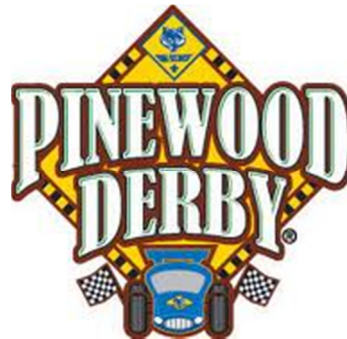


Cub Scout Pack 3520 Resource Book

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History of Cub Scouting

History of Cub Scouting

The Beginning of Scouting
American Origins
The Beginning of Cub Scouting
Baden-Powell's Legacy

The Beginning of Scouting

Scouting's history goes back to the turn of the 20th century to a British Army officer, Robert Stephenson Smyth Baden-Powell. While stationed in India, he discovered that his men did not know basic first aid or the elementary means of survival in the outdoors. Baden-Powell realized he needed to teach his men many frontier skills, so he wrote a small handbook called *Aids to Scouting*, which emphasized resourcefulness, adaptability, and the qualities of leadership that frontier conditions demanded.

After returning from the Boer War, where he became famous by protecting the small town of Mafeking for 217 days, Baden-Powell was amazed to find that his little handbook had caught the interest of English boys. They were using it to play the game of scouting.

Baden-Powell had the vision to see some new possibilities, and he decided to test his ideas on boys. In August 1907, he gathered about 20 boys and took them to Brownsea Island in a sheltered bay off England's southern coast. They set up a makeshift camp that would be their home for the next 12 days.

The boys had a great time! They divided into patrols and played games, went on hikes, and learned stalking and pioneering. They learned to cook outdoors without utensils. Scouting began on that island and would sweep the globe in a few years.

The next year, Baden-Powell published his book *Scouting for Boys*, and Scouting continued to grow. That same year, more than 10,000 Boy Scouts attended a rally held at the Crystal Palace; a mere two years later, membership in Boy Scouts had tripled.

1910	Boy Scouts of America incorporated on February 8. Baden-Powell visits America to talk with leaders. President Taft becomes first honorary president of the BSA; Theodore Roosevelt first honorary vice-president.
1912	<i>Boys' Life</i> magazine becomes official publication.
1918	James E. West, Chief Scout Executive, secures the rights for the American printing of the British <i>Wolf Cub's Handbook</i> for sale to U.S. Wolf Cub packs.
1924	The National Executive Board proposes "adoption of a younger boy program at the earliest date, should be kept entirely distinct from Scouting, should prepare for graduation into the Scout movement."
1927	A portion of a Laura Spelman Rockefeller grant of \$50,000 supports a research and development project on the younger boy program. Dr. Huber William Hurt named full-time executive for the committee.
1929	The National Executive Board approves demonstration Cub units.
1930	The National Executive Board approves the Cub program "controlled experiment" as of February 10. The board authorizes Cub packs to register with the BSA starting April 1. Uniforms for boys are issued (\$6.05 complete) and 5,102 boys and 1,433 pack leaders in 243 packs are registered during the first year.
1932	First <i>Cubmaster's Pack Book</i> and <i>Den Chief's Den Book</i> .

American Origins

About this same time, the seeds of Scouting were growing in the United States. On a farm in Connecticut, a naturalist and author named Ernest Thompson Seton was organizing a group of boys called the Woodcraft Indians; and Daniel Carter Beard, an artist and writer, organized the Sons of Daniel Boone. In many ways, the two organizations were similar, but they were not connected. The boys who belonged had never heard of Baden-Powell or of Boy Scouts, and yet both groups were destined to become Boy Scouts one day soon.

But first, an American businessman had to get lost in the fog in England. Chicago businessman and publisher William D. Boyce was groping his way through the fog when a boy appeared and offered to take him to his destination. When they arrived, Boyce tried to tip the boy, but the boy refused and courteously explained that he was a Scout and could not accept payment for a Good Turn.

Intrigued, the publisher questioned the boy and learned more about Scouting. He visited with Baden-Powell as well and became captured by the idea of Scouting. When Boyce boarded the transatlantic steamer for home, he had a suitcase filled with information and ideas. And so, on February 8, 1910, Boyce incorporated the Boy Scouts of America.

The "unknown Scout" who helped him in the fog was never heard from again, but he will never be forgotten. His Good Turn is what brought Scouting to our country.

