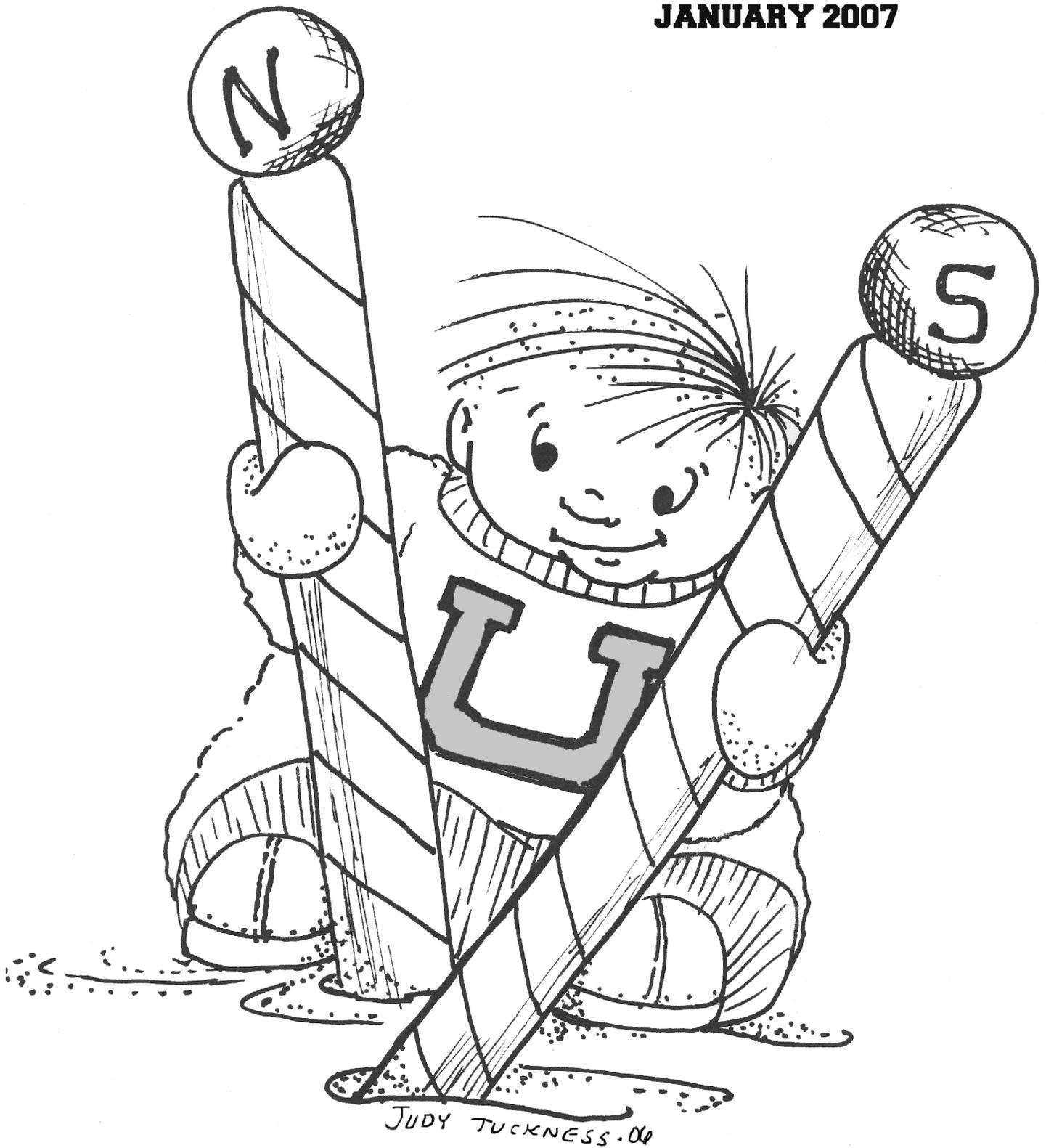
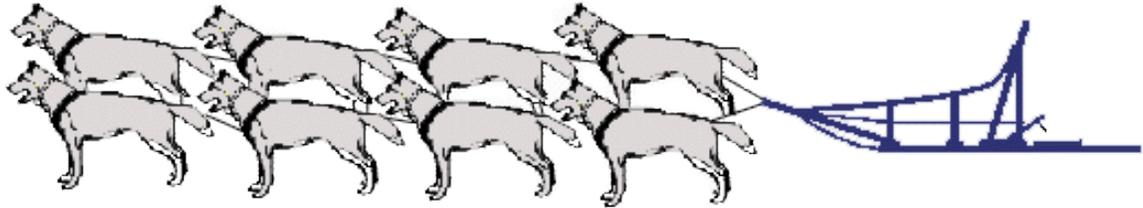


POLES APART
JANUARY 2007



JANUARY – POLES APART



PRE-OPENING/GATHERING ACTIVITIES

Arctic Vs. Antarctica

Place the various animal names (or use pictures) around the room and have the boys match up where which animal lives.

Arctic:

Moose
Brown Bear
Polar Bear
Bald Eagle
Harbor Seal
Caribou
Arctic Fox
Salmon
Walrus
Wolverine
Dall Sheep
Lemming

Antarctica:

King Penguin
Emperor Penguin
Southern Elephant Seal
Leopard Seal
Ice fish
Dragon Fish
Robber Fish
Midge
Snow Petrels

Both:

Beluga Whales
Blue Whales
Orca Whales

Aurora

See what the Cubs and parents know about the Aurora – Lights.

- A) Aurora Borealis
- B) Aurora Australis
- C) Aurora Oval
- D) Aurora
- E) Strong Northern Lights
- F) Quiet Aurora Forms
- G) Active Auroral forms
- H) Need



1. Compared to light from the moon.
2. Places on Earth Auroras Occur.
3. Northern Lights
4. Magnetic Field & Atmosphere
5. Cornas Curtains, Arcs with Rays & Spirals
6. Southern Lights
7. Homogeneous, Arcs and Bands
8. When electrically charged particles excite atmospheric gases

Answers:

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

Shades of Cold

Give each boy 5 – 8 blue color chips and have him name the colors to share with his den members later in the meeting.

OPENING CEREMONIES

Poles Apart

The letters are printed on construction paper, words may be written on the back.

P – is for plegde – to do our best.
O – is for obey – The Law of the Pack.
L – is for loyal – steadfast in our allegiance.
E – is for energy – which we are full of.
S – is for Spirit – our Duty to God.

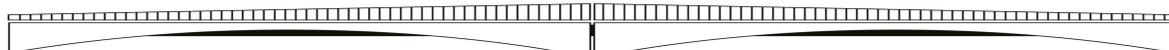
A – is for Akela – all who help.
P – is for promise – for the future.
A – is for advancement – to the next rank.
R – is for ready – and we are.
T – is for time to start.

Alaska

This ceremony can be modified to use any number of Cubs, depending upon the size of the den. Have each boy write one or more of the terms listed below on a poster and explain what they mean.

