taste
Pita bread (optional)

Pour the beans into a pot and bring to a boil. Mix them well and add remaining ingredients. Bring to a boil again, then reduce to medium heat and cook for about 5 minutes. This dish is usually eaten with pita bread.

Total Calories Per Serving: 160
Fat: 6 grams

Marie Henein researched and wrote this article while doing an internship with The Vegetarian Resource Group. This article originally appeared in the May/June 1995 issue of the Vegetarian Journal, published by:
The Vegetarian Resource Group
P.O. Box 1463
Baltimore, MD 21203

Egyptian Mathematics

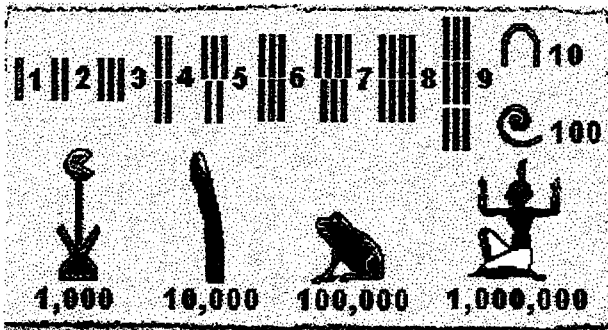
m.millmore@ukonline.co.uk

Numbers

The ancient Egyptians were possibly the first civilization to practice the scientific arts. Indeed, the word chemistry is derived from the word Alchemy which is the ancient name for Egypt.

Where the Egyptians really excelled was in medicine and applied mathematics. But although there is a large body of papyrus literature describing their achievements in medicine, there is no records of how they reached their mathematical conclusions. Of course they must have had an advanced understanding of the subject because their exploits in engineering, astronomy and administration would not have been possible without it.

The Egyptians had a decimal system using seven different symbols.



1 is shown by a single stroke.

10 is shown by a drawing of a hobble for cattle.

100 is represented by a coil of rope.

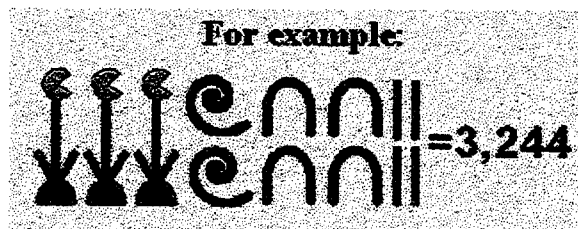
1,000 is a drawing of a lotus plant.

10,000 is represented by a finger.

100,000 by a tadpole or frog

1,000,000 is the figure of a god with arms raised above his head.

The conventions for reading and writing numbers is quite simple; the higher number is always written in front of the lower number and where there is more than one row of numbers the reader should start at the top.



BACKGAMMON (Board Game)



Backgammon, a lively blend of skill and luck, is an ancient dice game played on a board by two people. It closely resembles another game called Parcheesi. No one knows exactly when the game was first played, but archaeologists have discovered a 5,000-year-old backgammon board at the site of the ancient Sumerian town of Ur in present-day Iraq. The Egyptian pharaohs played a form of backgammon, and **boards from about 1500 BC have been found in the tomb of King Tutankhamen**. The ancient Greeks, Romans, Chinese, and people of the Indian subcontinent played other versions of the game.

Backgammon in a form called Tabula was played in medieval Europe. It was called Tables in England, where the Anglos and Saxons enjoyed the game. The French and Germans called it Tric-Trac. Backgammon spread to the United States in the 17th century.

The backgammon board is split into four sections called tables, each with six narrow wedges, known as points, of two alternating colors. Each player has an outer table and an inner table, with the latter called home. The division between the inner and outer tables is called the bar. Both players have 15 pieces each that are known as men, or checkers, usually one set white and the other set black or red. Each player also has a pair of dice and a cup in which the dice are shaken before thrown.

The game is a race to move all of the 15 men around the board and then off the board. The players throw the dice to determine who starts first, and they then take turns throwing their dice. They move their men from point to point by the number shown on the dice. One man may be moved by the number of points on one of the dice, and a second man by the number on the other, or one man may be moved by the total on both dice. If a player throws doubles, the number of points that the men may be moved is doubled, or four men may be moved on a doubles throw if the player wishes to do so.

Four main factors make backgammon more than a game of pure chance. These are blocks, blots, reentry from the bar, and bearing off. A blocked point is a point occupied by two or more of the other player's men. A man cannot stop on a blocked point, but it may move past that point to a vacant point if the number on one of the dice carries it that far.

A blot is a point occupied by one opposing man. When an opponent lands on a blot, either settling there or moving on by the number shown on the second die, the blot has been hit. The man that is hit on the blot must be placed on the bar, from where it reenters the game at the player's inner table and begins moving around the board once again. Until the hit man reenters from the bar, the player can make no other moves.

A man re-enters from the bar by a throw of the dice that allows it to land on an open point or on a blot in the opponent's inner table. A man is reentered as though being played onto the board.

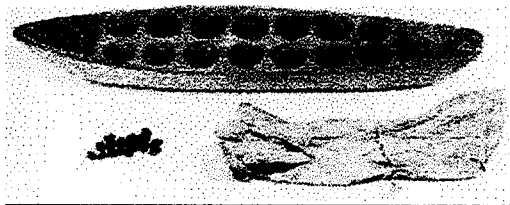
Each player begins the game with five men in his or her inner table. A player's first objective is to get the remainder of the men there. After that has been accomplished, the men may be moved off the board, which is the process of bearing off. For every number shown on each of the dice, a man is removed from the corresponding point of the inner table, or from the highest occupied point lower than the number that is shown on each die. The first player to bear off all the men wins the game.

If one player bears off all the men before the other bears off any, the victory is called a gammon, and it counts as two wins. If the loser has no men off the board and has a man stranded on the bar or in the winner's inner table, the game ends with a backgammon, which counts as three wins.

Variations of backgammon are played in the Far East, Africa, and elsewhere. They include Russian and Persian backgammon; the Turkish games of moultazin and gioul; the Greek games of plakoto and eurika; and acey-deucey, a game played in the United States Navy. International backgammon tournaments began in 1964.

DICE-- The oldest game-playing equipment known to mankind consists of small cubes today usually made of cellulose or some other plastic. They are called dice: one is called a die. Each cube is marked with a number of dots, ranging from one to six. Dice were first used so long ago that no one knows what they were then used for. **Dice very similar to modern ones have been found in Egyptian tombs built earlier than 2000 BC.** Before the invention of plastics, dice were made from wood, ivory, jade, stone, glass, amber, nutshells, and other materials. Probably the earliest dicelike objects were made from sheep anklebones.

AWARI (Board Game)



Awari by Many Other Names

Adi, Adji, Awale, Awele, Awari, Ayo, Ayo-ayo, Gepeta, Mancala, Ourin, Ourri, Oware, Wari: All are Mancala!

Mancala (from the Arabic *manqala* or *minqala*, with the accent on the first syllable in Syria and on the second in Egypt, from the verb *naqala* 'to move' is the name of a specific game played by several Arabic peoples. The noted anthropologist and game historian Stewart Culin applied the name to the entire, very large family of games based on distributing seeds or pebbles or shells, pieces, into holes or cups. Mathematicians who study games often call the Mancala family 'sowing' games. Some call them pit and pebble - you get the idea.

H. J. R. Murray established a taxonomy of such games. He first divides them into groups according to the number of rows of cups there are. There are many two row games, called Mancala II, and many fewer Mancala III and Mancala IV games. Three and four row games may be older than the two row games, Flinders Petrie found a three row board in Egypt dating to 1500 B. C., but they seem to have declined in popularity over the centuries.

Another distinguishing difference is the method of capture: although all captures are determined by where the last seed sown falls, the criteria for effecting a capture vary. In many of the Near East variants a capture is made if the last stone falls in any empty cup, sometimes on the player's own, sometimes on the opponent's side, sometimes on either side, whereupon the pieces in the hole opposite are captured. In the West African games captures occur if the last pebble lands on the opponent's side and the count in that cup is then a specified number (usually two or three). Most boards have two additional cups for storing captured pieces. In a number of the Arabic games these holes, called *kalah* or *kalaha*, participate in the sowing. In most of the Subsaharan games they do not, being solely repositories for captives. Many games, especially among the Arabic varieties, allow several "laps" per move, usually contingent on where the last stone falls. For instance, if the sowing ends in the player's own *kalaha*, then he makes another move right away.

A less important difference is the number of cups in each row. For all the major variants of Mancala there are minor variants with differing hole counts. For example, in the Oware family the most common forms have six cups per side but 5 and 7 are also fairly common. Another minor distinction is the direction of play. In most games moves are made counter-clockwise but clockwise is not uncommon. In some, moves are allowed in either direction, perhaps conditionally, and this can lead to quite different, more complicated tactics.

In the Oware family (Awale, Awele, Ayo, Ourin, Wari, Awari, etc.), the most common minor variations in the rules involve the definition of the end of the game and whether "clean sweeps" are allowed, not allowed or even punished. Some games end when the majority of pieces are captured, some only when one side is deprived of pieces, therefore unable to move, or when no more captures are possible. Sometimes scores are accumulated over several "deals". OWARE! allows the player to choose any of those three options.

A clean sweep (or "grand slam", or "grand coup") occurs when a player captures all the opponent's pieces in a single move, ending the game. In the traditional, or purest form of the game, clean sweeps are not only allowed, they are a major strategic feature in playing the game. This is the rule in the Ashanti form of the game, described by Dr. Bennett 70 years ago, and because so many Ashanti and Yoruba were brought to the New World by the slave trade, the most common rule in the Caribbean variations of Wari. Some versions of the game, seen today in Nigeria, Cote d'Ivoire and even Ghana, either prohibit the clean sweep or, in the extreme cases, award all the captured pieces to the victim rather than the player "perpetrating" the move.

How to Play Awari

The object of the game is to capture more pieces than your opponent. The board consists of two rows of six cells, holes or cups. Each player owns a row. There are two extra cells, not part of the board proper, for holding each player's captives. The pieces are all alike. They are sometimes referred to as stones, pebbles or seeds. There are 48 in all. At the start of the game the 48 pieces are distributed evenly in the 12 cells - four to a cell.

To make a move, a player picks up all the pieces in a cell in his own row and moving counter-clockwise around the board, from his own row to the opponent's and back again to his own, deposits them, one at a time, in each cell that he passes over, without skipping, until the pieces are used up. If the number of pieces is large enough, the move may come back to the square which originated the move. In that case that square is bypassed, no piece being placed in it, and the seeding continues in the next cell.

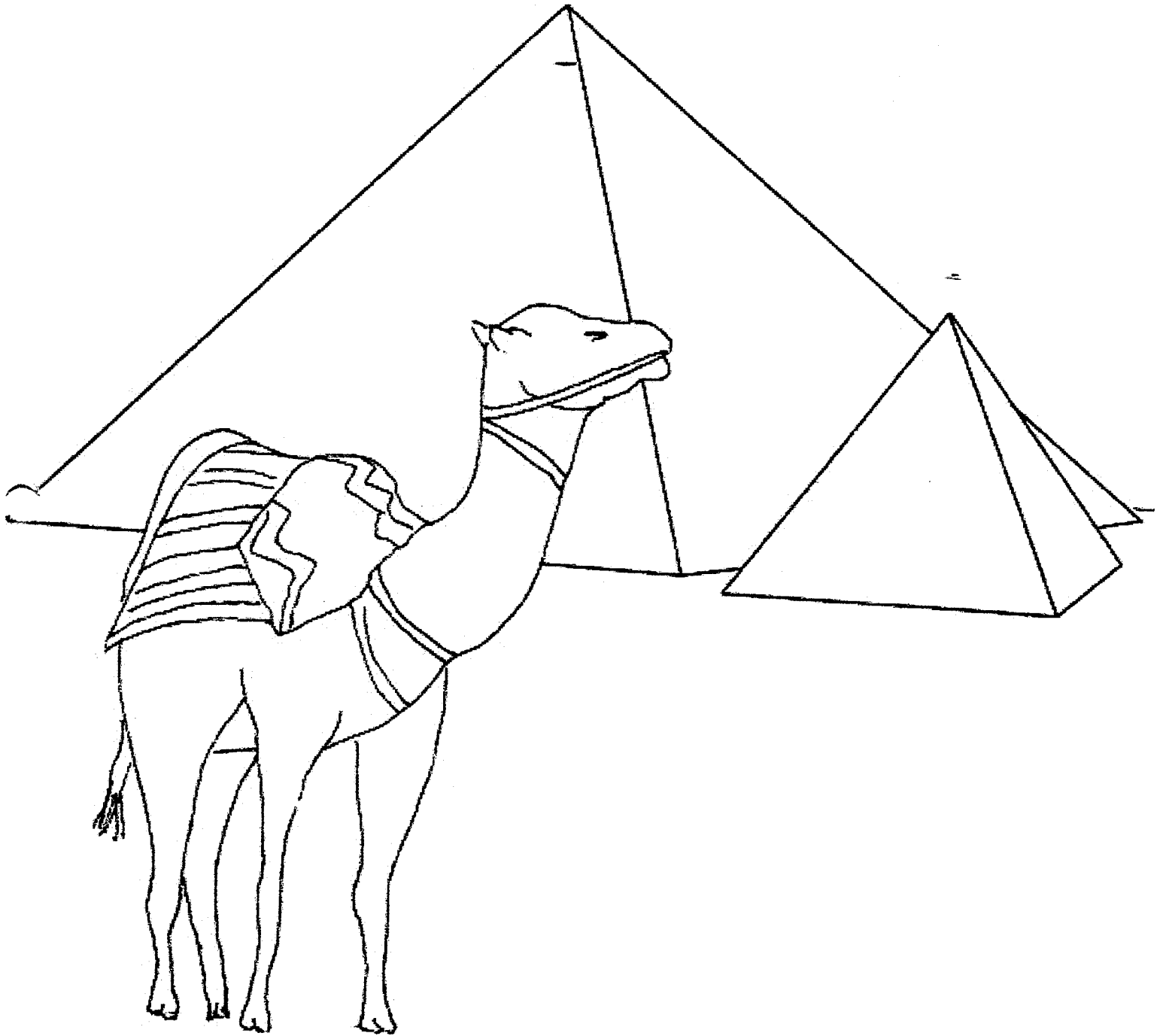
The players alternate turns playing and must make a move on each turn.

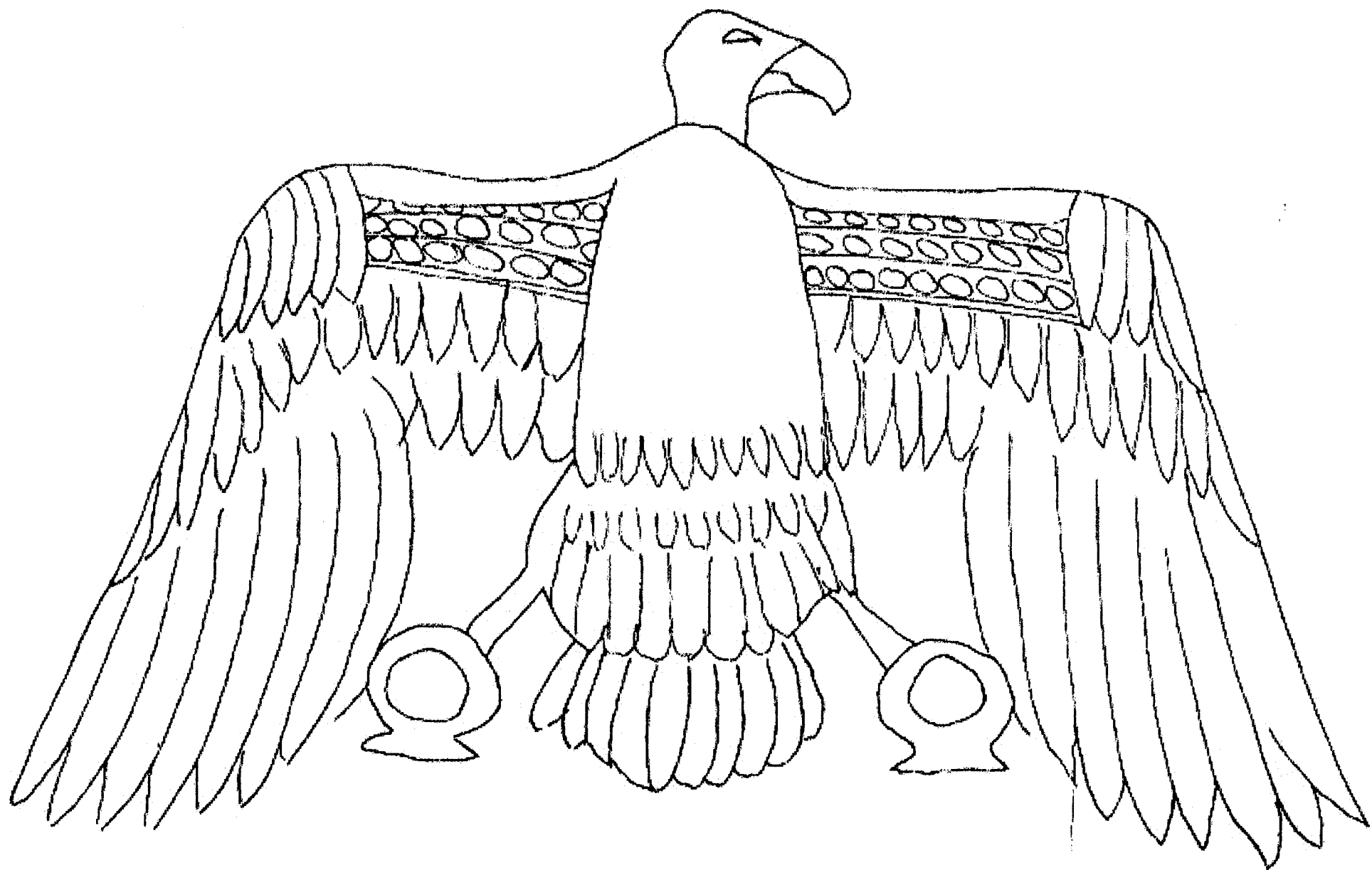
A capture occurs when the last piece of a move is deposited in a cell on the opponent's side and the number of pieces, after the drop, is either two or three. If the cell before the last was also raised to two or three then those pieces are also captured, and so on for each previous cup as long as the row is still the opponent's and no cell with a count other than two or three intervenes.

The game ends when a player, on his turn, finds he has no pieces to move - all of his cells are empty. For scoring purposes, the pieces remaining on the board are added to the victor's captives. The player with the majority of captives is the winner.

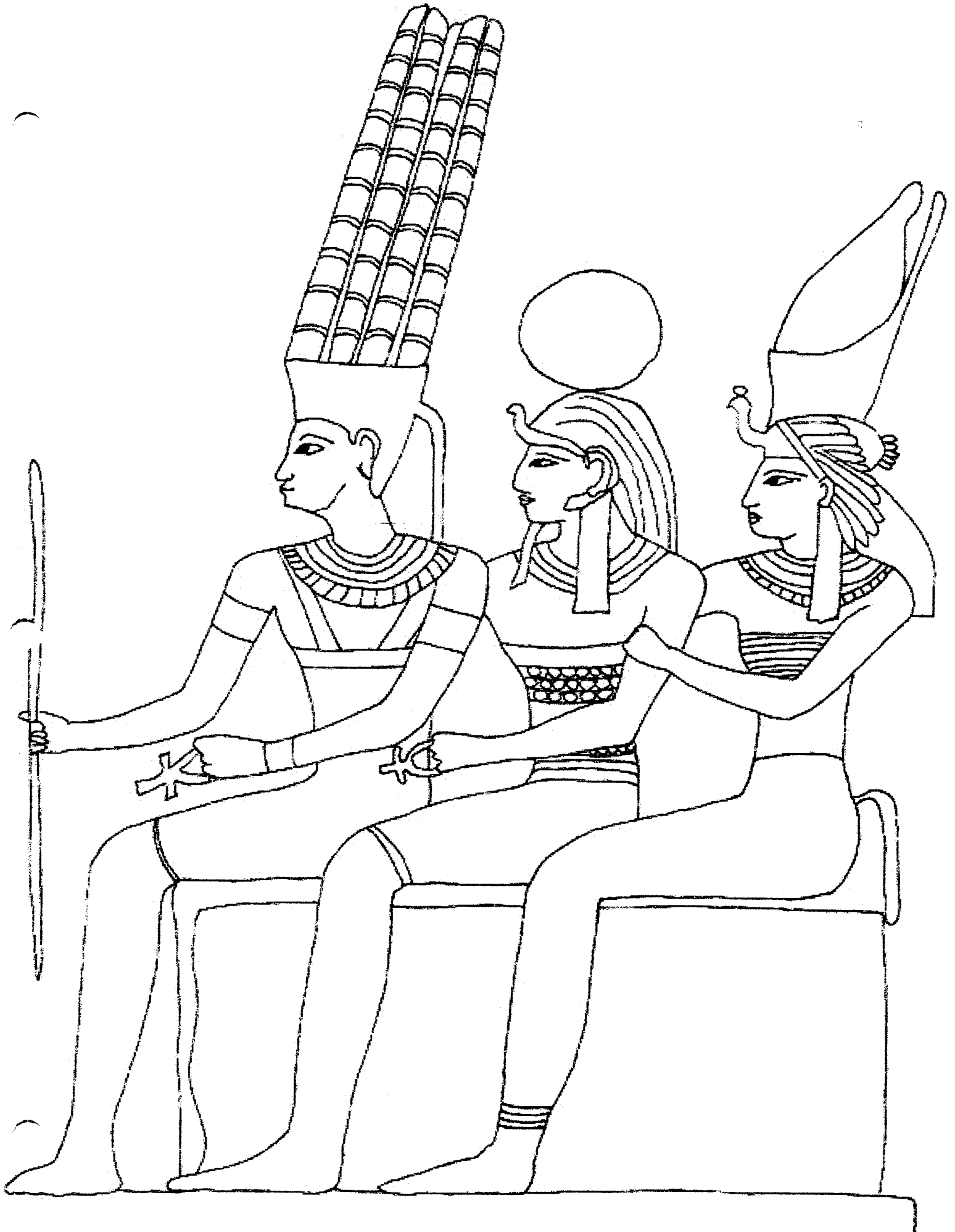
An unusual move rule arises when one side has no pieces remaining. If the player on move sees his opponent has no pieces and he can make a move that will leave pieces in one or more of the opponent's cells, then he must, by rule, make such a move. If no such move is available, then the game is over - or will be when it is the opponent's turn, according to the previous paragraph.

When there are few remaining pieces in play, it may be there can be no further capturing, the pieces just bootlessly chasing each other around the board. In this case, the players agree to terminate and the score consists of those captives already held plus the pieces in each player's cells.

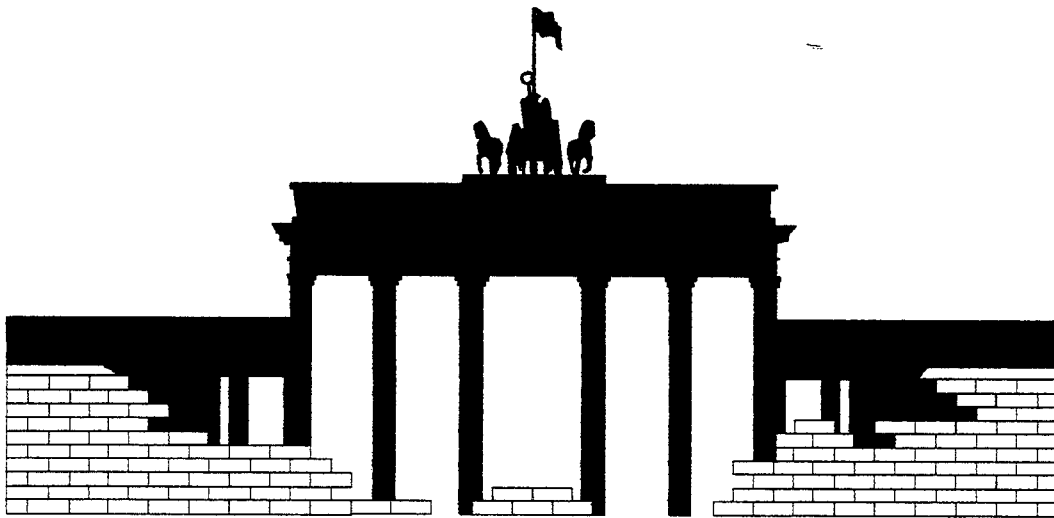








Germany



Neckerchief Slides



101 NECKERCHIEF SLIDES



(A LEADERS GUIDELINE)

The neckerchief slide in scouting is the most creative part of a scouts uniform. It is the only part of the uniform that can be hand made by the Scout. Because of this open arena for creativity the neckerchief slide can often act as craft project representing any theme which may be current in a scouts progress toward ranks, whether he is a wolf scout just finishing his Bobcat Badge or a Second year Webelos Scout with his arrow of light. Neckerchief slides are often made by leaders as recognition for scouts achievements, participation or as awards for completion. We also see slides awarded to other leaders as tokens of recognition for their efforts. A properly crafted well thought out neckerchief slide can instill a sense of pride and accomplishment to the boy who makes it. At a time when proper uniforming is not as common as we would like to see, a sharp looking hand crafted tie slide might just be the trick to seeing more and more uniforms being worn. One of the special uses of slides is to bring unity to a den or group of boys with a common slide which may be unique to them based on their achievement or participation in a special event.

Its important to remember that at each level of scouting boys have different interests and operate at different levels of skill. It is also true that even within your dens boys vary greatly between their skill levels. Slides and the complexities of their make up should be designed to keep the boys challenged yet allow them to complete their project and feel a sense of accomplishment.

Your home made neckerchief slide(s) can meet several Scouting program objectives:

① Boys make useful items	⑥ Learns to follow directions
② Develops coordination and dexterity	⑦ Learns how to make decisions
③ Learns that art makes useful things beautiful	⑧ Learns to use and care for basic tools
④ Uses his imagination	⑨ Learns planning
⑤ Gains confidence through accomplishment	⑩ Develops pride and unity

In developing this guideline, crafted slides are being divided into two basic groupings. Group one is "Crafted of Wood" group two is "Other Craft Materials" and includes Leather; beads; various clays; metal; fun foam; Plaster of Paris, and other commonly available items. In dealing with the slides crafted in wood it is often necessary to either utilize basic tools as part of the project or access a parent with the appropriate tools to prepare parts ahead of time. Remember to keep the tool use appropriate to the age group. (See *Bear Achievement 20; Wolf Achievement 5 and the Webelos Craftsmen activities for specific age group guidance.*) Commonly the simple hand tools can keep the boys challenged and busy for quite some time. The use of a coping saw(Fig. 1), clamps, drills, files, and sandpaper are usually enough. you can speed things up by having some of the tougher parts per-cut and by using Hot Glue (with adult supervision) for some parts. A special tool best used by adults or older boys with close adult

supervision is the Miter box Saw (See Fig. 2). This allows cutting of thin pieces of branch, or wood of a specific size without getting your fingers to close to the blade. The "Branch Cookies" as they are called can make a great slide by themselves if the branch is a bit dry-rotted and coated with several layers of clear finish to show off the natural designs or the cookie can be used as a backing for any other item to be displayed. Branch cookies also make a great surface for wood burning which offers limitless possibilities expression. Ideas from their name to pictures of camp scenes will be dependent upon their capabilities and the size of the cookie. (Note: always draw in pencil before wood burning your art work) The miter box can also be used for cutting specific angles for bird houses, or out houses.

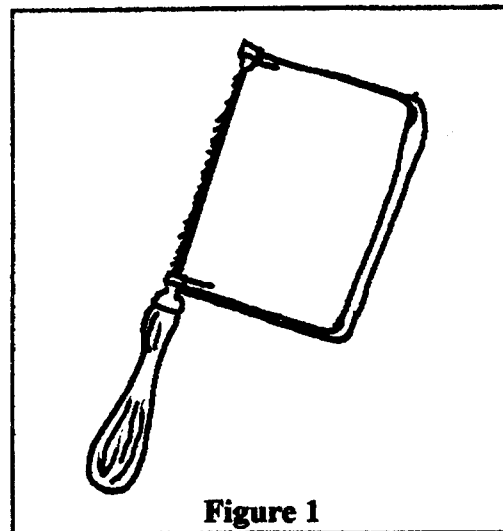


Figure 1

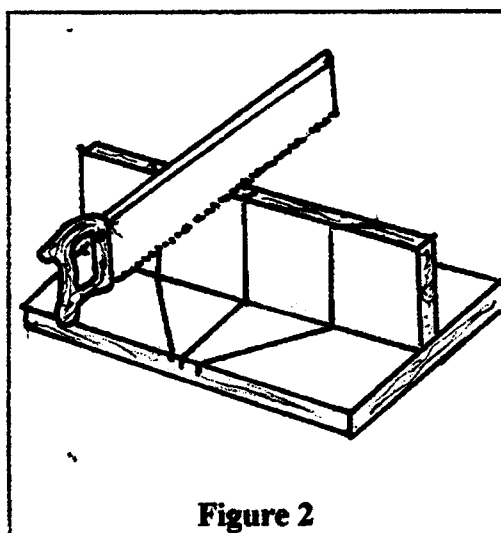


Figure 2

It is also useful to provide a jig for many projects The jig (Fig. 3) can be used to provide a better work space for the boys at the same time helping to protect the work surface. The jig should be firmly clamped to the table surface and the piece to be cut should be clamped to the jig. The jig can be used when cutting shaped backing for slides such as the fish or explosion back of the rocket man slide. Once the saw takes over for the pencil the boys can really have some creative fun.

Both the coping saw and miter box are readily available at your local hardware store however great deals are often available at the local "Flea Market" as most people now use power tools for this work. Remember when planning a wooden project for boys to test out the effort on yourself and preferably a boy at or near the age of the

boys you'll be working with. Den meetings have limited time allotted to craft time (often 15-20 min.) so KEEP IT SIMPLE and MAKE IT FUN.

Prepainting some parts, then cutting others while they dry and using "Tacky" or Hot Glue all help get a project done within the time allotted. Parental help along with a few finished examples will often go a long way toward a successful project. Quick drying acrylic paints thinned just a bit with water to keep the boys from "globbing" work best. Use a heat lamp or 100 watt bulb in a reflector to set the wet pieces under while other parts are prepared. When all else fails break the project up into two or more parts or least desirable send it home to be finished. The best planned project is dry and worn home at the end of that den meeting. The first donning of a new slide is a great closing ceremony.

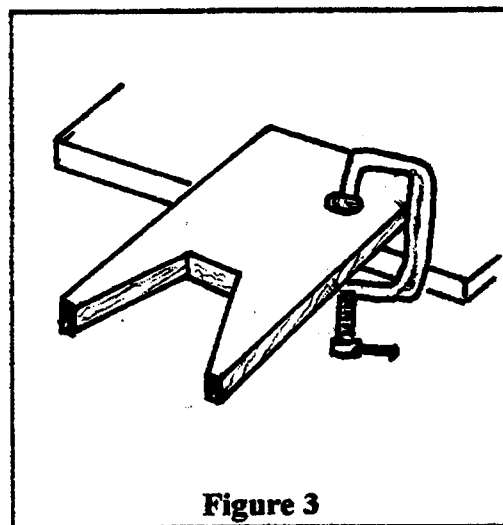


Figure 3

MATERIALS : SOURCES : LOCATIONS : REFERENCES

Many materials, man made and natural can be used in making slides. A good collection of "Treasures" is the result of a Unstable mind over a period of time (and a good hiding place from your spouse). A few examples are provided in the list below:

RAW MATERIALS

Popsicle Sticks*	Paint Stirrers◇	Pine Bark Nuggets	Push Cloths Pins*
Film Canisters	Wood dowels◇	1/2"PVC Pipe Rings◇	Leather Scraps*
Snap Cloths Pins◇	Old tile pieces	Pinewood Derby Wheels	Tooth Picks
Branch Cookies	Feathers*	Teeth; Claws; Horns	1/2" White Wood
Paper	Fun Foam*	Walnut Shells	Wooden Spoons*
Fossils	Beads*	Rope/String◇	Craft Shapes*
Modeling Clay*	Plaster of Paris*	Thin Wood	Felt*
Velcro*	Wire◇	Pipe Cleaners*	Wiggle Eyes*

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Acrylic Paints*	Polyacrylic Clear Coat	Tacky Glue*	Hot Glue*
Sand paper◇	Tacks and Nails◇	Wood Glue◇	Alphabet Soup

SOURCES

" ◇ " These items are available at the local hardware store or in the hardware section of a department store. Kmart, Walmart, Sears, Home Depo, Ace Hardware

" * " These Items are best found in a craft shop or in the craft section of your local department store; A.C.Moore; Franks; Kmart; Walmart

"Film Canisters" Check your local 1 hr photo developer; Moto Photo;The Camera Shop; also at your Department store with Photo shops; Kmart and Walmart

Things found in nature: Fossils, Feathers, Bone, Claw, Horns, Teeth, Pine Bark Nuggets

"Thin Wood" old Fruit Crates at the Grocery Store, old wood pallets Lumber Yards have scrap

"Regulae Wood" Pallets, Lumber Yard Scrap, construction sites

"Tile Pieces" local tile store or department store with tile/ Free Samples or discontinued styles are often available wherever tile is sold.

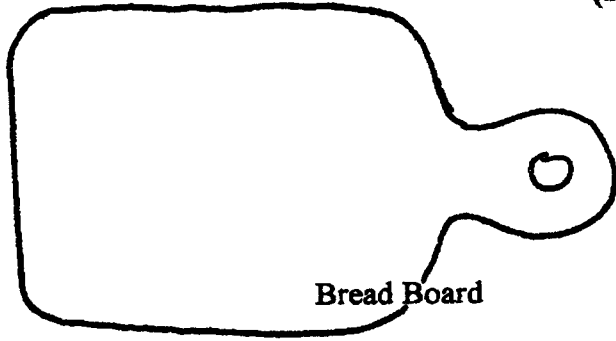
General Sources: Everything from wire coat hangers to scraps from refinishing the bathroom can provide materials for a creative mind. Leaves, Nuts, Feathers Bugs are found in the back yard. "One Mans Junk is another Mans Jewel" Was written about creative Boy Scout Leaders. Don't overlook your local Boy Scout sources; Council Stores and Authorized Area Distributors.

REFERENCE MATERIAL

- Other council Pow-Wows and Leader Guides-Get involved Trade a Copy for a Copy
- Cub Scout Leader How To Book (BSA Publication)
- Cub Scout Fun Book (BSA Publication)
- BSA Magazines: Boys Life; Scouting: Program Helps (Cubs and Webeloes)
- Round Table and Round Table Hand outs.
- Scout Rank Books: Wolf, Bear, and Webelos

WOODEN SLIDES

(Patterns and Ideas)



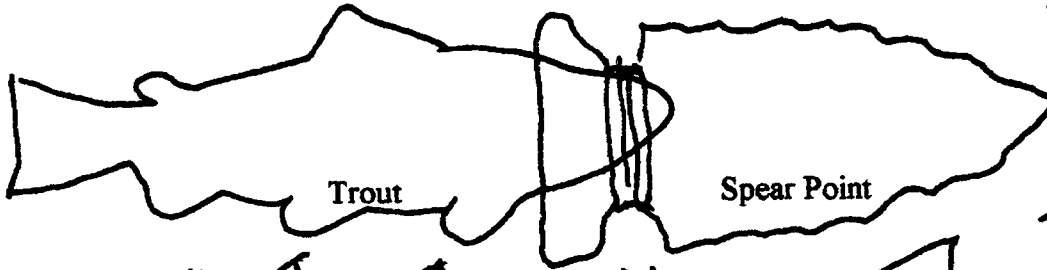
Bread Board



Pumpkin

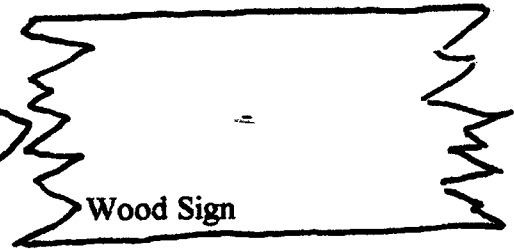


Pie

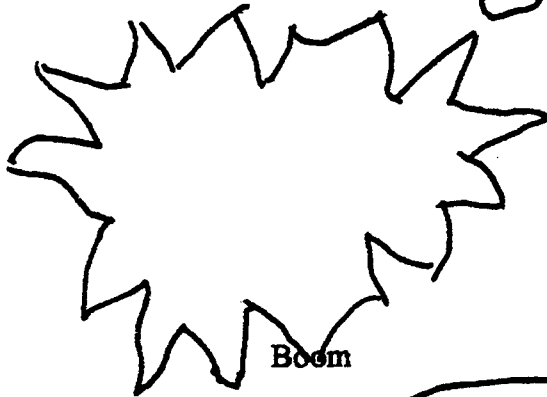


Trout

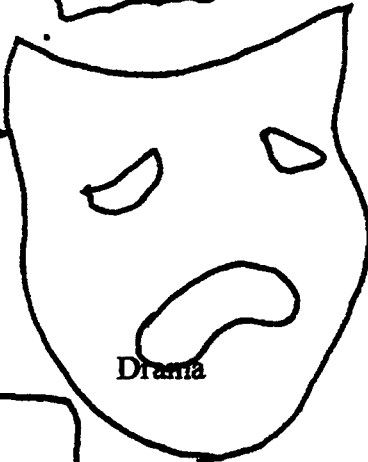
Spear Point



Wood Sign



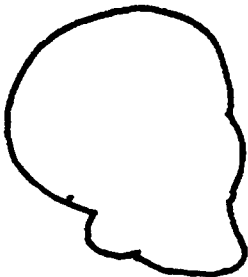
Boom



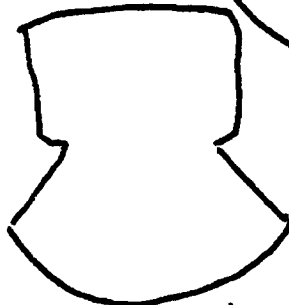
Drama



Eagle Head



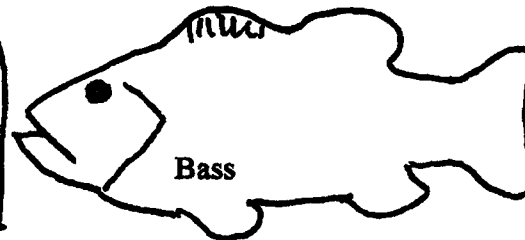
Skull



Frankenstein



RIP



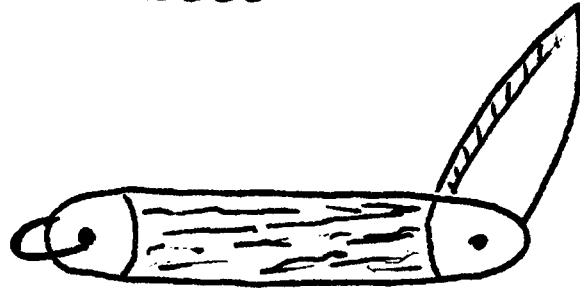
Bass

These shapes are just a few ideas for wood backings for slides. Copy them, Trace them, shrink and enlarge them to suit your needs. Paint them, Glue soup letters on them or just stain them. Details are provided for just one way to finish them. Use carbon paper to trace over the shape and or details and finish with a wood burner or markers and pens, Use thick wood or thin.

PROJECTS OF WOOD

POPSICKLE PEN KNIFE

Materials: Two popsickle sticks
Short piece of wire
Glue, Paint, sandpaper
Small saw; drill bit
PVC ring & Hot Glue

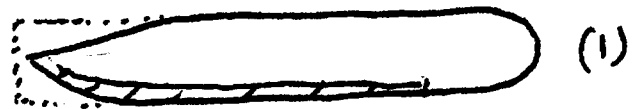


Finished Product

(actual size)

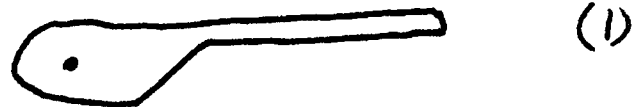
Step 1

Cut the sticks to make one blade one spacer and two equal sides. Use the rounded end of one popsickle stick as a stencil to round the cut side particularly when working on the side pieces. Pieces should look like Figure 1 to the right.



Step 2

Sand all edges so they are nicely shaped and smooth. also sand the blade side of your wooden knife. Use technique similar to sharpening a real knife.



Step 3

Paint pieces to desire. A typical Cub Scout Knife is all blue for the sides and the blade and spacer would be silver. (White will do if silver is unavailable)

Figure 1

Step 4

Assemble pieces according to Figure 2. The open blade position is up to you. Glue carefully so pieces are even.

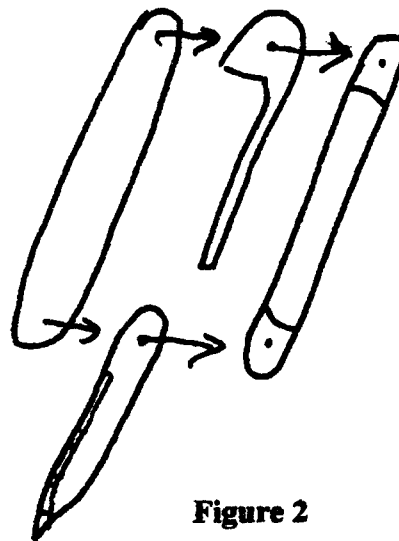


Figure 2

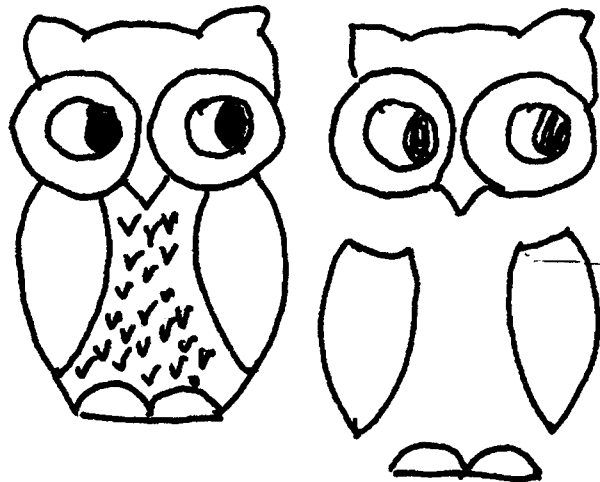
Step 5

Drill small hole for wire handle to fit into and secure in place. Glue PVC ring of pin or magnet backing to either side and dress up the front with Alphabet Soup Letters to commemorate the occasion.

MORE WOOD

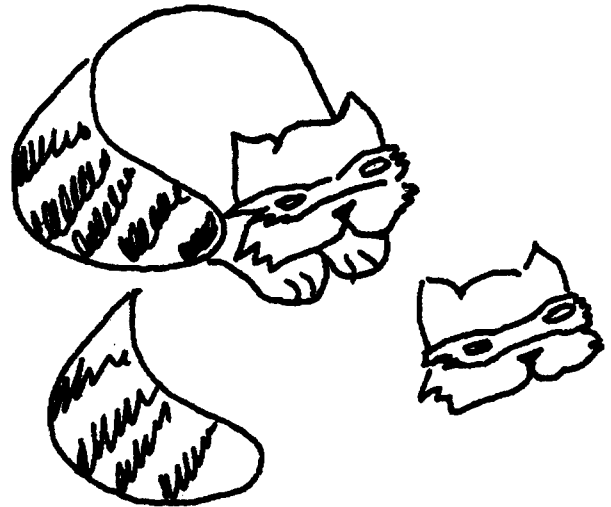
STACK OWL

This simple wooden cut out can be done as a flat surface slide and painted as is or used as a backing "shadow" and have the famous Alphabet soup letters of your choice placed on it or... it can be a Stack Owl. All we do is cut out an extra head and optional an extra set of wings. It is often easier to paint the parts before assembling. Remember not to paint the areas where the glue needs to set. Finish up with a hot glued PVC ring on the back



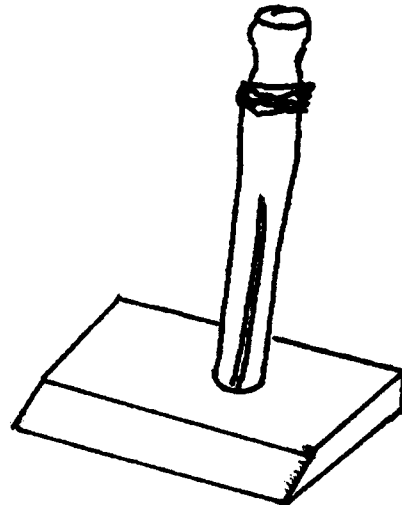
ROCKY STACKOON

This little guy can also be handled in single flat wood style or we can cut out an extra head and optional tail. This makes an excellent wood burning project since our "Stackoon" is brown and black in its natural color. Finish up with a PVC ring hot glued to the back.



Slide Stand

Using a Push type Cloths pin and a wooden base with a 5/8" hole (check to see if your clothes pin is the same diameter as mine) and a rubber band this little project acts as a holder for any slide it can also be used when a slid is given as an award. Each holder can be shortened to show the difference between 1st, 2nd, and 3rd.



BEADS AND INDIANS

SMALL HEADDRESS TIE SLIDE

- 9 1 1/4" SAFETY PINS
- 50 RONDELLE OR FACETED BEADS
- 1 EA. 2 1/2" & 3 1/2" PIECE OF PIPE CLEANER
- 1/2" PIECE OF 1/2" PVC
- HOT GLUE



PUT 4 BEADS ON EACH OF THE 9 SAFETY PINS, THEN PUT THE 2 1/2" PIPE CLEANER THROUGH THE SMALL CIRCLE HOLES SO THAT THE BEADS ARE ALL ON ONE SIDE OF ALL THE SAFETY PINS AND A BEAD IS IN BETWEEN EACH SAFETY PIN, A BEAD ON OUTSIDE EDGES TOO. THE PIPE CLEANER SHOULD BE EVEN OUT OF BOTH SIDES, BEND ENDS TO HOLD BEADS ON. WITH THE 3 1/2" PIPE CLEANER GO THROUGH SAFETY PIN HEADS, THE EXTRA PIPE CLEANER SHOULD BE EVEN ON BOTH SIDES. PUT ON ONE BEAD NEXT TO SAFETY PIN HEAD AND ONE BEAD AT THE END OF THE PIPE CLEANER, BEND END OF PIPE CLEANER TO HOLD BEAD. DO THE SAME TO THE OTHER SIDE. HOT GLUE PVC TO THE BACKSIDE OF THE SAFETY PINS IN THE MIDDLE .

LARGE HEADDRESS TIE SLIDE

- 22 PONY BEADS
- 19 2" SAFETY PINS
- 105 LARGE SEED BEADS -
- 21 SPAGHETTI BEADS - LONG OVAL
- 1 8" PIECE OF PIPE CLEANER
- 1 15" PIECE OF FLEXIBLE WIRE OR PIPE CLEANER
- 1/2" PIECE OF 1/2" PVC
- HOT GLUE

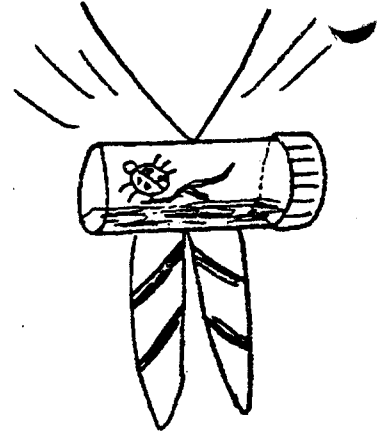
OR USE THE BEADS AS
IN SMALL HEADDRESS,
BE CREATIVE WITH BEADS

ON EACH SAFETY PIN PUT 3 SEED BEADS, 1 OVAL, 2 SEED BEADS. THEN FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS AS ABOVE, BUT FOR 19 SAFETY PINS. YOU WILL HAVE EXTRA FLEXIBLE WIRE THAT YOU WILL CUT OFF AFTER TYING OFF. THEN CUT IN 2 EVEN PIECES, ADD THE WIRE TO THE AREA WHERE THE LAST SAFETY PIN IS AND THE PIPE CLEANER STARTS, THE WIRE YOU HAVE ADDED PUT 1 SEED BEAD, 1 OVAL BEAD, 3 SEED BEADS. FASTEN OFF WIRE TO LAST BEAD, DO BOTH SIDES, CUT OFF EXTRAS. WITH EXTRA PIPE CLEANER, YOU MAY ADD FEATHERS OR PONY BEADS TO IT OR LEAVE PLAN OR CUT OFF, YOUR CHOICE.

YOU MAY ADD OTHER ITEMS TO HEAD DRESS TIE SLIDES, LIKE FEATHERS, SHELLS, OTHER KINDS OF BEADS, MAYBE EVEN USE PLAN WIRE INSTEAD OF PIPE CLEANER.

OTHER SLIDE IDEAS

Insect Display Case - Use a clear plastic pill bottle with a snap-on lid. Using pliers, hold a nail over a flame on the stove until it is hot. Use the hot nail to punch two holes on one side of plastic bottle, about 1/2" apart. Make a 3 1/2" ring from a pipe cleaner and insert in holes. Twist pipe cleaner on inside to secure it. Then with a hot needle, punch air holes in the lid of the pill bottle. Put in a little bit of sand and a twig. Now you are ready to catch a creepy, crawling specimen to put inside your display case. This is a really unique slide. You can change the contents of your display case whenever you wish.

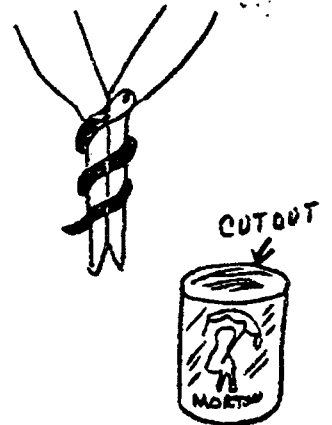


Litter Basket - Use a clear plastic 1 oz. cup. Make holes for a pipe cleaner ring on the back with a hot nail or needle. Use a fine tipped marking pen to make crosses on inside of cup. Make a little sign with paper to glue on front. Fill basket with wadded paper scraps.

You can also make a litter basket slide using the small plastic Jet Dry baskets from the dishwasher.

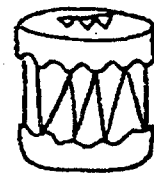


Snake - Use homemade modeling dough (see page for recipes). Roll into a small roll, then wind it around your finger like a coiled snake. Add a head and paint as desired. Allow to harden before painting. Kerchief slips through coil.



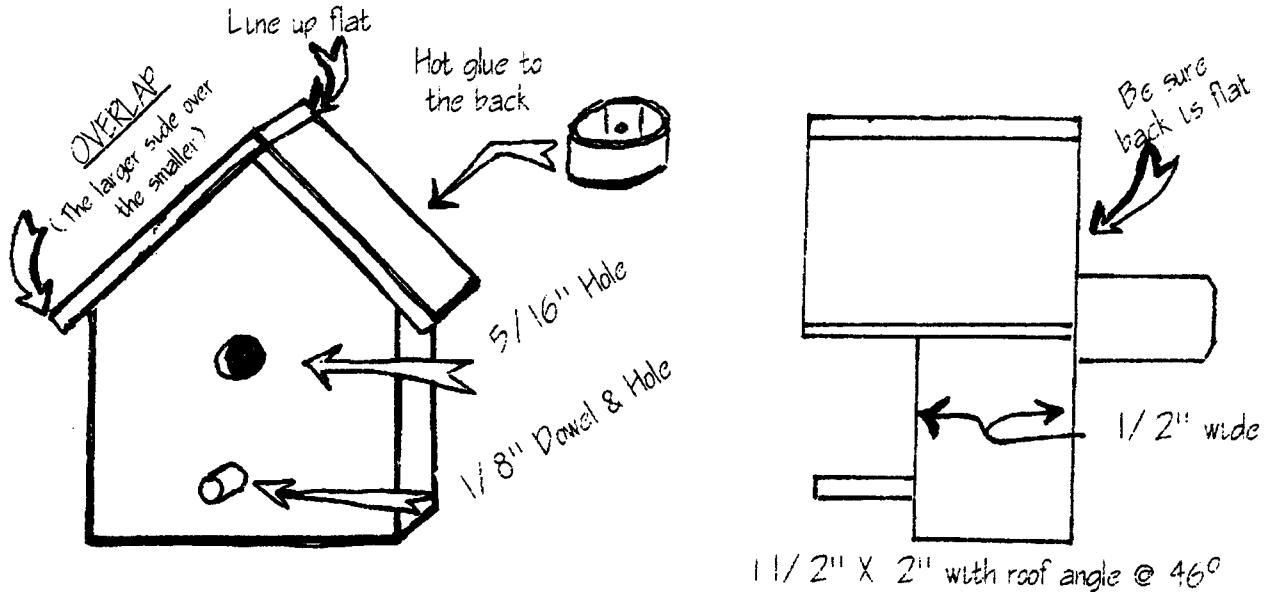
Salt Shaker - Use the lunch box size Morton Salt Shaker. Cut out top and bottom with fingernail scissors and it is ready to slip your kerchief through.

Tom-Tom - Use a 35 mm film can without the lid. Paint can and decorate with Indian designs. Cut two circles of felt or leatherette and lace to top and bottom of can with plastic lacing. Glue a ring on the back or punch holes and insert pipe cleaner ring.



BIRD HOUSE

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ASSEMBLY



Materials not supplied in the kit: Sandpaper, wood glue, Hot glue gun and hot glue; paints or markers.

STEP:

- 1.) Sand all surfaces especially the hole in the bird house; PVC neckerchief ring inside and out and wood dowel ends for perch. Test fit dowel perch into small hole in front of house and remove.
- 2.) Paint all pieces prior to assembly if roof and house or perch are to be different colors. If roof top is the only different color, painting can be done last. Use quick drying paints such as watered down acrylics, poster paints, or straight acrylics with a hot light bulb to speed up drying time. Thin coats will dry enough to glue in five to ten minutes with a bulb. Watered down acrylics look more like colored wood stains and can be handled while wet.
- 3.) Glue on the two roof panels. One panel is a little longer than the other so it can overlap the smaller one. Glue roof panels on at the same time so adjustments can be made while glue is still wet. Adjust roof panels so they overhang the front and are even with the back, use a flat surface (protected from excess glue) to help adjust the roof.
- 4.) Glue in the perch. Place a small drop of glue into the 1/8" hole and press perch firmly into the hole. If you pre-fit the perch as instructed in step one this should go in easily. Be careful not to disturb the adjustment of the roof panels. (Quick drying wood glue or tacky glue will dry faster than white Elmers type glue however both will be OK to handle carefully in a few minutes)
- 5.) Hot glue PVC ring on the back 1/2" or so down from the peak of the roof. Allow the glue to squeeze through the little hole drilled in the flattened part of the ring. After 30-60 seconds but before the glue hardens totally flatten out the bubble of glue that squeezed through the hole. This will strengthen the attachment of the ring.

OUT HOUSE SLIDE

REMEMBER " THE OUT HOUSE IS THE INN PLACE "

MATERIALS: You'll need two thicknesses of stock wood either pine or balsa wood. The 3/4" stock is for the house and the 1/8" or 3/16" stock is for the door and the roof. You'll also need 1/8" wood dowel and a PVC slide ring made by cutting 1/2" PVC pipe into 1/2" long rings. All this is available from a hobby store or arts and craft store.

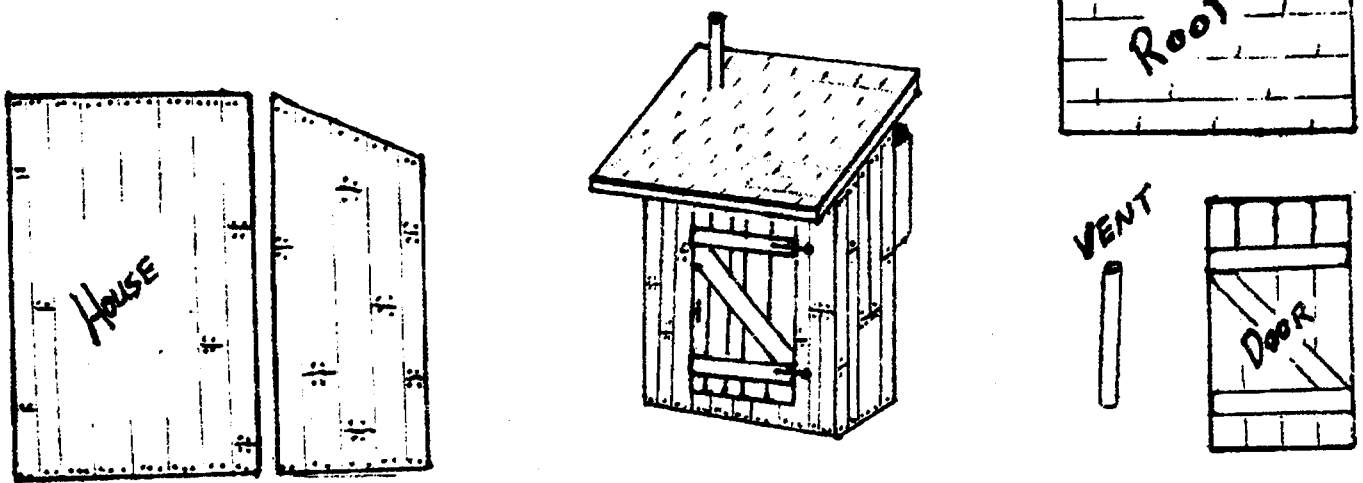
EQUIPMENT: Black ball point bic type pen, markers or paint, wood glue and hot glue for ring attachment.

PREPARATION: cut the wood dowel into 3/4" lengths- this is your vent pipe. Cut two pieces out of the thin stock, the door measures approximately 1 3/8" X 3/4" and the roof measures 1 1/2" wide X 1 1/4" long. Drill or bore a hole 1/8" wide on an angle in the roof to glue your vent into. This should be angled to make the vent stand straight up from the angled roof. Cut the house by angling the roof to about 25-30°. use a miter box if you don't have power tools or make a jig if you plan to make allot of out houses. The house should measure approximately 2" long by 1 1/4" wide at the back when finished.

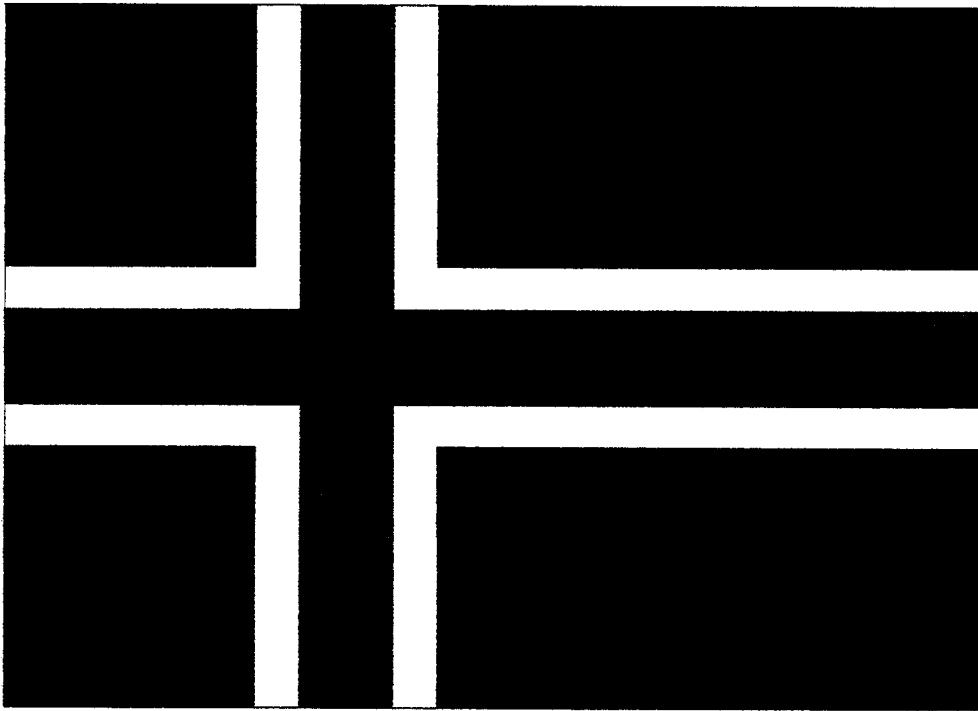
DESIGNING: Prior to assembly draw the boards and art work on your house, a moon or heart on the door, draw the shingles on the roof etc. Push down hard with your pen into the soft wood this will give your out house a textured look. Color with marker or paint the pares prior to assembly. (Marker makes the project go faster).

ASSEMBLY: Sand all parts first san roof flat on a flat surface to assure good adhesion. Using wood glue attach the door go slightly tilted for effect, add the roof and then the vent stack. Drill or bore a small hole in the PVC ring and sand the ring flat at that spot. Put enough hot glue about 3/4" below the roof on the back of the out house and press your ring into it, about a minute after the glue is applied it is cool enough to flatten out with your pen, this will help keep your ring attached to your out house. Finish with spray or brushed on clear coat.

TEMPLATE (actual size)



Iceland



Stained Glass

Resource Page for Stain Glass Craft

Aleene's 3-D Foiling Glue
Aleene's 3-D Foil
Aleene's Reverse Collage Glue
Dimensional Paint
Color Tissue Paper

All the above items can be purchased at:

Micheals
M. J. Designs
Cloth World
Wal-Mart
Craft Time

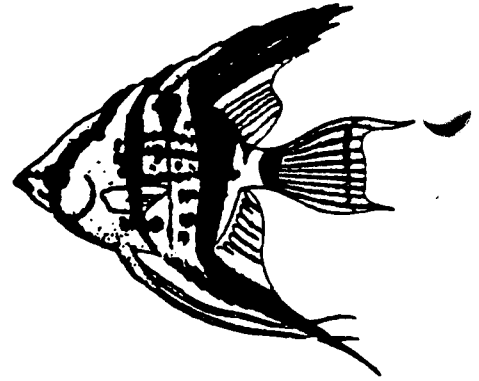
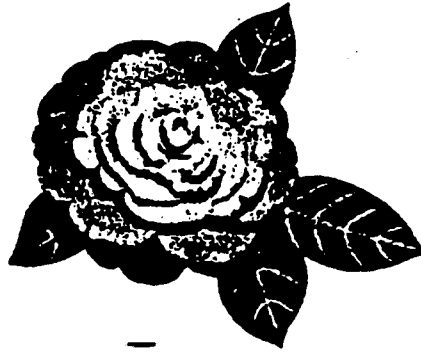
Heat laminated come from school. When they laminate school projects the first 12 to 14 inches of plastic are ran before the paper is added. Also the edges are cut away from many projects.

You can use Aleene's Clear Shrink It.

Be creative, use plates, glasses, bowls etc.....

School supplies also have heat laminators, but you will have to pay for it.

Sponge brush; Craft store; Hardware store; Wal-Mart



Stain Glass Craft

Supplies:

Picture to trace Butterfly, birds, flowers, fish.....

Leftover heat laminated you can get off posters and other school projects

Aleene's 3-D Foiling Glue

Aleene's 3-D Foil

Aleene's Reverse Collage Glue

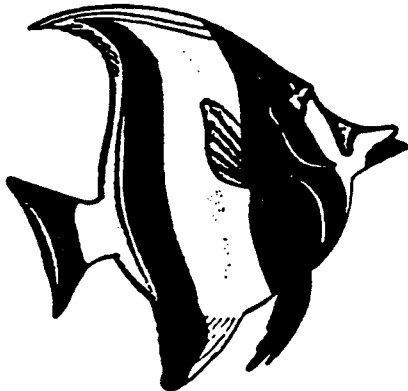
Dimensional Paint

Color Tissue Paper

Sponge brush

Scissors

- 1 Tape Plastic to picture.
- 2 Outline the picture with **Aleene's 3-D Foiling Glue**. Let dry over night. You may use dimensional fabric paints. If you do skip step 3.
- 3 Take **Aleene's 3-D Foil** color side up and lay on dry glue, rub with finger to transfer the gold foil to the glue.
- 4 Turn over picture. On back apply **Aleene's Reverse Collage Glue** with a sponge brush. Put on tissue paper any way you want, a whole piece or little pieces. Cover all your picture. Make sure that the tissue is wet with the glue. After you have placed all the tissue paper put a coat of glue on top of tissue. Let dry over night.
- 5 Staying close to the foiling cut out the picture with good scissors.



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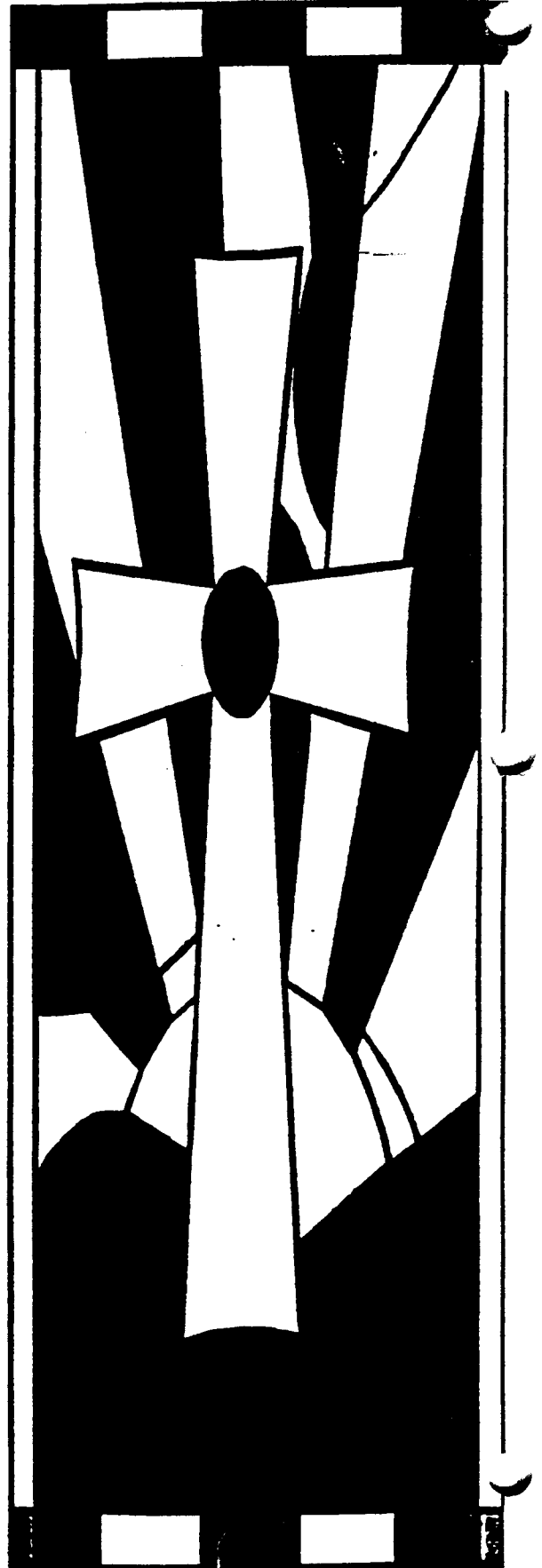
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India



Tiger Cubs

TIGER CUBS

The Tiger Cub program is an introduction into Cub Scouting for first grade boys and their adult partners. This is a very important first look at Scouting. We need to make this first look an impressive one that will stick.



Tiger Cubs, BSA

Tiger Cubs have been an important part of the Scouting program since 1981. It is a nine month program running from September through May. It is a program for first grade boys and an adult partner. It offers opportunities to SEARCH out new activities, DISCOVER new things, and SHARE them with each other. Each boy must have an adult partner who attends each meeting with him and participates in the activities. This can be anyone eighteen years or older who has an interest in the boy and his well being.

Features of the Tiger program include:

- Relaxed organization with shared leadership by the adult partners
- Monthly meetings built around Big Ideas
- Participation in pack meetings during the year
- Introduction to Cub Scouting
- FUN!

TIGER CUB GROUP COACH

The Tiger Cub Group Coach is a registered adult who is at least twenty-one years old and should have some experience with a Tiger Cub Group in the past, whether as an adult partner or as a coach. The Tiger Cub Group Coach will also serve as a member of the Pack Committee and reports on the progress of the Tiger Group and its activities. Other responsibilities include:

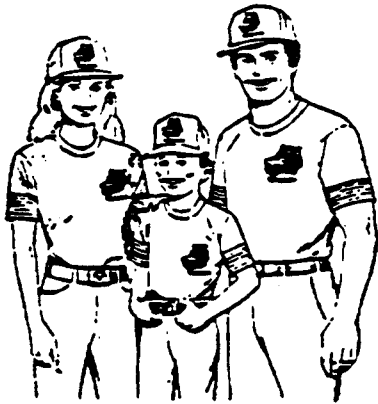
1. Attend training
2. Recruit, register and organize the Tiger Groups
3. Oversee the program during the year to assure that the group is active and has a quality program. After the first meeting, each adult partner will be responsible for a monthly meeting. The Tiger Cub Group Coach is not required to attend these meetings but does need to stay in contact and help as needed.



