

Webelos Leader Resources

Where to Get Resources for the Webelos Program

Information to help you develop your Webelos Scout Program can also be found in the Webelos Scout Book (WSB) (33235), Webelos Den Activities Book (WDAB) (33853), [Guide to Safe Scouting \(GSS\)](#) (10212), First Month's Webelos Den Meetings (1WDM) (3147), Webelos Den Leader Fast Start (WDLV)(video) (AV016), Cub Scout Leader Book (CSLB) (33220), The Boy Scout Handbook (BSH) (33229), Cub Scout & Webelos Scout Program Helps (CSWSPH), Webelos to Scout Transition (WTST) (33870), and the Insignia Guide (IG) (33064). Many of these publications are available free from your Pack Library. For an even larger list of resources, see the Cub Scout Leader Book (33220) and Scouting's Library of Literature (70-278).

One of my favorites is not a BSA publication. It is called the Webelos Resource Book, and is published by the Utah National Parks Council. You can obtain it from the Scout Trading Post at the Lucy Stern Community Center, Middlefield Road, Palo Alto, or call 1-800-SCOUTER.

In addition there are many resources available on the World Wide Web:

At <http://clipart.usscouts.org/ScoutDoc/weeboutl> you will find outlines for most of the Activity Badges. These outlines are intended for new Webelos Leaders, to help them conduct the individual Activity Badge instruction each month in the Den meetings.

At <http://www.macscouter.com/Games>, you will find the MacScouter's Big Book of Games, Volume 1 for Younger Scouts -- a very large collection of games to help your Den Meetings be a lot of fun.

At <http://www.macscouter.com/Skits>, you will find the MacScouter's Big Book of Skits -- roughly 400 skits to help jazz up your Den and Pack meetings.

At <http://www.macscouter.com/Songs>, you will find a large collection of campfire, gross and otherwise zany songs for kids.

Map and compass

<http://info.er.usgs.gov/fact-sheets/finding-your-way/finding-your-way.html>

Geology Activity Badge

http://walrus.wr.usgs.gov/docs/infobank/bear/programs/html/equipment2idshtml/ids/geologist_ids.html

<http://edtech.sandi.net/triton/projects/valencia/explore/geologist.html>

<http://walrus.wr.usgs.gov/docs/ask-a-ge.html>

Geological Survey of Canada

<http://agcwww.bio.ns.ca/>

Check out the link here that takes you to free stuff to get for your den or pack

<http://www.geocities.com/Yosemite/Trails/1192/leaders.html>

<http://www.geocities.com/EnchantedForest/3225/>

Aquanaut

Learn about Olympic swimmer Kurt Grote

http://test.olympic-usa.org/kids/kd_4_1_19a.html

Swimming History

http://test.olympic-usa.org/sports/az_3_34_1.html

Ocean Planet-Ocean in Peril

http://seawifs.gsfc.nasa.gov/OCEAN_PLANET/HTML/ocean_planet_oceans_in_peril.html

Explore the California Coast

<http://edtech.sandi.net/triton/projects/valencia/explore/vp.html>

Just for Fun

<http://www.hiddenmickeys.org/>

<http://frog.simplenet.com/froggy/index.shtml>

<http://www.ent.iastate.edu/Misc/InsectsAsFood.html>



<http://einstein.et.tudelft.nl/~arlet/puzzles/logic.html>

Let your cubs have a hand in making a very simple web page at this site. This one is just for play and can't be saved.

<http://www.tiac.net/users/sturner/interact.html>

U.S. Government Pages for Kids

<http://www.odci.gov/cia/ciakids/govagency.html>

<http://www.recreation.gov/>

A guide for new Webelos Leaders

August, 1996

Disclaimer: Webelos scouting is performed with slight variations in different Councils. New leaders should check with their Cubmasters and District staff as to particulars in their unit or area.

Welcome to Webelos Scouting!

Adventure! That's what Scouting is! (Official Boy Scout Handbook, Chapter 1, Page 1)

Welcome to Webelos Scouting! You have embarked on an adventure that is unique in Scouting! Boys at this age are maturing and learning to be more self sufficient. Soon they will be Boy Scouts. And it is your job to help them make this transition in a fun and adventurous way.

Webelos stands for "We'll Be Loyal Scouts." The major goal of Webelos Scouting is to give the Scouts a taste of what it is like to be a Boy Scout and to get them used to how Boy Scouting is structured. As a Webelos Den Leader you will be introducing the Cub Scouts to probably the most adventurous boy-led organization in America today!

Webelos are the oldest Cub Scouts in the Pack and as such carry the responsibility of being good role models to the younger Cub Scouts. It also falls upon the Webelos to help explain what exciting activities await the younger Cubs and to help the Cubs during Pack activities.

In Tiger, Wolf and Bear dens the family unit was central to the forming of the Cub Scout and activities revolved around the family unit. The emphasis in Webelos scouting shifts from these home-centered activities to group-centered activities similar to those they will be encountering in Boy Scouts.

Webelos dens in some areas are also known as patrols. The patrol is central to both Webelos Scouting and Boy Scouting. Because Webelos Scouts do most of their activities as a den, parents play a new, more supportive, and less directive role in Webelos scouting.

Webelos Scouts learn that it is their responsibility to earn their activity badges. They are helped by their Webelos Den Leaders and Activity Badge Counselors (adults who volunteer to host an activity badge) and it is the Webelos Den Leaders who pass the Webelos Scout on the requirements.

The boys should become involved in program planning. They will learn simple leadership skills and they will surprise you with their ideas. The Webelos should also get involved in setting a code of discipline for the group. They will learn what it is like to set rules and live by them.

The den conducts some projects that can be credited towards the ranks and activity badges that the boys earn, but not all of the requirements are addressed at den meetings. This is deliberate. The Webelos Scouts learn that if they wish to advance, they are responsible for meeting the requirements outside den meeting times. These requirements are challenging, but very reachable by boys in this age group. These surmountable obstacles and steps to overcome help a boy grow in self-reliance and the ability to help others. This is patterned after the merit badge and advancement process in a Boy Scout Troop.

Unlike most Cub Scouts, their den meetings are typically held on evenings or Saturdays. This is to get the Scouts use to meeting when Boy Scouts meet. Also Webelos do not follow the monthly theme of the Pack, but have their own



program centered around the activity badges that are earned.

Webelos Scouts also take on more responsibility for the running of their den however the actual responsibility resides with Webelos Den Leaders. This is to get the boys used to making their own decisions. When they enter Boy Scouts they will run the entire show. Adults will advise and guide.

It is in Webelos that the world of outdoor Scouting begins to open up. The Webelos are able to camp and go on other outdoor activities. Most of these activities are not with the Pack, but with their den, other Webelos dens and with Boy Scout Troops. They also participate in Boy Scout Troop meetings, Camporees and other Boy Scout events.

In short, Webelos Scouting is the senior level program in Cub Scouting. It is meant to help transition the boys from Cub Scouting into Boy Scouting. Webelos are under the direction of the Cubmaster, hold their own activities, and do many things too advanced for the younger boys. At the end of the Webelos program, the Scouts should have a taste for what Boy Scouting is all about and have a head start in proceeding through the Boy Scout program.

Frequently Asked Questions

Where a reference can be found in a printed guide, I placed it in parentheses at the end of the answers. A legend for reference acronyms is found at the end of previous resource section.

Q. Are Webelos Cub Scouts or Boy Scouts?

A. Webelos Scouting is the senior level program in Cub Scouting. It is meant to help transition the boys from Cub Scouting to Boy Scouting. Webelos are still under the direction of the Cubmaster. They are allowed to wear the khaki and olive colors of the Boy Scouts, but wear Cub Scout insignia on the uniform. Webelos Scouting has more outdoor activities than in the other parts of Cub Scouting, but less than Boy Scouting. See the [Guide to Safe Scouting](#) and "Planning the Webelos Overnight Campout" in the Cub Scout Leader Book for a little information on what is part of the Webelos outdoor experience. (WSB)

Q. When do the Scouts change to the khaki and olive uniform?

A. Families choose when they wish to change to khaki. Many families purchase the khaki uniform when the blue one is either out grown or damaged. Don't buy the Boy Scout (olive) belt, see the next question and answer. (WSB, CSLB-Webelos Scout Uniform)

Q. How do I get the belt loops on the Boy Scout (olive) belt?

A. The belt loops do not fit on the Boy Scout (olive) belt. Webelos Scouts can either wear their blue, Cub Scout belt, or any narrow belt that the belt loops will fit on. (CSLB-Webelos Scout Uniform)

Q. Do we call our group of Webelos a patrol or den?

A. Webelos dens are usually called dens, however the boys may obtain patrol insignia patches from the Scout Shop that replace the den number on the uniform. Show the boys the Scout Catalog and let them pick a badge from there. Den names are sacred to the boys, so let them choose it themselves. This will also help teach them the democratic skills they will need when they get into Boy Scouts. The name should be 'theirs' and it is encouraged to allow the boys to be creative. For example, they don't need to be the Eagles. They can be the 'Soaring Eagles.'

Webelos Dens also have a den yell and a den flag. The den flag should be brought to each den meeting, pack meeting, and other relevant den activities. Den flags are created by the boys.

Q. Do we wear the activity pins on the hat or on the shoulder ribbons?

A. The activity badges (I know they are pins, but they are called badges) the boys earn are patterned after merit badges in Boy Scouts. The den should decide if they wish to wear them on their hats or on a set of ribbons called the Webelos Colors. The colors are worn on the arm, just below, and touching, the American flag. In either case, they probably should only be worn at Pack meetings since they tend to get caught on things and lost. (IG)

Q. The leader's guide said that I need to build a relationship with a Scout Troop. When and how do I do this?

A. Work with your Webelos Coach, or Unit Commissioner on this. Scout Troops normally have an Assistant



Scoutmaster assigned to Pack - Troop relations. Make your initial contact during the first year. Webelos can participate in a number of Troop activities. The troops can also help you accomplish some of your Webelos requirements. (CSLB, WTST)

Q. Does the Webelos Den Leader teach the boys about the activity badges?

A. Yes and no. It is highly discouraged to have the Webelos Den Leader do all the teaching. In Boy Scouting (which we are trying to introduce) the boys go to Merit Badge Councilors who assist the boys in achieving their badges. It is encouraged that you get the den parents to act as Activity Badge Councilors to help the Webelos through their activity badge requirements. See the attached Webelos Den Resource Survey. However you sign the boys off. Parents no longer sign boys off indicating that they have completed requirements. (WSB, CSLB-Planning the Webelos Den Meeting).

Q. Do we follow the Pack's Cub Scout monthly theme?

A. No, you will be busy enough trying to cover one activity badge a month. Make sure the Webelos know what the monthly theme is, but unless you are putting on a skit, don't spend a lot of time on it. Nearly everything the den does is focused on one of the 20 activity badges, the Webelos badge, or the Arrow of Light. The few exceptions are when the Webelos take part in such pack events as the Pinewood derby and the blue and gold dinner..(CSLB-Planning the Webelos Den Meeting, CSWSPH)

Q. Is there a certain order we should follow in covering the activity badges?

A. Some activity badges are designed to challenge forth graders and others fifth graders. Refer to the Cub Scout & Webelos Scout Program Helps for a suggested calendar. If you follow this calendar you will be synchronized with articles in Boys Life magazine and presentations held at the District Round Tables. Note that if you follow the suggested calendar, the boys should be ready to receive their Webelos Badge around February of their first year, and bridge to Boy Scouts in February or March of their second year. (inferred in: CSWSPH)

Q. Should we try to achieve all twenty activity badges?

A. The program is not designed for the boys to normally earn all twenty activity badges. The reason for the twenty badges is so that there will be enough to keep the very active boy from getting bored. Remember, activity badges are not the reason for Webelos scouting. Lord Baden-Powell (the founder of scouting) said that awards and badges should be like a tan, something you achieve effortlessly, while having fun in the outdoors.

Q. When is the earliest the Webelos can become Boy Scouts?

A. The earliest is six months after completing fourth grade that is, normally, the end of November in their second year. This is the earliest they can earn their Arrow of Light. (WSB)

Q. When is it recommended that the Webelos become Boy Scouts?

A. A Webelos Scout is eligible to join a Boy Scout troop when he completes all the requirements for the Arrow of Light Award. Most Webelos who are graduating the 5th grade and going into the 6th want to be Boy Scouts and should move over, if eligible sometime after February. This gives the boys time to familiarize themselves with their new troop before the summer recess and summer camp.

Q. If the Scouts will bridge in March, why do the program guides show a two year program?

A. The activity badge program is designed for 24 months to accommodate those who need the entire time. However, if the program is followed, a Webelos Scout will earn the proper number and type of badges to qualify for the Arrow of Light by February. (CSWSPH)

Q. Can the Scouts continue to earn activity badges after they bridge into Boy Scouts?

A. No, activity badges are for Cub Scouts. As Boy Scouts, they will be very busy earning their First Class Rank during their first year, and earning merit badges.



Q. When can the Webelos use the Boy Scout salute, handshake and oath?

A. In the process of earning their Webelos badge, the Scouts learn the Boy Scout salute, handshake and oath. At your discretion, they can start to use these instead of the Cub Scout equivalents.

Q. Where can I get more information?

A. Go to Round Table. At Round Table you will meet Webelos Leaders and Scoutmasters who will help you establish a fun and adventurous program.

Also get trained. Not only will you obtain formal information, but you will also network with other Webelos Leaders who will act as resources. If you have already attended Cub Leader Basic, review the Webelos section of the Fast Start Tape (available from the Pack Library) and attend Webelos Overnight training.

Edited by: [Bill Nelson](#), Unit Commissioner, Tempe District, Grand Canyon Council, Boy Scouts of America. Many thanks, Bill.

The Webelos to Scout Transition

As Webelos Den Leaders we look forward to the fun and friendship that we will experience during this two year transition to Boy Scouts. There is much to anticipate -- the games, skits, skills instruction, outings, campouts, hikes. But the one and only true goal of a Webelos leader is to bridge all those boys into Boy Scouts. Thus, beginning the Webelos to Scout Transition in the first year is very important. This is done by cultivating a relationship with one or more Boy Scout troops.

And now, to help your understanding of the process from the other side, here is an article I wrote a couple years ago. As you can see, the transition process is a two way street.

The Webelos to Scout Transition by R. Gary Hendra, the MacScouter (Originally published in Scouter Magazine)

You may live in an area where Junior High and High School boys come in off the street to join your troop. Congratulations. For the rest of us in the real world, cultivating the Webelos to Scout transition is a matter of unit survival. I have seen it over and over again: Those troops that have a relationship with one or more Cub Scout Packs have stable membership levels and strong adult leadership. Those Troops that do not have that relationship have wild fluctuations in membership, and often decline and fold.

The Webelos to Scout transition is worked from both the Troop and Pack angles -- thus the importance of developing a relationship between Troop and Pack. The Webelos program is a two year transition from Cubs to Scouts. The Webelos leader, from the first Den meeting with first year Webelos, is looking forward to that day when she shakes the left hand of each Scout as he walks across the bridge into Boy Scouts. This is done by challenging the Webelos with more complex tasks, including many of the basic Scout skills, including knots, cooking, and camp skills. As his Webelos years draw to an end, the Scout is taught the Oath, Law, Motto, Slogan, salute and handclasp of the Boy Scout. They are learning how to do more and more things on their own, and working more like a patrol.

Its easy to see that a Webelos Scout coming into your troop is ready to be a Boy Scout and can probably complete the joining requirements the minute he crosses the bridge. You want these guys in your troop, so you must work the Webelos to Scout transition from the Troop angle. This is a personal relations and marketing assignment.

Find out what Cub Scout Packs are in your area. If you have a sponsor relationship with a Pack, so much the better -- but don't just assume that all those Webelos Scouts will automatically go into your Troop. Its your task to make them want to go into your Troop. Find out who the Webelos Den leaders are. Call them. Set up a time when you can go to a Den meeting and tell the Scouts what being a Boy Scout is all about.



When your Troop is doing annual planning, whether this is done by adults or the Scout leadership, plan in activities to include the Webelos Scouts. This does NOT mean just including them on a low impact outing or campout, but actually planning them in -- planning activities that include their participation. Campouts are the best outings but you can also plan Webelos into hikes or field trips. Then, make personal invitations to the Webelos and their parents. Work with the Den leaders to make that happen. The point is that the Webelos Scouts and Den leaders need to get to know you and your Troop. They need to know that you are interested in them. This is how the working relationship develops.

Work with the Scouts in your Troop to make a good impression when Webelos are involved. This is particularly true in a campout setting, because there will be many Webelos parents present. We all know that our Boy Scouts are clean of mind and mouth...at least while we are looking at them. It will help to remind them that there will be younger Scouts and a number of non-troop adults present, and that it is in their best interest to attract these Scouts into the Troop. Include the Webelos Scouts in Pioneering and Orienteering projects. Have older Scouts teach the younger Scouts. You might include them in meal preparation and cleanup. If you are doing a service project, have them help where they can.

While on one of these outings, you should spend time talking with the Webelos parents -- urge them to attend a Troop meeting or two and explain the program. Remember, it is not enough to get that Webelos Scout to want to be in your Troop, the parents must agree that your Troop is where they want their son.

The Webelos Den leader will want to take the Den to one or more Troop meetings during the second Webelos year. This is one of the Arrow of Light requirements. In fact, the leader may want to take the Den to more than one troop. I suggest that you avoid surprise visits. Not so much to ensure the Boy Scouts are on best behavior, but rather so that the Troop leadership can anticipate their arrival and include them in advancement, competition and fun activities during the meeting.

One of the most important marketing tools you have are your own senior Scouts. Offer to provide Den Chiefs to the Webelos Dens (and Wolf and Bear Dens for that matter). There is no better way for the Cub and Webelos Scouts to learn what Scouting is about than to see it lived first hand by an older Scout. It is also a fine leadership position also, because the Den Chief will learn how to teach and lead younger Scouts.

And finally, arrange to meet with the second year Webelos Scouts and their parents during a Den meeting sometime before bridging. Present the Troop's Summer Camp plans -- show slides or a video if possible. Show them how much fun Summer Camp is, and how much they can accomplish. This will certainly get the Webelos excited about Scouting and ensure that all of the Webelos Scouts go on into Scouting.

Yes, I said on into Scouting, not into your Troop. It is ultimately important that 100% of the Webelos go into Scouting someplace, not necessarily your place. And, oh by the way, if you have done your job well, you will likely end up with one or more Webelos Leaders signing on as Assistant Scoutmasters. Believe me, it works year after year.

Remember, everything we do, we do for the Scouts.



Webelos Activity Badge Ideas

Following are activities, crafts and other ideas which can help with your Webelos Activity Badge instruction

February 2000 - - Scholar

The quality that a Webelos leader will find most helpful on this badge is the ability to listen to a boy and praise him for his school accomplishments. Advance planning is important to make this badge appealing to a 10 year old.

You will need to find out who works at the school and how the education chain of command works in your locality. The school secretary can usually be very helpful. Also, the Education Service Center will be glad to furnish you information. P.T.O. officers will also be able to help you get information. Try to find out some of these things:

- What jobs are there at school for the boys to do?
- What extra-curricular activities are available?
- What community activities is the school used for?
- Who are the people on the office staff; cafeteria staff; custodial staff?
- What are their responsibilities?
- What are some of the problems of the school and how can you help?

Most of the work on this badge will be done by the boy in school. You needn't limit the meetings to discussions. You might take a trip to a high school and college to show the difference from elementary school.

Speakers

Teacher, college professor, school principal, librarian

Ideas For Pack Meeting

- Exhibit: Chart of school system, old school books alongside current ones.
- Demonstration: Oral report on field trip. Explain chart of school system, oral report on responsibilities of employees of school.

Field Trips

- Plan a trip to the library to have the librarian demonstrate the use of a microfilm or microfiche viewer
- Briefly visit a school board meeting. Let them know you are coming. They may be interested to know the boys are working on the Scholar Activities Badge.

Den Activities

- Let the boys talk about what's going on in school. Don't try to change any of their ideas, but guide the discussion in such a way that they will see the value of an education.
- Prepare a chart of the school system and explain and discuss with boys.
- Obtain some old school books for the boys to browse through. It will be interesting for them to see how fast education is moving forward.
- Discuss possible den service projects for the school. -Invite the parents of Webelos to come to a den meeting dressed in the type of clothes they wore to school. Have them bring along such things as class pictures, yearbooks, report cards, etc and allow each ample time to share his or her school days with the den.
- Have a panel of parents with various jobs explain their schooling and training for these jobs.
- Invite an educator to talk with the den about some of the scholar requirements.
- Do a service project for your school
- Contact the parent/teacher organization of your school and offer to do a flag ceremony at their next



meeting. Perhaps the Webelos could report to the organization about their work on the Scholar Activities Badge.

- As a den, talk about good study habits.
- Have someone from the public library talk about the local literacy project.
- Play a Newspaper Search game looking for articles about education.
- Ask a librarian to explain the Dewey Decimal System ... visit the public library. have the boys complete applications for a library card.
- Talk with the boys about the history of education; how schools developed in America. Try to arouse their curiosity.
- Take a tour of the Education Service Center, the Board of Education, or the school superintendent's office to give the boys an opportunity to meet some of the important people in their school system on an informal basis.
- Encourage boys to find out all they can about schools in your community... the different types and how they work, the problems and opportunities. Discuss these at a den meeting. Have the boys make a list of the things they like about school and another list of the things they don't like about school. Give these lists to the principal.
- Have the boys make a daily time schedule and use it to determine if they are making the best use of their time

Stunts and Riddles

1. When can you add two to eleven and get one as the correct answer? Two hours after 11:00 is 1:00.
2. I'm thinking of a number. Three times that number is no larger than twice that number. What number is it? Zero,
2. If three men can chop down three trees in three hours, how many men will it take to chop down six trees in six hours? Three men.
3. Farmer Higgs owns three pink pigs, four brown pigs and two black pigs. How many of Higgs' pigs can say that they are the same color as another pig on Higgs' pig farm? None, because pigs can't talk.

Trivia

1. With which hand does the Statue of Liberty hold her torch? Right
2. Which is larger, a dime or a penny? Penny
3. How many keys are there on a piano? 88.
4. How many stars are there in the Big Dipper? Seven
5. How many legs does a spider have? Eight
2. Whose picture is printed on a one dollar bill? George Washington

Tongue Twisters

Try these out at the pack meeting. Ask parents to repeat the first one. Ask girls to repeat the second, Den 3, the third, and so on for a little "competition"

1. Hairy Henry Hartley hurried home
2. Slippery snakes slide swiftly down ski slopes
3. Fast Frank fries Frankfurters and French fries.
4. Seven silky skunks sighed sadly.
5. On Tuesday, Timmy told two tall tales to Tommy.



Genius Skit

The importance of scholarship cannot be portrayed any better than to name famous people and their inventions which have changed millions of lives forever.

