Outdoor

WEBELOS
THE WEBELOS LEGEND

Hear now the Webelos legend; The tale of the Webelos tribe; The tale of Akela its Chieftain.

"Hoo," called the owl in the darkness And Mowgli, the Indian boy Lay in his teepee and listened To the rustle of Trees in the night.

"Boom" went the deep muffled beat of The great ceremonial drum; The braves of the tribe were convening, He wished he could answer that call.

Quick, like the flight of an arrow; Quiet, in the hush of the night; Before a great fire ring they gathered Awaiting Akela their Chief.

Here in the great Council Ring Fire On top of the cliff there they met. Here often they come for decisions Here, too, the Great Spirit they sought.

Here they sought help from the Spirit On hunt or on warpath; in peace. Here they met their Chief Akela; Awaited his final decrees.

Now with the "boom" of the big drum All was quiet, the night was quiet still. The great ceremonial fire, When lighted, illumined the hill.

The tom-toms began, set the rhythm, Akela stepped into the Ring. First low and slow, then... like thunder... They bet as he danced near the fire.

Dancing with grace, full of gesture, In costume, he told of his life. He told of the strength of his father, The powerful "Arrow of Light"

"Kind Eyes" his mother, taught those things That only a mother can know. He once saved her life with his arrow; His father helped fashion his bow.

continue...
The tom-toms beat on and his dance
Told of trips to the forest, where Wold
Taught him the ways of the wild life
Of the ground, of the tracks, ways to food.

Through dancing and gesture he told
How he next faced the Bear and learned
The meaning of Courage; and then
He became a young Scout on the Trail.

Akela, the Wise, closed his dance.
By sign and by gesture he told
How the Tribe can be strong only when
The boys of the Tribe are quite strong.

He said this, "The future is hidden
But if we are strong and are brave,
If we can teach our boys to be square,
Our tribe will continue to be strong."

"Let us name our tribe for the Bobcat,
The Wolf and the Bear and the Scout,
The Webelos Tribe we'll be called and
The strongest of all we will be."

Akela thus ended his dance
The beat of the tom-tom was stilled.
In silence the warriors stood,
Then gave the great guttural "HOW"!

The fire burned low, all was still.
No sound broke the hush on the hill,
Save the crackle of embers and all
The mysterious half-noised of night.

The braves raised their right hand toward heaven.
"Living Circle" was formed with their left.
The Webelos pledge was then given;
"To live and help live" was their pledge.

This, then, is the Webelos legend.
This, then, is the reason they're strong.
They honor the pledge which they make;
"To live and help live" is their goal.

(arranged from the prose by
Milton Klint, Salina, Kansas)
PERMISSIONS

It is ok to try something new.

It is ok to make a mistake.

It is ok to take your time.

It is ok to do it your way.

It is ok to experiment.

It is ok to ask questions.

It is ok to make a mess if you clean it up.

It is special to be you.
NAME THAT WEBELOS BADGE

Here are a number of WEBELOS Activity Badges and emblems. See if you can match the badges with their correct names.

Check your own results in your Webelos book, 20-23 correct, you're pretty smart; 15-19 correct, very good; 9-13 correct, you must be a brand new leader; 8 or under, you didn't really try, did you!!!

Circle Ten Council
THE WEBELOS SCOUT

He's in between
He's insecure
He's still quite green
And immature
He wants to fit in with his pals
In any way he can
He doesn't care a bit for gals
Just wants to be a man
I enjoy him every Wednesday night
And watch him as he grows
He's a plural stick of dynamite
He's my den of WEBELOS -

by John Frederick Spalding

THE WEBELOS LEADER'S CHALLENGE

1. To encourage your Webelos Scouts to be physically fit and good sports by the use of games and athletic contests.

2. To influence the development of character and encourage spiritual growth by your actions and by your talks with the boys. Deserve their trust and admiration.

3. To instill the ideals of Cub Scouting and Scouting by your affirmation of these ideals and by your examples.

4. To show them how to be helpful and be of service to others.

5. To encourage advancement in your Webelos den by making the program fun, exciting and challenging.

6. To foster a sense of personal achievement by insisting that they do their best in all their activities.

7. To hold the boys in Cub Scouting, to prepare them to become Scouts, and to graduate them into the troop

Circle Ten Council
THE WEBELOS LEADERS CHECKLIST

First things first -- I've said "Yes, I want to be a Webelos Den Leader. What do I do?"

1. Register as a Webelos Den Leader.
2. Learn the Webelos Den Leader Job description.
3. Learn what a Webelos Scout is.
4. Learn what the Webelos program is and what it requires.
5. Learn what the Cub Scout program is and how it differs from the Webelos program.
   A. Webelos Leader Outdoor Training
   B. Pow Wow
   C. District Cub Roundtables
7. Help Pack Committee to recruit assistant Webelos Den Leader(s)
8. Obtain a complete official Webelos Den Leader uniform.

PLANNING IS ESSENTIAL

Schedule and conduct a Webelos Den organizational meeting for parents.

1. Explain the Webelos program to the parents.
   A. Discuss parent/son participation
   B. Explain Webelos to Boy Scout transition
2. Decide on meeting day.
3. Decide on meeting starting time and length.
4. Decide on meeting location(s).
5. Decide on dues structure, if any.
6. Decide on uniform to be worn (khaki vs. blue, consider Pack Committee recommendations.)
7. Share overview of the plan for the program for the year.
   A. Den meeting structure
   B. Campouts
   C. Field trips
   D. Pack meeting participate
   E. Other den activities
8. Pass out and explain parent talent survey.
9. Secure parent participation in activity badge program presentations.
10. Be flexible -- always have plan "B" and plan "C" ready.

PLAN AHEAD

A whale of an idea

Circle Ten Council
WEBELOS PROGRAM

Although Webelos Scouts are still an integral part of Cub Scouting, with the same purposes, it is a transitional program. It is moving the boys from a family based program in which the parents approve work, to a unit leader led program where the Webelos den leader must approve advancement. It is a transition from the simpler Cub Scouting program and ideals, to the more challenging program of Boy Scouting and the more complex ideals of the Scout Oath and Law. It is a transition from the home and neighborhood based Cub Scouting to the wider work of Boy Scout camping, hiking and the wilderness.

Webelos den leaders have two objectives:

- **Provide** every Webelos Scout the opportunity to earn his Arrow of Light.
- **Lead** and successfully coach the boys to the threshold of a positive Boy Scouting experience.