4. Schedule group participation in pack meetings and activities.
5. Arrange for graduation from Tiger Cubs into the pack during April or May

Tiger Cubs should be involved in a minimum of 2 or 3 pack meetings, but you may choose to involve them in all pack meetings. This is left up to each individual pack, however the more exposure the Tigers have to the Cubs in the pack the more excited they generally are about joining and the more their adult partners understand about Cub Scouting.

TIGER CUB UNIFORM



The Tiger Cub uniform might consist of the orange Tiger Cub T-shirt or a white T-shirt with the iron-on decal, and an optional Tiger Cub hat. The council service center scout shop has the orange shirts and the Tiger Cub hats for purchase.

The Tiger Cub uniform should be a Pack decision but some uniforming is important to give the group an identity and to bind them together. A uniform helps a Tiger Cub feel as if he is a very special part of the Pack. Tigers are encouraged to wear their uniform not only to all group functions (including Pack meetings), but also to school on the day of any Tiger function.

The Tiger Cub Group leader should wear the same Tiger Cub T-shirt. Adult partners are also encouraged to wear the Tiger Cub shirts.

MEETINGS

Schedule your Tiger Cub Group meetings to meet the needs of the group, keeping in mind that the group should meet at least once each month. Be sure to include several outings during the Tiger-year. If possible, these meetings should be held on a regularly scheduled day and time to allow families to plan other activities around them.

Tiger Cubs should be involved in the pack meetings during the year, be sure they are a part of the meeting, not just spectators.



THE BIG IDEA

To develop your Tiger program, use the 17 Big Ideas found in the Family Activity book. During some months, more than one idea may be explored, but you will probably find that there is not enough time during the year to explore all 17 Big Ideas. Choosing your Big Ideas and planning your Tiger Cub year in advance will make family planning easier and increase participation.

With the Big Ideas as the foundation, build a program to meet the needs of your group. Some ideas might include more frequent meetings, greater participation in pack meetings and activities, and simple recognition items suitable for first grade boys.

OUTLINE FOR A TIGER CUB GROUP MEETING

OPENING (5-10 minutes): A simple ceremony or introduction time. Early in the Tiger year, this is the time to get to know each other. Later, the group could recite the Tiger Cub Promise together. This is the signal that the meeting has begun.

SEARCH (5-10 minutes): Go over plans for the group outing, the Pack meeting and the next group meeting.

DISCOVER (20-30 minutes): This is the activity period - a time to make and do together.

SHARE (10-15 minutes - quiet time): This is the opportunity for each Tiger to share what he and his adult partner have done together during the month to earn stickers. Be sure each boy has the opportunity to share.

CLOSING (5 minutes): End your meeting by singing a Tiger Cub song or telling a meaningful story.

After the meeting, the boys (and adults) might enjoy some refreshments and some time for play and fellowship.

RECOGNITION

The Tiger Cub Program is based on recognition for participation, NOT on advancement. Tiger Cub stickers and wall chart are provided in the Family Activity Packet. A sticker is to be awarded and displayed on the wall chart for each family activity completed. Stickers can be presented as instant recognition by adult partner or at the Tiger Cub Group meeting.

The stickers are great, but many Tiger Cub Coaches feel that more recognition in the Tiger Cub program would be very beneficial to build pride in accomplishment and self esteem for Tigers. You are encouraged to develop a recognition program suitable for your group.





Tiger Cubs, BSA

TIGER CUB MOTTO

Search, Discover, Share

TIGER CUB PROMISE

I promise to love God, my family, and my country
and to learn about the world.

Remember to keep it simple enough that the Tigers know why they receive the recognition.

Recognition can take many forms:

VERBAL recognition is the easiest and least expensive. Be free, but genuine, with praise.

CERTIFICATES can be used to welcome a new Tiger Cub into the Pack, as part of the graduation ceremony, or for participation in special events. They can be purchased or handmade and will mean more if they are used sparingly.

PLAQUES can be a simple refrigerator magnet or an elaborate wall hanging. These should also be used only for special recognition.

TIGER TRACKS are provided in the Family Activity Packet with no set guidelines for their use. They might be presented for participating in a group activity, completing a Big Idea, etc. You may want to remove them from the Family Packets at the beginning of the year so they can be presented in a simple ceremony at pack meetings. They can be ironed on the Tiger Cub shirt in any pattern the boy (or pack) chooses.

PATCHES can be used for induction and graduation, can be awarded for completion of a set number of Big Ideas, or for participation in special activities. The round Tiger Cub patch can be worn on the Tiger Cub shirt and the graduation patch can be worn on the Cub Scout uniform.



TIGER CUB CEREMONIES - INSTANT RECOGNITION

Den Leaders can give instant recognition to boys who do their best to complete activities before they receive their Tiger Cub Rank.

As a boy completes his first "Go and See It" (activities Tiger partners plan and dens do together with their partners), give him a the Tiger Totem or diamond patch with a leather thong along with his first orange bead ... at your next den meeting (if it wasn't presented at the Pack meeting). Present him with an orange bead for each of the first "Go and See It" activities. When he had received four beads, he's eligible to receive his Tiger Cub Patch at the next Pack meeting. This is a great way to recognize each boy's progress and let others know that he's working toward his Tiger Rank.



TIGER CUB CEREMONIES

The Path of a New Challenge

Personnel: Cubmaster, Den Leader, Tiger Cub Coach, Den Chief or Webelos Scout

Props: One tall white candle in center of table	Three orange candles at other end of table
Three black candles at one end of table	Rope, string or crepe paper to make a bridge
Eight pieces of construction paper	Graduation Certificate and graduation patch
Tiger Cub neckerchief for each Tiger	Tiger Cub pin and Wolf Book for each Tiger

On the eight pieces of paper write: Sign, Handshake, Motto, Salute, Promise, Law, Webelos and the Arrow of Light symbol. Place them on the floor of the bridge in such a way to make walking on them difficult for a Tiger Cub.

Cubmaster: Tonight we honor our Tiger Cubs. Will our Tiger Cub Coach come and introduce our Tigers and their adult partners? (Tigers and adults come forward)

As each candle is lit, the Tiger Cub Coach says:

White is for the Purity of Living.
Black is for the unknown, the fear and doubts.
Orange is for knowledge, joy and confidence.

These are the colors of the Tigers. You have completed the tenure of the Tiger Cub Program. Adults, here is the patch for your Tigers. Please place it on his right pocket. Tigers, here is the pin for your adult partners who worked with you through your deeds as Tigers. Place their pin on their collar. Here, too, is the certificate for all to see. As your Tiger Cub Coach, I bid you farewell and show you the path of a new challenge - the challenge of Cub Scouts. Each step you take tells you what you must learn, so you can earn your next rank. Walk the Bridge of Cub Scouts and meet your new leaders.

(At the end stands the Cubmaster, Den Leader and the Den Chief or a Webelos Scout from the Pack)

Cubmaster: Welcome to Pack _____. This is your Den Leader, _____ and also _____ (name of Den Chief or Webelos) _____ to welcome you. Your new den is Den _____.

The Den Leader puts the yellow Wolf neckerchief on the Tigers as they finish the crossing.

The Den Chief or Webelos Scout will hand each boy the Wolf book and when all have crossed the bridge will say to the group, "This is your next challenge. Read and do each requirement of the Bobcat. When you are done, you will earn the Bobcat rank."

The Cubmaster will direct the Tigers and families to sit with their new Den Leader.



Tiger Ceremony

Personnel: Cubmaster, Tiger Cubs, Parents, Akela, Den Leader

Props: Table with candles lit for each boy with their names in front of candles.

Cubmaster: Tonight we have the pleasure of welcoming new Cub Scouts into the pack. Parents and graduating Tiger Cubs, would you please come forward?

Den Leader: You and your parents both were asked to come forward. This symbolizes that the family is a necessary base for Cub Scouting and supports a strong family unit. The candles you received represent the promise of every Cub Scout to "Do your Best." Do you promise to Do Your Best?

Tiger Cubs: We Do. (Den Leader instructs Tigers to blow out candles and return them to the table)

(At right of group Akela appears in costume)

Akela to Cubmaster: My brother, have these new Cubs prepared to join our pack.

Cubmaster: They have by completing the Tiger Cub Program. As we call your name, please step forward to receive your graduation patch and certificate. You will also receive your one year service star with an orange backing symbolizing your service as a Tiger Cub.

Cubmaster: Akela, members of the pack, please welcome our new Cub Scouts.



Tiger Bridge Crossing

- Props:
1. Bridge
 2. Tiger Cub Graduation Certificate and Patch
 3. Year Pin for each Tiger

Cubmaster: Tiger Cubs, you have been working together learning about many interesting things during the months you have been a Tiger Cub. The entire family has had a chance to be part of that fun.

You have taken each part of the Tiger Cub motto, "Search, Discover, Share" and used it in your home, school and neighborhood.

Parents, on behalf of the Pack thank you for taking the time to "Search, Discover and Share" the Tiger Cub Program with your son. May you and your son experience the many wonders awaiting you as you continue to climb the Scouting trail.

Tiger Cubs, as you cross over the bridge and graduate from Tiger Cubs, I would like to present you and your adult partner the graduation certificate, graduation patch and a one year service star with an orange backing. When I call your name, please cross over the bridge with your adult partner and begin your Cub Scouting adventure.



FLAG CEREMONIES FOR TIGER CUBS

In many packs, Tiger Cubs are overlooked at flag ceremonies because the flags are too heavy for them to carry. The standard flag ceremony doesn't have to, and shouldn't be used at every pack meeting. Variety is the spice of life and it also adds sparkle to your pack meetings.

Flag Ceremony # 1

The Cubmaster or Group Leader goes to the front of the room and says, "Will the honor guard please come forward?" The Tigers march to the front and stand before the flag. Together they salute, then turn to the audience and say, "We are Americans and we're proud of it."



First Boy says: "If you're proud to be an American, please stand and say, "I'm proud to be an American."

Second boy says: "Hand salute, Pledge of Allegiance."

Third boy says: "Two" after the pledge is completed and then says "Honor guard retire"

Flag Ceremony #2

Tiger Cub Group Leader (at the front of the room): Will the honor guard please come forward.

Tigers march to front and several hold the flag completely unfurled. (Stools may be needed)

Tiger Cub Group Leader: Will the audience please join in singing, "God Bless America" and hum the second verse.

God Bless America, Land that I love.
Stand beside, her, and guide her,
Through the night with a light from above.

From the mountains to the prairie,
To the oceans white with foam,
God Bless American, my home sweet home.

While the audience hums, the boys recite the Tiger Cub Motto and the Tiger Promise.

Tiger Cub Coach: Honor Guard, please retire..



A WORD TO THE WISE.....



As in all areas of Cub Scouting, when working with Tiger Cubs, remember to KISMIF (Keep it simple, make it fun). If you recruit them, organize them and forget about them for nine months, you will lose most of them-- but if you make them an IMPORTANT part of your pack and provide them with a worthwhile, quality program, they will be the best recruiting tool you have. The future of your pack lies with the Tiger Cubs!

TIGER TUNES

T-I-G-E-R-S

(Tune: Mickey Mouse)

Come along and sing a song and
join our family

T-I-G-E-R-S

Tigers! They're for me!

Tiger Cubs! Tiger Cubs!

Forever let us hold our banner

High, high, high, high!

We're the ones who start it all

We're where the Scouts begin.

T-I-G (Gee, we're having fun)

E-R-S (S because we're Scouting)

Tiger's, we're the one.

Tiger Cub Song

(Tune F'rere Jacques)

Tiger Cubs have fun,

Tiger Cubs have fun,

Search, Discover,

Discover and Share,

Always on the go,

Helping us to grow,

Tiger Cubs

Tiger Cubs

Tiger Cubs, Tiger Cubs

(Tune: Jingle Bells)

Tiger Cubs, Tiger Cubs

We have lots of fun.

Big Ideas for Everyone,

That's how it is done.

Learn the promise and the motto

Search, Discover, Share.

Oh what fun it is to be

A Tiger Cub like me.

The Tiger

(Tune: Alice the Camel)

_____ the Tiger will be aGreat Cub.

_____ the Tiger will be aGreat Cub.

_____ the Tiger will be aGreat Cub.

We want him in our Pack.

Grr, Grr, Grr

Repeat inserting names of each Tiger Cub.

Final Verse:

All the tigers will be.....Great Cubs.

All the tigers will be.....Great Cubs.

All the tigers will beGreat Cubs.

We want them in our Pack.



Hail To Tigers

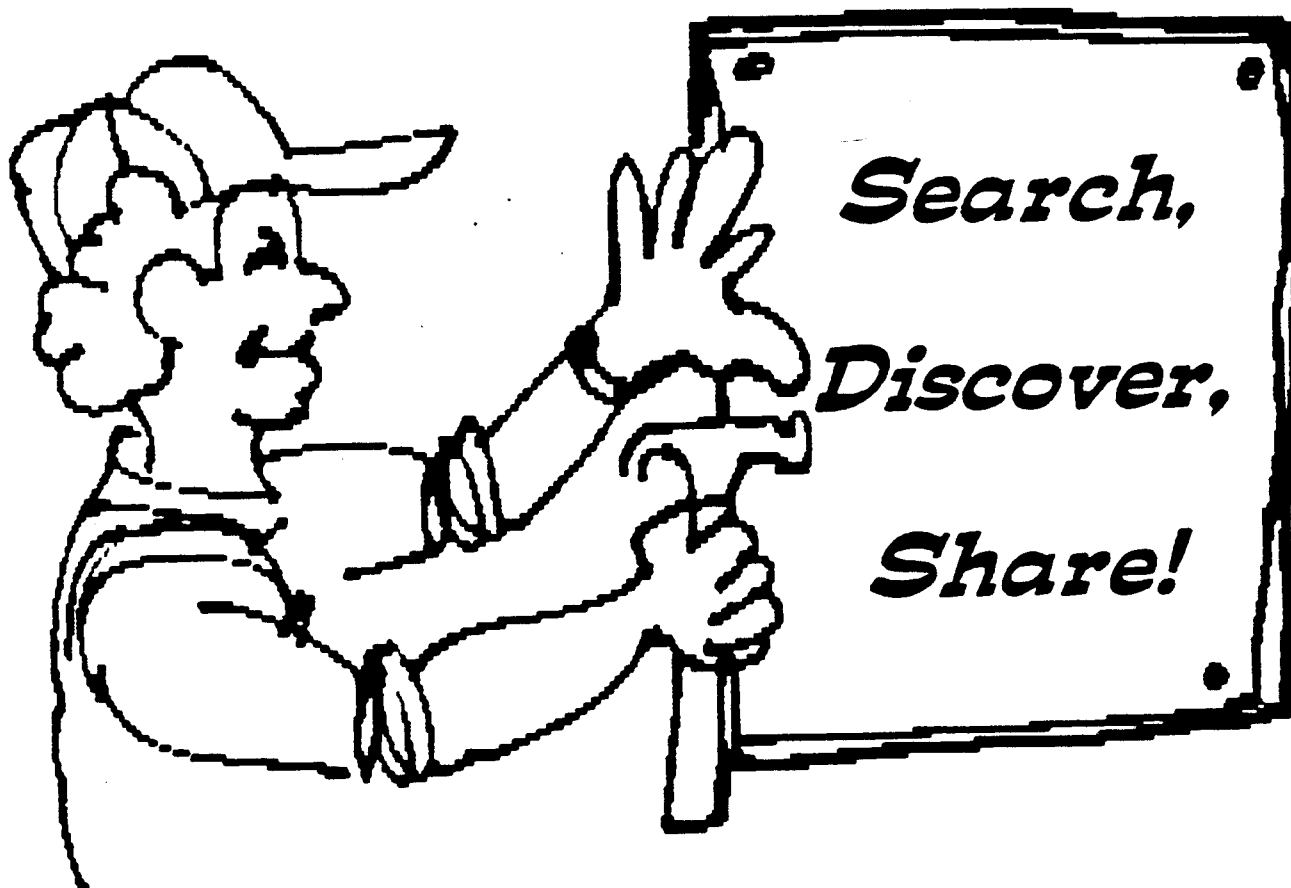
(Tune: On Wisconsin)

Hail to Tigers! Hail to Tigers!
Best group of them all.
We're a bunch of jolly Tiger Cubs,
Listen to our call--
Rah! Rah! Rah!
Ever onward, ever forward,
Bringing fun to all!
Here's to the group of Tiger Cubs
Best of all!

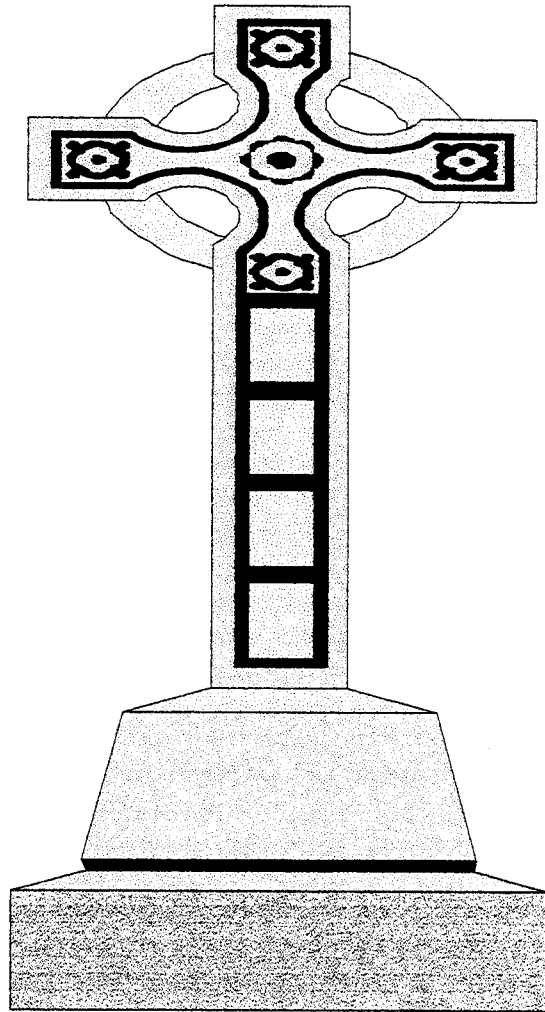
Tiger Cub Clan

(Tune: Row, Row, Row your Boat)

Search, search, search each day
With you Tiger Clan.
Discovering and sharing,
That's the Tiger plan.



Ireland



Games



GAMES FOR SCOUTS AND SCOUTERS



FUN FACTOR + (HIDDEN) ULTERIOR MOTIVES = DESIRED CHARACTER TRAITS

Games are one of the most enjoyable ways to spend time with a group of boys in your den or patrol, with parents, with other children in a pack meeting, or with other adults at a Round Table, training session, Pow Wow, or any other similar situation. The most essential function of the game is to provide **FUN!!** Anything else is a side effect...desirable, but not always essential.

But as a Scout leader, you may have a little more in mind. The purpose of the Cub Scout Program is to **instill desired character traits, to teach good citizenship, and to insure physical and mental fitness**. Games can fulfill all of these objectives IF planned and conducted with a little forethought and organization.

Here are a few criteria to keep in mind in planning your games:

Remember that your games should be set up so that anyone can play them, regardless of age, ability, or manual dexterity. Game playing should be a celebration, not warfare, and should bring people together rather than separate them into categories such as "winners, losers, skilled, unskilled".

Choosing Leaders and/or Teams: Very often, there will be boys in your group who tend to "hang back" at the suggestion of playing a game. It may be that they are frequently the last child picked to be on a team, or perhaps they are never picked to be the leader. To avoid these situations, here are a few objective methods.

HOW TO PICK LEADERS:

By birthdays, starting with January 1

By alphabet, using first names (then next time, using last names)

By drawing a name out of a box (After a name is drawn, it goes into a second box marked "IT". When all names are in the "IT" box, they go back into the first box to begin all over again.)

HOW TO PICK TEAMS:

Even-numbered birthdays against odd-numbered birthdays

First half of the alphabet against the second half of the alphabet (be sure to switch between first & last names periodically)

Select names blindly from a box, two at a time, to be on Team A and Team B.

Competition: Competition is not inherently evil. Competition can be a valuable tool to be used to get each boy to "do his best". But, competition is only valid if it increases the enjoyment of each participant. If competition results in driving a wedge between the "good" and the "bad", or the "skilled" and "unskilled", then it is not useful. Healthy competition may occur between teams, individuals, or an external record or ideal. But when competition gets in the way of play, then the game is too competitive, and should be ended or "re-worked", to change the emphasis of the game. The SPIRIT of the game should always be a POSITIVE experience for EACH of the players.

Skilled or Unskilled: Try to choose games that can equalize everyone so that all participants could have an equal chance to win. Lean toward games that require very little skill or require skills that no one has ever heard of; e.g., Armpit-Egg Relay. (There aren't too many people skilled at holding an egg in their armpit. There probably aren't too many who'd WANT to be skilled at this!)

Athletic vs. Non-athletic: Try to incorporate games that include an appreciation for "non-athletic" skills, such as academics, trivia, memory skills, etc. Interspersing this type of game with the more common "physical"-type games allows for your boys to appreciate each other for a wider variety of skills - the strongest is great for tug-of-war, the "lightest" is valuable for a "team lift" type of race, a "scholar" is valuable for trivia-type games!

Adaptability: Although games are usually best if played under certain conditions, *any game may be adapted to fit any condition*. If rain keeps you from having a relay event outside, then shift the games to inside and change the rules to accommodate a gym floor where street shoes may not be worn (i.e., instead of running, pull the kids on blankets). If you want to play baseball and the field is too small, then change the ball to a mushball or volleyball. Adaptability simply means that the games were made to be played - therefore, whatever has to be done to get people to play and enjoy them, can and should be done.

Effective Use of a "Den Game Box" - No matter how well organized a den leader may be, there will be times when your best-laid plans need to be put on hold (the school pre-empted your expected use of the gymnasium, half of your boys are absent due to illness or a conflicting school or sports activity, a scout gets hurt/sick and needs to be taken home immediately, etc.). At times like this, the truly prepared den leader can STILL allow their den to enjoy a truly fun-filled meeting, with no additional expense or worry.

Every den should have a **Den Game Box**, containing various items that can be used for a variety of games (various sizes and weights of balls, paper plates, balloons, feathers, paper bags, rope, string, paper cups, dried beans, wicker baskets, straws, bags of peanuts, cottonballs, Frisbees, etc...a stopwatch comes in handy, too...). Each box should also contain a list of games contained within (with instructions for each) so that a "substitute" leader could easily put his/her hands on all necessary equipment and rules of any game, should the need ever arise. You might want to enlist the talents of your den chief to assist with this project.



Let the Games Begin:

Bean Shake - This is a good "Ice-Breaker" or "get acquainted" game to use [especially with adults] at a large gathering. Give each player 10 dried beans. Tell them they are to start shaking hands with the other players, as many times as possible (never the same person twice in a row). Why? Because each player gives away a bean to every tenth person he or she shakes hands with. The idea is to get rid of all your beans quickly. No one can refuse a bean. [Fewer participants? Less time? Use every "fifth" handshake.]



Shoe Scramble - [This is a great family game for a Pack outdoor activity. Depending on the number of participants, you may do it "all together", or set it up as a relay race if you have an exceptionally large number of participants. Remember to "even up" the teams.] Everyone removes their shoes and places them in a pile about 50 feet from the starting line. [Shoes may need to be marked if many are alike.] They may not be tied together. As the players line up behind the starting line, a brave leader scrambles the shoes. Each player finds his own, puts them on, and returns to the starting line. The first person [or "family", "team" or "den"] returning with their shoes completely laced wins.



RELAY RACES:

Guided Obstacle Relay - This race is run in pairs with one member blindfolded, followed by the second member who directs and guides the first. Use cardboard cartons for obstacles and place them, hit or miss, in an area about 7' x 25'. At the signal, the blindfolded player starts with his guide behind him, telling him where to go with

remarks such as "Take 3 steps forward...one to the right...or stop, etc." He may not touch the blindfolded player, nor say anything that is not purely "direction-oriented". If the player touches an obstacle, he must be led back one box to try again. When they complete the course, the two exchange roles and return over the course in the same way. **[This can be made as simple or as complicated a course as you'd like, depending on the age of the boys, the area you have to play it in, and the time available. This can also become a "team trust-builder", where the leader can emphasize the den's need to be able to rely on each other, trust each other, etc. By playing on hands and knees, you can include a few water-traps (if you're indoors, use a few wet newspapers or paper towels; if outdoors, use a pie tin or two of water), making the play more interesting for participants AND bystanders.**

Kangaroo Race - Divide players into even teams, with not more than about 6 players to a team. Give each team a ball. The first player on each team places the ball between his or her knees and jumps to a goal line about 30 feet away, keeping the ball between the knees. Crossing the goal line, the player grabs the ball and runs back to the team with it in his hand, giving it to the next player, who places it between his knees and jumps toward the goal line. This continues until everyone on the team has run.



Ball and Ankle Race - Make a starting line and a goal line any distance apart that seems convenient. The object is to race with the ball held between your ankles. It's up to you whether to jump, or inch along in a kind of shuffle. Do whichever seems to get you there the fastest without dropping the ball! If you drop it, you have to go back to the starting line and begin all over.

Hurry-Hurry Race - Each team member stands side-by-side on a line. A pile of various objects is on the floor at one end of the line. It makes no difference what these objects are - the more they vary, the better - but the piles for all teams should be the same. Books, pans, pencils, old hats, newspapers, and anything else might be used. On "GO", player next to the pile picks up one object (with one hand) and hands it to the second player, and it is passed on from one player to the next until it reaches the last player, who must place it on the floor at the far end of the line. As soon as the first player is rid of the first object, he starts the second, and so on -

one object after another as rapidly as possible. When the last object has been passed, and the whole pile has thus been transferred from one end of the team to the other, the race is over. [It is often better to require each player to keep one hand behind his back while handling the objects.]

Peanut Race - This stunt tests "steadiness of hand". Two players can enjoy it and so can a group divided into two teams. Just two players race at a time, each in his own "lane", about 20 ft. long. Each lane should have a large bowl full of peanuts at one end, and an empty, smaller bowl at the other end. Be sure to alternate the positions of the full bowls so that players will pass each other during the race.

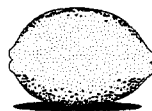
The object of the game is to carry as many peanuts as possible on the back of your hand from a filled bowl to the empty one at the other end of the course.

With one player starting from each end, at a starting signal, each boy runs across the room (passing the other player), digs one hand into the bowl of peanuts and tries to get as many to stay on the back of that hand as possible. Since he can use only one hand, it is not possible to pile up the peanuts or rescue any that fall off. When he is loaded up, he starts across the room, balancing the peanuts until they can be poured into the empty, small bowl. The player who gets the most peanuts in the small bowl (within time limit) wins the round. If playing teams, repeat the race until everyone has gone - team with most peanuts in their bowl wins.

Feather-Fanning Race - Each contestant has a small feather and a home-made-type fan. He moves the feather to the turn and back, entirely by fanning it. He is required to drive it over a small section of the line at the finish. A more difficult requirement is sometimes used - making the feather come to rest in a plate on the finish line. (A sheet of tissue paper about four inches square can be used instead of a feather.)



Potato Roll - Each contestant has a potato, or apple, or perhaps best of all, a lemon, and an ordinary dull-edged knife (or ruler, pen, stick). Touching the potato only with the knife, he pushes it to the designated turning point and back. For this race, the turn should be not more than eight feet from the starting line.



Caterpillar Race - Dens line up single file behind a line. A chair is placed about 25' in front of the den. First scout puts hands on floor, remaining den members grab onto the ankles of the scout in front of them. On signal, they race up and around the chair. First den to get their ENTIRE den back over starting line, wins.



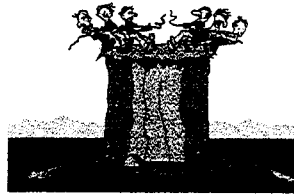
GENERAL GAMES:

Concentration - Going on a den or pack field trip? This game should help keep the Scouts busy and out of trouble. This is a game played to rhythm - one, two, three, four, slap knees, clasp hands, snap the fingers of the left hand, then the right. Everyone does it together. It should sound something like this: "Slap, clap, snap, snap", one beat apiece. To the rhythm and action, the players add another pattern, sort of like patting the top of the head and rubbing the stomach at the same time. The following example should best explain how it is played:

First player:	(Slap, clap, snap, snap) "Names of"
Second player:	(Slap, clap, snap, snap) "Automobiles"
Third player:	(Slap, clap, snap, snap) "Ford"
Fourth player:	(Slap, clap, snap, snap) "Buick"

...And so on, around and around the group. No "repeats" are allowed. Players drop out as they repeat or get mixed up - and they all will. When only one is left, he is the winner. Any category can be used (Scout ranks, baseball players, states, presidents, etc.) Leaders might want to set a time limit on the game.

"SPUD" - This "spud" should be a soft Nerf-type ball or a rag wrapped in tape, or something similarly non-threatening. Position the entire Pack or Den in a circle. "IT" is in the center. "IT" calls out either a name or a number (previously assigned to the scouts) AND throws the SPUD into the air. All scouts scatter until the scout called catches the spud and yells "SPUD!". At that point, all scouts must "FREEZE" as he picks one to throw the spud at. If hit, you're "IT". Repeat as often as parties are willing.



Team Games:

Catch Ten - Make two teams (hats, no-hats). Team 1 plays "keep-away" from Team 2 by throwing ball back and forth between their team members. They must throw and catch it successfully ten times (team must count out loud) to either win or earn points (leader decides before game what the winning terms will be). If the ball is dropped or captured by the opposing team, Team 1 gets NO points, and Team 2 now begins to count aloud each successful throw.

Submarines and Destroyers - Players are divided into two groups. One group is called the submarines and tries to keep a balloon in the air, away from the destroyers, who try to burst the balloon with their feet or hands. No sharp articles can be used. After the balloon is broken, the players change teams and start again with another balloon.



BRITISH BULLDOG - All boys line up on one side of the room/field. "IT" goes into the center. Leader says "GO". All the boys try to get to the other side of the room/field while "IT" tries to catch them and hold them long enough to say, "British Bulldog 1,2,3". If caught, the boy joins "IT". Winner is the last one left.

GUARD THE FORT - One Den/Patrol in a circle (facing outward), with their "Denner" or "Patrol Leader" in the center. All other members of the Pack (or another Den) circle around the "Fort". With a Nerf ball (or any other soft object to be hurled), the outside "force" tries to hit the guarded Patrol Leader with the ball. Time it. The Den/Patrol that protects its Patrol Leader the longest, wins!

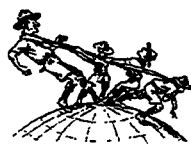


LASSOING THE STEER - [You'll need one length of rope per scout and one #10 can.] Place the #10 can in the center of a good-sized circle (use rope/string if inside, or use chalk, rope or just draw in the dirt if you're outside). Have the boys standing around the outside of the circle. Everyone tries to lasso the "steer" and drag it to them. If can is dragged out, the individual scout receives 5 points for his den/patrol. You might prefer "team" play by placing several dens (in groups) at different points around the circle, encouraging "team" play.



POCKET ROPE - This is a great "spur of the moment" game, but remember to set guidelines/limits for the scouts. On a given signal, each den or patrol tries to make the longest rope they can with the things they have in their pockets or on their person (belts, socks, neckerchiefs, shirts). Boys should soon realize that not only WHAT they tie together, but HOW they tie it together may be the deciding factor in this contest. The longest "rope" wins, but you may want to set "quality" rules, such as, the losing team gets to pull at opposite sides of the Winners' "rope" for a count of five - if it breaks apart, the "pulling" den/patrol wins. This way, the fun is extended for a little while longer, putting a little more emphasis on doing a good job.

TUG-O-WAR - You'll need a large rope, a rag for the center, and 3 marks on the ground, 10' apart. Dens/Patrols choose teams to match each other in weight. Rope with center marked is tugged by each team until rag is pulled 10' from the center (starting point).



TUG-O-WAR-STEAL THE BACON - You'll need a tape-covered bike tire to use as the "bacon".

Teams line up on opposite ends of the room/field (behind a marked starting line). Number team members 1-?. Leader calls out one (or more) number(s). That number player races to center and pulls or takes the tire back to his side. [This is not as simple

as it sounds when both boys were paying attention. Note, each "call" could take several minutes to complete. One point to the team for each time its team-member gets it back over the starting line.



Outdoor Games:

TENT PITCHING CONTEST - You'll need one tent per den/patrol. Younger scouts may require the hands-on assistance of a den chief or den leader.

On signal, each den/patrol sets up tent. After checked by the judge, they must take it down, pack it up, line up and give their yell. First den/patrol to give their yell (or at least, begin their yell) wins the race. You may need a judge per den/patrol if they're doing it simultaneously, or you may do it one at a time, using a stopwatch to determine the winners (stop the clock as they begin their yell).

REMOTE CLOVE HITCH CONTEST - This game demonstrates the need for good communication skills and teamwork. You'll need 1 large-diameter rope at least 50' long.

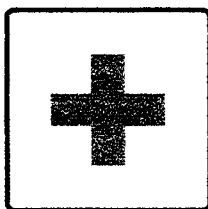
On signal, den/patrol ties a clove hitch around a tree. The catch is that around the tree you have previously marked a circle 7-10' around it...no one can enter the circle. One den/patrol at a time tries it unless you have many large ropes. Use a stopwatch to determine who does it fastest.



COMPASS COURSE - You'll need a compass course, cards, and compass for each den/patrol. Each den/patrol is given a compass and one card. On signal, they start. They use all 3 courses. Patrol with most courses right (closest) wins.

FIREMAN'S DRAG - This reinforces simple first aid skills taught to the boys as young scouts. Each rank seems to touch on the subject a bit, so all of the boys should be able to participate.

Half of your boys are firemen, other half are victims. First fireman runs up to the first victim and drags him back to other fireman, that second fireman then runs to rescue the next victim, and so forth. You can work this as a relay race if you have plenty of kids, or you can just let the boys take turns being firemen, then victims. This is a good time to reacquaint them with the different types of rescue carries that they could use (two-rescuers cross hands to form a seat for the victim, larger boy could drape smaller boy (as "young child") over his shoulder(s), etc.).



STANDING JUMP RACE/RELAY - Have boys get into relay formations. First scout does a standing broad jump, next scout jumps from where he ended. Den/Patrol with the longest distance covered wins. Some dens/patrols might need to have one or two players run twice, to even up the competition. Suggestion: Make sure a "judge" is marking a "line" where each scout jumped and where, consequently, the next scout must start behind. This is the ONLY way the teams will feel that this race was done fairly. Things must be perceived to be fair to be fun!

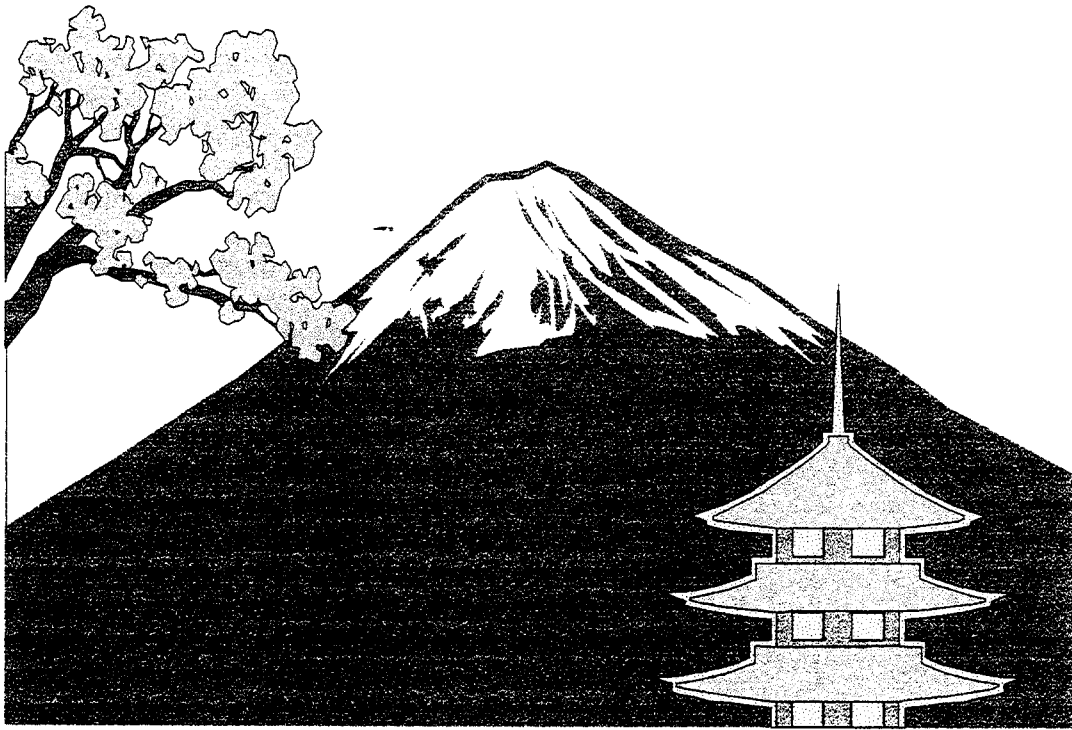
THREE-MAN TUG-O-WAR - You'll need one 12' rope, 3 hats or erasers per 3 scouts. 12' rope is made into a loop. 3 scouts grab to form a triangle. Place a hat...about 6' behind each scout. On signal, they tug toward "their" hat, until one gets it.

TIGER IN A CAGE - Large circle is drawn on the ground. Tiger is in the circle. Everyone can torment the tiger by jumping into the circle and then out again. If tagged by the tiger, you become the tiger. Tiger cannot leave the circle to tag tormentors.

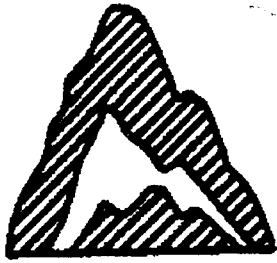
If you see this game "leaving out" a few players, adjust the rules so that all players will get a chance to be the tiger, and each may be a tormentor. You could make the "stronger" tigers, into "older tigers with poor eyesight, and blindfold him).



Japan



Webelos Geologist



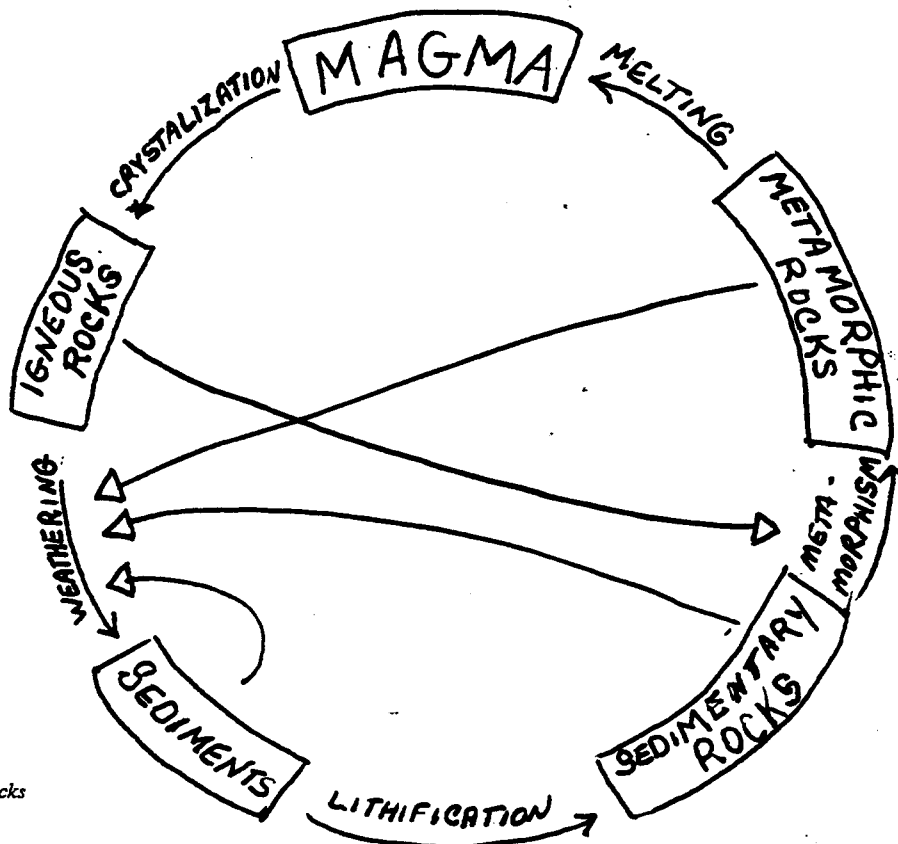
Webelos Geologist



You are a Geologist. You study the history of the earth and its' life by learning about volcanoes, geysers, earthquakes, rocks and minerals. You also look for fuel, precious stones and fossils. As a Geologist, you know that rocks and geologic features that we had always thought of as being permanent, are not really permanent at all. Everything on earth is constantly undergoing change.

Volcanic action, buckling of the earth's surface due to changing pressures, cooling and shrinkage, plus erosion from the forces of the wind, water, heat and cold, are changing all matter continuously in the dynamic process of the rock cycle as illustrated below. This action, though almost unnoticed during the short life span of one person, has in the past, and will in the future, continue to change the entire face of the earth.

In this packet, you will be presented with some terms and examples. They will help you understand the material so you can present it to your den in an interesting fashion. Boys and dirt go together, so the potential for a fun meeting is high!



The Earth - Inside and Out

The surface of the earth is called the **crust**. It is made out of rocks or rock matter. Wind, water, sun and the cold all slowly break down rock over time. The result is sand, gravel and clay. Inside the earth is the **mantle**, a thick shell surrounding the outer core. The mantle extends from the base of the crust to a depth of about 2900 km (1800 mi). The **outer core** has a shell about 2225 km (1380 mi) thick. The **inner core** has a radius of about 1275 km (795 mi).

Rocks are broken down into 3 categories:

Sedimentary - sediment is gravel, sand or clay found in riverbeds, ponds, lakes and oceans. Under great pressure for millions of years, the result is sedimentary rock.

Metamorphic - "baked rock". Meta means to change and morphic means form (change form) Magma from the earth's center flows over rocks making them tough, hard and glassy looking.

limestone → marble

sandstone → quartzite

igneous → gneiss (pronounced nice) - becomes pottery or china

Igneous - any rock made by the cooling of magma.

Minerals - rocks are made up of a "team" of minerals. Some minerals are easy to see and collect. Others, like iron, are found inside rocks. They must be removed from the rock by a process called smelting. There are 3 categories of minerals:

Metal - iron, tin, gold, lead, mercury, uranium

Non-metal - building materials that include sand, limestone, quartz. Precious and semiprecious stones include diamond, ruby, sapphire.

Fuels - include coal, atomic (uranium), natural gas

Building Products

Diamond	powerful cutting tool
Copper	Wires and pipes
hematite, iron	beams, girders, nails, posts
galena, lead	pipes, paint, caulking
cinnabar, mercury	electric switches, thermostats
bauxite, aluminum	siding, windows, doors, roofs
Magnetite	Compass
quartz, silicon	glass
limestone, calcium	cement, building stone

Jewelry

Often made from minerals such as gold, silver, and precious/semiprecious stones such as diamonds (wedding rings), zircon, turquoise (Indian). Take a look at our sample of schist. The red "bumps" are called garnets, and it is these garnets that are mined as stones in jewelry.

Household uses of minerals

- Pumice stone - formed from the bubbling, foaming surface of melted lava -
(kitchen cleanser)
- corundum - made from aluminum and oxygen
(abrasive used in sandpaper)
- graphite - made of carbon, found in shists and limestone
(pencils)
- magnetite - made of iron and oxygen
(strong magnet)
- halite - formed by the evaporation of sea water long ago
(rock salt)
- apetite - made mainly of calcium, phosphorus and oxygen.
(fossil bones, teeth)
- rock crystal - variety of quartz
(eye glasses)
- talc - made of magnesium, silicon, oxygen and hydrogen
(baby powder, anti-perspirant)
- feldspars - made of potassium, aluminum, silicon, and oxygen.
(glass, enamel and porcelain)

Fossils

Fossils are a trace of a plant or animal life from millions of years ago, that has hardened into rock. These are usually found in sedimentary rocks. They tell a story of what was around millions of years ago.

Petrified Wood

Petrified wood is the result of a process called petrification, meaning "to change into stone." Dissolved minerals are carried by ground water into the porous parts of buried wood, where they crystallize and fill the pores. An object filled with minerals is denser and heavier than it was originally. During this process, the minerals completely replace the original material, which has been slowly dissolved away.

Meteorites

These are rocks that come to earth from space. They originated from our moon, from other planets and from comets. They range in size from dust particles to masses weighing many tons

Tektites

Tektites were formed by giant meteorite or comet impacts. Great temperatures and pressures melted rocks at impact and liquid fragments splashed into space. As these fragments entered earth's atmosphere, they re-crystallized into a variety of shapes and sizes.

Time to Have Fun!!

Acid Test

This test can be used to determine whether or not a specimen contains minerals called carbonates. Limestone, marble, and chalk are examples of carbonates. Pour a few drops of vinegar - a weak acid - on the sample. If it contains carbonates, the acid will release carbon dioxide, and you will see fizzing or bubbling.

The Rock that Floats & The Wood that Sinks

Get a piece of petrified wood and a sample of pumice (shaped round like a pebble). The wood will sink and the pumice will float. Why? The wood has been densely replaced by minerals making it heavier than it was originally. The pumice stone is molten lava that cooled quickly, leaving pockets of air trapped.

Create Your Own Mineral Hardness Kit

This kit will not be as active as one purchased in a store but it will be both cheaper and a lot more fun to assemble. A hardness kit is used to help identify minerals. The scale ranges from 1 (chalk) to 10 (diamonds). This scale will give you an approximate idea of the hardness range.

#	Mineral Example	Household substitution
1	Talc	Tailor's chalk (sewing supply)
2	Gypsum	Finger nail
3	Calcite	New copper coin
4	Fluorite	12 penny nail
5	apatite	good knife blade
6	orthoclase	high-speed drill bit (range around 6½)
7	quartz	good metal file
8	topaz	high-speed masonry drill
9	corundum	sharpening stone
10	diamond	-

Mountains and Volcanoes

Start with a piece of corrugated cardboard, a piece 15" x 12". Next use salt dough to create a replica of the Earth. Put in rivers and lakes, volcanoes and mountains. Using pieces of sponge dipped in a mixture of green food color and water, mount toothpicks to form trees. Also small pieces of salt dough can be formed into rocks. Let this creation dry, then cover portions of display with Elmer's glue and cover with sand. Paint the rest of the display. By putting a small cap in the volcano, you can put in baking soda and a mixture of red food coloring and vinegar. This will flow like lava.

Salt Dough

2 cups salt
1 1/3 cups water
2 cups flour

Stir. This recipe will make one display. You will have to proportion it according to the number of boys in your den.

More Fun With Minerals

Conductivity Experiment

You will need: one 1½-volt flashlight bulb, 2 1½-volt "D" batteries, one wood screw ¾" long and 3/16" in diameter, one six-inch length of cardboard tubing 1½" in diameter, two 1½" squares of corrugated cardboard, two three-foot lengths of No.22 bare copper wire, four two-inch rubber bands, a water glass, warm water and salt.

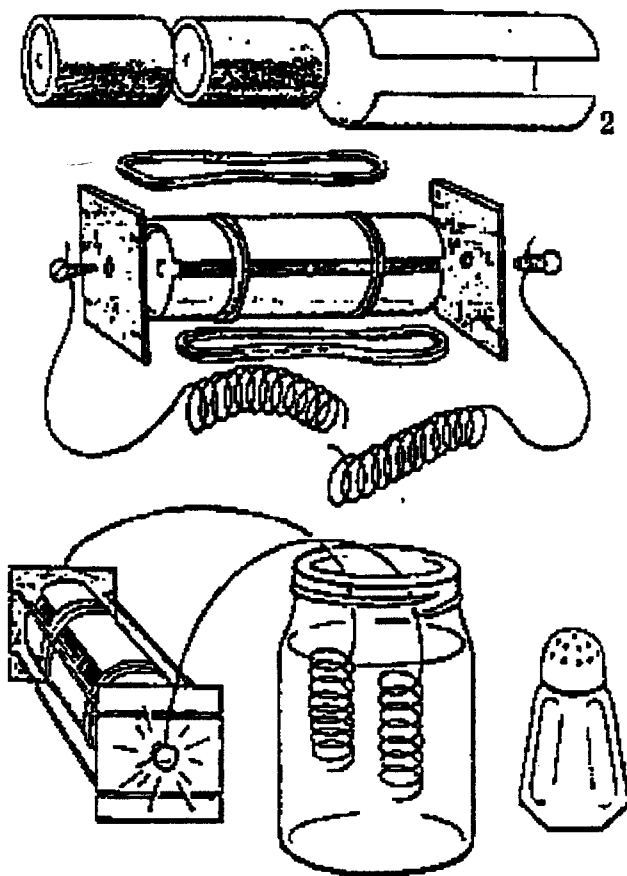
Stir cardboard tubing from end to end and remove a strip ¼" wide. Place flashlight batteries in tubing, making sure that positive ends both point in the same direction. Twist rubber bands around tubing to hold cells in place.

Notch cardboard squares on two opposite sides, two notches each, ¼" from edge. Use a nail to start holes in the center of each square. Fasten squares to each end of "housing" by stretching rubber bands from end to end and inserting in corresponding side notches top and bottom. (Gap in tubing should be on top to provide "window" for checking contacts.) Use wood screw to enlarge hole in square at positive end, then insert flashlight bulb until it touches cell terminal. Insert screw at other end until it makes contact with cell.

Wrap each length of copper wire around pencil to form at least 30 coils. Remove, then twist the uncoiled end of one wire around the base of the light bulb, the uncoiled end of the other wire around the screw.

Partially fill glass with warm water, and bend wire to suspend coils in water on opposite side of the glass. (Don't let wires touch!) Now start adding salt - and watch the flashlight bulb grow brighter and brighter, until the solution reaches the

saturation point and additional salt will not dissolve. If bulb fails to light, recheck contact points and adjust, if necessary. To turn off the light, simply remove one of the coils from the salt solution.



ROCKS AND MINERALS

Why should one be interested in rocks and minerals?
Because the whole world is made up of rocks and minerals.

What rocks and minerals have you used today? Have you worn any? Stepped on any? Did you feel any? Did they feel smooth or rough? Soft or hard? What color were they?

You used graphite when you used a lead pencil. When you write, it is not "lead" but the mineral graphite that marked your paper. The buildings you passed may have been made with marble or graphite or limestone.

If you used talcum powder, you used the mineral talc. In its natural state, it is so soft you can scratch it with your fingernail. Another soft mineral you may have used today is salt.

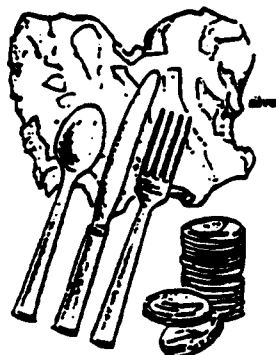
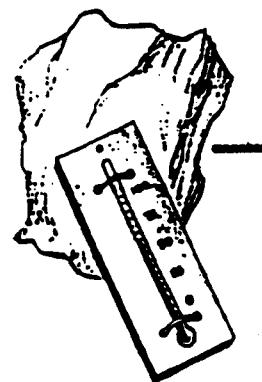
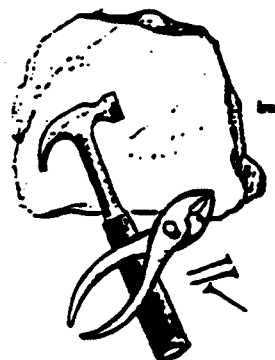
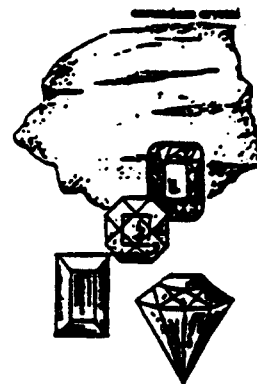
Did you buy anything today? Pennies are made from copper, "nickels" are made from nickel, dimes from silver. Gold is used for money and also jewelry. Plaster of Paris, used to cast animal tracks and to make tie slides, is made from alabaster. We have the Alabaster Caverns State Park in western Oklahoma you might get a chance to visit and walk through the caves.

Most minerals took millions and millions of years to make. Limestone comes from the bones and shells of animals that lived millions of years ago. Coal was formed by plants and ferns that grew millions of years ago. Fossils are the skeletons of ancient animals or plants.

In our homes there are rocks and minerals everywhere, but not necessarily in the form they will be found in nature. There are hundreds of rocks and mineral that come into our daily lives, such as coins, water, rings, watches, windows, sidewalks, toasters, electric wire, paint, etc.

An interest in rocks and minerals may begin as a simple act of picking up a pebble. These can be found most anywhere and in great variety. If you are interested in rocks and minerals, you really have a choice of anything from jewels to the curbstone on the corner. Under the name of minerals come such things as jewels, metals, and ores.

A rock is a combination of two or more minerals.



All rocks are not alike. Some are soft like chalk. Some are hard like diamonds. Some are stringy. Some are flaky. Some float. Some feel greasy. Some are rough. Some shatter. Some are tough. Rocks vary according to their basic ingredients (elements) and how they were formed. They come in an amazing variety.

Often to get a sample rock for your collection you will have to break it with your hammer. Notice that rocks don't break alike. Some shatter, leaving behind sharp pointy edges. Others flake or even break off, leaving behind nice smooth surfaces. Geologists pay attention to how rocks break. It helps identify them.

Once your sample is broken is a perfect time to look inside. Move your rock and magnifier to a bright light. Now look closely at the sample. You may find tiny flakes or thousands of crystals. Take your time looking closer, it will be worth your time. The insides of rocks will surprise you. Even a broken brick will reveal sand and smooth clay.

FLAKY



Rocks are most conveniently classified according to their mode of origin, into three main groups:

- IGNEOUS** - those rocks which have been formed from material that has been melted.
- SEDIMENTARY** - all rocks which have been laid down by water or wind (sand, gravel, clay).
- METAMORPHIC** - originally either igneous or sedimentary, but have been altered by the actions of heat, pressure and water.

The hardness of a mineral means how difficult it is to scratch.

1. Fingernail - fairly soft
2. Penny - hard
3. Nail - harder
4. Knife - still harder
5. Glass - very hard

SMOOTH



SHARP



GRAINY



1



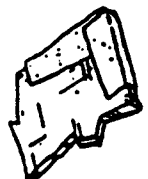
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3



4



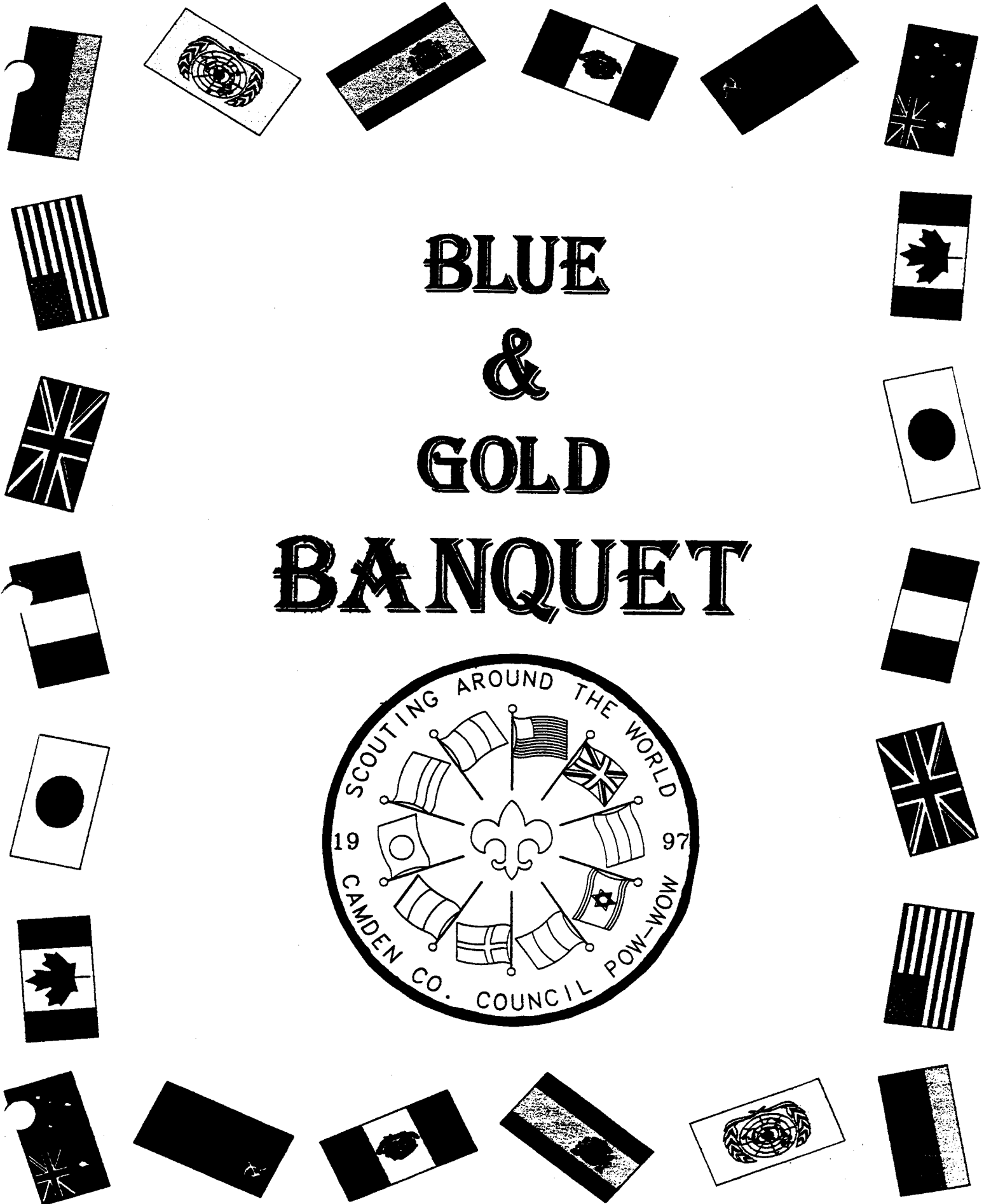
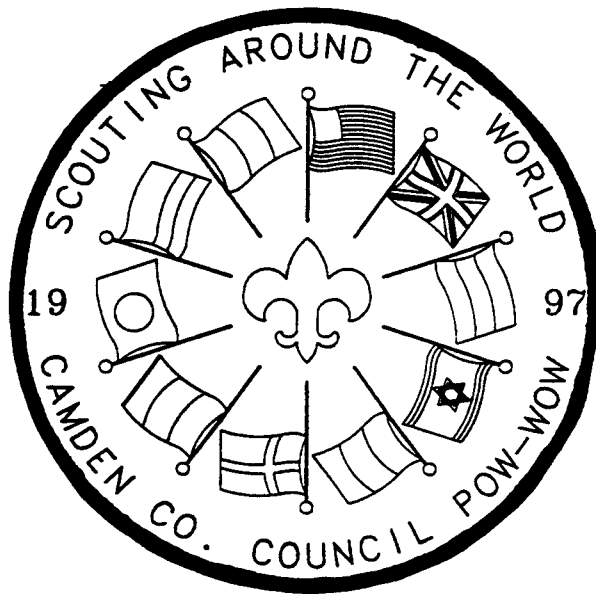
5

Mexico



Blue and Gold Ideas

**BLUE
&
GOLD
BANQUET**



BLUE AND GOLD CHECKLIST

DAY/DATE _____
TIME _____
LOCATION _____
THEME _____
TYPE OF DINNER _____
BANQUET CHAIRMAN _____
ASSISTANTS & PHONE #'S _____

SET UP _____
DISPLAYS _____
HOW MANY TABLES _____
HEAD TABLE _____
SOUND SYSTEM _____
DECORATIONS _____
CLEAN UP _____
FOOD CHAIRMAN _____
ASSISTANTS & PHONE #'S _____

MENU FOR MEAL _____

HOW MANY FOR DINNER ADULTS _____ CHILDREN _____
PROGRAM CHAIRMAN _____
ASSISTANTS & PHONE #'S _____

GATHERING PERIOD _____
WELCOME _____
CEREMONIES _____
INVOCATION (WHO) _____
GUEST SPEAKER _____
SONGS _____
SKITS _____
AWARDS _____
LEADER RECOGNITION _____
FLAG CEREMONIES _____
CLOSING _____

NOTES: _____

BLUE AND GOLD GENERAL GUIDELINES

1. While the majority of Pack's hold their Blue and Gold in February, sometime around Scout Week, the Blue and Gold can be held anytime the Pack desires.
2. The more boy recognition's, the better. It is also the major recognition time for all adults who have worked in the Pack. (Bear in mind that adult recognition's should be brief, concise and early in the program.)
3. Recognize Tiger Cubs first, then Wolves, Bears and graduate Webelos last.
4. The less complicated the better. (The more complicated, the greater number of things to get confused.)—
Remember KISMIF ! (Keep it simple, make it fun)
5. The cheaper, the better. More people will attend, and the greater the opportunity to recruit new or additional leadership.
6. The more boy-decorated, and the less professional, the better. Cub Scouting is a hands on program. Someone can cater the food, but ask Boy Scouts to help serve and definitely have Cubs make the favors, centerpieces and all other decorations.

TIME TABLE FOR PLANNING

4 months in advance	Select Blue and Gold Committee, Set date, time and place, Select theme
3 months in advance	Dens start working on decorations, Plan the program, Monthly committee meeting and report
2 months in advance	Guest list, Monthly committee meeting and report
1 month in advance	Re-check facilities, Monthly committee meeting and report, Mail guest invitations, Get door prizes or Ads
2 weeks in advance	Turn in all awards, Print program, Committee meeting
Banquet Day	Early set-up, Schedule time - This is it, have fun! Afterwards clean-up

STEPS TO PLANNING THE BLUE AND GOLD

- I. **Select Blue and Gold Committee**
 - A. Include registered adults and other parents. They Should not be Den Leaders, Committee Chairman or Cubmaster, as their tasks are already full. This a good way to involve parents that are willing to help but do not have a full time Scouting job.
- II. **Set Date, Time and Place**
 - A. Generally occurs in February near Boy Scout Anniversary week, but can be held as the Pack chooses. It usually replaces that months Pack meeting.
 - B. In selecting a place consider the following:
 1. Adequate space for seating and displays
 2. Availability of parking space, restrooms, coat racks
 3. Program needs, such as microphone, stage, etc.
 4. Convenience for food preparation and or serving
 5. Reserve meeting place well in advance

III. Select a theme

- A. The leaders need to decide on a theme. Ideas can be obtained from the Program Helps or from a brainstorming session. The chosen theme should be carried out in all decorations.
- B. Use the Birthday Blue and Gold theme.

IV. Program committee

- A. Obtain entertainment well in advanced
- B. Props for skits and ceremonies
- C. Recognition for boys, leaders and adults
- D. Make assignments for various parts of the program
 - 1. Gathering period :
 - a. have a greeter to hand out programs
 - b. hand out Ice breaker fun page
 - 2. Welcome - Committee Chairman
 - 3. Opening Ceremony :
 - a. Presentation of Colors -(color guard), Pledge of Allegiance and Cub Scout Promise
 - b. OR ceremony of choice
 - 4. Invocation: Can be lead by a religious leader affiliated with your Pack.
 - 5. Dinner
 - 6. Introduction of head table
 - 7. Songs
 - 8. Skit, Stunts or Entertainment
 - 9. Advancement Awards Ceremony
 - a. Tiger Cubs
 - b. Wolves
 - c. Bears
 - d. Webelos
 - 10. Webelos Graduation : Affiliated Troop Scoutmaster
 - 11. Leader Recognition
 - 12. Closing:
 - a. Retire the Colors
 - b. Closing ceremony

V. Decorations - all should be theme related

- A. Room decorations
- B. Table decorations
- C. Displays - each den can have a display of the activities they have been working on throughout the year. Since many times the theme is "Blue and Gold" or "Cub Scout" traditions, ask the boys before hand to see if they can find any old Scout stuff from their dads or uncles. Have then make a display from the "seasoned" scout materials.

VI. Publicity

- A. Invitations to all Pack Families with date, time, place and cost.
- B. Consider inviting guests such as Head of Sponsoring Institution, School Principal, Scoutmaster from the Troop your Pack feeds into, District Commissioner or District Exec.

VII. Projects to support your Banquet

- A. Many packs provide a printed program for the banquet containing patron ads. Give each Cub Scout a printed sheet with your Pack number and sponsoring organization across the top. They can sell a patron to family and friends or Businesses. The committee should determine the cost of each size ads. This would be all profit to supplement the cost of the banquet. **BEFORE SELLING ADS, FILL OUT A UNIT MONEY-EARNING APPLICATION AND TURN IT INTO COUNCIL.**
- B. Door Prizes - There are many businesses that will support your banquet by giving you a donation. It does not make a difference what it is. Take what they offer, these make the evening more interesting. They can be distributed in many ways - every person gets a ticket, special tags are under chairs, etc.

HAVE FUN !

BLUE & GOLD SAMPLES

WELCOME

On behalf of Cub Scout Pack _____, I would like to thank you for joining us at our Blue & Gold Banquet.

The boys have worked hard for this event. It's their time to show you what they have learned and what they have accomplished. And we will see them rewarded for their efforts

It is with the help of you parents that Cub Scouting has lasted for ___years. We would like to thank you for your participation and hope you will enjoy the festivities of this afternoon.

OPENING CEREMONIES & ADVANCEMENT CEREMONIES SEE CUB SCOUT CEREMONIES BOOK, LEADERS BOOK AND PREVIOUS POW WOW BOOKS

AWARDS CEREMONY

The pack helps the Cub Scout grow.

This is part of the Law of the Pack.

Today we honor those Cub Scouts who have grown in knowledge and achieved a higher rank in Cub Scouting.

LEADER RECOGNITION

At this time, I would like to recognize our important leaders for their unselfish, undying service and devotion, without which our pack would not be possible. Please stand as I call out your names and Scouts, when I call your den leaders' names, let's hear your loudest cheers!

HEAD TABLE SONG

Recognition song

Tune: Farmer in the Dell

Our honored guest are here,
Our honored guest are here,
Stand up now and take a bow
Our honored guest are here.

GRACE

Gracious Giver of all good,
we thank Thee for rest and food.
Grant that all we do or say,
in Thy service be, this day.
Amen.



BLUE & GOLD SAMPLES

CLOSINGS

Baden-Powell Closing

Baden-Powell had a vision
Which he made come true,
So that we enjoy Scouting
And have fun while we do.
He wasn't an American
But he's famous to us;
He has earned in America
Our admiration and trust.

May the Spirit of Scouting
Be with both young and old,
As you never forget
The Blue and the Gold.

May you strive for Truth and Spirituality
In the warm Sunlight under the Sky above.
May you bring Good Cheer and Happiness
To others and have steadfast Loyalty and Love.

Make sure you use all resources available to you:

**Pow Wow books
Leaders book
Ceremony books
Song books
How To Book
Scout Helps**



BLUE & GOLD PATTERNS

Use the patterns below to enlarge on a copier for ice breakers, place settings, nut cups, napkin rings, centerpieces, etc.

BLUE & GOLD BINGO



Find someone in the room who answers each of the descriptions below. Have them sign their name in the proper space. Have each person sign only once.