Narrator: This month we have studied about Alaska of old and would like to share with you some of the commonly used words and their meanings:

Cheechako – is the term used for a “tenderfoot,” a newcomer to Alaska.
Dust – means fine gold.
Husky – was, of course, a sled dog, vital to inhabitants of this state.
Igloo – an Eskimo dwelling.
Kayak – was a single passenger skin boat.
Malemute – is also a sled dog. Many of them are now found in many other states.
Muckamuck – meant food.
Mukluk – is a fur boot, very comfortable, indeed
Mush – means “Get on!” It is a command to a dog team.
Outside – meant outside of Alaska (Back in those days, it meant the U.S.)
Panhandle – was the southeastern part of Alaska.
Poke – was a moose hide bag for holding gold dust.
Potlatch – was a community festival.
Skookum-House – was the jail.
Sourdough – was an old timer, a veteran.



Alaska Is Different

CUB #1: Alaska is different in climate that (your state name), different in the food produced, and offers different ways of life.

CUB #2: The beauty of Alaska is captured in silent snow and the glorious Northern Lights.

CUB #3: One thing (Your state name) and Alaska have in common it being part of the fifty United States of America, pledging their allegiance to our flag.

CUB #4: There are differences in a Cub Scout den. Each boy had different abilities, different interests and different needs.

CUB #5: We are united in Cub Scouting to develop ourselves mentally, physically and morally.

CUB #6: Cub Scouting keeps us together in one unit, regardless of whether we are in (your state name) or Alaska. Our packs & dens are part of the whole Scouting program.

CUB #7: We become better citizens as we learn and achieve together.

CUB #8: Let us close by singing "America the Beautiful".

FIELD TRIPS

Go Ice Skating.

Visit a basketball or hockey game.

SERVICE PROJECTS

Collect clothing and blankets for the homeless.

Volunteer at a Pet shelter.

Make cards for a senior center.

HIKES

Difference Hike: What is different outside in January as to in June?

Iditarod Hike: Layout a course outside. Divide the boys into teams, and give the boys directions and let them hike their way through the course.

White Hike: Look for items that are white in the winter.

APPLAUSES AND CHEERS

Eskimo Cheer: Brrrrr-rrr, Brrrrr-rrr.

Seal of Approval: Put your thumbs in your armpits, then move arms up and down like a seal moving its flippers and say "Arf, Arf, Arf" several times. Variation: Add: Pretend you are balancing a ball on the end of your nose.

Seal: Extend arms, cross hands at the wrist and flap hands several times.

OPEC Yell: "CRUDE, CRUDE, CRUDE."

Big Dog: Stand and give a loud "Roof!, Roof!, Roof!" three times.

Frozen Cub Scout Applause: Wrap arms around yourself and shake slightly saying "Brrrrr!"

Dog Sled: Move arm like cracking whip and yell, "mush, mush!"

Snowball Applause: Reach down and pick up a pretend handful of snow, pack it into a ball, pull your arm back, throw and yell: Splaaaaaaat."

Icicle: Have group stand, hold arms straight out and dangle wrists with fingers relaxed and say, "Drip, drip, drip."

Whale: Shake hand like fish swimming and then bring other hand up like a spout and go, "Phssssh."

Moose Cheer: Place open hands by ears like antlers and call, "Moo-s-s-s-se"

Ice Cub Cheer: "Cooooooool!"

Eskimo Applause: Everyone stands and tape their nose hard enough to be heard without being painful.

How with a Northern Exposure Yell: How, How, How, Brrrrr!

How with a Southern Exposure Yell: How, How, How, You'all!



JOKES/RIDDLES/RUN-ONS

Q: What did the sea say to the iceberg?
A: Nothing, it just waved.

Q: Where do penguins go to dance?
A: At the snow ball.

Q: What do penguins eat for lunch?
A: Ice burg-ers.

Q: How do penguins drink?
A: Out of beak-ers

Q: What's a penguin's favorite salad?
A: Iceberg lettuce.

Q: Who's the penguin's favorite Aunt?
A: Aunt-arctica .

Q: How does a penguin make pancakes?
A: With its flippers.

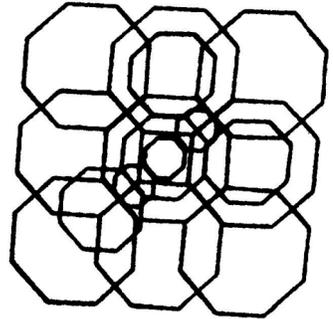
Q: What do you call a gigantic polar bear?
A: Nothing, you just run away!

Walk in with map in hand, looking confused, and say...
Knock, Knock Who's there? Alaska Alaska Who?
Alaska later, right now I'm trying to read the map!

Knock Knock
Who's there?
Alaska
Alaska who?
Alaska questions and she'll give me an answer.

Did you hear about the Artic seaman who thought he saw an island.
No what happened?
He saw an optical Aleutian.

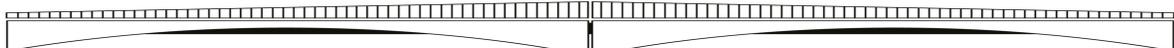
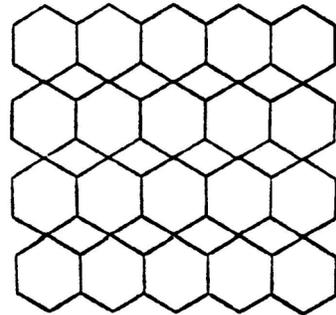
Did you hear about the moose who ordered a pizza?
No what happened?
They put on Moose-arella cheese.



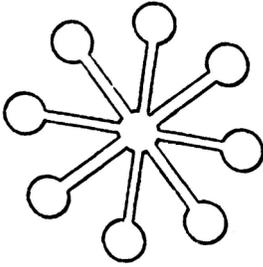
STUNTS/TRICKS/PUZZLES

Octagons:
How many octagons (eight sided figures) can you find:

Hexagons:
There are 28 hexagons (six sided figures) hidden in the figure below. Can you find them all.



Numbers:



Place the numbers 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9 in the circles so that any three numbers in a straight line add up to 15.

Answer:

8 - 6 - 7

1 - 5 - 9

3 - 4 - 2

GAMES/DEN ACTIVITIES

Eskimo Circle Pass: Eskimo boys play this game with a 3-4 inch ball of sealskin filled with sand. Find a ball of similar size. To play the game, boys kneel in a circle and pass the ball around from boy to boy with a flat, open hand (palm up). When first learning the game, use two flat hands side-by-side rather than one. The object of the game is to pass the ball around the circle as rapidly as possible without actually grasping it. It can also be attempted with more than one ball at a time.

Feed the Seals: Divide the den into two teams. One group, the seals, gets down on their knees. The keepers stand above them. The keepers hold a leaf or slip (small) of paper cut like a fish, which represents the fish. On signal, the keepers drop their 'fish' and the seals try to catch them by slapping them between their palm. Seals are not allowed to grab fish with their fingers. Also, seals may not move their knees, although they can bend their bodies. Seals continue catching fish until the miss one, or the one who catches the most fish wins.