Keep in mind you do not have to do it all yourself. There are plenty of Scouters who are willing to help. In addition, there is a wealth of community resources, publications and teaching aides to help you cope both with your limited time and lack of background in some areas. Using these people and materials will not only enrich the program for the boys, but increase your enjoyment of it as well.

WEBELOS ADVANCEMENT

The advancement program in the Webelos den is different from that in the Wolf and Bear dens. It has 3 parts; 20 activity badges, the Webelos badge and the Arrow of Light. The Webelos leader or activity badge counselor is responsible for signing the completion of each advancement for Webelos.

THE TWO YEAR WEBELOS PROGRAM

The Webelos program is structured as a two year program for the 4th and 5th grade boys. While the two year program is not optional, the way it is administered can be varied to accommodate the circumstances of each pack. There will be two main ways of running the program. The first is having separate first and second year dens. The second is to run one den with a mixture of first and second year boys.

FAMILY INVOLVEMENT

Too often, this vital area is overlooked by both the pack leaders and the leaders of the boy's new troop. Not only is there the possibility of ignoring a potential new resource for the Scouting program, but also the chance that the boy really needs his family's support to make it through what could be a very difficult time.

There is no magic formula for success. It takes work. It must be a cooperative effort on the part of your pack, the Boy Scout troop and the boy's family. This transitional program involves knowledge, communication and cooperation of all parties.

YOU AND THE TROOP LEADERS CAN WORK TOGETHER

When the Webelos-to-Scout transition program is used, Webelos Scouts want to join the Boy Scout troops. As a part of this program, Boy Scout leaders give you help and support, participate in the joint meetings and campouts with you, supply a den chief and a troop Webelos resource person, and establish a pack-troop relationship on a permanent basis.
GET A GOOD PICTURE OF YOUR RESOURCES

WITHIN THE SCOUTING PROGRAM
1. Parents
2. Den Chief
3. Pack Committee
4. Cubmaster
5. Unit Commissioner
6. Troop Resource Person
7. Scoutmaster(s)
8. District Cub Roundtable
9. District Executive
10. Council Service Center
11. Order of the Arrow Chapters

EXTERNAL:
1. Chamber of Commerce
2. Corps of Engineers
3. State Tourism Office
4. Heard Nature Museum (McKinney, Tx.)

TRAINING:
Every Webelos Scout deserves trained and qualified leaders. Webelos Den Leaders and assistants should take the Webelos Leader Outdoor Training that is held over a weekend. They should also take part in the roundtables, workshops, pow wow, and other training events.

Webelos Den Chiefs should be encouraged to attend a district or council Webelos Den Chief Training Conference. The Webelos Den Chief receives on-the-job training from the Webelos Den Leader. The Webelos Den Leader provides regular coaching related to the den’s program activities.

PRINTED MATERIALS:
Pow Wow Books; Cub Scout Leader Book (#3220); Cub Scout/Webelos Scout Program Helps; Webelos Scout Handbook Webelos Den Meeting Program Sheet (#3852); Webelos Den Record (#3850); Webelos Den Advancement Wall Chart (#4187); Webelos Badge Pocket Certificate (#4222); Arrow of Light Pocket Certificate (#4223); Cub/Webelos Scout Uniform Inspection Sheet; Scouter Uniform Inspection Sheet; Webelos Den Activities Book (#3853); Camping Guide (#3081); Advancement Guide (#3087); Insignia Control Guide; Den Chief Handbook; Scouting Magazine; Circlet-monthly council newsletter; District Annual Calendar; Official Boy Scout Book; Official Scoutmasters Handbook; Webelos Woods (Book); Boy’s Life Magazine; Ethics In Action Guide; Cub Scout Sports Guide; Cub Scout Academics Program Guides; Religious Award Pamphlets.
CITIZENSHIP RATING SHEET

Ask the boys to rate themselves on their citizenship, using a chart like the one shown below. Rating themselves might have the effect of improving their citizenship traits—or at least their efforts to become better citizens. Tell the boys that no one will know how they rate themselves, unless they want to tell. Urge them to be honest with themselves in making their rating each week.

I will try to rate myself on each of the following traits of good citizenship. I will try to improve myself so that on future ratings I can honestly give myself a higher score.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traits</th>
<th>Scores</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. I am honest, even in little things.</td>
<td>Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. I am courteous, loyal, and kind to my parents, teacher, and Webelos leader.</td>
<td>Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. I try to show good sportsmanship.</td>
<td>Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. My parents and friends can trust me to do what I say I will do.</td>
<td>Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. I work and play cheerfully with others.</td>
<td>Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. I always keep my promises.</td>
<td>Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. I take good care of my own things and things that do not belong to me, such as school books, school property, etc.</td>
<td>Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. I do my best to keep the Cub Scout Promise at all times.</td>
<td>Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. I always help to clean up after den meetings and when I'm needed in my school classroom.</td>
<td>Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. I never make fun of people (except maybe kidding around with my friends).</td>
<td>Date</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rating scale: 5 = very good, 4 = good, 3 = fair, 2 = poor, 1 = very poor.

The citizenship rating sheet is merely a guide. Use it or adapt it as you wish. Don’t ask to see a boy’s sheet. If he wants to show it to you, fine; he may be seeking approval. If his scores seem out of line with your own observations, gently question him, but do not challenge his veracity.

Circle Ten Council
Following is a list of some of the rights and responsibilities of American citizens which you might want to review with your Webelos:

**RIGHTS OF CITIZENS**

1. Right to equal protection under law and equal justice in courts.
2. Right to own property.
3. Right to be free from arbitrary search and arrest.
4. Right of free speech, press, and assembly.
5. Right to equal education and economic opportunity.
6. Right to attend the church of one's choice.
7. Right to choose public officials in free elections.
8. Right to have legal counsel of your choice and a prompt trial, when accused of a crime.

**RESPONSIBILITIES OF CITIZENS**

1. Duty to obey laws.
2. Duty to respect the rights of others.
3. Duty to inform oneself of the issues of government and community welfare.
4. Duty to serve on jury if called.
5. Duty to vote in elections.
6. Duty to serve and defend your country.
7. Duty to assist agencies of law enforcement.
8. Duty to practice and teach principles of good citizenship.