After the incorporation of the BSA, a group of public-spirited citizens worked to set up the organization. Seton became the first Chief Scout of the BSA, and Beard was made the national commissioner.

The first executive officer was James E. West, a young man from Washington who had risen above a tragic boyhood and physical disability to become a successful lawyer. He dedicated himself to helping all children to have a better life and led the BSA for 32 years as the Chief Scout Executive.

Scouting has grown in the United States from 2,000 Boy Scouts and leaders in 1910 to millions strong today. From a program for Boy Scouts only, it has spread into a program including Tiger Cubs, Cub Scouts, Webelos Scouts, Boy Scouts, Varsity Scouts, and Venturers.

The Beginning of Cub Scouting

Back in England, younger boys were eager to become Boy Scouts. In 1914, Baden-Powell began implementing a program for younger boys that was based on Rudyard

1933	"Experimental" restrictions removed as of May 25th; Cubbing to be "aggressively promoted as a part of the Boy Scout program."
1936	Registration of den mothers made "optional"; before this year, den mothers not permitted to register.
1937	First <i>Den Mother's Den Book</i> . Cubmobile racer introduced.
1939	Pow wows and roundtables begin in many councils.
1940	Themes introduced into Cubbing.
1941	Webelos rank created for 11-year-old boys with the Lion badge.
1942	Boys allowed rank corresponding to age if late entry into the program (no need for catch-up).
1943	In program literature, first reference by name to blue and gold banquet. Packs sell War Bonds and War Stamps.
1944	Literature and uniform shortages due to wartime priorities. Packs collect grease, newspapers, and milkweed floss for the war effort. Many packs have Victory Garden programs.
1945	"Cubbing" changed to "Cub Scouting."
1947	Uniform revision: long trousers for boys.
1948	All den mothers must register with the BSA (registration optional previously).
1949	Age levels for Cub Scouting changed to 8, 9, and 10, with boys entering Boy Scouting at 11. At the end of the 20th year, for the first time Cub Scouting has more than a million boys registered at some time during the year, a 25 percent gain over the previous year.
1950	Cub Scout Promise changed to add the line "to do my duty to God and my country."
1953	First pinewood derby held in California.
1954	Webelos den created for 10-year-old boys.
1955	Pinewood derby becomes part of

Kipling's *Jungle Book*. The Wolf Cub program began in 1916, and since that time, Wolf Cubbing has spread to other European countries with very little change.

In America, hundreds of Cub Scout-age boys and their families were clamoring for a program of their own. As early as 1920, Scout executives at the first national training conference discussed the needs of younger boys. The BSA, however, felt it wise to postpone any action until there was more objective evidence.

In 1925, Dr. Huber W. Hurt, a research psychologist and veteran Scouter, was authorized to study existing organizations for younger boys, such as Boy Rangers, Boy Pioneers, American Eagles, and Boys' Clubs. He found that only one boy in 50 participated regularly in any type of organized leisure-time program. He also found that younger boys responded better to leadership and program efforts than older boys. He worked closely with Ernest Thompson Seton. Both men recommended that the BSA adopt a program for younger boys, with older Boy Scouts as leaders, to tie into home, church, school, and Boy Scouting.

The National Executive Board authorized the Chief Scout Executive to thoroughly investigate the matter. An advisory committee worked with the BSA to develop a plan and produce the necessary literature. Advice was obtained from leading psychologists, sociologists, teachers, school superintendents, professors of education, college executives, and recreation and welfare directors.

By 1929, the new Cubbing program (it wasn't called "Cub Scouting" until several years later) was taking shape and was introduced as a demonstration project in a limited number of communities. Its structure was similar to today's Cub Scouting, except that dens were led by Boy Scout den chiefs. The plan included a neighborhood mothers' committee to encourage Cubs and den chiefs.

In 1930, Cub Scouting was formally launched, with 5,102 boys registered at the end of that first year. By 1933 the time had come to promote Cub Scouting throughout the country as a part of Scouting. All experimental restrictions were removed, and the first national director of Cub Scouting was appointed.

Den mother registration was optional for the first few years. By June 1938, 1,100 den mothers had registered and soon became an important part of Cub Scouting.