- SOMEONE WHO WEARS SIZE 10 SHOE _____
- SOMEONE WITH YOUR SAME COLOR EYES _____
- SOMEONE WHO HAS A GIRL SCOUT DAUGHTER _____
- SOMEONE WHO WAS BORN IN DECEMBER _____
- SOMEONE WEARING BLUE SOCKS _____
- SOMEONE WHO WENT TO PHSR _____
- SOMEONE WITH A PRE-SCHOOL AGE CHILD _____
- SOMEONE WHO WAS A CUB SCOUT AS A BOY _____
- SOMEONE WHO HAS A BALD HEAD _____
- SOMEONE WHO WEARS GLASSES _____
- SOMEONE WEARING BLUE AND GOLD _____



CUB SCOUT SEEK & FIND

R J T O H R O P I N S B C L S B O B H
 O A R Y A L J D T C D A I F N T Q T B
 S L E T E O T A B O C A T E R U I K
 R A N B P D E K O R C F Y U D L N V Y L
 T H E N E L S I O B D O R S O W D R O
 J W O L R O D A N C C A L K D O U A N
 Q U B S N G T P E S S K A D E R L U A
 U R N T P D E H B B G Y O A N R V T
 H R N C B N E U G E L D O O D A J B O
 P A C E I A C T I V I T Y B A D G E Z U
 B R A S R E U G O R E N C I D L M F H
 A E O J T U B I F E L L I W D O O G K
 H V B R E L N A P H U B Y V F G H R Y
 Q L O R D B A D E N P O W E L L I E H
 U I A S A G S A M E R I C A D U O V N
 E S O P Y L T E D D E N C H I E P W L
 T O C A B C E T R E N E C H A V D A Y
 S O R T A R R O W O F L I G N T C F K

CUB SCOUT SCRAMBLE

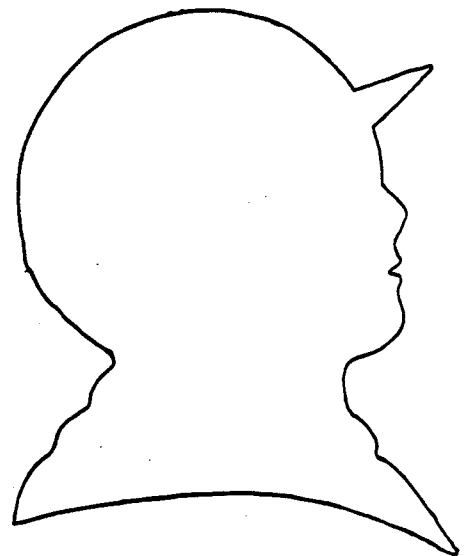
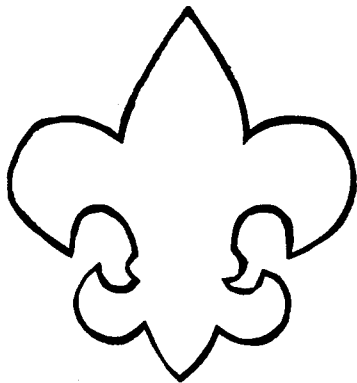
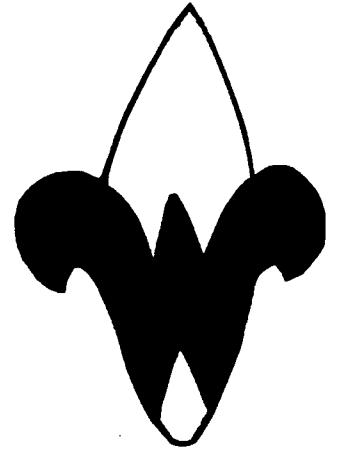
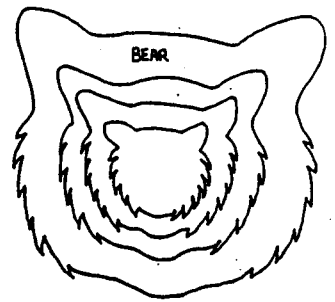
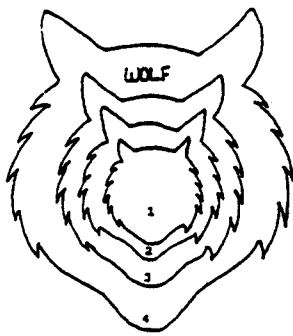
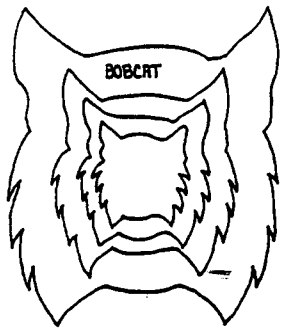
- EMORPSI _____
- UBC TSCOU _____
- DRUNO BLETA _____
- KACP _____
- NDE _____
- FKENCRIEHC _____
- NOUFIMR _____
- WAL FO HTE KCAP _____
- OD ROUY STEB _____
- RSCAUBMET _____
- WPNOIDOE YBDRE _____
- KLAEA _____
- REGTI SUBC _____
- NED FCHIE _____
- TMVAACDNEEN _____
- YOSB FLIE _____
- TCIVITYA GEADB _____
- LWBEOS _____
- UELB IEEMSTGN _____
- OLWF _____
- RSEAB _____
- VLIRES WORSAR _____
- RAROW FO GHLIT _____
- DNE ADEERL _____



BLUE & GOLD ICE BREAKER

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Birthday | Boy Scout | Arrow of Light |
| BSA | Activity Badge | Den Chief |
| America | February | Uniform |
| Cub Scout | Bobcat | Cubmaster |
| Blue and Gold | Wolf | Advancement |
| Banquet | Bear | Den Gad |
| Goodwill | Webelos | Doodle |
| Den | Pack | Gold Arrow |
| Denner | Lord Baden Powell | Silver Arrow |



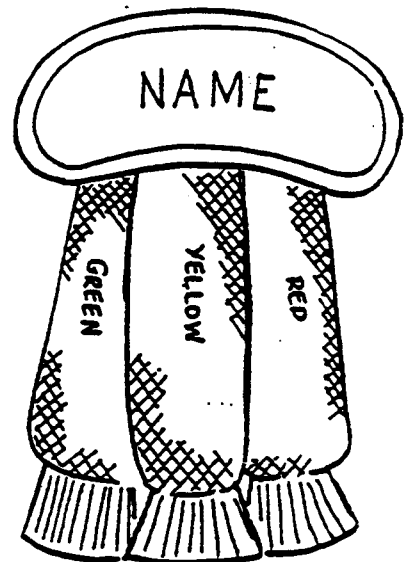
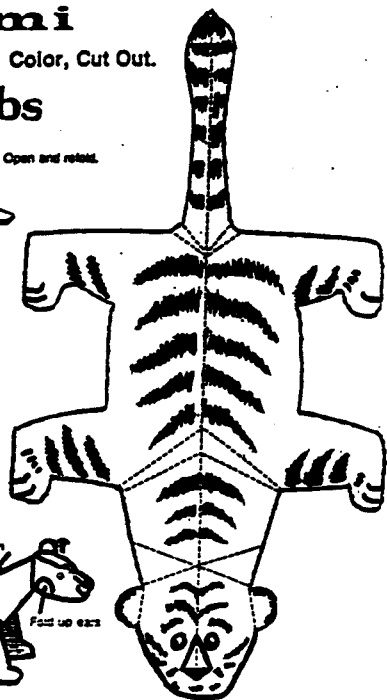
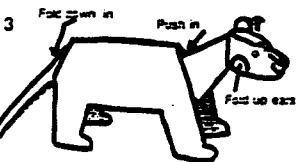
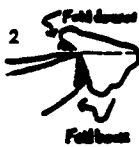


Origami

Color, Cut Out.

Tiger Cubs

Fold in half, crease on dotted lines. Open and retort.



Many Thanks to the Following Contributors

AAA Antiques
Acme Markets
A & J Janitorial
American Video
Black Horse Music
Campbell Soups
Cooks Florist
Dan's Barber Shop
Deluxe Bakery
Deptford Skating Rink
Gallery Pizza
Generoso's Bakery
Hair Cuttery
HOLIDAY INN
Just a Touch of Country
La Flam-Jentsch
LaMartinique Bowling Lanes
Mark Anthonys
Marino's Pizza
Mediterranean Seafood
Pat's Pizzeria
Petsmart
Playdrome
Runnemedede Heating
Runnemedede Liquors
Runsen House Senior Citizen Club
Salon Leezae
Shop-n-Bag
Simply the Best
The Sports Connection
Thrift Drugs
Van's Pet Supply
Westbrook Lanes
Wick's News Agency



BLUE and GOLD BANQUET

Volz Middle School
Runnemedede, NJ 08078

CUBMASTER
Joe Miloshevsky

Stephen Burrows
Stephen Franchetti

Thomas Harkinson
James Lewis
Josh Moen

Bryan Abrams
Patrick Heckmer
Thomas James

Joseph Critelli
Anthony Dolce
Thomas Doman
John Gunn

Gaber Aman
Frank Coralluzzo
Joseph Fatale
Christopher Gerber
James Kline

Robert Franchetti
Matt Holshue
Grant Hopkins

TIGER CUBS
Tiger Cub Organizer: Rose Franchetti

WOLVES DEN 1
Den Leader: Linda Sigman
Asst. Leader: Lisa Shaw

WOLVES DEN 2
Den Leader: Cheryl Heckmer
Asst. Leader: Cheryl James

BEARS DEN 3
Den Leader: Sue Potts
Asst. Leaders: Linda Lally Guy Critelli
Jimmy Hunt
Dennis Johnson
Douglas Lally
Billy Moen

WEBELOS 1
Webelos Leader: Lori Oleksa-Aman
Asst. Leader: Karen Lickfeld

WEBELOS 2
Webelos Leader: Roe Miloshevsky

COMMITTEE
Scouting Coordinator: George Taninatz
Chairman: Jim Kline
Treasurer: Roe Miloshevsky
Secretary: Linda Lally

ASST. CUBMASTER
Lenny Sigman

Anthony Lacane

Daniel Shaw
Andrew Sigman
Ryan Wasik

Kyle McHutchison
James Waller
Matthew Watts

John Morris
Eddie Mount
Eric Potts
Kenneth Virtue

Ryan Lickfeld
Kevin McHutchison
Christopher Walker
Robert Wasik
David Wesolowski

Joseph Miloshevsky
Jeffrey Sigman

PROGRAM

February 18, 1996

Welcome
Presentation of Colors
Pledge of Allegiance
Cub Scout Promise
Lighting of the Candle of Scouting
Invocation

LUNCHEON & Door Prizes

Song
Introduction of Head Table
Skit

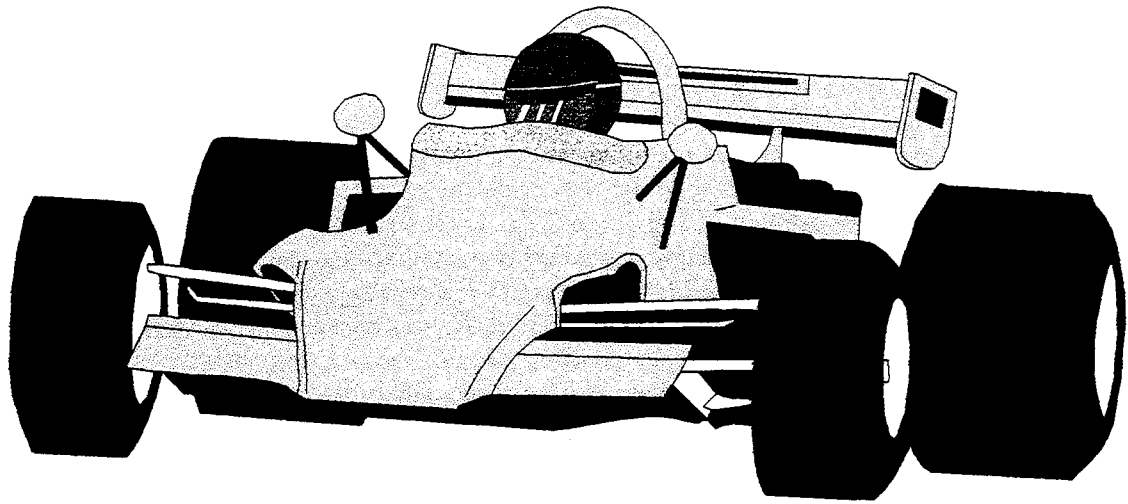
Presentation of Awards

Arrow of Light
Leader Recognition
Closing
Retire the Colors
Entertainment

Jim Kline
Color Guard
Everyone
Joe Miloshevsky
George Taninatz
Lenny Sigman

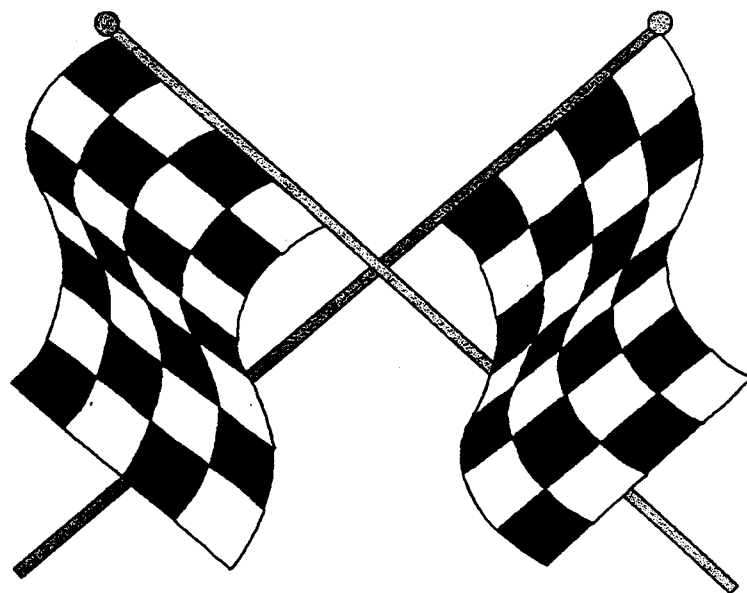
Banquet Song
Wolves Den 2
Jim Kline
The Blue & Gold
Wolves Den 1
Joe Miloshevsky
Tiger Cubs
Wolves
Bears
Webelos
Tom Peterson
Jim Kline
Lori Oleksa-Aman
Color Guard
High Touch - High Tech, Inc.

Monaco



Pinewood Derby

PINEWOOD DERBY



PACK 163

JANUARY 25, 1997

VERY IMPORTANT DATES TO REMEMBER

December 20, 1996

Pack meeting at the Church. Pinewood Derby Cars will be distributed this night. You do not have to bring a payment tonight to pick up your car. Should you not be able to attend, contact the Technical Support Team and we will be sure to get a car to you.

January 20, 21, 23, 1997

These three nights are set aside for weigh-ins at the Church. The weigh-ins are from 7 to 8:30 each of these three evenings.

January 25, 1997

This is the **BIG** day !! Each den and patrol will be assigned a racing time. Each den and patrol races for about 15 minutes. You are welcome to stay all day, but you only have to be present for 15 minutes. This preliminary race determines who will advance to the finals. At the finals, which are later in the afternoon, the top five best will be determined for the big trophies. The Adult class will be run after the Scout finals.

January 31, 1997

Pack meeting at the Church. Tonight the five finalists will run off to determine the first through fifth places. Trophies for 1-5 will be presented this night. The top four are eligible to advance to the Council Derby Day and the possibility of another win as top dog in our Council.

March 8, 1997

Camden County Council Derby Day. Our top four (no Tigers, sorry Council rule), are invited at no charge to attend this event. There will also be a Raingutter Regatta and Space Derby for all Scouts except Tigers. This year it will be held at the Center Court of Strawbridges at the Cherry Hill Mall. The time is from 10 til 3. As we receive more information about this event we will get it to your den leaders.

DO NOT FORGET

There is a hoagie sale going on through all of this. Mrs. Panara 546-6948 is in charge. She will send hoagie order forms home with you. Hoagies can be picked up on Saturday at the Pinewood Derby. Mrs. Panara will also give you a return date for these forms. Hoagies, munchies, soda and hopefully coffee will also be available at the Derby.

TECHNICAL SUPPORT TEAM

If you have any questions about anything that has to do with the Pinewood Derby, please feel free to call the Technical Support Team at any time. The Technical Support Team is full of good advice and great ideas which will be of help to you as you build and race your car. We are here to help you , please call.

<u>Jon Miller :</u>	<u>546-1587</u>
<u>Bob Oliver :</u>	<u>547-7399</u>
<u>Dennis Burgeson :</u>	<u>546-7915</u>
<u>Tom Fowler :</u>	<u>546-9832</u>
<u>Jim Wiggans :</u>	<u>429-3521</u>
<u>Bruce Dyer :</u>	<u>547-2177</u>
<u>Marlene Miller :</u>	<u>546-1587</u>
<u>Marie Burgeson :</u>	<u>546-7915</u>
<u>Cindy Godwin :</u>	<u>546-5872</u>
<u>Paul Baumhauer :</u>	<u>546-0685</u>
<u>Tom Strain :</u>	<u>546-0418</u>

A LETTER FROM ONE OF OUR FOUNDERS

MR. W.HEEL BEARING

Dear Scouts,

Wow, how far you have come. When I was a scout we didn't even have Whittlin Chips. I had a dog named Lug nut and he and I had to walk twenty seven miles through ice, snow, rain and mud, with no shoes, to get our Pinewood Derby Cars. Since I didn't have a Whittlin Chip, my dog Lugnut had to be trained to gnaw at my Pinewood wood block. Ole Lugnut got pretty good at it too ! After my fifth Pinewood Derby ole Lugnut actually gnawed me a sleek replica of what is known today as a Corvette. Just where do you think that Chevy got the idea ? Anyway, I've been workin' with Scouts all my years and that's a long, long time. Ole Lugnut still sits by my side gnawin' out great designs. The only thing that seems to bother me is that after all of these years of close and fine work my eyes seem to get tired alot quicker than they used to. Do your eyes get tired too? I find it harder to read the fine print sometimes but i still really enjoy my Pinewood racing cars. If you can still read this i want you to have a great racing time at the Pack 163 Pinewood Derby Day. Ole Lugnut wis hee you well too!!! HAPPY RACING.....

THE RULE

There is one rule. One rule among the racing elite. One rule according to all professional and Cub Scout Racers. You must race by this rule.

As regulated by the NHRA, Super Stock Blown Hemis Weekly, Car and Driver, Modified Big Block Quarterly, Race Car Driver Supreme, The BSA, Pack 163 and The Beach Boys in accordance with paragraph 3427: section 28573, unit 9567, column 34921, and furthermore listed as rule number 73492 and forevermore known as the rule of racing and actually signed by the Big Boy Scout in 1910, be it so important that it cannot even be whispered.

And on the next page is the rule.....

YA

GOTTA

HAVE

FUN

DEFINITIONS

COST: The only cost per racer, Scout or Adult, is the cost of the car which is \$ 3.00.

WEIGH-IN A weigh-in is a specification check. We hold the weigh-in at the Church on three nights. We check for size and weight and register each car for the race. You may come to the Church on any of the three nights. In each car kit is a spec diagram which explains all of this, but you may call the Tech Support Team if you have questions.

Pinewood Derby: A race on a track of handmade cars. These are small model size cars, not the large soapbox full size racers. Each car can be carved, shaped and painted as you like it, as long as it fits into the allowed specs. At the race each den will race together to determine the top three from each den. The top three will advance to the finals to determine the top five from the Pack. The top five will run to determine the champion from the Pack. The top four will advance to the Council finals. All racers that do not win a trophy will receive an official Pinewood Derby Blue Ribbon.

FAIRNESS There is always a great competition with this race. We ask for fairness in the making of your cars. We have an adult class for those adults which would like to express their artistic side. We ask that all adults please assist their Scouts in the building of the cars. Let the Scout build his own car to race. This way the competition is Scout against Scout, the fair way that a good Pinewood Derby should be. By assisting your Scout it is also a great family project too. Thanks.

AWARDS

Keep in mind as you build your car that there are awards to be won, (yes, adult class too !) . Each den and patrol and Tiger Group will be able to win a first, second and third place trophy. The top five of the Pack will win a first through fifth place trophy in addition to the first through third all ready won in the den, patrol or Tiger Group. The top four may advance to the Council finals (except Tigers-sorry Council rule) to have a chance to win yet another trophy. All Scouts that did not win a trophy will receive an official Pinewood Derby Blue Ribbon.

Again this year we will have 10 special trophies awarded for cars which look like the following (any Scout may win one of these) :

MOST RADICAL

WILDEST

BEST PAINT JOB

FUNNIEST

MOST ORIGINAL DESIGN

MOST FUTURISTIC

MOST CLASSICAL

BEST THEME CAR (SPORTS)

BEST THEME CAR (UTILITY)

MOST REALISTIC

HAVE A GREAT DAY AT THE RACES !!!!!!!!!!!!!

TECHNICAL STUFF YOU NEED TO KNOW

Length, Width & Clearance

1. Maximum overall width (including wheels and axles) shall not exceed 2 3/4"
2. Minimum width between wheels shall be 1 3/4" so car will clear the center guide strip on track
3. Minimum clearance between bottom of car and track shall be 3/8" to clear guide strip (recess weights)
4. Maximum length shall not exceed 7"
5. The wheel base (distance between front to rear axles) may be changed

Weight and Appearance

1. Weight shall not exceed 5 ounces. As you are building your car you can take it to the Post Office to have your weight checked. The car will be weighed in before the race. The readings of the Official Race Scale will be considered final. The car may be hollowed out and built up to the maximum weight by addition of wood and metal only, provided it is securely built into the body or affixed to the car. Weights must be recessed into the car body at the bottom only as to not interfere with the lower clearance. Weights on the top do not have to be recessed
2. Mercury can not be used as weight ! **OR BB'S**
3. Detailing, such as steering wheel, driver, spoiler, decals, exhaust pipes, painting and interior extras are permissible as long as these details do not exceed the maximum length, width, and weight specs.
4. Cars with wet paint or glue will not be accepted

Wheels and Axles

1. Only Official Scout Grand Prix wheels and axles can be used. These come in your kit from us. Some hobby shops and others sell a car similar to ours but it is not Official Scout issue. Hobby shops do sell accessories such as weights, driver figures and decals, these are all right to use. Wheels and axles can be modified, except that tapering, thin sanding or wafering of the wheels is prohibited. Axles may be polished
 2. Wheel bearings, washers or bushings are prohibited
 3. The car shall not ride on any type of springs
 4. The car must be free wheeling with no starting device or other propulsion.
- MUST HAVE 4 WHEELS ON TRACK**

Lubrication

1. Only dry powdered lubricants such as graphite may be used. Regular oils and silicon sprays may not be used
2. Cars may be lubricated before technical inspections. After that no lubricant may be used

Technical Inspection

1. Each car must pass a technical inspection by the Grand Prix Official Inspection Team before it may compete. This is the weigh-in. The inspection team has the right to disqualify those cars that do not meet official race specs. Car owners will be notified of any violations during the weigh-in and will be given the opportunity to modify the car to meet these specs. If your car needs to be modified there will be a table set up as a pit area to make necessary changes at the weigh-in. Bring your own tools just in case.
2. After passing the tech inspection, the car will be placed in the "impound box" and numbered. The car may not be touched again by anyone other than the Race Officials until after the final race or until the car is eliminated during heats.

Race Procedures

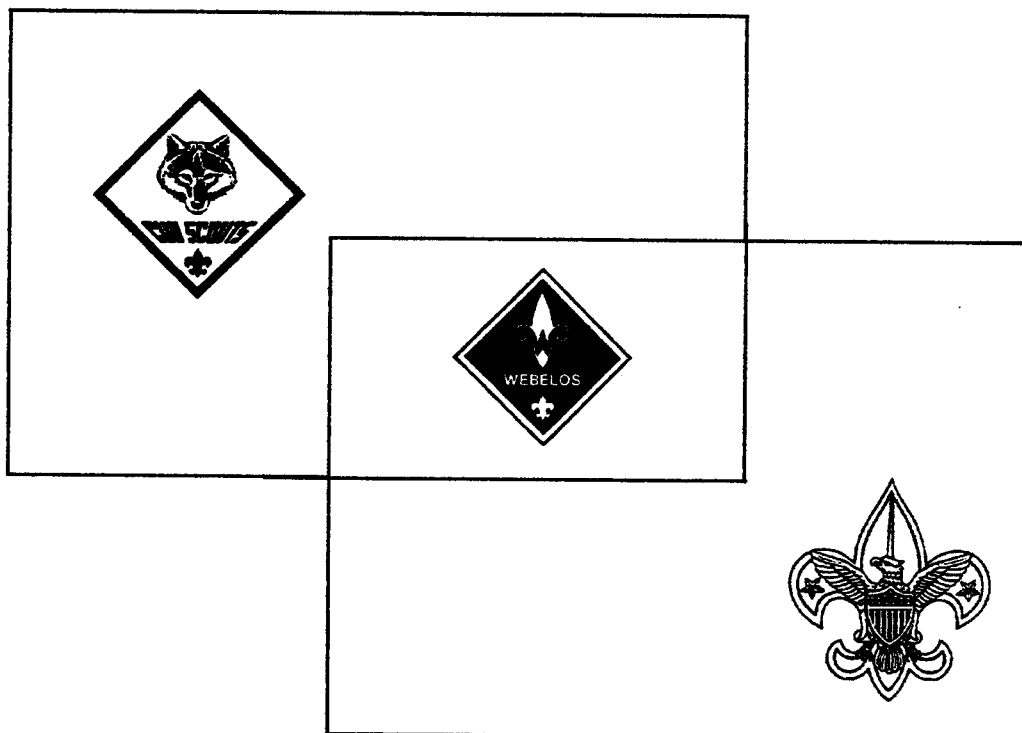
1. The race will be on the Official Pack 163 three lane track
2. Eliminations will begin promptly at 9:00 A.M. Your car will be run whether or not you are there. Please be there!
3. Cars must be made for this year's race and not held over from a previous year
4. Cars will compete in three heats. Each car runs once in each lane. Each driver receives one point for first, two points for second and three points for third. The car with the lowest points wins. The car with the second lowest points is second, etc.
5. If a car jumps the track and does not meet the finish line the lap will be rerun. If this happens a second time, but the car in question does not interfere with the other cars, the lap will be considered final. If, on the second lap, the car in question interfered with another car, it will be disqualified and the lap rerun. With our new track, there were no crashes last year.
6. When a car is stopped from reaching the finish line by another car, the lap will be rerun
7. If a car has a mechanical breakdown during the race, under the supervision of a Race Official, the Scout has three minutes to make necessary repairs. If the car breaks down a second time in the same heat it will be eliminated from the race. This is for the safety of the other racers. We do not want a breakdown to damage other cars.
8. If a car is removed for repairs it must pass reinspection. It can not be relubricated.
9. Any controversy over rulings may be discussed with the Chief Stewart. He in turn will discuss the controversy with the Tech Team. After a decision is reached by the Tech Team the Chief Stewart will rule the outcome final.

Scouts, start your engines and have a fun race !!!!!

New Zealand

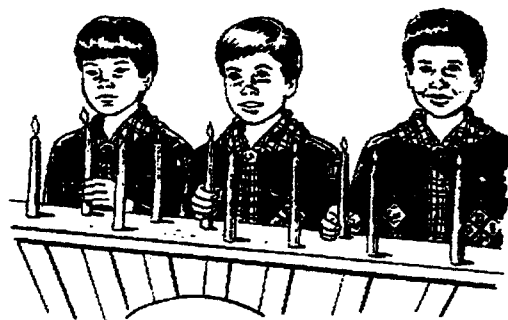


Webelos to Scout Transition



Webelos-to-Scout Transition for Webelos and pack Leaders

A source of new boys is vital to the continuance of the Boy Scout Troop, and troop leaders are looking to your Webelos Den



Troop Leaders need Your Webelos Scouts

The troop is in constant need of new members. Your graduating Webelos Scouts are exactly the kind of prepared, active, and interested members they want. Moreover, troop leaders can appreciate your needs and are willing to help.



Troop Leaders Can Help through Cooperative Involvement

Ask troop leaders to assist on Webelos overnights, Webelos badge and Arrow of Light Award advancement, and joint activities. When the Webelos -to-scout transition plan is used, Webelos Scouts want to join Boy Scout troops. As part of this program, Boy Scout leaders can give you help and support, participate in joint meetings and campouts, supply a den chief, and establish a permanent pack/troop relationship.



Are You Interested?

Key Leaders In The Transition Plan

Webelos Den Chief:

A registered Boy Scout, active in the troop and selected by his Scoutmaster to server with the Webelos den as a program assistant to the Webelos leader. He is trained either by the troop junior leaders or by the Webelos den leader. He should be at least a First Class Scout and skilled in conducting ceremonies , leading songs, teaching skills, giving demonstrations, leading games , and helping to prepare the Webelos Scouts in advancement for the troop experience ahead.

Troop Assistant Scoutmaster:

Appointed to serve as liaison between the troop and the Webelos den. He helps the Webelos den leader to plan joint pack and troop activities, including exciting graduation ceremonies. His principal job is to ensure smooth transition of Webelos Scouts into the troop by working closely with the den chief, Webelos den leader, and Scoutmaster.

Webelos Den Leader Coach:

In packs having more than one Webelos den, the den leader coach is the coordinator between dens. This person plans activities , selects resources, contacts Scoutmasters, participates with Webelos dens at pack meetings, and keeps the Cubmaster informed.

Activity Badge Counselor:

This adult is usually a family member of a Webelos Scout who has knowledge in one of the activity badge areas. Recruited by the Webelos den leader or the Webelos den leader coach, this person serves as a den helper at various times of the year. Not to be confused with merit badge counselors in Boy Scouting, the activity badge counselors help Webelos Scouts gain self-confidence in dealing with new subjects and adults.

In a Nutshell . . .

The transition plan utilizes key people in specific roles designed to attract Webelos Scouts into the Boy Scout troop. It creates a team spirit for the Webelos den leader, Cubmaster, and Scoutmaster, in addition to enhancing the "Scouting family" concept both in and out of the chartered organization.

Have You Heard About The Joint Leaders' Roundtables?

The Webelos-to-Scout transition plan calls for a joint roundtable for Webelos den leaders and Boy Scout troop leaders to be held twice a year – one in October and one in March or April.

With the Boy Scout leader roundtable staff serving as the host and with the knowledge of the Cub Scout leader roundtable staff, Webelos den leaders are invited to attend and discuss major subjects related to pack/troop relations.

This serves as a primary opportunity for Webelos den leaders and Scoutmasters to meet and share mutual program ideas affecting Webelos graduations. The agenda is designed to promote good pack/troop or Webelos den/troop happenings thereby holding the Webelos Scouts in the program until they reach Boy Scouting age.

All participants get an opportunity to share successes in joint activities and graduation ceremonies with the group.

Suggested Joint Pack/Troop Activities

1. Invite the Webelos den to attend a troop court of honor.
2. Invite the Scoutmaster and junior leaders to attend a Webelos den meeting.
3. Share an evening campfire.
4. Attend religious services together on Scout Sunday or Scout Sabbath.
5. Participate in a joint community pack/troop Good Turn.
6. Jointly, do a Good Turn for the chartered organization.
7. Invite the Webelos den to go on a day hike with the troop.
8. Plan joint field-trips.
9. Together, plan parties for the den and troop.
10. Ask troop leaders to help with overnights for the Webelos den.
11. Plan joint den/troop activities - skating, bowling, miniature golf, swimming etc.
12. Invite the den to attend a troop skillorama.
13. Hold two or more joint campouts.
14. Invite the Webelos den to attend an Eagle ceremony.

The First Thing To Do:



Webelos Den Leader and Cubmaster

- Get the name, address, and phone number of the leader of a Boy Scout troop in your neighborhood
- Call the Scoutmaster and arrange to sit down with him to share mutual needs and set up a plan for regular communication through the assistant Scoutmaster, regarding Webelos graduations.
- Secure assistance with equipment and/or leadership from the troop for your next Webelos overnighiter.
- Be sure to give the Scoutmaster the latest schedule and an invitation to attend the Webelos Graduation ceremonies
- Ask the Scoutmaster to recruit a Webelos den chief, if none exists.

Now That Things Are Moving. . .



Webelos Den Leader:

- Use the Parent Talent Survey sheets to identify potential activity badge counselors.
- Train the Webelos den chief or help him register for and attend a den chiefs' conference.
- Recognize the Webelos den chief in front of the pack or Webelos den.
- Complete Webelos den leader training as soon as possible.
- Work with the assistant Scoutmaster and Cubmaster to conduct effective graduation ceremonies at the pack meeting.
- Attend joint Webelos leader and Boy Scout leaders' roundtable twice a year.

Webelos Den Chief:



- Receive training from the Webelos den leader and attend a den chief conference. Secure a Den Chief Handbook.
- Participate in the yearly Webelos program planning meeting.
- Be familiar with the Webelos badge and Arrow of Light Award requirements in order to assist Webelos Scouts in their advancement.
- Attend all Webelos den meetings and participate in district or council Webelos Woods activities.
- Assist with all pack or den/troop activities and participate at pack meetings with Webelos Scouts in skits, stunts, songs, and demonstrations.
- Assist with Webelos overnighiters, showing Webelos Scouts the proper use of troop junior leaders.
- Assist activity badge counselors at Webelos den meetings as needed.
- Represent the Webelos den to the patrol leaders' council and the troop to the Webelos den. Explain the patrol method enthusiastically.
- Participate with the pack, Webelos den, and troop in joint activities.

Cubmaster:

- Complete the basic Cub Scout leader training at your earliest opportunity.
- Sit down together with your unit commissioner, Scoutmaster, and Webelos den leader to determine what needs to be done to improve Webelos graduations.
- Assist in planning and conducting stimulating graduation ceremonies, involving the parents, Scoutmaster, den chief, Webelos den leader, and boy leaders of the troop.
- Conduct Webelos den leader in pack/troop activities.
- Help establish and maintain strong pack/troop relationships.
- Encourage high advancement standards for the Webelos Scouts,
- Include Webelos den participation in pack meeting activities.
- Attend joint roundtables twice a year with the Webelos den leader.
- Recognize the den chiefs at the pack meeting.
- Support the year-round Webelos den program.
- Help recruit activity badge counselors.

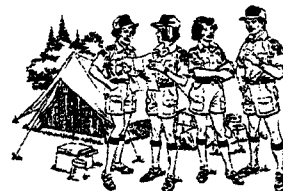


Pack Committee:

- Help recruit and support the Webelos den leader(s) and provide resources for the Webelos dens.
- Promote Webelos-to-Scout transition through the chartered organization.
- At each monthly meeting, keep informed of Webelos den progress and needs.
- Invite families to attend joint pack or den/troop activities.
- Promote and support strong pack/troop relationships, sharing with the troop committee the need for graduations into the troop.
- Work closely with the unit commissioner in effecting a smooth flow of boys into the troop.

Activity Badge Counselor:

- Provide activity badge instruction at the Webelos den meeting.
- Be familiar with the Webelos Scout Book in presenting activity badge information and certifying advancement
- Lead field trips related to activity badges.
- Help recruit other activity badge counselors.
- Hold to the time schedule for activity badge instruction.



Webelos Den Leader Coach:

- Coordinate activities between Webelos dens in the pack.
- Coordinate Webelos overnights and campouts between Webelos dens in the pack.
- Work closely with the troop assistant Scoutmaster
- Involve Webelos dens in pack meetings.
- Help recruit activity badge counselors.
- Aid in the training of Webelos den leaders and den chiefs.
- Assist with parent orientation in Webelos den operation.

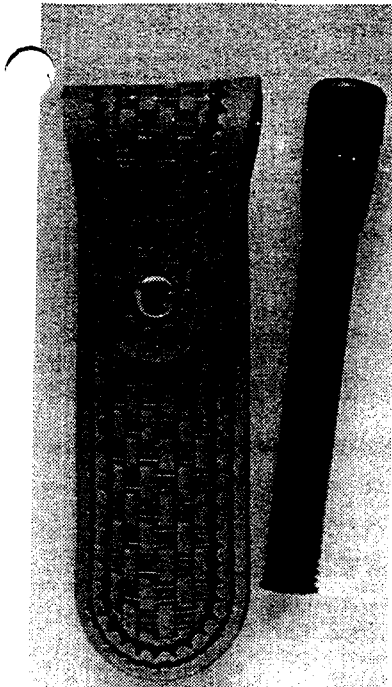
Scotland



Leather Crafting

Mini Flashlight Holder

5³/₄" to 6¹/₄" long
(2 — AA battery type)



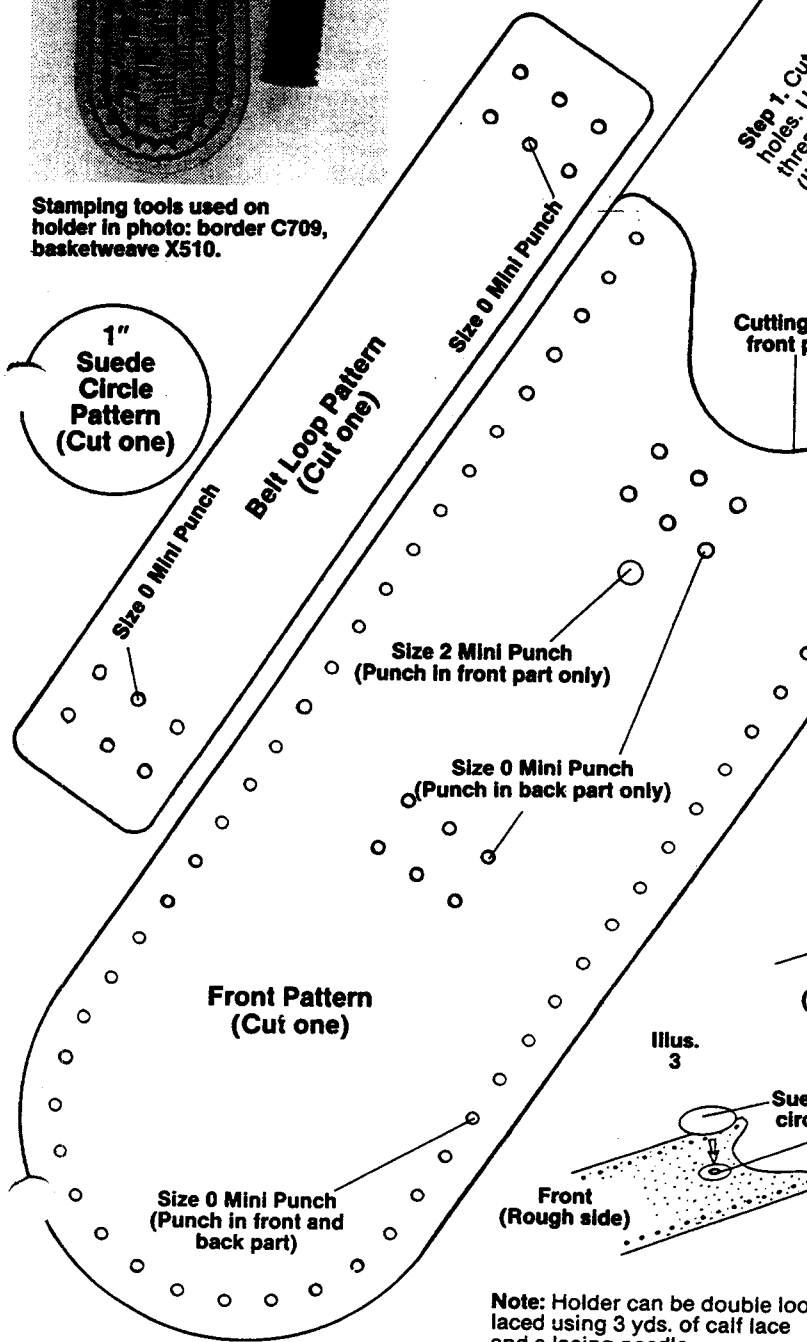
Stamping tools used on holder in photo: border C709, basketweave X510.

You will need:

- 4 to 5 oz. leather
- 1" circle of thin suede
- 1 Short Baby Dot Snap #1262
- 3 yds. waxed thread and needles (2 ft., if double loop lacing), or 3 yds. calf lace and needle (for double loop)
- Size 0 and Size 2 Mini Punch #1766

- Baby Dot Setter #7057
- Anvil #1804
- Craftsman® Cement #2016

Note: Do all tooling, dyeing and finishing before assembly, unless holder is to be wet-formed. To wet-form, do all tooling, then assemble. Dampen holder with water, then push plastic-wrapped flashlight into holder. Let dry, remove flashlight, then apply dye and finish.



Step 1. Cut out all parts and punch all holes. Use two 1-ft.-long pieces of thread to sew belt loop to back part (illus. 1, 1A, 1B).

Step 2. Set snap (illus. 2A, 2B).

Step 3. Cement 1" suede circle over back of snap on front part (illus. 3).

Step 4. Stitch front part to back part (illus. 4).

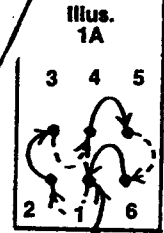
Back Pattern (Cut one)

Size 2 Mini Punch

Back (Smooth side)

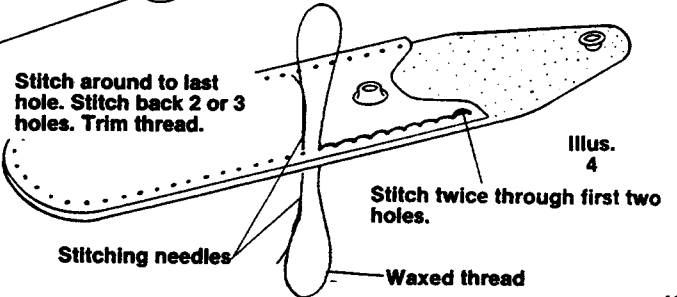
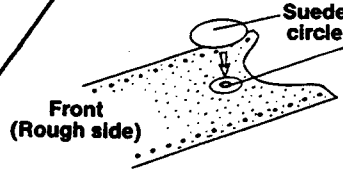
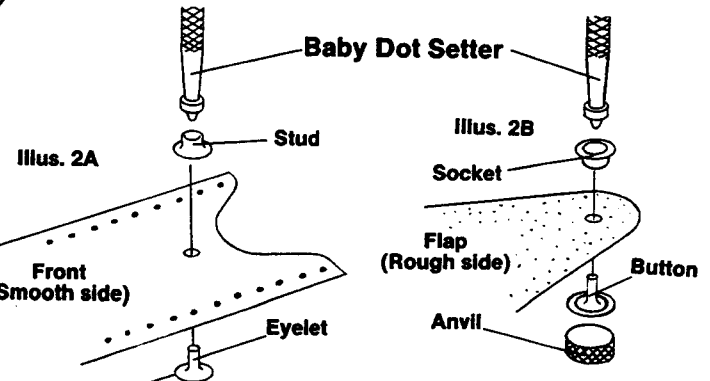
Belt loop

illus. 1

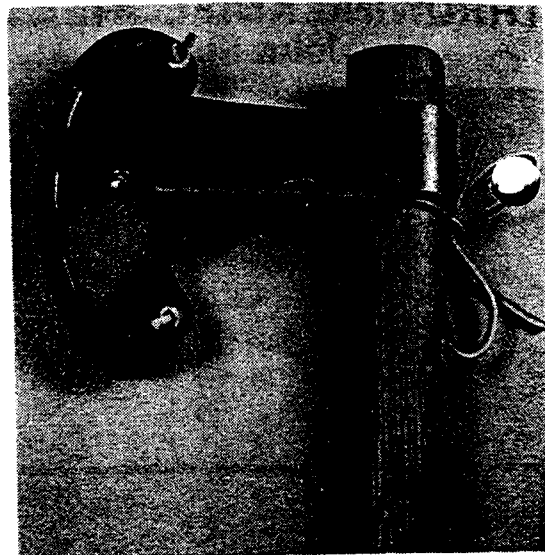


1A. Using 1 ft. of thread, begin stitching at hole 1. Leave 2" of thread to tie off with. Stitch up through hole 2 and back down through hole 3. Continue around through holes 4, 5, 6 and back through hole 1.

1B. From hole 1, come up through hole 6, then down through hole 5 and back around through all the holes to hole 2. Tie off, as shown. Tap all stitches flat with a mallet. Repeat 1A and 1B on the other end of the belt loop (illus. 1).



Note: Holder can be double loop laced using 3 yds. of calf lace and a lacing needle.



BLADE SHEATH

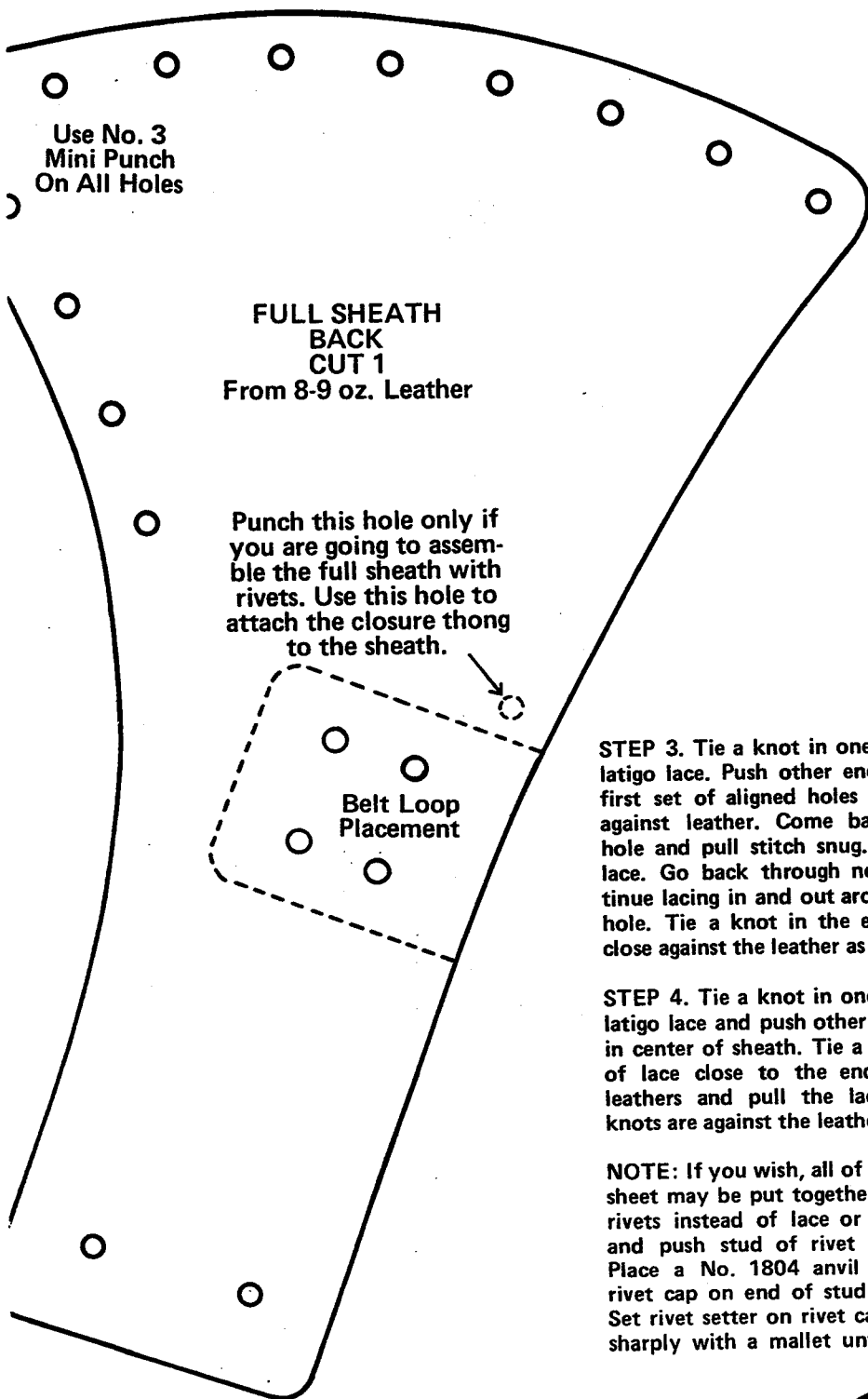
STEP 1. Trace all patterns on tracing film to preserve the paper patterns. Transfer patterns to leather and cut out pieces. Punch all holes with a No. 3 Mini Punch.

STEP 2. Align holes in Front and Back, flesh sides together.

STEP 3. Tie a knot in one end of 1½ ft. of latigo lace. Push other end of lace through first set of aligned holes and pull knot up against leather. Come back through next hole and pull stitch snug. Do not twist the lace. Go back through next hole and continue lacing in and out around sheath to last hole. Tie a knot in the end of the lace as close against the leather as possible.

STEP 4. Tie a knot in one end of 2½ ft. of latigo lace and push other end through holes in center of sheath. Tie a knot in other end of lace close to the end. Reach between leathers and pull the lace out until both knots are against the leather. Cut lace in half.

NOTE: If you wish, all of the sheaths on this sheet may be put together using double cap rivets instead of lace or tacks. Align holes and push stud of rivet up through holes. Place a No. 1804 anvil under stud. Place rivet cap on end of stud on top of leather. Set rivet setter on rivet cap and strike setter sharply with a mallet until the rivet is set.



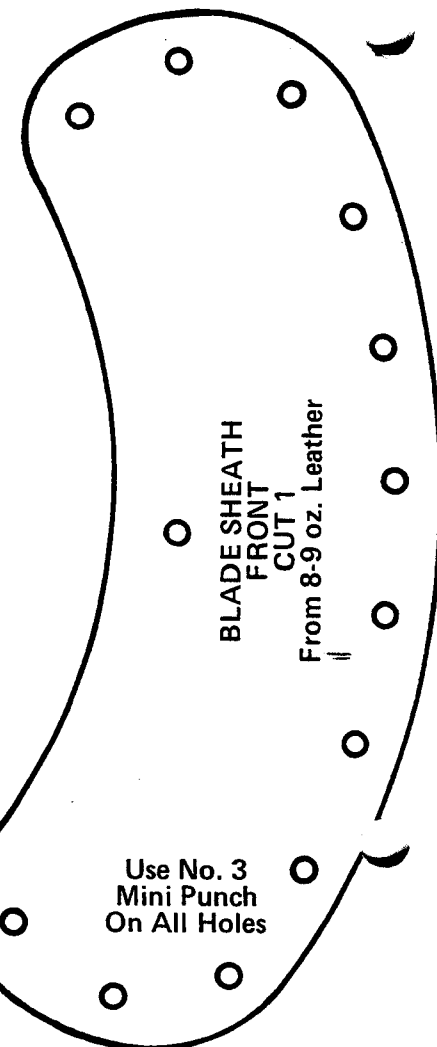
**FULL SHEATH
BACK
CUT 1**
From 8-9 oz. Leather

Punch this hole only if you are going to assemble the full sheath with rivets. Use this hole to attach the closure thong to the sheath.

**Belt Loop
Placement**

**BLADE SHEATH
BACK
CUT 1**
From 8-9 oz. Leather

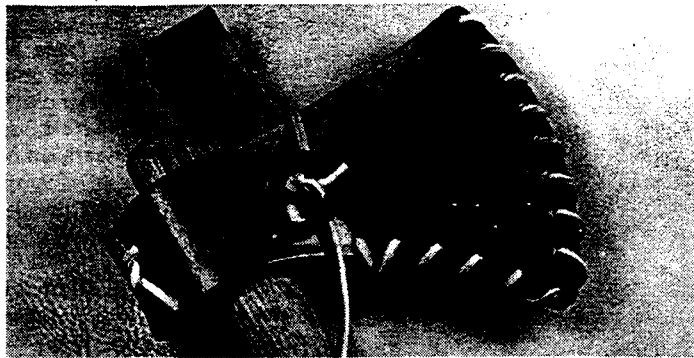
Use No. 3
Mini Punch
On All Holes



**BLADE SHEATH
FRONT
CUT 1**
From 8-9 oz. Leather

Use No. 3
Mini Punch
On All Holes

HAWK SHEATHS by Tony Laier



FULL SHEATH

STEP 1. Trace all patterns on tracing film to preserve the paper patterns. Transfer patterns to leather and cut out pieces. Punch all holes with a No. 3 Mini Punch.

STEP 2. Place Button on Front in position shown by dotted line on pattern and align the two holes, grain sides up. Thread a 1 ft. piece of latigo lace through the holes from the flesh side of Front. Tie the ends together in a square knot on grain side of Button. Trim off excess lace.

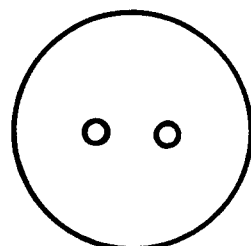
STEP 3. Fold Belt Loop over, flesh sides together, and align holes in ends. Place Belt Loop on grain side of Back in position shown by dotted lines on pattern and align holes. Using 2 ft. of latigo lace, go through top left holes, leaving about 1 ft. of lace in hole. Go across, through top right set of holes and down through bottom right holes. Come back out through bottom left hole and tie ends in a square knot. Do not trim long end of lace as this will be the closure thong.

STEP 4. Align holes in narrow ends of Front and Back grain sides up. Tie together with 1 ft. of lace as in Step 2.

STEP 5. Align holes in large ends of Front and Back, flesh sides together. Tie a knot in one end of 2 ft. of latigo lace. Push other end of lace through first set of aligned holes and pull through until knot is against leather. Come over the edge of the leather and go through next hole. Continue lacing over the edge of the leather and through next hole until you reach the last hole. **NOTE:** Do not twist the lace; always keep the smooth side of the lace up. Tie off with a knot as close to the leather as possible.

FULL SHEATH
BELT LOOP
CUT 1
From 8-9 oz. Leather

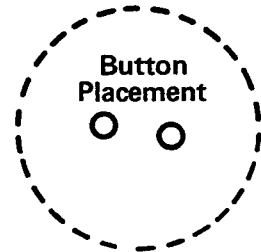
Use No. 3
Mini Punch
On All Holes

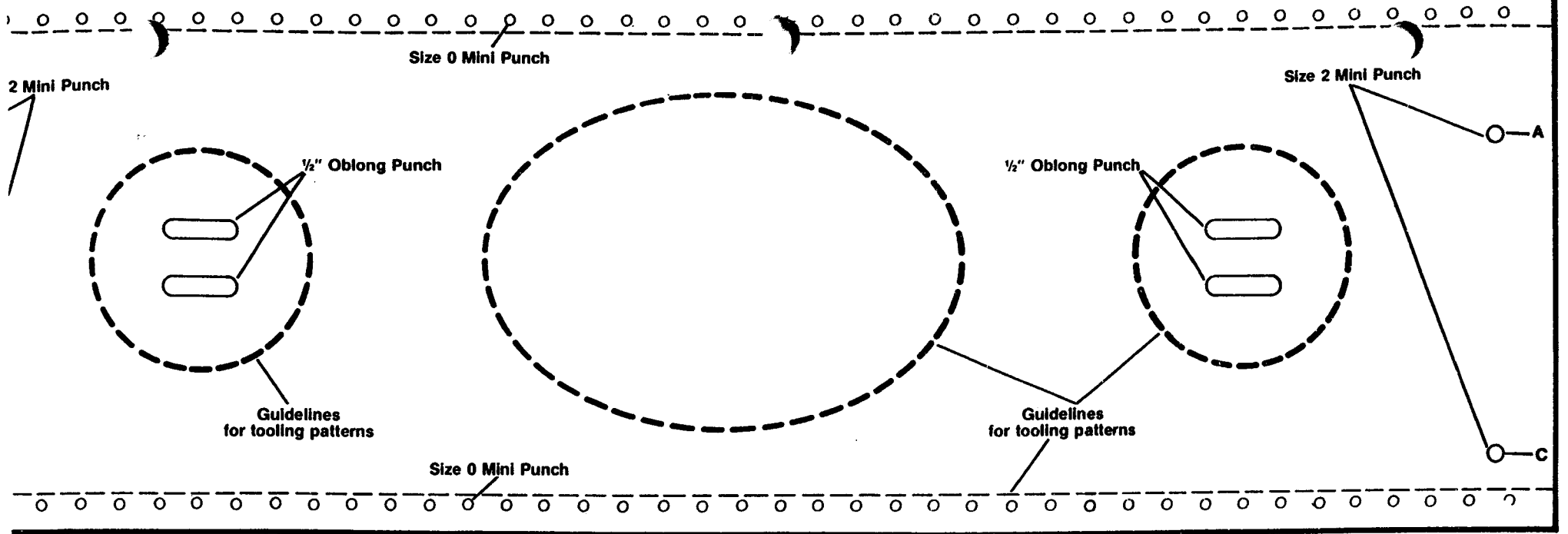


FULL SHEATH
BUTTON
CUT 1
From 8-9 oz. Leather

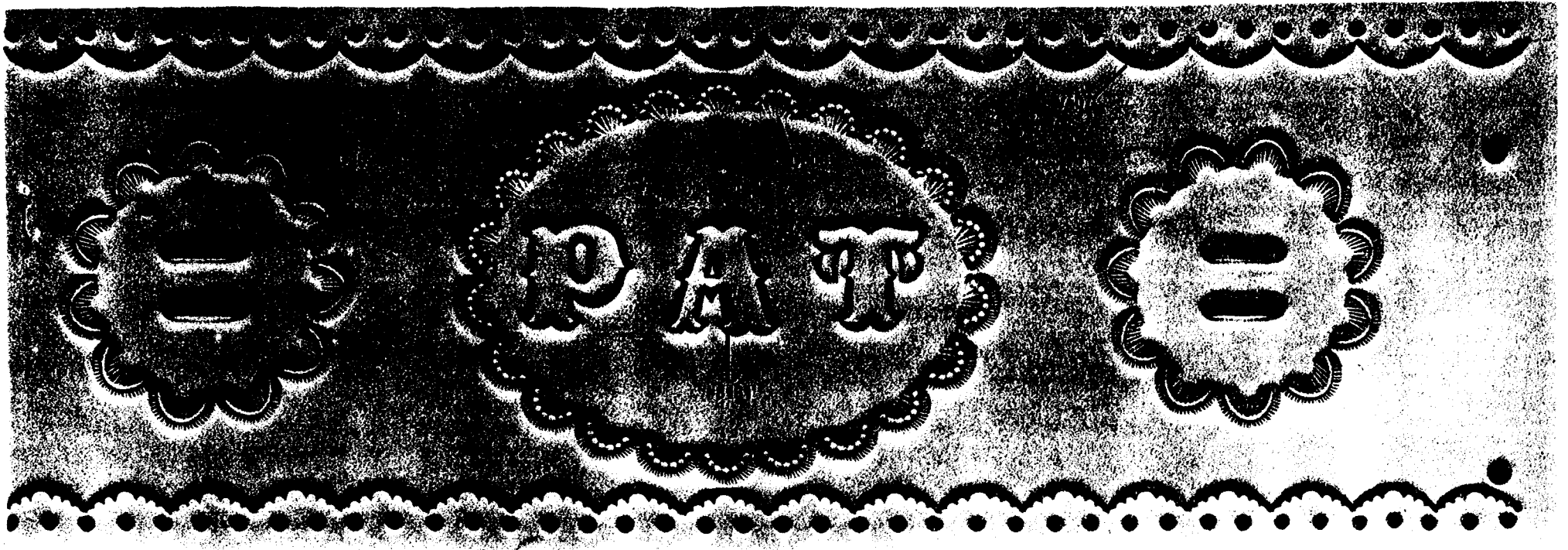
Use No. 3
Mini Punch
On All Holes

FULL SHEATH
FRONT
CUT 1
From 8-9 oz. Leather





Can holder: Cut one out of 6-7 oz. tooling leather.



Beverage Can Holder



Here's a *cool* new idea from Tandy Leather! Perfect to take to the ball park, the lake or wherever you want your cold drinks to stay cold. This new beverage can holder will make your styrofoam cooler look great. Follow the instructions below and the full size cutting patterns to make a handsome holder that will last for years. Show off your carving and tooling skills, or personalize with alphabet stamps. Either way, this item will be a hit. Unique handle design makes it easy to hold. Great for resellers!



Back



Side

Materials you will need:

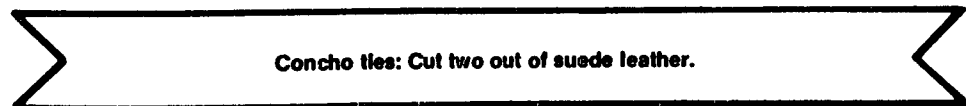
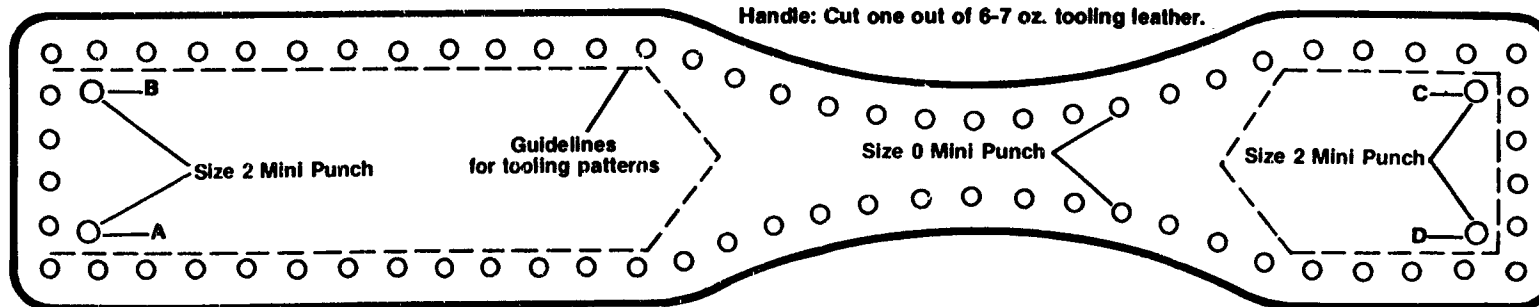
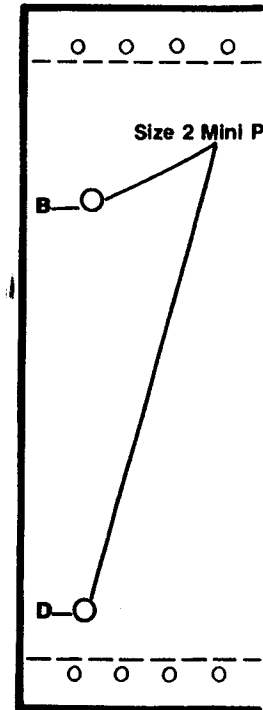
- 6-7 oz. tooling leather
- Suede leather
- 7½ yards of ¼" leather lace and needle
- 4 medium rapid rivets and setter
- 2 slotted 1¼" conchos
- Size 0 and size 2 Mini Punch
- ½" Oblong Punch
- Styrofoam thermal can holder

Instructions:

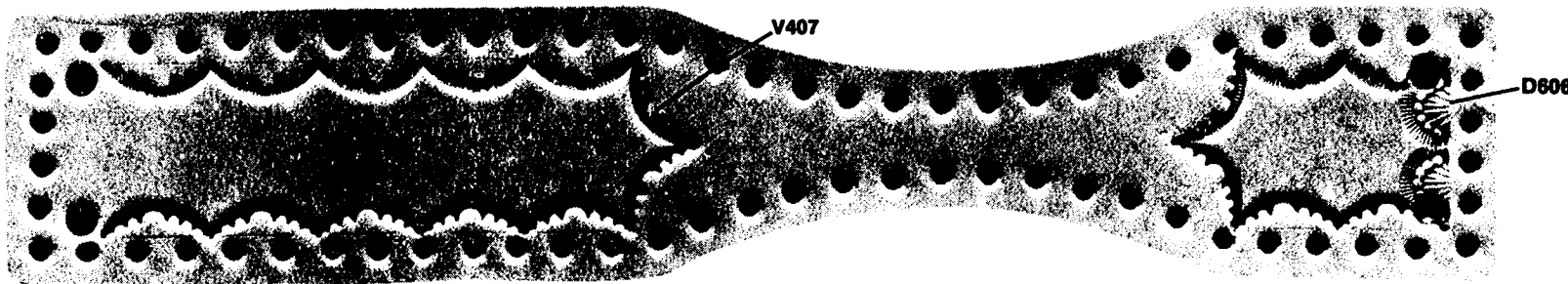
1. Cut can holder parts out of 6-7 oz. leather using cutting patterns.
2. Mark all hole positions.
3. Do all stamping, dyeing and finishing.
4. Punch all holes using punch sizes indicated.
5. Double loop lace around the edge of the

handle, and across the top and bottom of the can holder.

6. Rivet the handle to the can holder matching up the lettered holes: A to A, B to B, C to C, D to D.
7. Attach conchos with suede leather.



Consult your nearest Tandy Leather store manager for additional help with this, or any of your leather projects.



Molded Christmas Deer

by Jana Zetti

YOU WILL NEED:

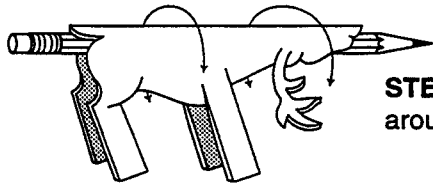
- 4 3/4" x 5" piece of 4-5 oz. Tooling Leather
- Craft Knife, #1583
- Cova Color®, #2041 Med. Brown, White and Black

TO DECORATE AS ORNAMENT:

- 3/8" Bell, #2984
- Approx. 6" #5008 Suede Lace, Red or Green
- Gold Bugle Beads, #1447
- Gold 3mm Beads, #1416
- Red 4mm Bead, #1450 (for Nose)
- Leather Weld Glue, #2015
- Beading Needle, #1188
- Thread, #1220



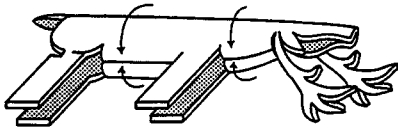
STEP 1. Transfer Deer Pattern to the Tooling Leather, cut out.
STEP 2. Dampen (do not soak) both sides of leather with water.



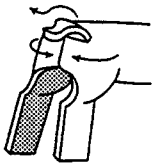
STEP 3. Wrap Deer around a pencil or pen.



STEP 4. Curl the Nose down, and pinch the Nose area to make it narrower than the rest of the head.



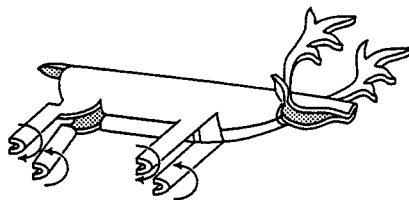
STEP 5. Roll the neck and body flaps under so the edges touch. Re-dampen, as necessary, for easier shaping.



STEP 6. Curl the tail, roll the back flaps inward.



STEP 7. Pull antlers above head, and shape, then pull ears away from head, and shape.



STEP 8. To form legs, fold in the direction shown, and pinch.

STEP 9. Have fun and position each Deer differently (see photo).

STEP 10. When the Deer is positioned, as desired, allow to dry thoroughly, then paint and decorate.

DECORATING

Paint Deer, as desired, before proceeding with decorations.

STEP 1. Cut Suede Lace to length, approx. 3 1/4" for body and 2 1/2" for neck, wrap around body and neck, and glue ends together.

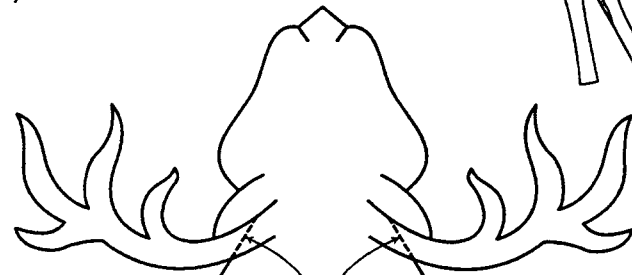
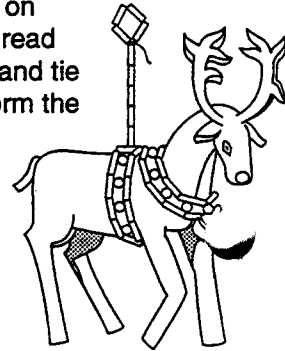
STEP 2. With beading needle and thread, make a string of Bugle Beads for each side of the lace on the body and neck. Knot ends of thread, and secure knot with drop of glue.

STEP 3. Glue #1416 gold beads around the center of suede lace on the body and neck, as shown.

STEP 4. Glue red #1450 bead to Nose.

STEP 5. Attach bell to suede lace with needle and thread.

STEP 6. To form hanger, thread 20" of thread on needle, and pull ends even. String 13 beads on doubled thread. Pull one strand of thread out between the 5th and 6th beads, and tie the ends of the thread together, to form the loop. Put a drop of glue on the knot. Attach the hanger to the suede lace on the body with the needle end.