Things the United States Government does to help us include:

- Provides a common defense
- Provides system for Social Security
- Provides laws
- Provides a national currency
- Provides protection against unlawful immigration
- Provides an election process to elect national leadership

Things State and Local Governments do to help us include:

- Provide public schooling
- Provide public health care
- Provide a zoning and planning system
- Provide public roads
- Provide a judicial system
- Provide an election process to elect state and local leadership

Circle Ten Council
Things you can do to help your government include:

Pay taxes
Serve on jury
Vote
Service in public office

The ways your family helps pay for government include:

Income taxes
Property taxes
Sales taxes
Fines
License fees

Ways our country works with other nations include:

Membership in the United Nations
Exchange of ambassadors and ministers
Membership in international organizations such as Interpol
Extradition of criminals
Tariff laws

Organizations in our area that help people include:

United Way
Girl Scouts of America
Salvation Army
Red Cross
Muscular Dystrophy Association
Boys Scouts of America
Campfire, Inc.
Chamber of Commerce
Lighthouse for the Blind
KNOW YOUR COMMUNITY

As a project, your den might like to check out the following list to see which of the things listed can be found in your community, who operates them, and how they are paid for.

Health - hospitals, clinics, doctors, dentists, ambulance service, water filtration plant, sewage disposal, garbage collection

Protection - storm sewers, fire and police protection

Education - public schools, colleges, night schools, vocational schools, libraries

Recreation - theaters, pools, parks, playgrounds, golf courses, lakes

Transportation - roads, highways, bus, train, airlines, parking lots, taxis, garages, service stations, car lots

Stores - shopping centers, supermarkets, appliance stores, convenience stores, etc.

Business - What major companies are there in your community?

Industrial - What items are manufactured?

Agricultural - What products are produced locally?

Voluntary Agencies - What agencies are there? What do they do in the community?

Organizations & Clubs - service? hobby? fraternal?

Religion - churches, synagogues, temples, seminaries, etc.

The reason we have government is to provide an orderly system of living together, wherein we do not infringe upon each other's rights.

CITIZEN QUIZ GAME

Group is divided into two teams. The teams face each other with a wide space between them. The leader asks a question about the Declaration of Independence, the Star Spangled Banner, the President, Governor, etc. A correct answer entitles that team to take one step forward. An incorrect answer passes to the other team. The team to cross the other team’s starting line first wins.

Circle Ten Council
CUES AND COMFORTING THOUGHTS AS YOU MOVE OUT-OF-DOORS

YOU KNOW MORE THAN YOU REALIZE -- Indoor skills are transferable to the outdoors.

DO MOST OF YOUR TALKING INDOORS -- Instructions, dividing jobs, setting limits.

YOU ARE NOT ALONE -- The group itself has potential, eager to share the leadership.

DON'T BE AFRAID OF WEATHER -- Modify plans, cover up, wrap up, and have an adventure.

BE FLEXIBLE -- Allow for the unexpected and capitalize on new ideas.

LISTEN AND OBSERVE REACTIONS -- They are full of clues for next plans.

HAVE SOMETHING UP YOUR SLEEVE -- A compass, a magnifying glass, a piece of rope, to start the boys toward new interests.

CALL ON THE SECOND TEAM -- Cub Scout Parents. To enlist the help of fathers and mothers they should know the plans for the program well in advance.

STOP WHILE IT IS STILL FUN -- THEY WILL COME BACK FOR MORE!!
OUTDOOR PROGRAM

DEN PERMISSION SLIP

I give permission for my son, __________________________, to go on a den/pack outing with
Pack __________, Den __________ on __________________________.

I understand they will be going to __________________________.

I understand my son will be riding with/on __________________________.

I understand they will be leaving from __________________________ at ________
and returning to __________________________ at ________.

In case of emergency, I can be reached by phone at __________________________.

If I cannot be reached, please contact __________________________ at ________.

Signed ____________________ (Parent or Guardian) Date ____________________

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CONSERVATION IS EVERYONE'S JOB. Boys of Cub Scout age are not too young to learn that conservation of their country's resources is necessary to their own future security. In the hands of the boys of today rests the responsibility of maintaining and using wisely the remaining supplies of soil, forests, waters, and wildlife with which their country was so richly endowed. They are the future voters and administrators and they must become conservation conscious for their own and their country's good.

Conservation is a round-the-year job. But this can tie in very well with almost any of the 1957 spring themes wherein packs will be looking for conservation projects they can actually do!

Here are some suggestions. Use them.

1. Build and set out bird boxes, feeding stations, bird baths, or dust baths in back yard or park.
2. Plant shrubs that provide food or cover for wildlife in yard or park.
3. Plant grass seed on bare ground at home, the school yard, or churchyard to prevent erosion. Plant tree seedlings for ground cover.
4. Work on Wolf, Bear, Lion conservation electives.
5. Visit a fish hatchery, game farm, game refuge, or sanctuary to see how fish and game are raised.
6. Visit a farm and find out how conservation practices help protect the soil.
7. Visit a lumberyard and find out how different kinds of wood are used and where they come from.
8. Visit a water works pumping station, or purifying plant and find out where water comes from and the steps necessary to make it fit to drink. Find out how water is wasted in the community.
9. Write a set of rules for pack, den, or family to follow when visiting parks or picnic areas.
10. Write a set of rules, or make posters or charts, on how to prevent forest fires.
11. Have a movie on nature or conservation shown at a pack meeting.
12. Go fishing and find out what kinds of fish are found in the area.
13. Take nature walks and learn to recognize trees, birds, and mammals.
14. Help in family garden.
15. Build an exhibit or a demonstration for a pack meeting that shows how clothes and food come from the soil; how not wasting food and making clothes last longer help save soil; and why soil conservation is important.
16. Build an exhibit for a pack meeting that shows how homes and other necessities come from trees and why forest-fire prevention is important.
17. Help distribute fire-prevention posters or other conservation posters in the community.
18. Build an exhibit for a pack meeting that shows how wild animals are important as sources of food, clothing, and recreation.

SPRING QUARTER
WILDLIFE IDENTIFICATION

YOU WILL Seldom SEE THESE FOREST CREATURES FOR THEY ARE SHY AND FEARFUL OF DETECTION — BUT THEY LEAVE UNMISTAKABLE SIGNS.

ELK PRACTICE ATTACKING SIGNBOARDS TO SHARPEN ANTLERS, LEAVING HEAT HOLES OF .22 TO .30 CALIBER.