The first dens met weekly at a member's home, where boys played games and enjoyed crafts and ceremonies. The pack met weekly or semimonthly for games, den competitions, awards, stunts, and other activities. Cubs advanced from Bobcat (for all new members) to Wolf (age 9), Bear (age 10),

	Cub Scout program. More than two million Cub Scouts are registered during the year for the first time.
1956	Webelos day camp program introduced. First Cub Scouting books in Braille.
1957	Increased emphasis on Cub Scouting for boys with disabilities.
1960	Golden Jubilee of Scouting and 30th Anniversary of Cub Scouting in the United States.
1964	National Summertime Pack Award created to encourage year-round Cub Scouting. Cub Scout Swim Plan introduced.
1965	For the first time Cub Scouting breaks through the three-million mark for boys registered during the year.
1967	Cub Scout advancement program overhauled. Lion rank discontinued in favor of new Webelos Scout program.
1968	National Executive Board approves Cub Scout day camps. Membership fees increase to \$2 for adults and \$1 for boys.
1970	Project SOAR (Save Our American Resources) launched throughout Scouting.
1971	Cub Scout Promise drops "to be square"; adds "to help other people."
1972	Cub Scouts account for 51 percent of BSA youth membership.
1974	Cub Scout Bicycle Safety and Cub Scout Physical Fitness programs introduced.
1975	Webelos-to-Scout transition program launched.
1976	Women could now serve as Cubmasters and assistant Cubmasters.
1977	Cub Scout program year changed to coincide with the school year.
1978	Five ranks established in Cub Scouting: Bobcat, Wolf, Bear, Webelos, Arrow of Light Award.
1980	Golden Jubilee of Cub Scouting in the United States. The 30 millionth

and Lion (age 11) and joined a Boy Scout troop at age 12.

In 1949, the age requirement was lowered to between 8 and 10 for Cub Scouts. In 1982, Tiger Cubs was started based on shared leadership of boy-adult partner teams and the school year calendar. In 1986, Cub Scouts could register as second-grade boys.

Cub Scouting in America is different from the younger-boy programs of other countries because it is centered in the home and neighborhood. With the encouragement of family and leaders, boys enjoy a program that covers a wide variety of interesting things. It suggests activities that boys enjoy doing on their own when adults are not supervising them. These activities are particularly suited to boys of Cub Scout age and are different from those they will encounter in Boy Scouting.

A strong influence from Kipling's *Jungle Book* remains today. The terms "Law of the Pack," "Akela," "Wolf Cub," "grand howl," "den," and "pack" all come from the *Jungle Book*. At the same time, the Gold and Silver Arrow Points, Webelos emblem, and Arrow of Light emblem are taken from our American Indian heritage.

Baden-Powell's Legacy

Although Scouting has changed over the years, the ideals and aims have remained the same: character growth, citizenship training, and personal fitness. Scouting is updated periodically to keep pace with a changing world. It isn't the same as it was on Brownsea Island in 1907, but the ideals are still based on principles that Baden-Powell had been taught as a boy.

Scouting's founder was never able to completely overcome his surprise at Scouting's worldwide appeal. As it swept the globe, Scouting brought him new adventures and responsibilities as Chief Scout of the World. He traveled extensively and kept in touch with Scouting around the world.

Eventually, Baden-Powell's health began to fail. He set up a winter home at Nyeri, Kenya, in 1938, where he spent his remaining years until his death in 1941. Scouts of different races carried him to his final resting place in the small cemetery at Nyeri. His grave is marked with a simple headstone that bears his name and the Scout sign for "I have gone home." Today, in Westminster Abbey, a tablet records his name, along with the names of some of the greatest Britons of all time.

After Baden-Powell's death, a letter was found in his desk that he had written to all Scouts. It included this passage: "Try and leave this world a little better than you found it." These words are a fitting epitaph, for as he won the respect of the great by

	Cub Scout since 1930 is registered. The first Cub Scout Action Books for boys in low-income, rural, and Hispanic areas.
1982	The 75th Anniversary of World Scouting. Tiger Cubs BSA introduced at National Council meeting in Atlanta.
1984	Extended camping approved for Webelos Scouts.
1985	The 75th Anniversary of the Boy Scouts of America. New Cub Scout Sports program.
1986	Cub Scouting expands to serve all elementary school grades. Webelos program expands to two years to include fourth-grade and fifth-grade boys.
1987	BSA Family program developed.
1988	Webelos Woods introduced to aid in Webelos-to-Scout transition. Tiger Tracks introduced.
1989	World Crest emblem approved for wear by all Scouts and Scouters.
1991	Cub Scout Academics introduced. Ethics in Action program. <i>It Happened to Me</i> Youth Protection video. <i>Guide to Safe Scouting</i> created.
1993	Pack charters extend to include Tiger Cubs.
1994	National Den Award introduced.
1995	Tiger Mania. Tiger Cub groups become dens. <i>Boys' Life</i> creates Cub Scout edition.
1997	Cub Scout Academics and Sports program opens to Tiger Cubs.
2000	Pack family camping approved. "Climb on Safely" introduced to allow Cub Scouts to climb and rappel in a controlled environment.
2001	Character Connections and Core Values introduced. Wood Badge for the 21st Century for all leaders in Scouting. Tiger Cub rank introduced.
2002	Age-appropriate guidelines adopted. Leave No Trace Frontcountry Guidelines and Leave No Trace Award introduced.