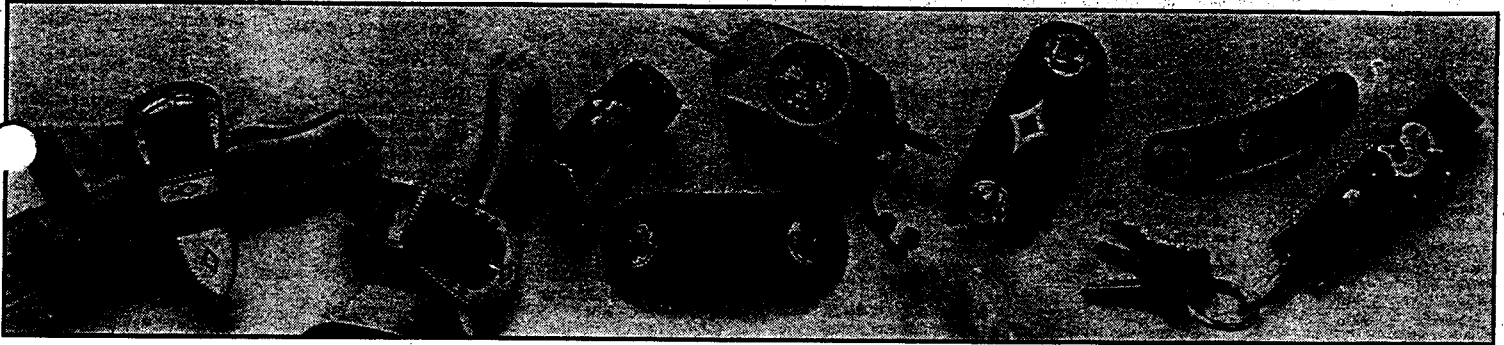


CUTTING PATTERN

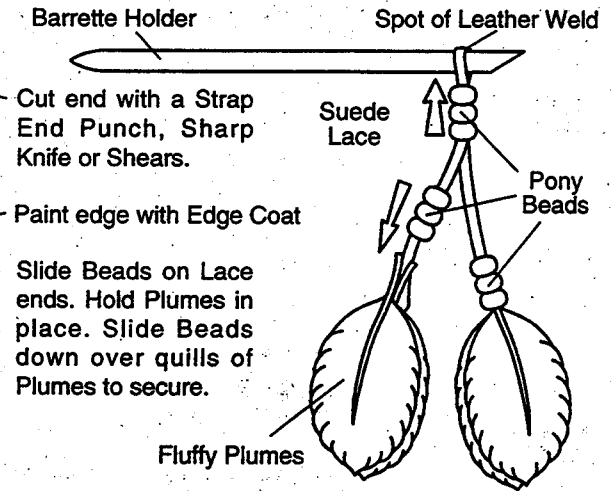
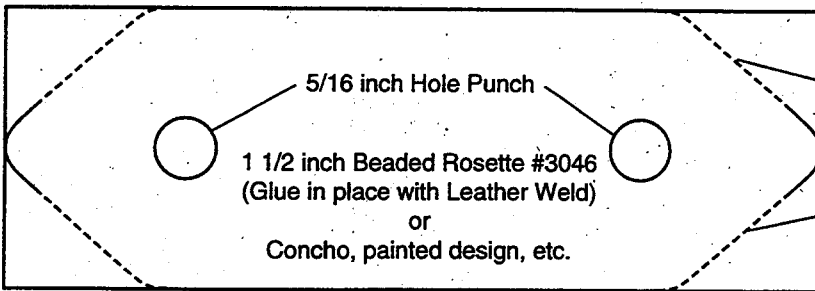
To make a doe, omit the antlers.

For a contemporary look, make several Deer and paint them metallic silver or gold.

Your Deer would peek out of a child's Christmas Stocking!



Barrette with Wooden Holder

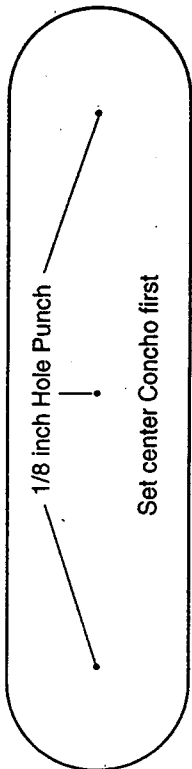


You Will Need:

- 4 1/4 inches of 1 1/2 inch Suede Belt Strip #5019
- Barrette Holder #2216
- 8 inches of 1/8 inch Suede Lace #5008
- 9 Pony Beads, 8mm #1423-27-28-29-61
- 4 Fluffy Plumage #3007
- Belt End Cutter #1787 or Sharp Knife or Shears
- 5/16 inch Hole Punch
- Leather Weld #2015
- Tandy Edge Coat® #2025

1 inch and 1 1/2 inch Concho Barrettes

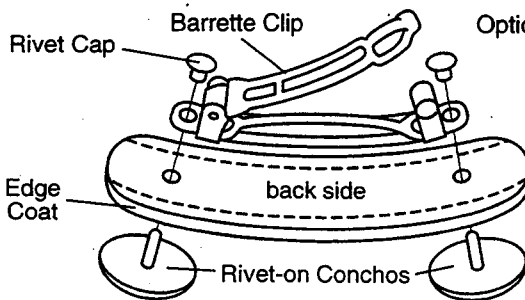
1 Inch Cutting Pattern



You Will Need for 1 inch:

- 4 inches of 1 inch Suede Belt Strip #5018
- 3 1/4 inch Barrette Clip #1138
- 3 round 3/4 inch Rivet-on Conchos
- 1/8 inch Hole Punch
- Sharp Knife or Shears
- Rivet Setter #8100
- Tandy Edge Coat #2025

For optional Double Loop Laced edge on 1 1/2 inch Barrette, you will need a 3/32 inch hole punch, 3 yards of 3/32 inch lace and a Lacing Needle.

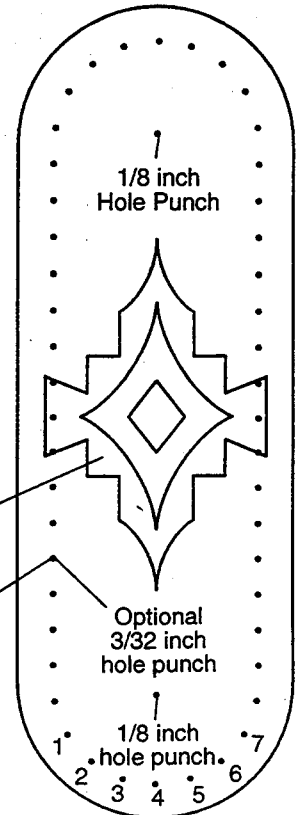


You Will Need for 1 1/2 inch:

- 4 1/4 inches of 1 1/2 inch Suede Belt Strip #5019
- 3 1/4 inch Barrette Clip #1138
- 2 round, 7/8 inch Rivet-on Conchos
- 1/8 inch Hole Punch
- Sharp Knife or Shears
- Rivet Setter #8100
- Tandy Edge Coat #2025

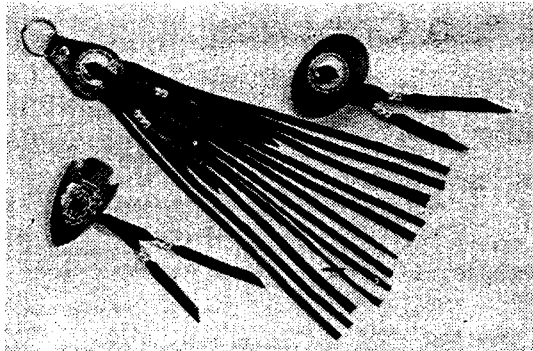
For optional Double Loop laced edge. Lace twice through 7 end holes on each end of Barrette. Lace edge before attaching Barrette Clip.

1 1/2 Inch Cutting Pattern



Concho Barrettes & Key Fob

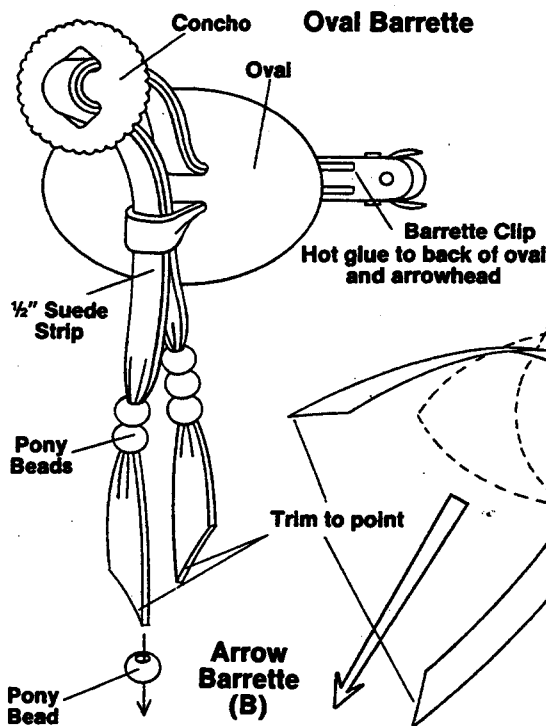
by Nan Abbott



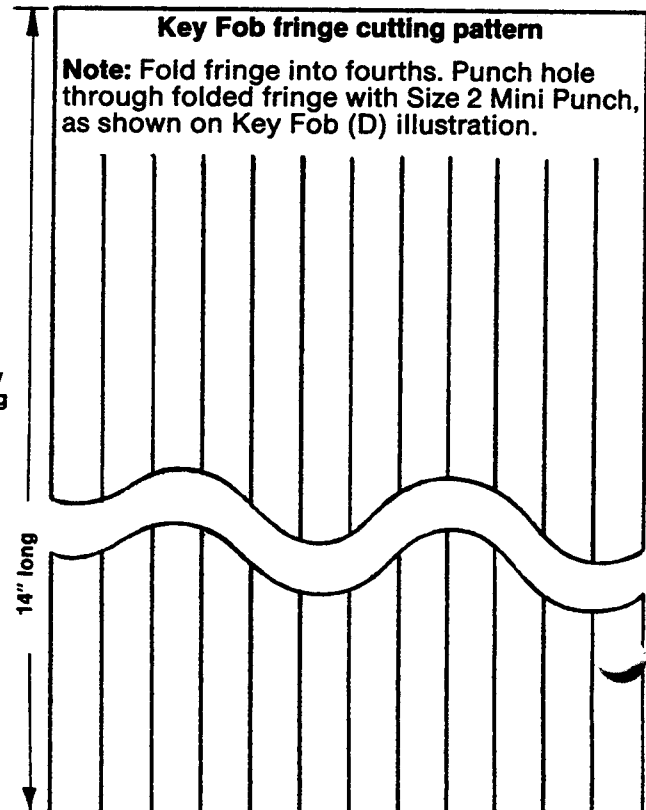
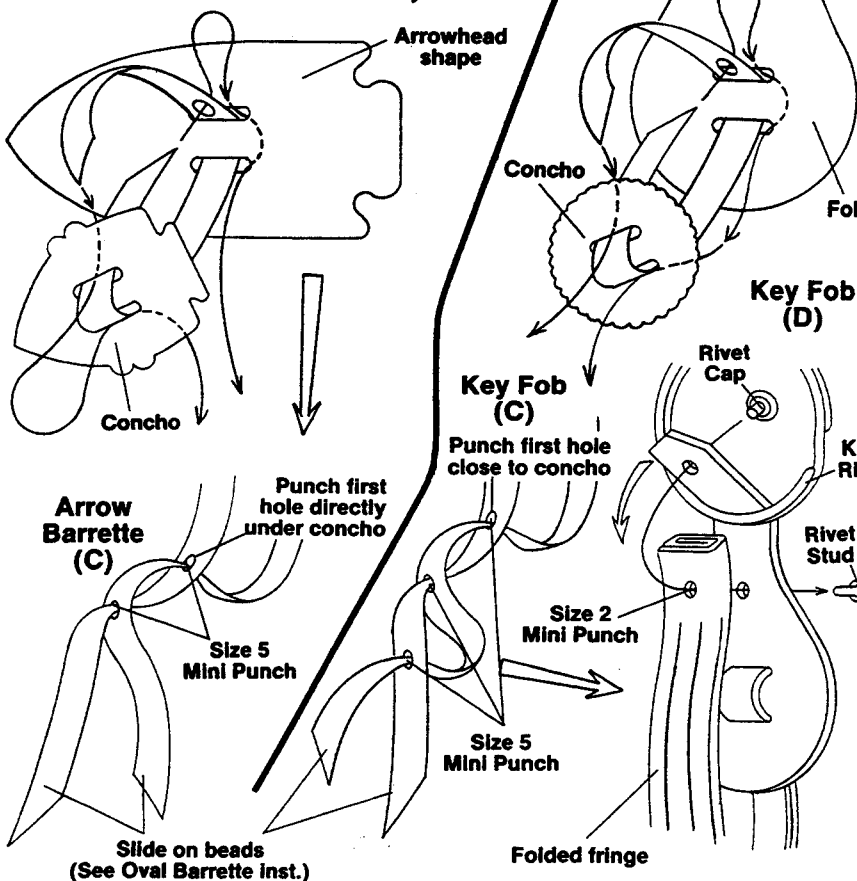
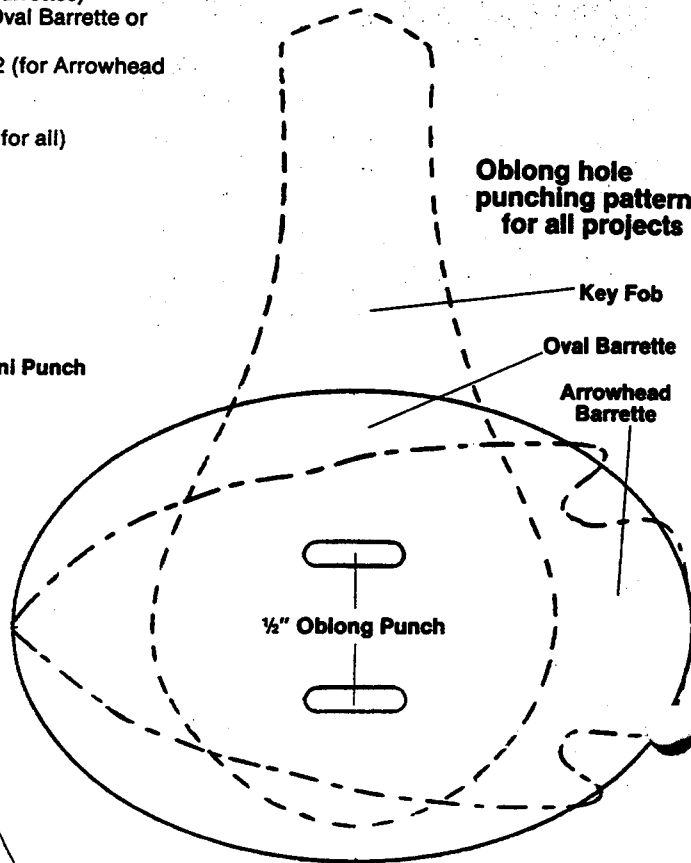
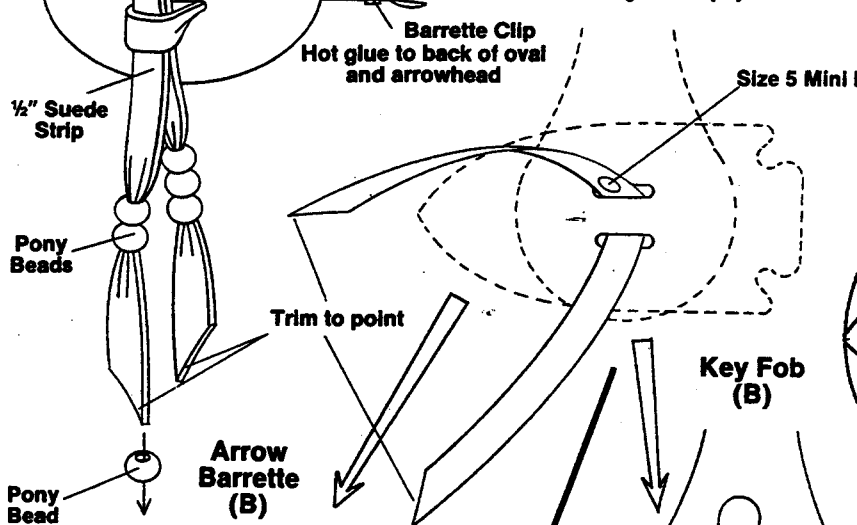
You will need:

- Oval #4158 or Small Arrowhead #4115 or Key Fob #4149
- ½"x18" Suede Strip #9273 (for all)
- 3"x14" Suede Piece #9273 (for Key Fob)
- Barrette Clip #1138 (for Barrettes)
- 1½" slotted concho (for Oval Barrette or Key Fob)
- Arrowhead Concho #1362 (for Arrowhead Barrette)
- Pony Beads (for all)
- ½" Oblong Punch #1564 (for all)

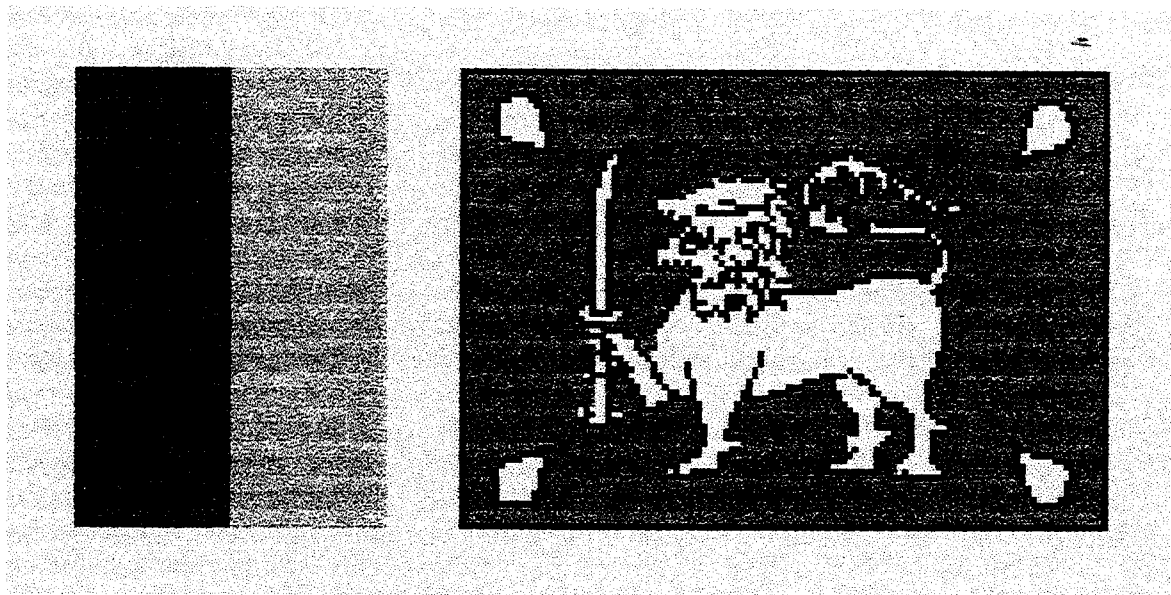
- Size 5 Mini-Punch #1766 (for Arrowhead Barrette or Key Fob)
- Size 2 Mini Punch #1766 (for Key Fob)
- Glue gun (for Barrettes)
- Rivet Setter #8100 (for Key Fob)
- Super Shears #1591 or sharp knife (for all)



Arrow Barrette (A) and Key Fob (A)



Sri Lanka



Handicrafts

C

R

A

F

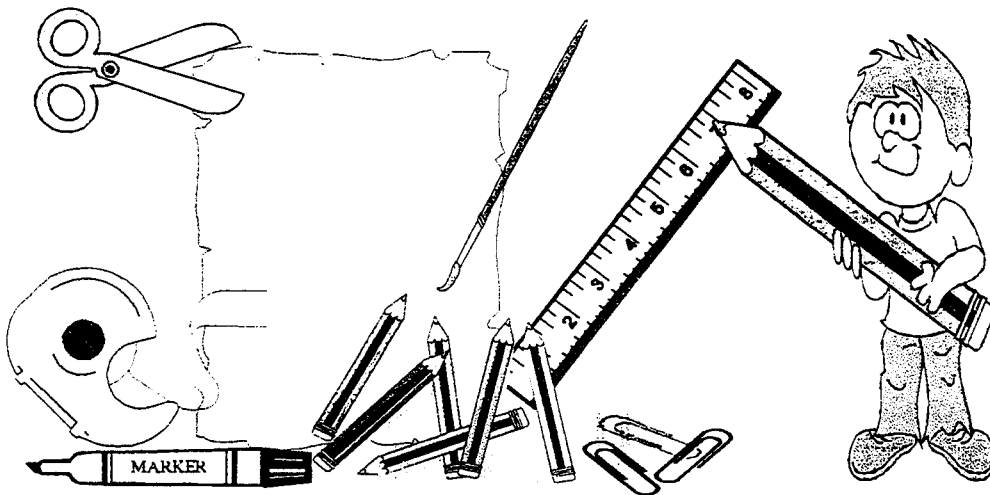
BY

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DONNA STAWICKI

PACK 38 ~ BRICK, NJ

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JERSEY SHORE COUNCIL

CRAFTS

Guidelines and Helpful Hints

Crafts can be fun stimulating opportunities to help the boys develop resourcefulness, creativity, self expression, and imagination. Properly chosen, crafts help the boy's physical and mental development. Crafts should be worthwhile projects that the boys will enjoy and use, not busy work chosen to use up den time. Improperly chosen crafts can also become frustrating opportunities for failure. Keep in mind the interests, ages, and individual abilities of the boys who will be attempting the craft you choose. Choose Crafts that provide a challenge yet allow success. Choose crafts that are not easily damaged (wood, leather, vinyl, rock, etc.) And projects that allow for individual variations on a theme. Avoid projects that will be crushed before they reach home or those that demand unyielding precision to be completed. Be prepared for success -- have extra hands and eyes available for safety and success. Let the boys do their personal best. Give them a chance to show off their talents by using some of their crafts at your pack meeting.

You do not have to do it all yourself. Everyone is not comfortable with crafts. Don't avoid crafts just because you feel uncomfortable. Find a parent who is willing to help with crafts. Another parent might be willing to help be your resource person for craft ideas and items.

Keep crafts inexpensive and relate them to the theme your pack has chosen. Use scraps not expensive per-cut kits. Let parents and friends know you need specific items that may b discards in their homes. Plan ahead -- last minute purchases tend to be expensive -- there isn't time to be frugal when you are in a pinch.

Planning is the key to successful crafts. Plan your crafts. Have everything ready for assembly including spares for mistakes and written instructions for helpers or to send home with projects that are not completed in the den meeting. Plan the assembly area for safety and to protect work space. Use areas that provide each boy adequate space, proper ventilation, and adequate lighting for the activity that you are planing. Have enough tools for everyone to keep actively working, not waiting.

Praise the boy's efforts. Each project will have a distinctly personal look and it may not be what you expected. Each project will be the best effort of that boy. Don't participate in, allow, or encourage comparison or criticism. Each boy needs to be proud when he says: "I made it myself."

COMMUNITY RESOURCES



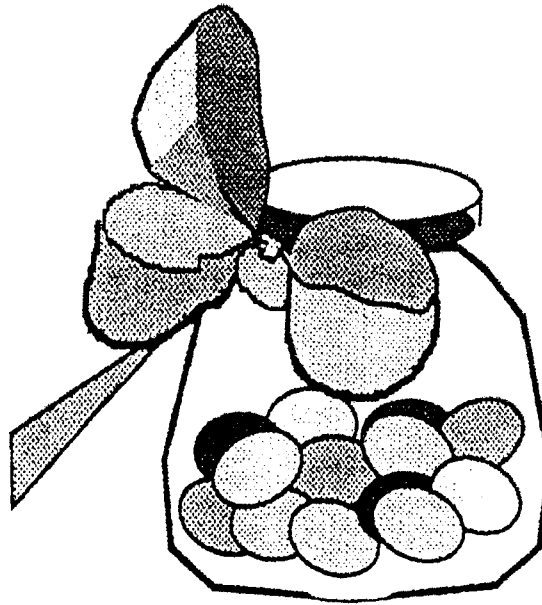
- Printers (Print Shops) - Paper for cards, scraps for mosaics, Den doodles, note paper, paper making
- Carpet Dealers - rug samples for mats, stitchery projects, long tubes
- Furniture Stores - large cardboard for plays, large cardboard boxes for box ovens, Styrofoam pellets, Styrofoam pieces, wooden frames
- Upholstery Shops - material samples, foam rubber for puppets, pillows.
- Telephone Company - cable spools for tables, wire for jewelry, Mobil, ornaments
- Wallpaper stores - outdated wallpaper books for stationary, gift box making, origami.
- Lumber Yards - wood scraps for building material, sawdust for stuffing.
- Drug Stores and Clinics - packing forms
- Grocery Stores - meat trays, fruit containers, display items
- Sewing Shops and Embroidery Shops - empty spools
- Aluminum Shops - Raingutter Regatta, tin punching neckerchief slides
- Bowling Lanes - old pins for "Cubby" award
- Flooring Stores - tile designs. Stencils, hot plates thread for ornaments
- Florists - discarded silk flowers & leaves for Blue & Gold Corsages
- Parents - any of the above items in any quantities!

CRAFT IDEAS

Decorative Guest Soaps

Supplies: Soap flakes warm water measuring cup
Mixing bowl candy molds food coloring

To 1/4 cup warm water, add food coloring and two cups soap flakes. Mix well with hands. Roll into 1/2 inch balls or press into tiny molds. Let dry overnight and place into a jar. Scent may be added if desired by adding a drop of scented oil to the water soap-flake mixture.



Fun Dough

Ingredients: 1 Cup flour 1/2 Cup Salt 2 Teaspoons Cream of Tartar
1 Cup water 1 Tablespoon oil

Stir all ingredients except the oil together in a saucepan over low heat until the consistency is like mashed potatoes. Remove from heat, transfer to a different container and allow dough to sit until it is cool enough to handle. Mix in oil and a few drops of food coloring of your choice. Boys will use their imagination for their creations! Use cookie cutters to cut out various shapes, make a small hole in the design with a drinking straw. Let the shapes dry and hang as ornaments. *Store the Fun Dough in the refrigerator in an airtight container or cover it with plastic wrap. It will last for weeks if stored air tight.

CRAFT IDEAS

GLIDER

Supplies: Plastic or foam meat tray

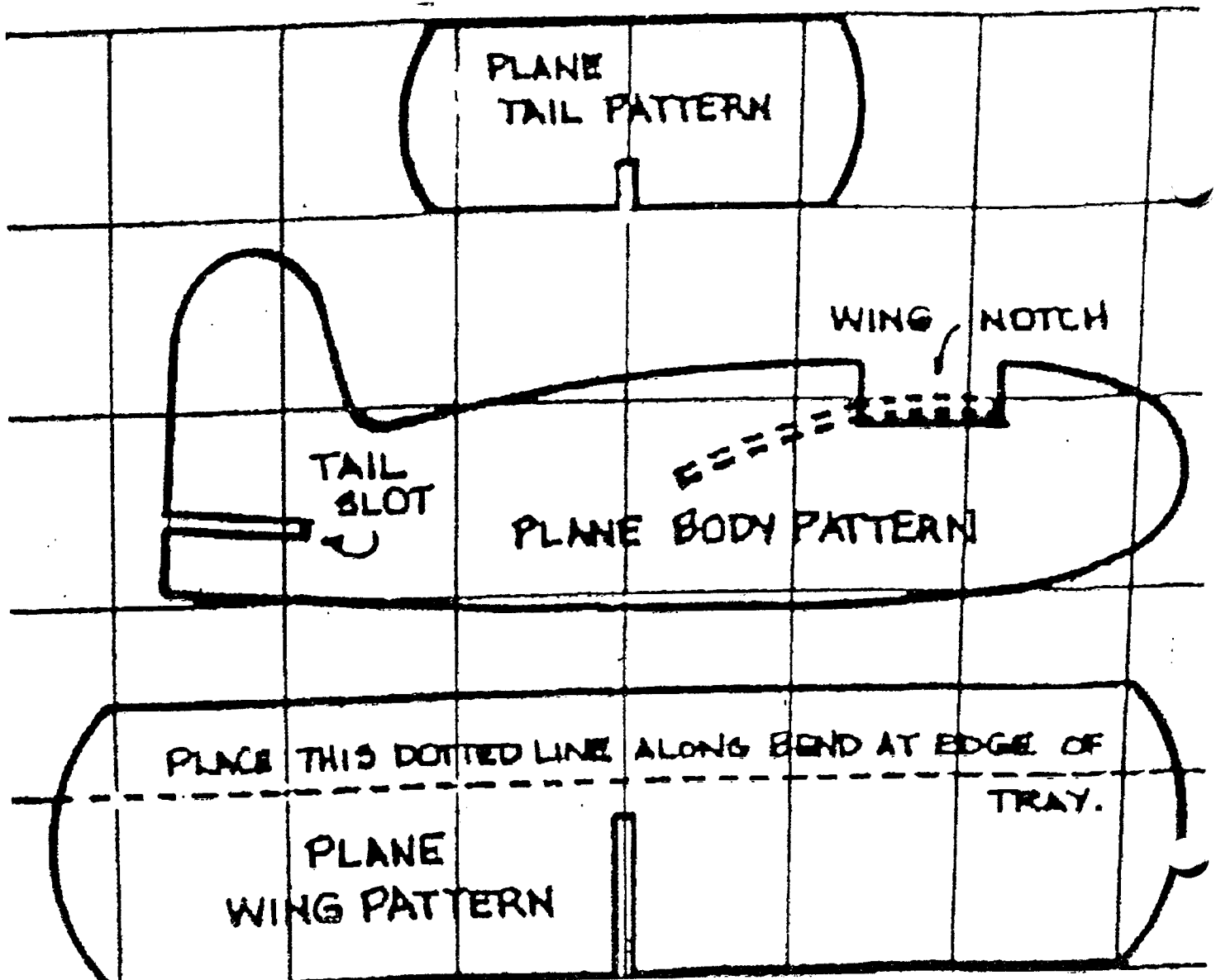
Scissors

Paper clip

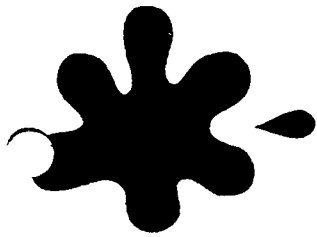
*Optional: try using Fun Foam or any other medium to fly this.

Enlarge the pattern to the size you wish. Trace on foam meat tray and cut out. Assemble as shown and put Paper clip on nose for weight. The curve in the wing creates an "air foil" to help this plane fly in the same manner as real planes. It is important to adjust the angle of the wing just right to make the plane fly straight. Try tilting it a little and watch the plane loop-the-loop or nose dive!

REMEMBER TO FLY THE PLANE THROW GENTLY!



CRAFT IDEAS



Supplies:

G.A.K.

White Glue

Water

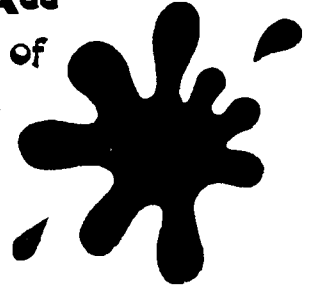
2 large bowls

Borax

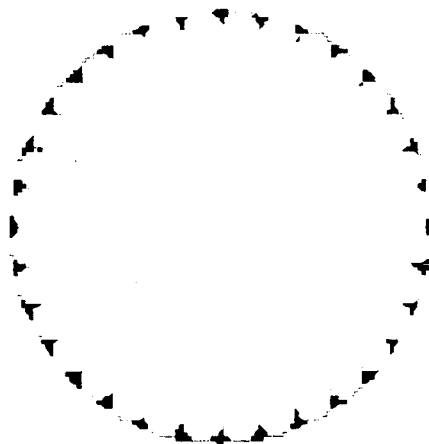
Zip Lock Bags

Food Coloring

Mix equal parts of white glue and water in a large bowl. Add food coloring if desired. In another bowl, mix 1 teaspoon of Borax with 2 tablespoons of water. Add this mixture to the glue mixture one teaspoon at a time as it coagulates. Store in Zip Lock Bags.



K.I.S.M.I.F.



Decorate center
with stickers or markers

COASTERS

Supplies:

1 lb coffee can lids

hole punch

Scraps of yarn

Punch holes around the edge of the lid. Thread yarn through the holes several times making sure the yarn is lying next to each stitch (not on top of other yarn wraps). Continue around the lid. Fasten off the yarn. Glue may help to secure the ends.

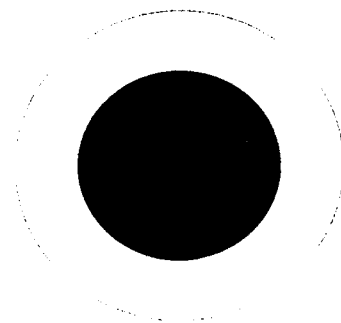
CRAFT IDEAS

Peanut Snowmen

Supplies: Peanuts (with shell) Acrylic paints - white, black, orange
Paintbrushes Fine Black Permanent marker
Black Felt Plaid cotton print fabric 1/4 x 6 inches
Hot Glue Gun Toothpicks
Scissors Pattern for Hat

*Optional: 1 inch pin backs

Scrub each peanut with wet paper towel. Let dry. Paint white, use 2 coats if necessary. Using either the black paint or the Permanent Marker, dot the eyes, mouth and buttons. Paint an orange carrot nose or paint the end of toothpick orange, using scissors cut 1/4 inch from each end and glue to face. Tie the fabric strip around the snowman's neck for a scarf and knot it in front, spot glue the knot to the snowman and trim ends. For the hat; trace the brim pattern from black felt. Cut from felt a 1/2 x 1/2 inch strip. Spread a thin layer of glue on the strip. Starting at one short end, roll it tightly into a log for the hat crown. Glue the crown on end, covering the brim hole. Glue the hat to the snowman's head with the crown seam at back. Complete with the pin back glued lengthwise to the center back.



Cut out center
for hat brim

CRAFT IDEAS

Self-Adhesive Snowflakes

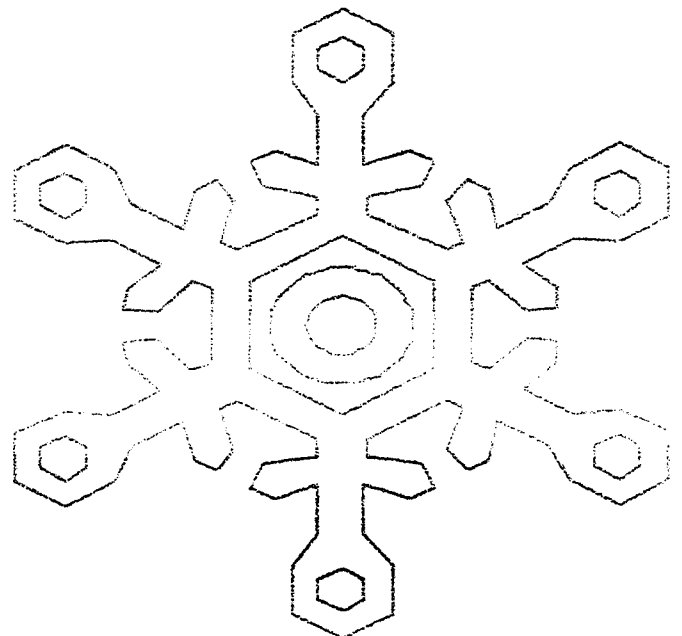
Supplies: White dimensional fabric paint, slick or shiny

One 6" square of hard cardboard

Crystal Glitter

Cotton Swabs, masking tape, paper towels, plastic wrap, scissors

Cut out pattern, to prevent air bubbles, store fabric paint bottles tip down. Make copies of the pattern for each child. Use masking tape to tape pattern to cardboard. Cover pattern and cardboard with plastic wrap, making sure plastic wrap is smooth, then tape edges of plastic to back of cardboard. (This must be tightly pulled over pattern and free of wrinkles to prevent snowflake from breaking apart.) Place cardboard, snowflake up, on a flat surface. Working from the top of the snowflake downward, gently squeeze paint directly onto plastic wrap following the pattern lines. Correct any mistakes or smears with cotton swabs. While fabric paint is still wet, sprinkle snowflake with glitter, making sure to cover all areas. Let snowflake dry for 24 hours. When dry, gently lift snowflake from plastic wrap. Snowflake may be applied to slick surfaces, such as windows, mirrors and refrigerators. Store snowflakes on a piece of plastic-covered cardboard and cover the tops with plastic wrap.



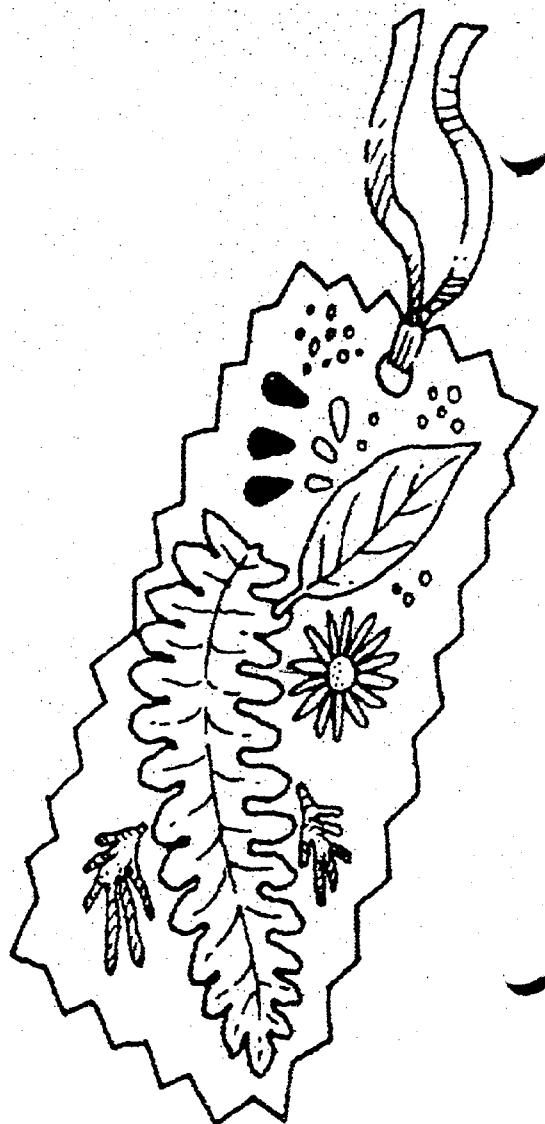
CRAFT IDEAS

NATURE COLLAGE

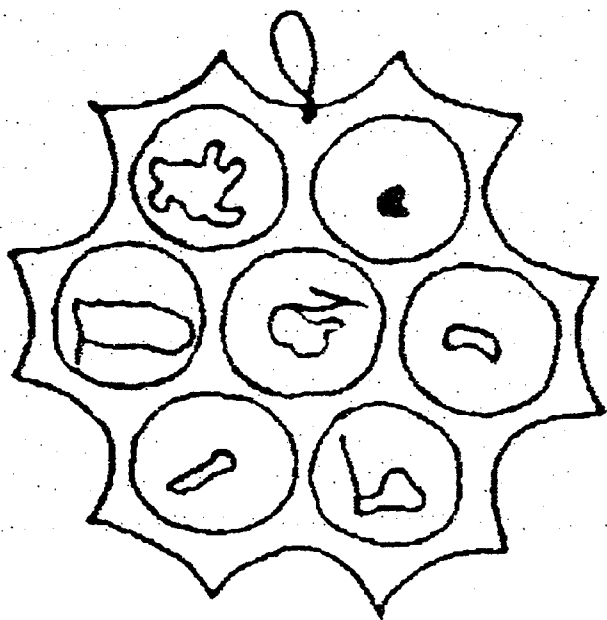
BOOKMARKS

Supplies: 3 X 5 or larger index card
Clear contact paper
Pinking shears
Hole punch
Ribbon or yarn
Collection of found items

On a nature walk collect small leaves, moss, seeds, flowers, etc. Arrange the nature materials on the index card. Cut a piece of clear contact paper to fit the card. Remove the backing from the contact paper and stick together covering front and back of index card. Trim the edges of the contact outside the card edges. Make a hole with the hole punch and tie ribbon or yarn through hole.



NATURE WINDOW HANGING



Supplies: Furnace filters
Clear contact paper
Yarn or ribbon
Scissors
Small wildflowers or seeds

Cut the furnace filter into pieces as shown. Lay the filter piece on the sticky side of the clear contact paper. Place a nature item in each space. Cover with the second piece of contact paper and trim around the edges.

Craft Ideas

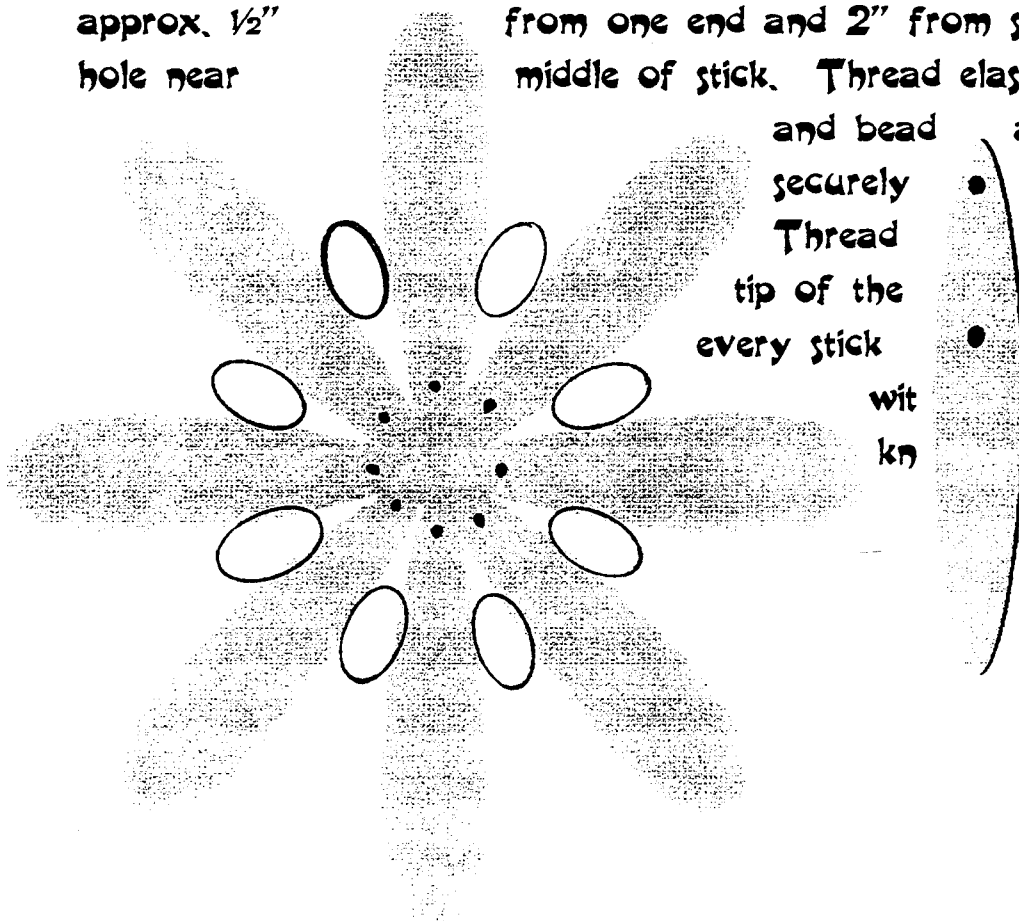
Trivet (Hot Plate)

Supplies: Popsicle Craft Sticks
Elastic Cording

Large Wood Beads (old beaded car seat backs)

Drill Holes in Craft Sticks (masking tape together 10 at a time) 2 Holes are approx. 1/2" from one end and 2" from same end. Begin with hole near middle of stick. Thread elastic cording through stick

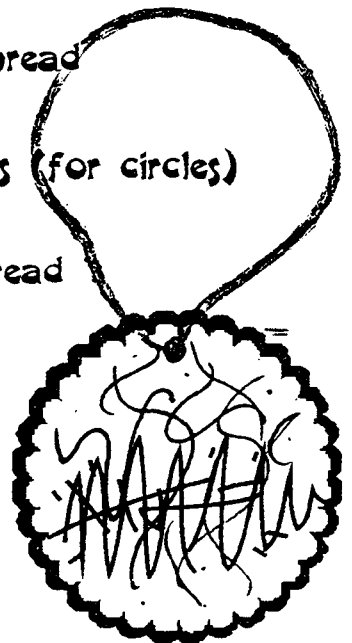
and bead alternately. Tie off securely with square knot. Thread through hole near the tip of the stick last going through and tie off securely with another square knot.



Ornaments

Supplies: Clear Plastic Contact Paper Scrap sewing thread
Scissors (Speciality scissors a plus) Ribbon
Hole Punch Cookie Cutters Jar lids (for circles)
*Optional ~ Glitter

On the sticky side of the contact paper drop randomly thread (colors of your choice) make it as decorative and creative as you like. When you are pleased with your design place another piece of contact paper over design to seal the threads. With cookie cutter or jar lids trace a shape. Cut out with scissors, punch a hole in top and tie ribbon to hang.



CRAFT IDEAS

FLOWER

Napkin Ring or Corsage

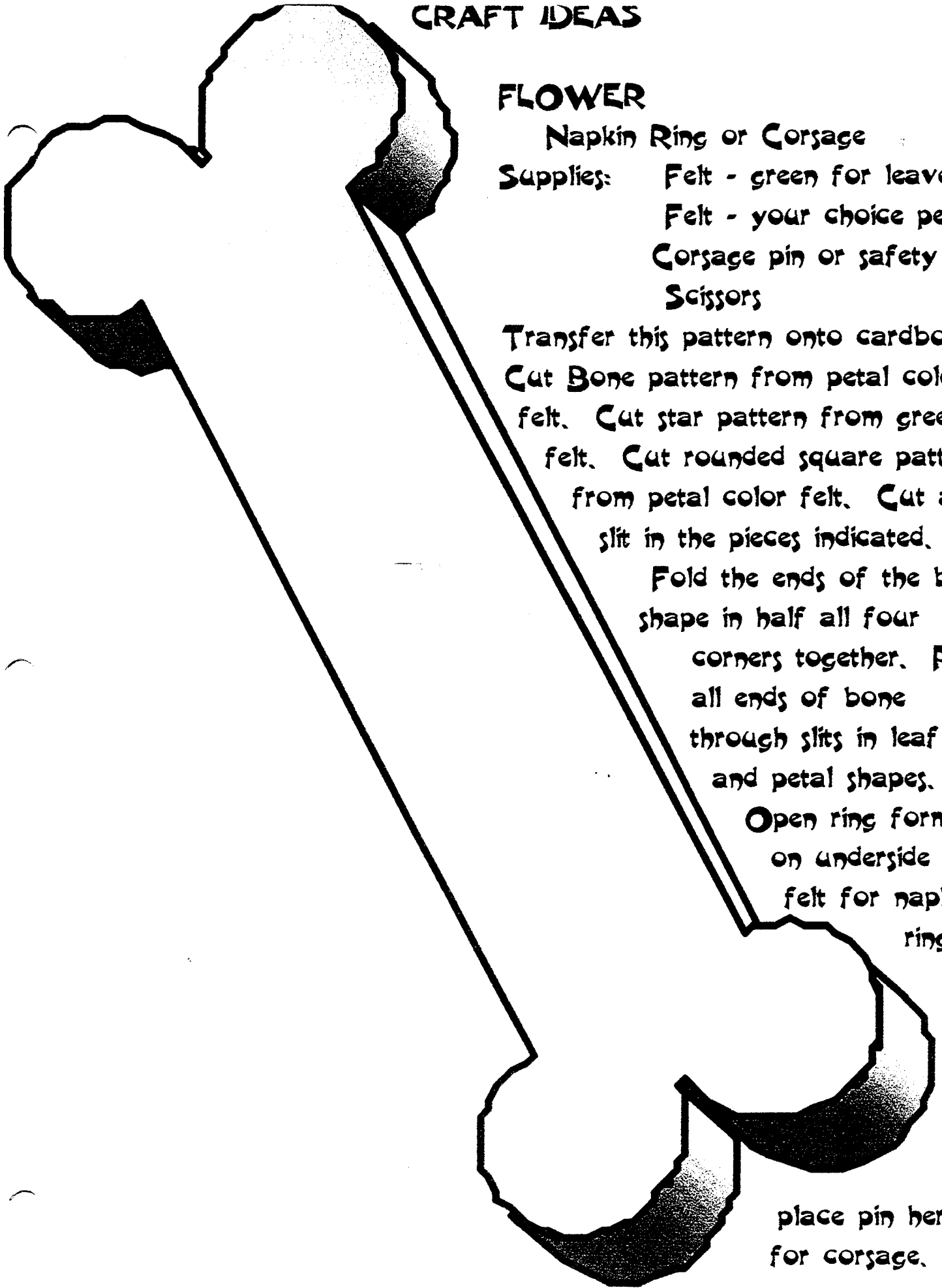
Supplies: Felt - green for leaves
Felt - your choice petals
Corsage pin or safety pin
Scissors

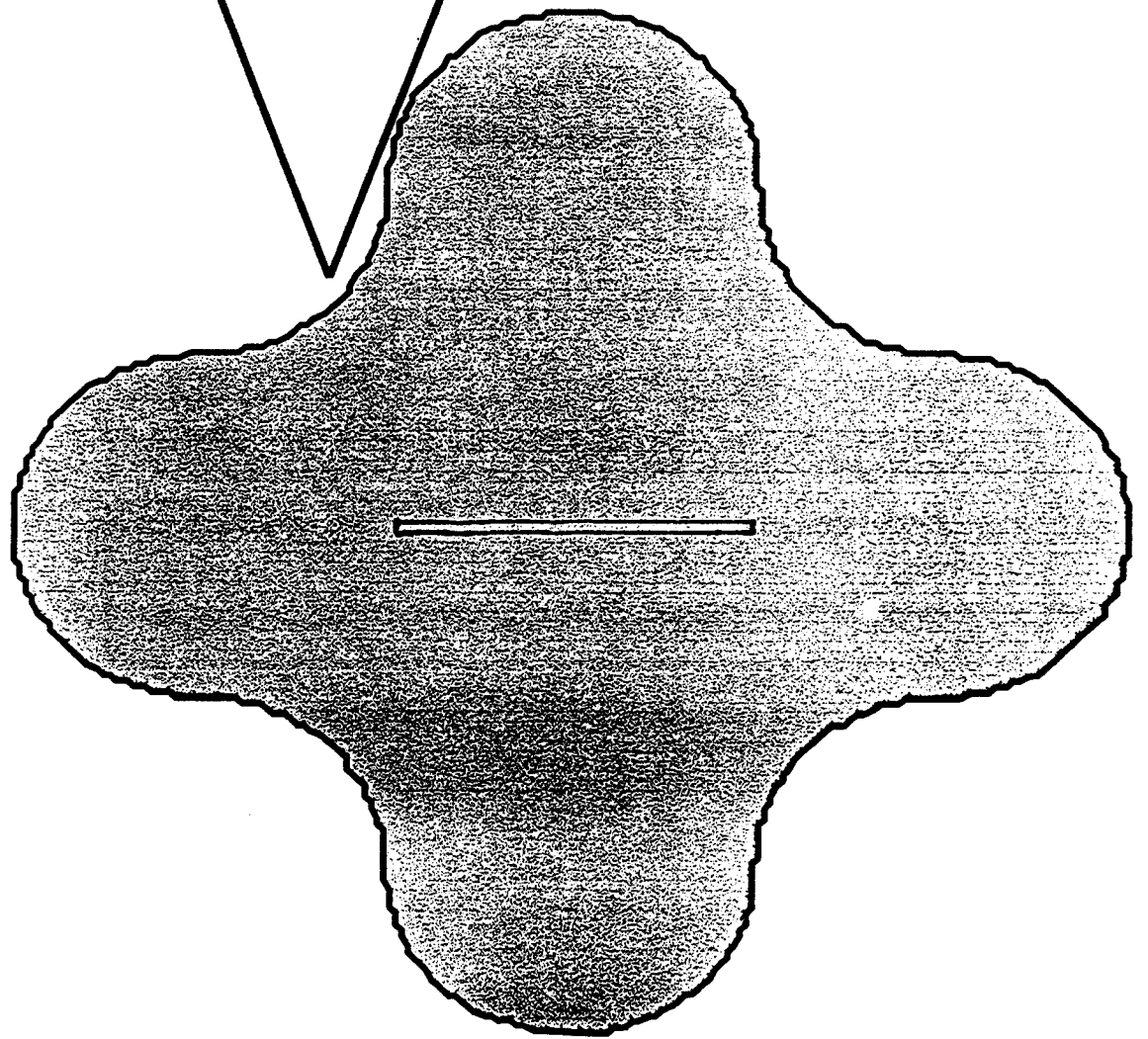
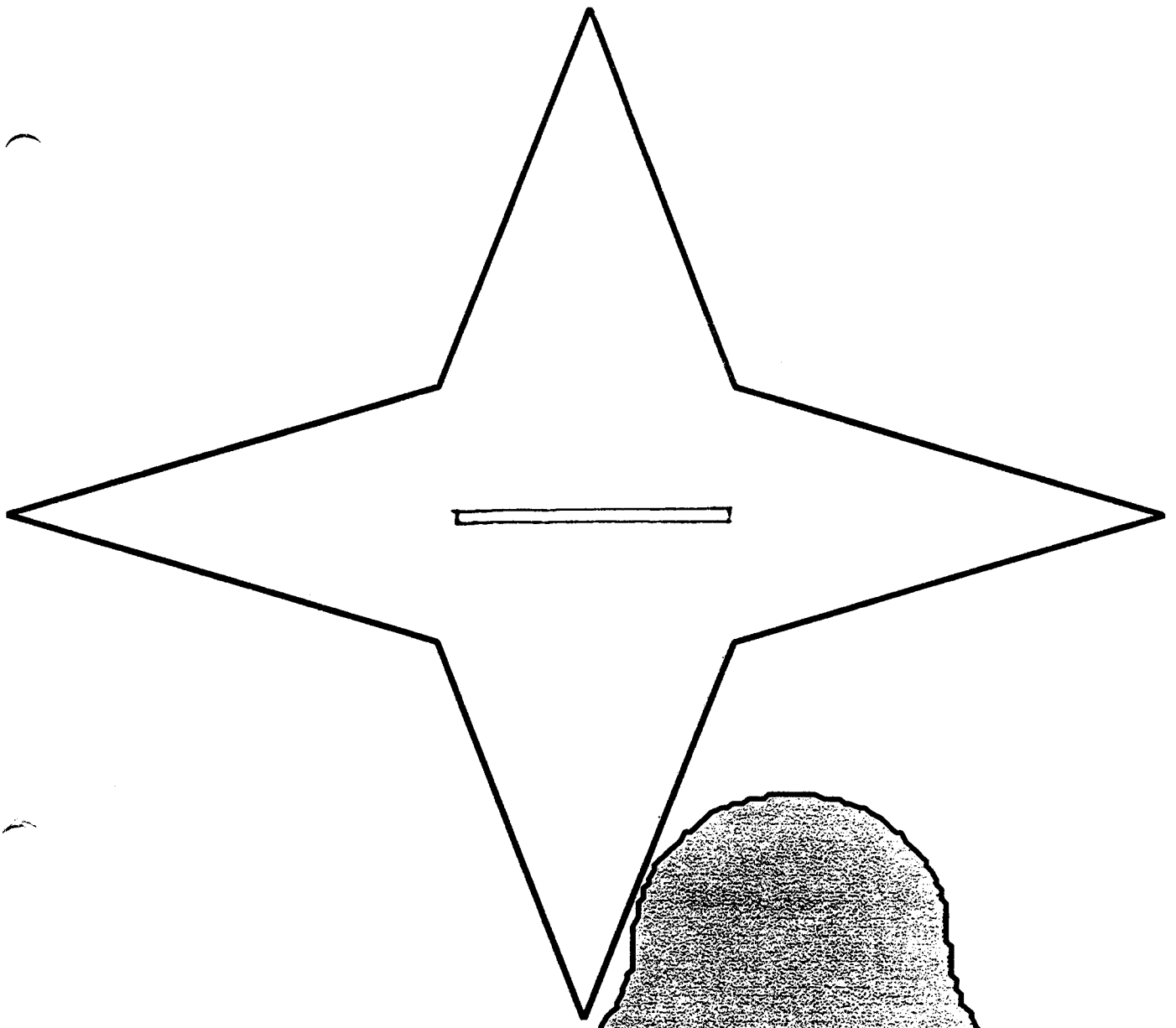
Transfer this pattern onto cardboard.
Cut Bone pattern from petal color
felt. Cut star pattern from green
felt. Cut rounded square pattern
from petal color felt. Cut a
slit in the pieces indicated.

Fold the ends of the bone
shape in half all four
corners together. Push
all ends of bone
through slits in leaf
and petal shapes.

Open ring formed
on underside of
felt for napkin
ring
or

place pin here
for corsage.





Switzerland



Wood Carving

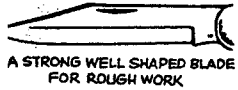
HERE'S HOW TO WHITTLE SLIDES



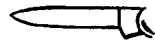
by BEN HUNT



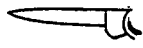
HERE ARE VARIOUS KNIFE BLADES TO USE



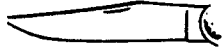
A STRONG WELL SHAPED BLADE FOR ROUGH WORK



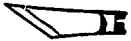
A GOOD SMALL BLADE



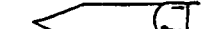
AND SAME AFTER MANY SHARPENINGS



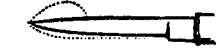
A LARGE THIN BLADE FOR ALL-AROUND WORK



SMALL SKEW KNIFE MADE FROM BROKEN PALATE KNIFE.



SHORT BLADED SLOYD KNIFE



REGROUND DESK KNIFE WITH SOLID HANDLE. THIS IS TOPS FOR GENERAL WHITTLING.

YOUR AMERICAN frontiersman was the father of whittling. He had to travel light: his basic equipment included little beyond the essentials for survival. But there were times on the trail when life was quiet, if not easy. Or at night, round the campfire, when the frontiersman, desiring relaxation and enjoyment, picked up a piece of wood, drew his knife, and whittled.

Almost any good sharp pocket knife will serve as your starter, but if you're going to buy a knife, make it the three-bladed pocket type. An excellent second knife is the famous crooked knife, available at your Scout Distributor.

Your knife must be sharp. A dull knife will skid on a tough piece of wood, and you won't hesitate to slice into soft flesh.

How to hold your knife is one of the first things you need to master. Start out by holding the knife, as shown at the left of drawing below. Now close your fingers over the handle. Set the back of the blade firmly in the V formed by the index finger and thumb, as shown at the right of the drawing below. Now lock the thumb over the index finger, bringing the handle of the knife tightly against the middle of your palm. You rarely whittle with the thumb on the back of the cutting blade.

When you are doing rough whittling, the grip in the center of the drawing below is best. The hand holding the wood should always be back of the blade, away from the

cutting edge to avoid injury.

Next you need a piece of wood and some bandaids. Yes, bandaids, because no matter how careful you are, some day you'll be absorbed with whittling your creation only to begin wondering how a piece of soft pine got stained blood red.

If you're in a hurry to see results from your handiwork, then start with a pre-cut block. There are two or three craft houses that sell blocks for neckerchief slides and other whittling projects.

Whittling from a pre-cut block is actually a good learning step, for even the expert whittler cuts the original wood to a roughly formed block before he begins real whittling.

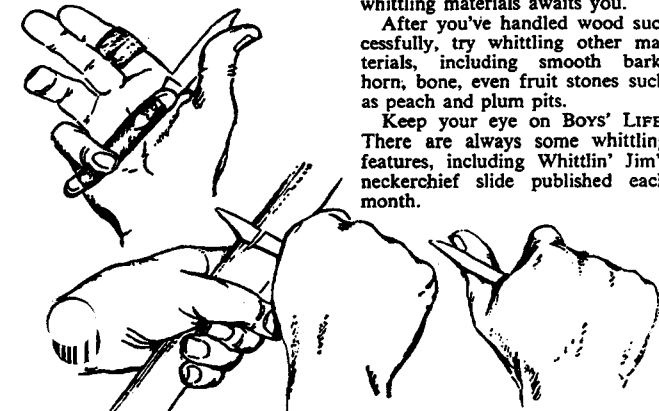
Blocks usually come with an instruction sheet showing you the steps for whittling out the finished piece. A "block" is actually the rough shape of the object you're going to whittle. It has been cut and drilled by power tools down to the point where nothing more can be done except by the hands of the whittler.

If you start from scratch, picking up your own wood, remember that softwood is usually best. Pines are abundant, although white pine is becoming a little scarce. Other good whittling woods include basswood, poplar, and cottonwood. Also good, especially for whittling ball-shaped objects, are willow, box elder, and cedar.

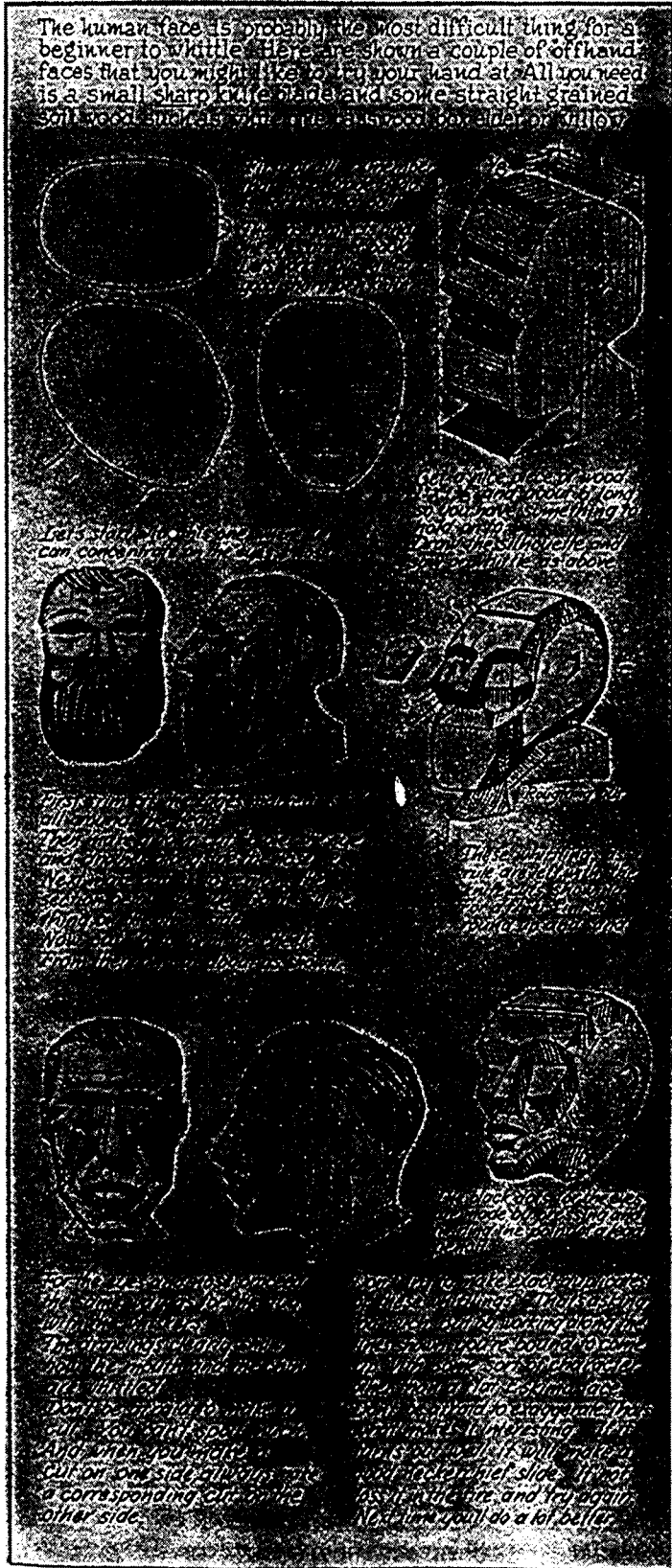
Most softwoods can be whittled while green. Anywhere an old building is being wrecked a mine of whittling materials awaits you.

After you've handled wood successfully, try whittling other materials, including smooth bark, horn, bone, even fruit stones such as peach and plum pits.

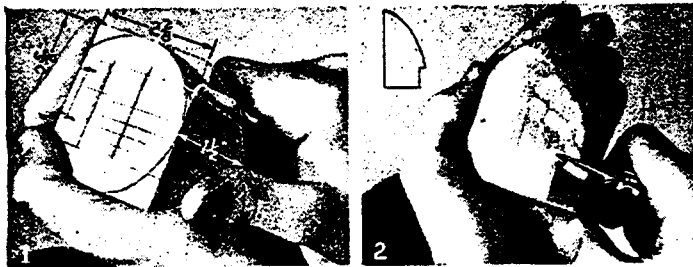
Keep your eye on Boys' LIFE. There are always some whittling features, including Whittlin' Jim's neckerchief slide published each month.



The human face is probably the most difficult thing for a beginner to whittle. Here are shown a couple of off-hand faces that you might like to try your hand at. All you need is a small sharp blade and some straight-grained softwood such as willow, basswood, box elder or sloyd.

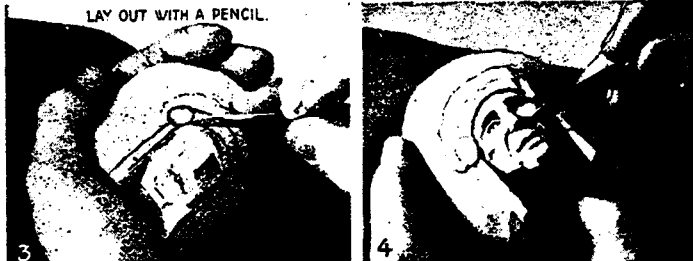


SHIUX CHIEF NECKERCHIEF SLIDE

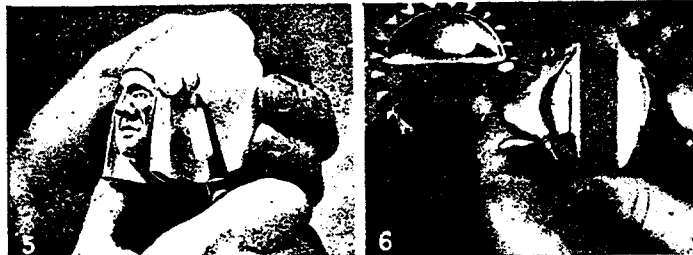


1. To make one, cut a block like this, then lay out the outline on the back—
2. an' cut away the waste wood. Cut below the nose like this to start it off.

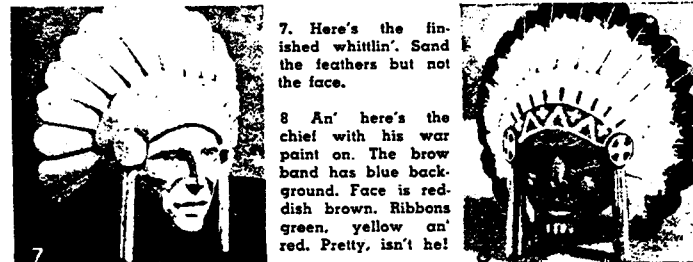
LAY OUT WITH A PENCIL.



3. Now rough out the face. That's the tough part. Make left an' right cuts—
4. to keep it balanced. Lookin' in a mirror will help to shape the face on the block.

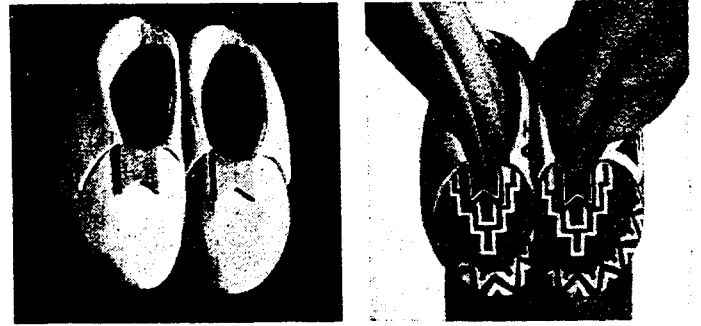


5. Then shape the feathers an' the rest of it an' cut in deep below the chin.
6. This shows you how the back is dug out. Be sure not to make hole too large.

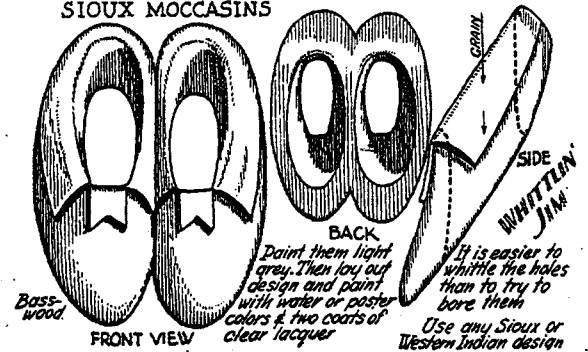


7. Here's the finished whittlin'. Sand the feathers but not the face.
8. An' here's the chief with his war paint on. The brow band has blue background. Face is red-dish brown. Ribbons green, yellow an' red. Pretty, isn't he!