BEAVER CHEW TREES TO CLEAN TEETH MAKING MARKS MUCH LIKE THOSE OF AXE AND CHAIN SAW.

PLASTIC WRAP BIRDS INGENIOUSLY ROOF THEIR NESTS WITH A COVERING OF CLEAR PLASTIC.

TRASH

LITTER RATS SHARE THE FRUITS OF URBAN PROGRESS WITH THEIR COUNTRY COUSINS.

SYNTHETIC SPIDERS WEAVE ORNATE AND ARTISTIC WEBS OF MONOFILAMENT FISHLINE AT STREAMSIDE.

DITCH RABBITS LAY THESE STUBBY GLASS OR CYLINDRICAL ALUMINUM EGGS ALONGSIDE ROADS AND TRAILS.

STYROFOAM BEETLES LEAVE THEIR CAST-OFF SHELLS AROUND CAMP AND PICNIC AREAS.
DEN ACTIVITIES

- Make an insect study laboratory

- Make bird feeders

- Make terrariums

- Start a nature collection

- Invite a conservationist to visit den meeting and talk about some phase of nature

- Make a leaf collection ... and leaf prints

- Learn to identify poisonous plants and reptiles

- Take a birdwatcher's hike. Identify birds. Make notes about location, species, etc.

- Collect tadpoles; keep in aquarium and watch them grow

- Make bird migration maps

- Study wildlife homes

- Make a list of all plants in a given area

- Take a nature hike and look for animal tracks. Make plaster casts of tracks
Outdoor Code

As an American, I will do my best to:

1. Be Prepared
2. Be Courteous
3. Be Considerate in the Outdoors
4. Be Careful with Fire
5. Be a Conservation Minded

And be an Outdoor Mannered person.

CH8 SCOUT

PAC

PACK

Summer Fun

Milwaukee County Council 1990 POW WE
MAKE A COMPASS

The face of the compass may be cut from 1/4" plywood, 1/2" plywood, or 1/2" pine. The markings for the dial may then be applied with dark crayon, paint, or wood-burning.

The needle for the compass consists of two 1 1/2" darning needles which have been magnetized by drawing a magnet over them in one direction only from eye to point. The two darning needles are then inserted in opposite sides of a piece of cork 1/4" high and 1/2" in diameter, as illustrated.

The needle assembly is suspended by means of the lower portion of a leather rivet, which is inserted in the bottom of the cord disk as illustrated in drawing. Leather rivets of this type can be purchased inexpensively at most hardware or variety stores. A small nail which will not bind when inserted in the rivet is placed in the center of the compass dial, and the head is clipped off so that the nail extends approximately 3/8" above the wood surface. The protruding end of the nail should be rounded with a metal file to permit the needle assembly to swing freely.

After the wood block has been given a finishing coat of shellac or clear varnish and has dried thoroughly, the needle may be mounted on the nail. The compass needle will point North. Then carefully turn the block until the needle is in line with the point on the compass dial marked "N".
TRAIL SIGNS

This is the way.
This is the way.
Keep Going.

Turn left.
Turn left.
Turn right.
Turn right.

Danger
Warning
Danger
Turn around and go back

Long distance this way.
Short distance this way.
End of Trail.
WHAT WE GET FROM TREES

NUTS & Fruit

Oil, Extract, decorations

Gums

Perfumes, Adhesives, extracts

Solvent, Ketchup

Gum Rosins

Gum Turpentine, Varnish, Drugs

Gum, Drugs, Confections

Spruce Gum

Rubber

Lignin

Cellulose

Pulpwood

Charcoal

Fuel

Dye

Distillation

Hardwood

Softwood-oils

Boles, Posts

Logs

Sugar, Sap, Syrup

Drugs, Oil, dye

Resins

Sapwood

Boards, Finish, etc.

Veneer

Pitch, Tar, oil, Pine oil, Wood Tar

Distillation

Slabs, Fuel, Lath

Sawdust & Shaving

Industrial Fuel

Baskets

Edging, Fuel, Dowels

map, Handles, etc.

Stumps

Mill waste
FORESTER ACTIVITY BADGE

JUNIOR FOREST RANGER QUIZ
(Circle the correct answer.)

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. When staying overnight, before going to bed you should (a) place heavy logs on the fire, (b) put out your campfire, or (c) arrange a schedule for someone to get up every two hours to check the fire.
4. 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 (c) burn a lot of paper to make the fire hot.
5. 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’ll burn itself out.
6. The best spot for a campfire is (a) inside a rotten log or stump, (b) under a green tree, or (c) in a cleared open space away from trees.
7. For camping, the following is the most important and practical tool to carry in a car (a) a shovel, (b) a bucket of water, or (c) a wet blanket.
8. If a fire gets out of hand, you should (a) get your parents and run to the car; drive away, (b) report it immediately to a ranger, or (c) get another Webelos Scout to half you fight the fire.
9. Camp matches should be (a) kept in a metal container, (b) stored near outboard motor fuel, or (c) placed in the hot sun.
10. A person who is careless and starts a forest fire (a) can be forced to pay for replanting the forest, (b) can be fined and sent to jail, (c) must work as a forest ranger for one year free of pay.
11. 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.
12. A windy day is good time (a) to burn trash, (b) to start a campfire, or (c) not to start a fire.
13. 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.
14. Scouts (a) put out fires, (b) start fires, or (c) help prevent fires.

Answers: 1. (b) 6. (a) 11. (c) 2. (c) 7. (c) 12. (c) 3. (c) 8. (a) 13. (c) 4. (b) 9. (b) 14. (b) 5. (b) 10. (a) 15. (c)

Circle Ten Council
SEEDS COME IN ALL SIZES AND SHAPES...

LOCHSEEDS ARE STUBBORN. THEY NEED A ROASTING UP BEFORE THEY WILL GERMINATE.

...AND ALL KINDS OF PERSONALITIES!

SEEDS OF TRILLIUM HARD TO BE CONSIDERED. ROBERT GROWTH STARTS AND CONTINUES ONLY WHEN SEEDS ARE CHILLED AND THEN WARMED. STEM GROWTH THEN NEEDS THE SAME SEQUENCE.

THE PEPPERMINT NEEDS A PLACE IN THE SUN. LIGHT IS NECESSARY TO START GERMINATION.

JACK RUBE SEED IS A HOMEBOY. IT TAKES A FIRE TO GET HIM TO LEAVE.