Whale Ahoy! Equipment: 1 paper or sock ball or beanbag; Formation: Scatter. One boy is selected to be the 'whale', he may run freely about the room. The rest of the Cubs each choose a position and since they are 'rocks in the sea', they may not move. The aim is to 'harpoon' the 'whale' by hitting him with the ball. Whoever hits him takes his place as the next 'whale'.

The skill of the game lies in passing the 'harpoon' from 'rock to rock' in an endeavor to corner the 'whale', rather than the Cubs taking random shots. This is good training in playing for the game rather than for the individual.

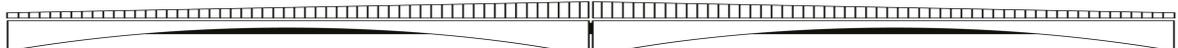
Snowfight: This one creates quite a mess, but it's worth it. Divide into two teams and put a divider down the center of the room (like a couple of rows of chairs, back-to-back). The two teams are on opposite sides of the divider. Give each team a large stack of old newspapers, then give them five to ten minutes to prepare their "snow" by wadding the paper into balls-the more, the better.

When the signal to begin is given, players start tossing their snow at the opposing team which really does look like a snowstorm. When the whistle blows, everyone must stop throwing. Judges determine the winner by deciding which team has the least amount of snow on its side of the divider.

With larger groups, watch out for players who lose their eyeglasses or other personal belongings in the snow, which get pretty deep. After the game is over, provide plastic garbage bags and have a race to see which side can stuff the snow into the bags first.

Eskinose: Teams line up. One person on the end of each line gets a lipstick smear on the end of his nose. The idea is to see how far down the line you can pass the lipstick smear by rubbing noses. The team that can get the farthest or the team that can get it to the farthest in the time limit (thirty seconds, for example) is the winner. A good prize might be Eskimo Pies.

Snowball Throw: Use a large wad of cotton or a styrofoam ball. The boys are seated in a circle on the floor. "IT" sits in the center of the circle. The boys throw the snowball to each other while "IT" tries to intercept. When he succeeds, the boy who threw the snowball becomes "IT".



Gathering Snowballs: Each boy takes a turn at trying to pick up cotton balls and put them into a mixing bowl, blindfolded.

Eskimo Circle Pass: Eskimo boys play this game with a 3-4 inch ball of sealskin filled with sand. Find a ball of similar size. To play the game, boys kneel in a circle and pass the ball around from boy to boy with a flat, open hand (palm up). When first learning the game, use two flat hands side-by-side rather than one. The object of the game is to pass the ball around the circle as rapidly as possible without actually grasping it. It can also be attempted with more than one ball at a time.

Snowball Relay: Players divide into two teams and line up relay style. Each team is given a "snowball" (cotton or styrofoam) and a piece of cardboard. Players move the ball across the floor and back by fanning it with cardboard. Do not touch with hands or cardboard. Each player in turn repeats the action until all players on one team fans the snowball down to the designated line and back. The first team to complete the course wins.

I'm a Great Big Whale: Equipment: Wool or some sort of flag to put into the back pocket.
Formation: Scatter. The Sixers stand in the middle of the room. They are the 'whales'. The rest of the Pack with a flag in their back pocket (sticking out), line up at either end of the room. They are little 'fishies'. The 'whales' then chant, in deep whale-like voices, 'I'm a Great Big Whale at the bottom of the sea.' The 'fishies' reply in high-pitched fish voices, 'And I'm a little fish and you can't catch me!' The 'fishes' then race to the far end of the room and the 'whales' try to catch them by pulling the flag out of their pocket. Any who are caught become 'whales' and help to catch the rest of the 'fishes'. The game continues until one little 'fish' remains as the winner.

Compass Game: Everyone stands spread out around the room and is told to orient themselves to the "north". North could be real north or a convenient wall or corner in the room. Everyone except for the caller and the referees closed their eyes (blindfolded if you don't think the honor system will work). The caller then calls out a direction, like "east" and then everyone turns (eyes still closed) and points in the direction of east. The referee goes around and taps the shoulder of anyone not pointing in the right direction. They are out. The game continues until one player is left. It gets interesting when you start calling headings and bearings. This is a good game as it only discriminates by your sense of direction, which improves as you play.

Compass Skills Patience: You will need: Sets of cards having the compass points printed on them
This game is played the same way as the previous game, but this time the boys have to place the cards at the correct compass position for that card. Suggested order for laying down cards: North, South, East, West, North East, South East, South West, North West. NNE, SSW, NNW, SSE, ENE, WSW, ESE, WNW

Find The North: Scouts are posted thirty yards apart, and each lays down his staff on the ground pointing to what he considers the exact north (or south), without using any instrument, and retires six paces to the rear. The umpire then compares each stick with the compass. The boy who is most correct wins. This is a useful game to play at night, or on sunless days as well as sunny days.

Once Around The Block: Hikers go 'once around the block'; then their observations are tested. Who has seen the most round things? What did you see that was orange? What are the names of the streets we were on? Did we pass and businesses, schools, gas stations? Name them. etc.

North By Northeast: The leader gathers the group together. Using the compass, they all learn how to determine which direction is north. Someone from the group is asked to select an object that lies directly north, (e.g., a tree, or a doorstep, or a post). Then the group decides on an object that lies directly south, one that lies directly east, and one that lies directly west.

Everyone assembles in the centre of the playing area. The leader calls out one of 'North', 'South', 'East' or 'West', and everyone runs to touch the object that lies in that direction. The last one to touch the object is eliminated.

After a new rounds of the game, play can stop, and objects for the intercardinal points (Northeast, Northwest, Southeast and Southwest) can be added. Everyone can begin the game again, as all eight points are used.

A Compass Points: This game will be found excellent practice in learning the points of the compass. Eight staves are arranged in star fashion on the ground all radiating from the center. One staff should point due North. One Scout now takes up his position at the outer end of each staff, and represents one of the eight principal



points of the compass. The Scoutmaster now calls out any two points, such as SE and N., and the two Scouts concerned must immediately change places. Any one moving out of place without his point being named, or moving to a wrong place or even hesitating, should lose a mark. When changing places, Scouts must not cross the staves, but must go outside the circle of players. When three marks have been lost the Scout should fall out. As the game goes on blank spaces will occur. These will make it slightly more difficult for the remaining boys. To make the game more difficult sixteen points may be used instead of eight.

Polar Animal Hide and Seek: Have all the children hide their eyes while you "hide" a polar animal in the room. (It should be placed in plain view) Tell the children to find the polar animal, but not touch it. Once they spot it they should sit back down in their spot. The first one to sit down again will get to hide the polar animal.

*Variation: Play the game the same as above, except hide the polar animal. Then tell the children individually whether they are "hot" or "cold" to the relation of the polar animal. Allow the other children to have a chance to hide the polar animal, and tell children whether they are "hot or cold". It may be a good idea to discuss the meaning of hot and cold before you play this game.