SHIUX Moccasins



SHIUX MOCCASINS



Knot Slide

Steve Potts from Texas handed me a cute little KNOT SLIDE of Valley Forge that I figured was a mighty good idea, so I whittled three of them to show you what they are like. Try to make a few.



FINISHED
KNOT SLIDES

MATCHED SETS SHOW
UP NICELY.

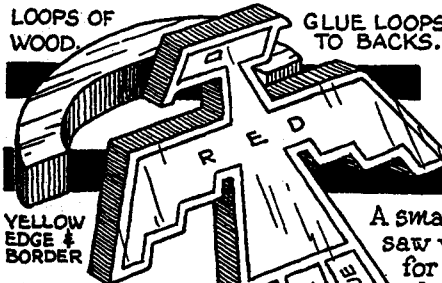
PLAQUE SLIDES

Here are a couple of slide ideas that will work out well for Cubs and other beginners. Almost any 3/4" wood will do, as there is no whittling involved.

Colored airplane dope is best for these as all the painting is quite simple. Any design that can be used in silhouette can be substituted for the two shown here.



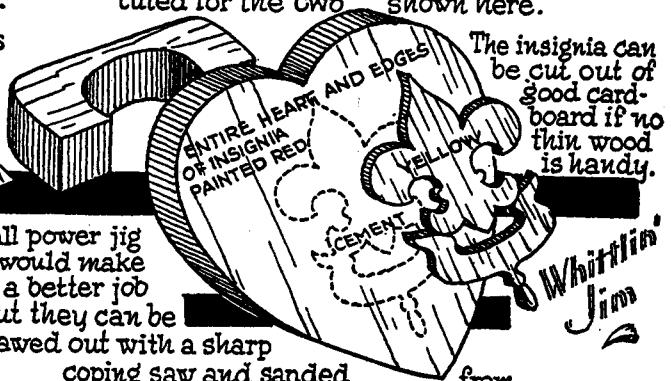
LOOPS OF WOOD. GLUE LOOPS TO BACKS.



Paint entire bird yellow except for the blue areas, then red, blue and finally the black outline.

A small power jig saw would make for a better job but they can be sawed out with a sharp coping saw and sanded carefully before painting.

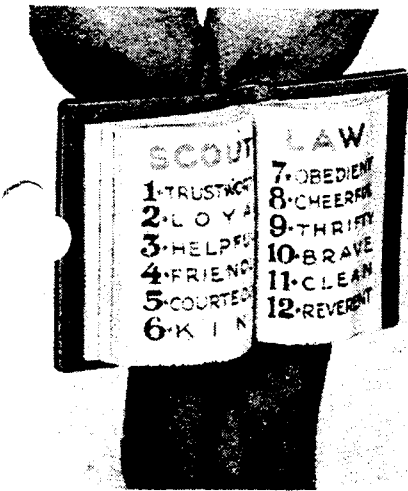
from [LOTUS ALEXANDER COLUMBUS, INDIANA]



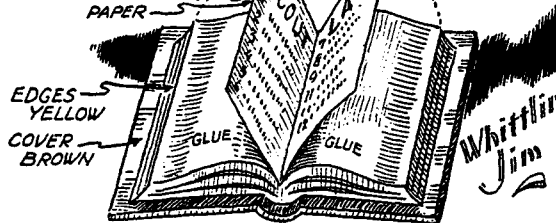
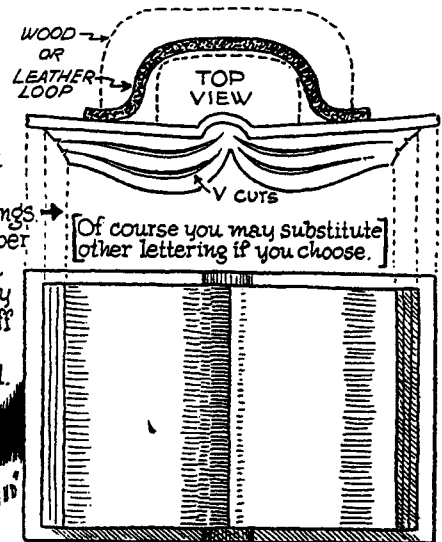
The insignia can be cut out of good cardboard if no thin wood is handy.

from [LLOYD LADDINGS, ARLINGTON, VA.]

SCOUT LAW BOOK

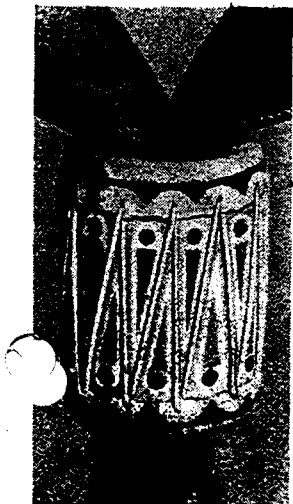


The basic idea for this slide was sent in by Don Dallison of Philadelphia. The whittling part is quite easy if you follow these full size drawings. After it is carefully sanded, cut a piece of paper to fit over the front as shown below. Then with pen and ink, do the lettering. When the ink is dry glue the "pages" neatly onto the wood. Trim off where paper overlaps. This method is a lot easier than trying to letter on wood.



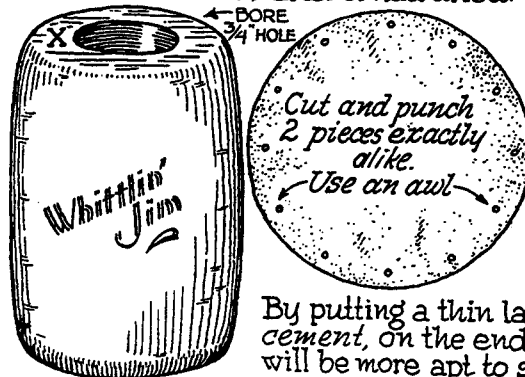
Use white pine, poplar or basswood. Fine V cuts on edges give the book a more realistic appearance.

PUEBLO INDIAN DRUM

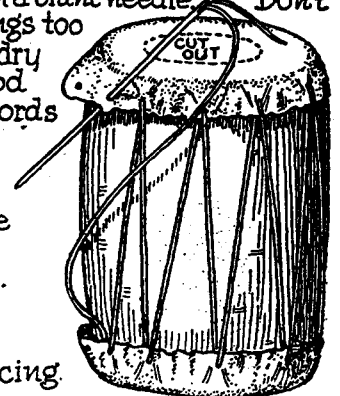


I never did get the name of the Scout who gave me this idea. Instead of adding a loop to the back, I simply cut out the rawhide at both ends after it had dried.

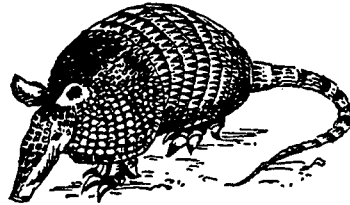
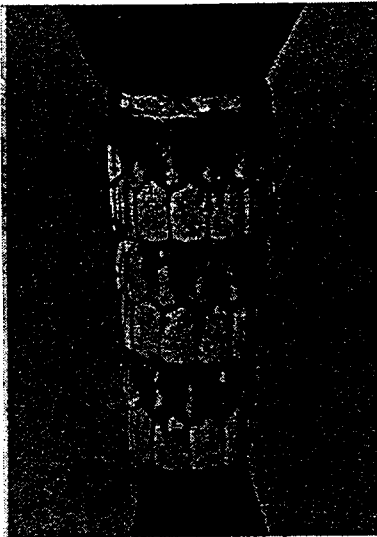
Use very thin rawhide (paper thin) or some pericardium. (See your butcher) Moisten it, like you would for a big drum and sew with a blunt needle. Don't pull the strings too tight. When dry paint the wood between the cords somewhat as shown in the photograph. Colors may be yellow, white, red and blue.



By putting a thin layer of glue, not cement, on the ends X, the heads will be more apt to stay put while lacing.



ARMADILLO SLIDE



finish with two coats of clear finger nail polish. Two or three slides can usually be made out of one tail, depending on the number of sections used per slide. After drying the joints, stick together and the slides look and feel as tho they were made of plastic. These three-section slides were made from one tail.

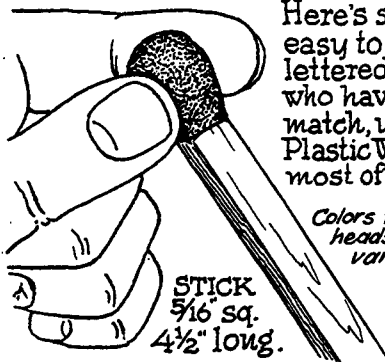
from L.J. Gunter, S.M.
Armadillo Patrol
of Troop #666
Gainesville, Texas

These attractive black & white slides are easily made from sections of Armadillo tails. Down in the Southwestern States these mammals are often killed by autos on the highways. If they are still fresh, remove the tails and un-joint them in sections of desired length and clean out the shells with a small wood chisel. Then hang them up to dry for a couple of weeks. Polish with fine steel wool and



Sept 61

FOR SPECIAL AWARD

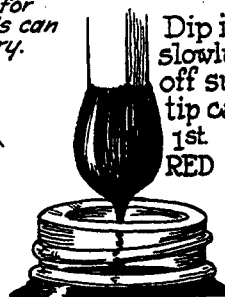


STICK
5/16 sq.
4 1/2" long.

Build up head with 2 layers of Plastic Wood, forming it with your fingers. When dry, file or sand it carefully.

Here's something for Scout Masters, and they are easy to make. These giant matches appropriately lettered by the S.M. are to be awarded to Scouts who have successfully built a cooking fire with one match, under adverse conditions. Waiting for the Plastic Wood and the two dippings to dry takes up most of the time required to make them.

Colors for heads can vary.



Dip in dope slowly and wipe off surplus at tip carefully.

1st RED

1st dry and

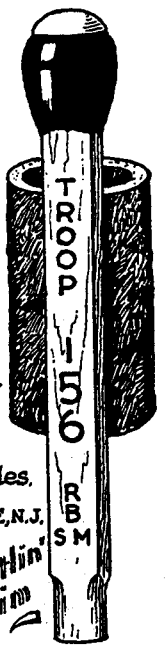


2nd WHITE

Leather Loop →

Sent in by
Ray Brandes,
S.M.
MERRYVILLE, N.J.

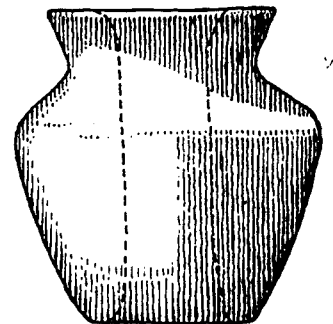
Whittlin' Jim



Feb 61

PUEBLO INDIAN POTTERY

Some of you saw me make this one at the Jamboree. Bore a 3/4" hole in a square block and cut off the 4 corners to make it octagonal. Then by cutting off the remaining corners carefully you'll come up with a nicely rounded piece. Now whittle to shape & sand it well. Give it an all over coat of light grey or cream poster color. The ornamentation is done in black or very dark brown. When dry give it a coat of plastic spray or clear lacquer.



Three of these and these Rain Birds spaced evenly



Whittlin' Jim

Of course there are many other types of Indian Pottery you can work from.

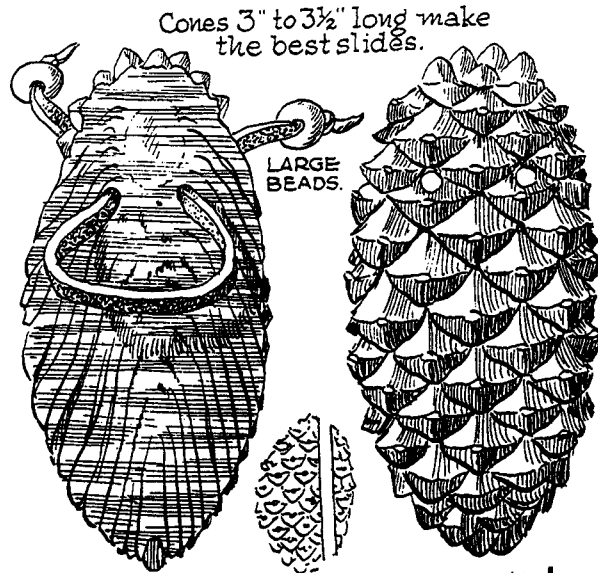
PINE CONE



HERE'S A SLIDE that you don't have to whittle. It was left here by a fellow from Oregon. You'll have to try out the available cones. The sawing an' drilling must be done when the cones are fresh an' tightly closed or, sometimes, you can soak them in water to close them. But don't try to saw a cone that is open.

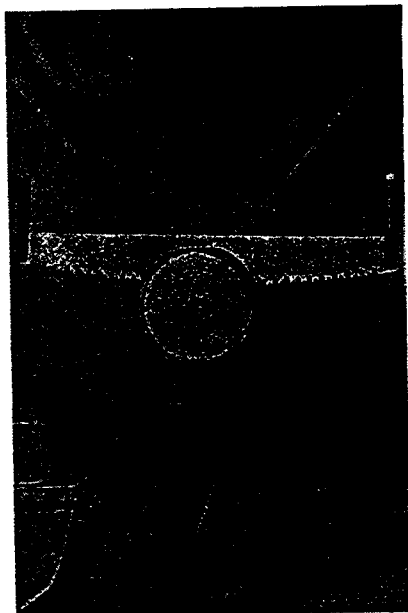
Cones can be sawed easily with a band saw. If you don't have that, a sharp coping saw will also do the job. After sawing, drill two holes for the thong loop. The thong should fit tight. Loosen it to slip your neckerchief through an' pull it up tight when it's in place.

When you're done, give your new slide a good coat of varnish to help preserve it and to make it look better. Some like to paint 'em in different colors; I like 'em left in their natural color.

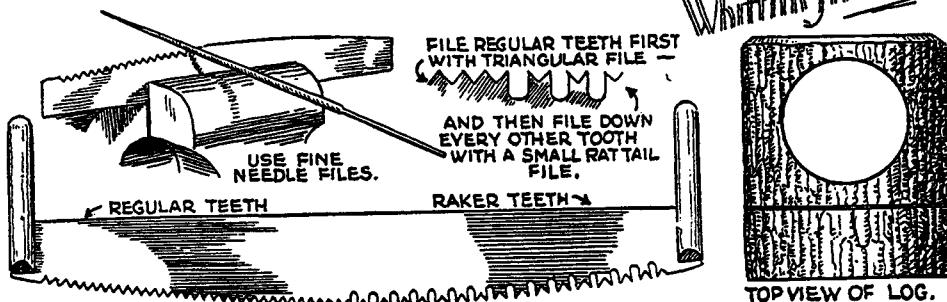


BACK OF SLIDE SHOWING LOOP.

CROSSCUT SAW IN A LOG



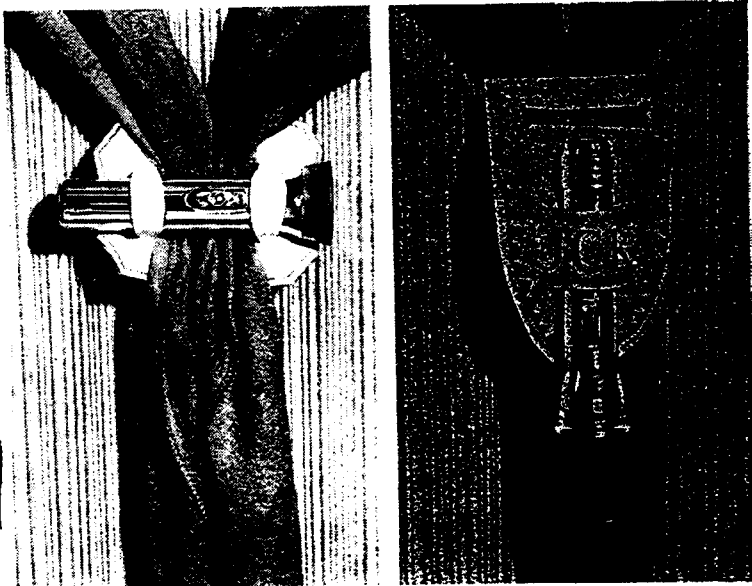
Don Jablonski, of Nunica, Mich., is the lad who thought up this slide, an' you'll agree with me that it's a dandy. Don's was made with regular teeth, an' I thought I'd try raker teeth. The sketch shows how to file them. Just takes time. Use tin for the blade, an' plastic or wood for the handles. In makin' the log, use dry sapling wood, an' bore the hole before cuttin' it to size, to prevent splittin'. Make a fine cut for the saw to fit into, an' fasten handles, an' saw in log with cement.



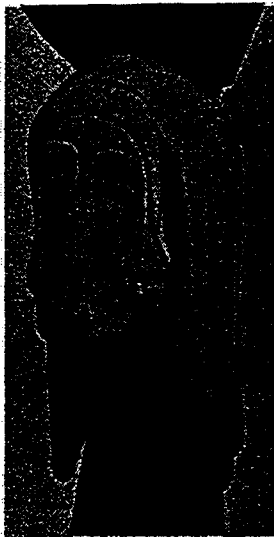
TOP VIEW OF LOG.

FLASHLIGHT

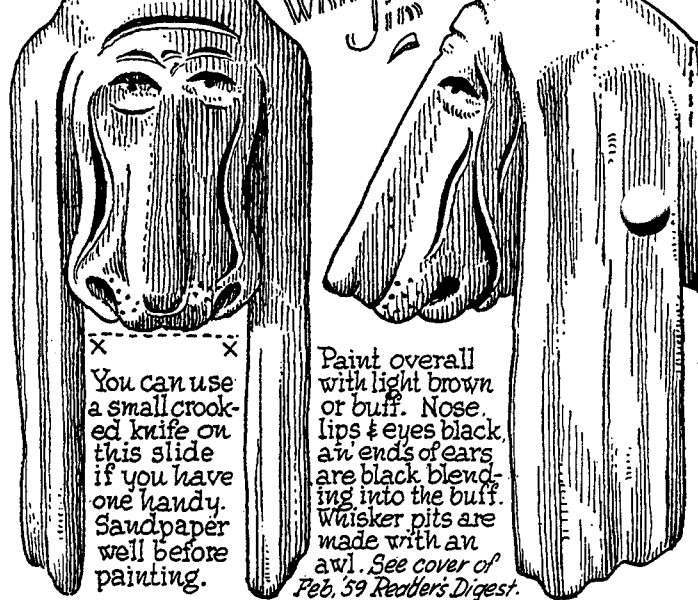
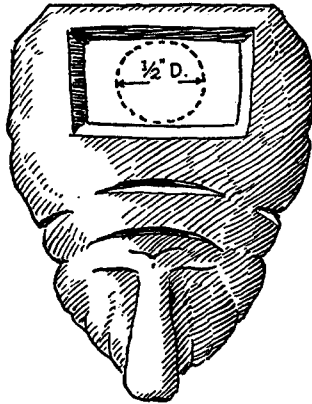
HEY, SLIDE MAKERS. How about this one? Thank James K. Coquet of Biloxi, Mississippi, for the idea. It's easy to make. All you need is some fairly good scrap leather about 1/16" thick and a miniature flashlight. Some lights have a rim at the back and can be hung vertically. Set the smooth ones horizontally. Lace, tool, stamp, or decorate the leather with a ballpoint pen. White leather shows off the light better.



BLOOD HOUND



This is a good whittlin' project. Before you saw out the silhouette, bore the 1/2" hole an' saw out the section between the ears. X X



You can use a small crooked knife on this slide if you have one handy. Sandpaper well before painting.

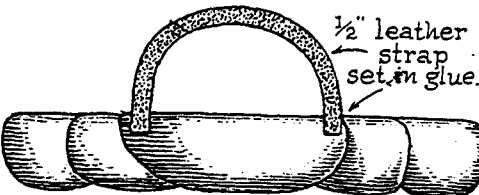
Paint overall with light brown or buff. Nose, lips & eyes black, an' ends of ears are black blending into the buff. Whisker pits are made with an awl. See cover of Feb. '59 Readers Digest.

SLIDE OF THE MONTH

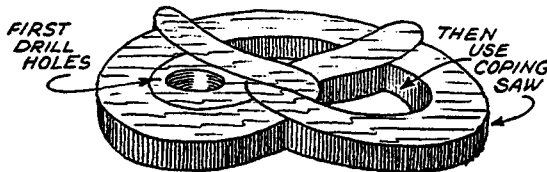
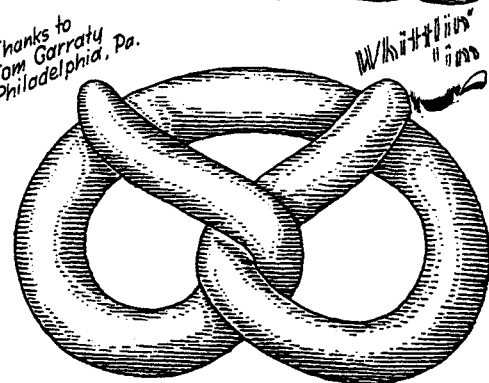
THE PRETZEL



This is what I call the most appetizing slide I've seen in a long time. It's made of white pine, but it's the finish that does the trick. After sandpapering, give it a coat of yellow poster color an' then paint top (or front) with light brown, blending it off nicely toward the bottom. Then two coats of clear lacquer. Now get some coarse salt or crush some rock salt. Give the top a good coat of clear lacquer an' sprinkle the salt on before it dries. I gave mine a finish coat of plastic spray.



Thanks to Tom Garraty Philadelphia, Pa.

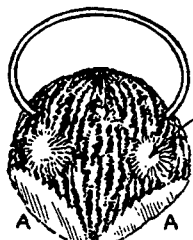


SLIDE OF THE MONTH

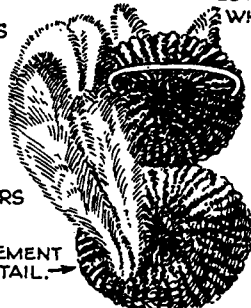
A NUTTY SQUIRREL

This is a good Cub Pack project, & is made from two black walnuts. The head is filed as shown at 'A'. The fur is trimming that can be obtained at most hobby shops.

BURN OR DRILL HOLES FOR WIRE LOOP.



TOP VIEW OF HEAD.



BACK VIEW.



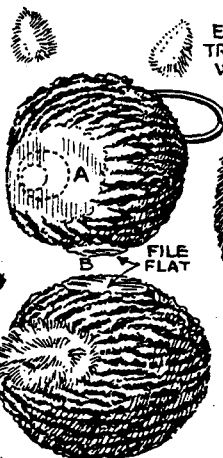
BROWN TRIMMING.

EYES ARE PAINTED WHITE & BLACK

PIECE OF SHELL

PAWS

Sent in by Mrs. Lucille Mitchell.



EARS CAN BE TRIMMED TO POINT WITH SCISSORS.

FILE FLAT

DOUBLED FOR TAIL.

Whittlin' Jim

File flat surfaces 'B' to cement head to body. Cement paws to body 'C' with piece of shell between them. Tail is doubled to give it thickness.

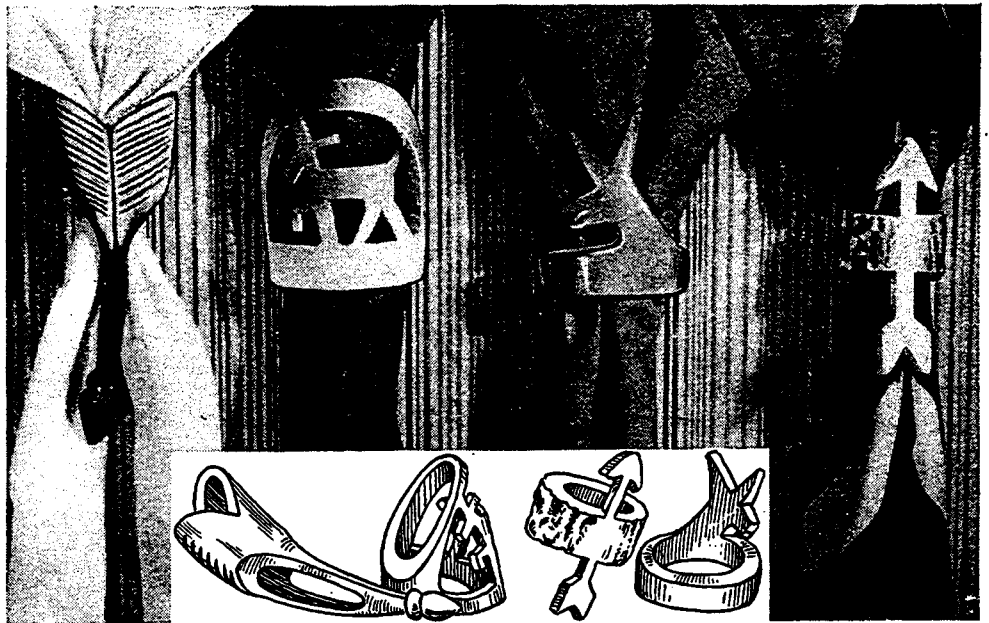
Give head & body a couple of coats of clear lacquer before cementing on fur.



COWHORNS and ANTLERS

By WHITTLIN' JIM

THERE'S AN ENDLESS number of slide designs you can make from cowhorns and antlers. Belton Murphy of Merced, California, made the ones illustrated here. You'll need a coping saw, pocket knife, files, and fine sandpaper. First scrape the outside smooth with your knife. Then draw a design on the horn with a pencil. Saw wherever you can. Whittle or file the rest. Use a flat or round file as needed. Smooth up with a fine file or fine sandpaper. The final polishing can be done on a cloth-buffing wheel, or you can get a high polish with lacquer or plastic canned spray, or with colorless fingernail polish.

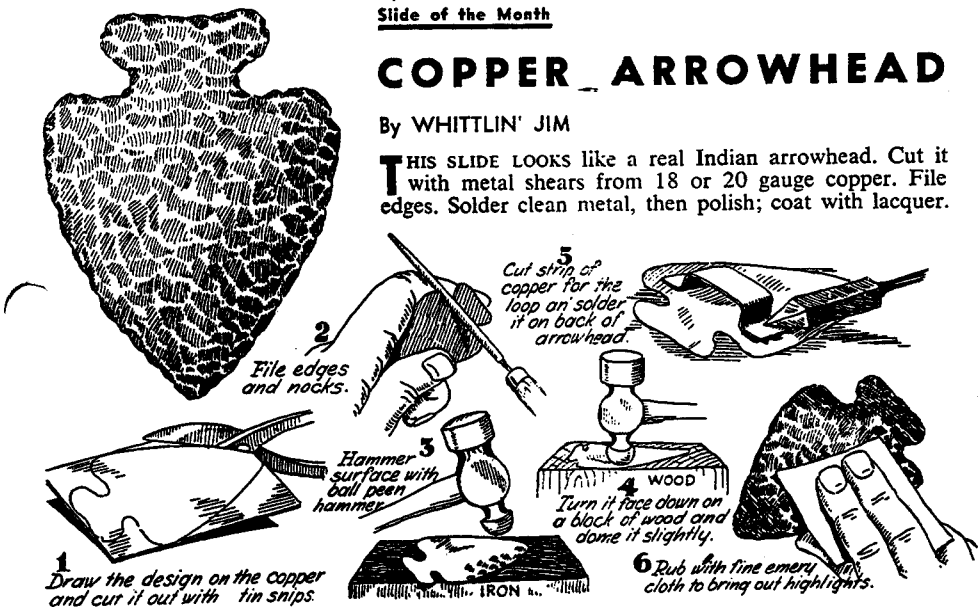


Slide of the Month

COPPER ARROWHEAD

By WHITTLIN' JIM

THIS SLIDE LOOKS like a real Indian arrowhead. Cut it with metal shears from 18 or 20 gauge copper. File edges. Solder clean metal, then polish; coat with lacquer.

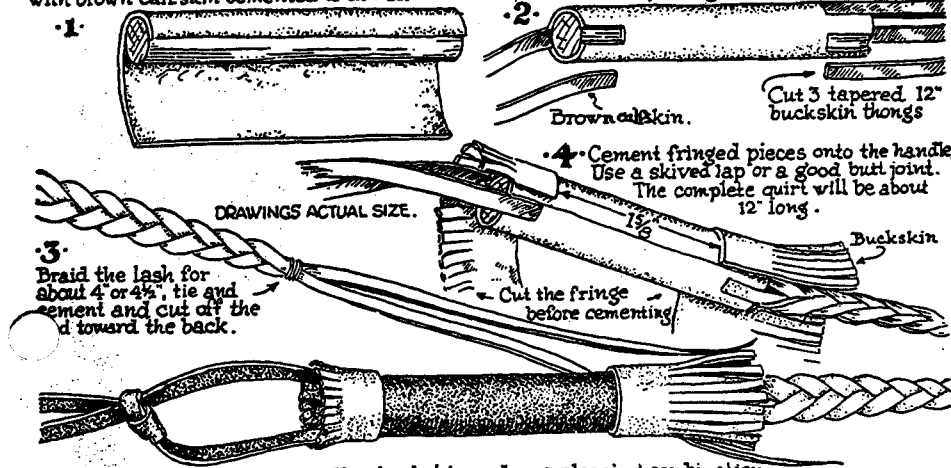


SLIDE OF THE MONTH — RIDING QUIRT

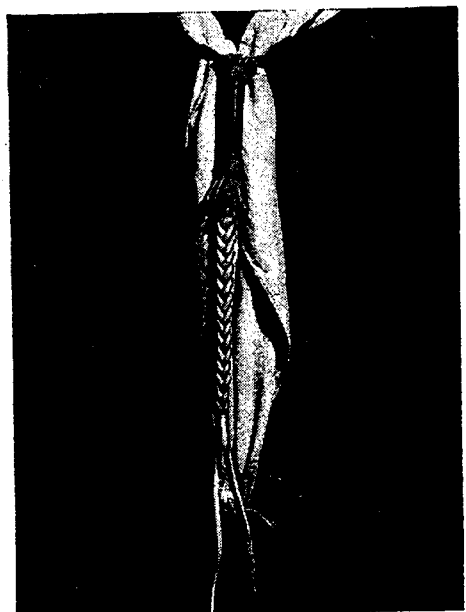
By WHITTLIN' JIM

Use a 3/8" dowel or piece of arrow shaft. Wrap with brown calfskin cemented to dowel.

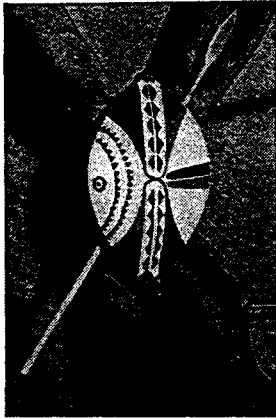
Cut out the leather and cement the lash and the loop thongs into these places.



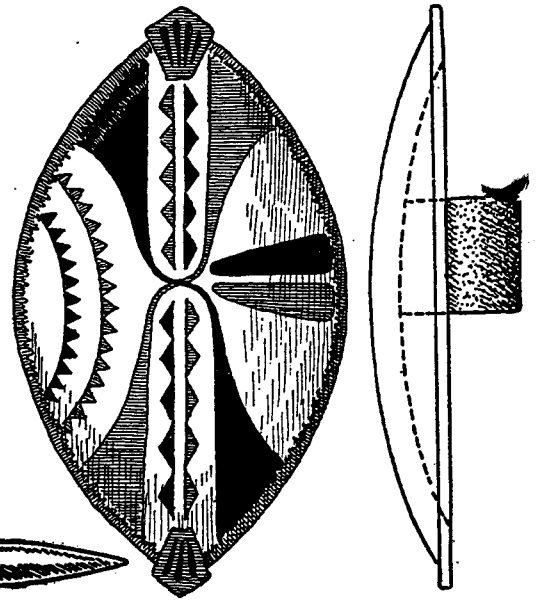
The brown calfskin and the yellow buckskin make a pleasing combination.



African Masai Shield

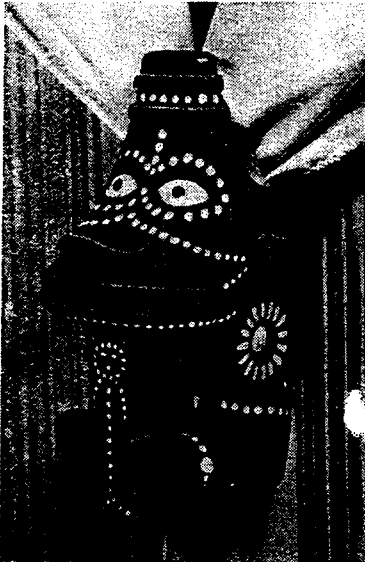


THIS SHIELD and spear are miniatures of the ones used by native African lion hunters. The Africans make theirs of buffalo hide, but we'll whittle ours of soft pine wood. The drawings for the shield at right and the spear below are full-size. Hollow out the back of the shield so that it will fit around the neckerchief. Then cement a leather loop to the back of the shield. Give it a coat of white paint first, and then paint on designs in black and burnt orange. Make the shaft of the spear from 1/8" dowel, and make the spear head of brass or some other soft metal. Or, you can whittle the entire spear of wood. The shield and spear are two separate pieces. After the shield is in place on your neckerchief, simply slip the spear through the loop.

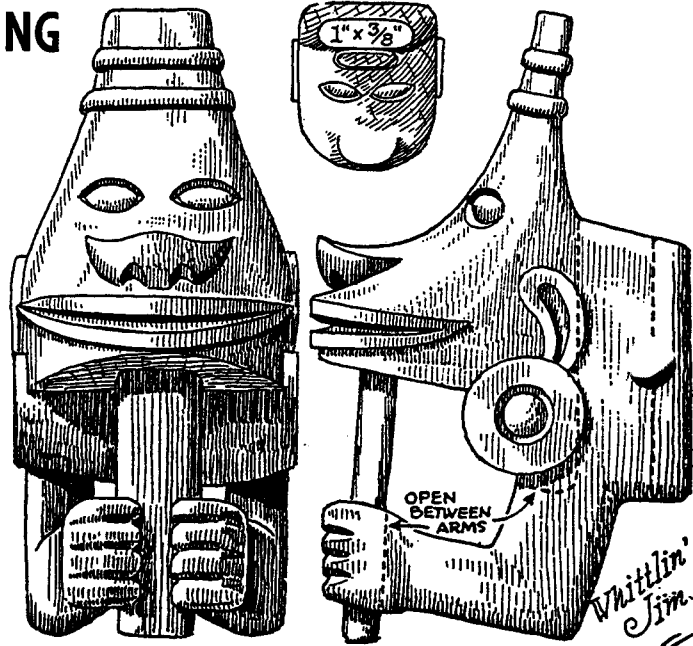
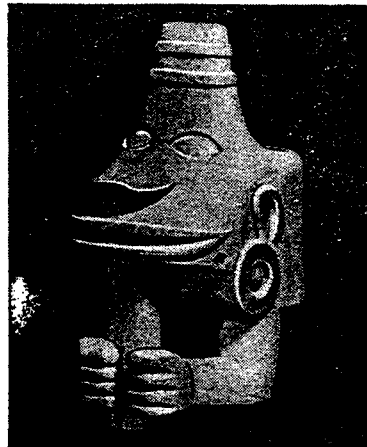


Slide of the Month

SOLOMON ISLAND CARVING

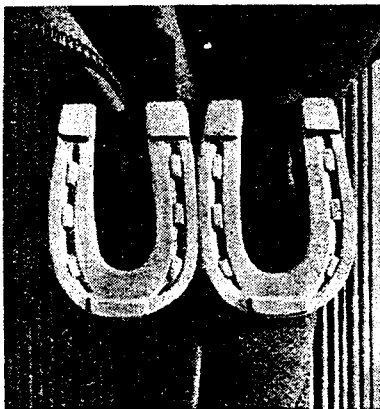


This slide takes a bit of whittlin'. Saw silhouette, and bore holes for 'kerchief and opening under chin. Paint black with white dots.

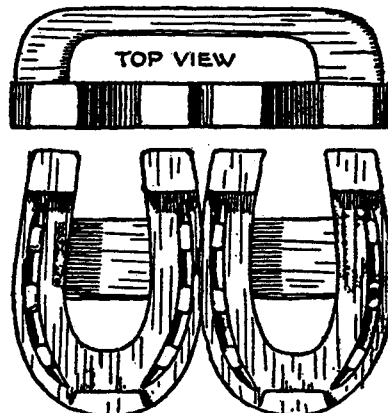


SLIDE OF THE MONTH

PEDRO - HIS MARK



Old UU really gets a kick out of this slide. It's his own special trademark.

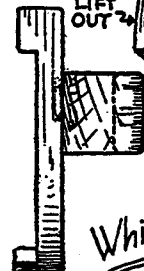


GET YOUR PATTERN FROM THIS FRONT VIEW.

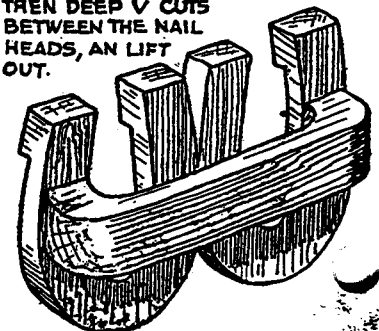
FIRST MAKE FINE V CUTS ALONG EDGES.

LIFT OUT

THEN DEEP V CUTS BETWEEN THE NAIL HEADS, AN LIFT OUT.



SIDE VIEW.



THIS IS THE WAY IT LOOKS FROM THE BACK.

I'LL TAKE A BIT of whittlin', but you can make this slide out of two pieces of soft wood. Make the mule shoes first, and then glue the loop to the back. For that realistic look, paint the shoes aluminum, then coat with walnut oil stain, and rub off all the stain that you can with a rag while it's still wet. That'll give an old mule shoe finish.

KNOT SLIDES



A finished slide, carefully whittled, sanded and finished with clear lacquer or plastic bomb spray.

Shown here are two of the ten beautifully whittled slides sent to me by Russell Ott Sr. of Monroe, Mich., in the way he lays them out. First a full size model is made with a piece of 3/4" dowel rod and 1/4" Manila rope. You can tie any knot that you think will make an interesting slide. Basswood is ideal for these. Wish you could see the rest of them.



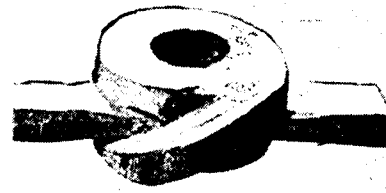
Here is another one, a little more complicated.



Here you have a full size model, in full detail, to work from, and

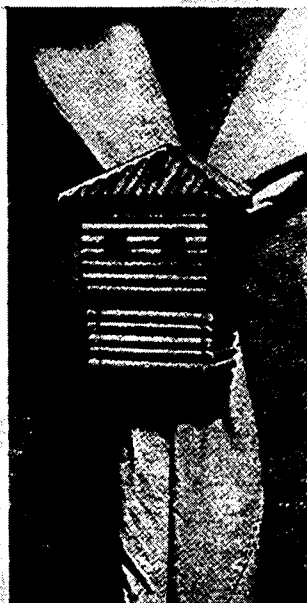


from it you can lay out the blank. Drill and saw it out.

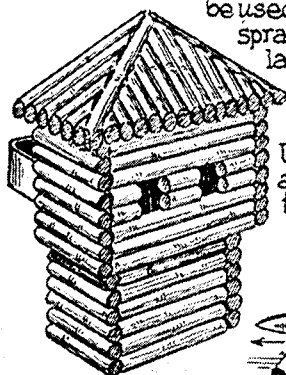


Then rough it out, round it, mark the twists and whittle real careful.

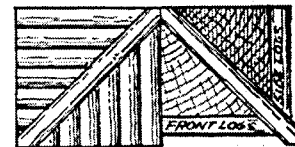
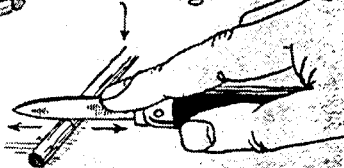
BLOCK HOUSE



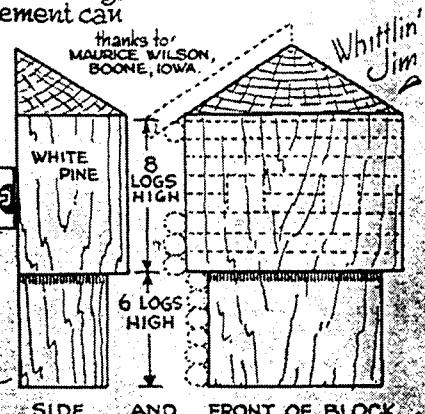
This is an exacting rather than a tricky slide to make, but if the block is cut out correctly, the rest is comparatively easy. 1/8" dowel rod was used for the logs. The drawings show the construction. Any fast setting glue or cement can be used and when dry, give it a spray coat of clear plastic or lacquer. Make the loop of thin copper or tin.



Use a sharp knife and rolling action to cut the logs.



ROOF PARTLY FINISHED.



SIDE AND FRONT OF BLOCK

thanks to MAURICE WILSON, BOONE, IOWA.

Whittlin' Jim

WHITE PINE

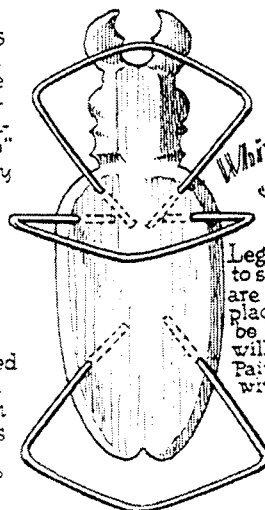
8 LOGS HIGH

6 LOGS HIGH

GIANT TITANUS BEETLE

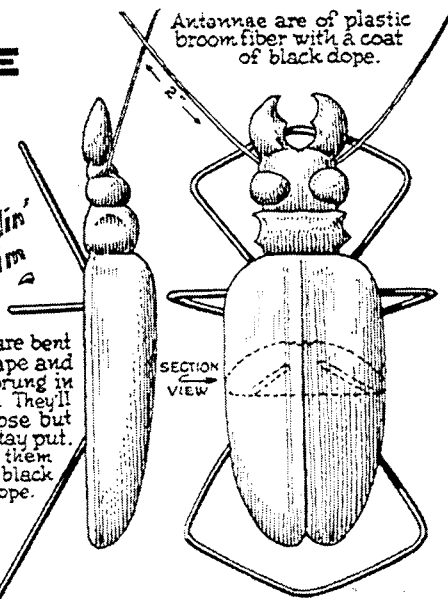


I can truthfully say that this beetle came from my wood pile. Anyway that's where the wood came from. These Titanus Beetles, from the Amazon, are sometimes 5" and 6" long. Use basswood. The body is easy to whittle. Sand it carefully and paint it with a mixture of black waterproof ink and a little green water color. The little pits shown in photo are made with a dull awl point. The legs are made of wire that is pushed into holes drilled at about the angle shown in section view. Drilling these holes is the trickiest part of it. Finish with several coats of clear, plastic bomb spray.



Whittlin' Jim

Legs are bent to shape and are sprung in place. They'll be loose but will stay put. Paint them with black dope.



Antennae are of plastic broom fiber with a coat of black dope.

SECTION VIEW

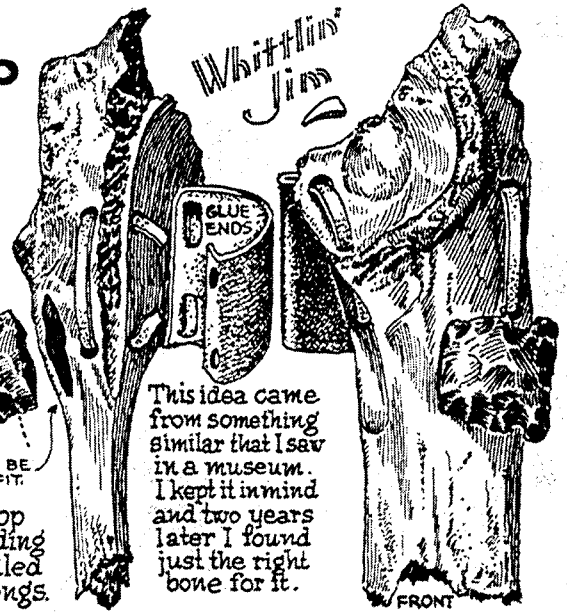
IMBEDDED ARROWHEAD



A slide like this one is almost impossible to duplicate, but you can make one on this principle. All you need is an old fragment of bone and a broken arrowhead. A good arrowhead will do but you will have to dig a deeper hole in the bone to seat it. Yes, I know that such old bones are hard to find, but when you do find one, all you have to do is dig a hole for the arrowhead and set it in with glue or cement. Then fasten a leather loop to the back, one way or other, depending on the structure of the bone. I drilled holes and fastened the loop with thongs.



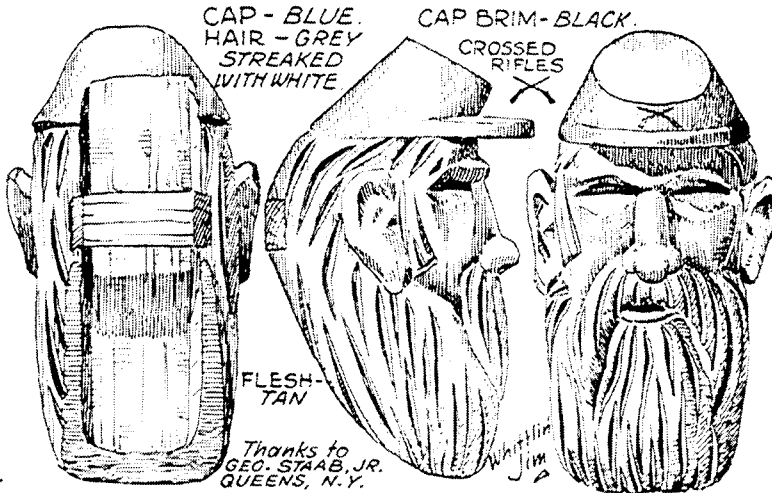
SHOULD BE A SNUG FIT.



This idea came from something similar that I saw in a museum. I kept it in mind and two years later I found just the right bone for it.

OLD VET July 61

Get yourself a good piece of white pine or bass for this one. It will take a bit of whittlin' but it will be worth it. You can sandpaper it or leave the knife cuts stand as I have done. Don't try to put in the eyes. Use thinned water colors to paint it.



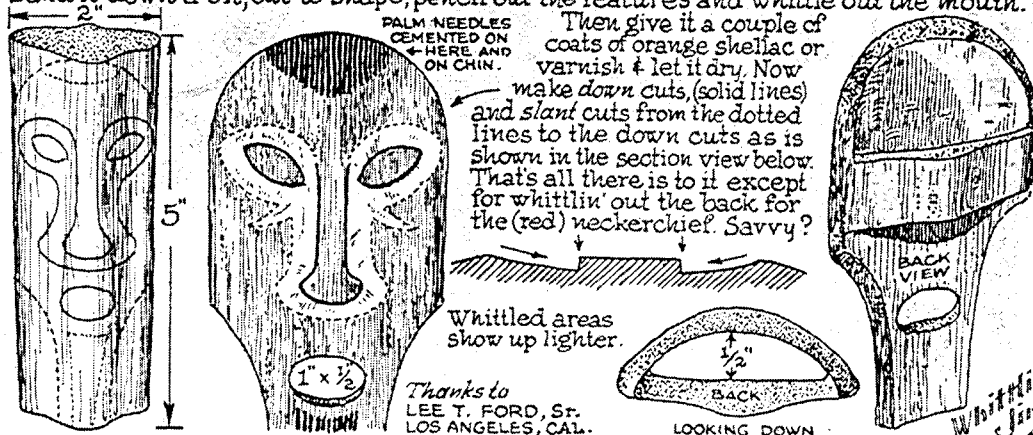
Thanks to GEO. STAB, JR. QUEENS, N.Y.



July 60

OLE' MAN OF HAWAII

Here's an easy and inexpensive way to make attractive slides for you fellows who can get dry palm fronds. From the small end, cut off a 5" section less than 2" wide. Sand it down a bit, cut to shape, pencil out the features and whittle out the mouth.

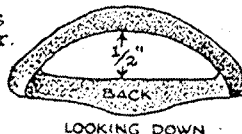


PALM NEEDLES CEMENTED ON HERE AND ON CHIN.

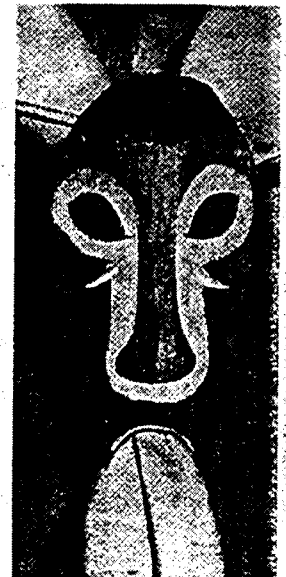
Then give it a couple of coats of orange shellac or varnish & let it dry. Now make down cuts, (solid lines) and slant cuts from the dotted lines to the down cuts as is shown in the section view below. That's all there is to it except for whittlin' out the back for the (red) neckerchief. Savvy?

Whittled areas show up lighter.

Thanks to LEE T. FORD, Sr. LOS ANGELES, CAL.

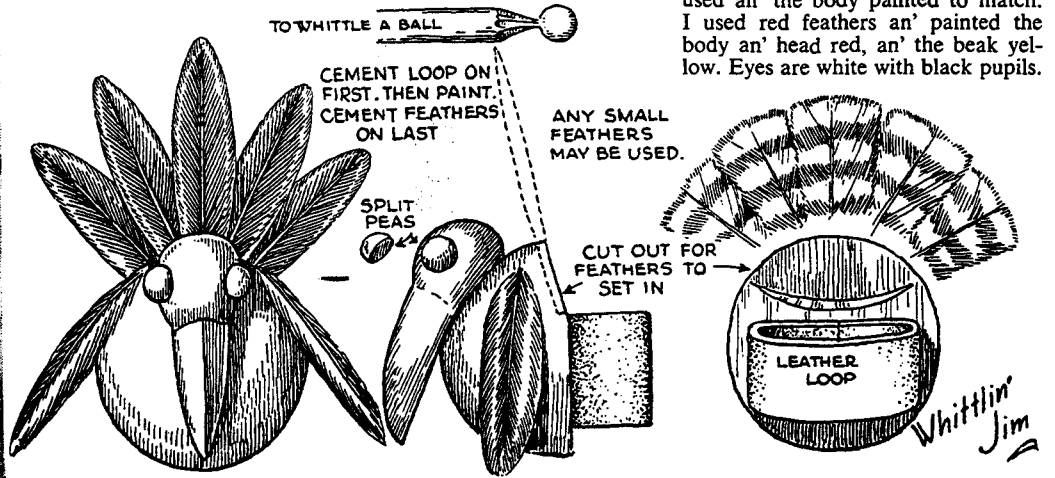


Whittlin' Jim



GOONEYBIRD

HOW DO YOU LIKE this one? Just whittle a ball on the end of a stick, split it in half an' you'll have bodies for two birds. The head an' beak are whittled separately an' glued on. Any small feathers may be used an' the body painted to match. I used red feathers an' painted the body an' head red, an' the beak yellow. Eyes are white with black pupils.

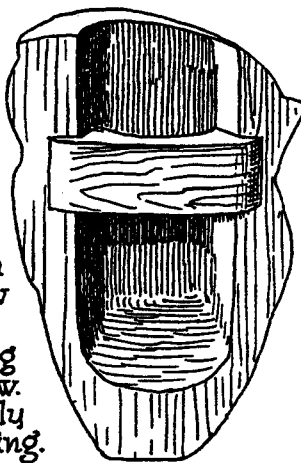


GOB



Drawings at right show how it looks before it is painted. Get your silhouette pattern from the side view an' saw it out with a jig or coping saw. Sand it nicely before painting.

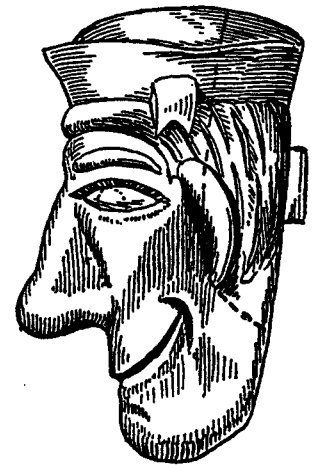
Whittlin' Jim



Gouge out the back an' glue a strip of wood across.

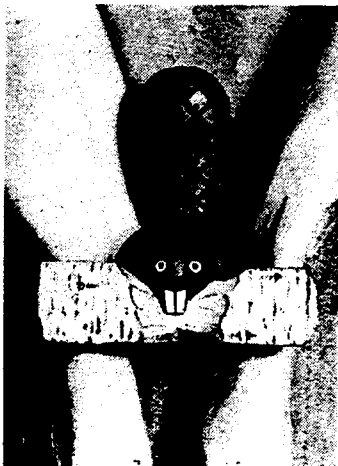


Paint the cap white, ribbon red, eyes white an' black, hair an' eye brows yellow.



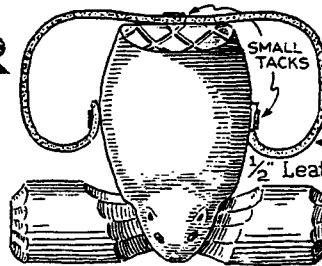
Since this was made of red cedar, the face was given a coat of clear lacquer for a good tan.

BUSY BEAVER

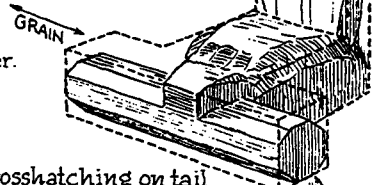


This busy little beaver is quite easy to whittle if you go at it right. Get your dimensions from these 3 drawings.

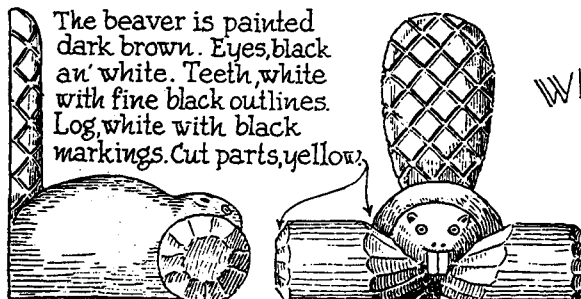
The beaver is painted dark brown. Eyes, black an' white. Teeth, white with fine black outlines. Log, white with black markings. Cut parts, yellow.



The dotted lines show how to saw out the blank. Rough it out somewhat like this for a beginning.



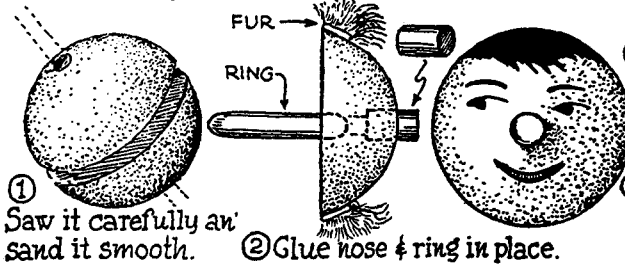
Crosshatching on tail is done with fine 'V' cuts.



Thanks to Dean Bark, Manhattan, Kans.

LITTLE ESKIMO

This clever little Eskimo slide was sent in by Mrs. Lucille Mitchell, Den Mother in Middleton, Ky. It's an ideal project for Cubs. The head is made from half of a cork fishing bobber. Saw it in half so the holes are centered. Nose can be of wood or preferably cork. Set a 3/4" plastic or metal ring into the back with cement.



① Saw it carefully and sand it smooth.

② Glue nose & ring in place.

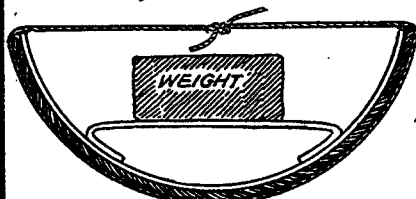
③ Paint eyes and hair black and mouth red. Use dope & small brush. The cork has a good flesh color, so leave it as is.

④ Any short brown, grey or white fur will do. Cut a 1/4" strip and fasten it with glue & pins. Take it easy.

PATCH SLIDE

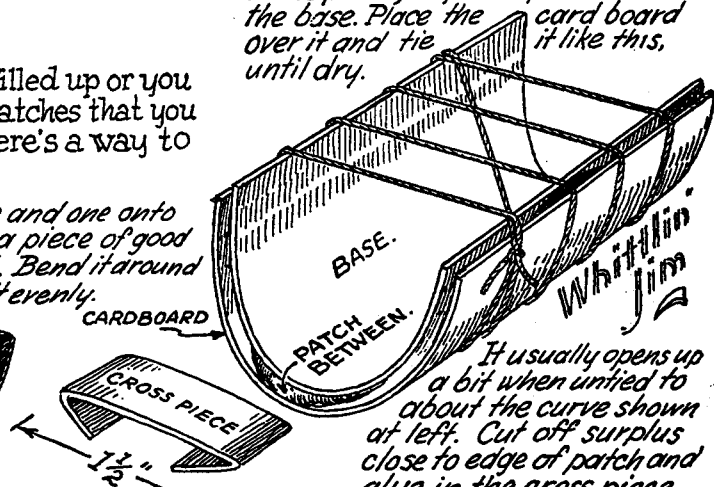
Perhaps your emblem vest is filled up or you may have a couple of pet patches that you are especially proud of. Here's a way to really show them off.

I glued one onto a rawhide base and one onto a piece of 1/2" fiber, and I think a piece of good cardboard would also work out. Bend it around a round object first to shape it evenly.



Tie and glue in the crosspiece.

Cut the base piece and a piece of cardboard a little larger than the patch. Put glue or cement around the edge of the patch, lay it in position on the base. Place the cardboard over it and tie it like this, until dry.



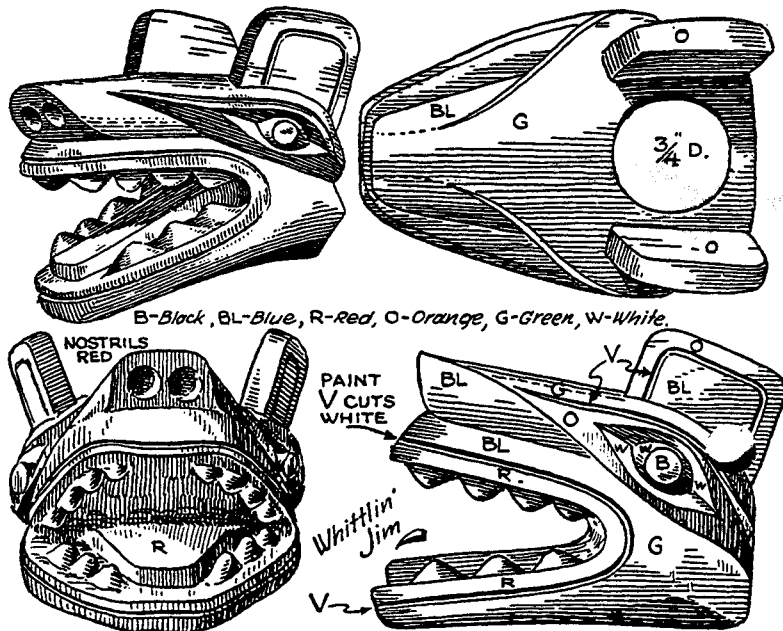
It usually opens up a bit when untied to about the curve shown at left. Cut off surplus close to edge of patch and glue in the cross piece for neckerchief loop.

Thanks to TOM SHIELDS, OF WAUKESHA, WIS.

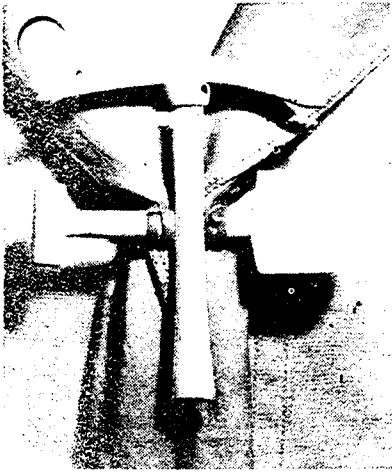
N.W. COAST TOTEM



Norm Feder of L.A. sent me a photo of a section of a totem pole suggesting it be used for a slide. Well, here it is, whittled with a small pocket knife blade. The inside of the mouth is a bit tricky, as you may notice. Paint it if you wish or, it will look equally attractive if given a grey weathered finish. If you paint it, the entire inside of the mouth is red except for the white teeth. Oh-be sure to bore the hole before you start to whittle.



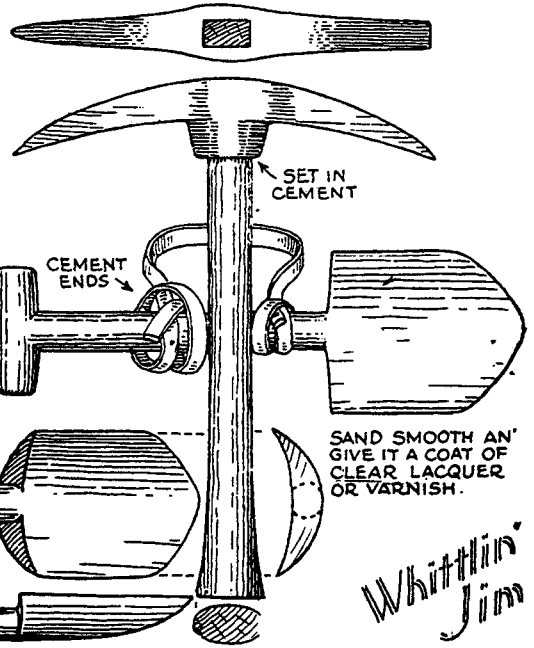
Pick and Shovel



Lew Kehr of Effingham, Ill., made this one an' brought it up to me, thinkin' maybe some of you Scouts who aren't afraid of work would like to make an' wear one like it. It's made with nothin' more than a pocket knife an' some scrap hard wood. Looks like ash to me. The pick handle, as you can see, was set in, so's to have the grain running the right way. The shovel was made of one piece. The loop can be made of plastic lace or a narrow strip of thin leather. Birch would work up nice if you have some.



↑ DROP OF CEMENT



PEACHSTONE MONKEY



HERE IS A CLEVER idea for a slide. It was taken from a peachstone monkey made by Bill Ham of Milledgeville, Georgia, an' was whittled out of basswood.

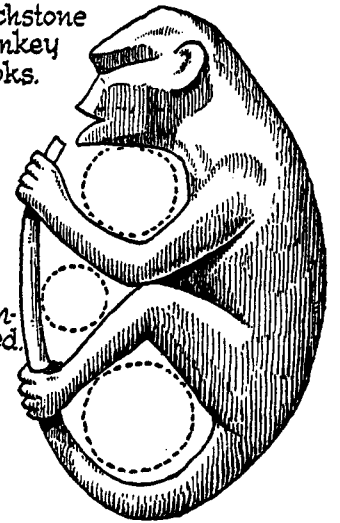
Boring the three holes is a labor saver that'll make whittlin' a lot easier. An' when you're all through with this slide, try makin' another littler one out of a peach stone an' use it for a knot slide to hold the ends of your neckerchief together. The combination of basswood and peach stone slides makes a real good lookin' set. The diagrams to the right show you pretty much just where to drill the holes and how to go about the whittlin'.



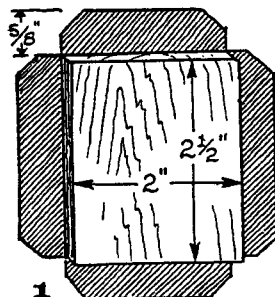
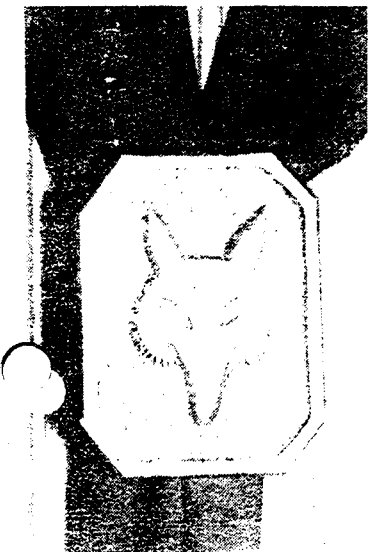
This is how a peachstone monkey looks.

May be stained & lacquered.

Whittlin' Jim



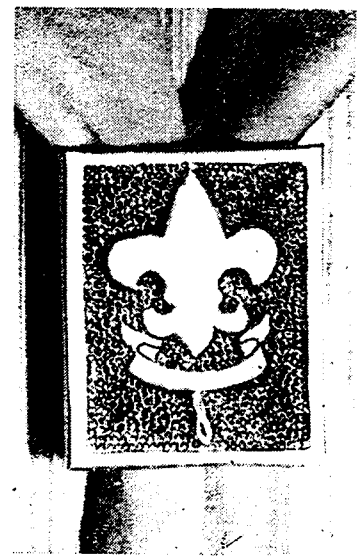
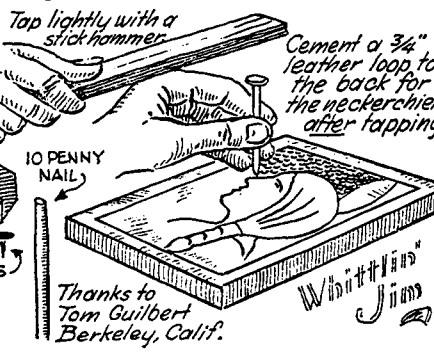
COPPER FOIL



1 Cut out the copper foil like this.

2 Bend foil over the edges. It should lap over the back about 1/4 inch. ...

NO DOUBT SOME of you boys have done this type of work with copper foil. The core is a piece of 1/4" orange crate wood. Transfer the design you want onto the foil an' press down along the outline with a blunt awl. Then the background is tapped down with a blunted nail. Background can be painted with colored dope or left as is.

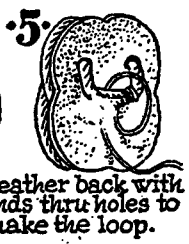
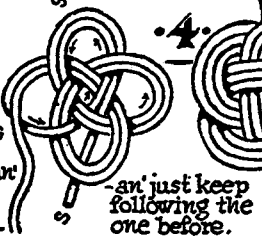
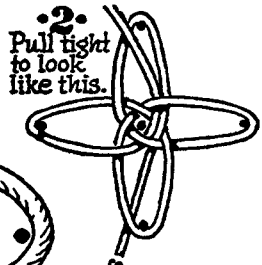
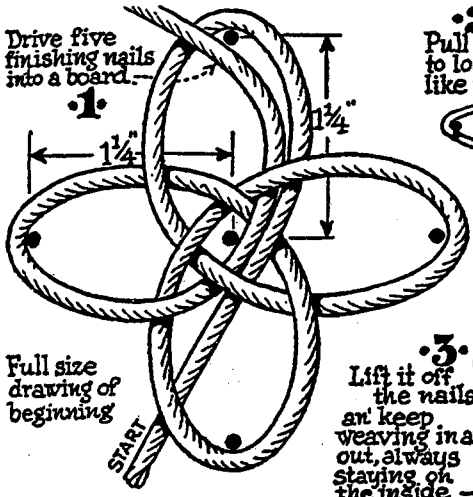


Slide of the Month

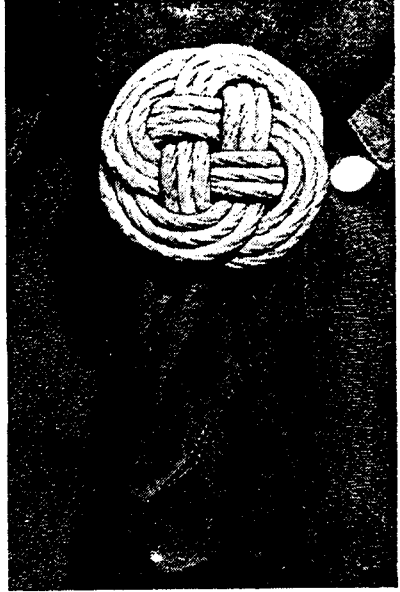
SAILORS ROSETTE

By Whittlin Jim

50" length of cord



THE rosette makes a pretty knot for the front of your neckerchief. It's easy to make if you tie it the way I did. Use 1/8" cotton cord, and follow the directions in the drawings. After the knot is tied, give it a coat of clear lacquer, and let it dry. Then cement it to a piece of leather or heavy cardboard. Punch holes for the two cord ends and use them for the neckerchief loop by serving the ends together.