CATTAI SEEDS LIKE IT UNDER WATER. THEY GERMINATE WHERE OXYGEN SUPPLY IS LOW.

WHO NEEDS SEEDS?

SEEDS ARE AN IMPORTANT FOOD ITEM FOR ORIOLES.

DOVES AND MANY SONGBIRDS ARE LARGE SEED EATERS.

DUCKS EAT AQUATIC SEEDS.

TURKEYS EAT ACORNS AND BEECHNUTS.

QUAIL ARE HEAVY SEED EATERS.

PEACOCKS EAT MOSQUITOS AND SEEDS.

I NEED THEM MORE THAN ANYBODY.

WHEAT, OATS, COFFEE, CORN TO THE CATS AND COWS.
Can you recognize TREES by their LEAVES?

Leaf Quiz

Identify each leaf in the squares below it. Letters in large spaces spell out a message when written in the squares on the bottom of this page. The clues should help you!

2. From little acorns grow
3. Like in bales, man
4. What's left of a fire
5. One variety is slippery
6. Seein' red
7. Also called shad bush has red berries
8. Tallest tree in the world! Related to the giant sequoia
9. Socrates drank it--his last drink
10. Its flowers resemble the Dutch kind
11. Like getting all dressed up
12. A conifer--sounds like a wood used for model planes
13. Fruit
14. Also called plane trees
15. Has three different-shaped leaves on each tree, roots used to make a tea
16. Its nuts are good to eat
17. Also called tupelo and peppermidge
18. Thump of waffles and pancakes
19. Also called American basswood
20. What scouts are (without a L)--also called quaking aspen!
21. This the black variety, the white is called butternut

Score yourself
17-21 you're a real woodsman.
13-18 very good.
6-12 you must be a city boy.
0-5 turn in your axe.

Here's the message:

Help for your FORESTER ACTIVITY BADGE

Circle Ten Council 28
**SMOKEY BINGO**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pheasant</th>
<th>Sunflower</th>
<th>Boat on Trailer</th>
<th>Cottonwood</th>
<th>Cattails</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deer</td>
<td>Duck</td>
<td>Log House</td>
<td>Park Sign</td>
<td>Fire Truck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bicyclist</td>
<td>Rest Stop</td>
<td>FREE</td>
<td>Cardinal</td>
<td>Sign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>Log Truck</td>
<td>Firewood Pile</td>
<td>White Oak Tree</td>
<td>Rainbow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tent</td>
<td>Sign</td>
<td>Christmas Tree Farm</td>
<td>Raccoon</td>
<td>Hawk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PREVENT FOREST FIRES!**

Here's a game to play traveling on Illinois roads. Keep your eyes open and mark the squares as you see them. If more than one person is playing, only the first person to see the object may mark it out on their card or you can play that only objects seen from their side of the car count.

Smokey Bingo can be won by marking all squares in a straight line. You will have to visit much of the state in order to "Black out" all the objects on the card.

Child's Name: ___________________________  Age: ______

Summer Fun  

Milwaukee County Council 1990 POW
How To Build a FIRE

1. CLEAR A FIRE SITE... IN A SAFE PLACE AWAY FROM TREES, BRUSH, OVERHANGING BRANCHES.
2. GATHER ALL YOUR MATERIALS & GET PLENTY OF TINDER, KINDLING, FUEL—AND LAY EM' WITHIN EASY REACHING DISTANCE OF YOUR FIREPLACE.
3. LIGHT YOUR FIRE FROM WINDWARD SIDE. "MULTIPLY YOUR MATCH" BY LIGHTING A HANDFUL OF TINDER. USE THIS "TORCH" TO IGNITE FIRE.
4. FEED YOUR FIRE FROM THE LEFt SIDE... KINDLING FIRST, LARGER FUEL NEXT... THAT'S WHY YOU WANT YOUR MATERIALS HANDY!

THERE'S A RIGHT FIRE FOR EVERY PURPOSE!

COOKING
- MIKE FIRE: USE ALMOST ANY KIND OF WOOD... KEEP IT SMALL.
- Hunter's Fire: USE LOGS FOR SIDES... LINE UP WITH WIND.
- Rock Fire: ONE OF THE BEST TYPES OF FIRES—ESPECIALLY FOR SWIM-FIXED CAMP

WARMTH
- TEPEE: CRISE-CROSS
- SCOUT FIRE: SIMPLE, QUICKLY BUILT AND EFFICIENT; ARRANGE AS TEPEE, ADD FUEL IN CRUSE-CROSS FASHION.
- Rock Reflector: AN EXCELLENT HEATING FIRE. ROCK CONTINUES TO RADIATE HEAT AFTER FIRE DISSOLVES.
- Log Reflector: FIRE MAKES A GOOD WINDBREAK. CHINIK LOGS WITH MUDDY SIDE THEY WILL NOT BURN TOO FAST.

FELLOWSHIP
- Back-Log Fire: A GOOD COUNCIL FIRE FOR A SMALL GROUP. ALSO FIRE FOR COOKING AND HEATING. USE BIG SEASONED LOG FOR BACK-LOG.
- Council Fire: THE BEST TYPE OF FELLOWSHIP FIRE BUILT IT SOLIDLY... NOT AS A HOLLOW LOG CAVE. PLACE TINDER AND KINDLING HIGH... ON THIS FIRE NEAR TOP.

BOYS' LIFE PROGRAM AID REPRINT
30
Summer Fun
Milwaukee County Council 1990 POW WOH
SEVEN WAYS TO PITCH THE CUB TENT PAGE

(A pole can be used inside the tent instead of a limb of a tree)

For Winter
(Tie flaps together)

For Summer
(Cover front with mosquito netting)

Canoe Shelter

Modified Forester's

Lean-To

Sun Shelter

The A Tent
Personal FIRST AID

Accidents happen, many of them when you're alone. Thinking ahead and practicing for emergencies could save your life. Here are some hints for when the chips are down and you're all by yourself.

If you cut an artery in your arm—lie down quickly to keep shock to a minimum. Raise your arm, try to stop bleeding by holding a compress directly over the wound.

If that doesn't work, twist a neckerchief or belt around your arm.

Should you cut your leg, press a compress directly on the wound to stop bleeding. If bleeding doesn't stop, place arm under knee, bending leg sharply to cut blood supply to leg.

For a nosebleed, sit down and bend your head back. Pinch your nostrils together, or press your upper lip hard against your teeth with a finger.