- G: Guttenberg invented moveable type printing presses so that more people could have books to read.
- E: Edison gave us the light bulb, the phonograph, storage batteries, and many other things which we regard as necessities today.
- N: Newton's studies of gravity and light paved the way for many other geniuses ... all the way to the moon!
- I: Washington Irving's stories have enchanted young and old for years.
- U: Urey's discoveries in chemistry and nuclear power will be used for generations to come
- S: Scouting's founder, Lord Baden-Powell, developed a plan for using the genius of every Boy Scout

- Take the number of pennies in a dollar
- Multiply by the number of thirds in a circle.
- Divide by the number of inches in a foot of string.
- Subtract the number of nickels in a quarter. (Answer: 20)

- Take the number of toes on both feet.
- Multiply by the number of pints in a quart.
- Add the number of months in half a year.
- Subtract the number of thumbs on two hands.
- Divide by a dozen oranges. (Answer: 2)

Two cars start from Denver to drive to Colorado Springs, a distance of 80 miles. They are both the same make of car, and both are being driven at the same speed. One of the cars makes the trip in 80 minutes while it takes the other car on hour and 20 minutes. Can you explain the reason? (Answer: 80 minutes and one hour and 20 minutes are the same.)

Intelligence Test:

This test is to see if you can follow directions. Just concentrate, but remember you have only 2 minutes.

1. Read everything before doing anything.
2. Put your name in the upper right-hand corner of this paper.
3. Circle the word "name" in sentence number 2.
4. Draw five small squares in the upper left-hand corner of this paper.
5. Put an "x" in each square
6. Put a circle around each square.
7. Put a circle around each word in sentence number 5.
8. Put an "x" in the lower left-hand corner of this paper
9. Draw a triangle around the "x" you just put down.
10. if you thing you have followed directions up to this point call out "I have."
11. Now that you have finished reading carefully, do only number 1 and number 2.
12. You have finished. How did you do?

Aptitude Test

1. If you went to bed at 8:00 at night and set the alarm to get up at 9:00 the next morning, how many hours of sleep would this permit you to have? (one hour)
2. Do they have a 4th of July in England? (Yes)
3. Why can't a man living in Winston-Salem, N.C. be buried west of the Mississippi? (He has too be



dead first.)

4. How many birthdays does the average man have? (one)
5. If you have only one match and enter a room in which there is a kerosene lamp, an oil heater and a wood burning stove, which do you light first? (The match)
6. Some months have 30 days; some have 31, How many have 28? (all of them)
7. If a doctor gave you three pills and told you to take one every half hour, how long would they last you? (one hour)
8. A man built a rectangular house. Each side has a southern exposure. A big bear comes wandering by. What color is the bear? (white)
9. How far can a dog run into the woods? (halfway)
10. What four words appear on every US. coin? (United States of America or In God We Trust)
11. In baseball, how many outs are in each inning? (six)
12. I have in my hand two U.S. coins which total 55 cents. One is not a nickel. What are the two coins? (A half dollar - which is not a nickel - and a nickel.)
13. A farmer had 17 sheep. All but nine died. How many did he have left? (nine)
14. Divide 30 by 1/2 and add 10. What is the answer? (70)
15. Take two apples from three apples and what do you have? (two apples)

15 correct -- genius

10 correct -- normal

7 correct -- not so good

5 correct -- back to school!

The Magic Square:

Using the numbers 1 through 9 only, fill in all spaces so that the total adds up to 15 in every direction - top to bottom, side to side, and diagonally

8	3	4
1	5	9
6	7	2



February/March 2000 - - Engineer

The scientists who build machines are called engineers. They do tests and experiments that help them to invent new machines and make old ones work better. Without engineers we wouldn't have tools or engines, trucks or trains, or even clocks or can openers.

Humans are the only animals that invent and make machines. We use them to build skyscrapers, lift heavy loads, and move faster than the speed of sound. Humans have even made machines that can travel to the moon.

Speakers

Electrician, heavy equipment operator, plumber, telephone lineman, sanitation worker, railroad engineer, surveyor, city engineer, traffic planner, draftsman, architect

Field Trips

- Visit the municipal offices of the city engineer or surveyor. Look at a map of your town and try to find your house. Look at some of the surveying equipment and learn some of the simple math calculations.
- Tour the city water works, sanitary facility or recycling center. Ask about the current workload, and the kinds of daily activities that go on. How do they handle emergencies? Visit an operational draw bridge, grain elevator, ship or grain loading operation, or other large industrial operation involving large cranes or other lifting equipment.
- Visit a jeweler and look at various gems under the microscope. How does the pattern affect the way a jewel is cut?

Den Activities

- Invite someone from the orienteering Club to bring some topographical maps to your meeting. Learn how to read a map and pick out landmarks.
- Ask your local Boy Scout troop to give a demonstration of some of the skills needed for the Pioneering Merit Badge. One particular item of interest would be to see a rope monkey bridge being lashed together.
- Ask Webelos to look through books and magazines at home and bring in pictures of bridges. Note the differences in construction.

We often use machines to lift heavy weights or to help us move loads from one place to another. A wheelbarrow, for example, is a simple type of lifting machine. We use it to increase the force made by our muscles. If you had to move a pile of earth, you could carry a much heavier load in a wheelbarrow than you could lift in your own arms.

Perhaps the simplest machine of all for increasing force is the lever. A wheelbarrow is a kind of lever and many other types of complicated machines are really just collections of levers that are put together to work in different ways.

Materials Needed:

- A length of wood
- Glue
- Small wooden dowel
- Ruler
- Strips of colored paper a pencil weights (washers or coins) matchbox

How It Works: A Simple lever is a straight rod that rests on a pivot or a fulcrum. When you push one end of the rod down with an effort, the other end goes up, lifting the load. Try making this model seesaw and find out for yourself how levers work.

1. Mark the length of wood with paper strips spaced about 1-inch apart.
2. Glue the dowel to the matchbox to make a pivot.



- Place the center of the length of wood on the pivot so that the two ends balance. Now try some experiments with the weights. Put a weight (the load) three marks from the fulcrum. Where must you place another weight (the effort) to lift the load?

More load for less effort!

If the load is close to the fulcrum, it's easier to lift and you don't need so much effort. You may have noticed this if you've ever played on a seesaw - you can lift someone heavier than yourself if they sit nearer to the middle than you do.

Try pulling two weights (the load) two marks away from the fulcrum of your seesaw, Where must you put a single weight to lift the load?

Belt Drive

Merry-go-rounds, sewing machines, record players, fishing reels, washing machines, and bicycles: These are just a few of the many machines that turn, or rotate, as they work.

All the different rotating parts inside a machine can be connected with a drive belt. As one part turns, it drags the belt around with it, carrying its turning motion to the other parts of the machine.

How it Works. A drive belt runs round a series of pulleys to carry the force from one place to another. If the belt is going to work properly, there must be friction between it and the pulleys, so that the belt does not slip. If the belt is too slack, it will not grip. If it is too tight, it might break or twist the pulleys out of line. These whirling acrobats stand on thread spools connected by a belt made of ribbon.

Materials Needed:

Sandpaper

A wooden board

Glue and cardboard self-adhesive Velcro ribbon

Wooden dowel

Empty thread spools

- Cut sandpaper into strips, and glue a strip around each of the thread spools. The rough surface of the sandpaper is needed to make some friction between the reels and the belt, This way, the belt will not slip.
- Draw both the front and the back of each figure on a piece of cardboard as shown, leaving a space between front and back to make a base. Cut out the figures. Then fold and glue them so that they stand up.
- Glue a figure onto each spool
- Ask an adult, to help you cut the wooden dowel into a number of shorter dowel pegs. Smooth the ends of the pegs with sandpaper.
- Drill holes into the baseboard. They should be just big enough for the dowel pegs to fit snugly into them.
- Put the pegs into the holes, and then put a thread spool onto each peg. Check that every reel can turn freely on its peg.
- Push a small piece of dowel into the gap between the center hole and the rim of one thread spool. This is the drive belt handle. You will use it to turn the drive belt.
- Stretch a length of ribbon around the spools so that it touches them all. Use a piece of Velcro to join the ends of the ribbon Then you can adjust it so that it is not too tight and not too slack, and the figures will turn more smoothly.

Changing direction

Both of the figures move in the same direction when you turn the handle. But on the turn bottom board, two figures in the opposite direction of the other four. Can you thread your drive belt so that some figures turn one way and some the other?



Changing speed

If all the thread spools have the same diameter, they all rotate at the same speed. But if you use different-sized spools, they turn at different speeds. To turn a big spool, the belt has to move farther than it does to turn a smaller one, and so the big spool turns around more slowly.

Games

You'll find gears inside nearly every machine that turns. Clocks, watches and bicycles all use them. Just like a belt drive, the gears connect all of the rotating parts, but gears last longer than belts and are more precise. If you've ever ridden a mountain bike, you'll know that gears are a good way of changing speed, too.

Materials Needed:

Strips of corrugated cardboard about 1/2-inch wide

Jar lids and bottle tops of different sizes

A pin board and pushpins

A short dowel peg

Glue and paper

How it Works. The best way to find out how gears work is to make some of your own to experiment with. Each of these homemade gears is made from a jar lid with a strip of corrugated cardboard stuck around the rim. The corrugations face out to make the gear teeth

1. Bend a strip of cardboard around the rim of a jar lid. Try to stretch it into place so that there is a whole number of teeth evenly spaced around the lid. Cut the strip carefully to length and then glue it in place.
2. Make a small hole in the middle of the gear and pin it to the board so that it spins freely.
3. Make a selection of different-sized gears to add to the board. Glue a dowel peg to one of the gears to make a crank handle
4. To make the gears work you must place them so the teeth mesh. When you turn one gear, its teeth will push on its neighbor's teeth and make them turn in the opposite direction.

Gear experiments

Connect a series of gears like the one described above. If you turn the big gear, what happens to the two smaller ones? Which way do they go around? Which does a complete turn first?

Now try turning the small gear - do the bigger gears turn more quickly or more slowly?

Count the number of teeth on each gear. If you turned a gear with 20 teeth around once, how many times would it turn a gear with 10 teeth?

In some machines, gears called sprockets are connected by a drive chain. A bicycle chain connects a sprocket on the pedals to another one on the back wheel. The chain transfers the movement from the pedals to the wheels.

Make a model drive chain from a long strip of corrugated cardboard with the ends taped together. Loop it around two different sized gears and work out how far the small gear moves when you turn the larger one.

Survey Maps

The U.S. Department of the Interior publishes geological surveys for the whole country. Look at a map which includes your town and try to find your house. What is the exact longitude and latitude of your home? Find your meeting place, nearby lakes, and other points of interest.

Map Symbols

Lineup in two teams for this relay. The leader stands at a table with a "topo" map. Teams take turns. One player at a time comes forward and the leader points to a symbol to identify or asks a question. If the boy is correct, he goes back and tags the next person. If he is not correct the other team begins its turn.



March 2000 - - Handyman

Handyman is one of the easiest and flexible activities in the Webelos program. There are fourteen requirements from which the den can choose a minimum of six, and these can be selected on the basis of aptitude and availability. Also, the activity can be worked for the month allocated in the Webelos calendar, or it can be done in fewer meetings, if the den meetings are prepared and organized. Some of the requirements can be used for den meeting fillers, if you exhaust a topic early or some of the resources you need for another activity are unavailable.

However, though Handyman is an easy topic, the den leader should handle it with care and thoroughness. Handyman allows the Scout to learn new skills and gain self-reliance and confidence by helping with activities around the house. There are also several safety and environmental issues inherent to several of the requirements.

When preparing to do Handyman, review the requirements and assess what activities you are the most comfortable with or what would be of most interest. Review them with the assistant den leader or den chief and determine which activities should be tackled and what should be rehearsed. For several activities, it may be best to divide the den in groups and work on separate requirements simultaneously. For example: while you're working on bike air pressure with three Scouts, the den chief may be covering lawn mower safety with three others - make sure the den chief is familiar with the lawn mower used beforehand. Get additional help from the other den parents if needed and available.

Look over the resources you will use on the requirements. If you have two cars available, pick the one with the most accessible oil dip stick or tail light assembly. The value of the requirements is having the boys do the intended exercise, not overcoming unnecessary obstacles which they wouldn't encounter at home.

Plan on doing more than the minimum number of requirements. The added exposure adds value, and if a scout is shaky doing one activity, he'll have an opportunity to do other activities more confidently and feel better about earning Handyman.

Speakers

Carpenter, electrician, plumber, car mechanic

Field Trips

- Visit a bicycle shop. Learn about the different kinds of bikes. Ask about bike maintenance. At your den meeting, take apart an old bike then put it back together.
- Visit a local bicycle shop and talk with the mechanic to see if he will show you how to do a safety check upon your bike and perform minor adjustments.
- Visit an auto dealership.
- Arrange a visit to a service station. Have the attendant explain the use of different types of equipment, torque wrench, etc.). If possible have the attendant show them how to check oil level, check fluids and belts, check tire pressure, and change light bulbs. organize a pack bicycle rodeo. See Cub Scout sports Bicycling Manual for details.
- Visit a lumber Yard, hardware store, or bicycle shop.

Den Activities

- At a hardware store, visit the repair shop, and acquaint the Scouts with a few specific and varied sections in the store, like electrical supplies and hand tools.
- Arrange a presentation at a well equipped home workshop.
- Build a sawhorse.
- Arrange for a local mechanic to visit your den or visit his garage. Perhaps he can show your den the safe way to change a tire, light bulb and to check the oil and transmission fluid.
- Put on a bicycle rodeo for your pack or den.



- Check with the local fire Marshall or poison control center to find out how to store household cleaners and materials so that they will be safe from small children,
- Check the garage or storage shed in your house to ascertain the tools or implements are properly and safely stored.
- Have a clinic on the care and repair of bicycles. Set it up like a shop and have each boy bring his bike and do repairs, etc.
- Have Webelos bring tools to a den meeting and demonstrate different ways to mark them.
- Hold a nail hammering contest. See who can hammer a nail in the fewest number of strokes. Have a family car inspection

Leaking Faucet

A leaking faucet is usually due to a defective washer and is a problem that can easily and quickly be resolved.

- Shut off the water! If there isn't a valve under or near the sink, turn off the main supply valve, Unscrew cap nut of faucet,
- Using a fiat wrench, unscrew nut on faucet and pull out stem assembly. (Cloth or cardboard under wrench jaws prevents scratching.)
- Remove screw on stem assembly, pry out old, worn washer, wipe out grime and put in same size new washer.
- Replace screw and reassemble faucet Turn water back on.

Car Maintenance

Replace a light bulb

Check Oil level and tire pressure

- Where/how to add oil
- Where/how to add air
- Change a tire

Equipment Needed:

Car - 2 spare tail or turn signal bulbs

Tire pressure gauge

Rags

Oil spout (maybe)

Tire pump (compressor)

Spare tire, jack

Wheel blocks, tire

Wrench, rubber mallet

Bicycle Maintenance

Purpose:

To Familiarize scouts with basic bicycle maintenance and adjustments. To acquaint the scouts with the pride and satisfaction associated with being able to personally take care of one's property. To build the can-do spirit.

- Tighten chain adjust saddle and handle bars
- Lubricate chain crank
- Check tire pressure
- Inflate tire (empty first)
- How to determine proper tire pressure

Equipment Needed:



2-bicycles/ 2 (box) wrenches
 Rags
 Oil can, rags
 Tire gauge,
 Hand tire pump, rags

Maintenance Chart

Every Saturday:

- Give it the air!
- Pump tires to the recommended pressure: Balloon 22 to 35 lbs; lightweight 50 lbs; single tube 40 lbs.

Every Memorial Day and Labor Day

- Is your chain a daisy?
- It won't be unless you dunk it in oil, let it drain overnight, blot and apply graphite. Skip the dunk, if you're lazy, and squirt oil on the chain without taking it off the sprockets. If it crackles and squeaks, oil it more often than twice a year. A good chain should be seen, not heard. Clear it and re-grease the crank bearings,

Don't be a poor pedaler! Squirt oil into the inner ends of the pedals. Spin them now and then. If they don't spin quietly, oil them more often or repack with grease

Light Bulb Changer

This tool is easy to make and is very useful for mom and dad when changing those troublesome recessed light bulbs. This project can also be used for a craftsman activity

Materials needed:

- 1 -3/8" x 4" wooden dowel
- 1 -medium sized suction cup
- Super glue (one tube will complete 20 to 30 projects)
- 1 - 3-D box nail
- 1 - piece of string 5" long

Tools needed:

- Drill
- 1-11/16" drill bit
- 1-hammer

Instructions:

1. Drill a hole 1/2" deep in the center of one end of the dowel rod. This will prevent the rod from splitting by the nail
2. Place two small drops of super glue (jellied works the best) on the drilled end of the dowel rod.
3. Place the small flat end of the suction cup on the glued dowel.
4. Locate the center of the suction cup and align it with the drilled hole, Hammer in the box nail.
5. Punch a small hole in the ear of the suction cup and attach the string. This string, when pulled, will release the suction.
6. Option: The dowel rod can be painted or decorated.

Instructions for using light bulb changer:

Push suction cup on center of recessed light bulb (do not wet suction cut) and turn dowel rod counter clockwise. Remove light bulb from the socket.

Release suction and dispose of burnt out light bulb in a safe manner, Push suction cup on new light bulb and screw



the bulb into the socket clockwise. Pull string to release suction.

House Cleaners Storage

Cover the need to have a house cleaners storage area. Show the den how yours is setup, and what it contains. Put together a list of the kinds of toxic cleaners and solvents typically found in a house which require safe storage, such as: brass cleaner, bleach, paint thinner, etc. You may be able to provide your den with poison warning labels through your local safety department. The den could use the labels while they work on storage areas at their own homes.

Protect your Tools

It cannot be said too often that tools are no better than the condition in which they are kept. Assuming you have invested your hard-earned money in a collection of top quality tools, it is only good judgement to protect your investment by adequately and safely storing your tools. In this way you not only insure the life of tools, but when you need one, you will know exactly where it is.

A portable tool box is a handy device for transporting tools wherever and whenever you need them.

It can also take the place of a permanent cabinet when available storage space is limited. A tool cabinet is more desirable than a tool box when you have the space. As it is a fixed storage space, its weight is not a matter of consideration.

Nail, Bolt and Screw Organizer

This organizer will make finding screws, nails, and bolts easy. The number of containers used, is not limited to 4 but can be expanded.

Materials needed:

- 4 - plastic jars with screw-on lids (peanut butter jars will work well)
- 1 - 3/4" x 4" x 30" pine board
- 5 - 7/8" roofing nails
- 2 - 6 x 1 1/2" drywall screws

Tools needed:

- 1-drill
- 3/16" bit
- 1 hammer

1. Lay out the lids to the jars on the board, leaving room at each end to drill a hole for the mounting screws.
2. Nail the lids to the board with two nails Two nails will prevent the lids from moving when the jars are screwed on and off.
3. Drill two holes in the board, one at each end. These holes will be for the mounting screws to hold the organizer to the bottom of a too bench.
4. With the help of an adult, locate a spot to attach the organizer and mount the organizer with the screws.

Safety Note: Do not use glass jars as they may break and someone may cut themselves,

Games

Car Maintenance:

Purpose - To familiarize scouts with a few of the simple maintenance jobs that will need to be made to the car they'll be driving in just a few years. (Yes parents, it's almost here.) A broader objective is to show scouts the association between the rights and benefits of property ownership and the responsibility of properly maintained property.



Matchings

Match the words on the left with the correct definition on the right

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. Pedestrian | A. A place where two or more roads cross. |
| _____ 2. Breaking distance | B. An act in which damage, injury or death may occur |
| _____ 3. Intersection | C. Time needed to walk across a two-lane street, |
| _____ 4. Hand signal | D. Signal which alerts you to check in all |
| _____ 5. Littering | directions for traffic and proceed with caution. |
| _____ 6. Traffic | E. Distance traveled from the time the brakes are |
| _____ 7 Stop sign | applied until you stop. |
| _____ 8 Bicycle helmet | F. Items that need periodical maintenance checks. |
| _____ 9.8 to 10 seconds | G. Movement of vehicles on streets, roads or highways. |
| _____ 10.Seat belt | H. A person who enforces laws of the road. |
| _____ 11 Policeman | I. A designated place to cross streets |
| _____ 12.Accident | S. A person on foot, |
| _____ 13.Traffic signal | K. Places, objects or situations that could cause accidents. |
| _____ 14. Yellow light | L. An electrical device that controls movement of traffic |
| _____ 15. Hazards | M. The side of the road to be on when walking in traffic. |
| _____ 16. Tires, brakes, handlebars | N. Scattering trash in yards, streets and on the bus. |
| _____ 17. Crosswalk | O. Regulations people live by |
| _____ 18. Left | P. A sign that is red in color and has eight sides |
| _____ 19. Laws | Q. An area which normal field of vision fails to see |
| _____ 20. Blind spot | R. A safety device to be used by all occupants of vehicle |
| | S. Use of left arm and hand to communicate your actions to other drivers |
| | T. A safety device that should be used by all bicyclist |

Tire Inflation Game

Divide Den into two teams. Have a bicycle for each team. Each boy pumps up empty tire until he thinks it's full as judged by his feeling the hardness of tire. Leader checks with tire gauge to agreed upon full tire pressure. Team with average pressure closest to correct full pressure wins. Too easy? Add a time factor like maximum of one minute per Scout.



April 2000 - - Sportsman

Sports are high on the list of favorites of Webelos-age boys. Most members of your den will show real interest in the Sportsman badge. Chances are the boys spend much of their leisure time in organized sports and loosely organized neighborhood games. Some of them probably already know enough about rules, scoring, and techniques of play for several sports and can pass those requirements immediately.

But that's not really enough. One of the prime purposes of the Scouting program is encouraging good sportsmanship and pride in growing strong in mind and body. If the boys learn a the skills and rules involved in every sport this month, but don't get an inkling of what good sportsmanship means, then everyone has wasted their time, including the den leader

Agree on the importance of learning sportsmanship. What does it mean in practice? It means the least skilled gets just as much instruction and encouragement as the best athlete. It means the better athletes learn not just to tolerate the awkward boy, but to help him. It means all boys can win and lose with grace and good sportsmanship.

The leaders example will help to achieve these goals. Put stress on the fun of the game, not on winning. During competition in the den, choose the teams so that ability is equally divided If boys choose teammates, there is a good chance that most of the best players will wind up on one team. Encourage the less skillful players. Discourage others from belittling them. Sports in a Webelos den should be fun for all!

Speakers

Coach, sports player, sport broadcaster, team manager

Resources

- YMCA Youths Spoils associations
- Library
- Cub Scouts sports program

Field Trips

- Go roller skating or ice skating.
- Visit an archery range and receive instruction on safety and procedures. Have a den outing to a sports event.
- 'like around a golf course. Explain rules of etiquette and play to boys first so as not to disturb players

Den Activities

- Invite a referee or official to your den meeting to teach signals and talk about teamwork, fair play and sportsmanship.
- Hold a parent/son sports tournament, such as bowling, tennis, volleyball, archery, etc.
- Have a den board game marathon. Provide treats and have the boys bring their favorite board games to play. Allow time for rotation to different games.
- Teach a card game to the boys and set up a couple of stations for playing.
- Make it easy on yourself and use the ready-made Cub Scout Sports Program. The guides explain the rules, principles, and equipment for each sport, and the boys like earning the belt loops and sports pins.
- Have the Webelos figure out a football play or a basketball play and diagram it. Local high school or little league coaches are sources of assistance.
- Give Webelos a list of famous sports figures and have them name the sport involved.