his strength, he won the hearts of youth by his example.

2003	Character Connections activities included as part of Cub Scout advancement requirements.
2004	National "Good Turn for America" launched. 75th Anniversary Award and Cub Scout Outdoor Activity Award introduced. A new Cub Scout Hispanic outreach initiative known as Soccer and Scouting is launched.
2005	Cub Scouting celebrates its 75th Anniversary: "75 Years of Fun, Family, and Friends."

Purposes and Methods of Cub Scouting

Purposes and Methods of Cub Scouting

The Cub Scouting program has 10 purposes related to the overall mission of the Boy Scouts of America – to build character, learn citizenship, and develop personal fitness:

1. Character Development
2. Spiritual Growth
3. Good Citizenship
4. Sportsmanship and Fitness
5. Family Understanding
6. Respectful Relationships
7. Personal Achievement
8. Friendly Service
9. Fun and Adventure
10. Preparation for Boy Scouts

Every Cub Scouting activity should help fulfill one of these purposes. When considering a new activity, ask which purpose or purposes it supports. Not everything in Cub Scouting has to be serious – far from it! Silly songs, energetic games, and yummy snacks all have their place in the program.

The Methods of Cub Scouting

To accomplish its purposes and achieve the overall goals of building character, learning citizenship, and developing personal fitness, Cub Scouting uses seven methods:

1. Living the Ideals

Cub Scouting's values are embedded in the Cub Scout Promise, the Law of the Pack, the Cub Scout motto, and the Cub Scout sign, handshake, and salute. These practices help establish and reinforce the program's values in boys and the leaders who guide them.

2. Belonging to a Den

The den—a group of six to eight boys who are about the same age—is the place where Cub Scouting starts. In the den, Cub Scouts develop new skills and interests, they practice sportsmanship and good citizenship, and they learn to do their best, not just for themselves but for the den as well.

3. Using Advancement

Recognition is important to boys. The advancement plan provides fun for the boys, gives them a sense of personal achievement as they earn badges, and strengthens family understanding as adult family members and their den leader work with boys on advancement projects.

4. Involving Family and Home

Whether a Cub Scout lives with two parents or one, a foster family, or other relatives, his family is an important part of Cub Scouting. Parents and adult family members provide leadership and support for Cub Scouting and help ensure that boys have a good experience in the program.

5. Participating in Activities

Cub Scouts participate in a huge array of activities, including games, projects, skits, stunts, songs, outdoor activities, trips and service projects. Besides being fun, these activities offer opportunities for growth, achievement, and family involvement.

6. Serving Home and Neighborhood

Cub Scouting focuses on the home and neighborhood. It helps boys strengthen connections to their local communities, which in turn support the boys' growth and development.

7. Wearing the Uniform

Cub Scout uniforms serve a dual purpose, demonstrating membership in the group (everyone is dressed alike) and individual achievement (boys wear the badges they've earned). Wearing the uniform to meetings and activities also encourages a neat appearance, a sense of belonging, and good behavior.

8. Making Character Connections

Throughout the program, leaders learn to identify and use character lessons in activities so boys can learn to know, commit, and practice the 12 core values of Cub Scouting. Character Connections are included in all the methods of Cub Scouting and are the program themes for monthly pack meetings.

The Benefits Of Cub Scouting

The Benefits of Cub Scouting

As a worldwide brotherhood, Scouting is unique. It is based on the principles of loving and serving God, of human dignity and the rights of individuals, and of recognizing the obligation of members to develop and use their potential. It is a movement dedicated to bringing out the best in people. Cub Scouting doesn't emphasize winning as an end result, but rather the far more demanding task of doing one's best.