If your clothes should catch fire, don't run! You'll fan the flames. Put one hand over your mouth to prevent inhalation of flames. Get to the floor or ground quickly. Roll over and over. This will extinguish the flames.

If a blanket or a coat is handy, grab it and wrap it around yourself to smother the flames as you roll.

When you feel faint, sit down on a log or stump and lower your head so that it's below your heart.

Another method is to lie flat on your back, with your legs up against a log. The extra blood supply to your head should revive you.
Corn Popper

With its long handle this popper can be used over an open grill to make small individual servings of popcorn. For the handle, remove the hook from a wire coat hanger and straighten the remaining wire. Bend this wire in half; bend the ends of the wire out about 1" from each end. For the popper, use two foil pans. Place them together, rim to rim. Using fine wire, attach the bent ends of the handle to one side of the popper as shown. Punch holes for wire through both rims; twist ends of wire to hold handle securely. To hold popper closed while in use, secure rims opposite handle with a metal spring clamp. Tape other end of handle and wrap it with pipe cleaners to protect the hands from the heat.
How To Build a FIRE

1. CLEAR a FIRE SITE...IN A SAFE PLACE away from trees, brush, overhanging branches.

2. GATHER all your materials...Set plenty of tinder, kindling, fuel, and lay them within easy reaching distance of your fireplace.

3. LIGHT your fire from windward side. Multiply your matches by lighting a handful of tinder...Use two tools to ignite fire.

4. FEED your fire from the lee side...kindling first, larger fuel next...That’s why you want your materials handy!

THERE’S A RIGHT FIRE FOR EVERY PURPOSE!

COOKING

HIKE FIRE
Use almost any kind of wood. Keep it small.

HUNTER’S FIRE
Use logs for size. Line up with wind.

ROCK FIRE
One of the best types of fires—especially for camp fixed camp.

TRENCH FIRE
Fire for handy places or areas of fire danger. Drainback. Fosters easily.

WARMTH

SCOUT FIRE

ROCK REFLECTOR—
An excellent heating fire. Rock continues to radiate heat after fire dies down.

FELLOWSHIP

BACK-LOG FIRE
A good council fire for a small group. Also fine for cooking and heat tent.

COUNCIL FIRE
The best type of fellowship fire. Build it solidly, not as a hollow ‘log cabin.’ Place tinder and kindling high. Light this fire near top.

LOG REFLECTOR FIRE
Scout Craft

Clean Up for Health and Fire Safety!

Bodies, utensils, grounds, kept sanitary...

Dishwashing

One of the first things at camp is to prepare hot water. Well before chow time put a large pot of water over the fire. Part of the water when heated, may be used for washing hands, the remainder for soup, hot drinks, cooking, etc.

Then, before eating, the pot is refilled for dishwashing. But—It takes a lot of fuel to bring water to a rolling boil necessary for safe sterilization of dishes and eating utensils.

Tri-san sanitizer tablets (available from Scout equipment distributors) are recommended. One tab in an average size pot of hot water will sanitize your dishes, etc. Tablets that color the dishwater with germicide ingredients are the best. All are non-poisonous to humans.

A good labor-saving trick is to spread a thick paste of soap or soap flakes on the outside of pans before cooking... makes it much easier to wash off the soot caused by flames. Soap flakes or liquid detergents are easier to use than bar soap.

Burn out all food cans after removing both ends. Dry out any wet garbage. Strain dishwashing water to remove all food particles (add to wet garbage). Then pour water next to a stump or scatter evenly on ground. Do not pour into latrine.

Personal Cleanliness

Is important before preparing meals before eating and after using toilet facilities. Don't wash with soap in a lake or stream, that causes water pollution.

A plastic washbasin or a folding ten-quart canvas bucket for personal washups should be standard equipment on all hikes and temporary camp sites.

Camp Cleanup

Make a litter tote bag. Line a cloth or heavy paper bag with a disposable plastic bag, sealed with a rubber band or twist sealer. Carry away all trash, flattened tin cans, garbage. Do not bury any non-burnable trash.

The only hole you dig is a latrine trench. About five feet long, six to eight in wide, 18 in deep. Leave some dirt at latrine to cover after each use. Carry excess dirt to cooking area. Do not put it in your latrine at least 100 feet downwind from tents. Cooking area. Some distance from a stream. Latrine or spring to avoid erosion.

On hikes, small catholes may be used if necessary—scrape the dirt back over when finished. Dig your latrine at least 100 feet downwind from tents. Cooking area. Some distance from a stream. Latrine or spring to avoid erosion.

Campfire Cleanup

When through with your fire, put it out completely. Spread the coals and ashes, and sprinkle with water. Stir and sprinkle again until fire is out for sure.

When you carry the excess dirt back to latrine, take all fire ashes to dump into latrine trench.
USEFUL, INTERESTING THINGS TO MAKE...

USING MATERIALS AVAILABLE AND EMPHASIZING CREATIVE CRAFTSMANSHIP.

SEAT

USE BINDER-TWINE FOR MAKING TIES.

COOKING CRANE

BROILERS, TOASTERS & COOKING FORKS.

CLOTHES RACK... WOODEN HOOKS LASHED TO TREE

COAT HANGER

OR

SHOE SCRAPER

FOR POURING HOT LIQUID OUT OF A PAIL.
BOX OVEN

TO MAKE BOX OVEN

1. Cut around box top leaving it attached at back.

2. Line inside of box and inside of cover with two (2) layers of heavy duty aluminum foil.

3. Make side holes for rods or coat hangers - about 5" apart.
   1st pair holes - 4" from bottom
   2nd pair holes - 6" from bottom

4. Make air hole in back of box - about 1½" square.

5. Insert rods or opened coat hangers through side holes.

6. Put wire mesh over coat hangers to hold food. (If using rods, no wire mesh is needed.)

DIRECTIONS FOR USE (Start 7-8 pieces charcoal in milk carton or coffee can)

1. Place hot charcoal in pan on bottom of oven.

2. Replace rods and/or wire screen.

3. Allow oven to heat up.

4. Put food in oven on rods or wire.
   (Timing for baking is usually shorter than with home oven.)
Seasoning New Cast Iron Cookware

One of the most important keys to enjoying your new cookware and assure that it lasts for years is to properly prepare, or season the pieces.

Seasoning prevents rusting, and will fill the small rough areas in the surface to keep food from sticking, making cast iron easy to clean up.