Polar Animal Shape Fishing Game: Tie 3 feet of string to a wooden spoon. Attach a magnet to the end of the string. Cut and laminate many different colored polar animal shapes from construction paper (not too big though). Attach a paper clip to each polar animal shape. Spread the polar animal shapes on the floor and let your child try to catch the polar animal shape. Have them try to catch the star or the biggest tree. For a twist, label the polar animal shapes with letters or numbers.

Experiments with Magnets and Compasses

1. While a compass will do its best to point to magnetic north, there are many things that can interfere with it (like the strong magnetic field that can be produced by a TV screen or computer monitor). Try bringing a compass near a TV and see what happens. Does it make a difference if the TV is turned off?
2. What happens if a piece of iron or steel comes close to the compass?
3. What happens if a strong magnet is moved around the outside of the compass?

How to make a compass (bowl, water, pin, magnet, cork)

1. Get a pin and a piece of magnet. Hold one end of the pin, and wipe the magnet along the pin. When you get to the end of the pin, lift the magnet off and move it back to the top of the pin. Do NOT wipe the magnet back up the pin. Repeat at least 20 times.
2. Push the pin through the cork.
3. Fill the bowl with water. Put the pin and the cork on the water.

The pin will rotated and line up along the north south axis



Antarctica

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

Word List:

- | | | |
|------------|----------------|-------------|
| AIR | FORECAST | SCIENTISTS |
| ANTARCTICA | FREEZE | SHACKLETON |
| BAROMETER | FROST | SLEET |
| BLIZZARD | METEOROLOGY | SNOW |
| CELSIUS | PENGUIN | STORM |
| CHILL | POLAR | STRATUS |
| CLOUD | PRECIPITATION | TEMPERATURE |
| COLD | PRESSURE | THERMOMETER |
| CONTINENT | RADAR | WEATHER |
| DEGREE | RAIN | WHALES |
| FAHRENHEIT | ROBERT SCOTT | WIND |
| FOG | ROSS ICE SHELF | |

Unscramble The Arctic Animal

- | | | |
|-----------|-------|---------------------|
| 1. ekilrl | hwlae | 6. ales |
| 2. opral | areb | 7. wveorinle |
| 3. npfufi | | 8. sywon olw |
| 4. wruals | | 9. sown ogeos |
| 5. smoeo | | 10. gnrlandee khars |

Answers: killer whale, polar bear, puffin, walrus moose, seal, wolverine, snow goose, Greenland shark



Penguin Waddle Relay: Divide the class into 2 teams. place half of each team behind lines 6 to 8 yards apart. Place a 6 to 8 inch rubber ball between the knees of the first two people in line and watch them waddle like penguins to give the ball to their teammates behind the opposite line. The teammates then carry the balls back to the starting line and the waddling continues until everyone has had a turn. If the ball is dropped, the penguin must go back to his/her starting point and begin again. The winning penguins are the ones that can waddle the fastest without losing the ball.

Science: You'll need: large pan of frozen water, small items from classroom such as blocks, crayon, and pencil. Talk about where penguins live and the type of climate they need to survive. Show children the pan filled with ice. Let them try to move the blocks and other small items around on the ice so they can feel the cold the penguins need to survive. Slide the items across the ice then across the desk, carpet and other surfaces. Compare the results.

SONGS

Polar Bear

(Tune: "My Bonnie Lies Over the Ocean")

The polar bear lives in Alaska,
He never gets cold in a storm,
He swims in cold icy water,
His heavy coat keeps him warm.
Warm, warm, warm, warm,
His heavy coat keeps him warm.
Warm, warm, warm, warm,
His heavy coat keeps him warm.

I Know A Little Penguin

(Tune: "I'm a Little Teapot")

I know a little penguin
Who sat on some blocks,
He swam in the ocean
And he climbed on some rocks!
He snapped at a seagull,
He snapped at a seal,
He snapped at a fish,
Oh, what a meal!

On Top Of An Iceberg

(Tune: "On Top of Old Smoky")

On top of an iceberg,
All covered with snow,
I saw my first penguin
And I wanted to know.
Oh is it a bird,
Or is it a fish?
I looked at his feathers,
And knew which was which.
I said, "Mr. Penguin,
Which species are you?"
He said, "I'm an emperor,
And not a gentoo."
I said, "Mr. Penguin,
What's under you patch?"
He said, "It's an egg,

It's ready to hatch!"

I said, "Mr. Penguin,
Oh, where is your wife?"
"She's out in the ocean,
She'll be back tonight."
Said Mr. Penguin,
"Her name is Jill.
She's out in the ocean,
Feeding on krill."
The next thing I knew,
I heard a small peep.
And I saw a chick,
At the emperor's feet!

I'm Playing In The Snow

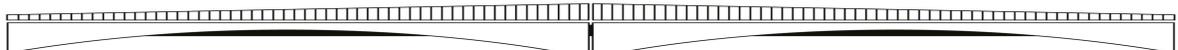
(Tune: I'm singing in the Rain)

I m playing in the snow.
I'm playing in the snow.
What a glorious feeling
It's snowing again.
Making snowman tonight
For the whole world to see
I'm happy just playing
In the snow.

The Polar Bear Song

(Tune: Sippin' Cider)

The other day
I saw a bear
A big white bear
I had to stare.
He stared right back
And seemed to grin.
His long white fangs
Hung to his chin.
He moved toward me
Upon four paws.
And those four paws
Held six-inch claws.
I couldn't move.



My feet were froze,
As I saw steam
Shoot from his nose.
But I was safe
Because I knew,
This polar bear
Was at the zoo.

On Top Of The Igloo

(Tune: On Top of Old Smokey)

On top of the igloo,
All covered with snow.
Stood 43 reindeer
And twelve Eskimos.

They stood there for hours.
Not one reindeer moved.
The Eskimos also
Seemed froze in their shoes.

But as I look closer
The secret I knew.
The hooves and the snowshoes
Were stuck in ig-glue!

Alaskan Yankee Doodle

Yankee Doodle went to Alaska
Just to see a walrus
Stuck some blubber in his hat.
And called it really gross.

Yankee Doodle freeze your nose,
Yankee Doodle dandy,
Don't lose your fingers and your toes,
And don't eat blubber candy.

Springtime In Alaska

(Tune: Springtime In The Rockies)

When it's springtime in Alaska
And it's ninety-nine below,
The Eskimos go barefoot
In the white and drifting snow.
The polar bears get sunburned,
And the seals sing all the day,
When it's springtime in Alaska,
I'll be going the other way.



SKITS

Eskimo Pie

Scene: Group of Cub Scouts around a table.

Props: Ping pong ball, sponge, white golf tees, pan with ice cream bars in the bottom.

Cub 1: Isn't it great our leader is letting us make a pie for our den meeting treat?

Cub 2: Sure is. I don't know what kind of pie it is, but here are the directions.

Cub 3: Let's see, first you put in these walrus eyes.

Cub 4: Walrus eyes? Are you sure?

Cub 3: Says so right here. (Puts ping pong balls in pan.)

Cub 5: Ok, next put in a pound of blubber.

Cub 4: A pound of blubber? Are you sure?

Cub 5: That's what it says in the recipe. (Puts in white sponges.)