When Scouting can help nurture courage and kindness and allow boys to play, to laugh, to develop their imaginations, and to express their feelings, then we will have helped them grow. We want boys to become useful and stable individuals who are aware of their own potential. Helping a boy to learn the value of his own worth is the greatest gift we can give him.

Cub Scouting Is Fun

Boys join Cub Scouting because they want to have fun. For boys, however, fun means a lot more than just having a good time. "Fun" is a boy's code word for the satisfaction he gets from meeting challenges, having friends, feeling good about himself, and feeling he is important to other people. While the boys are having fun and doing things they like to do, they also learn new things, discover and master new skills, gain self-confidence, and develop strong friendships.

Cub Scouting Has Ideals

Cub Scouting has ideals of spiritual and character growth, citizenship training, and personal fitness. The Cub Scout Promise is a pledge of duty to God and family. The Law of the Pack is a simple formula for good Cub Scouting and good citizenship. The Cub Scout motto, "Do Your Best," is a code of excellence. The Tiger Cub motto, "Search, Discover, Share," encourages personal growth and fitness. Symbols, such as the Cub Scout sign, Cub Scout salute, and the Living Circle, help boys feel a part of a distinct group and add to the appeal of belonging to a widely respected organization.

Cub Scouting Strengthens Families

The family is an important influence on our nation's youth. There are many different types of family structures in today's world. Scouting is a support to all types of families as well as to organizations to which families belong. We believe in involving families in the training of youth, and we are sensitive to the needs of present-day families. Cub Scouting provides opportunities for family members to work and play together, to have fun together, and to get to know each other a little better.

Cub Scouting Helps Boys Develop Interests and Skills

In Cub Scouting, boys participate in a broad array of activities. Cub Scouts develop ability and dexterity, and they learn to use tools and to follow directions. Recognition and awards encourage them to learn about a variety of subjects, such as conservation, safety, physical fitness, community awareness, academic subjects, sports, and religious activities. These interests might become a hobby or even a career later in life.

Cub Scouting Provides Adventure

Cub Scouting helps fulfill a boy's desire for adventure and allows him to use his vivid imagination while taking part in skits, games, field trips, service projects, outdoor activities, and more. The use of a monthly theme lets a boy play the role of an astronaut, clown, explorer, scientist, or other exciting character. Boys find adventure in exploring the outdoors, learning about nature, and gaining a greater appreciation for our beautiful world.

Cub Scouting Has an Advancement Plan

The advancement plan recognizes a boy's efforts and achievements. It provides fun for the boys, teaches them to do their best, and helps strengthen understanding as family members work with boys on advancement requirements. Badges are awarded to recognize advancement, and boys like to receive and wear these badges. The real benefit comes from the worthwhile things the boy learns while he is earning the badges, as his self-confidence and self-esteem grow.

Cub Scouting Creates Fellowship

Boys like to be accepted as part of a group. In Cub Scouting, boys belong to a small group called a den where they take part in interesting and meaningful activities with their friends. The Cub Scout den and pack are positive places where boys can feel emotionally secure and find support. Each boy gains status and recognition and has a sense of belonging to this group.

Cub Scouting Promotes Diversity

In Cub Scouting, boys may learn to interact in a group that may include boys of various ethnicities, income levels, religions, and levels of physical ability. By having fun together and working as a group toward common goals, Cub Scouts learn the importance of not only getting along, but also of working side by side with other boys of different races, classes, religions, cultures, etc.

Cub Scouting Teaches Duty to God and Country

The BSA believes that no member can grow into the best kind of citizen without recognizing an obligation to God, and encourages both youth and adult leaders to be faithful in their religious duties. The Scouting movement has long been known for service to others. Scouting believes that patriotism plays a significant role in preparing our nation's youth to become useful and participating citizens. A Cub Scout learns his duty to God, country, others, and self.

Cub Scouting Provides a Year-Round Program

Cub Scouting has no specific "season"—it's a year-round program. While spring and summer pack activities are informal and there are many activities that Cub Scouts do outdoors, there's still plenty of fun to be had in the fall and winter: the pinewood derby, blue and gold banquet, skits, stunts, craft projects, and indoor games help to round out an entire year of fun and activities.

Cub Scouting Is a Positive Place

With all the negative influences in today's society, Scouting provides your son with a positive peer group who can encourage him in all the right ways. Carefully selected leaders provide good role models and a group setting where values are taught and help to reinforce positive qualities of character.