SLIDE OF THE MONTH

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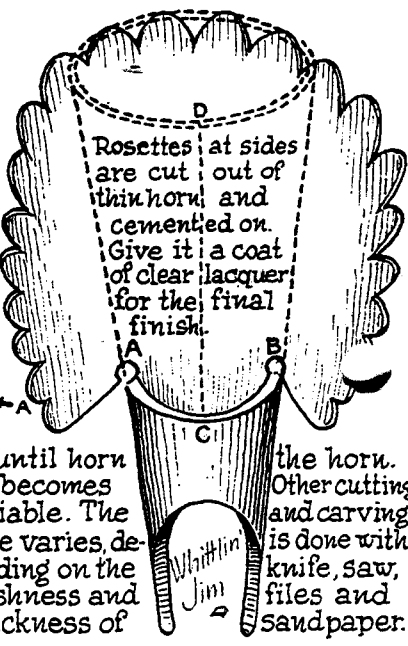
COW HORN INDIAN CHIEF



This attractive slide was made of a thin cowhorn scraped down to about 1/16" thick. at the bonnet part. To spread

out the upper section first saw from A to A at back and then from C to D. Now place in boiling water

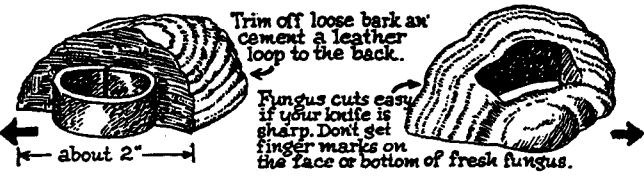
until horn becomes pliable. The time varies, depending on the freshness and thickness of



Slide of the Month

By WHITTLIN' JIM

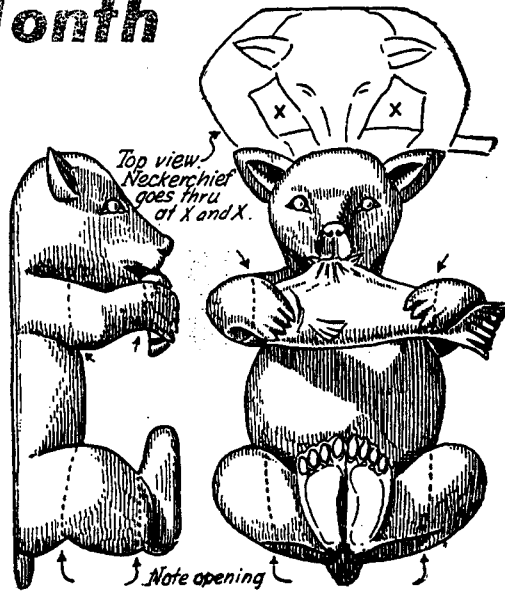
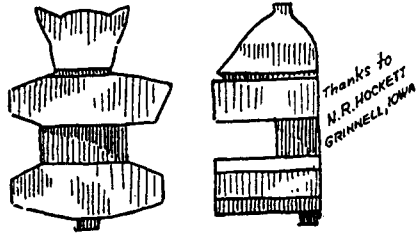
THIS SUMMER, look for small fungi in the woods. They'll make good slides. I made these three in no time at all. The one at the left has the year carved in and filled with white paint. The one on the right was still soft, so I lettered it with a pencil. The least scratch on a soft fungus will make a brown mark. I whittled the one in the center. Now you try it.



Slide of The Month

By WHITTLIN' JIM

THIS bear eating a salmon is easier to whittle than to sketch. Get general dimensions from the size drawing at the right, and saw out rough blank that will look like sketch below. After whittling, rough sand it. Paint body brown. Nose, eyes and foot pads are black. Mouth and eye rims red. The fish is gray, green and red.

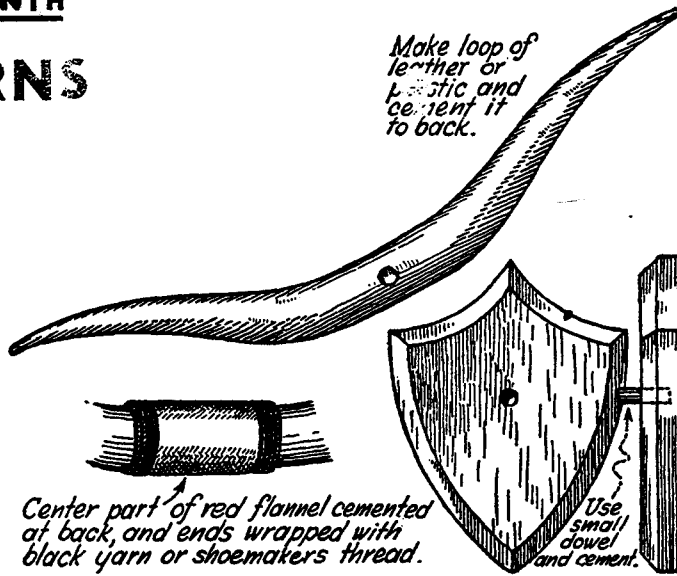


SLIDE OF THE MONTH

STEER HORNS

By BEN HUNT

MOST every collection of neckerchief slides includes at least one set of steer horns. Here's a variation that's a little out of the ordinary. The idea came from Bob Adams, Waukegan, Wis. Use any good wood. Mahogany is fine. Shade the horns from black on the tips to gray at the butts. Shield stays natural wood color. Give shield and horns two coats of clear lacquer before wrapping and assembling. Here's a slide you'll wear proudly.

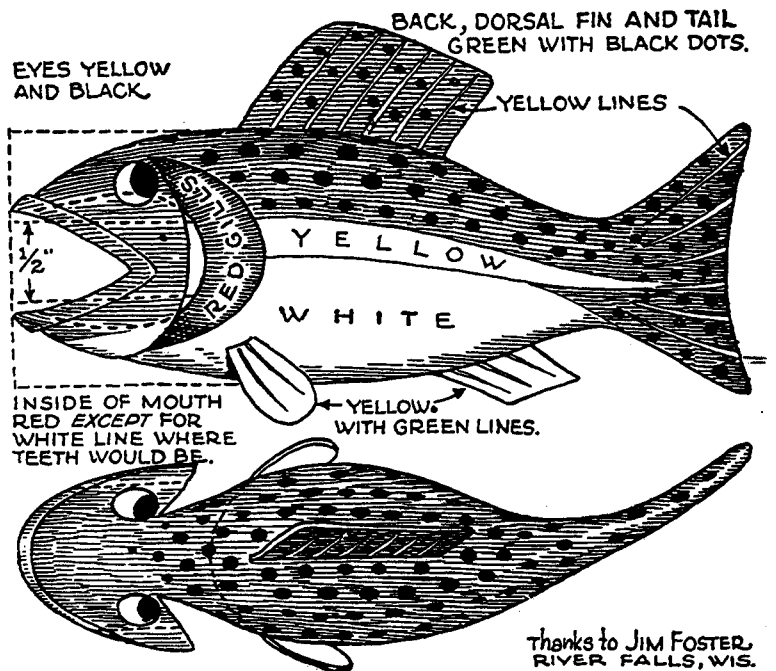


SLIDE OF THE MONTH

HUNGRY BASS

By WHITTLIN' JIM

YOU CAN EASILY whittle this hungry bass slide out of a piece of 1 1/4" x 1 3/4" x 4 1/2" pine or basswood. Before you start to whittle the body, bore a 3/8" hole for the mouth in one end of the wooden block. Cut notches for the gills to meet the 1/2" hole. Cut slots to hold the leather fins and cement them in. You can cement on large split peas for the eyes. Paint the top of the bass a medium shade of brown and the belly white. Use poster colors. After the color paint has dried, give the slide a couple of coats of clear lacquer for a glossy finish. Your fishermen pals will get a kick out of this slide, so start whittlin'.



Thanks to JIM FOSTER, RIVER FALLS, WIS.

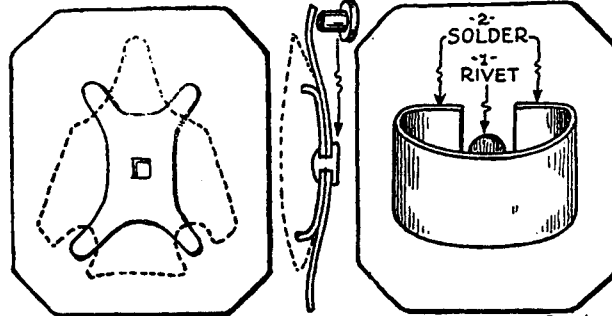
ARROWHEAD



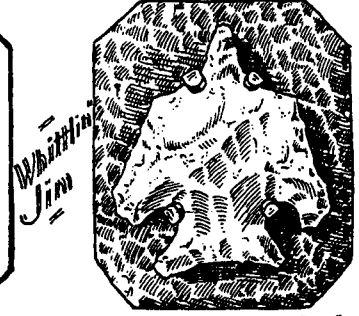
HERE'S A NEAT SLIDE which can be made of 18- or 20-gauge copper or brass to show off some special arrowhead from your collection. The drawings show you how it's done. Surface may be peened or left smooth, according to preference.



Each arrowhead is mounted differently.



Clamp laid in position. Note square rivet holes. Dished slightly. Rivet clamp first, then solder the loop.

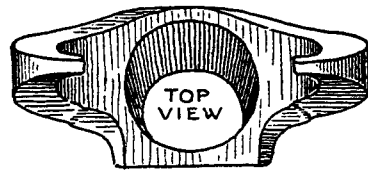
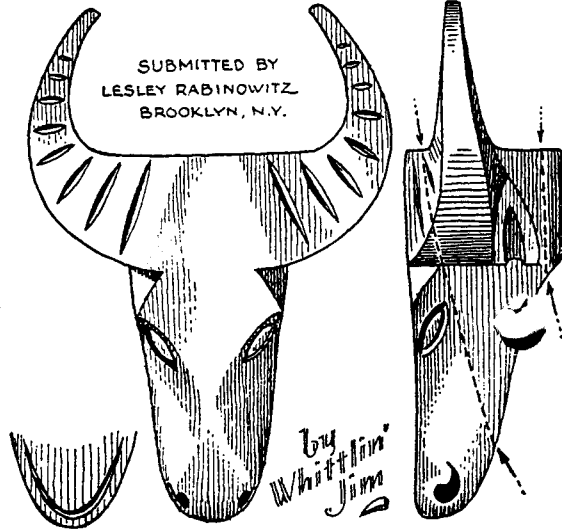


Bill sent this thunderbird point an' it's worth showing.



WATER BUFFALO

There's something fascinating about a water buffalo, an' the stylized slides made by our Philippine Scouts are just as interesting. Whittle 'em out of basswood if you have it, or else white pine. From these full size drawings an' the photo you should have no trouble making one for your collection. Paint it with flat black oil paint, an' when good an' dry, a little rubbing with a soft rag will give it a nice hand rubbed finish.



Even the mouth is shown underneath. Drill a half inch hole to start with an' whittle out to where indicated by dotted lines.

HOUND DOG

Put a good gob of Elmer's Glue in the eye sockets an' gently set the white beads in place. Set aside until dry. Place the side of the head to the front so it forms a nice round eye ball.

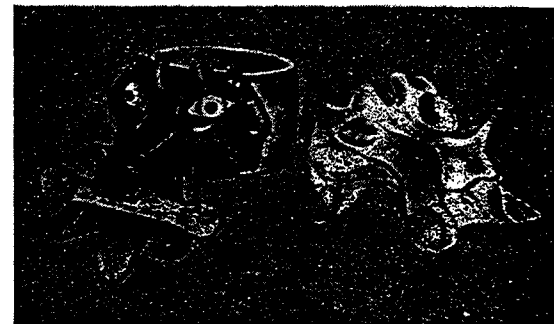
Bone is set in after rest is painted. It is left unpainted.

Whittle a bone out of wood an' cut the tongue out of leather. Glue tongue in place an' let it dry.

Make loop out of leather an' fasten it with a small wood screw to back.

Nostrils, lips, tongue an' jowls are red. Pupil of eye is black. Rest of head is also black. Use Airplane dope. See photograph.

Whittlin' Jim

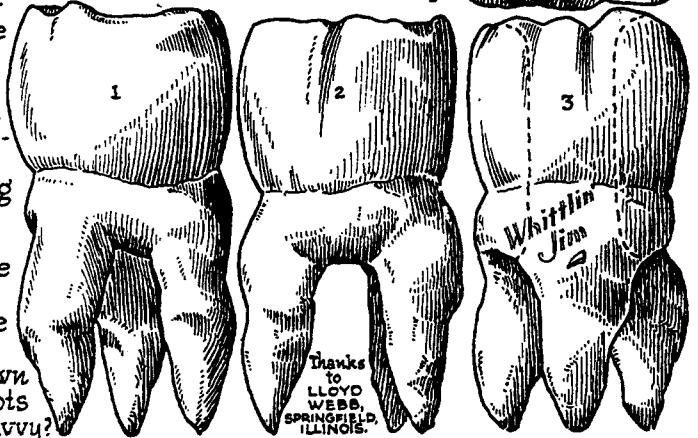


THE HOUND DOG on this slide was made from a turkey neck bone. So, the next time you have turkey for dinner, eat off all the meat then scrape the neck bones as clean as you can. Boil them until they are nice and white. Give them a final going over with a stiff brush to make them as clean as you can. Do this with all the neck bones. You can make up one slide for yourself and use the others for swapping. Our thanks for the idea to N. A. Bartolo, of Niagara Frontier. We are always happy to get your suggestions. Don't send the slides, just a post card with a description and sketch is good enough to give us the idea.

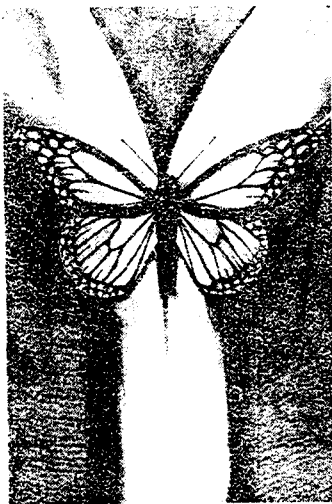
PAUL BUNYAN'S HOLLOW TOOTH



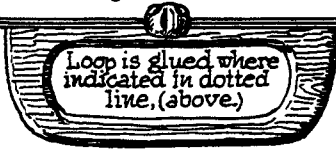
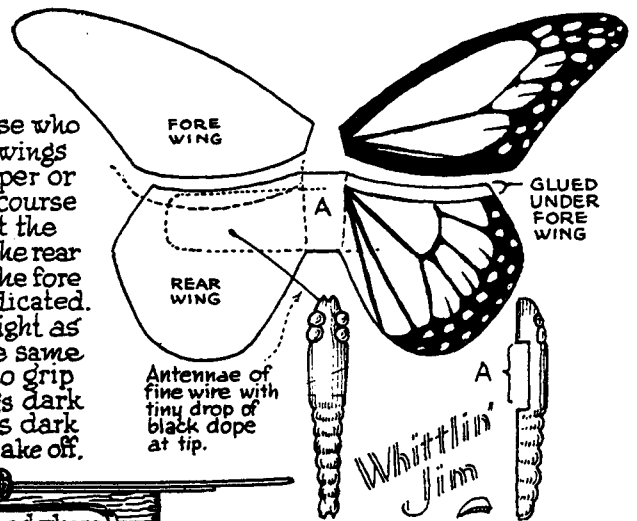
Can you imagine the toothache poor old Paul must have had before they yanked this hollow tooth? With these drawings you can make one, using any soft wood. Drill the hole first, and you can use a coping saw to make it easier whittling the roots. Sand the upper tooth well. Roots can be left a bit rough. Finish with white dope. When dry, smear a little brown oil stain over roots and wipe off. Savvy?



MILKWEED BUTTERFLY



Here's an easy one for those who don't like to whittle. The wings can be made of 1/2 fish paper or press board. The body of course is made of wood. Cut out the fore wings separately and the rear wings in one piece. Glue the fore wings over rear wings as indicated. Then glue the body on. Might as well glue the loop on at the same time to have something to grip while painting. Paint wings dark brown and orange. Body is dark brown. Looks real enough to take off.



Give wings a coat of white paint first. Then a coat of orange. Now lay out the markings and paint them brown.

EASTER ISLAND STONE FACE



Most of you have read about the mysterious and huge stone faces of Easter Island. I read "AKU-AKU" while in Hawaii last spring and was quite intrigued with it. When I picked up a piece of Milo driftwood, what more natural thing to do than to whittle one of those faces for a neckerchief slide. They are easy to whittle. Use bass wood or birch and after sanding, finish with a couple of coats of liquid brown shoe polish. * At your library.

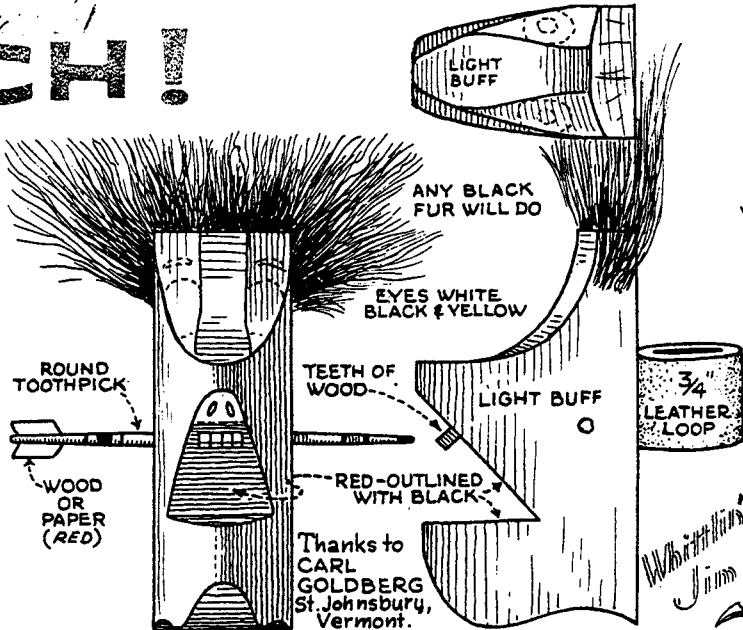


SLIDE OF THE MONTH

OUCH!



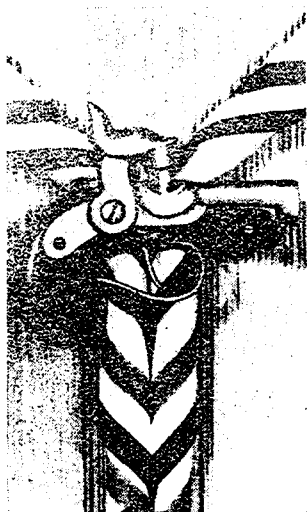
You'll laugh at this guy even tho he's in serious trouble. This slide is a lot easier to make than to draw and describe. I purposely left out the eyes in the drawing to show how it's whittled. It took longer to plant hair on his dome than to paint him. I used some skunk fur for hair. Make the arrow complete, shove it thru the hole and put a dab of glue where it comes out.



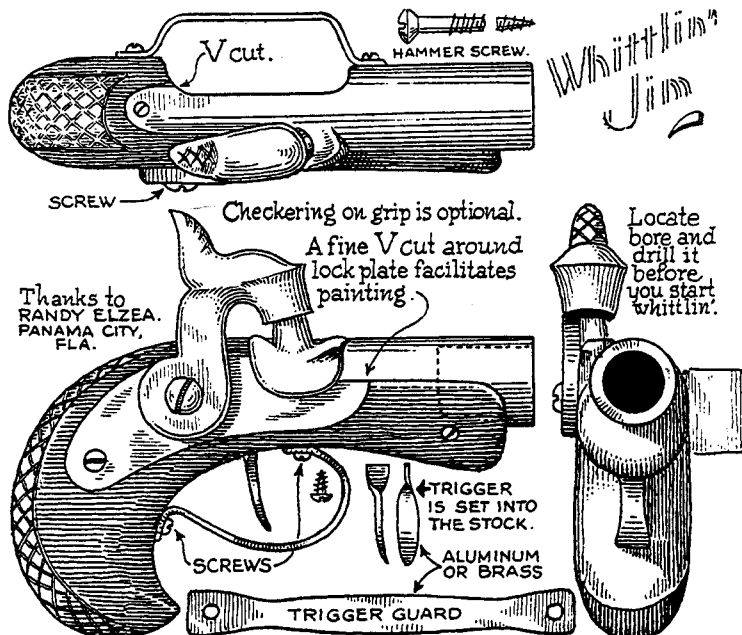
Thanks to CARL GOLDBERG St. Johnsbury, Vermont.

SLIDE OF THE MONTH

DERRINGER



I spent a lot of time on this one, but it was worth it. It was whittled out of walnut. The hammer was separate, and note that it is off center, so it comes down on the nipple correctly. The stock was left natural like on all guns. To get a nice iron finish on the metal parts I first gave it one coat of shellac. Then one coat of aluminum paint. When dry it was given a coat of dark walnut oil stain which was carefully wiped off before it dried. The stock was shellaced and varnished. The loop can be of metal or leather.



Thanks to RANDY ELZEA. PANAMA CITY, FLA.

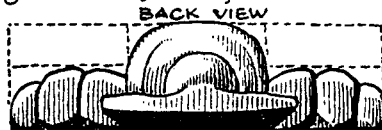
Locate bore and drill it before you start whittlin'.

SLIDE OF THE MONTH

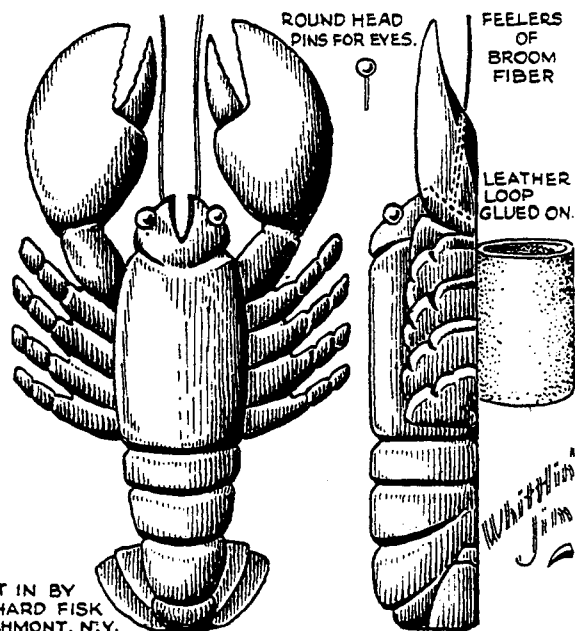
BOILED LOBSTER

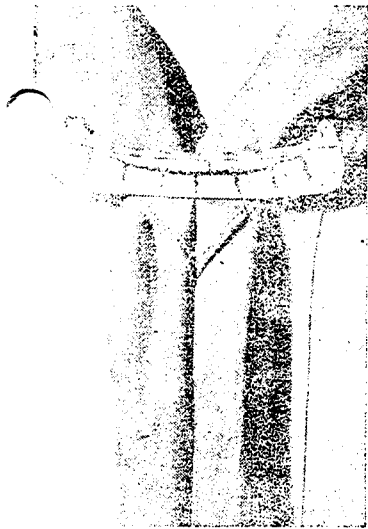


This is a pretty snazzy slide and well worth making. Any wood will do altho this one was made of mahogany. After tracing and transferring onto wood, saw it out with a jig or band saw. Then whittle away the section over the claws shown in dotted lines below. From there on it's not too difficult. Leave the 8 legs as they are shown. They are stronger that way. After sanding, insert the eyes & feelers, and give it 2 or 3 coats of bright red dope. Eyes are black.

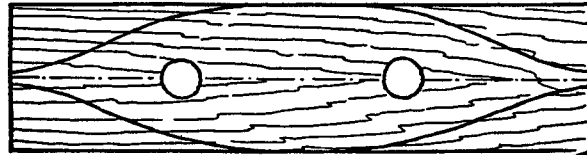


SENT IN BY RICHARD FISK LARCHMONT, N.Y.

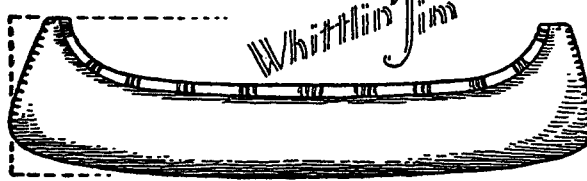




I wish you could see this slide on a dark green neckerchief. Using this same method, you could make it a canvas canoe or a Northwest coast canoe slide.



Mark the block and drill two holes. Whittle outside first and then hollow it out like this. →

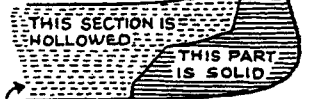
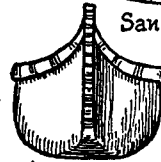


Canoe before painting. Get marking from photograph.

Birch bark canoes are usually made with the inner side of the bark to the outside, which gives it a sort of brownish orange color. The seams are covered with black pitch and the gunwale is left natural. Small 'V' cuts are made in the gunwale to simulate the wrappings.

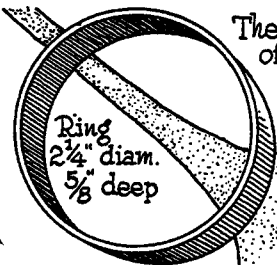


Sandpaper the outside.



This and the sketch above show how inside is whittled.

TOM-TOM

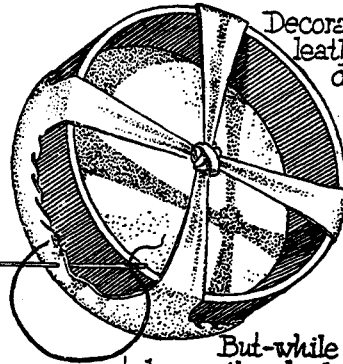


Ring
2 1/4" diam.
5/8" deep

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, an' the ends are knotted together.

Decorate when leather has dried



But-while still wet, take up the slack with a needle an' thread. Neckerchief slips under ties.



This slide was made of rawhide, but you can use a piece of cheap chamois skin cut about like this. → Leave ends long enough for tying at center.

Whittlin' Jim

OLD MAN



THIS IS SOMETIMES called "chip carving," because it shows where each chip of wood was whittled off. These whittlins are not sanded or finished off in any way. So—each cut must mean something.

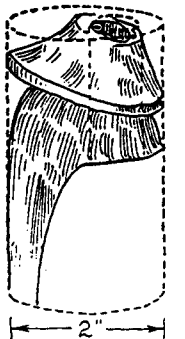
I don't expect anyone to copy this slide cut for cut. That'd be foolish. The idea is to make a similar slide, an' no doubt it'll be better'n this one.

Start by roughing out a 2" round piece of soft wood, like the sketch at the lower right. First, of course, drill the 3/4" hole.

Get the small blade of your knife razor sharp and don't fuss too much about detail, such as the eyes. Between the photo an' the sketches you've got a pretty good idea of how to go about it. If you find a piece of 2" green poplar or willow branch, you'll find it whittles easy.



Whittlin' Jim



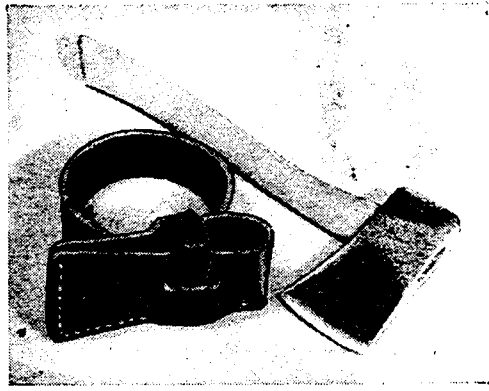
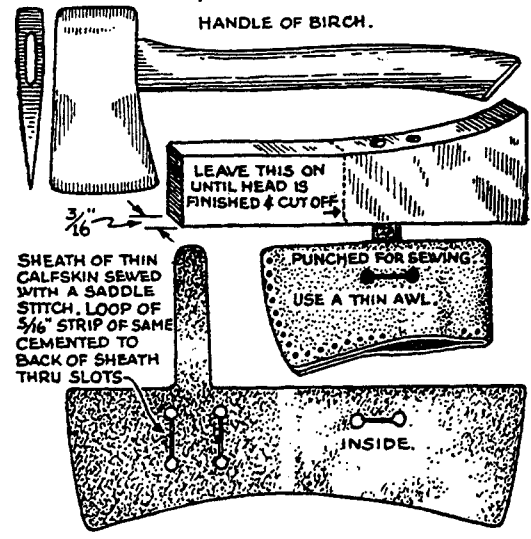
2"



Slide of the Month - KNIFE IN SHEATH

By WHITTLIN' JIM
HANDLE OF BIRCH.

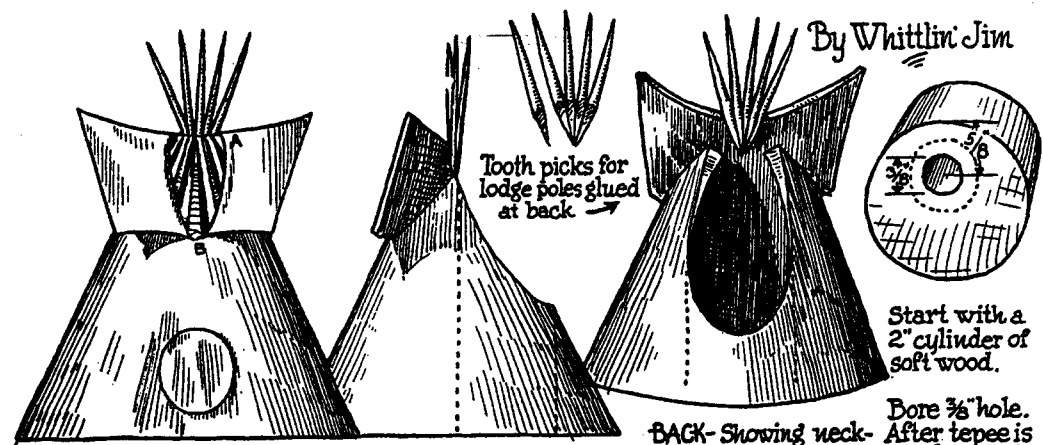
LOOK AT THIS slide. Pretty sharp! Make the axe head of aluminum, or birch, or maple painted with aluminum paint. Start the eye by drilling two $\frac{1}{16}$ " holes. File or whittle out the rest. The sheath is small and tricky. Cut the slots before you stitch it up.



SLIDE OF THE MONTH

TEPEE

By Whittlin' Jim



FRONT - Poles at smoke opening A to B can be whittled or painted.

SIDE - Don't cut smoke flaps too thin. Notice the poles.

BACK - Showing neck-erchief opening and position of poles.

This is a tough one to make and is for the fellows who want something different and will work to get it. Paint with poster colors to suit.

Slide of the Month

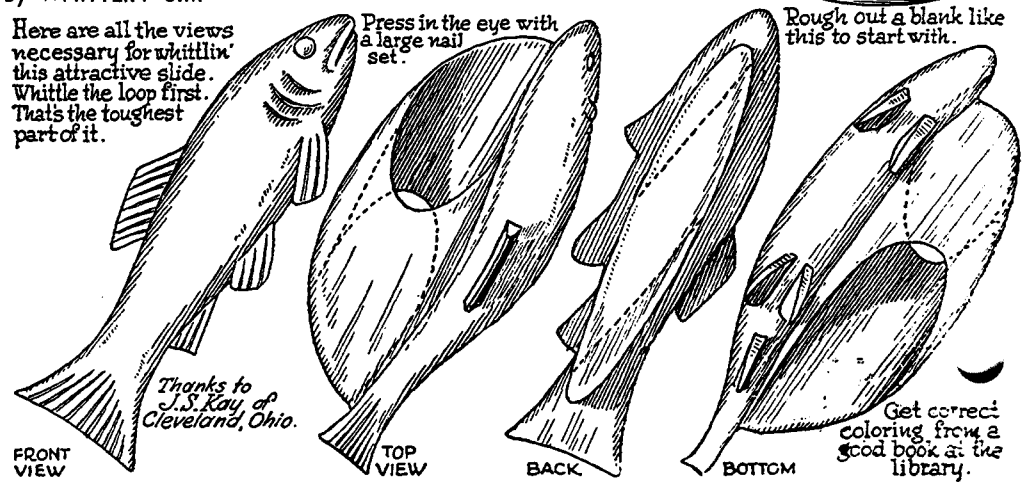
Special Fish

By WHITTLIN' JIM

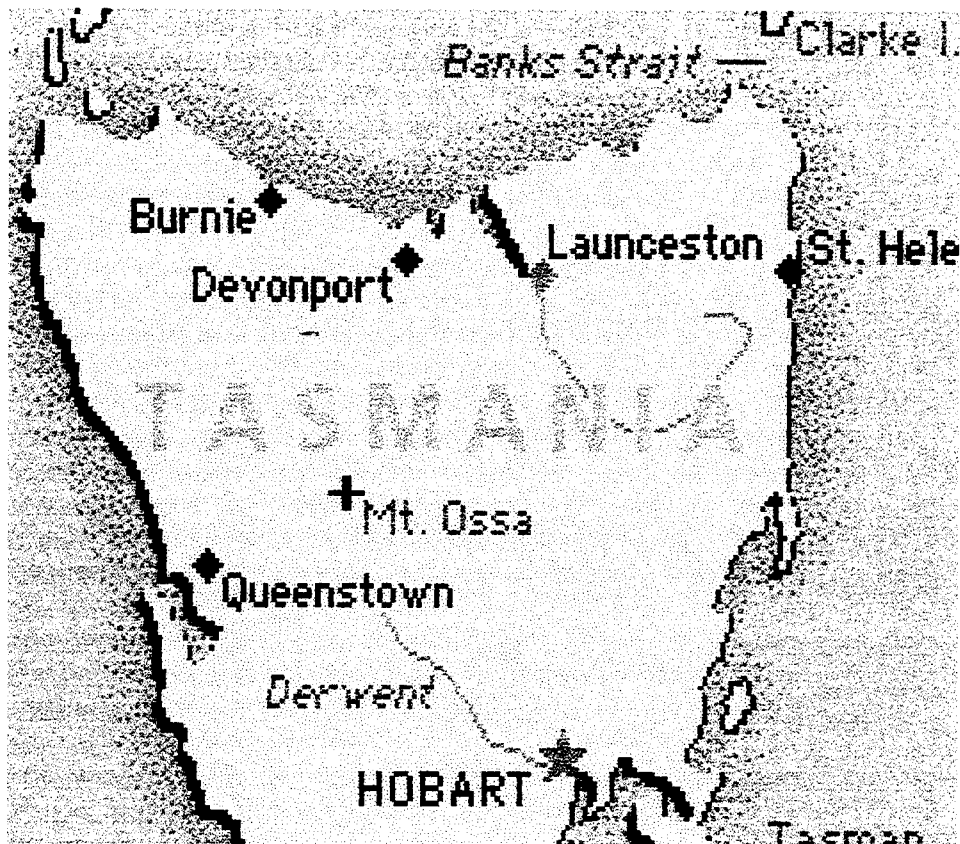
Here are all the views necessary for whittlin' this attractive slide. Whittle the loop first. That's the toughest part of it.

Press in the eye with a large nail set.

Rough out a blank like this to start with.



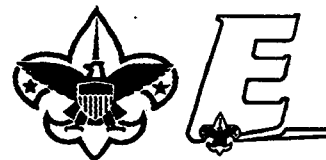
Tasmania



Unit Public Relations



BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA PUBLICITY GUIDE



WHY A PUBLICITY PROGRAM?

Our council is dedicated to building a strong Scouting program for each of our Packs, Troops, and Posts. A very important facet of this ongoing effort is publicity. We must keep our communities aware of the vitality of Scouting, and its role in keeping young people involved in worthwhile, time-tested, wholesome avenues.

Publicity not only recognizes the achievements and activities of youth and leaders, which is very important, but it also makes the public aware and helps build support for our movement. It brings to youth, their parents, and community leaders that are not involved a sense of what they are missing, and will hopefully bring them into our circle.

HOW TO HANDLE PUBLICITY IN YOUR UNIT

Recruit a parent to be on your Pack, Troop, or Post committee to be the publicity chairman. Don't be guilty of putting another hat on a good person that's doing a good job with their current unit responsibility. Expand your leadership base.

He or she will be responsible for writing news releases and sending them to the appropriate media. Taking photographs is also very important. People like to see the Scouts, not just read about them.

The unit committee should participate in deciding what activities are newsworthy. Publicity possibilities should always be on the meeting agenda. You probably won't be able to generate an interesting release every meeting, but there's no reason that 6 times a year you can't get your unit into print.

Remember that your release should be timely. News is only news when it's new. Your publicity program should receive quick follow-through. Don't be discouraged if your releases are not always used by the media. Keep at it and the results will happen.

WHAT'S NEWS-WORTHY

It would be impossible to list all of the areas that might be of interest to the media and the public, but here's a few ideas to get you thinking:

- 1) A Unit service project (conservation-oriented, a project for your sponsor or town, for the elderly, etc.)
- 2) Outstanding achievements of members (ranks, special awards, Webelos to Scout Bridge-crossing, Tiger graduation ceremony, etc.).
- 3) Special events (product sale like popcorn, car wash, hoagie sale, old uniform drive, etc.).
- 4) Outings (trips to Hershey Park, or Aquarium, a camping trip to a neat location, etc.).
- 5) Recruitment efforts (open houses, school nights, etc.).

The majority of your releases should end with a statement on how to get involved and who to contact, when you meet, etc. Use your imagination when writing a press release. Just do it, and after the first time, it should become a reflex.

HOW TO PREPARE NEWS RELEASES AND WHO TO SEND IT TO

To help you in preparing news releases, a sample press release has been provided with guides along the side. Follow the guides and you should have no problem preparing a professional looking press release. Make numerous copies and send to any and all newspapers and other media you think may find your story interesting. A list of area media is at the end of this PR guide.

As a general rule, the broader the interest of your story, the larger the paper will be that will use it. A good example: a story about your Troop's recent Court of Honor may make your neighborhood paper, a story about one of your members saving a life, or performing a great community service project, will probably get into print in all papers. Remember, photographs are always desirable.

SPECIAL NOTE

To make us aware, and to avoid duplication, please send a copy of your release to the council office, and when it does get into print, we would like a copy for our news bulletin board.

We hope that this guide will be of use to your unit. Hopefully, in the very near future, we'll be reading about you in the paper. Good luck.

HOW TO PREPARE COPY

Tell when you want news released. You can specify a date if you are sending it out early and want it held a week or more. Example:
FOR RELEASE 11/22/97

Identify sender →

PACK, TROP OR POST
AND SPONSOR
BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Who to contact for further information →

CONTACT: (NAME)
(OFFICE & HOME PHONE)

Subject of story →

BRIEF TITLE TO INDICATE SUBJECT OF RELEASE

Leave space for editor to write headline →

Type Double Spaced on Plain 8 1/2 X 11 white paper. Do not divide words at the end of a line.

End each page with a complete sentence in a complete paragraph. If it means stopping short, do it.

LEAD PARAGRAPH

The first line of your release should always be preceded by the city and state in which your unit is located. The first paragraph should answer the who, what, where, when, and how of the event in a very succinct style.

BODY OF STORY

Press releases are generally written with an inverted pyramid in mind. The second paragraph should contain more general information than the first paragraph. You might also want to include a quote from a leader in your club or from the program chairman. You should end your press release with background information about your unit. This information should be no longer than a paragraph. Remember to save all of the least important material for the end of your release.

End each page with a complete sentence at the end of a complete paragraph. →

IF MORE THAN ONE PAGE, TYPE "MORE" AT THE BOTTOM OF THE PAGE.

Repeat subject of story →

BRIEF TITLE TO INDICATE SUBJECT OF RELEASE

-2-

PAGE #

Indicate end of story →

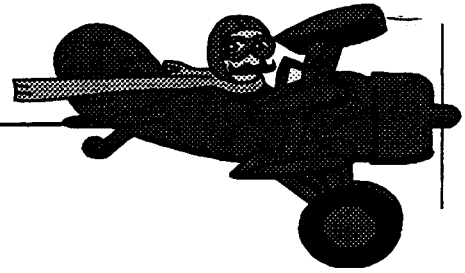
Be sure that the contact shown on the first page is available to give further information at the office or the office or at home and that he is not in conference, out of town, or otherwise unavailable.

Date of Release →

(DATE)

or -30-

OTHER ASPECTS OF PUBLIC RELATIONS



KEEPING YOUR NAME IN THE PUBLIC EYE

- A. Posters should be colorful, informative, easy to read. Photographs and humor are guaranteed eye-catchers. The more professional it looks the better.
- B. Flyers should contain the same information as your posters, but can include more detailed information. Hand them out whenever possible, leave them in schools, or "drop" in newspaper boxes - NEVER IN MAILBOXES.
- C. Ask local utility companies to insert your statement stuffer - a 3" X 7" lightweight glossy single sheet that is easy to insert with the company's monthly statement and doesn't increase postal costs. — Try you local community Water company, or a business that serves only your immediate community.
- D. Pamphlets should contain detailed information about your unit and should be used as a membership tool. Include a phone number an interested person can call, as well as your units permanent address - meeting place, sponsoring organization or P.O. Box.
- E. Put your unit's name and phone number of EVERYTHING you distribute. You can use Camden County Council's phone number - 854-8082. Council can refer an interested person to the appropriate group. Use a rubber stamp, stickers, book plates, pre-printed address labels - whatever works best for you.
- F. Use a banner, unit flag or display whenever you sponsor an event.
- G. Have your unit's chairman or other leader and contact phone number listed in local community directory. Be sure to update it yearly.
- H. Make up a quarterly one page bulletin of your club's activities targeted specifically to community leaders: town administrators, librarian, newspaper editor, realtors, school officials, religious leaders, TV and Radio station news producers, local and state politicians, corporate community affairs departments. Send copies to the Council office to your D.E. so he knows what's going on as well. If room permits, thank merchants and community members individually, recognize other organizations' achievements, acknowledge your members for specific projects, awards. etc.
- I. Purchase ads in program books for local organizations of schools.
- J. Sandwich boards are excellent way of publicizing a specific event. Make sure they are professional looking and placed in strategic areas. Make sure their is no ordinances against such signing and make sure it is removed as soon as the event is over.
- K. Consider investing a canvas or plastic sign to be hung across a city street: check with your police for regulations.
- L. Target different demographic groups: Utilize school menus, real estate magazines, town bulletin boards, church bulletins.

P.Y.I.R.P. - - (Pronounced Pie-rip) It stands for "Put Yourself in the Reader's Place."

Remember not everyone who reads your information is familiar with the Scouting program. For the average person Scouting is helping a little old lady across the street. Don't get too technical/detailed, but don't leave them out in the cold either.

PROFITABLE PUBLIC RELATIONS For Non-Profit Organizations

1. Establish clear goals
2. Use all appropriate P.R. tools
3. Stand out from the crowd
4. Publicize it right
5. Release to media on time -
 - 6-8 weeks in advance: magazines, TV talkshows and PSA's
 - 3-4 weeks in advance: radio talkshow producers and calendar editors
 - 2 weeks in advance: newspaper editors and TV planning editors
 - 5 days in advance: media advisories and TV follow up
 - 2 days after: follow up calls
 - 1 day after: Thank you notes

What this Organization needs is more Publicity!

We've all heard that assertion. In fact, it's the only real job description many of us ever get. The natural reaction is to start trying to get more publicity. And part of the purpose of this booklet is to help you do just that. But first things first: you need to answer some important questions before you begin planning a publicity campaign.

What are the goals of the organization? Developing a clear statement of the organization's mission is the essential first step. When this is accomplished, a set of short-term goals will enable you to direct the organization's energy toward achieving your mission successfully. Development of goals (which may require you to convince the membership that it can't go forward without establishing a direction!) leads to questions related to publicity:

Why do we need publicity?

What is your group trying to accomplish that would benefit from others' awareness?

Who specifically do we need to talk to in order to succeed?-

Who is the audience?

What do we want to say to them?

What is the message?

What are the best vehicles for our message? How can I get the word out in the most direct, efficient way?

Unless you can come up with concrete answers to these questions, your hard work may not yield tangible benefits. . . just clippings.

Think first about who you need to talk to. Most non-profit groups have at least two target audiences-the people who use their services and those whose contributions of volunteer labor, cash or in-kind contributions enable the program to survive. The most effective communications with each of these groups may be very different, indeed. Making sure potential users of your service know how to gain access to it is one important message. Another is that your effective use of cash contributions has produced a tangible benefit for the community and for the donor. Still another might be that your group provides meaningful opportunities for volunteer involvement. While media relations has its place in your public relations plan, it is just one element of a solid P.R. program. It's always satisfying to see one's name in the paper. But your overall objective should be to ensure a steady flow of information to your constituents through a variety of channels. That means integrating your media activities with other public relations/communications tools to keep your visibility high among consumers, volunteers, current and potential contributors, public officials, and other groups or agencies which might lend support.

PUBLIC RELATIONS PLANNING

The most common pitfall in the practice of public relations is the vain hope that one newspaper story or one all-purpose brochure will create all the public awareness your group will ever need. Communication is an on-going process, comprised 10% of the big and splashy and 90% of the slow, persistent and consistent broadcasting of a few key points. It's taking every opportunity to seek out potential consumers or supporters and tell them why your group's work is important to them and how they can be involved.

When developing your public relations plan, the more specific goals you have the more effective you'll be. "Get more publicity" isn't nearly specific enough. If your organization needs to increase ticket sales by 20 percent, for example, your public relations plan needs to focus on media and other communications channels most likely to reach potential ticket buyers. You need to define who those ticket buyers are and what message, carried in what format, has the greatest likelihood of persuading them to buy tickets. A big feature story on your play's "star" in the Sunday paper probably won't cause them to place an order. But if you copy the clipping and send it to your "potentials" list with a personal note and a ticket order form, you'll get better results. Once you've defined who you need to talk to and what you want to say, you're in a position to make the best choice of a communications medium.

For example, if you offer a program aimed at adolescent boys (who all drive cars) and you want them to make fuller use of your program, you might want to create flyers or posters for distribution through auto parts stores and service stations. And if you mount a media campaign, it should probably emphasize radio spots rather than the Sunday paper, since the boys you've targeted probably listen to radio more than they read newspapers.

Next, it's important to try to accomplish only one objective per promotional message. If you want to increase program use, don't also try to raise funds for your program and recruit volunteers in the same promotional piece.

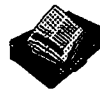
Create separate promotional activities for each distinct target audience and message. Finally, be alert for opportunities to create working relationships with other non-profit or for-profit groups who can furnish consumers, volunteers or even contributors to your program and vice versa. Your program for adolescent boys might be of great interest to the high school guidance counselor, Parents Without Partners, even juvenile officers. When you're defining "who" to talk to, be as inclusive as possible. Count as potential supporters all the professionals who regularly deal with your target consumers, the organizations which share an interest in them or serve them in some other way. Perhaps you can strengthen each other.

Among the most useful elements or tools for creating a solid public relations campaign are these:



Mailing Lists

are worth their weight in gold if they are broken into constituent categories (that includes consumers, supporters and media) and if you keep them updated.



Newsletters

You produce can cover the good news that's interesting to your constituents but not necessarily to the mass media. Your newsletter is the place to include consumer profiles, salute volunteers and contributors, outline upcoming activities and thank the repairman who fixed your office equipment at no charge. Thanking such supporters publicly encourages further support. And it's impressive to potential donors, who often not only want to see that other companies underwrite your activities but also that you generate grassroots support.

Brochures

are greatly favored by any organization, and they have their uses. But funds should be allocated for a newsletter first because it's an on-going communication whereas a brochure appears only once. "Go for reach and frequency" is an advertising principle that underscores the importance of consistent, targeted communication. "Reach" refers to the number of members of your target audience that will be exposed to your message. "Frequency" refers to the number of times your message is repeated. Thus, the brochure targets a single message- one time. The newsletter allows you to change the message frequently and continuously.



Audio-Visual Presentations

of five minutes or less (either in slide-show or videotape format) can prove useful in many settings: as part of community service fairs, on fundraising calls, at presentations to clubs and organizations. Always keep duplicates in case of loss or the need to be represented in two places at once.



Speakers Bureaus

can bring a representative of your group before clubs, churches, service organizations and professional groups which might share an interest in the service you provide. Poll your members and professionals working in the field to determine their willingness to speak both to your group and for your group. Then contact groups whose support would be beneficial to your organization to see if a speaker might be scheduled. Follow up on the bookings, keep a list of equipment and power requirements, make sure your speaker is certain of the time, place and directions and ask for feedback after the talk.

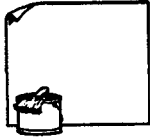
Displays, Special Events, Open Houses



especially if demonstrations are incorporated, allow old friends and potential new ones to see your organization in action. Displays can be assembled from photographs, clippings, existing audio-visual

presentations, memorabilia or real equipment from your group and used at a variety of public gatherings.

Billboards, Bus Cards, Flyers & Posters



can often be arranged free or at lower non-profit rates (you pay for artwork and printing). Contact the billboard company or transportation agency's public service director. Call your local school district and see if you can put posters up in the buses.

Flyers and Posters can be placed in homes, stores, community centers, libraries and spots with public bulletin boards. Cleverly designed, they can also serve as mailers to patrons, or, with the addition of a wooden stake they become yard signs.



T-shirts, Bumper Stickers and Decals can be inexpensive and effective reminders that you're alive and well and still serving your community.

Certificates and Plaques



you give to supporters, special volunteers and helpful officials are likely to be displayed if they're attractive. And they'll further spread your fame . . . as well as your reputation for practicing good public relations.

MAKE IT NEWSWORTHY

Make it Visual

Make it Unusual

Make it Human

Make it Fit Your Goals

Reporters try to generate news and feature stories that they believe will interest a mass audience. So should you. The mass media reaches a large audience and can, indeed, give your group a shot in the arm that's unequalled. But many newspapers have a rule of thumb limiting feature stories about any group to once a year.

Hard news coverage, which includes events and openings of new performances, isn't included in the once-a-year limit. So hard news is what you should strive to create for the greatest mass media exposure.

But just because your organization is doing wonderful things, they're not automatically newsworthy. If you didn't have a vested interest, would you-for example-want to read this story in your local paper: "The Ottumwa Boy Scouts held a pie supper at the Community Church last Wednesday and raised \$56 for their treasury. Everyone had a wonderful time."

A pie-eating contest, on the other hand, could be the basis for an interesting story. Or a terrific photo of an appealing child with pie ear- to-ear could be sent with a brief caption containing the hard facts.

Packaging can make a big difference in whether your story intrigues or gets tossed. What you need are superlatives-first, largest, most unusual-or heart-tugging human interest. That's

where creativity comes in.

Your most important asset-especially if your budget is limited-is imagination. (A good friend who's an ace photographer is a terrific asset, too.)

A few examples of imaginative packaging:

1. A press release on your receipt of a \$500 grant might generate media yawns. But if the grant (or grants) allows you to introduce the city's first seeing-eye dog training program, that's a story of interest to the community and the media. But send a picture of the dog-not the check!
2. A recognition dinner can be good P.R. with your volunteers but a low-interest story unless you give it an unusual twist. For example, if the mayor hands out certificates, you've added interest with the presence of a local celebrity. (If Robert Redford hands out the certificates, you'll have to rent a bigger hall for the media!) If a volunteer has made life better for ten families, maybe the families could create and present a unique certificate. Imagination is the key.
3. The beginning of a new program year, in itself, is ho-hum . . . unless you kick it off with a premiere of a new performance work, a gala opening, an open house or a series of free, open-to-the-public demonstrations of your service.

Finally, while imagination can increase your success rate enormously, there are some events that are meaningful to you and you alone. They're wonderful. But they're dull to anyone not intimately involved in the organization . . . no matter how much creativity you apply. Don't send releases to the media in such cases. Include them in a year-end wrap-up report, if you can. Or just let these stories pass. You want media to open envelopes bearing your logo and not automatically pitch them because "these people never send me anything interesting."

Photos with local celebrities, sports figures or well-known civic/governmental leader involved in your project provide visibility and credibility to your efforts.

RULE OF THUMB:

If you get coverage as often as you don't, you're doing great!

CONTACTING THE MEDIA

Without knowing it, you probably learned the first rule of successful public relations on your mother's knee: ask nicely and always say thank you. Your first contact with the media is likely to be one or more of these written communications suggesting a story for possible coverage.

A Personalized Letter sent alone or with a press release can point out a specific angle or suggest story ideas or good interview subjects. Such a letter shows you've taken the time to consider what might interest that particular reporter. As you

work with the media, you will become increasingly aware of the kinds of stories that appeal to various people. A General Release goes through the WHO, WHAT, WHEN, WHERE and WHY IMPORTANT in a well, but concisely, written style. Releases should be typed, double spaced, and clearly headed with the name and telephone number of the media contact

A Fact Sheet or News Advisory ticks off the WHO, WHAT, WHEN, WHERE and WHY IMPORTANT in very concise fashion-often with times and places underscored to catch a busy editor's eye.

A Press Kit may be necessary, if you have several related stories to tell; a number of related events, like a month-long series of speakers or demonstrations; or a new programming season to announce. In addition to a fact sheet and general release, a press kit may contain photos (with captions attached), a calendar of events, biographies of key individuals involved and brochures. Calendar Items, if your meeting or event is open to the public, should be in one paragraph detailing the program, place, time and ticket cost (if any) and sent to calendar editors of magazines, newspapers, radio and television stations.

Public Service Announcements (PSA's) are non-paid "commercials" on a non-profit organization's upcoming event or its on-going services which many television and radio stations will run free-of charge. Contact the station's public service director to see if the station requires:

- a written script for a 10, 15, or 30 second spot (type it double spaced in CAPS),
- a pre-recorded spot (which you must produce on your own),
- or ask if the station will record it for you either in its studios or at your site (usually without charge).

WHO SHOULD RECEIVE MATERIALS

Sometimes radio and television stations assemble basic media lists and make them available to non-profit groups. But if you have to start from scratch, begin with the phone book and organize your list in categories. Your library may have media references such as Bacon's Publicity Checker or other specialized media lists. Radio, television, magazine and newspaper assignment and feature editors deserve a category apiece, as do talk show producers. Another for calendar editors and one for public service directors may also prove useful, depending on the kind of programming your organization does.

A caution: be prepared to update the names on your list with regularity as assignments can change fairly frequently. It may be helpful, in addition, to make two copies of your list: one set up to create labels and another which carries telephone numbers and notes about insertion deadlines.

Follow-up phone calls are often helpful in placing stories, A good way to start the conversation is to identify yourself immediately, briefly state your reason for calling - to see if they have any follow-up questions - and ask if this is a good time to talk. If the reporter says "no," ask when you could call back. Sometimes

reporters or editors are relaxed and chatty, but it's still best to be well prepared with what you want to get across and to make it as succinct as possible. Even though you sent a release directly to the individual, the reporter may not have seen it and will ask you to resend it. That's a good sign. Or the reporter may suggest you send it to someone else at the newspaper or station. Making a placement on the first try is terrific (and exhilarating). More often, perseverance and many calls will have to be placed before a firm interview is set. On the other hand, if someone is clearly not interested, it's best to take "no" for an answer. If you push too hard, chances are you'll never place anything with that particular reporter. DO NOT CALL editors or reporters close to deadline, or just to check to see if your story will be printed. This will annoy them and will cast your unit in a bad light.

Don't be discouraged if you get minimal or no interest in a given story. It is extremely rare for 100 percent of the media to be interested in a story; and even if they're interested, sometimes a reporter just can't be available at the right time. Finally, every P.R. person's recurring nightmare is that a spectacular fire will erupt 30 minutes before their "good news" event is set to begin.

If that happens, kiss the cameras goodbye.

Remember, reporters do file releases for future use in "round-up" stories (those which include a number of organizations' activities). And even if you can't sell your first story, you will have made a valuable media contact and have improved your chances for the next time!

As you've probably become aware, effective public relations are created from a variety of different parts-from newsletters to news releases, speakers bureaus to special events. Media relations alone can be an exercise in patience and persistence. But fortunately, even totally unpublicized organizations can enjoy excellent public relations by employing all the varied P.R. tools effectively and consistently.

Such consistent, persistent campaigns accomplish a great deal over time:

- They can bring credibility to your organization with the general public, local government officials and with special publics you wish to reach.
- If you have received a contribution or grant from your local "WonderCo", you can probably increase the chances of getting future funds by making sure they get the recognition they deserve. Everyone appreciates a well deserved pat on the back and publicizing the fact that WonderCo believes that what you're doing may cause other companies to support you, too.
- And you can increase the number of individuals using your product or service . . . without spending a king's ransom. Unlimited funds are wonderful. But, again, your greatest asset (regardless of your budget) is imagination. The more you exercise it, the more creative-and effective-you'll become.

MEDIA LISTING

NEWSPAPERS - DAILY AND NON-DAILY

COMPANY NAME AND ADDRESS

PHONE

FAX

COURIER POST

663-6000

663-3190

SKIP HIDLEY, EXEC. EDITOR

BOX 5300

CHERRY HILL, NJ 08034

THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER

779-3800

377-9321

NEW JERSEY EDITION

ATT: DWIGHT OTT, CAMDEN COUNTY REPORTER

53 HADDONFIELD ROAD, STE 300

CHERRY HILL, NJ 08002

GLOUCESTER CITY NEWS INC.

456-1199

ATT: WILLIAM CLEARY

34 S. BROADWAY

GLOUCESTER, NJ 08030

INTERCOUNTY NEWSPAPER GROUP

228-7300

227-1207

RECORD BREEZE

753-4500

753-9009

ALBERT COUNTRYMAN

70 S WHITE HORSE PIKE

BERLIN, NJ 08009

and

HADDON HERALD

JEANNE RIDGWAY

P.O. BOX 67.

BLACKWOOD, NJ 08012

TEMPORARY - 228-7300 227-1207

OFFICES CHANGING LOCATIONS

THE RETROSPECT

854-1400

NO FAX- ALL RELEASES MUST BE MAILED

KEN ROBERTS, EDITOR

732 HADDON AVE.

COLLINGSWOOD, NJ 08108

THE SHOPPER'S GUIDE -

COMMUNITY EVENTS CALENDAR

663-1800

7401 CENTRAL HWY.

PENNSAUKEN, NJ 08109

MANY COMMUNITIES HAVE THEIR OWN LOCAL NEWSPAPERS. THESE ARE PERFECT FOR UNIT ANNOUNCEMENTS SUCH AS AWARDS OR ADVANCEMENT. MAKE SURE YOU NOTE THE LOCAL CONNECTIONS - HOW NINE IN TOWN ABC HAVE EARNED ARROW OF LIGHT, OR EAGLE, ETC. TAKE PICTURES AND SEND THEM ALONG. CHANCES ARE YOU'LL GET MORE COVERAGE FROM YOUR LOCALS THAN FROM REGIONAL OR DAILIES AS YOU ARE NOT COMPETING WITH REGIONAL AND NATIONAL NEWS.

TELEVISION STATIONS

KYW-TV (10) CBS AFFILIATE
INDEPENDENCE MALL EAST
PHILADELPHIA, PA 19106

215-238-4700 215-238-4783

WPVI-TV (6) ABC AFFILIATE
4100 CITY LINE AVENUE
PHILADELPHIA, PA 19131

215-878-9700 215-581-4515

WCAU-TV (3) NBC AFFILIATE
CITY LINE AND MONUMENT AVE
PHILADELPHIA, PA 19106

610-668-7037 610-668-5642

WTFX-TV (29)
330 MARKET STREET
PHILA., PA 19106

215-925-2929

WPHL-TV (17)
5001 WYNNEFIELD AVE.
PHILA. PA 19131

215-878-1700 215-879-3665

NEW JERSEY NETWORK (23/52)
DAVE FRICK, ED. ASSIGNMENTS
255 S. STOCKTON ST. CN 777
TRENTON, NJ 08625

609-777-5000 609-633-2927

GARDEN STATE CABLE TV
COMMUNITY BILLBOARD
1250 HADDONFIELD -BERLIN ROAD
CHERRY HILL, NJ 08034

354-1880 354-1459

COMCAST CABLE COMMUNICATIONS
21 BEVERLY RANOCAS ROAD
WILLINGBORO, NJ 08046

871-6900 871-1147

**Please send a copy of any
releases to the Council
Service Center, Att:
Mary Anne McFarland.**

**Some articles may even
make it into the Triple C!**

**175 Richey Ave.
W. Collingswood, NJ 08109**

BIBLIOGRAPHY

The following sources were used to put together the information on the preceding pages:

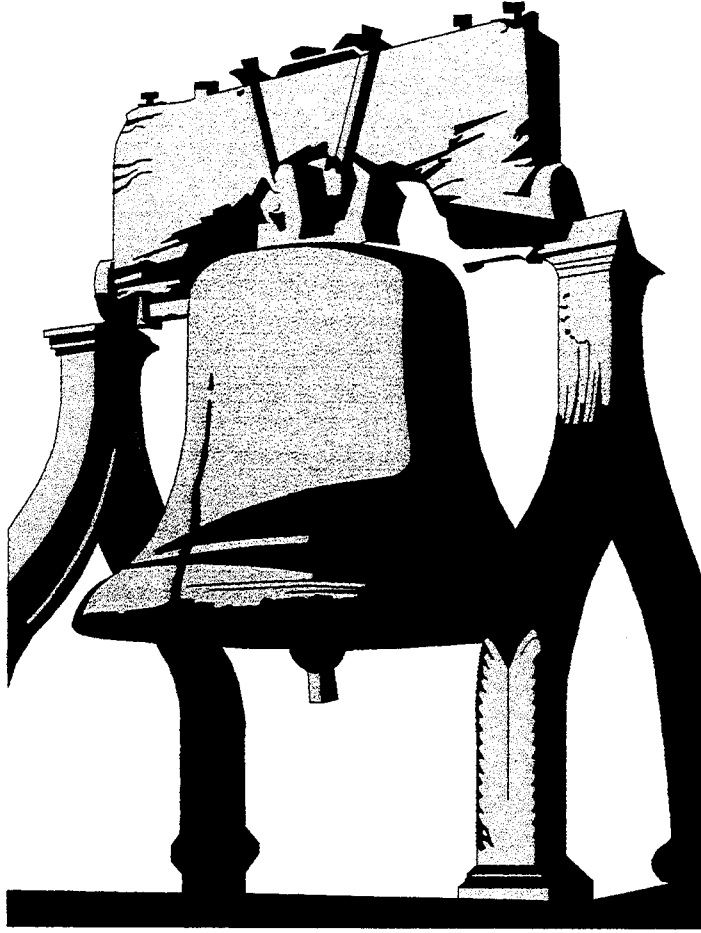
Profitable Public Relations for Non-Profit Organizations a booklet produced by Chevron Community Affairs P.O. Box 7753 San Francisco, CA 94120-7753

The New State Federation of Woman's Clubs, Junior Membership, *Eureka* - a guideline for Public Relations/Communications

Burlington County Council *Unit Publicity Guide*

Camden County Council *"Developing Media Relationships"*

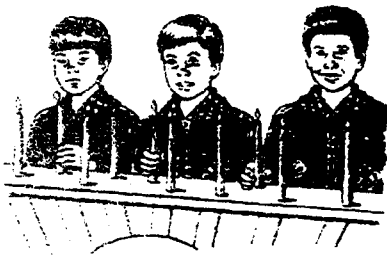
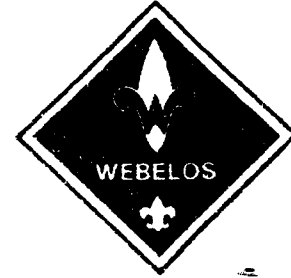
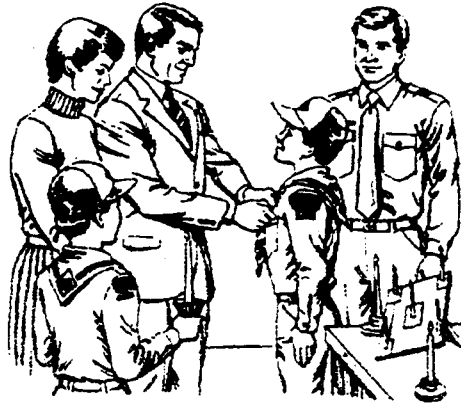
United States



Ceremonies



CEREMONIES



THE ITEMS IN THIS PACKET HAVE BEEN COLLECTED OVER MANY YEARS AND ARE ONLY A SMALL SAMPLE OF WHAT YOU CAN FIND IF YOU KNOW WHERE TO LOOK. IT HAS BEEN PUT TOGETHER TO GIVE YOU SOME IDEAS FOR RECOGNIZING YOUR SCOUTS. DO IT PROPER AND WITH MUCH FANFARE - THEY DESERVE NOTHING LESS.

ROB STAWICKI-SCOUTMASTER TROOP 38
JERSEY SHORE COUNCIL, NJ

WHY DO WE USE CEREMONIES?

TO FOCUS ATTENTION ON THE CUB SCOUTS RECEIVING AWARDS, AND TO RECOGNIZE THE PARENTS OF THE BOYS AT THE SAME TIME.

TO HONOR PACK LEADERS, INCLUDING DEN CHIEFS, FOR THEIR EFFORTS ON BEHALF OF THE PACK, WITHOUT THESE LEADERS THERE WOULD BE NO PACK.

TO WELCOME VISITORS AND GUESTS.

TO WELCOME NEW FAMILIES INTO THE PACK. BOTH BOYS AND THEIR PARENTS SHOULD BE A PART OF ANY WELCOMING CEREMONY.

IT IS AN OPPORTUNITY TO PRESENT THE IDEALS OF SCOUTING IN A DRAMATIC MANNER TO THE CUB SCOUTS BEING RECOGNIZED AND TO THOSE WATCHING THE CEREMONY.

BUT THE BEST REASON IS BECAUSE THE BOYS LIKE THEM. IF THE CEREMONY IS DRAMATIC AND INCLUDES THEM, THEY WILL REMEMBER IT ALL OF THEIR LIVES AND WILL WORK HARDER SO THEY MAY BE A PART OF IT AGAIN.

A GOOD CEREMONY IS

NOT TOO LONG.

KEEP THE SPEECHES SHORT AND TO THE POINT, DON'T USE FANCY WORDS THE BOYS WILL NOT UNDERSTAND, REMEMBER, WE ARE TALKING TO YOUNG BOYS. MAKE SURE THAT EVERYONE CAN HEAR.

REHEARSE IF POSSIBLE, YOU DO NOT HAVE TO BE WORD-FOR-WORD ON YOUR PARTS IF THE GENERAL IDEA IS STILL THERE.

DON'T USE THE SAME CEREMONY TOO OFTEN, USE ANOTHER OR CHANGE THE FIRST ONE AROUND SO THAT IT IS DIFFERENT.

KEEP IT SERIOUS AND AVOID LAUGHS.

CUB LEADERS POW WOW

CEREMONIES

WHY HAVE CEREMONIES?

TO ESTABLISH A REGULAR PLAN TO PRESENT AWARDS PROMPTLY AFTER THEY ARE EARNED.

TO PROVIDE HIGH POINTS IN THE ACHIEVEMENT PLAN.

TO FOCUS ATTENTION ON THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF :
CUB SCOUTS BY AWARDING WOLF, BEAR, AND WEBELOS BADGES, ARROW POINTS AND GIVING SPECIAL RECOGNITION FOR RECRUITING, SERVICE PROJECTS AND SPECIAL ACTIVITIES.

PACK LEADERS BY RECOGNIZING THE DEN CHIEFS, DEN MONTHERS, CUBMASTERS, ASSISTANTS, AND THE PACK COMMITTEEMEN. VISITORS AND GUESTS BY WELCOMING TRHEM AND MAKING THEM A PART OF THE PACK PROGRAM.

TO PROVIDE THE OPPORTUNITY TO PRESENT THE IDEALS OF CUB SCOUTING IN A DRAMATIC AND LASTING MANNER, NOT ONLY TO THOSE BEING RECOGNIZED BUT ALSO TO ALL THOSE WATCHING.

TO PROMOTE PARENT PARTICIPATION BY HELPING TO EXPLAIN THE PARENTS' ROLE IN CUB SCOUTING AND CREATING PARENT INTEREST AND A DESIRE TO HELP IN THE PLANNING AND STAGING OF CEREMONIES.

TO IMPROVE THE MEETING PROGRAM BY MARKING A BEGINNING AND END IN OTHE DEN AND PACK, HELPING PROVIDE A CHANGE OF PACE, INDICATING WHEN SOMETHING IMPORTANT IS COMING UP, AND GETTING AND MAINTATINING CONTROL IN MEETINGS.