Cub 6: The next thing to add are two dozen polar bear teeth.

Cub 4: I don't believe that. Why would you put teeth in a pie?

Cub 3: Hey, you have to have teeth to eat a pie!

Cub 4: Oh yeah, go ahead.

Cub 6: Here go the teeth. (Puts in golf tees.)

Cub 1: Now we let it freeze for one hour. (Put lid on pan.)

Cub 2: (Hold up sign that says "one hour later".)

Cub 1: Let's see what we've got. (Uncovers pot.)

All: (Look into pan and exclaim.) Eskimo pies!!!! (Pull out ice cream bars, open and eat.)

Fish Skit

Characters: 2 fishermen, little boy. All three have a stick with a short string on it as a fishing rod.

Scene: Two boys with "fishing rods" are standing together fishing through the ice. The rods hang without moving, as the boys are not catching anything.

Boy 1: Boy, am I cold. I don't know how I let you talk me into coming out in the middle of the night to go ice fishing. My feet are frozen to the ice, my nose is running, my ears are like ice, and I haven't even had a bite.

Boy 2: Knock it off! This is a great spot! Just wait till we catch a few.

(Boys stand a few bites with no bites.)

Boy 1: It's 2:00 AM and we still haven't had a bite. I think my right ear just fell off.

Boy 2: Stop complaining! Soon they'll start biting; just wait.

Boy 1: (after a short wait) 3:00AM and still no bites! My other ear just fell off.

Boy 2: Wait! Wait!

Boy 1: Talk louder, my ears fell off.

Boy 2: Cut that out!!!

(Another boy walks onto the stage at some distance from the other two. He begins to fish, and catches one after another.)

Boy 1: It's 4:00 AM; my toes just fell off. I have to go to the bathroom, but I can't afford to have anything else fall off. We still haven't had a single bite. (Watches as the new boy catch more fish.) Say Charlie, that kid over there. (points) Look at all the fish he's getting!

Boy 2: Wow I wonder how he does it? (raises his voice) HEY-KID!

Boy 3: MMMMMMMMM

Boy 2: You're catching fish over there, aren't you?

Boy 3: UMMM HUMM. (Nods his head and catches another fish.)

Boy 2: You got more than ten-don't you?

Boy 3: MMMMMMMMMMM (Nods his head.)

Boy 2: How do you do it? We've been fishing here for hours without a bite, while you get them one after the other.



Boy 3: MMM MMMMMMMMMM MMMMMMMM MMMMMMMMMMMMM
Boy 2: What?
Boy 3: MMMMM MMMMMM MMMMMMMMMMMMM
Boy 2: I can't hear you.
Boy 3: MMMMMMMM MMMMMMMMMMMM MMMMMMMMM
Boy 2: I don't understand you! What are you trying to say?
Boy 3: (Loudly spits a large something into his hand.) YOU HAVE TO KEEP THE WORMS WARM!!!
(Puts the worms back in his mouth.)

Penguin Soup Skit

4 or more scouts (scouts stand in line except for Leader.)

LEADER: Den ATTENTION! (scouts snap to attention.)
LEADER: This Den is the BEST Den in the troop! To become the best, we have practiced our skills, gotten lots of exercise and sleep, and most importantly gotten great nutrition! We have discovered the one food source that makes us the BEST! (faces scout #1.)
LEADER: Scout! What did you have for breakfast?
Scout: Penguin soup, sir!
LEADER: That's right! Penguin soup is the best way to start the day! (faces scout #2.)
LEADER: Scout! What did you have for lunch?
Scout: Penguin soup, sir!
LEADER: That's right! Penguin soup is the best way to keep up your energy on those long day hikes! (faces scout #3.)
LEADER: Scout! What did you have for supper?
Scout: Penguin soup, sir!
LEADER: That's right! Penguin soup keeps our bodies strong all night long!
LEADER: So, Den, what do we eat for breakfast?
Scouts: Penguin soup, sir!
LEADER: So, Den, what do we eat for lunch?
Scouts: Penguin soup, sir!
LEADER: So, Den, what do we eat for supper?
Scouts: Penguin soup, sir!
LEADER: That's right. Left face! Forward, march! (Entire line of scouts waddles like penguins offstage.)

AUDIENCE PARTICIPATION

The Ocean

DOGS: Barking
BEARS: Growling
FISH: Rub tummy and say raw, raw, yummy
SLED: Slide feet
SPEARS: Ca Plunk
SNOW: Wave finer and say flutter, flutter
OCEAN: Clap hand at the same time say sh, sh

The DOGS pulled the SLED over the SNOW they were heading for the OCEAN. One DOG said to the other DOG, how long will it take us to get to the OCEAN? The FISH will sure taste very good, it will give us plenty of energy to work the rest of the day. A BEAR asked where they were going in such a hurry. The DOGS said we are on our way to the OCEAN to get some FISH. The BEAR asked if he could ride along. This was to be the first hitch hike known in Alaska among the animals. So, he hopped on the SLED. But the DOGS soon stopped. They couldn't pull the SLED through the SNOW. It was getting too heavy. The BEAR was very upset for he was trying to keep his feet warm on the SLED, for he had walked all night in the SNOW. The DOGS soon arrived at the OCEAN and the BEAR how they were going to catch the FISH since they didn't have a pole or a SPEAR. The DOGS said they didn't need one, for they were going to the store to buy the FISH. The BEAR asked why then did we come all



the way here to the OCEAN. We could have gotten the FISH in town. The DIGS said but they have fresher FISH here at this store. For you see the name of the store was called, "THE OCEAN."

Artic vs. Antarctica

Divide the room in to North and South poles. During the meeting call out "North Pole" or "South Pole" and have the appropriate group respond. Vary the speed.

Artic – North Pole says – North, north to Alaska.

Antarctica – South Pole says – It's mighty cold down here.

RECIPES

Penguin Snack

1 slice of bread per child, spread cream cheese over top. Use 1/2 black olives for eyes (or raisins), wedge of carrot for beak, chopped black olives for wings.

Penguin Cookies

Ingredients:

1 chocolate sandwich cookie per child

1 chocolate kiss per child

Have students wash their hands. Give each child a napkin, cookie, and chocolate kiss. They twist the top off of their cookie and carefully break it in half. They place the two pieces on top of the bottom half with the icing side up and spread a little out for wings. Then they place the chocolate kiss at the top for the penguins head.

Icy Blue Igloo

Ingredients:

3 packages of Jell-O Berry Blue Gelatin Dessert (4-serving size)

2 $\frac{3}{4}$ cups boiling water

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cups cold water

2 cups ice cubes

2 cups whipped topping

1. Dissolve 2 packages of blue jell-o in 2 cups boiling water. Add cold water. Pour into 13-inch x 9-inch pan. Chill until set, about 3 hours. Cut gelatin into $\frac{1}{2}$ inch cubes. Set aside.