A real sportsman follows these rules in each game, but also in his life. Good sportsmanship is part of good citizenship. For example, to lose a class election gracefully. The following is the code of sportsmanship of the Sportsmanship Brotherhood



1. Keep the rules.
2. Keep faith with your comrade.
3. Keep your temper'.
4. Keep yourself physically fit.
5. Keep a stout heart in defeat.
6. Keep your pride under control in victory.
7. Keep a sound soul, a clean mind and a healthy body.
8. Play the game.

The "Spirit of Good Sportsmanship" means being modest in victory as well as accepting defeat gracefully after trying your best.

Sports Skills to Practice

Take the Snap

Throw the Pass: Try this basic drill at your den meetings, even if a boy is not the passer on his team or maybe he does not play this particular sport Practicing this drill will help him become used to handling the football. It will teach his hands, legs, eyes, and arms to work together.

For your target hang an old automobile tire about six feet above the ground. Take the snap from your center, move back three or four short steps, and fire away.

Take it slow at first to get the feel of the action. Your tire target should be about 10 yards away when you throw the pass

The Lay-Up Shot

The lay-up shots are the ones that win the game. The reason is simple. They go in for a score 80-90% of the time.

The lay-up starts with a powerful leap from the floor but a soft finish as the fingertips lay the ball gently up against the backboard.

If you shoot from the side, lay the ball against the backboard and 18" above the hoop. Avoid putting any spin on the ball from the front, try to drop the ball through the basket without hitting the backboard.

Practice the shot until the motion becomes automatic. When you see an opening, you'll always have this game-winner ready.

How to Hit a Ball

Hitting a ball with a stick is the basis of two of our most popular sports, golf and baseball. As these sports have grown, some athletes have become so expert that their skills seem almost like magic. Sometimes a poor beginner gets so much good advice on the best way to become an expert that he forgets how to be a beginner.

Games

Broom Hockey

Give each player an old household broom stick The puck is a small ball. Play on any size field. Goals are marked by rocks about six feet apart centered on the end lines of the playing field.

Sidewalk Tennis

Played with a tennis ball on two squares of sidewalk or patch of level ground marked off in similar siz. Ball is batted with the hands. Use regular tennis rules, except that there is no serving court.

Soccer Ten Kicks

Divide the den into two teams. Each team tries to kick the ball between teammates 10 consecutive times while the opponents try to intercept and start their own sequence of 10 kicks.



As he kicks the ball, each player calls out the appropriate number (1, 2, 3, etc.). Hands may not be used. The team making 10 kicks in a row without interception wins.

Soccer Triangle

On a large field, mark off a lane about 10 yards wide and 50 yards deep, using twine or lime. Three players are on offense, one on defense. Starting at one end of the lane, the three offensive players try to advance the ball by kicking and heading it, while the defensive player tries to intercept. The offensive players should stay in a triangle formation not more than 10 yards deep.

Potato Golf

Draw concentric circles on the floor, and label each circle with a number representing the number of points it is worth (10 in the center circle, decreasing outward). From a distance of 6 to 10 feet, each player pushes a potato with a cane or an old hockey stick. Each player scores according to the numbers in the circles. No score is made if the potato stops on a line. Each boy gets 10 tries, adding the scores together to get a total score. In place of a potato, use any durable fruit or vegetable (apple, grapefruit, etc)

Barrel Basketball

Even the shortest guy in your den can dunk if you play barrel basketball. All you must do is place two 50-gallon steel drums 40 feet apart. Any asphalt parking lot not in use can be turned into a barrel-basketball court. On this court, you can learn to pass, dribble, shoot block and set up plays. What's important is that you'll be learning how to play. If you have no steel barrels, use a big plastic garbage can. Even a pasteboard box will work if you put sand or dirt in the bottom to hold it down.

Sports Cards

Make a set of 10 10-inch cards. On one side put a copy of the official signals for the game (football, basketball, hockey, baseball, soccer, etc) of your choice. On the other side put an explanation of what the call means. The game can be played several ways.

1. Hold up the picture and ask for the proper call.
2. Read the explanation of the call and ask for its name.
3. Execute the call and ask for its name
4. This game can be played as a competition:
 - a. Divide den(s) into two teams and give one point to the first person to guess the answer.
 - b. Divide den(s) into two teams and assign each team a sport and show each team a card for his sport. Each team will have a different sport. The first team to get the answer gets a point.

Hold- Em Ball:

Players stand in a semi-circle facing the Webelos who is "It", at a distance of about 10 yards. "It" throws the ball to any of the player. If the player misses, he goes to the "low" end of the line. The ball is thrown back and forth until "It" misses. He then goes to the "low" end of the line and the player on the "high" end becomes "It."

Foul Score:

The leader gives the signal for a foul in any of the three sports: baseball, basketball, or football. Then he calls on a boy to name the violation and the sport. If the boy gets both right, he scores 2 points. If he gets only one correct, he scores 1 point and any other boy is allowed to try to correctly name the answer to the part missed and score a point. This can be played for individual scores. Just remember to ask each boy the same number of original questions. It can also be played by dividing the den into teams.



Rec- Room Balloon Volleyball

Use a stripe or rope as a net and have the boys sit or kneel. Play as in volleyball with rules adapted to fit the size and shape of the room.

Brain Teasers

Match Up: Match each sport with the appropriate term:

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. Bowling | a. Grand Slam |
| 2. Ice Hockey | b. Right Hook |
| 3. Archery | c. Slalom |
| 4. Baseball | d. Gutter Ball |
| 5. Golf | e. Love |
| 6. Basketball | f. Place Kick |
| 7. Tennis | g. Bull's-eye |
| 8. Skiing | h. Bogey |
| 9. Football | i. Icing the Puck |
| 10. Boxing | j. Free Throw |



April 2000 - - Athlete

This activity badge can be done as gathering activities for your den while you are also working on another activity badge during the main portion of your meeting.

The boys enjoy being tested on these skills and you may want to test them several times during the year. They will like seeing the progress made as they become more proficient.

Be sure to see the: Cub Leader How To Book and the Webelos Den Activities book for help with the badge

Some exercise equipment that you can use with the den can be made from such things as: old inner tubes, cardboard boxes, and screen door springs. See below.

Speakers

High school sports player, gym teacher, aerobics instructor, coach

Field Trips

Take in a high school, college or professional sporting event. Interview a player if permissible and ask him how important fitness is for him.

Visit a gym or health club. Have a professional trainer show you how to use the equipment, and how each exercise benefits you.

Visit a hospital physical therapy or rehabilitation center and have a health care professional explain how to use exercise to repair or recover from injury.

Den Activities

Check your boys out on the required exercises. Even if they can pass the requirements, have their results noted to check for improvement.

Have the boys construct some of the homemade equipment to take home and use in their exercise program.

Invite a serious weight lifter or one of your school's sports coaches for a guest lecture.

Mini Marathon

Measure out a 600 yd. course (approximately 1/3 mile) around your neighborhood. Try to keep from crossing streets or climbing fences. Have the boys run it against the clock. Why not try it yourself?

Obstacle Course

Set up an obstacle course with five of the required elements of the Athlete badge, plus a few "fun" ones. Each requirement is assigned a station. An adult or den chief should be at each station to record each Scout's efforts.

Station #1 - Sit ups

Station #2 - Pullups

Station #3 - Standing Long Jump

Station #4 - Vertical Jump

Station #5 - 50 Yard Dash

Station #6 - Tire Run

Station #7 - Hopping on one Foot

Spring Arm Exerciser

This is made with five No. 7 screen door springs which are 16 inches long. Connect them with eye bolts to two wooden frames about 8" long. Put large screen door handles on the outside of the frames for grips. Grip the handles and pull apart in front of the chest and behind the back for arm, shoulder, and back development exercises.



Inner Tube Muscle Builder

Discarded inner tubes make great exercise equipment. Cut an inner tube in half and loop it behind your hips, gripping the loose ends with both hands. Keep your elbows at your sides and stretch the tube forward as far as you can. Do this 8-10 times.

Cardboard Boxes

Lay two rows of large and shallow cardboard boxes about a pace apart on a carpeted floor or on the ground. Start out walking through them with each step in a box. Gradually increase speed until you can run through the course and not miss any boxes. This course can also be set up outside using old tires laid on the ground.

Games

La Plama Bolivia

The Indians of Bolivia used a bone, but you can use a stick for this game. Set the stick up on end in a hole in the ground. Draw a straight line away from the stick. Measure out a distance of 3' along the line and from the stick. Drive in a peg. Repeat until 6 pegs are in the ground along the line and spaced 3' apart. You will need a supply of tennis balls. The boys take turns trying to hit the stick from the first peg. Those who do hit the ball move onto the next peg. Those who do not stay at one peg until they hit the stick. The first boy to complete the six throws from the 6 pegs wins the game.

Crossing the Rice Fields:

Players line up in teams of two, forming two or more columns as in relay formation. On the word "rice" the first team in each column forms a wheelbarrow and races across the rice fields to the river (two parallel ropes stretched out on the floor crossed by two 2 x 4's -one for each team). At the edge of the river, the players break up and walk across the "bridge" being careful not to fall in the river. On the other bank they turn around and come back across the bridge and then reform their wheelbarrow reversing positions and roll home again. The first team to get all of the pairs across the river and back again wins.



May 2000 - - Outdoorsman

The Outdoorsman activity badge requirements are fun, and give the Webelos a chance to learn new skills that will prepare him for Boy Scouting. Camping, outdoor cooking and fire safety are all part of enjoying living in the outdoors.

The best way to work on the Outdoorsman Activity Badge is on a Parent Son overnight campout. This is not full-fledged Boy Scout camping--- only a taste of what is to come when the boy joins a troop. After a Cub Scout becomes a Boy Scout, he will become proficient in handling himself in the woods. As a Webelos Scout, he should not be expected to master any of these skills--only to have a little fun in the woods.

Career/Speakers

Park Ranger, woodsman, hunter, forest ranger, sportsman, fisherman, tour guide, lodge manager, science teacher.

Field Trips

Arrange to visit a camping outfitter. Ask for a demonstration of camping equipment and handy gadgets that make camping easier. Look at outdoor clothing and hiking boots, too.

Ideas For Pack Meeting

This activity badge is especially well-suited for displays at the pack meeting. Arrive early to set up, and then be ready to answer questions as families arrive.

- Exhibit -Homemade tent, first aid kit, improvised sleeping bag, posters or charts on safety.
- Demonstration. Oral reports from Parent-Son overnight campout. Show how to make a tent or a sleeping bag, explain the contents of a first aid kit.
- Things to display: Tents, sleeping bags, cooking equipment, fire building patterns, poisonous plant identification charts, fire safety rules, state park maps, pictures from your campout.

Ideas For Den Meetings

- Make a tent (see Webelos Scout Handbook or Boy's Life reprint--26048)
- Make a den First Aid Kit
- Have a den cook-out
- Learn aluminum foil cooking techniques
- Have campout planning session with the boys. Make a list of items you will need for backyard camping and for Adult-Son overnighiter.
- Practice camping in the backyard.
- Show boys how to make an improvised sleeping bag or bed
- Make sure they are familiar with fire safety principles which include no flame lights in tents or liquid fire starters.
- Go on a Parent-Son campout.

Your activities on the Outdoorsman badge should all point towards the Adult-Son campout: if you are working on this badge in the spring or summer, you might dispense with regular den meetings and concentrate on outdoor activities such a cooking practice, fire building and safety and hiking.

Webelos can make simple tools for those first Den outings.

Homemade Mess Kit

Staple together two aluminum foil pie plates for thickness. Staple together two more. Use one double thickness for top or mess kit, the other for the bottom. Fasten together on opposite sides with paper clamp. Tie a leather shoelace through hole in one paper clamp to make a strap to hang on belt or bicycle handlebar. This mess kit will hold pill bottle set of salt and pepper shakers, a collapsible cup, and plastic fork and spoon.



Salt and Pepper containers

Use plastic pill bottles, about 2 1/2" high and at least 1 1/4" diameter. Make holes in the lid with a large needle. These bottles can also be covered with Popsicle sticks which have been cut to fit below the lid.

Write salt or pepper on each with a permanent marker.

Roasting Tools

Wiener or marshmallow roasting utensils are made from wire coat hanger, which have had the paint sanded or burned off. Handles are either pieces wooden dowel or spools glued together. Be sure the holder is long enough so that you can stand back from the fire when using it.

Hand washer

Materials needed:

1 large bleach bottle or milk jug

1 bar of soap

Leg of old panty hose

String and knife

1 roll of paper towel

1 sturdy stick and small twig

Punch a hole in each side of the bottom of the bleach bottle or milk jug. Run a string through one hole and out the other. Wrap each end of the string round the ends of a sturdy stick. First slide the roll of paper towel onto the stick.) Bring ends of the string together and tie. Then hang over tree branch

Slip the bar of soap into the toe of the panty hose. Tie to handle of the bottle. Punch a small hole about 1 inch from the bottom and plug with small twig. Remove twig to use. You may wish to tie the twig to the handle with string so as not to lose it.

Fire Starters

An inexpensive, yet effective fire starter can be made from cardboard egg cartons. Fill the wells with lint from a clothes dryer. Use a small dry pine twig stuck into the middle of each well as a wick. Pour melted paraffin over the entire carton, saturating the lint in each well.

To start a fire, simply tear off one well and light the pine twig. Add kindling and soon you'll have a blazing fire. Since this fire starter is water-resistant, it is especially useful in wet weather.

Up and Down

Plan a whole den meeting on the camping theme. First demonstrate how to set up a tent properly, including precautions on handling to avoid damage. Then divide the den into two teams and give each a tent bag. On signal they must race to set the tents up. The first team to finish receives a bag of mini candy bars.

Once both tents are up, allow boys to climb inside to have a secret meeting. Take off shoes first. Inside, they have ten minutes to plan a song or a short skit to entertain the other boys at their campfire.

Ring a bell to call the boys out to the campfire. Choose one team to lay the firewood. Talk about fire safety. Use sit-upons the boys have made and gather in a circle around the fire.

Teams take turns entertaining each other. Leader gives closing and the other team puts out the campfire properly. Take down the tents, sing taps and go home.

Awareness Hike

The object is for the Webelos to discover objects which have the following characteristics. Make up a sheet for them to write the name of the object and category description. Stop periodically while hiking so they can work on the sheet.

Size: Heavy, thick, short, tall, small, large, narrow, big, little.

Shape: Oval, round, ridges, oblong, square, pointed, curved, triangular, odd-shaped.



Texture: Furry, hairy, ribbed, soft, hard, slim, velvety, slick, gooey.

Density: Solid, lumpy, hollow, spongy, porous, and non-porous.

Temperature: Cold, hot, moist, dry, lukewarm, damp.

Favorite Camping Recipe

Special order one medium-sized elephant from your favorite delicatessen. Cut the elephant into bite size pieces. (This will take about two months, so plan ahead.) Add salt and pepper to taste, then brown the meat in your largest camping pot. Next, add enough water to cover it (not iodine flavored!) and place the pan over hot, hot coals. Simmer for about four weeks. Add more liquid if necessary. Add more coals, if necessary!

Games

Sealed Orders

Set this game up to use on your den camping trip. Visit the location beforehand and make up a set of simple directions: Count 25 paces to your right and then go to the nearest oak tree. Find the hollow log at the edge of the clearing. Go to the water pump. Find a wildflower in the field to the east of our camp. (Try to include specific nature things for them to look for.)

At home, write the directions on index cards. Make several sets so the groups can work as teams. Mix the cards within each set and put them in an envelope. Label it "Top Secret."

To play: Divide the campers into teams with adults and boys on each. Pass out the bags and set a time limit. Everybody takes turns reaching into the bag to pull out the next direction.

Map Study

Each boy is given the same state or regional map. They are then given the names of two cities which are located fairly far apart on the map. Using crayons, the boys try to trace as many different routes as possible that connect the two cities without duplicating a road in any of the routes

You can use the same map to teach the boys map symbols, how to calculate mileage and other map skills.

Map Concentration

Let the boys make sets of map symbols on index cards and play a game of concentration.

Nature Training

Game leader clearly marks off an area no more than 200 yards in any direction from outing area. Anything beyond this area is off limits. One player sets off alone. As he walks, he scuffs up fallen leaves, bends twigs and impresses his footprints in wet or sandy spots, in order to leave a trail that others may follow. After 3 to 5 minutes, all others set out to find the trailblazer. They try to follow his trail whether individually or in groups. Meanwhile, the trailblazer hides or returns to outing area and hides. First player to spot him is the winner.

Roadside Observation

As hike begins, each player picks up ten small stones or pebbles which he carries in one hand. During the hike, game leader points out some natural object - a kind of leaf, fern, or flower - without identifying it. He calls on one of the players to name the item. If the identification is correct the hiker can drop one of his pebbles. If not, the next hiker gets a chance to name the object. The game continues in this manner until one of the hikers has dropped all his pebbles.

Memory Hike

Take a short hike in the area near the Den Meeting Site. While on the hike the Leader points out several things of interest. Return to the meeting room and hand out pencil and paper. Have each boy list as many of the items pointed out on the hike as he can remember. The one with the most correct items wins. In large groups the boys can



work as teams, with each team compiling a list.

One Final Note: Have a planning meeting. To accomplish the most in the least amount of time, make it for adults only. Take time at this meeting to discuss BSA policy regarding alcoholic and controlled substances, liquid fuels, and firearms.

Aside from the fun the boys will experience on the overnight campout, they should complete enough requirements to earn the Outdoorsman Activity Badge by the time they return home.

In addition, certain requirements for other badges can be accomplished while on a campout. For example:

Geologist - Collect 5 geological specimens that have important uses.

Naturalist - Be able to identify the poisonous plants and reptiles in your area. Observe wild animals in their natural habitat. Describe what you saw and what they were doing.

Forester - Identify 6 forest trees and tell what useful wood products come from them.

Traveler - Make a list of 4 nearby trips. Act as navigator on one of them at least 25 miles long. Pack a suitcase for the trip. Check the First Aid Kit in the car.

Skits

Going in Style

Characters: Leader and all Webelos. Pack the items into the backpack in reverse order of when they are used.

Leader: There! I'm all packed. (Sets the backpack on the table, opens it and looks around in it.) Everything I need is here for our camping trip. I'd better go check if the boys are here yet. (Closes the pack and leaves the stage.)

Boy #1: Enters from left and peeks into the backpack. Removes a map and makes a paper airplane out of it. Throws it into audience.

Boy #2: Enters from right, bouncing a ball. Looks into the backpack and pulls out a "Boys Life." He rolls it up and put a rubberband around it then hits the ball with his new 'bat' as he exits.

Boy #3: Enters from the left and carries a jar of bugs. Looks into the backpack and shakes his head. Exits to the right.

Boy #4: Looks into the pack and pulls out the sunglasses. Put them on saying, "Oh Cool!!! Exits.

Boy #5: Looks into the pack and removes the first aid kit. Puts a Band-Aid on his finger. Exits.

Boy #6: Looks into the pack and removes the Boy Scout Handbook. Walks off balancing it on his head.

Boy #3: Boy with the jar of bugs enters and looks into the pack again. Shakes his head and exits the other direction.

Three boys enter together. They remove a jar of vitamins, a comb and a shampoo bottle from the pack. They form a rhythm band, shaking the vitamins, humming on the comb (with tissue), and removing bottle cap blowing over the top. Exit dancing.

Boy #1: Removes shaving cream and towel. Applies shaving cream to his face and pretends he is shaving. Wipes off on the towel and exits.

Boy #2: Removes the leader's Scout shorts and shirt. Puts them on and pretends to be the leader yelling at the boys. Exits.

Boy #3: Enters again with his jar of bugs. Looks into the pack. Shakes it upside down (its empty now.) and decides to put his bug jar into it. He closed all the belts and sets it back on the table the way it was originally.

Leader: Enters from right and stands in front of the backpack facing the audience. "Well, they're all here. This is going to be a perfect camping weekend. It certainly pays to BE PREPARED! (Slings the pack onto his back, never looking into it. Whistles a happy tune while departing.

Rules Skit

Characters: Webelos Den leader and all Webelos, sitting in a circle on the floor.

Leader: Before we go on our first den overnight, there are many thing we need to talk about. First, there are some safety rules that are very important for us to remember. Let's go around the circle now, and each of you name one rule for me.



#1: Learn the rules of the park or area where we are camping. Be sure to obey them.

#2: Don't build your fire near overhanging trees.

#3: Keep a bucket of water handy for emergency use.

(Make up more rules according to how many Webelos you will have in the circle.)

Leader: Good. Let's try to remember all these rules so we can have a safe and enjoyable campout. Now, let's talk about the food. Any suggestions?

#1:Domino's pizza!

#2: Soft drinks!

#3: Ice Cream!

Leader shaking head: Well, boys, I see we have a lot to learn about camping! It's a good thing we're working on this Outdoorsman activity badge!

An Important Reminder

Boy Scout troops can provide valuable assistance and resources for Webelos overnight campouts. The troop Webelos resource person can make arrangements for the loan of troop camping equipment and can help recruit additional personnel needed for the campout. In addition, Boy Scout publications are a great source of information. The Official Boy Scout Handbook and The Field Book are just some of the books containing valuable information. Remember - these are only resources, Avoid making the Webelos outing a Boy Scout outing.

Ceremonies

Award Ceremony

A tent is set up on center stage with the entire Webelos den inside it. The Webelos leader emerges and tells some of the accomplishments in earning the Outdoorsman activity badge. As each boy's name is called, he emerges from the tent and receives his badge.



May 2000 - - Family Member

A family is a group of people who care for each other and share with each other. The family of many boys includes mother, father, and perhaps brothers and sisters. Other boys live with just one parent or grandparent. Still others live with guardians or in foster homes or boarding schools. Your family gives you food, shelter, clothing, and love. It teaches religious beliefs and helps the boys learn right from wrong.

Speakers

Social worker, family counselor, parent, human services agent, ombudsman, family education specialist, community education director

Field Trips

- Tour a fast food restaurant or small restaurant.
- Have someone from OSHA or plant safety committee give a talk after touring a manufacturing facility.
- Tour an energy conservation home (underground or energy efficient). Tour the local water company and ask for ways to conserve water.

Den Activities

- Make a list of fun activities of little cost and do them over several den meetings.
- Switch chores with another family member for a month.
- Have the boys make their chart showing the jobs that they and other family members have in their homes. Have them bring the charts to the meeting and tell what jobs they are taking on for the next two months, and how they will do them.
- You might want to talk over some of the home hazards they may find, before the boys inspect the home and grounds to make a list of hazards or lack of security.
- Have a contest... take a small piece of cloth, a button, needle and thread. Have the boys sew a button on the cloth - judge the button that is sewn on the best.
- Make a contest out of making a list of things families spend money for. See who can make the longest list. Most boys will forget things like rent, utilities, car payments, stamps, insurance, etc. You might think up a list of things that most boys will omit and award two points if they happen to list one.
- Have a cooking contest Have each boy cook one dish and bring it to the meeting. Be sure they can tell how they made the dish. You might think about making a small recipe book for your den. This could include breakfast dishes, lunch, and dinner dishes. Also you might adopt some of these for your cookouts!