Cub Scout Values

Cub Scout Values

As a Cub Scout, you *do your best* and you *help others*. You learn the Cub Scout Promise and the Law of the Pack. You also learn what they mean.

The Cub Scout Promise



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

It's important not just to say the Promise, but to know what it means.

I promise

When you say "I promise," it means you will do your best to keep your word. It is very important to keep your promises and to stand by the things you say. This shows people that they can trust you and rely on you.

To do my best

Giving your best effort is right and honest. Always remember that your best is not the same as someone else's best. Doing the best you can is more important than trying to be better than someone else.

To do my duty to God

Doing what is right and not doing things we know are wrong is one way to do our duty to God. Another way is to practice our religion at home and at our place of worship. We should respect other people's religious beliefs even if they are different from our own.

And my country

Duty to country starts with being a good citizen. This means caring about the people in your community and helping people. Good citizenship also means obeying the law. It means standing up for the rights of all Americans. Good citizens also take care of America's land, water, and natural places.

To help other people

Helping other people means doing things to help those around you—your family, friends, classmates, neighbors, and others in your community—without having to be told.

And to obey the Law of the Pack

Besides obeying the Law of the Pack (below), you should obey the laws in your community and state, the rules in your school, the rules at home, and the code of conduct in your den.

The Law of the Pack

*The Cub Scout follows Akela.
The Cub Scout helps the pack go.
The pack helps the Cub Scout grow.
The Cub Scout gives goodwill.*

Just as the parts of the Cub Scout Promise have a meaning, each part of the Law of the Pack has a meaning.

The Cub Scout follows Akela

Akela means "good leader." To a Cub Scout, Akela may be a parent, a teacher, a religious leader, a Cub Scout leader, or another guide. A Cub Scout should choose a good leader to follow.

The Cub Scout helps the pack go

Your pack needs you to be a good member. A good member goes to all meetings, follows the leaders, and pitches in to make the pack better. Being a good member of the pack means doing your share, and sometimes a little more, to help the pack.

The pack helps the Cub Scout grow

With the leaders and Cub Scouts all working together, the pack helps you grow into a better person. You will learn new things and new skills. You'll learn the right way to do the right things. And along the way, you will help others.

The Cub Scout gives goodwill

Doing good things for others doesn't just make them happy. It also gives them the desire (or the "will") to do good things for others in turn. In this way, the good things you do for others make ripples that pass the goodwill from person to person. The spirit of helpfulness and good cheer spreads from you to others in your neighborhood.

The Cub Scout Uniform

The Cub Scout Uniform

Wearing uniforms has been a method of the Scouting movement from the beginning. Decades of experience show uniforming to have many benefits, including these:

- ▶ **Equality.** The uniform represents a democratic ideal of equality. Boys from various cultures and different economic levels wear the same uniform and cooperate as equals.
- ▶ **Identification.** The uniform identifies a boy as a member of the Cub Scouts. Badges on the uniform tell other members that he belongs to their den, pack, and council. The uniform itself identifies a good citizen to the entire community.
- ▶ **Achievement.** The uniform displays badges and other awards so the accomplishments of each Cub Scout can be immediately recognized.
- ▶ **Commitment.** Wearing a uniform is a constant reminder to each Cub Scout of his commitment to the ideals and purposes of Cub Scouting: duty to God, loyalty to country, and helpfulness to others.

For these reasons, among others, all parents should emphasize to their Scouts the importance of wearing the correct and complete uniform on all suitable occasions.

Tiger Cub, Wolf, and Bear Cub Scouts

The Cub Scout uniform consists of the following parts:



- ▶ **Shirt**—The official uniform shirt is available with long or short sleeves and has button-flap pockets and "Boy Scouts of America" lettered in gold above the right pocket.
- ▶ **Trousers or shorts**—Official blue.
- ▶ **Belt**—Official navy-blue web belt with metal buckle and Tiger Cub, Cub Scout, or Webelos Scout emblem.
- ▶ **Socks**—Official socks are available in three lengths: ankle, crew, and knee. Tiger Cub socks are navy blue with orange tops; Cub Scout socks are navy blue with gold (yellow) tops.
- ▶ **Cap**—Official navy-blue cap with orange front panel and tiger cub emblem for Tiger Cubs, yellow panel and wolf emblem for Wolf Cub Scouts, blue panel and bear emblem for Bear Cub Scouts. Webelos Scouts wear an olive cap with a plaid panel bearing the Webelos logo.
- ▶ **Neckerchief**—Triangular neckerchief is orange with navy-blue trim for Tiger Cubs, gold with navy-blue trim for Wolf Cub Scouts, light blue with navy-blue trim for Bear Cub Scouts, and plaid for Webelos Scouts. Official BSA neckerchiefs are the only neckerchiefs boys should wear. Packs should not make their own pack neckerchiefs for boys.
- ▶ **Neckerchief slide**—Official gold-tone metal slide with the Tiger Cub, Cub Scout, or Webelos logo. Boys may wear handmade neckerchief slides.