Cast Iron comes from the factory with a protective coating to prevent rusting in transit and storage. This protective coating must be removed prior to seasoning your oven.

The best way to do this is to scrub the oven with a mild detergent and warm water, inside and out. After this initial washing, THIS SHOULD BE THE LAST TIME YOU USE SOAP OR DETERGENT ON YOUR COOKWARE.

To season the cookware, most manufacturers recommend a light coating of vegetable oil or shortening be wiped on all surfaces of the cookware. DO NOT USE BUTTER OR MARGARINE.

Place the cookware in a conventional home oven at 350 degrees for two hours. Wipe all surfaces with oil and return to the oven at 200 degree for 6 hours. EVERY 2 HOURS THE SURFACE SHOULD BE RE-COATED WITH OIL.

When this process is finished, you cookware will look like it has a waxy, yellow finish and will be non-stick cookware.

After each use of your pieces, you will need to re-coat with a little oil. With continued use the pieces will eventually become black and the flavor will be enhanced.

If your cookware ever loses its seasoning due to rust or improper care, you can brush off the rust or grime and then re-season the oven in the same manner just described.

Heat Control

Cast iron cooking requires a constant, even heat where possible. When using your oven or stove at home, you should have no problems. However, when using your cookware in the outdoors, there are a few tips that will be helpful to know.

When cooking outdoors, high quality charcoal briquettes are recommended. Briquettes provide a long lasting, even heat source.

To eliminate the need for lighter fluid, there are various other methods of starting the charcoal.

One method that can take 1/3 the time, involves using a charcoal starter made from a five gallon can with a hole cut out of the side and a wire grate placed in the center of the can. Or one can be purchased from your local dutch oven dealer.

By varying the number of briquettes placed underneath and on top of a Dutch oven, the temperature inside the oven can be accurately controlled. There is an easy formula to help you control the cooking temperature.

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF CHARCOAL BRIQUETTES FOR DUTCH OVEN COOKING:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Top</th>
<th>Bottom</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8 Inch</td>
<td>6 to 8</td>
<td>4 to 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Inch</td>
<td>8 to 10</td>
<td>6 to 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Inch</td>
<td>10 to 12</td>
<td>8 to 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Inch</td>
<td>12 to 16</td>
<td>10 to 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Inch</td>
<td>16 to 18</td>
<td>12 to 16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Each briquette adds 20 degrees.
HOW TO CHECK THE TEMPERATURE OF CAST IRON COOKWARE-DUTCH OVENS.

Put a teaspoonful of flour into a pan; place the pan inside the Dutch oven and cover. Cook for 5 minutes.

Light brown flour = 350 degrees
Dark brown flour = 400 to 450 degrees

Note: If flour turns dark brown under 3 minutes, the oven is too hot for proper cooking.

IT IS IMPORTANT TO REMEMBER THAT THESE HINTS ARE ONLY A GUIDE TO HELP YOU GET STARTED. YOU WILL NEED TO ADJUST BRUIETTES ACCORDING TO YOUR RECIPE AND KEEPING IN MIND THAT THE WEATHER, TEMPERATURE AND SOFT GROUND CAN EFFECT COOKING TEMPERATURE.

A strong wind or breeze will raise the temperature.

High humidity in the air will lower the temperature.

Direct sunlight will increase the temperature.

Shade will lower the temperature.

A higher air temperature will likewise raise the temperature in the oven.

A high altitude will lower the temperature.

Besides getting the correct temperature, many of your recipes require that you have correct heat placement. For example:

Stews, soups, chill, and other liquid dishes require more heat on the bottom than on the top.

Meat, poultry, potatoes, beans, vegetables and cobbler require even distribution of heat on the top and bottom.

But cakes, breads, biscuits and cookies require most of the heat on top and little heat on the bottom.

Some sauces require only heat on the bottom.

Stacking of dutch ovens is a convenient way of saving space and sharing heat. This is best used for dishes that require even heating.

Cooking Areas

Many people feel that the use of cast iron is limited to camping in the outdoor. However, Dutch oven cooking can be successfully done in and around the home. This is an excellent time to experiment with new recipes.

Besides using a conventional oven or barbecues, cast iron can be placed over briquettes on a garbage can lid or other flat metal, on concrete, on a charcoal stand, on the ground or almost anywhere.

Clean up

If you have used a well seasoned cookware, clean up is easy.

First, remove any excess food particles with a metal or wooden spatula. Next, place some water (NO SOAP OR DETERGENT) in the oven and reheat until water is warm. Scrap off any residual food (teflon scouring pad may be used). Wipe dry. Put a thin layer of vegetable oil or shortening on the inside of the cookware. Wipe out any excess oil.

Burning out your cookware is not recommended, as this will require re-seasoning with a 2 to 6 hour process.

Cast iron should be stored in a cool room. Dutch oven lids should be inverted with a paper towel between the lid and the oven.

If the oil in your cookware becomes rancid, reheat until the oil is liquefied and then wipe out any excess oil. Re-wipe with fresh vegetable oil or shortening before use.
WATER SAFETY

Swimming is a fine, all-around body builder and makes a good den or pack activity. It goes without saying that you must be safety conscious anytime you have an event around the water. To ensure safe swimming the Boy Scouts of America has developed Safe Swim Defense. In essence, it is a plan to conduct an organized group swim safely by establishing standards and procedures to minimize the inherent risks. This plan should be followed on any group activity which includes swimming.

QUALIFIED SUPERVISION Have a responsible adult supervise all swimming. That person must be qualified in water safety training (BSA Lifeguard, Red Cross Advanced Life Saving, or YMCA Senior Lifesaver) or must use assistants who are so qualified.

PHYSICAL FITNESS Require evidence of fitness for swimming activity with a complete health history from a physician, parent, or legal guardian.

SAFE AREA Have the lifeguards and swimmers crisscross the entire bottom of the swimming area to determine varying depths, deep holes, rocks, and stumps. Mark off the area for three groups--- non-swimmers, beginners, and swimmers.

LIFEGUARDS ON DUTY Appoint two capable swimmers as lifeguards.
Lookout Station a lookout on the shore where everything can be seen and heard in all areas.

BUDDY SYSTEM Pair everyone with another in his ability group, Buddies should stay together in and out of the water.
DISCIPLINE Be sure all Scouts understand and agree that swimming is allowed only with proper supervision.