Tracing your family roots can become a lifetime hobby. There are many books and classes on how to find information. Ask if any den parents have organized charts or have studied their heritage. Try to find out a family tree for both your mother and father's family. Make a list of all the members of your family. What other relatives are living? (Grandparents, uncles, aunts, cousins?) Try to talk to them (or write) and ask them about their parents and grandparents. Ask for birthdays and year of death. Where they lived is also an important clue in your search.

Shopping

This is a variation of Kim's game: Fill a grocery bag with items from your cabinet before the den meeting. Close to the activity time, add cold items from the refrigerator. To play the game, pull one item from the bag at a time, announce the name and lay them on the table. When the bag is empty put everything back in quickly. Give boys a paper and pencil and ask them to write down what items were in your shopping bag.



Who Are We?

Ask boys to bring baby pictures and family pictures to the next meeting. Hold the pictures up one at a time and try to guess who it is. Bring in family vacation pictures and try to guess where the family went. (Disney World, the White House, etc.) Think of other ideas of pictures the boys can bring to show off (first fish catch, riding a horse, talking to someone famous, etc) Take some den pictures and make up an album of your Webelos family or take slides and play music while you are watching them.

Home Hazards

Before the den meeting, set up as many possible hazards around your house as you can (Safely, that is.) Examples: Pan on the stove with handle sticking out over the front, metal pan in the microwave, bag of newspapers in the middle of the stairs. (Empty) bottle of ammonia sitting in the corner, matches too close to the fireplace, gas can in the laundry room, pills (candy) laying on the counter. When the boys arrive, give them a paper and pencil and ask them to write down any hazards they see. During the opening period discuss the answers. Are there some that were not noticed? Ask them to take their lists home and check for similar things at their house.



June 2000 - - Naturalist

Nature offers much for the observer. A Webelos leader can show his den the beauty of a sunset and the silent wonder of falling snow. He can teach them to listen to the musical notes of the bluebirds in the spring and the rhythmical tap of the woodpecker as he searches beneath the bark for insects. Instill in your boys the sense of wonder first. The names of plants and animals can come later. At the end of a hike, get each boy to describe what he liked most. You will find they usually remember the simple things. Don't worry about your knowledge. Get out in the fascinating world of nature and enjoy it with your boys

Don't be afraid to say, "I don't know" to the boys. After all, none of us has all the answers. You will command more respect in the eyes of the boys if you admit it.

As you start a hike, have one of the boys pick up two small sticks, each about a foot in length. Push the first stick in the ground. Locate the end of the shadow cast by that stick and place the other stick in the ground at the end of the shadow. Ask the boys if they think the shadow will be in a different position at the end of your hike. If they think the shadow will move, ask them which way. At the end of the hike stop back and check the sticks.

Remind the boys to be as quiet as possible since animals are easily frightened and can hear sounds from long distances. During the hike if you wish to take a rest break, have the boys sit in an open area and ask them to be quiet for about 15 minutes. After the rest, ask them what sounds they heard.

The use of all five senses should be emphasized. It is not enough to merely look and listen, but they should taste, feel and smell, too. A frog has a smooth skin and the toad has a rough skin. Crush some California Bay Laurel leaves and smell them. Let them feel the smooth top and rough underside of the Tan Oak. Even if the boys don't remember the name of this shrub the next time they see it, chances are they'll remember how it feels. That is more important. Take care in what the boys taste. Some berries are poisonous--others are edible.

After a cool night, look for spiders in the warming sun rays. Often they are found on goldenrods at the edge of the woods or in the field, Take a strand of web between your fingers and show how the spider will go up and down the web strand like a YO-YO. If a breeze comes along, the spider might "fly". Actually this is known as ballooning. Often the wind will carry a spider and his web strand several hundred feet into the atmosphere.

Try a night hike in the woods, Have the boys identify objects in the dark. What can they tell about it? Is the trees bark smooth or rough? Is there a particular odor connected with it? Get to know plants and trees without the use of your eyes.

Speakers

Zoo keeper, conservationist, taxidermist, pet store worker, gardener, museum curator, landscape artist, nature photographer.

Den Activities

Invite a Fish and Game Department employee to your meeting. Ask about the major problems in the lakes around the council. Visit the Zoo with your den families. Arrange a private session with one of the zoo docents.

Unnatural Nature Hike

The unnatural nature hike is a trail set up to test the Scout's powers of observation. A number of items both natural and man made are arranged, usually in a wooded area. An example would be pine cones hung from a deciduous tree, or a stuffed animal instead of a real one. Some of the items should be relatively easy to spot, and some should be very challenging, such as placing pennies in the bark of a pine tree.

Unnatural Nature Hike (suggested items)

Rifle Cones	Pennies
Silverware	Alarm clock
Fake snake	Coconut
Sea Shells	L' eggs Eggs
Flowers	Fake insects
Fake Birds	



Scavenger Hunt

A list of several natural items is composed. Each boy is given a bag and a time limit in which to find the items. Again, some should be easy, some difficult, such as a fossil. With items such as tree bark, it should be stressed that nothing be taken from live trees. You may score this game by the most number of items found, In the event of a tie, the boy with the shortest time wins.

Observation Hike

The purpose of this hike is to get the boys to look closely at their environment. Before leaving on the hike, explain that each boy is to look for different types of wildlife, or if your hike is taken in the city, they should be looking for landmarks, or points of interest. Very little talking is allowed on such a hike.

Bird Bakery

A simple bird feeder can be made out of two jar lids, a long nail and a donut. Find two lids, metal or plastic. Use a nail with about the same size as a donut. Nails can have a large head. Pound one into the center of each lid. You may have to work it a bit to get it through. (Be sure pounding is done on a thick board or on the ground.) To put the bird bakery together, stick the nail through one lid, through the donut hole, then through the second lid. Using pliers, bend the point of the nail as fat against the bottom-of the lower lid as you can get it. This will hold everything in place, and also prevent injury to the birds that will use it You might want to put a strip of filament tape across the sharp point of the nail. If the nail is too thick to bend, wrap tape around the end several times or tap the nail into a small piece of wood, Tie a string to the head of the nail and the feeder is ready to hang. Then check every few days to see if the donut needs replacing. You can use another donut, a bagel, dry dinner roll or even an apple.

Wormy Experiment

Try this experiment to show your den how worms work, Put four to five inches of rich soil in a large glass jar with a half-dozen earthworms. On top of the soil, put an inch of light sand. Sprinkle corn meal on the sand. Wrap black paper around the jar to shut out light. At your next den meeting, take off the paper and see what has happened. The worms will have moved dark soil up into the sand and sand down into the soil. You will see tunnels along the glass marking their travels. Explain that the worms' tunnels bring oxygen and nitrogen to nurture life and that the tunnels help the soil hold water.

More Outdoor Observation

Following is a list of things you can ask boys at an outdoor meeting. Or maybe you would like to use one or more of these questions or activities in a short den opening or closing at each den meeting this month.

1. What is the farthest thing you can see from here?
2. Find a seed that floats in the breeze.
3. Find a seed with wings.
4. Find a seed that sticks to you.
5. Find 3 things made by man.
6. Listen! Do you hear - A. a bird B. a cricket C. distant car, D Anything?
7. Can you find 2 things that are white or any color besides green?
8. Look at moss through a magnifying glass.
9. Find a picture in the clouds.
10. Row many different shapes of leaves can you find? Round, oval, long, heart-shaped, smooth edges, toothed edge, etc.



Nature Theme Riddles

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. When is a baseball player like a spider? | (When he catches a fly.) |
| 2. How do bees dispose of their honey? | (They cell it) |
| 3. Which insect eats the least? | (The moth. It eats holes.) |
| 4. Why is a frog never thirsty? | (Because in an instant, he can make a spring) |
| 5. What kind of bird is present at every meal? | (A swallow.) |
| 6. Why is the letter A like a sweet flower? | (Because a B (bee) is always after it.) |

Games

Mother Nature's Housing Developments

People don't build homes in parks, but many creatures do. How many animal homes can your den find? Look for bird nests, cliff or barn swallows' nest, squirrel nests, cocoons, insect galls, spider webs, paper wasps nests, mud dauber wasps' nests, woodchuck burrow. It's fair to count the evidence of homes, too, such as the little mud casts made by earthworms and a long raised mound across a lawn made by a burrowing mole. A hollow tree might be the home of several animals: woodpeckers, owls, bats, or white footed mice. If your park has a pond, look for mud chimneys of crayfish built near the shore. Award a prize to the one who finds the most animal homes. Caution the boys not to remove or destroy these homes.

Mixer Nature Game:

Have a list of familiar birds, animals, trees or insects and write the name of each on a card. Each week pin a card from one of these groups to the back of each Webelos Scout as he enters the meeting. Each boy must guess who he is by asking questions that can be answered with a yes or no. When he has successfully guessed, the card is then pinned to the front of his chest.

Name And Tell

Form a circle. First boy names a neutral object beginning with the letter A and tells one thing about it. Next boy names a B object and tells something about it. Continue around the circle through the alphabet. Examples: A is for air, we breathe it. B is for birds, they fly. C is for clouds, they carry rain.

Measuring Worm Race

In this race all contestants line up at the starting line, fall forward on signal to start and rest their weight on their hands. Next they draw their legs up under them and then fall forward again on their hands, this method of movement continues until the winner reaches the finish line.

Sleeping Bear

One boy is the Bear and sits blindfolded in the center. He places a stuffed teddy bear Cub about one arm's length away from him. Other Webelos gather in a large circle. As the Bear counts to twenty, The players quietly try to sneak in to steal the Cub. The Bear points to anyone he hears, and that player must go back. The player who succeeds in stealing the Cub wins and becomes the next Bear.

Fin Fur or Feather

Scouts stand in a circle. The boy in the middle holds a beanbag and tosses it toward one of the boys in the circle. While it's in the air he shouts either Fin, or Fur, or Feather. The boy who catches the beanbag must name an appropriate animal or bird in that category within ten seconds. (Scouts can help by counting out loud.) If the name is duplicated, or if the boy can't think of one he is out of the circle. Play until one person is left.



June 2000 - - Forester

At one time, both the east and west coasts of the United States formed a continuous changing, forest of trees ranging from pines to palm tree. In a period of 350 years these forests came down and in their place rose eroded hillsides, flooded plains, and dead animals. The small areas of forested land left are in danger of being destroyed by the advent of asphalt, pollution and people. The purpose of the Forester badge is to teach the boys to respect one of the few things that serve people while they live and after they die - trees.

Trees, like boys, come in different sizes, shapes, descriptions, and uses. Most of the requirements are set up to point out this difference and help the boys to feel at home in the woods and also in the neighborhood.

Tree and plant identification can be done in the neighborhood as easily as in the forest. The first requirement is to have an identification chart or book so that you know what tree you are talking about. The library has these books in the 580 section - Botanical Sciences. There are both programmed and non-programmed books for field use and descriptive books to be used during a meeting.

If this is the only badge you are working on and you want to have something for the boys to be doing on their own, suggest a leaf sample collection where they collect a leaf; a sample of the seed, and if possible, a piece of the bark. Lay them out on a sheet of paper and glue them down with white glue.

Then they can write the name and description of the tree and the location and date the sample was collected. Make sure the leaves are pressed first.

Pollution by Seymore Simon

Coat two index cards with a thin coat of Vaseline. Pin one of the cards to the trunk of a large tree. Pin the other card to a near-by place that is not shielded from above by leaves. After a few days remove the cards and examine them with a magnifying glass. Which card has more pollution particles and do the particles on one card differ from those on the other card? What does this show?

With a den of boys this can be done over an entire neighborhood, and a pollution chart of the neighborhood can be drawn up to show where high pollution areas are.

A Forester deals with the care and growing of trees. A Webelos Scout, working on his Forester Activity badge, will learn how to recognize different species of trees by their shape, foliage, bark, and types of wood as well as how they live and grow. A forester must learn how to do a great variety of things as well as know many facts about trees. Some of his tasks are making tree inventories, estimating the lumber content in standing timber, surveying, logging, tree planting, insect control recreational planning and the mapping and marking of trees for harvesting. He is interested in woodlands conservation and learns how to preserve excellent health and a love of the outdoors.

America is a land of trees ... they grow almost everywhere in our country. We sometimes forget, though, just how important trees are in our lives. Thousands of products come from trees -- our wooden houses and the furniture in them, the rayon clothing we wear, the film in our cameras, and many of the good fruits we eat. Ash and hickory are used in the manufacture of baseball bats and other sporting equipment. Lumbering is a major industry in many countries of the world. The one very important value is the aesthetic. Think what beauty we would be missing if there were no trees. Our world couldn't and wouldn't be as interesting.

Speakers

Forest ranger, greenhouse operator, forest fire fighter, forester, Fish and Game warden, park ranger, Department of Natural Resources employee, Environmental Protection Agency employee, lumberjack.

Field Trips

- Arrange a trip to a lumber yard. Talk to the salesman about the different woods available for use. How is wood treated for gardens, etc. What are the standard sizes of boards and plywood? How does a contractor know how much wood it takes to build a house?
- Visit a local nursery or tree farm, or an orchard in production.
- Contact a local tree service and ask if you can watch their crew in action. Watch a tree felling or brush chipping operation. Find out about the safety features used.



Pack Meeting Activities And Displays

- Exhibit- Forest plants, posters of tree's life history, leaf prints. Make a "window on the insect world" display for pack meeting. Make a tree exhibit from "roots to fruit" for pack meeting.
- Demonstration - Tree planting methods Show samples of different kinds of wood and/or bark.

Den Activities

- Make tree life-history posters.
- Make U.S. maps showing different kinds of forests.
- Ask a fireman or forest ranger to talk to the boys about wildfires and how to prevent and control them.
- Make a tree survey of your area.
- Bring a log to the den meeting or find a tree stump and have the boys count the annual rings to determine the age of the tree. See if they can tell something about the kind of weather . dry or wet spells -- through which the tree lived by looking at the rings,
- Make a collection of leaf prints.
- Visit a lumber yard or sawmill. A local lumber dealer can help the boys by furnishing wood samples for their collections.
- Check with a local conservationist for advice on a planting project and seedlings.
- For a long-term project, adopt a tree and keep a diary on it. Measure its girth, estimate its height, record when it buds, when it loses its leaves, and other interesting things.
- Make a tree identification kit for your den from strips of bark, leaves or needles and cones or seeds
- Teach boys how to measure tree diameter and height.
- There are 1,182 different kinds of trees growing in the United States. Go out and get acquainted with some of them!
- Ask the County or State Parks Department if your den can plant trees. The parks will provide the trees and designate where to plant them.

A Tree Quiz

1. Which tree has the softest wood? (balsa)
2. Which tree is shaped like a vase? (elm)
3. Which trees are the tallest? (redwood)
4. Which trees are the oldest? (sequoia)
5. Which tree has a leaf shaped like a mitten? (sassafras)
6. Which tree gives maple syrup? (sugar and black maple)
7. Which tree has paper-thin bark? (white birch)
8. Which tree is used for baseballs bats? (white ash)
9. Which tree is suited to make your pencils? (Red Cedar)
10. Which conifers lose all their needles in the fall? (arch and bald cypress)
11. Which evergreens bear berries instead of cones? (yew, cedar, and juniper)
12. Which broadleaf keeps its leaves all year? (Live Oak)
13. Which of the tree is used for making paper? (cellulose)
14. Which part gives us turpentine? (long leaf & loblolly pine,)
15. Which tree is our most important lumber tree? (Douglas fir)
16. Which trees are the soft woods? (evergreens)
17. Which trees are the hardwoods? (deciduous)
18. Which trees are often called stinkweed'?" (ailanthus)
19. Which tree is used for making matches (aspens)



20. What tree is used to make spools (white birch)

Junior Forest Ranger Quiz

1. Campfire permits are required for: (a) indoor fireplaces, (b) outdoor areas, depending on local laws, or, (c) lighting Halloween pumpkins
2. The safest way to start a campfire is with: (a) a pile of leaves, (b) gasoline, or (c) small pieces of kindling wood.
3. The best place to ask where forest campfires can be built is: (a) sheriff office, (b) sporting goods store, or (c) ranger fire warden station.
4. When staying overnight in the forest, before going to bed you should: (a) place heavy logs on the fire, (b) put out your campfire, or (c) arrange to get up every 2 hours to check the fire,
5. When you see a bear in the forest, park, or zoo, you should: (a) pull his hair, (b) chase him with a stick, or, (c) stay away from him.
6. To cook properly over a campfire, you should: (a) cook over the flames of a large fire, (b) build a small compact fire and cook over the hot embers, or (e) bum a lot of paper to make the fire hot
7. The best way to put out a campfire is: (a) spread out the embers and cool with dirt or water. Mix thoroughly and check for hot spots, (b) cover it with rocks, or, (c) let it alone and it will burn itself out.
8. The best spot for a campfire is: (a) inside a rotten log or stump, (b) under a tree, or (c) in a cleared open space away from trees.
9. For camping or burning trash, the following is the most important and practical tool to carry in a car: (a) shovel, (b) bucket of water, or (c) wet blanket.
10. If a fire gets out of hand, you should: (a) get your parents and run to your car and drive away, (b) report it immediately to a forest ranger, or (c) get other Junior Forest Rangers to fight the fire.
11. If your clothes happen to catch on fire you should: (a) keep calm, do not run, roll a blanket around you to smother flames, (b) run for help, or (c) jump up and down real fast.
12. Camp matches should be: (a) kept in a metal container, (b) stored near outboard motor fuel, or (c) placed in the hot sun.
13. A person who is careless and starts a forest fire: (a) is made honorary fire chief, (b) receives a fire prevention award, or (c) can be fined and sent to jail.
14. Well-managed forests give us: (a) Smokey Bear, (b) wood, water, wildfire, grass, and outdoor fun, or (c) just lumber, paper, walnuts.
15. A match or cigarette thrown from a car window: (a) is permissible if no one is looking, (b) is permissible if it looks like it has gone out, or (c) is never safe.
16. A windy day is a good time: (a) to burn trash, (b) to staff a campfire, or (c) not to start a fire.
17. A trash-burning incinerator should be: (a) equipped with a good spark arrester, (b) placed under a tree for shade, or (c) used only on windy days.
18. Before lighting an open fire: (a) people should leave the neighborhood, (b) local fire laws should be checked and obeyed, or (c) drink three glasses of water
19. Junior Forest Rangers: (a) put out forest fires, (b) start forest fires, or (c) help prevent forest fires.

ANSWERS:

1. b, 2. C, 3. C, 4. B, 5.c, 6. B, 7. A, 8. C, 9. A, 10. B, 11. A, 12. A, 13. C, 14. B, 15. C, 16. C, 17, a, 18. B, 19 c

Circle the correct answer



17-20 correct -- Official Junior Forest Ranger
12-16 correct -- Junior Forest Ranger
8-11 correct -- Junior Ranger
0-7 correct -- You need to study some more

Directions

Can you walk a straight line? Nine out of ten people will veer sharply to the right if not focusing on a landmark. Now imagine what that means to a person who becomes lost in the woods. Mark a line about 50 feet long with a flag at both ends. One at a time, blindfold the boys and have them start at the first flag, pointed in the direction of the second. After waking a given distance, tell them to stop and remove their blindfold. Boys remain in that place, only moving slightly if a blindfolded boy is coming near. How many veered to the right? Who was the closest to the line?

Games

Tree Baseball:

Divide den into two teams. Prepare a list of questions about forestry ahead of time.

Write them on index cards. Rate them according to difficulty: single, double, triple, home run. To play, the batter tries to answer the question. Advance according to the regular rules of baseball. Each team has three outs. Play until a preset score is reached. Try these true or false questions:

1. The Balsa tree has the softest wood. (True)
2. There are taller trees than the Redwoods. (false)
3. There are older trees than the Sequoia (False)
4. Sassafras tree has a leaf shaped like a mitten. (True)
5. Red Cedar trees are used for baseball bats. (False, White Ash)
6. The Yew tree bears berries instead of cones. (True)
7. Evergreens are the hard woods. (False. Soft)

Kim's Forester Game

Line up Den in two teams. The leader has about 15 tree leaves, color photos, samples of bark, etc, on the table. One Scout comes up at a time and is asked to identify one object of his choice. That article is removed if correctly identified. A Scout from the other team then comes forward. Repeat until all items have been removed or until both teams are stumped for identification.



July 2000 - - Aquanaut

Aquanaut is a term that isn't even found in the new dictionary, but it is a part of our Webelos Scout terminology. An aquanaut might be defined as one who is at home in and on the water.

Swimming is one of the best sports that a boy can be involved in. It is one of the few sports in which every muscle in the body is exercised. As Webelos leaders we have the responsibility to develop self-confidence in every boy in our den. Through learning to swim, each boy will gain a sense of achievement, as well as gaining a skill that may save his life some day.

Today, swimming and water safety go hand in hand and it is important that a Webelos Scout not only can swim but are water safety conscious. Being at home in water is self-defense against water tragedies.

The aquanaut requirements are simple. They represent the most important of all Webelos requirements because life depends on them. Swimming is one of the skills that once learned, lasts a lifetime and provides excellent exercise.

To help your boys feel at home in the water get them to play some water games. If they have any fear of water, obtain the advice of a swimming instructor. The familiarity with water will normally lead to greater proficiency in water sports which is the aim of the requirements for the badge.

The Aquanaut badge is designed for cubs who are good swimmers. Any cub who is not a good swimmer deserves special mention by someone who can teach beginners. Before attempting to do any games for this badge, it is important that all Cubs should be aware of safety rules regarding swimming and boating. They should swim in a well supervised area with permission from their parents.

One of the main points of this badge is to teach safety rules. These rules will be found at every Scout waterfront. The rules may not particularly impress a Webelos Scout this year at the neighborhood pool where he swims daily, but next year at summer camp, their value will become apparent to him.

To use swimming pools in the cooler, off-season months, check with local YMCA'S and community schools.

Rules For Safe Swim

1. Secure adequate facilities.
 2. Teach the Buddy system.
 3. Maintain good discipline.
 4. Follow pool rules.
 5. Teach rescue methods.
 6. Use a qualified instructor (Check with a local troop).
- (Always check in "Guide to Safe Scouting" for all the Safety Afloat and Safe Swim Defense information.)

Speakers

Scuba diver, seaman, marine photographer, fish hatchery worker, oceanographer, boat repairman, community pool operator, lifeguard, employee for the Department of Natural Resources, Coast Guard, Marines, or Navy.

Field Trips

Scuba demonstrations can be arranged at local outfitters, such as the "Dive Shop". Attend a show featuring the Lee's Summit Underwater Recovery Unit.