TO HELP DEVELOP THE THEME OF THE MONTH.

ELEMENT OF GOOD CEREMONIES

YOUR CEREMONIES WILL BE GOOD AND IMPRESSIVE IF YOU:

PRESENT THEM IN A DIGNIFIED ATMOSPHERE.
MAKE SURE THAT THEY ARE WELL REHEARSED.
USE PROPS AND COSTUMES WHEN NECESSARY AND KEEP THEM SIMPLE.
MAKE PEOPLE TO BE RECOGNIZED THE CENTER OF ATTENTION.
MAKE SURE THAT EVERYONE CAN SEE, AS THE CEREMONY HAS A MESSAGE FOR THEM TOO.
USE SYMBOLISM, AS IT APPEALS TO THE IMAGINATION.
INCLUDE PLENTY OF ACTION.

THE PURPOSE OF A CEREMONY

GENERALLY DEFINED, A CEREMONY IS A FORM OF RITUAL THAT MAKES MORE IMPRESSIVE THE RECOGNITION IN PUBLIC OF SOME WORK ACCOMPLISHED OR THE PRESENTATION OF AN AWARD EARNED.

CEREMONIES ARE IMPORTANT IN THESE WAYS:

1. THEY ACKNOWLEDGE IN A FORMAL WAY WORK DONE BY A CUB, SCOUT OR SCOUTER, THEREBY SPOTLIGHTING HIM AND HIS ACHIEVEMENTS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.
2. THEY IMPRESS THE PURPOSE AND MEANING OF THE CUB SCOUTING PROGRAM ON CUB SCOUTS AND THEIR PARENTS.
3. THEY STIMULATE ADVANCEMENT IN THE PACK BY CREATING AN INCENTIVE TO DO THINGS NOT ONLY FOR FUN BUT ALSO FOR RECOGNITION.
4. THEY OFFER OPPORTUNITY FOR PUBLIC RECOGNITION OF PARENTS. THEY INCREASE ATTENDANCE AT PACK MEETINGS AND CREATE IN PARENTS A DESIRE TO WORK IN DEN AND PACK ACTIVITIES AND WITH THEIR CUB SCOUT SON.
5. THEY CAN BE ANOTHER VEHICLE FOR THE MAKE-BELIEVE AND PAGENTRY THAT BOYS AND PARENTS LIKE.

OPENINGS: USE SIM PLE CEREMONIES BUT KEEP THEM INTERESTING. TRY TO KEEP WITHIN THE MONTHLY THEME.

CLOSINGS: SAME AS ABOVE BUT LEAVE PEOPLE WITH A GOOD THOUGHT.

BOBCAT: KEEP THESE SIMPLE AND FULL OF FUN. REMEMBER, 8 YEAR OLDS LIKE TO HAVE FUN. IF YOU SHOULD RUN SHORT OF A STUNT FOR THE BOYS - - - USE THE PARENTS. KIDS LIKE TO SEE THEIR PARENTS JOIN IN THE FUN.

WOLF: IT IS MUCH NICER TO GIVE AN AWARD WITH A LITTLE POMP THAN NONE AT ALL. THE BOY HAS WORKED HARD FOR HIS BADGE.

BEAR: SAME AS ABOVE, BUT A LITTLE MORE TO IT.

WEBELOS: THIS SHOULD BE SIMPLE BUT VERY IMPRESSIVE. THIS IS A BIG STEP FOR A BOY.

GRADUATION: THIS IS THE MOST IMPORTANT CEREMONY OF ALL. REMEMBER, MOST OF YOUR BOYS HAVE WORKED FOR 3 YEARS FOR THIS DAY. GIVE HIM THE FEELING YOU HAVE ENJOYED HAVING HIM IN YOUR PACK, AND THAT YOU WANT HIM TO CONTINUE WORKING HARD AND ENJOY HIMSELF IN BOY SCOUTS. ENCOURAGE HIM TO COME BACK AND VISIT THE PACK WHENEVER HE WANTS TO AND POSSIBLE TO BECOME A DEN CHIEF. DON'T JUST SAY GOODBYE AND FORGET HIM .

DO NOT FORGET TO SAY THANK YOU AND CONGRATULATIONS TO THE PARENTS WHEN YOU GIVE AND AWARD. REMEMBER, CUBBING IS A FAMILY PROGRAM, AND THE PARENTS HAVE HELPED THEIR SONS TO GET THE AWARDS. A LITTLE THANK YOU GOES A LONG WAY WHEN YOU NEED HELP IN OTHER AREAS OF RUNNING YOUR PACK.

THE ALL PURPOSE, ALL OCCASION, DO ANYTHING, GENERIC CEREMONIES CREATOR

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

- *CHOOSE ONE OR MORE PHRASES FROM EACH LIST
- *ASSEMBLE THE NECESSARY PROPS
- *ADD YOUR OWN PERSONAL WORDS FOR EACH OCCASION
- *CONDUCT THE SUCCESSFUL CEREMONY

"WOULD THE FOLLOWING PLEASE COME FORWARD:"

CUB SCOUT(S) _____ LEADER(S) _____ SPECIAL EVENT _____
WEBELOS SCOUT(S) _____ PARENT(S) _____ DEN(S) _____

"BEFORE YOU IS:"

A CANDLE	A DRUM	A BUCKET	A BRANCH
A THORCH	A CROSS	A TRIPOD	A FLASHLIGHT
A SCOUT BOOK	A NECKERCHIEF	A BRIDGE	A PICTURE
AKELA	A TRAIL	A BOX	YOUR PARENTS
A LADDER	YOUR LEADER	THE PACK	OTHER _____

"THIS REPRESENTS:"

THE SPIRIT OF SCOUTING	FUN & ADVENTURE	THE FAMILY
THE PACK	THE CHURCH	GOOD DEEDS
YOUR FUTURE	YOUR DEN	YOUR ACCOMPLISHMENT
OUR DEDICATION	YOUR ADVANCEMENT	THE WORLD
CHARACTER	FITNESS	OUR COMMUNITY
OTHER _____		

"YOU HAVE EARNED THIS AWARD BY:"

HELPING OTHERS	DOING YOUR BEST	COMPLETING ACHIEVEMENTS
JOINING OUR PACK	HELPING BOYS GROW	BEING A DENNER
BEING THE BEST _____	HELPING WITH _____	SELLING THE MOST _____
COLLECTING _____	SERVING AS _____	SERVING FOR _____ YEARS
OTHER _____		

PLEASE ACCEPT THIS AWARD AND CONTINUE TO :

DO YOUR BEST	COME TO MEETINGS	WORK HARD	GROW STRONG
GIVE GOODWILL	FOLLOW AKELA	BE YOU	FOLLOW THE TRAIL
HELP THE PACK GO	HELP YOUR SON	OTHER _____	

"WOULD THE REST OF THE PACK JOIN ME IN CONGRATULATIONS FOR THIS AWARD
(LEAD A TASTEFUL APPLAUSE)

THERE - WASN'T THAT EASY? KEEP THE SPIRIT ALIVE

BOBCAT

PRELIMINARY: AT THE BEGINING OF THE CEREMONY, THE NEW BOBCATS SHOULD BE OUT OF THE ROOM WITH THE CUBMASTER.

CUBMASTER GIVES TWO FAST KNOCKS AND THEN THREE SLOW.

AKELA: WHO COMES THERE?

CM: BOYS, HUNTING THE FUN OF CUB SCOUTING.

AKELA: BUT WHOM DO YOU SEEK?

CM: AKELA, THE GREAT SPIRIT OF CUB SCOUTING.

AKELA: ARE THESE BOYS WISE IN THE WAYS OF THE BOBCAT?

CM: THEY ARE, AKELA.

AKELA: COME - SHOW ME.

CM: LIGHT CANDLE AND LEAD NEW BOBCATS AND PARENTS TO FRONT OF ROOM AND LIGHT CANDLES IN FRONT OF FIRE PLACE THEN HAVE THE NEW BOBCATS GIVE THE CUB SCOUT PROMISE AS A GROUP.

AKELA: I CAN NOW CALL YOU CUB SCOUTS BECAUSE YOU HAVE COMPLETED THE REQUIREMENTS NECESSARY FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION IN THIS GREAT GAME WE CALL CUB SCOUTING.

TONIGHT YOU HAVE REPEATED BEFORE ME THE CUB SCOUT PROMISE, YOU HAS ASSUMED A VERY IMPORTANT RESPONSIBILITY. YOU HAVE AGREED TO "DO YOUR BEST" AND TO "DO YOUR DUTY TO GOD AND YOUR COUNTRY" AND "TO HELP OTHERS" AND "TO OBEY THE LAW OF THE PACK". THESE ARE THINGS WHICH ARE NOT ALWAYS EASY, BUT I THINK YOU WILL ENJOY DOING THEM, ALL THAT WE ASK IS THAT YOU DO YOUR BEST, NO ONE CAN DO MORE.

(GIVE OUT BADGES TO PARENTS ETC...)

LETS GIVE THREE HOWS FOR THESE NEW BRAVES

TIGER CUB INDUCTION CEREMONY

THE MOST IDEAL SITUATION IN A TIGER CUB GRADUATION INTO THE PACK, IS WHEN THE ENTIRE GROUP GRADUATES TOGETHER WITH PARENTS FROM THAT GROUP VOLUNTEERING FOR LEADERSHIP POSITIONS OF THE DEN. THIS CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED THE EASIEST WHEN REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE PACK COMMITTEE ATTEND THE TIGER CUB GROUPS LAST GATHERING BEFORE INDUCTION INTO THE PACK. HOLD A PARENTS ORIENTATION AT THAT TIME, PASS OUT WOLF BOOKS AND CUB SCOUT AND VOLUNTEER REGISTRATION FORMS. YOU MIGHT WANT TO ASK THE CUBS TO WEAR THEIR TIGER CUB UNIFORMS TO THE INDUCTION. THIS WILL AVOID SOME IN UNIFORM WHILE OTHERS ARE NOT. WHEN EVERYTHING IS HANDLED BEFORE THE INDUCTION, THE TRANSITION FOR EVERYONE WILL BE SIMPLE AND PLEASANT. REMEMBER ALL CEREMONIES SHOULD BE SHORT, SIMPLE BUT IMPRESSIVE.

MATERIALS

EITHER PACK OR WOLF SCARFS
CANDLE FOR EACH INDUCTEE

CEREMONY

CALL THE TIGER CUB DEN AND THEIR FAMILIES TO THE FRONT: INTRODUCE THE NEW DEN LEADER AND ASSISTANT. AS EACH BOYS NAME IS READ BY THE CUBMASTER, THE ASSISTANT CUBMASTER PLACES THE SCARF ON EACH BOY AND WELCOMES THEM INTO THE PACK. FOLLOWING BEHIND THE ASSISTANT CUBMASTER, THE DEN CHIEF OR NEW DEN LEADER HANDS EACH SCOUT A CANDLE.

THE CUB MASTER THEN COMES FORWARD WITH A LIT CANDLE. THE LIGHTS ARE DIMMED AND THE CUBMASTER PROCEEDS TO LIGHT EACH CANDLE AND OFFER'S THE CUB SCOUT HANDSHAKE.

CUBMASTER: MAY THE LIGHT OF SCOUTING BURN DEEP WITHIN YOUR HEARTS, URGING YOU ALWAYS TO "DO YOUR BEST". WELCOME DEN ____ TO PACK_____.

THE CUBMASTER MIGHT WANT TO CLOSE BY CHALLENGING THE BOYS TO BE BACK AS A DEN TO RECEIVE THE BOBCAT BADGE AT THE NEXT MEETING.

INTERPRETATION OF THE CUB SCOUT PROMISE
(OPENING OR CLOSING CEREMONY)

TO USE AT A PACK MEETING, HAVE SIX CUB SCOUTS, EACH HOLDING A CARD ON WHICH IS PRINTED PART OF THE CUB SCOUT PROMISE AS SHOWN BELOW. (WORDS AT LEFT IN LARGE LETTERS APPEAR ON FACE OF CARD AND THE INTERPRETATION APPEARS ON THE SIDE TOWARD THE CUB SCOUT.) EACH CUB SCOUT HOLDS UP HIS CARD IN TURN AND READS THE EXPLANATION.

I, _____ PROMISE

A PROMISE IS A SOLEMN VOW, WHERE YOUR GOOD REPUTATION IS AT STAKE.

TO DO MY BEST

YOUR BEST IS GIVING ALL YOU'VE GOT WHEN YOU HAVE SOMETHING TO DO... AND WORKING ON IT WITH ALL YOUR HEART AND WITH ALL THE STRENGTH AND DEVOTION YOU HAVE.

TO DO MY DUTY

TO DO THE JOB; TO MEET THE RESPONSIBILITIES; TO DO WHAT MUST BE DONE, NOT JUST HALF-WAY, BUT COMPLETELY AND FULLY SO THAT YOU'RE PROUD OF YOUR WORK.

TO GOD AND MY COUNTRY

FIRST, DUTY TO GOD. FULFILL YOUR RELIGIOUS RESPONSIBILITIES AND UPHOLD YOUR RELIGIOUS BELIEFS. SECOND, DUTY TO COUNTRY. I KNOW YOU'VE BEEN TOLD HOW LUCKY YOU ARE TO LIVE IN A FREE COUNTRY AND I HOPE YOU ARE AWARE OF WHAT FREEDOM MEANS. YOU SHOULD TRY TO BE A GOOD CITIZEN.

TO HELP OTHER PEOPLE

TO HELP.....IT DOESN'T SAY HOW MUCH. IT COULD MEAN SAVING A LIFE OR CHANGING A TIRE OR CARRYING A BAG OF GROCERIES. TO HELP OTHER PEOPLENOT JUST YOUR OWN FAMILY. THE BEST TIME TO HELP IS WHEN YOU HAVE TO GO OUT OF YOUR WAY TO DO IT.

NOT OBEY THE LAW OF THE PACK

SO THAT WE WILL ALL REMEMBER JUST WHAT THIS LAW INCLUDES, WILL YOU PLEASE STAND AND REPEAT IT WITH ME?

(BOYS LEAD AUDIENCE IN SAYING THE LAW OF THE PACK, GIVING CUB SCOUT SIGN.)

THE LAW OF THE PACK

THE CUB SCOUT FOLLOWS AKELA.
THE CUB SCOUT HELPS THE PACK GO.
THE PACK HELPS THE CUB SCOUT GROW.
THE CUB SCOUT GIVES GOOD WILL.

TRY TO VARY YOUR CEREMONIES A LITTLE. IT IS POSSIBLE TO USE JUST A SIMPLE PLEDGE, BUT IF YOU PUT THE LIGHTS OUT AND SHINE A SPOT ON THE FLAGS, YOU HAVE SOMETHING DIFFERENT AND IMPRESSIVE.

TRY ESPECIALLY ON BOBCAT INDUCTIONS, NOT TO REPEAT THE SAME STUNT TOO OFTEN. SOMETIMES A YOUNGER BROTHER ATTENDS PACK MEETINGS FOR A YEAR AND THINKS HE KNOWS WHAT WILL BE DONE TO HIM. THIS IS THE TIME TO COME UP WITH A NEW STUNT, OR USE THE PARENTS INSTEAD OF THE BOY.

YOU SHOULD HAVE CEREMONIES AT DEN MEETINGS AND WEBELOS MEETINGS AS WELL AS PACK MEETINGS. . USE A FLAG CEREMONY AT EVERY MEETING EITHER AT THE OPENING OR THE CLOSING. YOUR PROGRAM HELPS GIVE YOU IDEAS FOR EACH MEETING. USE THEM, BUT DON'T BE AFRAID TO CHANGE THEM IF YOU FIND A BETTER ONE.

THERE ARE MANY BOOKS AVAILABLE FOR CEREMONIES:

1. STAGING PACK AND DEN CEREMONIES
2. DEN MOTHERS DEN BOOK
3. DEN CHIEF'S DEN BOOK
4. GROU MEETING SPARKLERS
5. OLD PROGRAM HELPS
6. NEW YEARLY PROGRAM HELPS
7. PACK OF FUN
8. USE THE PUBLIC LIBRARY
9. MAKE UP YOUR OWN

BUILDING GOOD CEREMONIES:

"INGREDIENTS"

THERE WILL BE OCCASIONS WHEN NO READY-MADE CEREMONY SEEMS TO FIT YOUR NEEDS. THEN BUILD YOUR OWN. USE THESE INGREDIENTS, AND YOU'LL COME UP WITH A SATISFYING, WORTHWHILE, PRODUCTION EVERY TIME.

ACTION
ADVENTURE
COORDINATION
DELEGATION OF RESPONSIBILITY
DIGNITY
IMAGINATION
IMPROVISATION

IMSPIRATION AND IDEALS
MOOD
PARTICIPATION
SIMPLICITY
SYMBOLISM
PROPER STAGING
VARIETY

AN ALERT PACK LEADERSHIP TAKES ADVANTAGE OF EVERY OPPORTUNITY FOR RECOGNITION OF BOYUS, THEIR FAMILIES, AND LEADERS - THROUGH CEREMONIES.

YOU WILL FIND A FEW SIMPLE CEREMONIES ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES.

USE THEM

GOOD LUCK

STUMBLING BLOCKS

LONG CEREMONIES SOAK UP TIME ON THE PROGRAM. DON'T FORGET OTHER IMPORTANT ELEMENTS.

LONG SPEECHES AND FANCY LANGUAGE DISTRACT THE ATTENTION OF THE AUDIENCE. THE DRAMATIC EFFECT MAY BE LOST ALONG WITH THE AUDIENCE, SO KEEP IT SIMPLE AND THE SPEECHES SHORT.

BE SURE SPEAKERS CAN BE HEARD, AN INDIVIDUAL DOES NOT HAVE TO REPEAT THE PART WORK FOR WORD, BUT SIMPLY GET THE GENERAL IDEA ACROSS.

CALL FOR ADEQUATE REHEARSAL. THE LONGER THE CEREMONY, THE MORE REHEARSAL IS NEEDED.

VARIETY IS ESSENTIAL. A GOOD CEREMONY TURNS BAD IF REPEATED TOO OFTEN. PLAN CEREMONIES FOR THE YEAR AS YOU PLAN YOUR THEMES.

AVOID SITUATIONS THAT CREATE LAUGHS. SET A SERIOUS MOOD AND KEEP IT.

IF THE AUDIENCE IS TO PARTICIPATE BY APPLAUDING, SINGING, OR RESPONDING, BE SURE TO CUE THEM IN.

AVOID CALLING UP LARGE NUMBERS OF CUBS INDIVIDUALLY, AND MAKING AWARDS INDIVIDUALLY, THUS CONSUMING A GREAT DEAL OF TIME. THE CEREMONY BECOMES BORING. ALTHOUGH APPLAUSE IS HELD UNTIL THE END, THERE WILL BE LAPSES, ETC. - - - ONE SOLUTION: CALL UP ALL THOSE RECEIVING SAME BADGE AT SAME TIME; ANOTHER SOLUTION: AVOID CALLING UP SAME INDIVIDUAL SEVERAL TIMES. MAKE ALL PRESENTATIONS TO SAID INDIVIDUAL AT ONCE, ESPECIALLY NECESSARY IN LARGE PACKS.

PLANNING HOMEMADE CEREMONIES

WHO PLANS THEM? THE ASSISTANT CUBMASTER OR A SPECIAL MEMBER OF THE PACK COMMITTEE OR IDEAS COMMITTEE OR A COMBINATION SHOULD DO THIS JOB.

START CEREMONIES WITH THE THEME.

SELECT AN IDEA AS THE BASIS FOR A STORY OF CUB SCOUT IDEALS OR ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

SELECT SOMETHING RELATED TO THE THEME FOR A PROP.

DETERMINE WHO WILL TAKE PART - THE ASSISTANT CUBMASTER, DEN CHIEFS, PACK COMMITTEE OR DEN LEADERS.

SET A TIME LIMIT AND STICK TO IT.

ASSIGN PARTS TO EACH HELPER. MAKE SURE EVERYONE HAS AN OUTLINE OF WHAT HE SAYS AND DOES. USING YOUR OWN WORDS AS YOU FOLLOW AN OUTLINE ON 3 X 5 CARDS MAY WORK BETTER THAN JUGGLING SCRIPTS.

PRACTICE MAKES A GOOD CEREMONY.....

THEN, KNOCK 'EM DEAD!

BLUE AND GOLD

(DRUM BEATS SLOWLY, J & ROB WALK OUT TO STAGE)

IT WAS A COLD CLEAR NIGHT IN THE WOODS. THE MOON SHONE BRIGHTLY AND THE STARS TWINKLED OVERHEAD IN THE WINTER SKY. THERE WAS EXCITEMENT IN THE AIR, FOR THIS WAS THE NIGHT OF THE ANNUAL BLUE AND GOLD POW WOW. THE MIGHTY TRIBE OF 38 FEASTED TOGETHER WITH THE BEASTS OF THE WOODS AND A WARM SPIRIT OF COMRADESHIP FILLED THE AIR ON THIS CHILLY WINTER EVENING. YOU SEE, A LONG, LONG TIME AGO, AS THE STORY GOES, THE WISE CHIEF AKELA HAD CALLED A COUNCIL OF ALL HIS INDIANS. INDIAN CHIEFS DO THIS WHEN THEY HAVE SOMETHING IMPORTANT TO DISCUSS, SO THE MEMBERS OF THE TRIBE WHO HAD EARNED THE HONOR OF ATTENDING, QUICKLY DRESSED THEMSELVES AND GATHERED ROUND COUNCIL ROCK.

THEIR HONORED CHIEF AKELA WAS A VERY GOOD LEADER, FOR HE LOOKED TO ONE GREATER THEN HIMSELF FOR INSPIRATION AND GUIDANCE. HE WAS TALL, STALWART, STRAIGHT AS AN ARROW, SWIFT AS AN ANTELOPE, BRAVE AS A MOUNTAIN LION - HE WAS FIERCE TO AN ENEMY, BUT KIND TO A BROTHER. MANY TROPHIES HUNG IN HIS LODGE.

HIS FATHER WAS A CHILD OF THE GREAT YELLOW SUN IN THE SKY. HE WAS CALLED "ARROW OF LIGHT." HIS MOTHER, FROM WHOM HE LEARNED WONDROUS THINGS, WAS CALLED "KIND EYES."

WHEN AKELA WAS YOUNG, HE AND ARROW OF LIGHT MADE A LITTLE BOW AND ARROW TO PROTECT KIND EYES FROM HARM WHILE HIS FATHER WAS AWAY HUNTING.

A LITTLE LATER, HE BEGAN TO UNDERSTAND THE SIGNS AND CALLS OF THE WEBELOS TRIBE. HE WAS TAKEN ON LITTLE TRIPS INTO THE FOREST AMONG THE GREAT TREES AND STREAMS. HERE, FROM THE BOBCAT, HE LEARNED KEEN SIGHT TO BE WATCHFUL, AND TO BE PREPARED TO LEARN FROM THE ANIMALS IN THE FOREST. FROM THE WOLF, HE LEARNED THE LANGUAGE OF THE GROUND: THE TRACKS AND THE WAYS TO FOOD.

THEN FROM THE BIG, KINDLY BEAR, HE LEARNED THE SECRET NAMES OF THE TREES, THE CALLS OF THE BIRDS - THE LANGUAGE OF THE AIR.

BUT BEFORE HE COULD BECOME A SCOUTING BRAVE ON HIS OWN, HE HAD TO PROVE HIMSELF BY TRYING OUT NEW SKILLS, PREFORMING CERTAIN TASKS AND PASSING TESTS OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

THEN, AKELA WAS REQUIRED TO PASS THE MOST DIFFICULT TEST OF ALL. HE MUST PROVE HIMSELF QUALIFIED TO WEAR HIS FATHER'S NAME - "ARROW OF LIGHT." AND SO PASSING ALL THAT WAS PUT BEFORE HIM, AKELA BECAME THE CHIEF OF THE WEBELOS TRIBE AND LEARNED THAT THE GREAT SPIRIT WOULD LEAD HIM ON THE RIGHT PATHS.

ON THIS PARTICULAR NIGHT OF LEGEND, AKELA GAZED AT THE FACES OF HIS PEOPLE SEATED ABOUT HIM AND TOLD THEM SLOWLY BUT FIRMLY OF THE DREAM THE SPIRIT HAD REVEALED TO HIM. HE EXPLAINED THAT THE TRIBE COULD LIVE PEACEABLE WITH THE WILD ANIMALS OF THE WOODS AND EACH OF THE OTHER TRIBES, HELPING ONE ANOTHER FOR THE GOOD OF ALL. BOBCATS, WOLVES, AND BEARS GENTLY CREPT UP ROUND THE TRIBE AND SAT IN THE PALE LIGHT OF THE MOON AS AKELA SPOKE. THEY LISTENED INTENTLY, AS DID THE INDIANS. WHEN AKELA HAD FINISHED SPEAKING HE LIFTED HIS HAND HIGH IN THE AIR. THIS WAS THE SIGNAL TO THE INDIANS THAT THEY COULD VOTE ON WHETHER OR NOT TO ACCEPT THE PLAN. EVERY INDIAN PRESENT RAISED HIS RIGHT HAND AND THE BEARS, WOLVES, AND BOBCATS EACH ROSE THEIR RIGHT PAW.

NOW IT HAPPENED THAT DAY WAS BREAKING AT THAT MOMENT AND THE SKY WAS TURNING A BEAUTIFUL SHADE OF BLUE. THE SUN THEN BURST OVER THE HORIZON, SPILLING IT'S WONDROUS GLOW ON THE COUNTRY SIDE. AKELA THEN TOLD HIS CHIEFS TO CLIMB THE HIGHEST MOUNTAIN AND TELL THE GREAT EAGLE TO FLY HIGH AND BRING BACK PART OF THE BEAUTY OF THE SUN. HE THEN TOLD THEM TO GO TO THE FOREST AND TELL THE SPARROW TO FLY HIGH AND BRING BACK PART OF THE BEAUTY OF THE SKY.

FROM THIS DAY FORWARD, BLUE WILL STAND FOR TRUTH AND LOYALTY, YELLOW WILL STAND HAPPINESS AND GOOD CHEER.

THAT IS WHY CUB SCOUTS USE THE COLORS BLUE AND GOLD.

(LONG PAUSE)

FROM THE FOUR WINDS, AKELA HEARS THAT YOU BRAVES ARE DOING WELL ALONG THE TRAILS THAT WILL LEAD YOU INTO BOY SCOUTING.

LET US NOW REWARD OUR YOUNG BRAVES FOR THEIR ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

BOBCAT CEREMONY

(ELLIE) THE BOBCAT IS THE FIRST BADGE IN THE DIAMOND OF ACCOMPLISHMENT. TONIGHT WE HAVE A BOY THAT HAS COMPLETED THIS FIRST STEP.
WILL THE FOLLOWING BOYS AND HIS PARENTS PLEASE COME FORWARD.

(CALL UP BOYS)

BY EARNING YOUR BOBCAT YOU ARE KNOCKING AT THE GATES OF CUB SCOUTING. ARE YOU BOYS READY TO FOLLOW THE SCOUTING TRAIL TO THE ARROW OF LIGHT?

(ROB WILL GET SOME KIND OF ANSWER)

PART OF YOUR REQUIREMENT WAS TO LEARN THE LAW OF THE PACK, DO YOU REMEMBER IT?

(ROB) THE CUB SCOUT FOLLOWS AKELA.

(ELLIE) WHO IS AKELA? IN CUB SCOUTING, AKELA MEANS "GOOD LEADER". THEY ARE YOUR MOTHER AND FATHER, YOUR TEACHER, YOUR CUBMASTER, AND OTHER PEOPLE WHO HAVE SHOWN THAT THEY ARE ABLE AND WILLING TO HELP YOU FOLLOW AKELA.

(ROB) THE CUB SCOUT HELPS THE PACK GO.

(ELLIE) WHEN YOU BECAME A CUB SCOUT, YOU ARE NO LONGER JUST A BOY. NOW YOU ARE A MEMBER OF A DEN AND A PACK. YOU CANNOT THINK ONLY OF YOURSELF, BUT YOU MUST THINK OF YOUR FELLOW CUB SCOUTS. HELP THE PACK GO BY COMING TO ALL MEETINGS, AND PACK ACTIVITIES, FOLLOWING THE LEADERS, AND IN EVERY WAY MAKING THE PACK BETTER BECAUSE YOU ARE IN IT.

(ROB) THE PACK HELPS THE CUB SCOUT GROW.

(ELLIE) YOU WILL HAVE MORE FUN WHEN JOIN THE PACK. YOU WILL LEARN THINGS FROM OTHER PEOPLE. AND YOU WILL LEARN TO DO THINGS WITH THEM. THAT'S THE REAL FUN OF CUB SCOUTING. YOU HELP THE PACK GO AND THE PACK HELPS YOU GROW.

(ROB) THE CUB SCOUT GIVES GOOD WILL.

(ELLIE) YOU WILL FIND THAT IF YOU SMILE AT YOUR FRIENDS, THEY WILL SMILE BACK. LOOK FOR THINGS TO DO FOR OTHERS. SMILE AND HELP - THESE ARE TWO FINE CUB SCOUT WORDS.

(AL AND JACKIE PRESENT BADGES TO PARENTS AND PINS TO BOYS)

(ROB EXPLAIN ABOUT GOOD DEED AND BADGE UPSIDE DOWN, CONGRATULATIONS)

NECKLACE CEREMONY

(ELLIE)

(CALL UP ALL BOBCATS FOR THIS YEAR)

(PASS OUT RED YARN WITH WHITE BEAD)

BOBCATS, YOU ARE BEING PRESENTED THIS WHITE BEAD ON RED YARN TO SHOW THAT YOU HAVE STARTED ON THE TRAIL TO THE ARROW OF LIGHT, THE HIGHEST BADGE YOU WILL EARN AS A CUB SCOUT.

ALONG THIS TRAIL YOU WILL RECEIVE A WOLF'S TOOTH AND A BEAR'S CLAW, AN INDIAN ARM BUSTLE, AND AN

EAGLE FEATHERED HEAD BAND. WHEN YOU EARN YOUR ARROW OF LIGHT, YOU WILL BE GIVEN A BEAR CLAW AND BEAD NECKLACE AND A HAND MADE ARROW.

SAVE AND TREASURE THESE SPECIAL THINGS THAT AKELA PASSES ON TO YOU.

HAVE FUN AND LEARN FROM THE SPIRIT OF AKELA AS YOU MOVE ALONG THE CUB SCOUT TRAIL.

WOLF CEREMONY

(ELLIE) THE CUB SCOUT PLAN OF ADVANCEMENT FOLLOWS AKELA'S LIFE. SOME OF OUR CUB SCOUTS ARE FOLLOWING IN AKELA'S FOOT STEPS ON THE TRAIL TO THE ARROW OF LIGHT BY COMPLETING THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE WOLF BADGE.

WILL THE FOLLOWING BOYS AND HIS PARENTS PLEASE COME FORWARD.

AS PART OF YOUR LEARNING TO BE A WOLF YOU HAD TO LEARN THE CUB SCOUT PROMISE.

(ROB) I PROMISE TO DO MY BEST

(ELLIE) TO PROMISE MEANS YOU WILL KEEP YOUR WORD WHEN YOU TELL SOMEONE YOU WILL DO SOMETHING. PEOPLE WILL TRUST YOU WHEN YOU KEEP YOUR PROMISES. AND TO DO YOUR BEST MEANS THAT YOU WILL TRY AS HARD AS YOU CAN.

(ROB) TO DO MY DUTY TO GOD AND MY COUNTRY,

(ELLIE) WE KNOW WHAT IS RIGHT AND WHAT IS WRONG; SO WE KNOW WHAT WE SHOULD DO AT ALL TIMES. WHEN WE DO OUR DUTY TO GOD, THIS MEANS WE PRACTICE OUR RELIGION AT HOME AND AT OUR PLACE OF WORSHIP.

WHEN WE DO OUR DUTY TO OUR COUNTRY, WE STAND UP FOR OUR COUNTRY. BE PROUD YOU ARE AMERICAN. STAND UP FOR YOUR RIGHTS AND THE RIGHTS OF OTHERS.

(ROB) TO HELP OTHER PEOPLE AT ALL TIMES

(ELLIE) DO THINGS FOR PEOPLE EVEN WHEN YOU ARE NOT ASKED. BE GOOD TO PEOPLE, HELP THEM AND DON'T EXPECT TO BE REWARDED.

(ROB) AND TO OBEY THE LAW OF THE PACK

(ELLIE) WE JUST HEARD WHAT THE LAW MEANS. YOU SHOULD DO EVERYTHING YOU CAN TO LIVE UP TO THE WORDS OF THE LAW OF THE PACK.

(AL AND JACKIE PRESENT BADGES TO PARENTS AND PINS TO BOYS)
(ROB EXPLAINS)

WOLF TOOTH CEREMONY

(ELLIE CALLS UP ALL WOLVES)

WOLVES, THIS TOOTH IS ONE OF MANY TREASURES YOU WILL RECEIVE ON YOUR SCOUTING TRAIL. FROM THE WOLF, YOU AND AKELA WERE TAUGHT THE LANGUAGE OF THE GROUND AND HOW TO CARE FOR YOUR LIVING WORLD BY RECYCLING AND SAVING ENERGY. YOU WERE TAUGHT ABOUT YOUR WOLF CLAN OR YOUR FAMILY AND YOUR COMMUNITY AND HOW TO MAKE WHERE YOU LIVE A BETTER PLACE, AND YOU WERE TAUGHT HOW TO BE PREPARED. LET THIS TOOTH REMIND YOU OF THE FUN YOU HAD AS A WOLF AND TO KEEP GROWING ON THE TRAIL OF SCOUTING.

(PASS OUT TOOTH AND YELLOW YARN TO BOYS)

BEAR CEREMONY

(ELLIE) AS A CUB SCOUT GROWS HE CONTINUES TO FOLLOW THE ACHIEVEMENT TRAIL AND PUSH FOR HARDER TASKS TO COMPLETE. HE IS CHALLENGED BY THE CUB SCOUT PROGRAM WITH NEW SKILLS TO LEARN AND NEW CRAFTS TO MASTER.

TONIGHT WE HAVE CUB SCOUTS, WHO, WITH THE HELP OF THEIR PARENTS, HAVE COMPLETED THE REQUIREMENTS FOR ADVANCEMENT IN RANK TO BEAR CUB SCOUT.

WILL THE FOLLOWING BOYS AND HIS PARENTS PLEASE COME FORWARD.

AS PART OF YOUR LEARNING TO BE A BEAR YOU HAVE LEARNED THE IMPORTANCE OF PLEDGING YOUR ALLEGIANCE TO YOUR COUNTRY.

(PLEDGE EXPLANATION)

(ROB AND ELLIE)

I PLEDGE ALLEGIANCE ... I PROMISE TO BE TRUE

TO THE FLAG TO THE SIGN OF OUR COUNTRY

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ... A COUNTRY MADE UP OF 50 STATES, EACH WITH CERTAIN RIGHTS OF ITS OWN

AND TO THE REPUBLIC ... A COUNTRY WHERE THE PEOPLE ELECT OTHERS TO MAKE LAWS FOR THEM

FOR WHICH IT STANDS ... THE FLAG MEANS THE COUNTRY

ON NATION UNDER GOD ... A SINGLE COUNTRY WHOSE PEOPLE BELIEVE IN RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

INDIVISIBLE, ... THE COUNTRY CANNOT BE SPLIT INTO PARTS

WITH LIBERTY AND JUSTICE ... WITH FREEDOM AND FAIRNESS

FOR ALL. ... FOR EACH AND EVERY PERSON IN THE COUNTRY - YOU AND ME.

(PRESENT BADGES TO PARENTS AND PINS TO BOYS)

(CONGRATULATIONS TO BOYS)

BEAR CLAW CEREMONY

(ELLIE CALL UP ALL BEARS)

BEARS, THIS CLAW IS ANOTHER TREASURE THAT YOU HAVE EARNED.

FROM THE BIG, KINDLY BEARS, AKELA AND YOU HAVE LEARNED HOW TO LISTEN TO THE BIRDS, THE LANGUAGE OF THE AIR AND HOW IMPORTANT THE WORLD AROUND US IS. YOU WERE TAUGHT ABOUT SPORTSMANSHIP WITH THE GAMES YOU PLAYED, AND ABOUT YOUR PAST AND HOW IT AFFECTED YOUR LIFE. AND YOU WERE SHOWN THAT YOU HAVE A DUTY TO GOD AND TO WORSHIP WITH YOUR BEAR CLAN OR FAMILY. LET THIS CLAW REMIND YOU THAT YOU ARE NOT ONLY GROWING IN YOUR CUB SCOUT SKILLS, BUT THAT YOU STILL HAVE A TASK AHEAD OF YOU TO COMPLETE THE TRAIL TO THE ARROW OF LIGHT.

WEBELOS CEREMONY

(ELLIE)

THE WEBELOS BADGE IS EARNED IN THE DEN MEETINGS BY COMPLETING THREE ACTIVITIES BADGES, HAVING THREE MONTHS ACTIVE PARTICIPATION AS A WEBELOS SCOUT AND LEARNING THE REQUIREMENTS

TO BECOME A BOY SCOUT. ALSO, EACH BOY MUST KNOW ABOUT THE WEBELOS SCOUT AND BOY SCOUT UNIFORMS, LEAD A FLAG CEREMONY IN THE DEN, AND COMPLETE RELIGIOUS REQUIREMENTS. HE MUST ALSO UNDERSTAND AND AGREE TO FOLLOW THE OUTDOOR CODE.

THIS STEP ON THE SCOUTING TRAIL PREPARES OUR BOYS TO EARN THE HIGHEST CUB SCOUT AWARD, THE ARROW OF LIGHT, AND MOVE ON TO A BOY SCOUT TROOP.

TODAY, WE HAVE SOME WEBELOS SCOUTS WHO HAVE EARNED THIS FINAL SECTION OF THE DIAMOND.

WILL WEBELOS SCOUT (NAME) AND HIS PARENTS PLEASE COME FORWARD?

AS A YOUNG BOY, FROM HIS FATHER, AKELA LEARNED THE SPEECH AND CALLS OF THE WEBELOS TRIBE. HE LEARNED TWO MEANINGS OF THE WEBELOS COLORS.

(PUT ON HEADBANDS WITH INDIANS HELP)

(J)

BLUE: FOR TRUTH AND LOYALTY (BLUE FACE PAINT)

YELLOW: FOR HAPPINESS AND GOOD CHEER (YELLOW FACE PAINT)

(J) I HAD LEARNED THE WAYS OF THE WOLF AND BEAR AND PASSED TRIBAL TESTS AND WAS TAKEN IN AS A YOUNG BRAVE. THUS I BECAME A WEBELOS SCOUT AS YOU HAVE BECOME TONIGHT. YOU HAVE LEARNED THE MEANING OF WEBELOS (WE'LL BE LOYAL SCOUTS) AND HAVE HELPED LIGHT THE PATH FOR OTHER CUBS AND SO IT IS WITH THIS WISDOM IN YOUR MIND THAT I PROUDLY PRESENT YOU YOUR WEBELOS BADGE AND THANK YOUR PARENTS FOR HELPING YOU ALONG YOUR PATH.

ARROW OF LIGHT

HOW THE ARROW CAME TO THE INDIAN

(ROB) - TONIGHT WE HAVE THE HONOR OF WITNESSING THE PRESENTATION OF THE MOST SOUGHT AFTER AWARD IN CUB SCOUTING, THE ARROW OF LIGHT.

(LIGHTS ARE TURNED OUT AND DRUM IS BEAT SLOWLY)

AKELA HAS HEARD THE DRUM SPEAKS. HE CALLS TO THE COUNCIL FIRE: WEBELOS SCOUTS. GATHER ROUND THE COUNCIL FIRE SO THAT THE OTHER BRAVES MAY LOOK UPON YOU. AKELA HAS HEARD OF YOUR ACHIEVEMENTS AND HAS BROUGHT FOR YOU THE REWARD OF YOUR DEEDS. (JACKIE AND AL ESCORTS THE BOYS BEFORE ELLIE AND JOHN, WHO PLACES THE BEAR CLAW NECKLACE UPON THE BOYS, J EXPLAINS NECKLACE)

(CALL UP PARENTS AND DIRECT TO OTHER SIDE OF STAGE, ALL ARROW OF LIGHT HOLDERS TO STAND BEHIND CANDIDATES)

(J)

ONCE LONG AGO, WHEN ALL THE ANIMALS OF THE EARTH WERE EQUAL; THERE WAS GREAT UNREST. ALL THE ANIMALS WOULD ARGUE AMONG THEMSELVES. THE BEAR ARGUED WITH THE EAGLE, THE BUFFALO ARGUED WITH THE INDIAN.

FINALLY, THE WISE OLD GRANDMOTHER CALLED ALL THE ANIMALS TO HER TEPEE AND SPOKE TO THEM SAYING, "YOU HAVE ARGUED AMONG YOURSELVES ABOUT MANY THINGS. NOW I WILL ASK YOU ONE QUESTION. YOU WILL HAVE ONE YEAR TO THINK ABOUT YOUR ANSWER. I WILL REWARD EACH OF YOU ACCORDING TO THE MERIT OF YOUR ANSWER."

THE ANIMALS BECAME EXCITED BECAUSE THEY EACH THOUGHT THEY COULD ANSWER ANY QUESTION IN A YEARS TIME. AND BESIDES, GRANDMOTHER WAS NOT ONLY WISE, SHE WAS VERY GENEROUS WITH HER GIFTS WAS IT NOT THE OLD GRANDMOTHER THAT BROUGHT THE GRASS TO THE FIELDS AND FRUIT TO THE TREES

"WHAT IS THE QUESTION, GRANDMOTHER?" THEY ASKED. AND SHE SAID, "YOU MUST ANSWER ME THIS. WHAT IS YOUR MOST IMPORTANT DUTY?" AND WITH THAT THEY ALL LEFT. THE EAGLE FLEW TO A HIGH MOUNTAIN

TO THINK ABOUT HIS ANSWER. THE BEAR RETURNED TO THE FOREST, THE BUFFALO RETURNED TO THE PLAINS, AND THE INDIAN RETURNED TO HIS CAMPFIRE. AND THEY ALL BEGAN TO THINK ABOUT THEIR MOST IMPORTANT DUTY.

A YEAR LATER THEY ALL RETURNED TO GRANDMOTHER'S TEPEE AND GRANDMOTHER SPOKE TO THE EAGLE FIRST AND SHE SAID "EAGLE, WHAT IS YOUR MOST IMPORTANT DUTY?" THE EAGLE SAID, "MY MOST IMPORTANT DUTY IS TO FLY HIGHER THAN ANYONE ELSE."

OLD GRANDMOTHER SAID, "FOR THAT ANSWER I WILL GIVE YOU FEATHERS WHICH WILL HELP YOU FLY HIGHER THAN ANY OTHER ANIMAL." AND THE EAGLE WAS PLEASED WITH HIS GIFT.

NEXT, THE BUFFALO SAID, "MY MOST IMPORTANT DUTY IS RUN FARTHER THAN ANY OTHER ANIMAL." OLD GRANDMOTHER SAID, "FOR THAT ANSWER I WILL GIVE YOU THICK HOOVES WHICH WILL HELP YOU RUN FARTHER THAN ANY OTHER ANIMAL." AND THE BUFFALO WAS PLEASED WITH HIS GIFT.

THEN THE BEAR SAID, "MY MOST IMPORTANT DUTY IS TO BE STRONGER THAN ANY OTHER ANIMAL." OLD GRANDMOTHER SAID, "FOR THAT ANSWER I WILL GIVE YOU SHARP CLAWS WHICH WILL HELP YOU BECOME THE STRONGEST AND MOST FIERCE OF ALL THE OTHER ANIMALS." AND THE BEAR WAS VERY PLEASED WITH HIS GIFT.

FINALLY THE INDIAN ~~RODE~~^{STOOD} AND SPOKE, "GRANDMOTHER, I THINK THAT MY MOST IMPORTANT DUTY IS TO HELP OTHER PEOPLE." AND GRANDMOTHER SAID, "FOR THAT ANSWER I WILL GIVE YOU THIS STICK." AND WHEN THE INDIAN SAW THE STICK, HE WAS VERY DISAPPOINTED BECAUSE HE HAD THOUGHT LONG AND HARD ABOUT HIS MOST IMPORTANT DUTY.

"GRANDMOTHER," HE SAID, "WHY DO YOU ONLY GIVE ME A STICK? DID MY ANSWER DISPLEASE YOU?"

"OH, NO," SHE SAID, "YOUR ANSWER PLEASED ME GREATLY. ALL THE OTHERS FELT THAT THEIR MOST IMPORTANT DUTY WAS TO THEMSELVES, AND THEY WERE REWARDED ACCORDINGLY."

"BUT YOU HAVE LEARNED THAT THE MOST IMPORTANT DUTY IS TO HELP OTHER PEOPLE, AND YOU HAVE BEEN REWARDED."

"BUT, GRANDMOTHER," SAID THE INDIAN, "WHAT CAN I DO WITH THIS STICK?"

"THAT IS MORE THAN JUST A STICK," SHE REPLIED. "THAT IS AN ARROW. WITH THAT ARROW YOU CAN SHOOT THE EAGLE, NO MATTER HOW HIGH HE FLIES. YOU CAN SHOOT THE STRONGEST BEAR AND YOU CAN SHOOT THE BUFFALO, NO MATTER HOW FAR IT RUNS. NOW YOU ARE THE GREATEST OF THEM ALL!"

AND THEN THE INDIAN KNEW THAT THE GIFT OF THE ARROW HAD BEEN THE GREATEST GIFT OF ALL AND HE WAS PLEASED.

(CALL UP CANDIDATES AND PARENTS)

AND SO IT IS WITH THE WEBELOS AWARD, THE ARROW OF LIGHT. WHEN THE WEBELOS HAS LEARNED THE MEANING OF THE THREE PARTS OF THE SCOUT OATH, DUTY TO GOD AND COUNTRY, DUTY TO ONE'S SELF AND THE MOST IMPORTANT DUTY OF ALL, DUTY TO HELP OTHER PEOPLE AT ALL TIMES, THEN HE HAS EARNED THE RIGHT TO WEAR THE ARROW OF LIGHT.

(AWARD BADGE TO BOYS)

(READ DURING THE FACE PAINTING BY ROB)

THE CUB SCOUT HAVE TWO COLORS THAT FOLLOW HIM THROUGHOUT HIS CUB SCOUT DAYS. THEY ARE BLUE AND GOLD, AND BOTH ARE IN HIS UNIFORM. THE BLUE IS FOR THE BRIGHT BLUE OF THE SKY AND YELLOW IS IN THE BRIGHT SUNSHINE. AS THESE BOYS ARE BROUGHT BEFORE AKELA HE ASKS THEM IF THEY EARNED THEIR BOBCAT BADGE AND PAINTS THEIR FACE YELLOW. HE THEN ASKS THEM IF THEY HAVE EARNED THEIR WEBELOS BADGE AND PAINTS THEIR FACE BLUE. HE THEN PRESENTS THEM WITH THEIR ARROW OF LIGHT. THIS WILL BE THE LAST TIME THEY WILL SEE BLUE AND GOLD AS HE MOVES INTO BOY SCOUTING BUT THE FACE IS

PAINTED TO REMIND HIM NOT TO FORGET THE WONDERFUL TIME HE HAD FROM BOBCAT TO WEBELOS IN CUB SCOUTING.

THE ARROW OF LIGHT AWARD HAS A SPECIAL MEANING. NOTICE THE INDIAN SIGN FOR THE SUN ABOVE THE ARROW, THAT IS WHY IT IS CALLED THE ARROW OF LIGHT.

(J HANDS OUT PARENTS PIN)

(ROB)

NOTICE THE SEVEN RAYS OF THE SUN. THEY HAVE TWO MEANINGS - ONE FOR EACH DAY OF THE WEEK. LET THEM REMIND YOU TO DO YOUR BEST EVERY DAY AS YOU FOLLOW THE ARROW THAT LEADS TO BOY SCOUTING. THEY ALSO STAND FOR THE SEVEN GREAT VIRTUES OF LIFE. AS THE CANDLES ARE LIGHTED LISTEN TO WHAT THE VIRTUES ARE:

WISDOM - HAVING WISDOM DOESN'T MEAN THAT A PERSON IS SMARTER THAN OTHERS. IT MEANS THAT HE USES WHAT HE KNOWS TO LIVE A BETTER LIFE.

COURAGE - COURAGE DOES NOT MEAN YOU HAVE NO FEAR OF DANGER. IT MEANS THAT YOU CAN FACE DANGER DESPITE OF YOUR FEAR.

SELF-CONTROL - THIS MEANS BEING ABLE TO STOP WHEN YOU HAVE HAD ENOUGH OF SOMETHING, SUCH AS EATING, PLAYING OR EVEN WORKING TOO MUCH.

JUSTICE - JUSTICE MEANS BEING FAIR WITH OTHERS WE PLAY AND WORK WITH, REGARDLESS OF WHO THEY ARE.

FAITH - FAITH IS BELIEF IN GOD AND THING WE CANNOT SEE BUT FEEL ARE TRUE.

HOPE - HOPE MEANS TO LOOK FORWARD TO GOOD THINGS YOU WILL BELIEVE WILL HAPPEN. YOU HOPE FOR BETTER THINGS TOMORROW, BUT AT THE SAME TIME YOU WORK HARD TODAY TO MAKE THEM HAPPEN.

LOVE - THERE ARE MANY KINDS OF LOVE. LOVE OF FAMILY, HOME, FELLOW MAN, GOD, AND COUNTRY. EVERY KIND OF LOVE IS IMPORTANT FOR A FULL AND HAPPY LIFE.

YOU WILL FIND THAT IF YOU LIVE BY THESE SEVEN VIRTUES YOU WILL BE HAPPIER.

CONGRATULATE OUR ARROWS

WITHIN MY POWER

I am not a Very Important Man, as importance is commonly rated, I do not have great wealth, control a big business, or occupy a position of great honor or authority.

Yet I may someday mold destiny. For it is within my power to become the most important man in the world in the life of a boy. And every boy is a potential atom bomb in human history.

A humble citizen like myself might have been the Scoutmaster of a Troop in which an undersized unhappy Austrian lad by the name of Adolph might have found a joyous boyhood, full of the ideals of brotherhood, goodwill, and kindness. And the world would have been different.

A humble citizen like myself might have been the organizer of a Scout Troop in which a Russian boy called Joe might have learned the lessons of democratic cooperation.

These men would never have known that they had averted world tragedy, yet actually they would have been among the most important men who ever lived.

All about me are boys. They are the makers of history, the builders of tomorrow. If I can have some part in guiding them up the trails of Scouting, on to the high road of noble character and constructive citizenship, I may prove to be the most important man in their lives, the most important man in my community.

A hundred years from now it will not matter what my bank account was, the sort of house I lived in, or the kind of car I drove. But the world may be different, because I was important in the life of a boy.

-- Forest Witcraft

"... He will have to learn. I know that all people are not just, all people are not true. But teach him also that for every scoundrel there is a hero; that for every selfish politician there is a dedicated leader. Teach him that for every enemy there is a friend. It will take time, I know, but teach him if you can, that a dollar earned is of far more value than five found. Teach him to learn to lose and also enjoy winning. Steer him away from envy, if you can, teach him the secret of quiet laughter."

"Teach him, if you can, the wonder of books but also give him some quiet time to ponder the eternal mystery of birds in the sky, ocean beneath the sun, and flowers on a green hillside."

"Please teach him that it is far more honorable to fail than to cheat. Teach him to have faith in his own ideas, even if everyone tells him that he is wrong. Teach him to be gentle with gentle people and tough with the tough. Try to give my son the strength not to follow the crowd when everyone is getting on the band wagon. Teach him to listen to all but teach him also to seek out the truth, teach him to take only the good that comes through."

This is a letter from Abraham Lincoln to the headmaster of the school his son was attending.

A BOY'S EYES

"I'd like to be a Cub Scout ----"
(His eyes were deepest blue)
"I'd like to learn, and play, and build
Like Jim and Freddy do."

"I know how to use a hammer;
I can drive a nail if I try.
I'm eight years old, I'm big and strong
And hardly ever cry."

I gave him the application
And parent participation sheet.
(His eyes were filled with sunshine
As he left on dancing feet.)

Next day, my friend was back again,
A dejected little lad.
"I guess I'll skip the Cub Scouts."
(His eyes were dark and sad.)

"My Mom is awful busy,
She has lots of friends, you see.
She'd never have time for a den;
She hardly has, for me."

"And Dad is always working ----
He's hardly ever there.
To give them any more to do
Just wouldn't be quite fair."

He handed back the papers
With the dignity of eight years,
And, smiling bravely, left me
(His eyes were filled with tears.)

Do you see your own boy's eyes
As other people may?
How he looks when you're "too busy"
Or "just haven't time" today?

A boy is such a special gift ----
Why don't you realize,
It only takes a little time
To put sunshine in his eyes.

(Credit given to Pat Beardslec, Den Mother, Hawthorne, California)

From the Red Skelton Hour, January 14, 1969

"The Pledge of Allegiance"

I remember this one teacher. To me, he was the greatest teacher, a real sage of my time. He had such wisdom. We were all reciting the Pledge of Allegiance, and he walked over. Mr. Lasswell was his name. He said: "I've been listening to you boys and girls recite the Pledge of Allegiance all semester and it seems as though it is becoming monotonous to you. If I may, may I recite it and try to explain to you the meaning of each word.

'I' -- me, an individual, a committee of one.

'Pledge'--dedicate all of my worldly goods to give without self-pity

'Allegiance'--my love and my devotion.

'To the Flag'--our standard, Old Glory, a symbol of freedom. Wherever she waves, there is respect because your loyalty has given her a dignity that shouts freedom is everybody's job.

'Of the United'--that means that we have all come together.

'States'--individual communities that have united into 48 great states. 48 individual communities with pride and dignity and purpose, all divided with imaginary boundaries, yet united to a common purpose, and that's love for country.

'Of America'

'And to the Republic'--a state in which sovereign power is invested in representatives chosen by the people to govern. And government is the people and it's from the people to the leaders, not from the leaders to the people.

'For Which It Stands'

'One Nation' -- meaning, so blessed by God.

'Indivisible' -- incapable of being divided.

'With Liberty' -- which is freedom and the right of power to live one's own life without threats or fear or some sort of retaliation.

'And Justice' -- the principle or quality of dealing fairly with others.

'For All'--which means it's as much your country as it is mine."

Since I was a small boy, two states have been added to our country and two words have been added to the Pledge of Allegiance - "under God".

Wouldn't it be a pity if someone said, "That's a prayer" and that would be eliminated from schools, too?
Red Skelton

PATRIOTIC CEREMONY

As we come to the end of our meeting. I would ask you to 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.

Everyone 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.

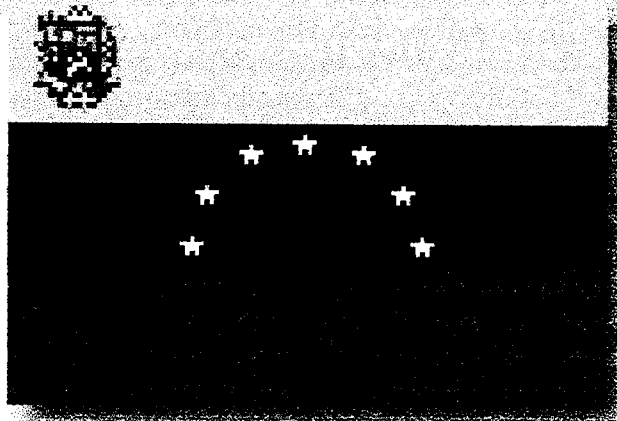
Not one did.

Not one man broke his pledge.

Because of men like that...men of dedication and purpose...we enjoy living in a free country.

Venezuela

National Anthem



Homulitir...

Songs and Skits

THE MUSICAL ADVENTURE OF SCOUTING

Songs bring life to Cub Scouting through many avenues. Songs can bring a pack meeting or campfire to a frenzied pitch, and can also deeply touch the emotions of parents, leaders, and boys. They can cause laughter and they can cause learning. With Cub Scouts, leaders need to keep in mind that boys are looking for songs that are funny, tell stories, have action involved, and use tunes they like to sing. If you are going to have a songfest with Cub Scouts, start out with these types of songs. You can then work in songs that have more meaning once they have broken the ice.

Leading and teaching songs is fun. It helps if you can carry a tune, but even if you can't, if the boys know the tune, all you have to do is get it started. Don't avoid singing because you feel you don't sing well. The boys won't mind a bit.

Here are some tips you can use to help when you lead and teach songs:

- Relax. If you appear to be uptight, it will carry across to the boys. Smile! Don't worry, be happy!
- Pick the songs you want to sing in advance and make sure you can sing them and can teach them with confidence.
- Set the pitch (you won't want Frankie Valli or Wayne Newton impersonations) and if the tune is not well known, sing a few bars if necessary.
- Start the song, keep time, and control volume with hand motions. Keep your hand open—closed fists are not conducive to song leading.
- Move around to inject enthusiasm and to ensure everyone is singing. Overdo the enthusiasm—it's contagious and the boys will love it. Where appropriate, get CRAZY!
- Don't try a new song until you have the audience warmed up with a couple of songs they know. Avoid opera and medieval chants.
- Provide copies of the words to the songs. Make use of the Cub Scout Song book, or copied pages from the Pow Wow book or roundtable helps.
- Use accompaniment if possible. There may be some parent who can play guitar. This will add a lot to the singing. However, avoid taking pianos to campfires unless using for firewood!
- Make use of actions songs. It's good aerobic exercise for you and the parents, and it will wear some of the excess energy off of the boys.



SONGS

DID YOU EVER SEE A CUB SCOUT

Tune: Did You Ever See a Lassie

Did you ever see a Cub Scout,
a Cub Scout a Cub Scout
Did you ever see a Cub Scout,
try to earn his award?
He drives his parents crazy,
he drives his leaders ragged.
Did you ever see a Cub Scout,
try to earn his award?

Did you ever see a Cub Scout,
a Cub Scout a Cub Scout
Did you ever see a Cub Scout,
have so much fun?
He learns to find bugs and
learns tie knots.
Did you ever see a Cub Scout,
have so much fun?

Did you ever see a Cub Scout,
a Cub Scout a Cub Scout
Did you ever see a Cub Scout,
that earned his award?
His eyes are shining, his
parents are beaming.
Did you ever see a Cub Scout,
that earned his award?

HEY, LOOK ME OVER!

Tune: Hey, look me over

Hey, look me over, lend me an ear.
Watch me advance in Scouting every year.
First I'm a bobcat, then a Wolf, and Bear,
Soon I'm a Webelos and I'll go from there
a-singing,
Hey, look me over, lend me an ear.
Join me in song and sing out loud and clear.
That Cub Scout advancement is the way to grow,
Stand back, parents, here we go!

SHARP DEN SONG

Tune: Gillette Look Sharp March

To look sharp (*clap*), be a C-U-B
To feel sharp (*clap*), be a C-U-B
To be sharp (*clap*), be a Den (*number*) Cub
We're the best den in the U.S.A
(*clap - clap*)

FINEST PACK OF CUB SCOUTS

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.
You know that you can count on us
To live our Promise true.

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,
Our land is free for you and me
To live and learn and grow.

THAT'S WHY WE'RE CUB SCOUTING

Tune: Deep in the heart of Texas

The fun things in life
Our family's delight!
(*clap hands 4 times*)
That's why we're in Cub Scouting!

We do our best
To pass each test,
(*clap hands 4 times*)
That's why we're in Cub Scouting!

Just me and my "(*boys sing "folks", parents
sing "son"*)"
Work, play, and have fun!
(*clap hands 4 times*)
That's why we're in Cub Scouting!

We think our pack's great
We keep it first-rate!
(*clap hands 4 times*)
That's why we're in Cub Scouting!

SONGS

THE BANQUET

Tune: On Top of Old Smokey

Our Blue and Gold Banquet's
The best one on town,
We celebrate Scouting
While gulping food down!

Cub Scouting's a pleasure.
And eating is too!
So pass the fried chicken
Yea, Gold and Blue.

WHO'LL COME A-SCOUTING?

tune: Waltzing Matilda

Once a mighty soldier, beloved by his fellow man.
Under the shade of the flag of free.
Took some boys and trained them.
Made them strong and brave and true.
Who'll come a-Scouting, a-Scouting with me?

Keep on a-working, never a-shirking.
Carry out the rules as he wanted them to be.
And we'll sing as we put our shoulders and our
brains to work.
Who'll come a-Scouting, a-Scouting with me?

Soon the little band grew, Swelling great in
numbers.
Through other Countries, one, two, three:
Then around the world it spread, stronger,
ever stronger.
Who'll come a-Scouting, a-Scouting with me?

Keep on praying, keep on saying,
If we work hard enough
Then we'll stay free.
An we'll sing as we put our shoulders and our
brains to work.
Who'll come a-Scouting, a-Scouting with me?

GREAT EVENTS OF CUB SCOUTING

Tune: I've Been Working on the Railroad

The great events of Cub Scouting,
last all year long.
The great events of Cub Scouting,
a boy can never go wrong.
From the Scout Fair in December,
to the Day Camp in June
Each month there is something
special.

So come and sing along.

Chorus:

A Cubbing we will go,
A Cubbing we will go,
Down the Cub Scout trail.
A Cubbing we will go,
A Cubbing we will go,
Down the Cub Scout trail.

CUBBING TIME

Tune: Clementine

Down in (*town*), in a basement,
Every (*day of week*) just at four.
We all crash in, nearly bash in,
Mrs. (*DL's name*) cellar door.

Chorus:

*We like Cubbing, we like Cubbing,
Oh, you bet your life we do.
And we're going to keep on plugging
'Til we're old and bearded, too.*

Round a table while we're able
We discuss the things we've done.
Every fellah in the cellar
Is a second Edison.

Chorus:

We can hammer, we can clammer,
We can saw a board in two. We can put it back
together
So it looks like something new.

Chorus:

We like laughter, and the rafters
Drip with merry Cub Scout yells.
Sounds as if all eight of us had
Swallowed strings of jingle bells.

Chorus:

Our Den Leader'd probably druther
Teach a kangaroo to dance
'Stead of tryin' to teach Cub Scouts
In gold kerchiefs and blue pants.

Chorus:

DO YOUR EARS HANG LOW (HIGH)?

Do your ears hang low?
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 soldier?
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 Crocket?
Do your ears fall off?

GREASY GRIMY GOPHER GUTS

Great green globs of greasy grimy gopher guts,
Mutilated monkey meat,
Little birdie's dirty feet,
Great green globs of greasy grimy gopher guts,
And I forgot my spoon!



SIPPIN' CIDER

The prettiest girl (repeat)
I ever saw (repeat)
Was sippin' ci- (Repeat)
Der through a straw. (repeat)
The prettiest girl I ever saw
Was sippin' cider through a straw.

Continue in a similar manner with:

I said to her
"What you doin' that fer,
A sippin' ci-
Der through a straw?

Then cheek to cheek
And jaw to jaw,
We both sipped ci-
Der through a Straw.

And now and then
That straw would slip
And we'd sip ci-
Der lip to lip.

That's how I got
My mother-in-law
And forty-nine kids
Who call me Pa (or Ma)

The moral of
This story is
Don't drink your ci-
Der drink root beer!

THE BEAR

Tune: See "Sippin' 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 a dandy pair

Continue in 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,
But right behind me, was that bear.

Ahead of me, I saw a tree,
A great big tree, Oh glory be!

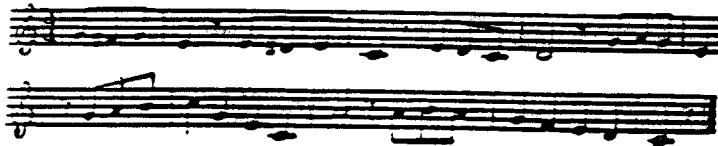
The nearest branch, was ten feet up,
I'd have to jump and trust to luck.

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

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

The moral of, this story is,
Don't talk to bears, in tennis shoes.

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



YOU CAN'T GET TO HEAVEN

LEADER:

GROUP RESPONSE:

Oh, you can't get to heaven ... Oh, you can't get to heaven
On roller skates ... On roller skates
'Cause you'll roll right by ... 'Cause you'll roll right by
Those pearly gates ... Those pearly gates

CHORUS:

I ain't a gonna grieve my Lord no more,
I ain't a gonna grieve my Lord no more,
I ain't a gonna grieve my Lord no more.

VERSES:

2. Oh, you can't get to heaven
In a rockin chair
'Cause the Lord don't want
No lazybones there.
3. Oh, you can't get to heaven
In a warn out car
'Cause a warn out car
Won't go that far.
4. Oh, you can't get to heaven
If your name is Jack
'Cause old St. Pete
Will turn you back.
5. Now if you get to heaven
Before I do
Just bore a hole
And pull me through.
6. But if I get to heaven
Before you do
I'll plug that hole
So you can't get through.
7. Now that is all
There ain't no more
And that's for sure
So don't encore.

JOE

This is an action song that the leader should begin and encourage the entire audience to join as the verses and the actions move along.

Hi! My name is Joe,
And I work in a button factory.
I have a house and a dog and a family.
One day, my boss came up to me
And said, "Hey, Joe, are you busy?"
I said, "No!" He said, "Turn
this button with your right hand."
(ACTION - Turn, turn, turn)

While continuing the motion, repeat the song and add in
turn: left hand, right foot, left foot and more if desired.

After last part is added and audience is jumping about, the
answer to the last question "Are you busy?", is an emphatic
"YES!"

THAT ROOSTER

We had an old hen,
no eggs would she give.
We had an old hen,
no eggs would she give.
My wife said, "Honey,
it isn't funny.
We're losing money."
No eggs would she give.

CHORUS:

One day that rooster
came into our yard.
He caught that old hen
Right off her guard.
We're gettin' eggs now
Just like we used to
Since that ol' rooster
Came into our yard.

VERSES: (Fill in blanks replacing hen and eggs.)

Dog - Pups - Pooched eggs
Cow - milk - Egg nog
Gum tree - gum - chickletts
Teacher - tests - exams (eggzams)

TEN LITTLE CUB SCOUTS
(Tune : "Ten Little Indians")

One little, two little, three little Cub Scouts,
Four little, five little, six little Cub Scouts,
Seven little, eight little, Indian Cub Scouts,
Eight little Indian chiefs.

Dressed up in headbands, breechcloths
and war paint,
Smoking the peace pipe, pounding the drums,
Dancing around a blazing campfire,
Eight little Indian chiefs.

Eight little Indians washed off their war paint,
Put away their headbands, breechcloths,
and peace pipe,
Put on their uniforms, neckerchiefs
and then they were
Eight little Cub Scout boys.

TRAVELIN' SONG
(Tune : "Home on the Range")

Oh, give us a train, or a boat, or a plane,
That will carry us Cubs far away;
To Paris or Rome -- let us wander and roam,
And find new things to do every day.

Refrain
Relax on the trail
Float over the waves all day,
Or glide through the clouds
Far over the crowds,
But be home before five every day.

On a broomstick we'll ride,
in a rowboat we'll glide,
Take a trip to the moon in a rocket;
And our trip will be fun -- but
it soon will be done,
If we happen to hit an air pocket !

Refrain
Up ... Up ... and away !
Let us orbit the far distant sun,
Or deep on the floor
Of the sea, let's explore,
And as Cub Scouts we'll always have fun !

DO YOUR BEST
(Tune : "Do - Re - MI")

DO - to us, means "Do Your Best" ;
RE - are cheers for all the fun !
MI - is what I do myself,
FA - means father, mom, and son.
SO - what happens to our pack ?
LA - with lots of this and that
TI - together to the top !

(clap, clap)
Then that brings us back to DO
(repeat above)
DO - RE - MI - FA - SO - LA - TI - DO
DO YOUR BEST !!

TRUSTY TOMMY
(Tune : "Yankee Doodle")

TRUSTWORTHY Tommy was a scout,
LOYAL to his mother,
HELPFUL to the folks about, and
FRIENDLY to his brother,
COURTEOUS to a girl he knows,
KIND unto his rabbits,
OBEDIENT to his father, too, and
CHEERFUL in his habits.
THRIFTY, saving for a need,
BRAVE, and not a faker,
CLEAN in thought and word and need,
REVERENT to his Maker.