2. Line a 6-cup bowl with plastic wrap. Set aside.

3. Dissolve remaining package of blue jell-o in $\frac{3}{4}$ cup boiling water. Add ice cubes. Stir until slightly thickened, about 3 to 5 minutes. Remove any unmelted ice. Whisk in 1 cup whipped topping. Stir in $\frac{2}{3}$ of the gelatin cubes and pour mixture into prepared bowl. Chill until set, about 3 hours.

4. Unmold onto serving plate, flat side down. The round part should be on top. Remove plastic wrap and frost surface with remaining whipped topping and decorate with remaining jell-o cubes so that it looks like blocks in the "ice" of the whipped topping. There you have your "igloo."

Snow Balls

Ingredients:

1 stick butter

2 cups rolled oats

1/2 cup peanut butter



2 cups powdered sugar
Additional powdered sugar for rolling balls

Melt butter over medium heat; add oats stirring constantly until oats are toasted, about 5 min.
Remove from heat. Add peanut butter and sugar to make a stiff dough. Roll into balls and roll in powdered sugar.

Danish Pancakes

2 cups flour
2 ½ cups milk
8 eggs

1 T. sugar
1 t. salt

1 T. oil

Mix all ingredients together.
Melt 1 T. butter in a small skillet. Cover bottom of pan with batter.
Brown on one side, turn pancake and brown on other side.

Sprinkle each pancake with granulated sugar, top with jam, and roll up.
Option: Fill pancake with fresh fruit and ice cream.

Quesadillas

12 tortillas
¼ lb. Jack cheese

Put slices of cheese on tortillas.
Heat in toaster oven or broiler,
or microwave until cheese is melted.
Roll up or fold over and serve.

Tallarina

Brown together: 1 lb. ground beef
1 chopped med. Onion

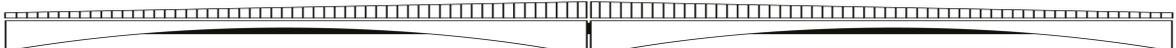
Add: 2 cans tomato sauce
1 can cheddar cheese soup
1 can corn
1 small jar stuffed olives
1 (8 oz.) package noodles, cooked and drained
salt and pepper to taste

Mix everything together in a casserole dish. Bake at 325 for 1 hour.

Maple Snow

1 tray ice cube, crushed or grated very fine to be like snow.
½ maple syrup

Heat maple syrup over low heat until it is warm. (about 2 minutes)
Drop 1 T. or more of the syrup on top of snow ice.
This makes a tasty treat when there is snow outside.



Breakfast Blanket

- 1 T. jam
- 2-6 inch whole wheat flour tortillas
- 1 cup fresh fruit such as peaches

Spread ½ tablespoon of jam on each tortilla. Sprinkle ½ cup fruit on each tortilla. Roll up to make bumpy blanket. (Idea: Creamed cheese could be used in place of jam.)

Mexican Chips

- 4 tortillas (fresh or frozen)
- Sprinkle: Garlic powder
- Onion powder
- Chili powder

Cut tortillas into eight pie shaped pieces. Bake on cookie sheet at 400 degrees for 5 minutes on each side.

Viet Nam Spring Rolls

- Quartered rice paper (available in Asian stores already quartered)
- 1 peeled cucumber
- 8 boiled shelled and cut into bite size shrimp
- 1/3 peeled daikon radish
- 4 green scallion strips 3” long
- ¼ cup soy sauce

Cut cucumber and radish's into 3” strips. Cut shrimp into bite sizes. Lay out on rice paper (cut in a triangle with point to the top). Spray with water in mister bottle. Wait 1 min. for paper to soften. Place 2 shrimp(chopped) on top of rice paper. Place 2 strips of cucumber, and 2 strips of radish, and scallion strip on top of shrimp. Fold sides inward and roll up from bottom. Serve with soy sauce.

Pretzel Spears

- 1 ounce Mozzarella cheese cut in ¼ inch cubes.
- 1 box thin pretzel sticks

Cube cheese and spear with pretzels. Build a design with the cheese and pretzels. Boys could be divided into teams and work together to construct a tower or building. After a set amount of time the contest could be over and the boys could eat their design.

PROJECTS

Cultural Carving

Many Native American artists use animal bones and ivory in their art. One of the most popular uses is to carve pictures onto them. The artists stain the bone or ivory to bring out the highlights of their etching. This type of art is known as scrimshaw.

Materials you'll need

- paper and pencil
- cutting board
- large, soft bar of white, floating soap
- plastic knife
- black water-based paint
- paintbrush

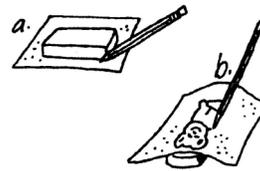


Sketch an outline of your scrimshaw on a piece of paper. Place the soap on the cutting board. Using the plastic knife, scrape away the soap's brand name. Lay your scrimshaw outline on the soap. Trace the outline onto the soap using the plastic knife.

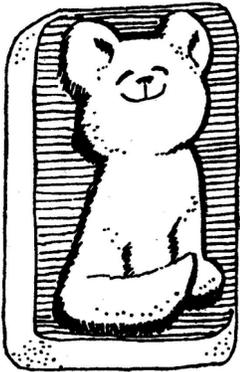
Use the plastic knife to shape the soap and to carve the details. After the soap is carved, paint the carved areas with black water-based paint. Allow to dry for three minutes. Lightly run water over the soap to remove excess paint. The paint should remain in the carved areas. Let the bar of soap dry for at least two hours. Share your carved creation with family and friends!

Bas-Relief Soap Sculpture

Materials:
Pencils
Paper



Newspaper
Table knife
Pointed instrument – like knitting needles
Bar of Soap



Cover work area with newspaper. On paper, trace around the large side of soap bar. Using outside as a frame, sketch design to be carved. Place sketch on soap. Use a pencil to trace through paper onto the soap. Remove paper. Use knife and other instruments to carve design. Cut away the background so that the design is about ¼” higher than the background.

Animal Key Chain Or Back Pack Tag

Materials:
Polyform® Sculpey® clay – white
Polyform® Sculpey® glaze
Acrylic paint – yellow, black, red
1” Brass key ring
4-1/2” Length 18 gauge copper wire
Fiskars® diagonal cutter
Needle nose pliers
Paint brushes

1. Knead a portion of the white clay and roll into a 1” ball. Press down with palm to form a disk.
2. Form a small ball of clay into the large lower part of the paw. Gently press onto clay disk. Roll four very small balls of clay, flatten slightly and gently press into clay disk above large section of the paw. Insert end of wire, or a toothpick ¼” from the top edge of disk to make a hole.
3. Bake disk on an oven proof glass surface at 275°F for 15 minutes per ¼” of thickness, with good ventilation. DO NOT USE MICROWAVE OVEN. Avoid over baking. Let cool.
4. Paint paw print black. Let dry. Paint surrounding area of disk yellow. Let dry. While paint is still wet, dry brush disk with red. Let dry. Apply a coat of gloss glaze. Let dry.
5. Insert one end of wire 1” through hole in disk. Bend end back to form a loop. Insert opposite end of wire through key ring. Bend end back towards center. Wrap end of wire around center covering opposite end of wire. Trim excess with cutters.