Pack Meeting

Exhibits

Masks, fins, snorkels, and wet suits.

Boat equipment and PFDs.

CPR dummy and instruction sheets.

Sea shells or pictures of fish.

Lifeline throw: Tie a beanbag onto a 25-foot rope. Mark a circle on the floor with chalk. Throw for accuracy.



Award Ceremony

"Fish swim in water to survive, for that is what they breathe. Man must also be able to swim in water to survive, for he cannot breathe in it. The knowledge gained as an Aquanaut is a preliminary and vital part of this life-long learning. "

"These young men have accomplished this. At this time, would X come forward to be honored with this activity badge?"

Den Activities

- Make a simple buddy board and have buddy tags for all the boys and insist that they are used each time they go swimming. Each boy is responsible for his buddy.
- Take your den swimming and class the boys according to swimming, ability. See how many can pass the 100-foot requirement.
- After your boys are classified, play some water games described on the games page in this section. Observe the boys carefully. Determine which ones need help and encourage them to become better Aquanauts. If you have no non-swimmers, get another parent to help you... and help them become better swimmers.
- Have someone, perhaps a den chief who knows how, demonstrate the use of mask, fins, and snorkel. Have boys take turns using the equipment or have them use their own. Start off with the fins and show them the difference in speed with and without them. Have the boys practice seeing into water with masks and learning to breathe. Next, the boys try the snorkel in shallow water before venturing out into deep water. The instructor should know how to clear the snorkel and mask of water in case it gets inside while underwater

Have the boys learn the basic safe rescue methods as illustrated by the words: "REACH",

Scuba

Invite a member of a scuba diving team to come to your meeting and bring equipment to demonstrate.

Competition

Go to see a swim meet or diving competition at the high school or college. Talk to the coach.

Boy Scouts

Invite several Boy Scouts to come to your meeting and talk about earning water merit badges. Ask them to tell about the summer camp waterfront activities they have enjoyed.

Search and Rescue

Visit your local police station and talk to the water search and rescue team. How often are they called out? What are some of the circumstances? What equipment do they take along?

THROW, ROW, GO!

Have them practice a reaching rescue with a shirt, pole or by throwing a rope, ring buoy, or other life-line.

The National Cub Scout Learn-to-Swim program is encouraged for all Cub Scouts. Webelos Scouts have an additional opportunity, through the Aquanaut Activity Pin, to take part in a character building process as well as to learn skills which could conceivably one day save his or another person's life. It will also be the springboard from which they can earn a Swimming Merit Badge in Boy Scouts.

Stuffbag Rescue Rope

This idea is said to have been used by the Navy in World War II. The stuff bag rescue rope keeps 75 feet of line ready to throw at any time. It prevents the line from tangling while stored, transported or thrown. Best of all, nearly everyone can successfully throw it on the first attempt.

A 6" x 12" bag is made of medium- to light-weight canvas or ripstop nylon of a bright color (high visibility orange



is fine). A one-inch thick by six inch diameter disk of plastic foam or cork is placed in the bottom of the bag. There's a hole the size of the rescue rope's diameter in the center of the disk. (A matching hole is cut in the bag bottom.) The disk is covered with duct tape to keep it from breaking up with use.

The disk keeps the line and bag afloat and helps give the bag a shape that is easier to toss. There's a drawstring at the top to partially close the bag thus preventing the rope from accidentally spilling out.

Polypropylene rope 3/8 inch in diameter and 75 feet long is best because it floats and that length is a convenient one for most rescues. Pass one end through the hole in the bag and then the hole in the disk. Make a bowline knot grab loop for the person to be rescued in at that end of the line. The other end of the rope should have a similar grab loop for the rescuer.

To prepare the rescue device for use, simply stuff the rope into the bag from the open end, permitting the rope to coil naturally inside the bag. Keeping the rescuers grab loop outside the bag. Close the bag loosely with the drawstring and tie it off. Now try some practice tosses. It's best to throw onto water to get the feel. It also helps for second tries since water inside the bag adds weight for better throws.

Games

Dog Race

Divide den into two teams and line up at poolside. First racer barks like a dog three times, then jumps in and swims to the other side doing the doggy paddle. When he touches the other side, he barks again like a dog. The next racer answers (barking three times) and jumps in. Repeat until all the "dogs" on one team are on the other side.

Nuts and Bolts

A good way to get used to being underwater is to toss a large bolt with a nut on it into waist-deep water. Scouts bend down to find the bolt and unscrew the nut while underwater.

If he can't finish the job, he must drop the bolt and come up for air. Then he goes down again. Hold up the two pieces when finished.

Thar She Blows

For this game you will need a whistle that will sink to the bottom. One player is given the whistle while the rest turn their backs. The whistle is then thrown into the water. When it has sunk to the bottom, all players are allowed to turn around and start looking for the whistle. The winner is the player that can find the whistle and dive and retrieve it. The diver retrieving the whistle must blow it three times. The other players try to keep him from blowing the whistle. If they are able to, the game starts over. If the boy is able to blow the whistle, he gets to take a turn tossing the whistle.

Horse and Rider Game

Pair the boys off and have the larger boys be the horses and the smaller boys be the riders. Obviously they start while in the pool. The boys that are the riders try to push and pull the other boys off. The last boy still on his horse is the winner. Teams can be chosen or this can be a real free-for-all.

Bobbing for Apples

Surely you have tried this at Halloween ... but it's much more fun in the swimming pool. The only change in the rules is that the boy must grab onto the apple from underneath the water.

Snorkeling Skill Test

Weight several inflated balloons of various colors and sink them in three-to four feet of water in a winding course over 50 to 100 feet. Using mask and fins and snorkel have the boys swim the course passing over each of the balloons,



Pearl Dive Relay

Rocks, marbles, or other weights are placed in the bottom of the pool, 25 feet away using the same number of weights as you have Cubs. Cubs race using mask, fins, and snorkel, do a surface dive, and retrieve one of the weights. He swims back as far he can under water and tags team mate. Variation: number the weights and the Cub must retrieve his own number.



July 2000 - - Geologist

To most ten year old boys, the study of geology will not sound too exciting. Rocks, for most boys of this age, are for throwing. But the fact is, Geology can be fun. Here's another opportunity for the Webelos leader to present the subject in such a way that the boys will find it not only fun, but they'll learn a good deal, also. Most boys have had a rock collection. This natural curiosity about rocks can make this a natural starting point for the Geologist Activity Badge. The Webelos Scout book contains information on volcanoes, geysers and the formation of mountains so that the boys will acquire a fairly good knowledge with only a little assistance.

This is one of the badges that seems to be oriented toward increasing the boys' awareness of the outdoors. While working on this badge, the boys will learn how the earth is formed, how rocks and minerals are used and how a Geologist works.

If you can locate a rockhound in your pack or community, he can help the boys with some of the technical aspects of geology and the study of rocks and minerals. Perhaps one of the parents is a Geologist... and if so can be of great help.

Speakers

Geologist, Soil and Water Conservation worker, water treatment plant operator, inspector for air and water purity, jeweler, oil driller, miner, assayer, rock collector, travel guide.

Field Trips

- Visit a geology exhibit, department, museum or collection.
- Tour a quarry, mine or gravel pit Look for fossils. Do not go alone to any of these places. Get permission from the owner, Try to get someone who is familiar with the quarry, mine, or gravel pit to take you. Be sure to strictly follow safety precautions.
- Visit an industry that uses geological materials.
- Visit a rock collectors club meeting
- Visit a jewelers shop.

Pack Meeting Activities

- Exhibit rock and mineral display.
- Display drawings of causes and effects of volcanoes, geysers, and earthquakes
- Demonstrate hardness test for minerals, rock tumbling.
- Demonstrate your volcano.
- Have the boys display their rock collections.
- Demonstrate how mountains are formed.

Audience Vote

Play this following quiz game, allowing the audience to vote on the correct answer. Emphasize that learning new information can be fun.

1. The most abundant metal element in the earth's crust is:
 A. aluminum, B. copper A is correct
2. Zinc is mined in the United States in:
 A. Tennessee, B. Alaska (both are correct)
3. Silver is mined in about how many countries?
 A. 24, B. 56 B is correct
4. The leading producer of copper in the world is:
 A. Canada, B. Chile B is correct
5. The United States is the world's largest producer and consumer of what metal?



2. Nickel, B. Lead

B is correct

Weather Rocks

Collect a quantity of "weather" rocks to pass out to every family at the pack meeting. Photocopy the following directions and sandwich between layers of clear contact paper. Give one with each rock. Make a big deal out of this wonderful present your den is giving away.

For best results, place your weather rock outside:

If your rock is wet...it's raining.

If your rock is white...it's snowing.

If your rock is moving...it's really windy.

If your rock is stiff...it's freezing.

If your rock is gone...sorry, you've been ripped off!

Award Ceremony

Webelos leader has several large rocks on the table, and pretends to hammer and chisel each one to remove the award. Call each Webelos forward to receive it. Continue chiseling until all awards are presented.

Den Activities

- Take a treasure hunt for rocks and minerals. At another den meeting, identify them and check specimens on mineral hardness scale.
- Cigar boxes, egg cartons, or small cardboard boxes with dividers are good for displaying rocks and minerals.
- Start a collection of geologic materials used in home construction. Make a display for pack meeting.
- Make a mineral hardness kit.
- Study cause and effects of earthquakes. Make posters and charts.
- Have a demonstration of a rock tumbler.
- Have boys begin drawings of causes of volcanoes, geysers, and earthquakes. - Make a buckskin nugget pouch to carry rocks. This not only will help on Geologist badge, but will complete one of the requirements for the Craftsman badge.
- Have a geologist come to den meeting to demonstrate use of geologist's tools. - Have a contractor come to talk to boys about minerals used in home building such as slate, limestone, brick, marble, cement, gypsum.

Other sources of assistance for this activity badge could be the college science department, museum, large industry concerned with mining or oil production, high school science teacher, or local rock shops.

PHYSICAL GEOLOGY ... deals with the earth's composition, its structure, and the geologic processes by which the earth's surface is, or has been, changed.

This includes:

- Minerology -- study of minerals
- Petrology. -- study of rocks
- Structural geology -- study of arrangement of rocks on earth
- Geomorphology -- study or origin of surface features
- Economic geology -- study of earth's economic products and their commercial and industrial uses

HISTORICAL GEOLOGY... is the study of the origin of earth and its inhabitants, It includes:

- Stratigraphy -- origin, comparison, proper sequence, and correlation of rock strata
- Paleontology -- study of ancient organisms, fossils



Create your own rock formation

Stalagmites are mineral formations on the FLOOR of a cave. Stalactites are mineral formations found on the ROOF of a cave. Both are made by the dripping of mineral water, usually lime water. As the water evaporates, the minerals form a layer which builds a stalagmite or stalactite.

Directions:

Into one cup of water stir 1/2 cup of Epsom salts After all of the salt is dissolved, pour 1/2 of the solution into a second cup. Set the two cups about four to five inches apart on a tray or piece of board. Attach a piece of heavy cord or piece of cloth twisted until it is ropelike into the solution in one cup. (Be sure this is rope or cloth that will absorb liquid.) Attach the other end into the second cup. Let the cord loop slightly in the middle, In a short time the liquid should begin to drip. Be sure that it drips very slowly. Soon you should be able to see a stalagmite form.

Make Your Own Fossils

The paleontologist uses this technique in reconstructing the shells of long-dead animals. Casts are especially useful in working with fossil footprints. Materials needed: small cardboard box, clay, plaster and water, small snail or clam shells.

1. Cover the bottom of the box with modeling clay to a depth of several inches. This represents the soft mud found on the ancient sea floor.
2. Press the shell firmly into the clay. Lift Out carefully so a clear imprint remains, making a mold.
3. Mix a small amount of plaster with water in a paper cup. Stir with a spoon until thick, and then pour over the mold.
4. After the plaster has dried, carefully remove it from the mold. This is now a cast of the original shell.
5. Compare the original shell with the plaster cast. Notice that even some of the more delicate markings have been preserved. Compare your cast to some real fossilized stones.

Building Materials

Invite a housing contractor to come to your den meeting. Ask them to bring building materials such as slate, brick, limestone, marble, cement, etc. Where do they purchase these supplies? Where do they come from originally?

Clubs

Visit a rock collector's club meeting. View the rocks on display. How did the people get interested in this hobby?

Other sources of assistance for this activity badge could be the college science department, museum, large industry concerned with mining or oil production, high school science teacher, or local rock shops.

Rock Creature

Gather smooth flat stones. Wash them in detergent and dry completely. Plan the creature you will make and paint the rocks before assembling. Use acrylic paints.

Use contact cement to glue the rocks together. Saturate a small piece of cotton with glue and place it between the edges of the rocks' or use hot glue. Decorate with yarn, etc.

Genealogy of your Rock Creature

Choose from the following classifications and print onto a fancy looking certificate to keep with your rock creature.

Genetic Background	Texture	Shape	Color
Igneous	Crystalline	Round	Dark
Sedimentary	Porphyritic	Flat	Light
Metamorphic	Fine-grained	Roly-poly	Gaudy
Out of this world	Crummy	Obese	Green
None	Holey	Weird	Gunky



Origin and History	Occurrence	Hardness
Beach sand into sandstone	Common	Hard
Sandstone into quartzite	Rare	Soft
Meteorite from outer space	Medium Rare	In between
Ocean ooze into slate	Raw	Icky

Appraisal Conducted by:	Appraisal comments
State Geologist	David slew Goliath with something like this
Assayer	Most remarkable rock I've seen in the last 10 minutes
Secretary	Your rocks have a great future in concrete.
Office Manager	You and your rocks are well matched
Night Janitor	To avoid fading, turn daily.
Visitor	Dispose of immediately.
Salesman	Your rocks need a bath.
Me	Are you sure this is a girl. You got took!

Volcanoes

Volcanoes are special types of mountains that actually build themselves. They're made of red-hot rock that pours up out of the Earth amid earthquakes, explosions, smoke and ash. The red-hot rock is melted or semi-molten (like taffy consistency) and is carried upward from the Earth's core through the mantle. If there is enough pressure for the magma to come out of the ground, it is called lava, Lava pours out of the Earth, piling up in the shape of a cone or dome, with a tunnel (conduit) running down its middle to the source of the magma. The opening at the top of the cone-shaped volcano is called the crater. The lava pouring from the crater cools and hardens into a black, gritty rock that builds the volcano, Scientists have described erupting volcanoes in three types: explosive, quiet, or "In-between." Explosive volcanoes erupt with sudden violence. Hot ash and cinders spew high into the air. An explosive volcano usually builds a steep cone of ash. With quiet volcanoes, lava flows gently from holes or cracks. Sticky lava hardens quickly and may pile up like a tower. If the lava is more liquid, it flows farther, building a gently sloping cone. Volcanoes should not be thought of as only destructive. They build new land, and some volcanic rock slowly breaks down into fertile soil. Volcanoes also heat underground water, which surfaces as hot springs or steam.

Volcano Making

A volcano is a special type of mountain. It contains hot molten rocks, steam, and gas, which force their way up to the earth's surface from the center of the earth. When the pressure inside the volcano becomes too great, it explodes and lava pours out of the top. Follow the directions below to make your own imitation volcano.

Materials: A cone shaped plastic drinking cup with a flat bottom. An 8" disposable aluminum pie plate. The bottom two thirds of an empty eggshell. A bit of clay. Enough soil or sand to cover the plastic cup. Enough vinegar to fill the eggshell. A drop of red food coloring. One-half teaspoon of baking soda.

- Step 1: Place the drinking cup upside down in the aluminum pie plate.
- Step 2: Attach the eggshell to the bottom of the cup with a small amount of clay.
- Step 3: Mound the sand or soil around the drinking cup and the eggshell so that it looks like a volcano. Make sure to leave the cone open at the top.
- Step 4: Fill the eggshell with vinegar and add a drop of red food coloring.
- Step 5: Slowly add the one-half teaspoon of baking soda.



Games

Which Doesn't Belong?

1. Granite, marble, basalt, pumice
2. Shale, marble, slate, gneiss
3. Silicon, aluminum, iron, uranium
4. Sandstone, slate, limestone, basalt
5. Volcano, glacier, faulting, earthquake

Answers

1. Marble is not an igneous rock
2. Shale is not a metamorphic rock
3. Uranium is not one of the common elements forming the earth's crust.
4. Basalt is not a sedimentary rock.
5. Glacier is not a constructional force.

Flash Cards

Cut out photographs of a variety of rocks and tape each one onto an index card. (Or you can buy rock hounds magazines and cut them up.) Write the correct identification on the back. Work in pairs to learn rock identification.

The Biggest Handful

Have the Webelos collect egg-sized rocks for this contest. See which boy can hold the most rocks in one hand.

King Of The Mountain

Draw a large circle on the ground. The Denner is chosen to be King of the Mountain. The other boys must remove the King from the circle to become the new King of the Mountain.

Nuggets In The Bag

The Den Chief is to put a certain number (known only to him) of different sized rocks in a cloth drawstring. Each boy is given the bag for 15 seconds. He then passes it to the next boy. When all the boys have had a chance to hold the bag for fifteen seconds, it is returned to the Den Chief. The boy who guesses the correct number of rocks in the bag then takes his turn as the one who puts an amount of nuggets in the bag.

Mineral Tag

This is played as regular tag, except that the players must be touching an object made from minerals to be safe.

Diamond Hunt

Hide playing cards that have diamonds on them. The one finding the most diamonds wins. Use number of cards or point values on cards for scoring.

Diamond Straw Carry

Two teams. Furnish a straw for each player. First player on each team sucks on the straw until the diamond playing card attaches to the straw. Player puts his hands down to his sides and walks to the finish line before dropping the card off the straw and running the card back to the next player.

Building The House Of Diamonds

Two teams build a card house made of diamond playing cards. The individuals can build with the cards also.

Rock Pick- Um

Arrange the players around a table or sitting in a circle on the floor. Give each a saucer with two toothpicks and



12 small rocks On signal the contest is on to see who can be the first to lift out five rocks. With each round increase the number of rocks needed to win.



August 2000 - - Traveler

Almost everybody loves to travel Webelos Scouts are no exception But not everyone has the opportunity for extensive travel. Obviously you cant give your boys that opportunity while working on the Traveler badge. But you can introduce them to some of the joys of travel new to them. Through the badge requirements, the boys will learn to read maps and timetables of railroads, buses, or airlines serving the area. They will use this information in planning trips. They will learn the comparative costs of rail, bus, and air transportation. They may take some trips with their parents. They will learn to pack suitcases and check to see if family cars have adequate first aid kits

Earning the Traveler badge will not only help the boys prepare for travel experiences, but it win also enable them to get the most out of a trip and to learn more about this great country.

Travel from one place to another used to take day, weeks, months, even years - depending on distance, mode of transportation, and terrain. NOW great distances can be traveled in a matter of hours. Today's society is a mobile one. Travel can be for many reasons: business, relocation, family visit, or just for fun. In the future, the youth of today will be more mobile than ever. Greater distances will take even less time. As a Webelos Scout does requirements of traveler activity badge, he will become aware of the advanced plans needed for a trip. Items such as timetables, costs, and maps will be familiar to the Webelos Scout

Speakers

Pilot, flight attendant, bus driver, trainman, taxi driver, moving company, air traffic controller, travel agent, travel guide, hotel operator.

Field Trips

- Visit a bus or airline terminal and observe the operation.
- Arrange a visit to the main office of the Automobile Club (AAA). Find out what services they offer. Ask to see a TripTik being set up. Look at maps, currency, information, and how to figure out time zones.
- Visit a bus or airline terminal and observe the operation. How do people know where to go to get on board? If you were never in this city before, what would you learn by looking around the terminal? What is the view? What if someone had an emergency or needed to get help?

Pack Activities

- Exhibit or display an enlarged map of the area showing points of interest; snapshots from trips; travellog books; show slides or movies taken on a den trip with commentary.
- Give an oral report on a trip.
- Exhibit your travel posters, timetables, and any literature on exotic spots. Demonstrate proper packing of a suitcase.
- Tell about the highlights of a trip your den took.
- Sign In, Please: Set up a registration table for the families as they arrive. Ask them to sign in with information on the car they drove to the meeting: model, color, and license plate number. After the pack meeting starts, tally up the colors and kinds of cars and how many people knew their license plate number. Report this during your Webelos presentation time.
- Many boys this age have never ridden a city bus. Pick a bus line near your home and ride as a group to the downtown area. Count how many people get on and off. Where do you think they are going? How do people occupy their time while riding?

Den Activities

- Make a map of your neighborhood showing main points such as churches stores, or other points of interest.
- Invite a Boy Scout to bring his backpack and show how to pack one
- Take a field trip and make slides, movies, or pictures of the den trip and have an oral report of the



- trip and give it at the Pack meeting.
- Show how to use a fire extinguisher. Show how to check to see if the fire extinguisher is in proper working order,
- Show how to place, light and use road flares. Show when to use them
- Visit county, state or national parks.
- Take a bus or train trip
- Visit historic sites nearby.
- Visit a travel agency or automobile club office and find out what they do.
- Calculate cost and speed of a plane trip.
- Make car first aid kits.
- Visit a train depot, bus terminal, or airport, to see inside operations.
- Discuss timetables and how to read them.
- Have a speed contest of locating specific destinations and how to get there, using maps and timetables.
- Teach proper packing of suitcase. Afterwards, have speed contest stressing neatness as well as speed.
- Locate points of interest on city and state highway maps.
- Prepare a list of travel agencies and transportation media available in your area.

Ask Grandpa

How many cars have you ever had? What was the first one? Where did you like to go when you traveled? How has driving changed since you started? How many miles does your car have on it now?

Mileage Add- up

Have Webelos write down the car mileage when they leave the den meeting. Remind them to check it every day and figure the distance driven that day. During the Pre-Opening time of the next den meeting, have them add up the miles. Keep track of the mileage for several weeks and find the average. How many miles will that add up to in one year?

Vacation Fun

Ask boys to bring in some vacation pictures for everyone to look at. Ask them to point out on the map where they went. Tell how they traveled, and where they stayed.

Movies

Want to travel to a faraway land and learn all about the culture... for free? Browse around the local library to find travel movies, documentaries or National Geographic shows that your den can watch. The library also has slide sets available with written descriptions or cassette narration.

Ask around to see if there are any "Armchair Travelers Clubs" in your area that you could visit. Sometimes the library sponsors travel shows, as well as senior citizen clubs or churches.

Games

Fifty States

Materials needed: Paper and pencil for each boy. Work alone or in pairs.

Instructions: Make a list of as many of the 50 states that you can think of Score extra points if you also know the correct capital of the state



Packing Light

Divide dens into teams. For each team have a suitcase with a hat, coat, gloves, and an umbrella inside.

To play: On Signal the first player on the team runs up to the suitcase, opens it, and puts on the clothes. Then he opens the umbrella (with gloves on) and runs back to the line. He removes the clothes and the next player puts them on. This boy now opens the umbrella (with gloves on!) and runs forward to the suitcase. There, he removes the clothes, puts them back into the case, and closes it.

Players continue in this pattern until each member has dressed for the trip. The members of the team that finishes first all are awarded a state map.