CUB SCOUT KUM BA YAH

I'll do my best, Lord, Kum Ba Yah
I'll do my best, Lord, Kum Ba Yah
It was my best, Lord, Kum Ba Yah
O Lord, Kum Ba Yah

I know Akela, Lord, Kum Ba Yah
He's my leader, Lord, Kum Ba Yah
I follow Akela, Lord, Kum Ba Yah
O Lord, Kum Ba Yah

It helps me grow, Lord, Kum Ba Yah
I'm part of the Pack, Lord, Kum Ba Yah
I like the Pack, Lord, Kum Ba Yah
O Lord, Kum Ba Yah

I give goodwill, Lord, Kum Ba Yah
I give goodwill, Lord, Kum Ba Yah
Goodwill is great, Lord, Kum Ba Yah
O Lord, Kum Ba Yah
O Lord, Kum Ba Yah

TAPS

Day is done,
Gone the sun,
From the lake
From the hills,
From the sky;
All is well,
Safely rest,
God is nigh.

Fading light,
Dims the sight,
And a star
Gems the sky,
Gleaming bright;
From afar,
Drawing nigh,
Falls the night.

Goodnight,
We must part,
God keep watch,
O'er us all,
Through the night
We will meet,
with the dawn
Day is done.

INDIAN TAPS

Great Spirit, come,
With beat of drum,
Journey now,
With each one,
Great Spirit, please,
Till each one
Of our tribe
Reach their teepees.

RAIN VESPER

(Tune : "O, Christmas Tree")

Softly falls the rain today,
As our campfire floats away.
Silently each Scout should ask
Did I close my tent flaps ?
Did I bring my rain poncho ?
Should I stay, or, should I go ?
Did the weatherman say
Anything 'bout rain today?

TAPS FOR CUB SCOUTS

Meeting's done, gone the sun,
Now it's time to go home and get rest;
Till next time, we all pledge
To do our best.

Sun of Gold, sky of blue,
Both are gone, from our sight,
day is through,
Do your best, then to rest,
Peace to you.

FIRE PREVENTION (Tune : "Clementine")

Check your hallways, check your closets,
And underneath the stariwell too,
For if you've piled a lot of junk there,
A big fire may call on you.

Dirty paint rags, piled up papers,
Frayed extension cords won't do,
Fire prevention is the answer,
All good Cub Scouts must follow through.

TIGER TIGER

(Tune : "Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star")

Tiger, Tiger, little scout
What is Tigers all about ?
Having fun and lots of joys,
Laughing with other Tiger boys.
Tiger, Tiger, little scout
That's what Tigers are about.

WE'RE NEW TIGER CUBS

(Tune : "Jingle Bells")

We're new Tiger Cubs, Tiger Cubs,
Tigers all the way.
We search, discover and share
New things every day—ay I

We're new Tiger Cubs, Tiger Cubs,
And you'll hear us say,
We'll do our best like all the rest
And be Cub Scouts some day.

HI! MY NAME IS JOE

Hi! My name is Joe
And I work in a button factory
I've got a wife and a dog and
a family,
One day my boss came up to
me and said,
Hey Joe, are you busy?
I said NO
He said turn the button with
your _____

1. Right Hand
2. Left Hand
3. Right Foot
4. Left Foot
5. Backside
6. Head
7. Whole Body
8. Hey Joe, are you busy?
I SAID YES!!!

THE CALLIOPE

Divide the group into five parts.
Start the groups off one at a
time.

Group 1: Um-pah-pah

Group 2: Um-ss-ss

Group 3: Um-peep-peep

Group 4: Um-tweedle-tweedle

Group 5: Sings

The more we get together,
together, together.

The more we get together the
happier we'll be,

For your friend is my friend,
and my friend is your friend,

The more we get together,
the happier we'll be.

CONDUCT THE PARTS!!!

LITTLE GREEN FROG

Um Ah! Went the little green frog
one day,
Um Ah, Went the little green frog
Um Ah! Went the little green frog

one day,
The little green frog went, Ah!

And all his friends went
Spedodiodio, Spedodiodio,
Spedodiodio!
And all his friends went
Spedodiodio,
But the little green frog went
Um Ah! Um Ah! Um Ah Ah!

BACKYARD FUN

BACKYARD TREASURES

(Tune: Clementine)

In the backyard there are
treasures,
There are treasures all around.
If I look hard in my backyard,
All the treasures can be found.
Found some pinecones and an
anthill,
And a frog all squashed and
dead,
I can hide them in my pocket,
And I'll keep them under my
bed.

Momma found them in my
pocket,
So she yelled and screamed and
cried.
"You can keep those rotten
pinecones,
But can't keep the frog that
died.

So I took them to the backyard,
To her flower bed to rest,
I'm so glad she didn't find those
Beetles hidden in the desk.

**SILLY, SILLY SONGS FOR
ANYTIME**

**CHICKEN LIPS AND LIZARD
HIPS**

Oh, when I was a little kid,
I never liked to eat.
Mama'd 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.....

Chorus:

Oh, chicken lips and lizard hip
and alligator eyes,
Monkey legs and buzzard eggs
and salamanders thighs,
Rabbit ears and camel rears
and tasty toe-nail pies,
Stir them all together,
It's Mama's Soup Surprise!

I went into the bathroom,
And stood beside the sink.
I said I'm feeling slightly ill,
I think I's like a drink.
Mama said "I've just the thing,
I'll get it in a wink,
It's full of lots of protein,
And vitamins, I think."

Repeat Chorus

**CUB SCOUT WHY
(Tune: Tell Me Why)**

Tell me why the bugs do bite,
Tell me why the campfire won't
light,
Tell me why the tent fell down,
Tell me why we sleep on the
ground.

Because their hungey---
The bugs do bite!
Because the woods wet---
The campfire won't light!
Because we're lazy---
The tents fell down!
Because we're crazy---
We sleep on the ground!

CHOCOLATE COOKIE

Chocolate Cookie,
Chocolate Cookie,
Chocolate Cookie,
Yum, Yum, Yum!

Chocolate Cookie,
Chocolate Cookie,
Chocolate Cookie,
Yum, Yum, Yum!

An Oreo, A Chocolate Oreo,
I love the creamy middle of,
A Chocolate Oreo

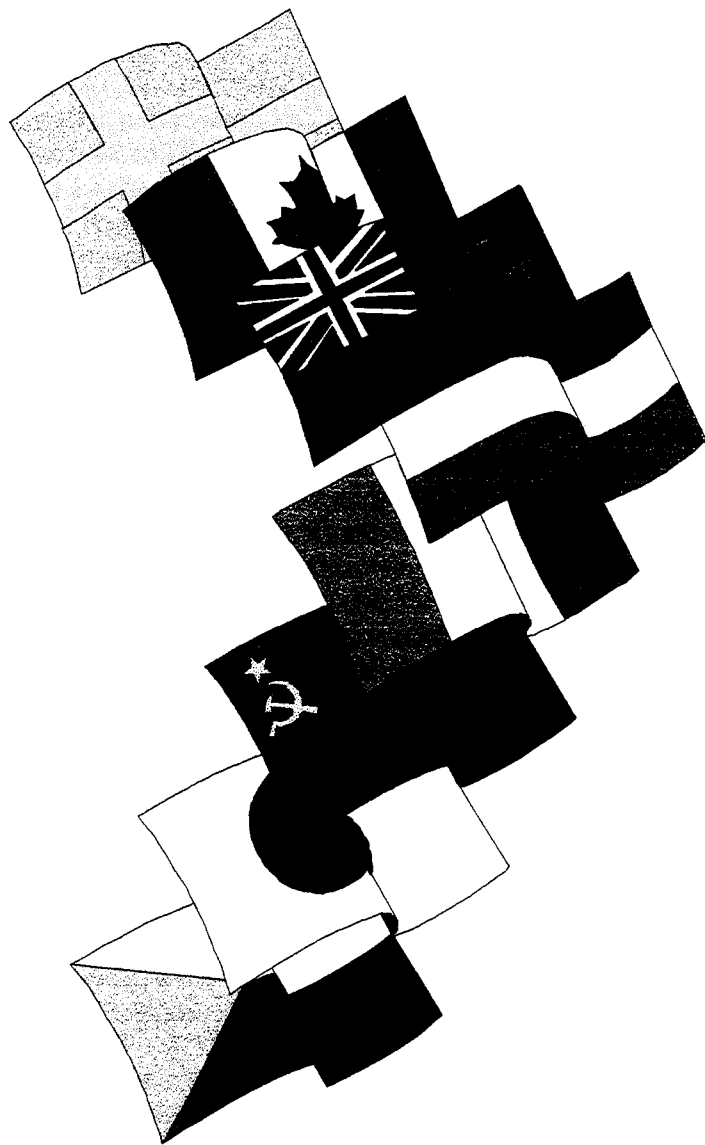
Cookie, Cookie, Cookie,
Cookie, YUM!!

**THE WRONG END
(Tune: My Bonnie)**

All bunnies have bright shiny
noses,
I'm telling you this as a friend,
The reason they have shiny
noses,
The powder puffs on the wrong
end!!

Wrong end, Wrong end,
The powder puffs on the wrong
end,
Wrong end, Wrong end,
The powder puffs on the wrong
end!

All Nations



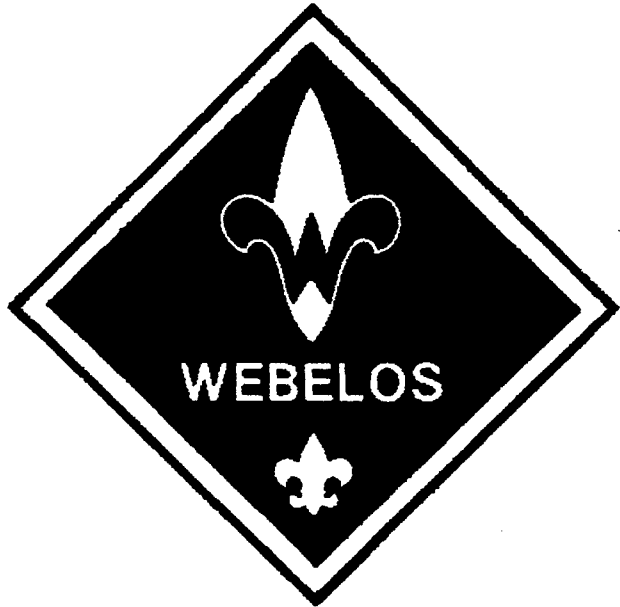
Miscellaneous

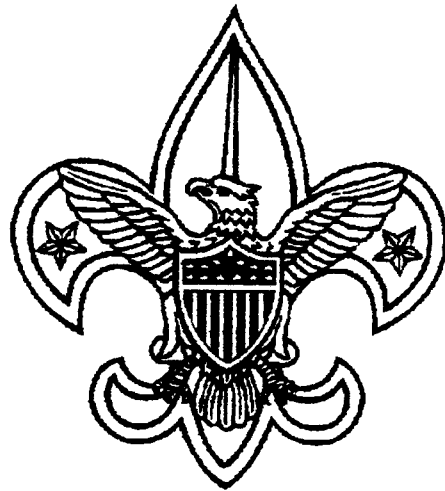
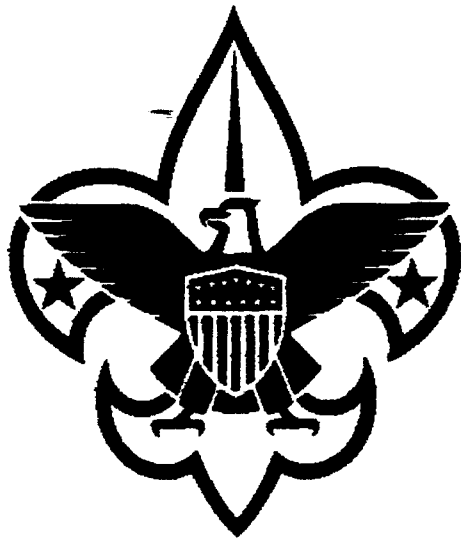


Clip Art



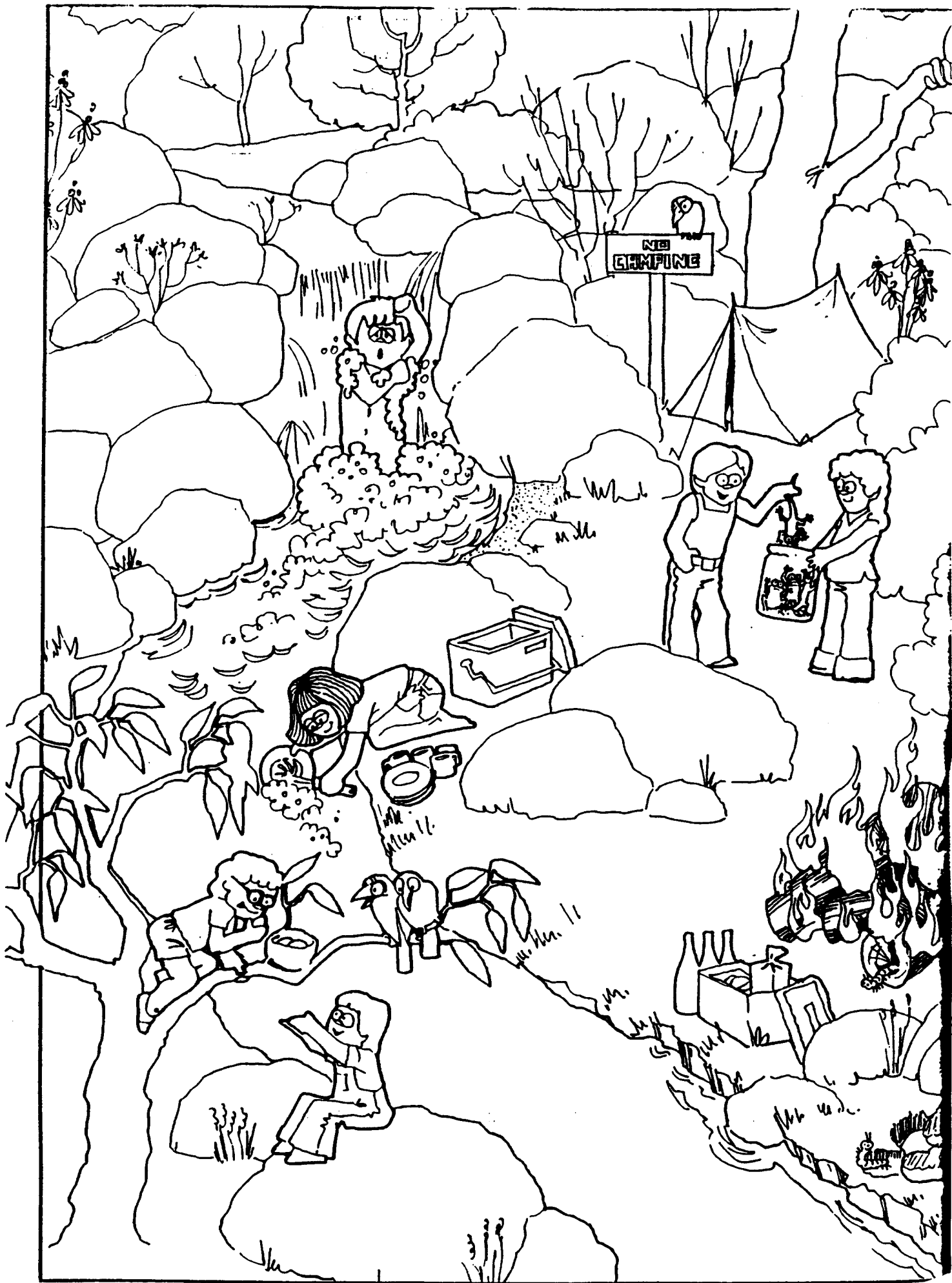
BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA



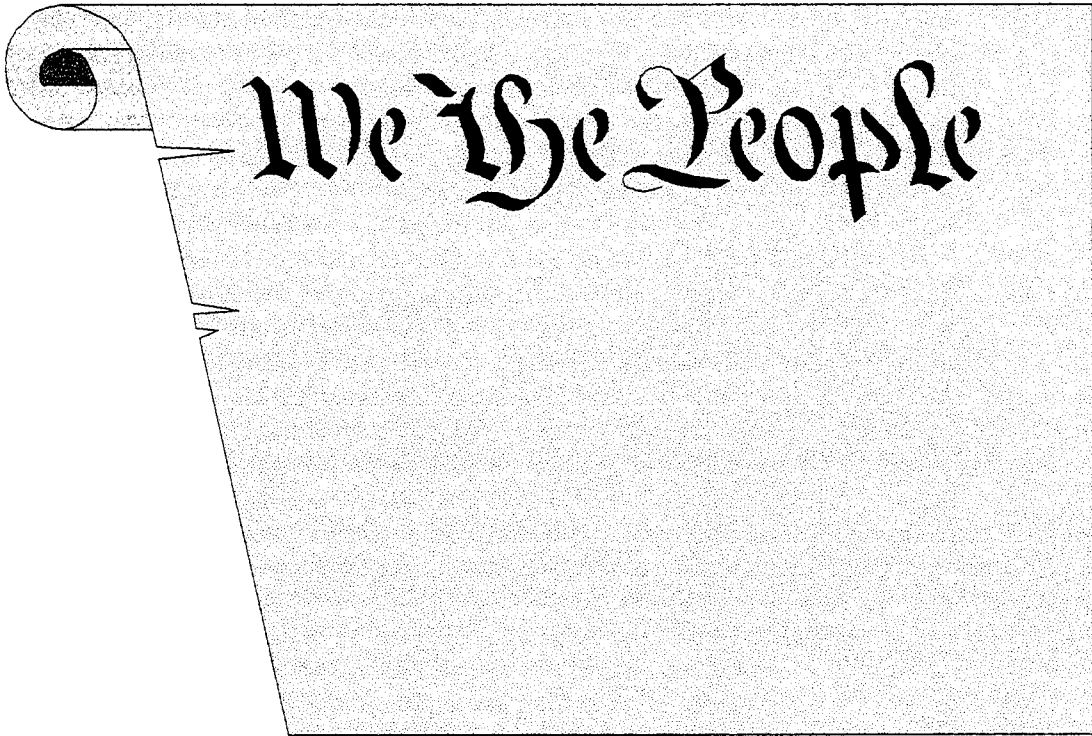


Tiger Cubs, BSA

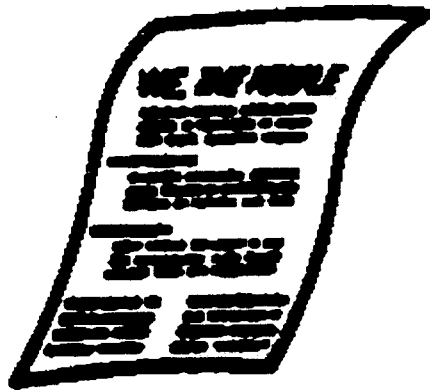








We the People



Citizen Work Book

Boy Scouts of America

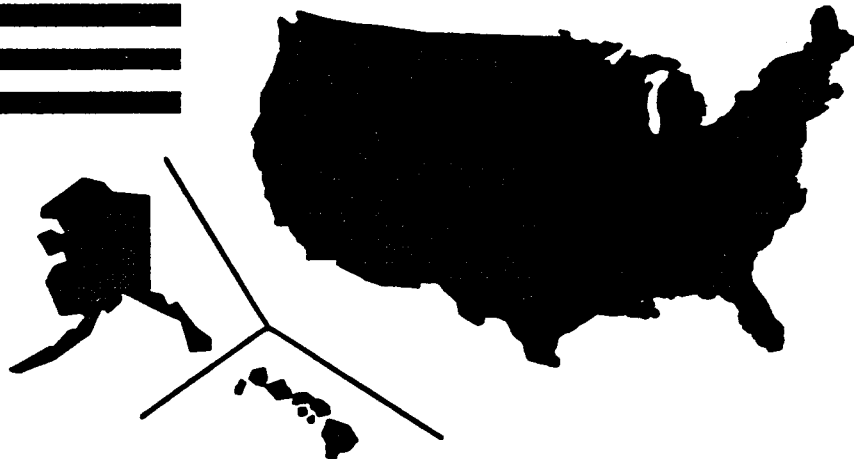
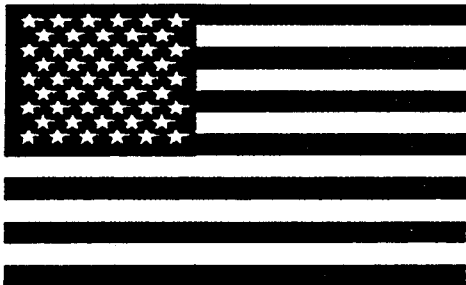
Pack _____

Sponsor _____

Webelos Den _____

(Attach , draw or color US Flag here)

United States



Name _____

*Have to do
**Do any Two

***1. Identify Your:**

Country:

President :

Vice President :

State :

Governor :

County :

City :

Mayor :

Community :

***2. Describe the Flag of the United States.**

***Write a short history of the Flag of the United States.**

*When should you salute the Flag?

◇ *Show how to salute the Flag.

*4. Write the Pledge of Allegiance and explain its meaning:

I _____
Explain: _____

To _____
Explain: _____

Of _____
Explain: _____

And _____
Explain: _____

For _____
Explain: _____

One _____ Under _____
Explain: _____

Indivisible _____

Explain: _____

With _____

Explain: _____

For _____

Explain: _____

◇ *Repeat the Pledge of Allegiance from memory

◇ *Lead your den in reciting the Pledge

*5. Write about the meaning of our National Anthem and about how it was written:

*6. What are the rights and duties of a citizen of the United States?

Name 5 of each:

Rights

Duties

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

***Explain what a citizen should do to save our resources:**

***7. Name two things you have done to help law enforcement agencies:**

1. _____
2. _____

****8. Visit a community leader. Learn about their job and write what you found out:**

Community Leader: _____

Their Job: _____

****9. Write a short story (not less than 50 words) about a former IJS President or some other great American man or woman.**

3. _____

Why : _____

4. _____

Why : _____

5. _____

Why : _____

****12. Why do we have laws?**

Why is it important to obey laws?

Identify three laws you obeyed this week:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

****13. Why do we have a Government?**

How does your family help pay for government?

****14. List six ways our country helps or works with other nations.**

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

****15. Identify three organizations (not churches) that help people.**

Tell how they do it:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

****16. Do a special Good Turn. Tell about what you did.**



Campfire Planning

CAMPFIRE PLANNING

INTRODUCTION

A good campfire is an ideal way to promote a favorable atmosphere for having fun and building rapport between Cub Scouts and families. Most campfires consist of the following :

PREOPENING : An initial orientation can provide group activities that will involve the group as they arrive and will build enthusiasm for the rest of the program.

OPENING : The formal opening can be built around an impressive firelighting ceremony, perhaps based on a camp or Scouting legend.

ACTIVE SONGS : Young people enjoy singing, and the songs should be lively and fun early in the program.

RUN-ONS & SKITS : Short dramatic presentations can alternate with songs to provide interesting and varied entertainment.

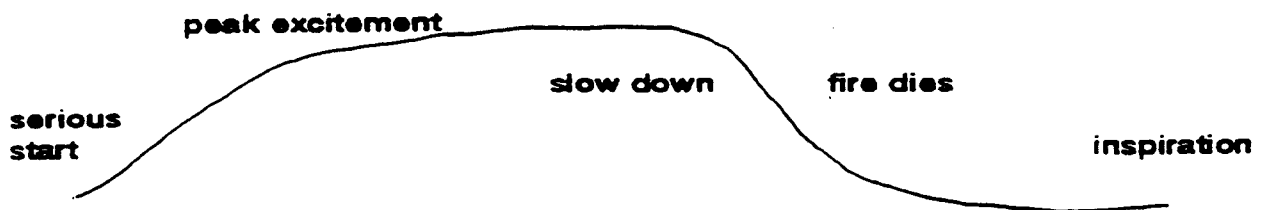
CHEERS & YELLS : Appropriate recognition for performances gives the audience a chance to participate. These can be spontaneous or directed.

STORIES : Everyone loves a good story – it can be instructive, inspirational, or just entertaining.

QUIET SONGS : This measured activity can be used to slow down the program and instill a serious or reflective mood.

CLOSING : Quiet songs and a thought by a leader are effective in a closing ceremony – sending the audience home or back to their campsites in silence prolongs the mood created by the campfire.

Each campfire will run from an opening ceremony to a climax and then to a quiet finish. This progression can be depicted graphically as the "progressive curve" of the campfire :



Here are some general suggestions :

"Dress up" your campfire bowl or arena with totem poles, a thunderbird, or decorations related to a theme.

Use two fires, one on either side of the stage, to give more effective lighting and heat.

Assign one adult as Master of the Campfire to organize, plan and possibly M.C. the program. Make sure that this person does not try to do the tasks "solo".

All skits should be reviewed beforehand to make sure they are in good taste and are not too long.

Assign someone to build and maintain the campfires, seeing that they do not burn out too early or get too hot.

Announcements, etc. may be briefly discussed but remember that entertainment and action are your main goals.

Keep the program moving every second, provide lots of variety and "stage" your campfire rather than hold it.

Don't run the program over an hour or you will risk losing the audience's interest and enthusiasm.

IDEAS FOR OPENINGS

An Indian chief, announced by drumbeats, lights a torch and is pulled across a lake on a raft. The chief steps off, walks to the fire and lights it, then majestically walks off.

Call upon the Great Spirit to shoot an arrow of flame to light your fire ... then have an assistant up a tree release an ignited flare on pulleys on a wire running into the campfire.

Call upon the Wind of the East, then turn and call upon the Wind of the West, etc. A wire running through a buried pipe pulls a can from over a lighted candle which then lights the tinder, or it pulls a sandpaper covered board over another board filled with matches in drilled holes, or use next idea.

Attach wires to the ends of a ballpoint pen spring. Push several match heads into coils of spring. Buried wires lead to a hidden 6 or 12 volt battery. On cue, touch wires to battery terminals. Plenty of dry tinder will help assure the fire will start.

If talent is not available, you can still use either of the above methods. For flint-and-steel, announce this as the way the fire will be lit. Then two kids with matches enter from opposite sides, meet and shake hands, saying "Hi Flint!" and "Hi Steel!" They each continue on to the fire farthest from the side they entered on, and proceed to light it with matches. If you can get hold of 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 it fire by bow-and-drill.

Another quickly planned firelighting ceremony is to ask the youngest and oldest members of the audience to compete against each other to see who can get their fire started the quickest.

Another idea is to purposely foul up a "serious" ceremony. For example, have an Indian chief walk in with a bull's eye painted on his stomach. He trips on his way to the fire, his torch goes out, so he finally calls to the creatures of the lake to assist him. Moments later, two "creatures" crawl out of the water, dressed in fins, masks, etc., and draped with seaweed and branches. If your site is not near water, the creatures could come out of the forest or climb down a large tree.

In case something goes wrong with a sophisticated firelighting method, it is a good idea to have a prepared torch or another "failsafe" method of starting the fire.

PROGRAM FEATURES

Pre-opening Songs & Activities

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Run-ons:

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Opening

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Skits:

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Cheers:

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Stories:

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Songs:

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Games:

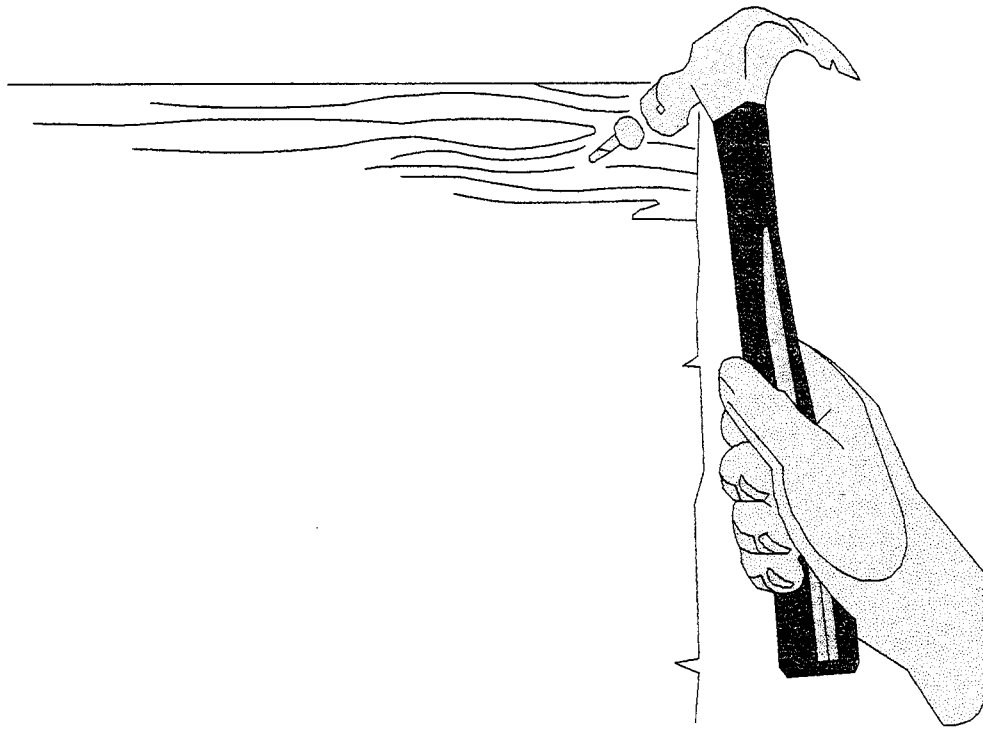
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Inspirational Message:

-

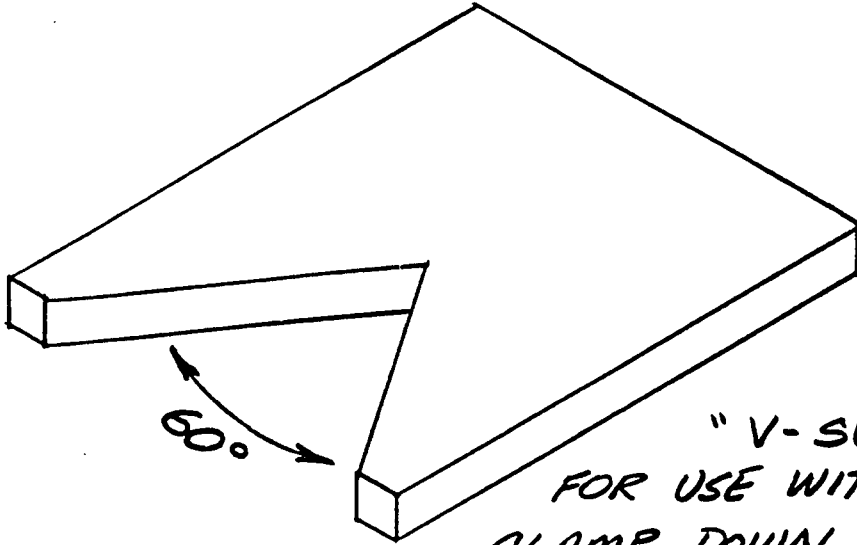
Closing:

-
-

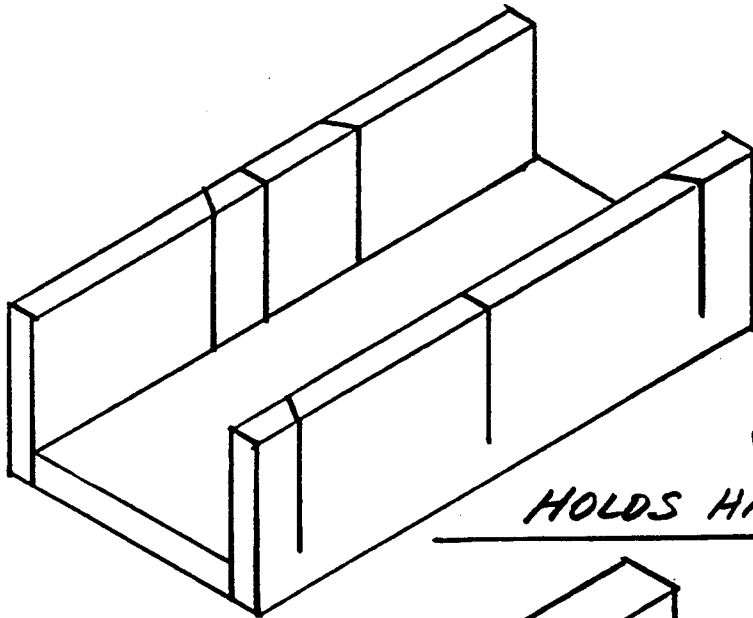


Woodworking

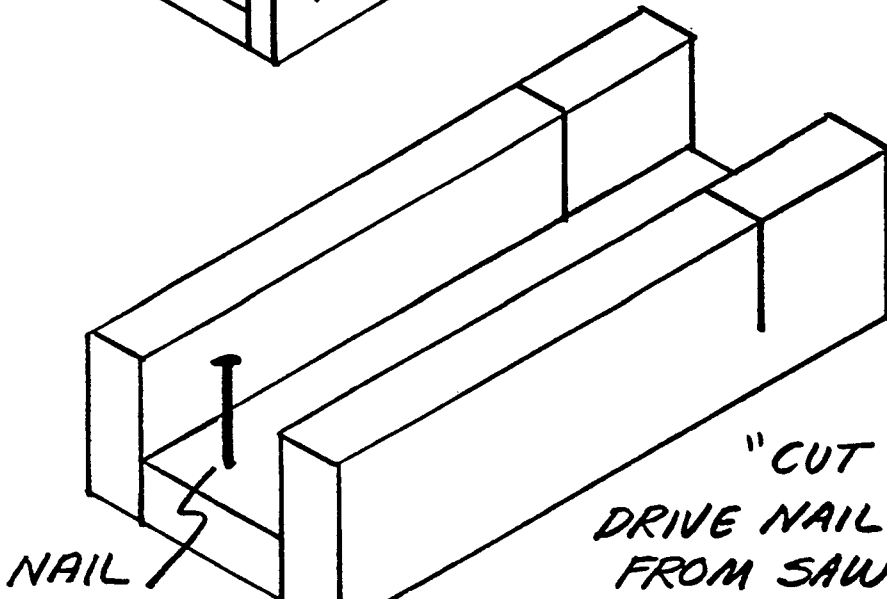
SOME HELPFUL CUTTING GUIDES



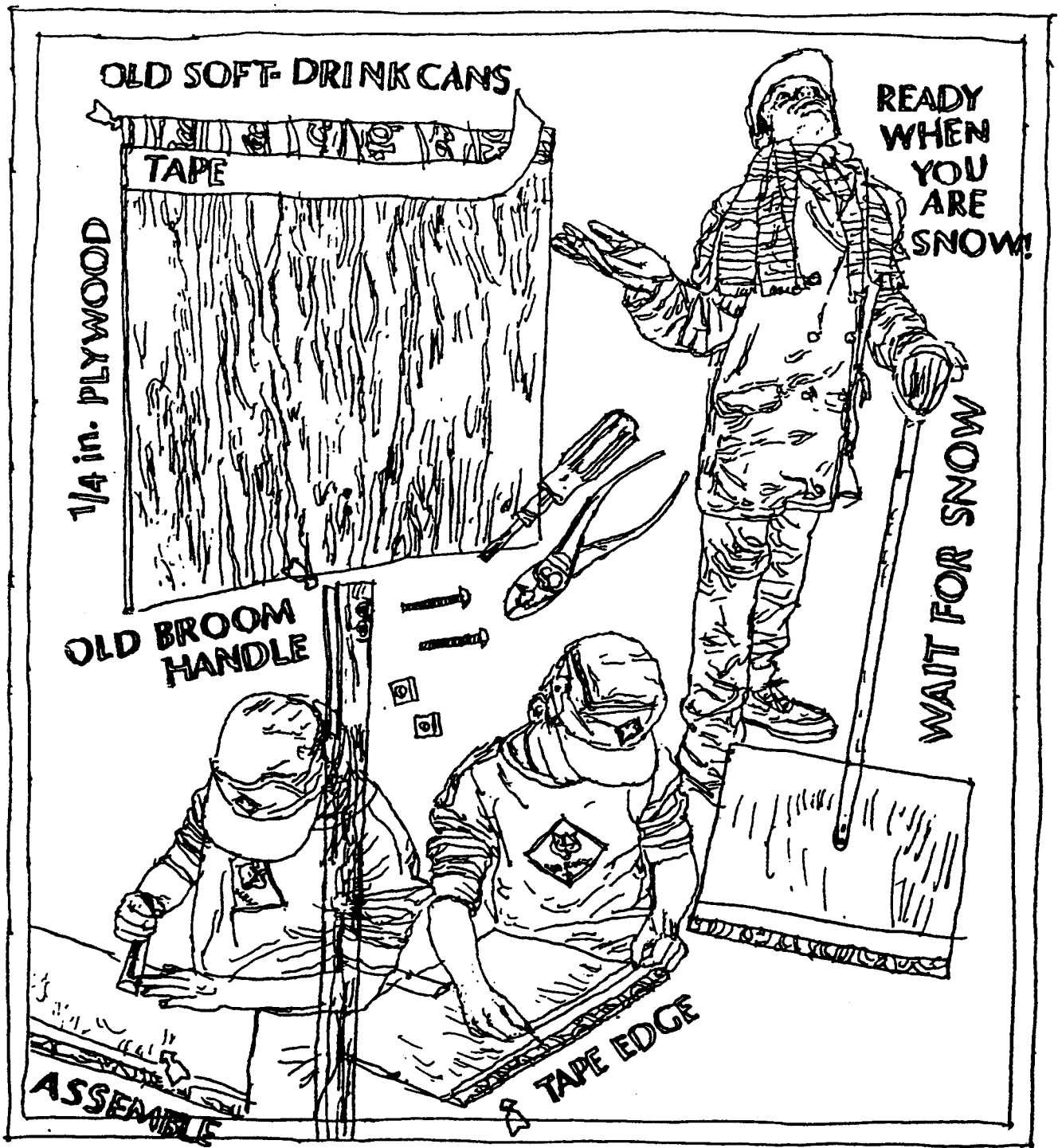
"V-SUPPORT"
FOR USE WITH COPING SAW
CLAMP DOWN AT SQUARE END.
PLACE MATERIAL ON TOP. DO ALL CUTTING IN "V" AREA.



"MITER BOX"
HOLDS HAND SAW TO CUT 90° & 45°



"CUT OFF GUIDE"
DRIVE NAIL NEEDED DISTANCE
FROM SAW BLADE PATH.



Webelos Activity:

CRAFTSMAN

EASY- TO-MAKE SNOW SHOVEL

Be ready to help dig out this winter. Make a snow shovel that fits your own body and strength. Find scrap materials. For the handle, try an old but strong rake or broom handle. Use 1/4-inch plywood for the shovel. With

a jigsaw, cut a slot in the handle. Center slot on plywood. Then drill two holes through handle and shovel. Insert stove bolts through holes. Tighten. Sandpaper rough edges. Paint any color but white. Wait for snow. ✦

Build a Solar Oven

BY JESSE SLOME

Open the family car door on a sunny summer day and you feel a blast of escaping hot air. Heat from sunlight striking the car has been stored inside. Like an oven, isn't it?

With the same principle, you can build a solar oven using the sun's energy to prepare an entire dinner.

A solar oven, like a car or a greenhouse, allows light to enter easily through glass windows. Once inside, the sun's rays strike a dark surface and become heat. They cannot easily bounce back through the glass. Thick walls help to hold the heat inside.

Construct two plywood boxes so that one fits inside the other leaving a 1½" space between the two on all sides and bottoms (see diagram). The inner box (¼" plywood) should be large enough (10" x 18") to hold one or two medium-sized baking dishes.

Cover the floor of the outer box (½" plywood) and the space between the side walls of both boxes with fiberglass insulation material. Seal

the opening between the two boxes with strips of plywood, in such a way that a sheet of window glass will fit snugly in place as a cover. Fill all cracks where hot air might escape. Paint the interior walls with a non-lead, flat, black paint.

If you use four shiny aluminum reflector panels, you will help direct heat into the oven. To increase the amount of heat produced and stored, use a double sheet of glass with an air space in between.

To check the temperature, attach a thermometer against one of the inside walls. Your oven should reach over 200° F. (93° C)—hot enough to cook a meat loaf or bake breads in several hours.

To cook, place your pots inside and set the oven where the most sunlight will strike the floor. If you raise one side slightly with a rock, be sure your foods don't spill. As the sun changes, rearrange your oven every so often to keep getting the most heat. When the food is cooked, cover the glass with the aluminum reflectors. Your dinner will stay warm until chow time.

For instructions for a more advanced solar oven which can reach 350° F., check your local library or bookstore for *Experiments with Solar Energy* (Grosset & Dunlap) by D. S. Halacy, Jr. ♣

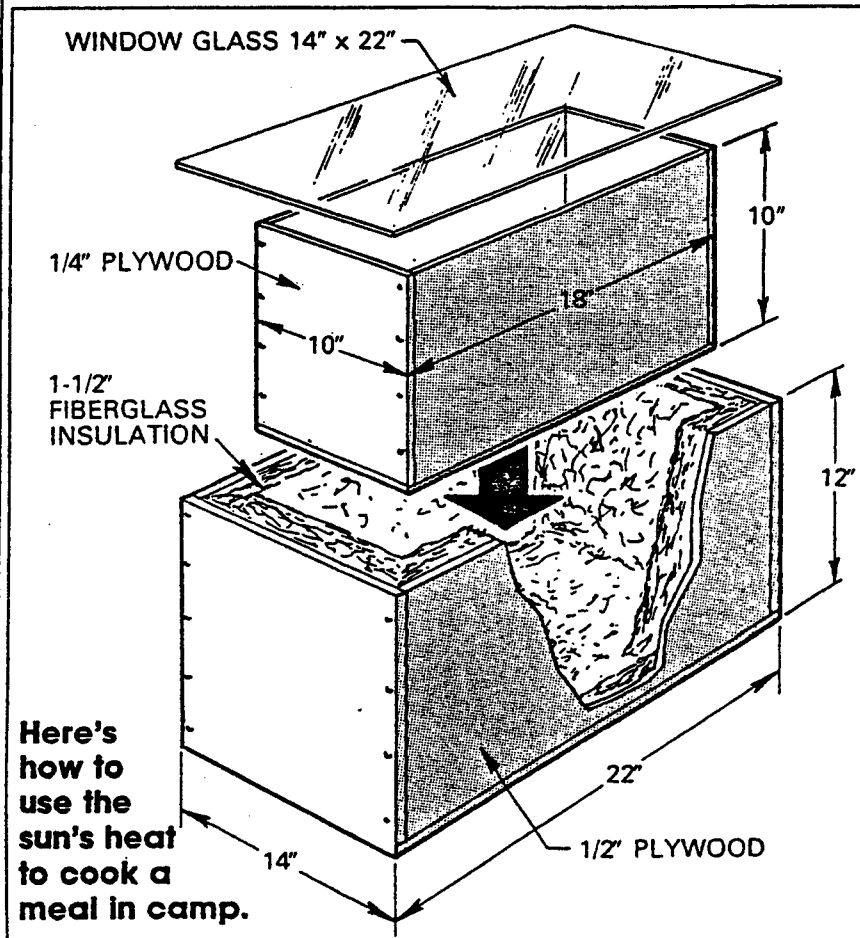


TABLE MADE FROM ONE 4' X 8' SHEET OF PLYWOOD

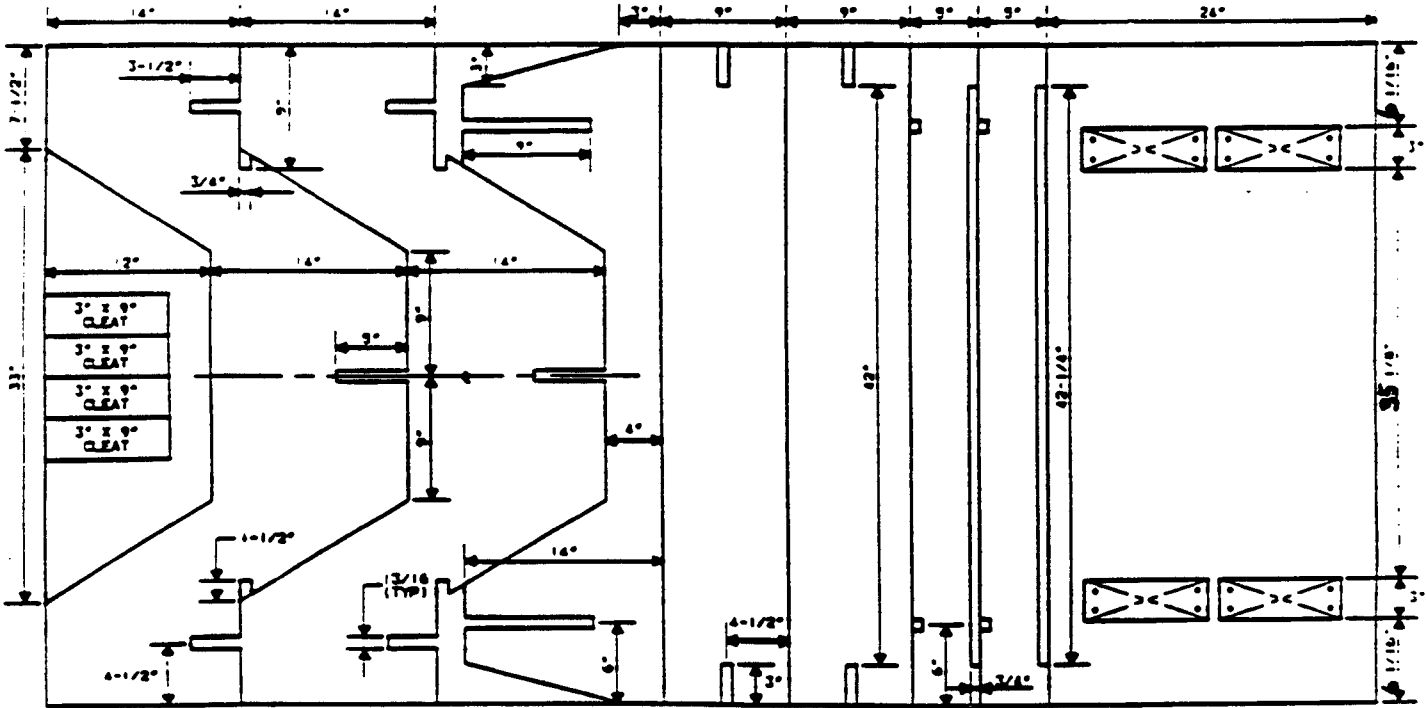
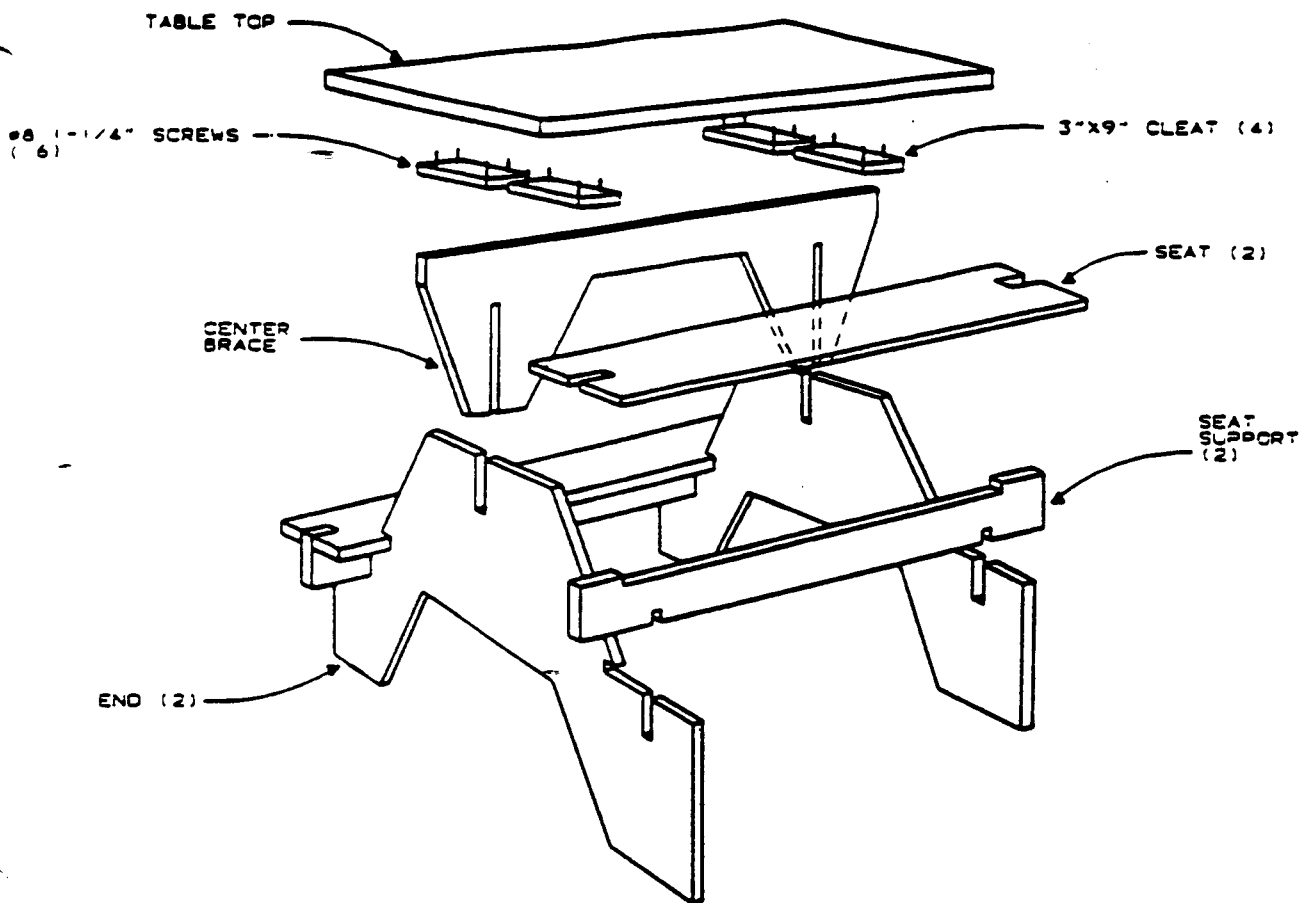
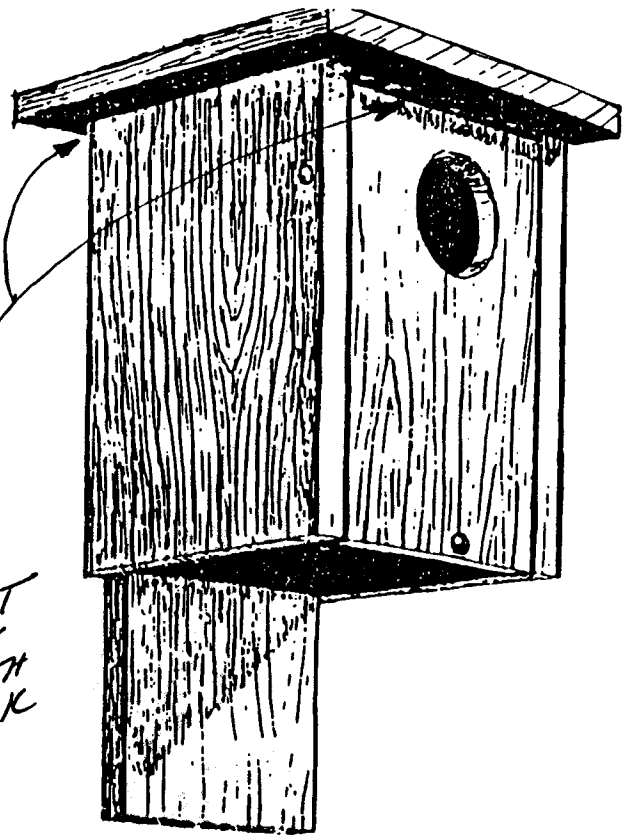


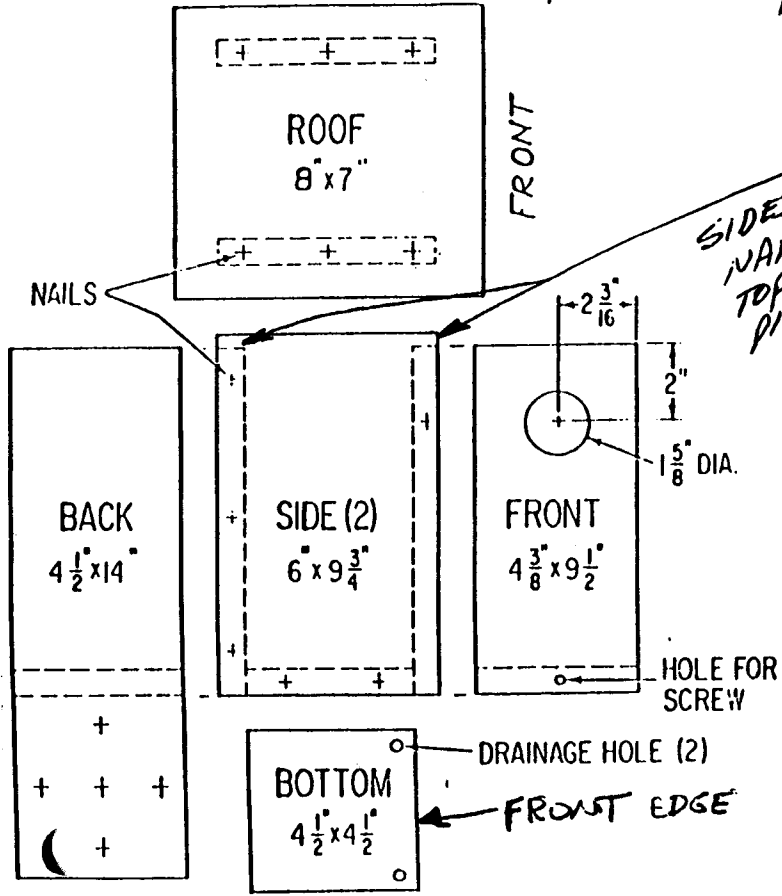
TABLE IS MADE FROM ONE SHEET OF EXTERIOR GRADE DFPA 3/4" PLYWOOD. (16) #8 1-1/4" WOOD SCREWS AND EXTERIOR PAINT. A SABER AND OR TABLE SAW WITH A HIGH SPEED FINETOOTH PLYWOOD BLADE. LIGHT CUTY ELECTRIC DRILL. SANDPAPER OR A SANDER AND A PAINT BRUSH WILL HANDLE THE CONSTRUCTION.

This is a great idea.
** This is for you parents.*
It takes a skilled hand.



DOOR PIVOT + AIR SPACE FRONT AND BACK

NOTE THAT SIDES DO NOT GET NAILED EVEN WITH TOP END OF BACK PIECE



NAILS

FRONT

BACK
4 1/2" x 14"

SIDE (2)
6" x 9 3/4"

FRONT
4 3/8" x 9 1/2"

BOTTOM
4 1/2" x 4 1/2"

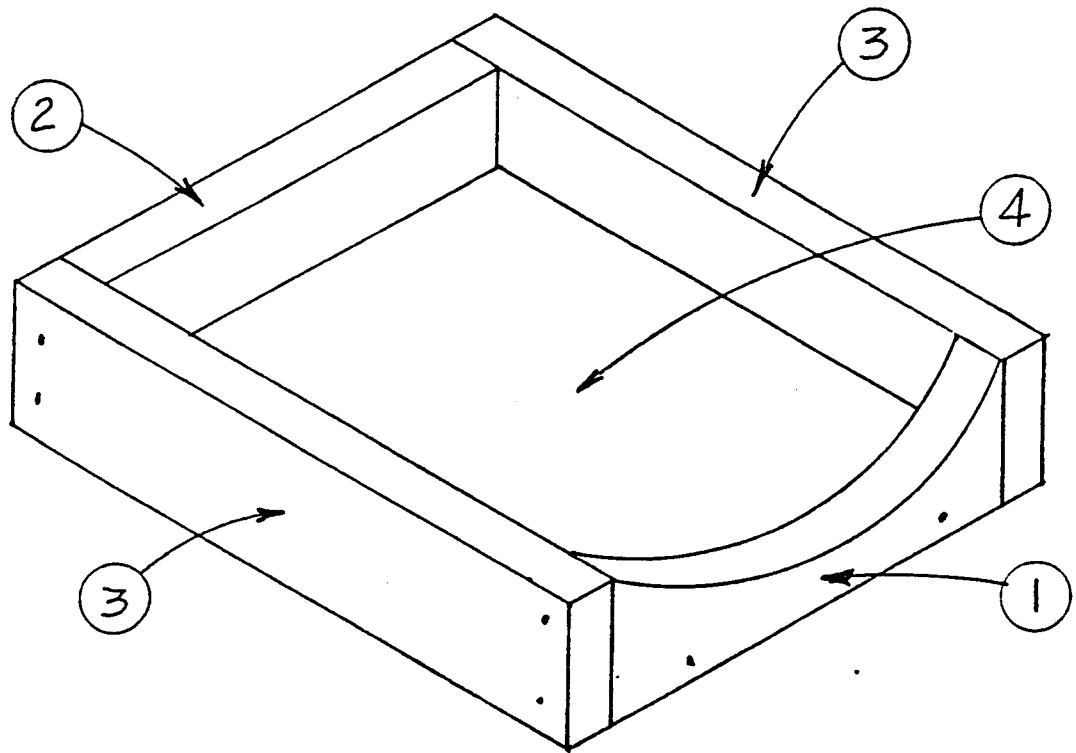
DRAINAGE HOLE (2)

FRONT EDGE

HOLE FOR SCREW

ROOF
8" x 7"

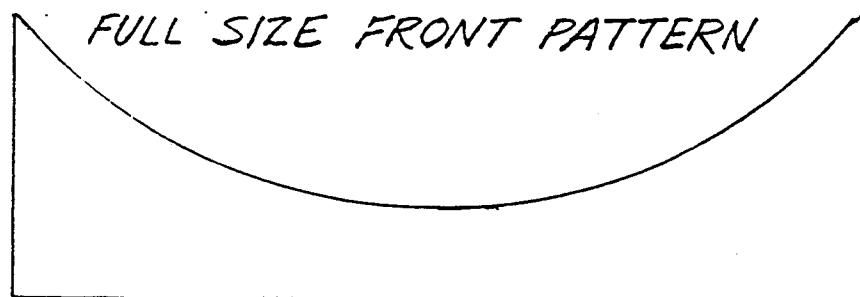
NOTE HOLDER



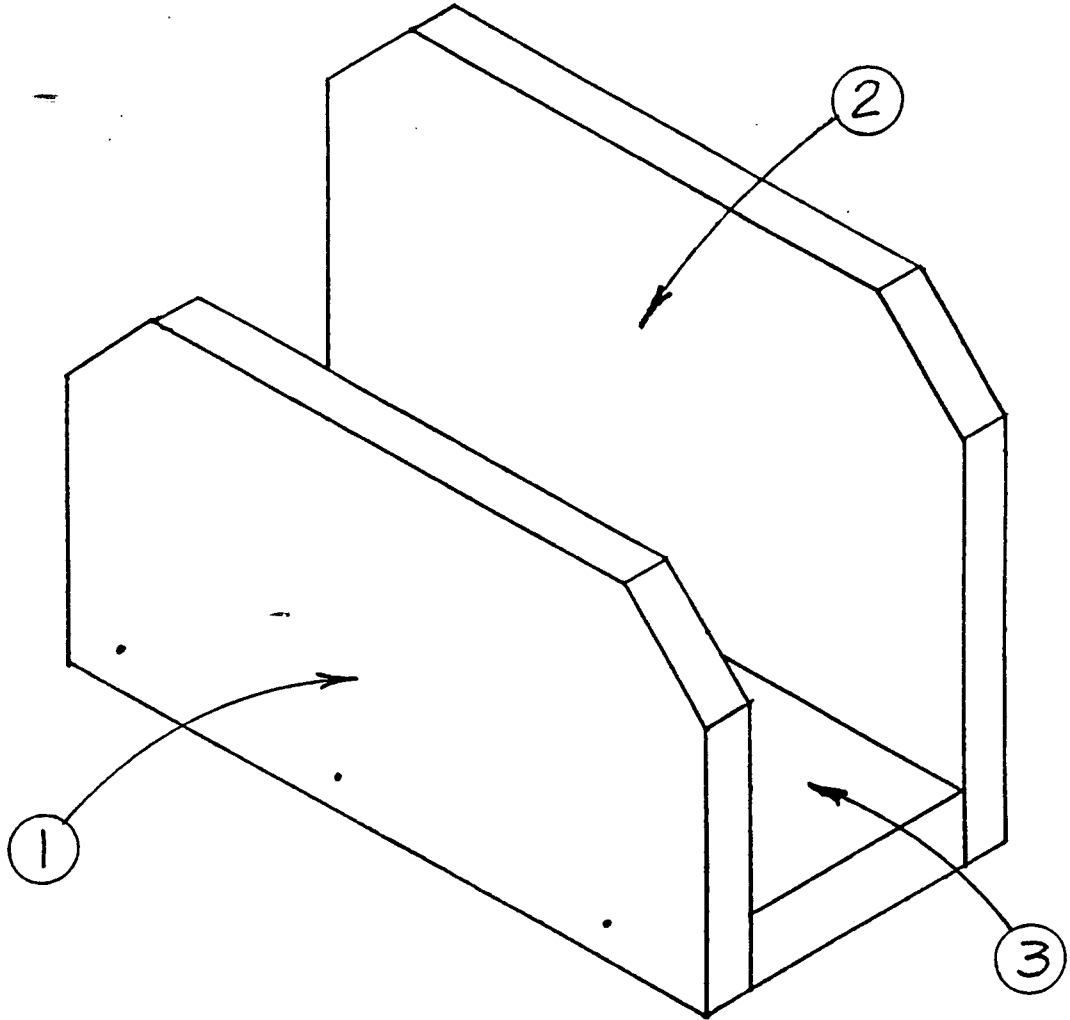
<u>PART NO.</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>NO. REQD.</u>	<u>SIZE</u>
1	FRONT	ONE	$1\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{8}$
2	BACK	ONE	$1\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{8}$
3	SIDE	TWO	$1\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{5}{8}$
4	BOTTOM	ONE	$4\frac{3}{8} \times 5\frac{5}{8}$

— ALL MATERIAL $\frac{1}{2}$ " THICK —

HOLDER IS SIZED FOR ONE QUARTER OF AN $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ SHEET OF PAPER.... GREAT FOR USING ANY PAPER THIS SIZE WHICH HAS ONE CLEAN SIDE INSTEAD OF THROWING IT AWAY. CUT SHEET INTO FOURTHS AND PLACE INTO BOX CLEAN SIDE UP.

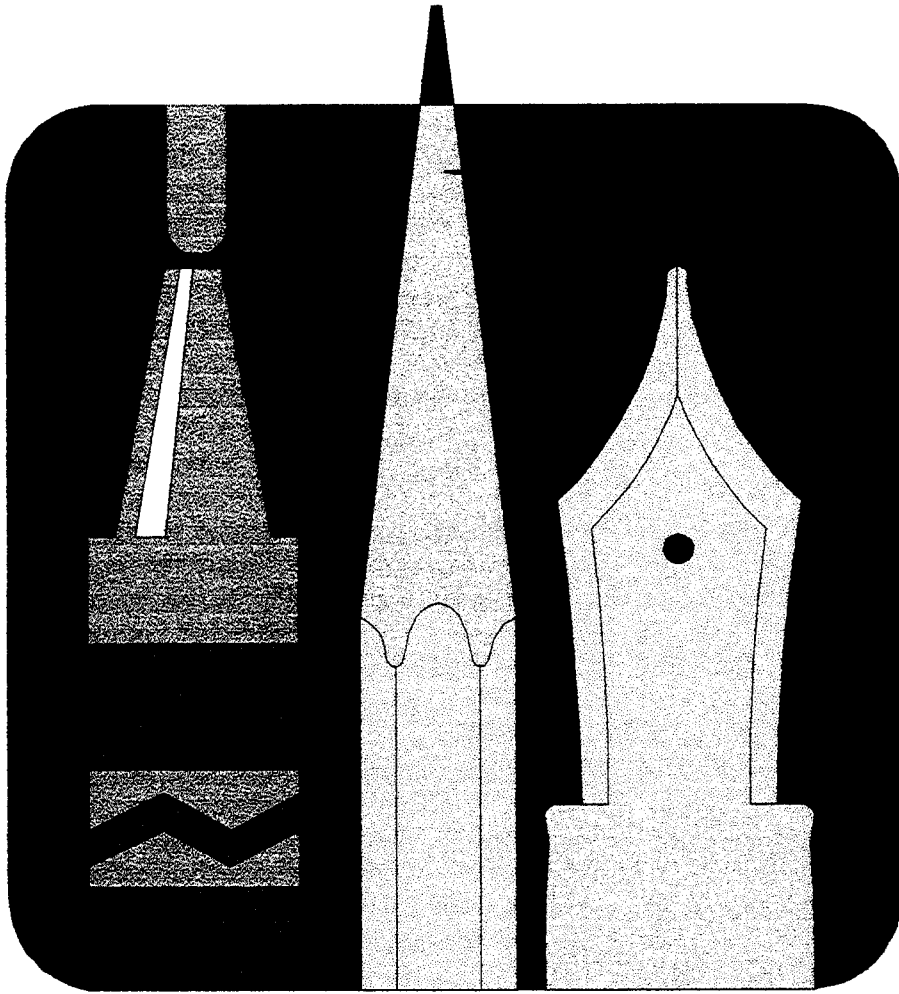


LETTER HOLDER



<u>PART NO.</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>NO. REQ'D.</u>	<u>SIZE</u>
1	FRONT	ONE	$7\frac{1}{2}$ L x 4 W x $\frac{1}{2}$ T
2	BACK	ONE	$7\frac{1}{2}$ L x $5\frac{1}{2}$ W x $\frac{1}{2}$ T
3	BOTTOM	ONE	$7\frac{1}{2}$ L x $2\frac{1}{2}$ W x $\frac{3}{4}$ T

— 45° CHAMFERS ARE ALL 1" X 1" —



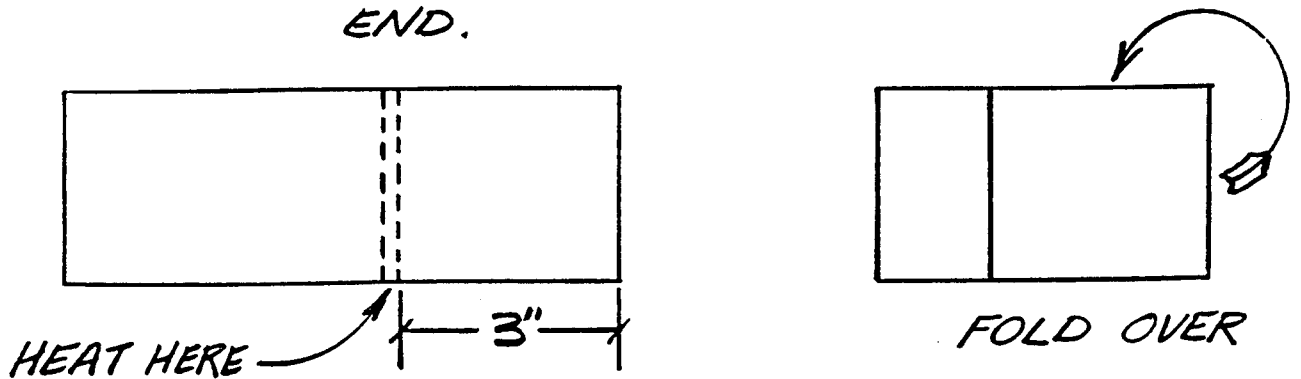
More Crafts

FREE STANDING ACRYLIC PICTURE FRAME FOR WALLET SIZE PHOTOGRAPH

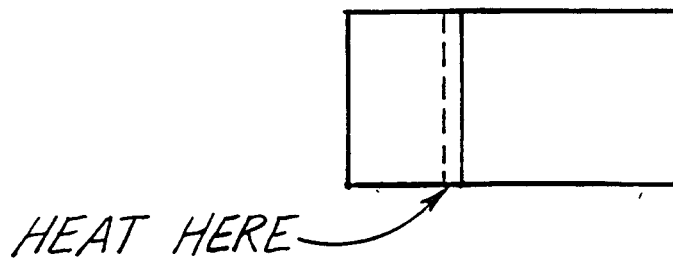
MATERIAL REQUIRED FOR ONE FRAME:
1/8" THICK CLEAR ACRYLIC PLASTIC
7 3/4" LONG X 2 1/4" WIDE

STEP 1: SAND ALL EDGES SMOOTH.

STEP 2: HEAT & BEND PLASTIC 3" FROM ONE END.



STEP 3: HEAT LONGER SIDE AT THE END OF THE SHORTER SURFACE.



STEP 4: BEND BASE BACK TO FORM ABOUT A 60° ANGLE.