Webelos Scouts

Webelos Scouts may choose to wear either the blue Webelos uniform based on the Cub Scout uniform or the tan/olive uniform similar to the one Boy Scouts wear.

For the tan/olive uniform, boys wear the official Boy Scout olive trousers or shorts and official Boy Scout tan long- or short-sleeved shirt with blue shoulder loops. Official blue socks (with gold tops) are worn with the blue uniform, and official olive socks (with red tops) are worn with the tan/olive uniform.

With either uniform, all Webelos Scouts wear the Webelos neckerchief (plaid with the Webelos emblem), Webelos neckerchief slide (handmade slides are also acceptable), Webelos cap, and Webelos belt buckle.

Note that the Webelos belt buckle will fit either the blue or the olive belt, but the belt loop recognitions for the Cub Scout Academics and Sports program fit only on the blue web belt.



Badges and Insignia

When a boy first joins Cub Scouting, his uniform will display only those badges that identify his status: the World Crest, which shows him to be a member of the worldwide Scouting movement; the national flag; his council strip; his pack number; and his den number. As he progresses, the Cub Scout will earn badges, pins, medals, and other insignia that tell of his accomplishments in Scouting. These items should be added to the uniform only after they have been earned.

For guidance on the proper placement of all badges and insignia, see the BSA's *Uniform and Insignia Guide* (No. 33066, available at your local council service center) or download the uniform inspection sheet from the [forms page](#).

Wearing the Uniform


In general, every Cub Scout should wear his uniform to all Cub Scouting activities, including den and pack meetings, unit outings, and any activities done with members of the den or pack. When playing sports, going to camp, or participating in other physical activities, a pack may opt to have the Cub Scouts wear an alternate uniform, such as an activity shirt. Pack leaders should provide advance notice of any occasion when the boys should wear anything other than the complete uniform.

Here are some tips for wearing the uniform:

- DO** keep the uniform clean and in good repair. The official uniform is a sturdy, machine-washable garment that will last for years with proper care.
- DO** be sure to wear the complete uniform. A Cub Scout wearing a uniform with parts missing is *not* in uniform.
- DO NOT** wear non-BSA badges, awards, or insignia on the Cub Scout uniform or make any alterations to the uniform or insignia.
- DO NOT** mix uniform parts with non-uniform clothing, such as wearing a uniform cap with other clothing or wearing the uniform shirt with blue jeans. The uniform should be treated as a unit—worn in its entirety, or not at all.

Any time you are uncertain about uniform regulations, ask the den leader for guidance.

Obtaining a Uniform

The official Cub Scout uniform is available at hundreds of locations across the nation - including your local council, nationally-operated Scout Shops, and other licensed retailers - or can be ordered directly from the national Supply Division. Visit www.scoutstuff.org  for a list of distributors in your area.

Susquehanna Council / Williamsport, PA / 570-326-5121

Tuxes-N-Tunes / Route 45 Mifflinburg, PA / 570-966-2995

Beiters Department Store / Danville, PA / 570-275-0273

Before buying a new uniform, be sure to check with the pack leaders about other options. Some packs have money-earning projects to raise funds to uniform their Cub Scouts, or to provide common emblems such as pack and den numerals. Others may have uniform exchange programs for boys to obtain "experienced" uniforms.

Chartered Organization Representative

Chartered Organization Representative

The chartered organization representative is the direct contact between the pack and the chartered organization. This individual is also the organization's contact with the district committee and the local council. The chartered organization representative may become a member of the district committee and is a voting member of the local council. If the chartered organization has more than one unit, one representative serves them all.

Qualifications: Is at least 21 years old, is a member of the chartered organization, and is not the unit leader or assistant unit leader. Is appointed by the chartered organization to serve as its official Scouting representative and is registered as an adult leader of the BSA.