Map Study

Divide den into small groups. Give each group a different state to map. Ask them to complete the following questions in the next 15 minutes,

1. What is the state capital?
2. Name a town with population over 80,000 people.
3. Name a state park.
4. What is the name of the third town beginning with "H".
5. What states are around the border of your map?
6. What is the mileage scale used on your map? One inch--?
7. Name two towns which have detailed city maps shown.
8. Name a town, park, or site of interest in area C-4.
9. Are there any towns that start with the letters "X" or "Z"?
10. List one interesting fact you found on your map.

When time is up, post a United States map on the wall. Ask the groups to come forward and point to their state. Let them tell the answers to a few of the questions, depending on how much time you have.

Concentration

Make up a set of index cards showing map signs and symbols. On another set of cards, write the correct answers. Show the cards and lay them face down on a table. To play concentration, the boy turns over two cards. If they match he removes them and tries again. If they don't match he turns them back over and the next person takes a turn. Continue until all cards are matched.

Air Route

Players are seated in a circle. Each one is given the name of some city or airport. One player has no chair. He stands inside the circle and calls "All aboard for the plane from Oklahoma City to Boston," The two players representing these cities must change seats. The caller tries to get a seat during the scramble. The player left without a seat becomes the caller. This is fun when the caller names a city that has not been assigned to anyone, thus causing confusion and excitement.

Words

On a piece of paper write the name of an airline (i.e, United, Delta or American). Give each of the boys a piece of paper and a pencil. Have them see how many new words they can form out of the name of the airline. Set a time limit. The one with the most words at the end of the time limit is the winner.

Gas Station

Have each boy in turn name something that is found in a gas station. If a boy can't think of anything else or repeats something that has already been said, he is "out of gas" and out of the game until only one person is left and you can play it again.



Map Symbol Relay

On separate 3 x 5 inch cards, paste road map symbols taken from a standard road map (Or enlarge them by copying.) On smaller cards, write the proper meanings. Divide the den into two teams which race separately. Make a jumbled pile of all cards and meanings some distance from the first team. On signal, the first boy on the first team races to the pile and matches any symbol card with the proper meaning card. (Record his starting time.) He then runs back and touches the second boy, who repeats the action. Continue until the team has finished with all symbols and meanings properly matched- Record the team's elapsed time. The second team then does the same. Deduct one second for every improperly matched set. The winning team is the one with the faster corrected time.

State License Bingo

Make a list of about 30 states. Cut shirt cardboard in half and mark them into squares -- five across and five down. Print the name of a state in all squares except the center one that is free. Make several cards, with no two alike. While on a car trip, each player takes a card and puts a small check with a pencil when he sees a license plate from that state. The first to complete a row across, down, or diagonally wins.

Planning a Trip in the U.S.A.

The United States is full of exciting things to see and do. There are natural wonders and man-made wonders. Almost every section of the country holds a special site or activity. You may already know the answers to some of the following questions. If not, use the clues and a map to find them.

1. In what state is Old Faithful? (It is south of Montana and north of Colorado.)
2. Where would you find Niagara Falls? (It is known as the "Empire State.")_____
3. Carlsbad Caverns, the largest caves ever discovered, are in what state? (it borders Mexico and is just west of Texas.)
4. Where is Hershey Chocolate World? (It is between Ohio and New Jersey)_____
5. Where would you go to visit Pearl Harbor? (It's an island state.)
6. In what state would you find the Painted Desert? (It's in the same state as Phoenix.)_____
7. Where would you be able to see Mt. Rushmore? (This state is north of Nebraska, east of Wyoming.)
8. Glacier National Park is an icy wonderland. (It's in a state that borders Canada and is just, west of North Dakota.)



August 2000 - - Artist

For many people, art is a vocation the way they make their living. For others it is a recreational activity which may develop into a lifelong hobby. The Artist Activity Badge won't make an artist of every Webelos Scout, but it should help each boy better understand how the artist works and what he's trying to express.

If you are not familiar with color charts, design, sculpture, mobiles and constructions, you may wish to enlist the help of an experienced parent or an art teacher. Beginner's books on art will also be helpful.

Webelos Scouts will learn to be more observant in this activity badge area as they learn to distinguish between colors, tints, and shades. They should appreciate and be more aware of design and color in nature as they learn about these elements of art. They will develop creativity as they practice design and work on sculpturing, mobiles, and constructions.

Field Trips

- Attend an art exhibit or visit an art museum.
- Visit the Country Club Plaza

Speakers:

Musician, painter sculptor, photographer, actor, designer, magazine illustrator, piano tuner, television set designer, teacher, docent, commercial artist, gallery manager, curator, interior decorator.

Pack Meeting

Demonstrate a color wheel. Using Poster paint, start with the three primary colors of red, yellow and blue, mix a little blue with the red to make violet and gradually mix in more blue to make blue violet, Then do the same with yellow and red, and red and blue

Den Activities

- Let the boys study a color wheel and practice combining paints making shades and tints with tempera or watercolor. Ask boys to make a profile of a family member and an original picture at home
- Design is basic in all art. Have boys make two designs each of straight line, curved line, and a composite of both types of lines.
- Have each boy make a pencil sketch of a bottle, dish or other small object.
- Hold an "Art Can Be Fun" night for the Webelos den families
- Have modeling clay and material on hand for making models.
- Start simple sculptures to be finished at home (See Webelos Scout book)
- Make mobiles. Boys can bring some of materials for mobiles from home.
- Have boys make drawings during a nature hike-of birds, animals, trees, insects, plants, etc.

Activities

Eyes are flimsy things. Sometimes they can fool you. Here is proof. Get some pieces of brightly colored paper, cardboard, or cloth. Be sure the colors are bright. Use red, green, blue, yellow, orange, and violet. Cut 3-inch circles from the colored sheets. You'll need a sheet of black and a sheet of gray paper or cardboard, too.

Go outdoors in the bright sunlight or sit under a bright lamp indoors, Put the red circle on the black paper and look at it steadily for at least thirty seconds, Be sure that you don't move your eyes. Sometimes the experiment works better if you shut one eye. Now take the red circle away and continue looking steadily at the black background. You should see a circle on it ... but the color will be green not red.

Try the experiment again, with a gray instead of a black background. The gray will also appear to be green. Turning off the light or moving into a shadow sometimes increases the effect.

Try again, using a green circle. The afterimage will be red. Use a blue circle and the afterimage will be orange.



An orange circle will give a blue image; yellow will give violet and violet yellow.

We say that opposites are complementary colors. We can arrange them in a circle as shown. The order of colors, starting from violet to blue is the same as in the rainbow.

Many of the beautiful effects in paintings come from "retinal fatigue". The eye can get tired, just like a muscle. It gets tired from looking at just red. And so, when you take the red away, the retina of the eye tries to see just the opposite, or complementary color. Look at the circle below again and see if you can determine the afterimage or complementary color to red-orange. What about blue-green?

Keep an eye out for special art shows in the Sunday paper. Major art galleries and museums usually have an exhibit on display.

Visit the Art Department of a local College, and watch an artist at work.

Games

Kim's Game

Arrange 20 objects in an orderly fashion. Have the Webelos study the objects in silence for 60 seconds. Then each player returns to his seat and writes the names of as many objects as he can remember. The one who names the most correct objects wins.

Artist Quiz

Match the answers on the right to the clues on the left

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| 1. A primary paint color | a. Violet |
| 2. Genius Kit | b. Design |
| 3. Pleasing arrangement or shapes or lines | c. White |
| 4. A secondary paint color | d. Blue |
| 5. Mixture of blue and yellow | e. Construction |
| 6. Hanging shape | f. Green |
| 7. Mixture of blue and red | g. Orange |
| 8. Add this color to make a hue lighter | h. Mobile |

Police Artist Drill

Use an enlarged sheet of head sizes, hairstyles, eyes, mouths, noses and ears to trace an approximate likeness of a well-known person. Let each boy take a sheet of tracing paper and move it around, selecting appropriate features for the likeness he is creating. You might want to add this selection of features by tracing some hairstyles, mouths or ears from magazines or newspaper ads.

Paper and Crayon

Divide den into teams. On signal, the first player runs up to the leader, who whispers the name of an object they must draw. They receive a paper and crayon, and run back to their team and begin to draw. The first team that correctly identifies the object scores two points. Continue until each player has drawn an object, then add up the points for the "most artistic team."

Out of Sight!

Have Scouts sit up to a table. Give each a piece of construction paper. Blindfold everyone and give them each a crayon. Ask them to draw a picture of a clown. When all are finished, collect the papers before removing the blindfolds. Hang the picture up and ask boys to guess which is their own drawing. (You may want to write initials on the backside as you collect them. It's harder than you think!)

Snack Food Sculptures

Take these to the pack meeting for great fun!

Materials needed: bread sticks, pretzels, potato chips, cheese curls, crackers, popcorn and other interesting-



shaped foods, carton of sour cream, package of cream cheese, package of dried onion soup.

Instructions: Soften cream cheese and blend in the soup mix and enough sour cream to make it into a thick paste. Use this to "glue" the snack food together in unique creations.

Art Show

Make a display of all the art the den has made this month. Have a contest where audience can vote (on paper ballots) for their favorite picture. Count the ballots and award a blue ribbon at the end of the meeting.

The following would be great run-ons or make it into a skit.

The Van Gogh Family Tree

After much careful research it has been discovered that the artist Vincent Van Gogh had many relatives.

Among them were:

His obnoxious brother...Please Gogh

His dizzy aunt ...Verti Gogh

The brother who worked at a convenience store.... Stopn Gogh

The grandfather from Yugoslavia ...U Gogh

The brother who bleached his clothes white...Hue Gogh

The cousin from Illinois ...Chica Gogh

His magician uncle ...Wherediddy Gogh

His Mexican cousin...Amee Gogh

The Mexican cousin's American half brother...Grin Gogh

The nephew who drove a stage coach ...Wellsfar Gogh

The ballroom dancing aunt ...Tan Gogh

The bird lover uncle ...Flamin Gogh

His nephew psychoanalyst ...E Gogh

The fruit loving cousin ...Man Gogh

An aunt who taught positive thinking ...Way to Gogh

The little bouncy nephew ...Poe Gogh

A sister who loved disco ...Go Gogh

His Italian uncle...Day Gogh

And his niece who travels the country in a van. ... Winnie Bay Gogh



September 2000 - - Communicator

We are all communicator. What does it mean to communicate? Communication is the art of transmitting and receiving information. And how do we as human beings go about this exchange of information? We communicate with words, facial expression, and body language.

As the human race developed so did our communicative skills. Early man drew pictures on the walls of caves. With the development of language came a better way to keep records and tell stories - writing.

With the discovery of electricity came the telegraph, telephone, radio, television, computers, microwave transmission, optical fibers, lasers, and on and on and on.

Who makes a good communicator?

We do of course!

With all of the modern technology at our fingertips today it is still important for us to learn basic communication skills. Skills that will be with us throughout our entire lives. Things, like how to talk to one another with respect; how to listen to one another. Silly things, like saying please and thank you. Things like, learning good telephone manners, and practicing being polite and courteous to others.

Speakers

News broadcaster, radio DJ, politician, minister

Field Trips

Visit a library and talk to the librarian, learn how books are indexed.

- Visit a radio station - see how it operates.
- Visit a television station
- Visit a police station or 911 dispatcher - learn how 911 calls are processed and prioritized.
- Visit a school for the deaf and/or blind,
- Use a computer to talk to other people
- Visit a newspaper office - see how a newspaper is put together. Watch the printing presses run.

Den Activities

At a school or church function, create and post directional signs

Read to a visually impaired person.

Games

Who's Who History of Communication:

Match the following inventions to their inventors.

1. Telephone - Johann Gutenberg
2. Phonograph - Guglielmo Marconi
3. Telegraph - Louis Jacques Madaire' Daquerre
4. Printing Press - Alexander Graham Bell
5. Photography - Thomas Alva Edison
6. Typewriter - Howard Aiken
7. Radio - Samuel Morse
8. Computing Machine - Xavier Progin
9. 1ST Digital Computer - Charles Babbage

Answers: 1 Bell, 2. Edison, 3 Morse, 4. Gutenberg, 5 Daquerre, 6 Progin, 7. Marconi, 8 Babbage, 9 Aiken



Communication with A Deaf Person:

How would you go about describing something to a blind person? An animal for instance, one they have never seen Try this exercise; blindfold your den, give them each a pencil and a piece of paper, then describe to them an animal and have them draw what they think they hear. Remove the blindfolds and see if they can guess what animal they have drawn Hint: Don't use any key words. Example: if you are describing an elephant don't use the word trunk for his nose.

Communication with the Blind

Have your den form a large circle. In the center place an empty coffee can. Blindfold one of the boys and supply him with a broomstick. The object of the game is to have the den direct the blind Scout to the can and have him pick it up with the broomstick Was it easy? Does it work better with one boy giving directions or all of them?

Secret Sounds

Use prerecorded sounds or have den chief produce sounds from behind a screen or another room. Webelos listen as each sound is produced and then write down what they think the sound is. Example: Sandpaper rubbing against something; a deck of cards being tossed into the air, a golf ball or Ping Pong ball bouncing on a bare floor; bursting of a paper bag; etc



October 2000 - - Fitness

Your body is a wonderful machine. It is much more complicated than the fanciest car or fastest computer. But your body needs the same kind of care that experts give to machines. What does that mean? It means that you must give your body the right fuels in a balanced diet. You must avoid putting harmful substances into it, Your body needs rest and exercise, just as a car needs maintenance. As you earn the Fitness activity badge, you will learn how to take care of the world's most wonderful machine - your own body.

Speakers:

YMCA director, health class teacher, personal trainer, coach, CPR instructor, marathon directors little league coach, gym instructor

Field Trips

- Visit the local YMCA
- Visit a local fitness club

Den Activities

- Invite the grade school gym teacher to your meeting. Get to know them on a personal basis Why did they become a teacher? What kind of background do they have? What sports are they currently active in? what do they like about teaching kids?
- Invite a nurse, doctor or dentist to your den to answer questions about health. Have boys write the questions on cards so they are anonymous.
- Have your den write a skit depicting ways to say "NO" to drugs. - Have the den make a poster designed to encourage people to say "NO" to drugs. - Have a peace officer involved with drug prevention attend a den meeting. Have the boys interview him and ask questions concerning drugs and alcohol.
- Have the boys find out what the policies are in their school about drugs and what would happen to students with drugs in their lockers, etc.
- Collect newspaper and magazine articles about accidents and crimes that are drug or alcohol related.
- Find out what some organizations are doing to stop use and availability of drugs, especially to children.
- Check with the BSA council for a video, "Drugs: A Deadly Game."

Games

Remember that any fitness program will not be sustainable unless it is fun. Below are a few ideas for games to incorporate into your meetings. The How-To-Book, Webelos activity book as well as your local library will also give you some ideas.

Jumpin' the Bean Bag

A small bean bag is tied on the end of a rope or heavy cord The leader stands in the center of the circle made up of the players facing him. The leader swings the bean bag around the circle at ankle height. Once a player is hit he must leave the circle. The last player left is the winner.

Two players hold the end of a rope about 10 feet long. With rope laying flat on the ground each player jumps over the rope. The rope is then raised about four inches high which is B' and everybody jumps over, Continue raising the rope four inches with each letter of the alphabet until only one player is left.

Shuttle Run

Area and Equipment - You'll need two blocks of wood, 2 inches by 2 inches by 4 inches and a stop watch. Mark two parallel lines on the ground 30 feet apart. Then put the blocks of wood behind one of these lines. The child will start from behind the other line.



Procedure:

1. The timer should raise his arm and say, "Get readyt"
2. Then the timer simultaneously says "Go," lowers his arm, and starts the stopwatch.
3. The Webelos Scout runs from the starting line to the blocks, which have been placed just behind the second line. He picks up one of the blocks, runs back with it to the starting line, and places the block behind the line. The block must be placed, not thrown, on the ground.
4. Then the Webelos Scout runs back to the other one, picks up the other block, and carries it back across the starting line,
5. As the Webelos Scout crosses the starting line with the second block, the timer should stop the stopwatch. The child's time should be calculated to the nearest tenth of a second.
6. The child should then be given a chance to do the event again. The better of the two times will become his time for the shuttle run.

Diet and Drugs

1. Explain to your Scouts that exercise is only one part of fitness. A balanced diet is also important to being physically fit.
2. Let them make up a menu for a week using the 5 basic food groups, See if they can stick to it for the whole week.
3. Explain drug abuse
4. Plan a field trip to a drug abuse center.
5. Have a nurse or doctor visit one of your meetings to explain the hazards of drug abuse.

For more information contact organizations in your area:

Alcoholics Anonymous
 American Cancer Society
 American Heart Association
 MADD (Mothers Against Drunk Driving)
 SADD (Students Against Drunk Driving)

How Much Do You Know About Drugs?

Fill in the blanks or circle the letter beside the best answer or the most appropriate response.

1. Drugs are chemical substances that cause
 - A. Growth of vital organs.
 - B. Changes in the human body.
 - C. Elevations in temperature.
 - D. Decreases in blood pressure.
2. Almost all drugs work by altering the _____ of cell activities
 - A. Number
 - B. Shape
 - C. Size
 - D. Speed
3. Which of the following is not a source of naturally occurring drugs?
 - A. Animals
 - B. Laboratories
 - C. Minerals
 - D. Plants



4. In the United States, what government agency must approve every new drug before it can be sold?
 - a. American Medical Association (AMA)
 - b. Federal Trade Commission (FTC)
 - c. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)
 - d. Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
5. Drugs that can be sold lawfully with out a prescription are called
 - A. Hallucinogenic drugs
 - B. Illegal drugs.
 - C. Over-the-counter drugs
 - D. Prescription drugs.
6. Match each group of drugs with the primary effect these drugs have on the human body by writing the correct number on each line.
 - A Analgesics
 - B Anesthetics
 - C. Barbiturates
 - D. Depressants
 - E stimulants
 - (1) Slow down the activity of the central nervous system.
 - (2) Speed up the activity of the central nervous system
 - (3) Make a patient feel relaxed and fall asleep more easily.
 - (4) Relieve pain without deadening other senses
 - (5) Produce loss of feeling and sometimes loss of consciousness.
- 7 Which drug is found in chocolate, coffee, cola drinks, and tee?
 - A. Alcohol
 - B. Caffeine
 - C. Cocaine
 - D Nicotine
8. Which drug is a factor in at least half of all fatal traffic accidents?
 - A. Alcohol
 - B. Amphetamines
 - C. Caffeine
 - D. Nicotine

Answer Key - How Much Do You Know About Drugs?

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 5. C | 6d 1 |
| 2. D | 6a 4 | 6e 2 |
| 3. B | 6b 5 | 7. b |
| 4. D | 6c 3 | 8 a |

Den Activities

1. Help each boy develop his own exercise routine. Have an instruction seminar, showing the boys what exercises are available, and which exercise does what for a boy. A den chief or older boy would be helpful in demonstrating.
2. Make a fitness chart like the one below, for each boy and fill in the exercises chosen.



Ideas for Den Meetings

Indian Nations Council

1. Review newspaper articles to see how many of the stories that relate to violence (fights, fires, car accidents, etc.) involve the use of alcohol.
2. Have the boys collect advertisements for tobacco and really look at the ad. Help the boys see that the activities in those ads have nothing to do with the use of tobacco. Have them read the warning on the ads. Note the size of the ad in relation to the ad.
3. Collect other ads for alcohol. Look closely at what the people are doing. Can you do those things without alcohol? How do ads try to influence a person?
4. Make a poster and collages of the newspaper and magazine ad and articles. Have the boys share what they have learned from these.
5. Be sure to encourage all parents to sit down and read the parents guide in front of the Webelos book and talk with their sons about the information it contains.



October/November 2000 - - Citizen

At first glance, you might assume this achievement will be rather dry, but in actuality, the Citizen Activity Badge offers a myriad of opportunities for the boys to expand their relationship with their community while having a lot of fun.

The "Our Flag" booklet put out by the BSA is an excellent resource for all kinds of flag etiquette. Your Webelos may also write the VA, VFW, or AmVets or other military units. Have the Webelos tell or write about it in their own words.

Have your Webelos learn and tell about the history of our flag and how it developed. Have them make a poster with the early American flags and the year they were used. This can make a different yet interesting type of opening ceremony for a pack meeting.

Make a flag holder to properly display a flag at their own home according to etiquette. Or, make flag holders for den and pack flags.

Did you know that to show respect for our flag, you don't have to see it, but you can face the direction you know it to be, salute it, and respond according.

Did you know that if you do not have a flag to salute at a night meeting that if the moon is up, that there is a United States flag on the moon?

Speakers

Mayor, politician, history teacher, judge, police officer

Field Trips

- Visit a local government building
- Attend a court hearing

Pack Meetings

Bring some items which show what you have studied this month: survey maps, floor plans, topographical maps, measuring devices, pictures of bridges, block and tackle, electrical wiring plans

Den Activities

Citizen Scavenger Hunt

Most government buildings have some form of tour and you might be able to combine the tour with your scavenger hunt. Divide the den into two or three teams and give the boys a reasonable time limit. Have them locate answers to questions as well as inexpensive available items. Examples for these would be:

1. What is the Middle initial in the full name of our town's mayor? What does the initial stand for?
2. Bring back a piece of stationery showing our town's logo or crest
3. Draw a picture of our state flag
4. On what floor can you find (a symbolic statue, historical artifact, etc.)
5. Who runs the Water Works Department and what does that department do?
6. Where does the City Council meet?
7. What's on the top floor of the building?
8. What is the full name of the governor of the state?
9. Get a brochure about trash pickup services.
10. Who takes care of snow removal from city streets and what is their budget?

These are just a few examples of the kinds of things your scavenger hunt could require. Ask someone who handles the public relations for your local government to help you make up a list. If you don't want to make it competitive, just have different lists for the teams to complete and then have them report back to the group when the time's up.



Could You Become A United States Citizen?

Taken from the Basic Guide to Naturalization, Published by the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the United States Department of Justice.

1. Who discovered America and what was he looking for?
2. What were the first 13 original states which formed the Union?
3. How many Amendments to the Constitution have been made so far?
4. What must be done before the Constitution can be amended?
5. What right is provided under the 15th Amendment?
6. When was the Constitution of the United States adopted?
7. What form of government do we have in the United States? What is the difference between a republican type of government and a monarchy?
8. How many Presidential electors does each state have?
9. What is the most important right that the Constitution gives us as Americans?
10. What are the first 10 amendments to the Constitution called?
11. Who established the first permanent colonies in North America?
12. What is meant by referendum?
13. What are the colors of the United States flag and what do they stand for?
14. Who was President during the Civil War and about when was this war fought?
15. What document was signed on July 4, 1776? Where was it signed and what did it do?
16. What are the basic principles of the U.S Constitution?
17. Who is eligible for the office of President or Vice President?
18. When and where does Congress meet?
19. Why is the government divided into three branches?
20. How many members are there in the Supreme Court? What is the term of office for these judges?

Answers To The Citizenship Questions.