Precautions are certainly worth all the efforts and apparent inconvenience. Following the Safe Swim Defense will prevent the tragedy of a water accident.
Ropemaking

... LANYARDS AND SPORT BELTS

SIDE VIEW, HOOK IN PLACE

HOOK PADDLE

ROPE WRENCH
A ropemaking machine is an excellent device for twisting colorful cord into lanyards and lanyards into sports belts for mother or sister.

You can easily make this machine out of scrap wood. For the base, use a piece of wood $\frac{3}{4}$" x 3" x 12", and for the upright you need a $\frac{3}{4}$" x 3" x 4" section. For the wire hooks, drill holes in the end piece 1" apart and $\frac{1}{2}$" from each edge.

Make the hooks from 5" pieces of coat-hanger wire, bent as shown.

Make lanyards from carpet warp, plastic lacing, yarn, or binder twine. Either select colors that harmonize or use one solid color.

To make a medium-sized rope, use three strands or more of cord to each hook. Use the handle to turn the three hooks simultaneously. Loop cord over the hooks, as shown in the top view below, run out to desired length, and tie off.

Separate the cord by using a rope wrench. Hold the end fairly taut. Start turning the hooks as the cords twist and move the wrench toward the hooks slowly. Draw the wrench back or pull it away from the hooks with a little jerk before moving forward to tighten the twisting strands. Continue this action until the entire length of cord has been twisted, remove the ends from the hooks, and you have a rope. Use this to make your lanyard.

To make a sports belt, twist several of the rope strands together and tie off. Whittle a wooden button and tie it to one end of the belt. Make loop in the other end and tie, tape, whip, or sew it tightly.
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KNOTS FOR LOOPS

These knots are used to hold loops—either permanent or "running" like a cowboy's lariat. The bowline and its variations are important for rescue work and on board ship where they have scores of uses.

BOWLINE

The bowline has been called the king of knots. It will never slip or jam if properly made and, thus, is excellent for tying around a person in a rescue. Begin by forming an overhand loop in the standing part. Then take the free end up through the eye, around the standing part and back where it came from.

FRENCH BOWLINE

This is a double bowline because it provides two nonslip loops (which can be of different sizes). With it a person can sit in one loop and have the second loop as a back support, leaving his hands free. It is excellent for rescue work or for seamen working over the side of a ship. Begin by making an overhand loop as in the regular bowline. But then pass the end through the "eye" twice before bringing it back around the standing part and through the original eye.

The bottom drawing shows details of the final knot.
TAUT-LINE HITCH

Can be tied on a line that is taut. When used for tying a tent guy line, you can tighten or loosen the line by pushing the hitch up or down on the standing part.

Pass rope around the peg. Then bring the end under and over the standing part and twice through the loop formed. Again, bring the rope end under, over, and through the loop formed. Tighten the hitch around the standing part.

MASTHEAD KNOT

The masthead knot is used principally for decorative purposes today. Originally, its purpose was to place a strap around a temporary masthead to which other straps could be made fast. This knot is started with three overlapping hitches. The inner bights of the two outer hitches are led in regular sequence over and under to the opposite sides of the knot, while the upper bight of the center hitch is merely extended.
CLOVE HITCH

This is one of the most widely used knots. Because it passes around an object in only one direction, it puts very little strain on the rope fibers. Tying it over an object that is open at one end is done by dropping one overhand and one underhand loop over the post and drawing them together.

CLOVE HITCH OVER BAR

This is the same knot as the clove hitch, but this method of tying it must be used if the bar is closed at both ends or it's too high to toss loops over. This hitch is used in starting and finishing most lashings.

TIMBER HITCH

This is an important hitch, especially for dragging a heavy object like a log. It will hold firmly so long as there is a steady pull; slacking and jerking may loosen it. The timber hitch is also useful in pioneering when two timbers are "sprung" together.

When it is used for dragging, a simple hitch should be added near the front end of the object to guide it.
TYING ROPE TO OBJECTS

Knots that are used for attaching ropes to things like poles or rings are called hitches. They are important in camping and all types of pioneering work.

HALF HITCH

The half hitch is the start of a number of other hitches and is useful all by itself as a temporary attaching knot. It will hold against a steady pull on the standing part, especially if a stopper knot like the stevedore's knot or figure eight is put in the end.

TWO HALF HITCHES

This is a reliable and useful knot for attaching a rope to a pole or boat mooring. As its name suggests, it is two half hitches, one after the other. To finish, push them together and snug them by pulling on the standing part.

SLIPPERY HALF HITCH

This is occasionally useful but should be considered temporary. It is actually only an overhand knot around the object with the end run back through the knot and left "slippery." It can be quickly untied by pulling on the free end. The slippery half hitch can be locked by passing the end back through the eye and pulling tight.
KNOTS FOR JOINING

These knots are used for tying two rope ends together; sometimes the ends of the same rope; sometimes the ends of different ropes.

SQUARE KNOT

You can loosen the square knot easily by either pushing the ends toward the knot or by "upsetting" the knot by pulling back on one end and pulling the other through the loops.

SURGEON'S KNOT

The surgeon's knot is a square knot with an extra twist. The purpose of the extra twist is to give added friction to hold until the second crossing is made.

WEAVER'S KNOT

The weaver's knot is exactly the same knot as the sheet bend, but tied in a different manner.

FISHERMAN'S KNOT

The fisherman's knot is used for joining two fine lines such as fishing leaders. It is simply two overhand knots, one holding the right-hand line and the other the left-hand line. Pull each of the two overhand knots taut separately. Then make the whole knot taut so that the two overhand knots come together by pulling on the standing parts of each line.
**THE CAMPFIRE PROGRAM PLANNER**

How to use this sheet: Be sure that every feature of this campfire program upholds Scouting's highest traditions.

1. In a campfire planning meeting, fill in the top of the "Campfire Program Planner" sheet (below).
2. On the "Campfire Program Planner" (below), list all units and individuals who will participate in the program.
3. From each get and write down the name, description, and type of song, stunt, or story they have planned.
4. The master-of-the-campfire organizes songs, stunts, and stories in a good sequence considering timing, variety, smoothness, and showmanship.
5. M.C. makes out the campfire program sheet (below).
6. Copies of the program are given to all participants.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cheer Planner</th>
<th>Spot</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Campfire Program Planner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Group Or Individual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headliner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song Leader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheerleader</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Remember.

Get a copy of ...

The Guide to Safe Scouting!