Penguin

Cut out penguin shapes from black paper. Paint with Epsom Salts diluted in water. It makes the penguin look frosty.



Paper Bag Penguins

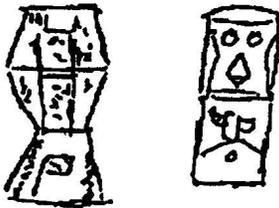
For the paper bag puppets you simply use a penguin pattern. For the film container puppet you need: 1 film container per child: black with a black lid, white felt circle cut to size for the film container wiggle eyes, orange craft foam (cut out feet and beak)

Film Canister Penguin

First, cut the lid in half. Cut a circle or oval shape out of white felt to fit the front of the film container and hot glue it in place. The wiggle eyes are glued on the top (the hole of the container is down so the child place it on their fingers.) The beak (orange foam triangle) is glued under the eyes, and the feet on the bottom. The lid halves are glued on each side of the container to stick out slightly.

Paper Plate Penguins

Color or sponge paint the head and flippers black, the feet and beak orange-yellow, and the bow tie any color or design. Cut out these pieces. Glue the head to the back of a six inch paper plate. Glue the flippers near the head, before attaching the feet. Attach the beak and two eye cutouts. Glue on the bow tie cutout. Use a black crayon to color a narrow strip around the exposed plate rim except where it meets the penguins feet. These penguins make an eye catching bulletin board when they are stacked in a pyramid configuration.



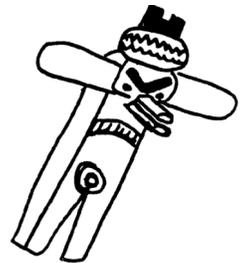
Totem Pole Under Glass

Materials:
2 thread spools
Poster paint
Clear disposable plastic glass

Glue the two spools together and paint as desired. Place under the clear plastic glass. To get the snow effect sprinkle a lot of glue with salt. Glue a piece of paper on the bottom of the glass to finish.

Totem Pole Neckerchief Slide

Glue pieces of scrap wood to wood clothes pins. Add popsicle wings and paint. Glue on plastic ring for loop.



Ice Cube Painting

Place water in small dixie cups or an ice cube tray. When partially frozen, insert a popsicle stick and return to freezer. Sprinkle dry tempera paint onto paper and use the ice cube to paint with. As the cube melts, it will mix with the dry paint. These make a really nice looking water color painting.

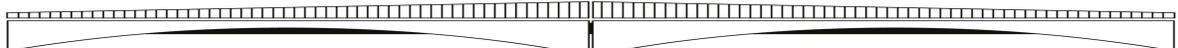
Scrimshaw

Materials:
Bone from ham or pot roast – cleaned
Scratching tool (use a 1/2" dowel and hammer in a finishing nail – glue head in)
Ink (dark chalk crumbled and mixed with a drop of cooking oil)

Draw on design, then scrimshaw design with scratching tool. Apply ink and wipe off excess.

Egg Carton Penguin

Cut off one cup from a cardboard egg carton. Paint the front part of the carton cup with white tempera paint and let dry. Paint around the white with black tempera paint and let dry. Cut a small orange triangle for the beak. Cut 2 webbed feet for the feet. Glue the beak and feet onto the penguin. Add 2 wiggle eyes. Date it and put the child's name on it.



Stuffed Kodiak Bear and Polar Bear

Use brown bags and white bags. Cut two bear shapes for each. Staple the bear shapes together along the edge, leaving the top of the head open. Stuff the bears with newspaper or tissue paper. After the bears are stuffed, staple the top of the heads shut. Add facial features with a block crayon.

Mini Igloo

Tape or staple an upside down paper bowl (igloo) and a small paper cup or toilet paper roll (door) to a paper plate. Spread on a thin paste made of Ivory soap flakes or detergent and water and let it harden.

Sugar Cube Igloo

Glue sugar cubes or mini marshmallows to create an igloo.

Igloo

Materials:

Plaster tape roll

12" Balloon

3" Craft foam ball

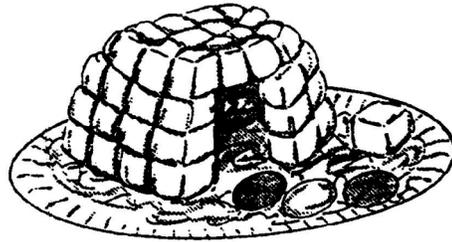
White glitter

Glue

Plastic knife

Paint brush

Optional: mirror



1. Inflate balloon.
2. Cut a 12" piece of plaster tape roll. Immerse in warm water and remove quickly. Wrap around balloon in center.
3. Continue to completely cover one half of the balloon with pieces of plaster tape roll. Smooth as much as possible. Set aside to dry.
4. Cut craft foam ball in half. When the wrapped balloon is dry, glue half of the craft foam ball along bottom edge of igloo to make a door. Cut small pieces of plaster tape roll. Immerse in water and apply to craft foam door, attaching it to the igloo.
5. With adult supervision, cut a small 2 inch hole in top of igloo for ventilation.
6. Brush a light coat of glue over entire igloo and sprinkle with glitter.
7. Place on mirror to resemble ice, if desired.

Nut Totem

Materials:

Variety of Nuts

Misc. decorations

Glue

Bottle cap



Stack and glue totem pole on an inverted bottle cap. Decorate as desired.

AUDULT LEADER RECOGNITION

Woolly Mitten Award: Cut a mitten shape from fake fur. Attach a cord and hand around the neck. For those who participated in a winter event.

Old Fossil Award: This award should go to the person in the pack that has been in the Scouting program the longest. This could be an old rock or arrowhead.

Genuine Diamond Stick Pin: Mount a dime and a stick pin on a base.



Gold Spoon: Spray paint a plastic spoon- for the person who really digs in to help.

ADVANCEMENT CEREMONIES

Eskimo Dog Sled Advancement

Cubmaster can have awards at rear of assembly and drive his dog sled back and forth bringing the next set of awards on each trip. He could call the back of the room the landing area where a bush pilot flies in with the next batch of awards. Have someone back there dressed like a bush pilot making plane sound effects for each landing. Then Cubmaster drives the sled to the front after each delivery and does the presentation. Add information about the importance of these rank advancements and the work of the Cubs who are receiving them. Relate it to something about Alaska: Eskimos, the oil pipeline and those who worked on it, one of the many National Parks in that state, Mt McKinley or the gold rush.

Let the boys and their parents know that you care about their progress in the Cub Scout program and expect them to continue the hard work and service necessary to maintain a successful pack. A little effort for your ceremonies will encourage all to attend and participate.

Panning For Cub Scouts

Paint small rocks with gold spray paint, for gold nuggets. You will need a nugget for each boy receiving awards. With a permanent marker put each boy's name on one side of the nugget. Place the nuggets in a shallow pan, like a gold pan. The Awards Chairman or Cubmaster could be in costume as a prospector or an old sourdough.

CUBMASTER: The early explorers of Alaska were a very rugged and hearty group of people. They were outdoorsmen and lived off the land where they hunted for food and clothes. They cleared the land to make room for their log cabins to live in.