1. Christopher Columbus discovered America in 1492. He was looking for a short cut to the Orient.
2. Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Massachusetts, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Virginia.
3. Twenty-seven amendments have been made so far.
4. Both Houses of Congress must pass the amendment, and 36 states must ratify it.
5. The 15th amendment gave all American Citizens the right to vote, regardless of race, creed or color.
6. The Constitution was adopted on September 17, 1787.
7. A republic. In a republican form of government the supreme power rests in all citizens entitled to vote and is exercised by representatives elected directly or indirectly by them and responsible to them, while in a monarchy the head of the nation is a king who inherits the throne.
8. Each state has as many Presidential electors as it has United States Senator and Representatives.
9. It gives us equality before the laws, regardless of race, color, or religion. It gives us freedom as long as we do not interfere with The right of others,
10. The Bill of Rights.
11. The English were the first with permanent colonies.
12. Referendum means that the people may ratify or annul acts of the legislature.
13. Red is for courage, white for truth, and blue for justice.
14. Abraham Lincoln was President; 1861-1865.
15. The Declaration of Independence, signed at Philadelphia, declared our independence from England.



16. Liberty, Equality, and Justice.
17. Native-born American citizen who is at least 35 years old
18. Congress meets in Washington, DC on January third of each year.
19. To provide a system of checks and balances.
20. There are nine Justices in the Supreme Court, They serve for life, with good behavior.

Wanted: Good Citizen Poster

Imagine the type of citizen you would want to be a part of your community, How would the person act? what would he look like?

Design a WANTED poster of the ideal citizen. Cut and paste a picture or photo on a sheet of paper of the citizen you are wanting. It can be a picture or photo of someone you cut from a magazine or you can draw a picture of a real or pretend person. Then, describe the person physically and also describe their personality traits Example: Wanted person with good humor, a concern for others and ability to get along with others. Then, complete the following statements on your poster: This person was last seen in, He/she was, once again showing himself/herself active and responsible citizen. If you have seen or have any information about this person, please contact. This person is an ideal citizen because _____

Citizenship Baseball

Before the game begins write 40 questions with answers on strips of paper; assign each question a hit. Example: Who is the President of the United States? (single) [answer: Bill Clinton]; Name two of the four levels of government in the United States. (double) [answer: federal, state, county, and local]; When should a Cub Scout salute the United State flag? (triple) [answer: When the flag is being hoisted or lowered, - the flag passes by or you pass the flag; you recite the Pledge of Allegiance], What is our national anthem and who wrote it? (Home run) [answer: "The Star-Spangled Banner Francis Scott Key] Fold the strips of paper and place in a bowl or hat.

Set up an area as the baseball diamond. Divide Webelos into two teams - one begins in the outfield and the other team is "at bat". A batter comes up, he draws a question from the hat. The leader reads the question. If the Webelos gets the correct answer, he takes his base. If he misses it, it is an out. After three outs, the teams reverse.

Meaning of Flag Folding Ceremony

The flag folding ceremony represents the same religious principles on which our great country was originally founded.

The portion of the flag denoting honor is the canton of blue containing the stars representing states our veterans served in uniform. The canton field of blue dresses from left to right and is inverted only when draped as a pall on the casket of a veteran who has served our country honorably in uniform.

In the Armed Forces of the United States, at the ceremony of retreat, the flag is lowered, folded in a triangle fold and kept under watch throughout the night as a tribute to our nation's honored dead. The next morning it is brought out and, at the ceremony of reveille, run aloft as a symbol of our belief in the resurrection of the body.

The first fold of our flag is a symbol of life.

The second fold is a symbol of our belief in the eternal life.

The third fold is made in honor and remembrance of the veteran departing our ranks and who gave a portion of life for the defense of our country to attain peace throughout the world.

The fourth fold represents our weaker nature; for as American citizens trusting in God, it is to Him we turn in times of peace as well as in time of war for His divine guidance.

The fifth fold is a tribute to our country, for in the words of Stephen Decatur, Our country, in dealing with other countries, may she always be right, but it is still our country, right or wrong.

The sixth fold is for where our hearts lie. It is with our heart that we pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America, and to the republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

The seventh fold is a tribute to our Armed Forces, for it is through the Armed Forces that we protect our



country and our flag against all enemies, whether they be found within or without the boundaries of our republic.

The eighth fold is a tribute to the one who entered into the valley of the shadow of death, that we might see the light of day, and to honor our mother, for whom it flies on Mother's Day.

The ninth fold is a tribute to womanhood, for it has been through their faith, love, loyalty and devotion that the character of the men and women who have made this country great have been molded.

The tenth fold is a tribute to father, for he, too, has given his sons and daughters for the defense of our country since he or she was first born.

The eleventh fold, in the eyes of Hebrew citizens, represents the lower portion of the seal of King David and King Solomon and glorifies, in their eyes, the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob.

The twelfth fold, in the eyes of a Christian citizen, represents an emblem of eternity and glorifies, in their eyes, God the Father, the Son and Holy Ghost.

When the flag is completely folded, the stars are uppermost, reminding us of our national motto, "In God We Trust."

After the flag is completely folded and tucked in, it takes on the appearance of a cocked hat, ever reminding us of the soldiers who served under General George Washington and the sailors and marines who served under

Captain John Paul Jones who were followed by their comrades and shipmates in the Armed Forces of the United States, preserving for us the rights, privileges, and freedoms we enjoy today.

More Den Activities

The Webelos leader should plan carefully so that boys get a feeling for the real meaning of citizenship without spending a lot of time in study. There are various ways to do this. You might give them the opportunity to get a close look at government by planning a field trip to a local government agency or court. One of the best ways to stress the meaning of good citizenship is by practicing the good turn. This should be a "must" for every boy. Working on this badge can be exciting, fun and informative, or it can be just more reports to write.

Information Every Citizen Should Know

Heart of America Council

Who Succeeds the President? Everyone knows that in the case of the death of the President, the vice-president would take over the presidency. However, what happens if the vice-president also dies?

Congress dealt with this issue in the 1940's and decided that the following people should take over the Presidency in the order given:

President

Vice-President

Speaker of the House of Representatives

President Pro Tempore of the Senate

Secretary of State

Secretary of Treasury

Secretary of Defense

Attorney General

Postmaster General

Secretary of the Interior

Secretary of Agriculture

Secretary of Commerce

Secretary of Labor

This succession was established by an Act of Congress on July 18, 1947.



Opening Ceremony

Greater St. Louis Area Council

Have seven cards with one of each of the following letters, C-I-T-I-Z-E-N printed on them with the message for each letter on the back of the card.

C - CHOICE

As Americans we have the freedom of choice where we live and how we live

I - INDIVIDUAL

Each of us had the freedom and the right to be ourselves

T- TOGETHER

Fifty separate states form one united nation.

I - INDEPENDENCE

Our forefathers fought for our freedom to be an independent nation.

Z - ZEAL

Our devotion or duty to God, our country and ourselves.

E - ELECTION

As Americans, we have the right to elect leaders to office who will serve our needs.

N - NATION

The United States of America, our home.

Please join us in the Pledge of Allegiance.

We All Scream for Ice Cream

Viking Council

Ice cream was invented in Italy in the 16th century, but when Dolly Madison, wife of James Madison (the fourth President), served it at the White House, it was still considered a delicacy. Since that time, ice cream has become America's favorite dessert, as evidenced by 1989 average consumption of 16 pounds per person per year! One third of all ice cream sold is vanilla, followed closely by chocolate and strawberry.

For your pack meeting help plan a patriotic ice cream social. Arrange for ice cream machines, electric or hand crankers, and have the ingredients all ready to mix when the pack meeting begins.

Serve in small sundae cups. (Find a local business willing to donate them.)

Tell It Like It Is

Viking Council

Send a den letter to the President of the USA!

The President and Mrs. Clinton

The White House

Washington, D.C. 20500

"Call Me What You May ... I Am Your Flag"

Don Bohnwagner, Sr.

Since its birth on June 14, 1777, our Flag has been called by many names. Whether you call it "The Red, White, and Blue", "The Stars and Stripes", "The Star Spangled Banner", or "Old Glory", it is the symbol of our country and of all that the United States of America has been, is, and will always be. It is Our Flag -- God Bless America.

Slowly, as a result of wars and purchases, the United Kingdom became the ruler of what was to become the thirteen colonies. The British Red Ensign was the flag that flew over the colonies in the New World from 1634 to the start of the War for Independence in 1775. The Red Ensign was a red flag with the Crosses of St. Andrew and George on a blue ensign.



"The United Colonies of America"

After fighting the early months of the war under flag of communities, militia group, and individuals, George Washington proposed that we have a flag of our own. He suggested that we overlay six white stripes on the red of the Red Ensign. It became the Flag of the "United Colonies of America". It was carried on the Flagship "Alfred" by Lt. John Paul Jones on December 3, 1775. And was hoisted at the encampment on Prospect Hill in Cambridge Massachusetts on January 2, 1776 when General George Washington took command of the Continental army.

"Stars and Stripes"

This 13-Star Flag became the Official Flag of The United States on June 14, 1777 as the result of congressional action that took place on that date. The Continental Congress meeting in Philadelphia decided that the new nation should have a distinctive flag. It resolved "That the flag of the thirteen United States be 13 stripes, alternately red and white -- That the union be 13 stars, white on a blue field, representing a new constellation." Francis Hopkinson was a delegate from New Jersey to the Congress, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, a member of the Maritime Committee. It was one of the Maritime Committee's assignment to recommend designs for a new flag for the United States of America. After the war, Mr. Hopkinson submitted a bill to Congress for the designs of currency, the Great Seal of the United States, a treasury seal, and for a flag. His flag design had thirteen alternating red and white stripes and a blue field containing thirteen white stars in the same configuration of the Rhode Island Flag (3-2-3-2-3). Many vexillologists believe Mr. Hopkinson's flag was the First Official Flag of the United States of America. Because of its colors and stars and stripes, it was known as "The Red, White, and Blue" and "The Stars and Stripes".

"The Star Spangled Banner"

On January 13, 1794, the thirteen stars and stripe flag was replaced with a flag of fifteen stars and stripes. The two additional stars and stripes were added to represent the new states of Vermont and Kentucky. It was this flag that flew over Fort McHenry during the British bombardment on September 13th and 14th in 1814. It inspired a young Washington lawyer named Francis Scott Key to write the poem that became our National Anthem. As a result our flag had another name "The Star Spangled Banner".

"Old Glory"

On July 4, 1822, the 24-star flag became the sixth "Stars and Stripes" to fly over the United States of America. "Old Glory", at first was a single flag that bore the name now familiar to us all. The flag belonged to Sea Captain William Driver. He received the flag in 1824. At that time he was about to sail from his homeport of Salem Massachusetts, on one of the trips that took him around the world. From that date on, the flag went with him on his ship "Charles Doggett" whenever he went.

In 1837, after countless voyages, Captain Driver retired from the sea and went to live in Nashville, Tennessee. Of course, he took his flag with him and displayed it on holidays and on St. Patrick's Day (March 17th, his birthday as well). He and his flag became well known in Nashville.

When Civil War broke out those who hoisted American Flags in Nashville were attacked by Southern sympathizers. Confederate soldiers searched Driver's home on several occasions for his flag, but never found it. When Union forces entered the city, Driver ripped open a bedspread and revealed his flag that had escaped any harm. Seeing it float from the top of the Capitol building in Nashville, Driver declared "I am ready to meet my forefathers knowing 'Old Glory' and Tennessee have been saved for the Union".

After the war, the story of Captain Driver's flag and its name spread by word of mouth and in books and newspapers. Although there is doubt about whatever happened to Old Glory, its name lives in the hearts of Americans.



"Our Flag"

Today, whatever you choose to call it, it has 50 stars one for each state of the Union. It is the 27th Official Flag of the United States of America -- Our Flag.

About The Author

Donald R. (Don) Bohnwagner Sr. is an Active Member of the North America Vexillological Association and New England Vexillological Association, a Standard Bearer of the National Flag Foundation, and a Patron Member of the Flag Research Center.

His interest in flags dates back to the spring of 1952, when his sixth grade teacher gave him a copy of a textbook that was being discontinued by the school system. The book was "The Story Of The American Flag" by Wayne Whipple. The book along with the fact that Don was born on June 14 1940, Flag Day, sparked an interest in the history of "Old Glory".

This spark smoldered until it became rekindled as a Boy Scout Leader in 1974. At that time one of the requirements for boy to become a Tenderfoot Scout was to "Describe and give a short history of the American Flag". As a visual aid to help boys better understand this requirement, Don purchased reproductions of the five flags -- The Queen Anne, Grand Union, Betsy Ross, Star Spangled Banner, and The Flag of 1818. From that point, his collection grew to include many reproductions of historic flags. Those of the Early Explorers of the "New World", the Revolutionary War, and the Civil War.

Because of his knowledge and collection, Don has been invited to speak before Scouting groups and other civic organizations. From those speaking opportunities, he has developed a series of multi-media presentations called "Flags Over America".



November/December 2000 - - Craftsman

The Cub Scouts coming into your Webelos den have probably been working on crafts for two years, so it is time to present some more advanced projects and give them a challenge. This activity badge requires woodworking and one other material that you and each boy agree upon (leather, tin, plastic, glass, etc). Some boys will want one option and some another, so you will need to be familiar with all. You don't have to be a master craftsman. Almost anyone who can pickup a hand tool can do the projects. But if you are convinced that you have ten thumbs, then seek help from some of the parents, or your Boy Scout Troop. Sometimes craft stores have classes on the boys' level for a minimal fee.

What follows is borrowed wisdom from years past, When working with the boys on their projects, you must have P, P, & P,

PATIENCE - Some boys require a high degree of patience. Stick with it and be rewarded. Enlist the help of the assistant den leader, den chief and parents

PREPARATION - Have all tools laid out before the den meeting starts. Build a sample of the item and make note of the steps that are required. Be prepared to help boys individually in these areas. Show them the sample to give them an idea of what the finished product will be like.

PERSEVERANCE - Insist that the boys finish the items they begin. This is very important. Do not use a project which the boys cannot complete within a reasonable length of time. Watch for signs of discouragement, and help the boys who seem to be having trouble.

Encourage every boy to put forth his very best effort. Praise only what deserves praise. Give encouragement in other areas. This activity badge can be quite a problem for some boys. Remember

"Do your Best" is the only judging criteria for you and the boys.

Speakers

Carpenter, home builder, automobile mechanic, furniture repair, sheet metal worker, TV repair, glazier, contractor, furniture refinisher.

Field Trips

- Furniture factory, sawmill, cabinet maker, lumber yard, tannery, leather goods manufacturer, or hardware store. Ask to see the job-related tools, machines, clothing, and various safety precautions in the workplace.

- Arrange to visit a home under construction. Talk to the workers at the beginning of the month, and look at blueprints. Visit again at the end of the month to see the progress made in that time,

Include proper safety instruction for the tools used in a den meeting. Invite a safety inspector to talk to the den about the role of safety in factories.

Cub Scout Resources

Use the "Cub Scout Leaders How To Book' for craft ideas.

Chapter 2: Putting game, marble roll, turtle race, lipstick

Chapter 3: Wood projects galore

Chapter 4: Skit, Dad's Workbench'

Chapter 7: Tangle puzzle

Chapter 8: Porcupine planter, sundial, bird feeder, snowman

Closing Thoughts

"I hold in my hand a pocket knife. This is a valuable tool because it can be used for many useful things. It is a dependable tool as long as the blade is kept sharp and free from rust, and the working parts are in good condition. If it is neglected and becomes dull and rusty, it will become dangerous.

"The same principle applies to us, as well. We have a body, which must be kept in good condition in order to work well. If we fail to take care of ourselves, we become rusty and dull just like a neglected knife. Do your best to keep fit and healthy this week."



Building Tools

1. We are the future builders of America. This is how we will shape tomorrow.
2. We will hammer out justice. (Hammer)
3. We will help cut out crime. (Saw)
4. We will pinch out poverty. (Pliers)
5. We will wrench out discrimination. (Wrench)
6. We will live by the Golden Rule. (Ruler)
7. We will plunge out hatred. (Plunger)
8. We will drill love deep into our hearts. (Drill)

Carpenter Skit

Two boys are taking nails out of a box. One keeps throwing nails away.

"Why are you throwing all those nails away? They're perfectly good."

"The heads are on the wrong end!"

"Silly, those nails are for the other side of the house!"

Baby Food Jar #1 - Advent Calendar

Here is a fairly easy craft that can PROBABLY done by all ranks. This should be easiest for the Webelos though. This project and the following are from Bobbie Beatson, Pack 732 - Palm Bay, FL

Make a tree of 25 jars to fill with little trinkets and use as an advent calendar. Jars can be glued together with hot glue. Add a ribbon around the entire outside of the tree to cover the jars.

(01)

(02)(03)

(04)(05)(06)

(07)(08)(09)(10)

(11)(12)(13)(14)(15)

(16)(17)(18)(19)(20)(21)

(22)(23)

(24)(25)

Baby Food Jar #2 - Christmas Tree

(01)

(02)(03)

(04)(05)(06)

(07)(08)(09)(10)

(11)(12)(13)(14)(15)

(16)(17)(18)(19)(20)(21)

Glue jars together with hot glue. Put a ribbon around the triangle of jars for decoration. Get a string of 25-35 multi-colored Christmas lights and some tinsel garland (silver works well). If you can find a string of 15 bulbs, eliminate the bottom rows of jars. Have boys punch a hole in the lid of the baby food jar large enough to hold the light bulb. When using a 35 string, some of the jars will have more than one light bulb. Put the garland in the jar to hide the bulb. Tree sits nicely on a table.

Joe Ray sent this

On the morning of the Christmas parade, we meet at the church and have crafts till parade time. After the parade, you stop back by to pick up the crafts (that way they get a chance to dry...) We have had success with the



small wheat lights, and the larger night light size. The light strings with the expansion clips work best with that style. The foil - tensile bases work well inside the lid. You use a bottle/can opener twice to make the holes for the large bulbs-and a 10 penny nail for the wheat lights. We had one group a few years ago that used the 'stained glass' paint to stain their jars. It was different - but the ones done solid green or red worked best.

Instead of a pyramid shape - we go for a double pyramid tree shapeexcuse the ASCII ART

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Take a length of ribbon 1-1/2 inches wide - and wrap around the outside. Red seems to work best. You can come back and garnish the spaces between the jars with holly berries, hemlock cones, or other small ornament. It makes a nice decoration for the kitchen for your sponsoring org.

Webelos Craftsman Glue -- Waterproof or Glass Glue

This is probably cheaper than some of those chemical glues.

2 packets (1/2 ounce) unflavored gelatin

2 tablespoons cold water

3 tablespoons skim milk

Several drops oil of cloves (optional)

1. In a small bowl, sprinkle gelatin over cold water. Set aside to soften.
2. Heat milk to boiling point and pour into softened gelatin. Stir until gelatin is dissolved.
3. Add oil of cloves as preservative if glue is to be kept for more than a day. Makes about 1/3 cup

How to use it: While the glue is still warm, brush a thin layer on the objects to be glued. This is the best glue to use for projects in which glass must be adhered to glass. For gluing decorations on glass jars, it is best to use the glue in its liquid state. For gluing marbles together or gluing metal ornaments to metal cans, use the glue in its gelled state. This glue is waterproof and can be used to mend china, to glue labels on home-canned foods and jellies, or to glue wood to wood. Store glue in a screw-capped jar. It will gel as it cools, but this will not affect its adhesiveness. Set jar in a pan of hot water to soften glue for reuse.



November/December 2000 - - Scientist

A scientist studies things to learn how they behave and why. Scientists try to find out the laws of nature about the things they study. People can use these rules or laws in making things. While working on this activity badge, you will learn a few of the main ideas in physics. Physics is a science with several branches; One of these branches will be weather. You can learn a little about weather in these activity badge requirements. Another branch of physics is called optics. You will have a chance to learn something about sight and find out how your eyes work. Scientists learn a lot by experimenting or trying things out. Try things for yourself Scientists take nothing for granted. They may be sure an idea is true, but they always test it, if possible, to make certain they are right.

Speakers

Lab technician, nurse, zoologist, nuclear physicist, weather forecaster, X-ray technician, science teacher, zoo docent, researcher.

Field Trips

- Visit an eye specialist and learn how the eyes work.
- visit the control tower of a Municipal Airport. Learn about the principles of flight
- Tour an airplane and look at all the control dials.

Pack Meeting

- Honor your pack leaders by making up some 'Scientific Awards' Cut them out of poster board. -
- Gravity is a heavy subject. (Shape of the Earth)
- Stars are night lights that don't run up bills (Stars)
- Astronomers are far-sighted. (Glasses with big eyeballs)
- Chemists really, stir things up! (Beaker with bubbling mixtures)
- Science Fair: Set up and hold a science fair during your pack meeting. Show some of the simple experiments you have been doing in your den meetings. Display items that you have made

DEN ACTIVITIES

- Find out what the various eye tests measure
- Invite a local weatherman to your den meeting to talk about the climate during the year. How is weather different in the Southern Hemisphere?

Food Science

Invite a dietitian to your den meeting to talk about how and why foods cook. Why do you add yeast, salt or soda to recipes? What happens if you forget one of the ingredients? How does a microwave oven cook foods? What other ways are there to prepare food? Do some cooking in your kitchen and then sample the foods. (Microwave cupcakes, hot-air popped popcorn, cookies baked in the oven, grated cheese broiled on bread, steamed pudding. Yummy!)

Look up information about the Nobel Prize. How many categories are there? Who was awarded a prize last year and what did they do or discover?

Right Eyed

Everyone knows whether they are left-handed or right-handed, but do you know whether you are left eyed or right-eyed? Try this test to find out. Point a finger towards a distant object keeping both eyes open Then close your right eye. if your finger appears to jump, this means you are right-eyed.

If it does not jump, you are left-eyed.

Materials Needed:



Salt
 Sugar
 Epsom salts
 Laundry detergent flakes
 4 glass jars
 4 spoons
 Magnifying glass
 Thread or thin string
 Very hot water
 Pencils
 Paper clips
 Food coloring

1. Fill a jar half full of very hot water. Stir in a cup Or more of salt, a little at a time, until no more will dissolve.
2. Rub some salt onto a piece of string. Tie it around a pencil, tie a paper clip to the other end, and drop into the water. Lay the pencil across the jar.
3. Put the glass in a cool place where it won't be disturbed. Do not touch the jar or the pencil. Watch for a few days.
4. Repeat the process with Epsom salts, sugar, and laundry detergent flakes. Try adding a little food coloring to one of the solutions.

What is happening: The salt dissolves in the hot water. But cold water can't hold as much salt in a dissolved form. So as the water cools, the salt forms again on the string

Optical Illusion

Materials A sheet of paper about 11 inches long.

What to do: Roll the paper into a tube one inch in diameter. Hold the tube to your right eye and place the side of your left hand against the middle of the tube, with your left palm directly toward your left eye. Keep both eyes open as you look through the tube and you will "see through" your left hand.

What is happening: Since one eye is looking through the tube and the other is looking at the hand, the two views blend to form an optical illusion of a hole in the center of the left palm. A slight shining of the tube may improve the illusion.

Pascal's Law

The Biggest Balloon: Advance preparation is needed for this game. You will need a pop bottle and a balloon for each player,. Into each pop bottle put 3 tablespoons of vinegar, and in each balloon put 2 tablespoons of baking soda. At the word go, have each put his own balloon on his pop bottle when the baking soda mixes with the vinegar, the balloon will expand. Have the boy tie off their balloons to see which is the largest (Suggest this be done outside.)
 What happens: The baking soda and vinegar produce CO₂ which pushes equally in all directions. The balloon, which can expand with the pressure, will do so.

"Cartesian Diver"

Materials: A medicine dropper, a tall jar - well filled with water, a sheet of rubber which can be cut from a balloon, and a rubber band.

Directions: Dip the medicine dropper in the water and press the rubber bulb so the dropper is partly filled. Test the dropper in the jar and if it starts to sin, eject a few drops from it until finally it floats with the top of the bulb almost submerged. Now, cap the jar with the sheet of rubber and fix the rubber band around the edges so that the jar is airtight. Push the rubber downward with your finger and the upright dropper will sink Relax your finger and the dropper will rise. What is happening: The downward pressure on the rubber forces the water up into the bottom of



the diver, compressing the air above is, producing the effects of sinking, suspension and floating, according to the degree of the pressure.

A Real Attention Getter

Inflate a balloon and affix 3 - 4 squares of plastic tape to it. Have a boy stick a pin through the center of each piece of tape. To everyone's amazement, the balloon will not burst. When the pins are removed the balloon still will not burst, What is happening: The adhesive substance on the tape acts like a self-sealing automobile tire, adhering to the pin as it is pressed inward. When the pin is removed, the adhesive is forced outward by the air pressure from within the balloon, automatically sealing the tiny pinholes.

Air Pressure

The Upside- down Glass That Won't Spill

1. Fill a drinking glass to the very top with water. The water should spin over the top a bit.
2. Carefully lay the cardboard square to completely cover the top the glass. Holding the cardboard on top, turn the glass over until it is straight upside down. Stop holding the cardboard on. it will stay on by itself

The Undrinkable Drinks

Using a can opener make a small hole in a can of juice. Try to drink the juice. What happens when you punch another hole in the can?

Open a bottle of juice. Add enough water to fill the bottle to the very top. Put in a straw. Use clay to completely block the opening of the bottle around the straw, Try to drink the juice. What is happening: There is no air in the glass of water to punch down on the cardboard. The air pressure pushing up on the cardboard is greater than the weight of the water. And the juice won't come out of the hole unless air can get in to push down on it; you need a second hole to let air in. Juice won't go up the straw because no air is getting in to push down on the juice.

Balance

Materials: 3 baseball bats of similar size.

What to do: Point the handles of the bats together so that they form a ~ Slide the handle of the the handle of the bat to the left and over the handle of the lower bat. The bats should form a low solid stool. What is happening: Due to the interlocking arrangement, each bat supports another, making a simple experiment not only in balance, but also in structural engineering (This can also be done with 3 table knives. The blades being the handles or 3 pieces of wood that are the same general shape)

Inertia

You will need a plastic bottle (such as a soda bottle), string and water. Tie the string around the neck of the bottle. Have someone hold the string while you push the bottle one time Count how many times the bottle swings back and forth. Now fill the bottle halfway with water and hold it over the bathtub (or outdoors). Push the bottle again. How many times does it swing back and forth. The water in the bottle makes it heavier, so it is harder to push and it takes longer to stop moving. This is what we mean by inertia.

Do It Yourself Flashlight

This flashlight can be assembled easily and provide a fun project for the boys. And better yet, it actually works! You will need a flashlight battery, a bulb, a plastic pill bottle with a flexible lid and some insulated wire. The pill bottle should be large enough for the battery and bulb base to fit inside it. The wire should be the kind that can be bent easily. Scrape the insulation from one end of your wire and form it into a flat coil. Attach the coil to the bottom of the battery with adhesive tape. Cut an opening in the center of the pill bottle lid so that the base of the bulb will fit. Push base of bulb through hole in lid. Scrape the other end of the wire and wind it around the base of the bulb.



Secure in place with tape. Crumble small piece of paper. Place enough of this in bottom of bottle so that when battery is inserted and the lid is tightly in place, the bottom of the bulb will just make contact with the raised center top of the battery. Hinge one side of the lid to the bottle with tape. When lid is closed, the bulb will light. To shut off your flashlight, tip up the lid. This light creates a dim glow.

If you want a larger light, use two batteries in a larger container

Games

Bottle Target

Webelos take turns seeing how many toothpicks they can land in a milk bottle which is placed on the floor an arm's length away. Players drop the toothpicks one at a time. They may lean forward, but cannot move their feet.

True or False?

Make copies of this quiz for all the Webelos to try.

1. Electric current was discovered in Italy in 1781. (True, by Luigi Galvani.)
2. Vulcanized rubber was an accidental discovery by Charles Goodyear (True, in 1839.)
3. Madame Curie was the second woman to win the Nobel Prize. (False, she was the first woman. It was in Chemistry, for the discovery of radium.)
4. Mark Twain was the first author to submit a typewritten manuscript to a publisher. (True, Life on the Mississippi in about 1875.)
5. "Disks for the Eyes" was the original name for contact lenses. (False, the name for eyeglasses that were made in Italy in 1280)

Atomic Chart

Make up flash cards with the symbols of the atomic table on one side and the element word on the other side. Mix them up, forward and backwards. Play in pairs or compete as teams. Teams can be one person answering at a time, or a group effort. Who are the best "Scientists?"

Hot Air Balloon

Divide scouts into 2 or more teams, each player is given a balloon which he blows up and holds by the neck until his turn. A raceway is defined for each team and a Ping-Pong ball is then placed at the beginning of each raceway. Team players take turns letting air escape from their balloons, blowing a Ping-Pong ball down the raceway. The winner is the team that blows the ball the furthest down their raceway.

These were structured as problem solving stations which the Webelos visited one of the days at day camp. Ended up using the water rockets as filler activity when my program material didn't last through the full session.

Water Rockets

Variation of a demonstration at Philmont Training Center, 1992 can be found at: <http://members.aol.com/StanDCmr/rocket.html>

This uses air pressure and reaction mass to shoot a "rocket" 50 to 100 feet into the air. The launcher holds the rocket by "friction". Air is pumped into the rocket. When the force of the air pressure inside the rocket overcomes the force of friction holding the rocket down, the rocket shoots up into the sky.

Drink for a Bird

This is a problem for a patrol of scouts to solve... "A jar (2-liter bottle) is partly buried in the ground (sand). Rains have partially filled the bottle with water. A very thirsty bird has found the bottle, but the neck of the bottle is so small that only the bird's beak (eyedropper) can fit down into it. The bottle is stuck too firmly into the ground for the bird to tip it over. Can you help the bird get a drink?"



(After the scouts discuss the problem, point out some gravel lying nearby.)

Float a sunken ship

This is another problem for a patrol of scouts to solve... A ship, the USS Ice Cube Tray, has sunk with a dangerous cargo of radioactive material. The scouts need to float the ship so that it can be towed to a safe area for decontamination. The ship is too fragile for lifting by ropes or cables, and it is too close to the bottom to put floats under it. How can it be raised? (After the scouts discuss the problem, offer each a (disposable) soda straw. They will have to work together, because too much air under any part of the tray will tip it over, allowing the air to escape.)

I needed to tape about a quarter ounce of lead to each end of the tray to keep it from floating up on its own. Putting the lead high up decreased the stability and made the challenge somewhat more difficult.

How Big is Your Jar

Here's an interesting science fair experiment I read about. The student took a baby food jar, a peanut butter jar, a gallon jar, & a big five-gallon bucket and filled each one with dirt. Then he planted a bean seed in each and tried to raise it. Well you can probably guess that the one in the baby food jar never amounted to much and the one in the peanut butter jar was stunted too. The one in the gallon jar did OK but the one in the big bucket did the best. The plants that sprouted in the small containers just didn't have enough room for the roots to grow & spread. You may not realize it but you are all like those plants; you've been planted in different sized jars--some big and some small. But the jars aren't physical ones, they're mental ones. The jars are the limits you impose on yourselves. If you believe yourself to be inferior or if you believe you aren't able to do something you are indeed inferior & unable to do it. But you can face up to your shortcomings and work around them or overcome them. You can say "I'm not very good at this but with work I can improve", or "I can't do this but I can do that & that, and being able to do those things compensates for not being able to do this". So even though you may be in a small jar you're not stuck there. You can transplant yourself to a larger one. It might not be easy, but it can be done.



January 2001 - - Readyman

The objective of the Readyman Activity Badge is to teach Webelos simple first aid and emergency first aid for the "hurry cases", and to make Webelos Scouts more aware of safety around the home, bicycle safety and car safety.

This Activity Badge is related Boy Scout Activities: First Aid Merit Badge, Safety Merit Badge

Resources

Boy Scout Handbook, Local Emergency Medical Technicians, Nurses, or Doctors Local or State Police, Safe Swim Defense Information Leaflet

Speakers

Fireman, policeman, EMT, Red Cross volunteer

Field Trips

- Visit a fire station with an E M,S, Unit.
- Visit a hospital E.R. or and Emergency Clinic.

Den Activities

- Invite a local E.M.T, nurse or doctor to a den meeting They can cover requirements #1 through #5 in this badge.
- In coordination with the Aquanaut Activity Badge, study the Safe Swim Defense. Be sure Webelos can explain it and its importance.
- Make a Buddy Board and have Scout make their own tags.
- Invite a police officer to a Den meeting. Ask him to speak on bike and/or car safety. See THaveler activity badge for car safety rules.
- Visit a fire station Have a fireman talk to the Webelos about the need for a fire escape plan. Have Webelos draw up a home fire escape plan.
- Discuss home safety hazards. This coordinates with the Family Member activity badge requirement #3.
- Take the Webelos to observe the district or council first aid meet. Attend your district roundtable for information.
- Practice Hurry Cases -- 3 B's and a P is one way to remember them.
- Join a local Troop meeting when a first aid demonstration is being given. Call Scoutmaster - They're going to do it sometime during the year.
- Give a talk to younger Cub Scouts (Wolves, Bears) on 6 rules of safety to remember while riding in a car.
- Put together a first aid kit for you Pack to take on outings.
- Stage a mock disaster involving injuries and have the boys treat the injuries. This could be done in conjunction with a patrol from a nearby Troop. With the Scouts demonstrating more complicated skills and acting the part of the injured.

Gathering Activity: Obtain emergency telephone number stickers from local doctor or hospital. As they arrive, have Scouts fill them out. Leave out a telephone book or two so that the scouts can find the telephone numbers. First one done wins!



Games

Pressure Pad Relay

Equipment - Each boy using his own neckerchief One boy lies about 30 feet in front of the team with arterial bleeding" of the left wrist. There is one judge for each victim. On signal, the first boy from each team runs up and applies a pressure pad over the simulated wound. When correct, the judge yells "off", the boy removes the pad and runs back to the team, tags off the next boy who repeats the operation.

Stretcher Race

Equipment - Two staves, one blanket, and one inflated balloon for each team. Teams line up in relay formation with two victims from each team lying from 30-70 feet in front of the team. On signal, two members of the team run up to the first victim with the blanket and staves, make a stretcher, and put the victim on it, When carriers are ready to lift the stretcher, a judge places the inflated balloon on the victim. The victim is carried to the starting line without the balloon falling off (to ensure care if handling the victim). If the balloon falls off; the judge counts off 20 seconds, places the balloon back on the victim's chest, and the team continues on its way. When they reach the starting line, the second team from the group dismantles the stretcher and runs forward to bring in the second victim using the same procedure and rules as the first team. The first team to bring the second victim over the starting line is the winner.

Bandage Demonstration

Equipment - As needed. One member of a Den is the patient; the rest are First-aiders. On "Go" Number 1 runs to the patient and ties a head bandage and runs back. Number 2 ties cross chest. Number 3 ties a thigh bandage. Number 4 a rib bandage. Number 5 ties a sling for the arm, then numbers 6 and 7 go up and make a chair carry transport for the patient back to the starting point. No time element. (Note: In case of a small den, one or more boys may go up twice, until the project is completed) Base scoring on excellence.

What's wrong with me?

Write down several different accidents or afflictions (example: A broken leg, A nose bleed, Choking, Shock, etc) Place these in a hat and have the boys draw them out one at a time. The boy that drew will have to act out that particular problem. The first boy to identify the problem must show how to treat it, he now gets to pick and act out an accident.



January 2001 - - Showman

The Showman Activity Badge appears to be the least sought after of all the badges. Why? Because, on the whole, most people are afraid to get up in front of an audience. Somehow this attitude seems to rub off on the kids even if we don't want it to.

Have you ever seen a fourth or fifth grade boy playing with his friends who wasn't shouting and screaming when having fun? Take the same boy, put him in front of the pack meeting, and nine times out of ten you can hardly hear him in the front row!

How can we as Webelos Leaders help the boys overcome this? Confidence! By building up their confidence as much as we can, but not obviously, whenever we can. As far as we are concerned there is no such thing as over-confidence in a young boy.

Use the Showman Activity Badge to teach the boy to speak well. Remember, practice makes perfect. Also, don't forget to set the example, get up there yourself and speak out.

There are three areas a Webelos can choose from to work on his Showman badge: puppetry, music, and drama. There is an excellent section on puppetry in the Cub Scout Leader How-To Book Also check the Webelos Den Activities-Book and the Webelos Scout Book,

Showman Activity Badge - - Drama Option

Putting on a play will let the boy's talents shine like stars. The boys can write, direct, produce and even act in their own play. This play can be a small skit or an elaborate play with props and scenery. It could also be an illustrated joke See the Webelos Scout Book for examples.

Speakers

Theater manager, actor, dancer

Field Trip

Arrange a visit to your high school auditorium and meet with the drama teacher.

Visit a costume shop to see the variety of apparel available.

Attend a theatrical play.

Den Activities

Costumes

- Garbage Can, Tin Can, and Pop Bottle, Litterbug and Newspaper.
- Simple tube costumes, made from brown wrapping paper, cardboard, or poster board.
- Litterbug is a sack costume with cardboard cutouts for legs, and Newspaper is a sack costume covered with newspaper.
- Litterbug and Newspaper --- Sack costumes
- Cut a piece of brown paper (or material), 28" x 70". Fold paper in half width-wise. Tape the side edges together with brown paper tape or sew together in a 1/4" seam.
- Fit the costume to child and cut out openings for face and arms. For Litterbug, cut arms from cardboard and glue to costume. Decorate with markers or fabric paints.
- All other costumes, cut a piece of brown wrapping paper, (or piece together poster board, or cardboard) into 36 "x 56" lengths. Roll cardboard into a tube and tape ends together. Cut tabs around one long edge every 1 inch. For Garbage Can and Tin Can tops, cut out and oval 12" wide by 16" long from lightweight cardboard. Tape to top of tubes using tabs. For Pop bottle, cut a piece of brown paper, 35" x 42" Fold in half width-wise. Draw the shape of a bottle top onto paper and cut out. Tape edges together. Tape bottle top to body. Fit costumes to child and cut openings the same as the sack costumes. Decorate costumes as desired with paints,



and markers.

Showman Activity Badge - - Music Option

Row can a Scout have in with music? Well, if he plays an instrument at school, let him bring that instrument to a den or pack meeting to play for the group. If you have several Webelos that play instruments let them form a band. What is you don't have the luxury of store bought instruments? Improvise! Make you instruments form cardboard boxes, oatmeal boxes, rubber bands, tissue paper rollers, aluminum foil, rolled up pieces of tin, or just about anything; then let your boys have some in.

While making instruments, your Scout can learn about music. The Scouts can pretend that they are rock-and-roll singers tar them think up their own name and perform at the den meeting, or the pack meeting They can perform to recorded music and that way they dont have to really sing.

Speakers

Radio disc jockey, TV anchorman, music teacher, symphony director

Field Trip

Visit a piano store and hear music played on the different brands of pianos. Attend a play.
Attend a concert.

Den Activities

What Is Music?

Music plays a major role in all of our lives. Even those who do not consider themselves musicians are surrounded by music. There is no escaping it. Music accompanies parades, religious ceremonies, and sports events. You hear music associated with movies and concerts of an sorts. For example, you often use music as part of you den and pack meetings. You learn music in school. You grew up with pleasant songs - songs that were fun to learn, to sing, and to teach.

Music can be played on any keyboard instrument, any band or orchestra instrument, any pitched fork or percussion instrument, or any instrument you construct.

For help in teaching songs or how to play or make you own musical instruments ask the music teacher at you school. The music teacher might be willing to attend one of your den meetings. Check with the parents in your Pack - you may well find musical talent there

For information on making your own Musical Instruments check in Cub Scouts Leader How-To Book.

For songs check the "Cub Scout Song Book", Pow Wow books, and the library for different song books.

Pipe Chimes

This is a suggested activity for the creation of a musical instrument,

Get two 10 foot lengths of 1/2 inch galvanized conduit pipe. Cut pipe to exact measurements (1/8 inch off will change the pitch). Drill a hole for string 1-1/2 inches from the end of the pipe. For best results, use a drill press.) Build a frame to suspend or hang the pipes so that they are free to vibrate when played. For best results use a spoon to strike the pipes, and strike in the center of the pipe.

Size	Note	Number
13-5/8l	A	0
13-3/8"	B flat	1
13"	B	2
12-5/8	C	3
12-1/4"	C sharp	4
11-7/8"	D	5



11-1/2"	E flat	6
11-1/4"	E	7
10-7/8"	F	8
10-5/8"	F sharp	9
10-1/4"	G	10
9-7/8"	A flat	11
9-5/8"	A	12
9-3/8"	B flat	13
9-1/8"	B	14
8-7/8"	C	15
8-5/8"	C sharp	16
8-3/8"	D	17
8-1/8"	E flat	18
7-7/8"	E	19
7-5/8"	F	20

These songs can be played on your newly created pipe chimes.

America;
Pipes 3,5,7,8,10,12,13, 15,17

Over the River and Through the Woods:
Pipes 3, 5, 7, 8, 10; 12, 14, 15

8 8 10 7 8 10 12 12 13 12 10 8 10 8 7 8
15 15 15 15 13 12 13 13 13 13 12 10
12 13 12 10 8 12 13 15 17 13 12 10 8

10 10 10 10 7 8 10 10 10 10 15 15 15 14 12 10
10 8 8 8 8 7 7 7 7 7 5 5 5 7 5 10
10 10 10 10 7 8 10 10 10 10 15 15 14 12 10
10 15 15 14 12 10 7 3 5 7 10 8 7 5 3

Showman Activity Badge - - Puppets Option

Puppetry can offer a lot of fun for your boys. Puppets can be made from just about anything. Stage settings can be simple or elaborate, For the shy boy, puppetry can be a means of expressing his talents while drawing attention to the puppet and away from himself. This not only comforts the shy boys but affords them a chance to grow.

Speakers

Radio disc jockey, TV anchorman, music teacher, theater manager, actor, symphony directors puppet ministry, dancer.

Field Trip

Arrange a visit to your high school auditorium and meet with the drama teacher. Visit a costume shop to see the variety of apparel available.

Visit a piano store and hear music played on the different brands of pianos. Attend a play.

Visit a puppet show.

Attend a concert.

Pack Activities

- Exhibit: Variety of puppets, costumes, posters, or charts of composers, a puppet stage. Demonstrate: Put on some entertainment - musical, puppet show or skit. Demonstrate make-up techniques; explain stage directions; put on a ventriloquist act with puppet dummy.



Den Activities

- Ask a high school drama teacher if there is a tournament during the month that your den might attend.
- Write a one act play for the pack meeting.
- Discuss stage directions and what they mean
- Take your entertainment to a children's home or hospital as a good turn.
- Have the boys write a speech of two minutes on a Scouting topic and give h at a den meeting
- Have several topics written down and let the boys choose three topics. Select one. Give him two minutes to prepare a three minute speech, Topics could be flu', humorous, serious, current event, etc,
- Make up a band. Have boys make homemade instruments and learn a Song. Play Charades.
- Invite a high school drama teacher to explain and demonstrate make-up techniques, and the meaning of stage directions.

Past Puppet Stages

- A cardboard box lid makes a good stage for one or two puppets. Cut holes in the lid. The puppeteer sticks his hands through the holes to work the puppets on his hands. He can drape a sheet over his body if he wants.
- Instant stages include an open umbrella placed on the floor or a card table with a sheet draped over it or set on its side.
- Cut large cardboard pieces in the shape of the side view of a ship. (rowboat, ocean liner, Viking boat, etc.) For standing support nail three boards together in a triangle brace. Tape cardboard to the wood, or gust lean it against the boards. Paint ship details on the cardboard.

Magic

What's Your Number???: Take a number, double it, add twelve, subtract four, divide by two, subtract your number. Answer is "4!"

OR

Take any number, add nine, subtract three, divide by two, subtract your number. Answer is "3"

Secret Number: Take any number (keep it to yourself), double it, multiply by five, then ask for total number. Answer: Take their total and drop the last digit. Then tell them their number.

Games

Fashion Show

This can be quite hilarious if performed for parents to watch. Divide the group into teams of about 4 each. Give each team a bundle of newspapers and a package of pins. They select One person from their team to be the model. The other dress him in a newspaper costume, tearing the paper where necessary and pinning the pieces in place. Do not provide scissors. The most sensational costume wins a prize.

Newspaper Magic

Announce that you can perform a strange feat. You take an ordinary sheet of newspaper, lay it on the floor and have two people stand on it, facing each other. Say they will be unable to see or touch each other. Make you claim come true by laying the paper in the doorway, with the door closed, One person stands on each side of the door.

Name That Tune

Record the first line of about 15 different songs on a tape player. The Webelos who can correctly name the most songs wins,



Fruit Pass

Webelos pass a fruit (lemon, orange, lime), from one to another as music is being played. When you stop the music, the player holding the fruit has to drop out. If a person is in the process of passing the fruit when the music stops, the last one to have the fruit is eliminated. The last player remaining in the game wins

Musical Numbers

Cub Scouts form a ring, join hands and march around the room until the leader calls out a number. The Cub Scouts must form smaller rings catching the same number as the one the leader called. The leader (knowing the number of players) should call a number that will force some to be left out of the game. The remaining players reform one circle again and continue until only two groups remain.

Clown Dress Up Relay

Divide den into two teams. Each team is given an old suitcase which is filled with old, oversized clothing that a clown would wear. Include a necktie, hat, hair, large shoes or slippers, baggy pants, gaudy shirt, vest or sash, and of course... a red rubber nose. On signal the first two players open the case. Boy 1 pulls out all clothing and hands it to Boy 2 who dresses up. Boy 1 runs to the other side of the room, carrying the case with him. He removes the clothes, puts them back in the case, and then carries it back to his team. He now helps the next person get dressed. Repeat actions until all boys have dressed up. The first team to finish can be awarded a circus-type prize.