Many of the early settlers of Alaska spent much of their time looking for gold. And indeed some of the people of Alaska still pan for gold today. Life in Alaska was rugged and challenging, much as our Cub Scouts are challenged as they work toward their goals, as they earn the ranks of Scouting. Let's shake up this old gold pan and see if we can find a nugget that is worth something. (Shake gold pan and pull out one nugget at a time. Read off boy's name and have him and his parents come forward and receive his badge. Present them with his award and also present him with the "Gold Nugget" with his name on it. Continue until all the awards have been presented.)

Exploring Alaska

PERSONNEL: Cubmaster

EQUIPMENT: Awards for boys glued to gold nuggets (gold nuggets are butterscotch candies or candy covered in gold foil)

ARRANGEMENT: Cubmaster in front of audience

CUBMASTER: This month the dens have been exploring Alaska. Alaska is the most northern part of the United States. The name Alaska comes from the Aleut native word meaning "The Great Land." The nickname for Alaska is the Last Frontier and the motto is North to the Future. In 1741, a Russian, Vitus Bering led an expedition which landed in Alaska. The Russians found villages of Eskimos, Aleuts and Indians. The Alaskan territory was good to the Russians, this exporting of furs was a profitable industry until the sea otter was almost wiped out. Just as Vitus Bering explored a new frontier, we have some boys here tonight who are also in search of their new frontiers. (Call forward the boys to receive their Tiger Cub Badges and their parents. Present the badges.)

Later in 1778 James Cook mapped the coast between Sitka and the Bering Strait. Also during the 18th and 19th Centuries, the other sea captains from Spain, France and Great Britain came to explore the frontier of Alaska. As these explorers kept coming to the frontier each was in search of the wonders Alaska has to offer. We have some boys who have continued to explore the Cub Scout trail. (Call for-ward the boys to receive their Wolf Badges and their parents. Present the badges.)



On March 30, 1867, the Alaskan territory was sold to the United States for seven million, two hundred thousand dollars. This was less than two cents an acre. Now that Alaska had become a territory of the U.S., prospectors started to explore Alaska to see what additional treasures there were to discover. In 1896, gold was discovered in Alaska. The Alaskan Gold rush was on. Tonight we have some boys who have answered the challenges to explore the new territories along the Cub Scouting Trail. (Call forward the boys to receive their Bear Badges and their parents. Present the badges.)

The exploration of Alaska hasn't stopped with the discovery of gold. In 1959, Alaska became the 49th state. And in 1963 Congress authorized the construction of a pipeline to transport oil from the rich North Slope oil field on the Arctic Ocean. The plans called for the 800 mile long pipeline to extend to the Pacific coast port of Valdez. As the exploration continues in Alaska, so does the exploration of the Cub Scout Trail. We have some boys here who have discovered a new plateau along the Scouting Trail. (Call forward the boys to receive their Webelos Badges and their parents. Present the badges.)

As we have explored Alaska together we can also as Cub families find the treasures that are there to be discovered along the Cub Scout Trail.

Snowflake

Props: 1 small snowflake for each award with the award attached.

Cubmaster: Snowflakes always appear as six-sided crystals. If you use your imagination just a little, you can see that there are six areas in the climb to the top of the Cub Scouting experience. Will all Bobcats please come forward with their parent. (Awards chairman present the award and gives each a snowflake.)

Do the same for all of the following:

- Tiger Cub
- Wolf
- Bear
- Webelos
- Arrow of Light

(Have all boys remain at the front of the room until all awards are presented.)

Cubmaster: With this group of people gathered here, we have made a snowstorm out of a lot of small snowflakes. Just as the wind blows snow into a storm, parents provide a force to make a Cub Scout form all facets of his life as he grows into a bigger, stronger person both physically and mentally.

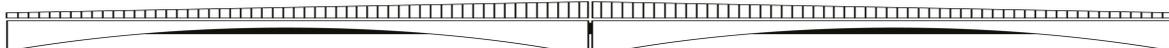
Iditarod Trail

Arrangement: Poster board with outline map of Alaska showing Iditarod trail with trail signs marking each Cub rank; sled teams of paper for each boy receiving advancement. Boy will move his team to the next rank.

Cubmaster: Each year in Alaska there is a famous dogsled race called the Iditarod. It is a 1,000 mile journey from Anchorage to Nome. The Scouts who have traveled the trail through the ranks of Cub Scouting may think their journey is as long as the Iditarod, and they made their journeys with the same determination as those sleds.

Reaching the first marker of Bobcat, is _____ (call names). Just as the sledgers are not alone on the trail, so our Scouts have their parents with them. Would the parents of these Scouts join them? (Give badge to parent to present to Scout.) Continue in the same manner for other badges.

CLOSING CEREMONIES



TOGETHER IN SCOUTING – HEART OF AMERICA COUNCIL

Poles Apart

P – is for parents who are our biggest supporters.
O – is for opportunity to learn and grow.
L – is for leaders – it takes you to give us the program.
E – is for explore – to be able to learn about new things.
S – is for Scouting, a means by which all of us can do and be anything we want.

A – is for all working together for a common goal.
P – means to perform – being able to carry through to completion.
A – is for attitude – with proper attitude everything/anything can be accomplished.
R – is for remember – others who help to keep our country free.
T – Thank you for coming tonight.

I Will Use

1st Cub: This is my country, I will use my eyes to see the beauty of this land.
2nd Cub: I will use my ears to hear it's sounds.
3rd Cub: I will use my mind to think what I can do to make it more beautiful.
4th Cub: I will use my hands to serve it and care for it.
5th Cub: And with y heart, I will honor it.

Set Your Course

Cub #1: There is another direction that is even more important that we explore.
Cub #2: That is the direction of our CHARACTER.
Cub #3: Your character is being formed right now.
Cub #4: By what you do and what you don't do.
Cub #5: Many of your actions well be influenced by others.
Cub #6: Try to set your own direction.
Cub #7: Make up your mind that you will live always by the Cub Scout Law.
Cub #8: Then follow through with it.

CLOSING THOUGHTS

Gold in Yourself: Gold prospectors dug for gold in the hills. They may or may not have found gold in “them thar hills” no matter how hard they worked. But there’s another kind of gold that you will always find with hard work. That’s gold in yourself – kindness, love, understanding and consideration. Just like the gold in the hills, this gold shines inside you. Search for the gold nuggets in yourself.

Aurora: Aurora means lights. It takes s special release of energy from the sun that mixes with our atmosphere to cause these lights to be seen at the north and south poles. And then beautiful lights are seen. Our boys are like sun; they have lots of energy. And when it’s channeled with Cub Scouting they shine like the Aurora Borealis and Aurora Australis.

Poles Apart: As different as the Northern and Southern poles are so are our Cub Scouts different. We must appreciate these differences as they help grow, appreciate others and learn to be part of the team.

I Am Only One: I am only one; but still I am one. I cannot do everything, but still I can do something; I will not refuse to do the something I can do. Helen Keller