Responsibilities: The chartered organization

- Help select the right leadership for the unit.
- Promote well-planned, quality unit programs, advancement, and recognition.
- Serve as a liaison between the units and the organization.
- Promote the recruiting of new members and units.
- See that boys transition from unit to unit.
- Help with the charter renewal.
- Suggest Good Turns to benefit the organization.
- Encourage the unit committee to hold meetings.
- Cultivate organization leaders, and encourage necessary training of existing and new leaders.
- Utilize district help and promote the use of district personnel and materials.
- Use approved unit finance policies.
- Cultivate resources to support the organization.
- Represent the organization at the council level.

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representative's responsibilities are to

including outdoor programs,
organization.

The Pack Committee

The Pack Committee

Every pack is under the supervision of a pack committee, which consists of at least three members (chair, secretary, and treasurer). By handling administrative and support tasks, the pack committee allows the Cubmaster, den leaders, and their assistants to focus on working directly with the Cub Scouts.

With a committee of three, members must assume responsibility for more areas of service than with a committee of seven or more. Although packs can and do operate with a minimum of three committee members, experience has shown that a larger committee generally ensures a stronger, more stable pack and is better able to perform all the required functions to ensure a successful pack program. It is also a way of involving more pack families in meaningful service to the pack.

Qualifications: Is at least 21 years old, is selected by the registered as an adult leader of the BSA. One member is

Responsibilities: Regardless of the size of the pack be performed:

- ▶ Make recommendations regarding pack leadership to the chartered organization for final approval of pack leadership.
- ▶ Recruit the Cubmaster and one or more assistant Cubmasters, with the chartered organization's approval.
- ▶ Coordinate the pack's program and the chartered organization's program through the chartered organization representative.
- ▶ Help with pack charter renewal.
- ▶ Help stimulate the interest of adult family members through proper programming.
- ▶ Supervise finances and equipment.
- ▶ Vigorously assist the Cubmaster.
- ▶ Ensure that all Cub Scouts receive a year-round, quality program.
- ▶ Complete pack committee Fast Start training and Basic Leader Training for the position.
- ▶ Conduct, with the help of the Cubmaster, periodic training for parents and guardians.
- ▶ Cooperate with other Scouting units.

A strong pack committee will have individual members assigned to such areas as record keeping and correspondence, finances, advancement, training, public relations, and membership and registration. The pack committee chair decides how the responsibilities should be divided and gives committee members assignments. Here are details of the various pack committee functions:

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chartered organization, and is designated as pack committee chair.

committee, these responsibilities must

Pack Committee Chair

The pack committee chair leads the pack committee and thus is responsible for the administration, oversight, and support of the pack program. The pack committee chair's role is to

- Maintain a close relationship with the chartered organization representative and the chartered organization to cultivate harmonious relations and maintain communications.
- Confer with the Cubmaster on policy matters relating to Cub Scouting and the chartered organization.
- Supervise pack committee operation by
 - Calling and presiding at pack leaders' meetings.
 - Assigning duties to committee members.
 - Planning for pack charter review, roundup, and reregistration.
 - Approving bills before payment by the pack treasurer.
- Conduct the annual pack program planning conference and pack leaders' meetings.
- Ask the committee to assist with recommendations for Cubmaster, assistant Cubmasters, and den leaders, as needed.
- Recognize the need for more dens, and see that they are formed as needed.
- Work with the chartered organization representative to provide adequate and safe facilities for pack meetings.
- Cooperate with the Cubmaster on council-approved money-earning projects so the pack can earn money for materials and equipment.
- If the Cubmaster is unable to serve, assume active direction of the pack until a successor is recruited and registered.
- Appoint a committee member or other registered adult to be responsible for Youth Protection training.
- Develop and maintain strong pack-troop relationships, and work closely with the unit commissioner and other pack and troop leaders in bringing about a smooth transition of Webelos Scouts into the troop.
- Support the policies of the BSA.



Secretary

The secretary ensures proper records are kept within the pack. Specifically, the secretary will:

- Keep informed of all Cub Scouting literature, materials, records, and forms to help leaders function effectively. Help new den leaders access needed tools.
- Acquaint den leaders with the contents of the Pack Record Book so that they will know how to supply the information that should be recorded there.
- Maintain up-to-date information on membership, leadership, attendance, and advancement in the Pack Record Book or special software.
- Maintain an inventory of pack property.
- Handle correspondence for the pack. This may include writing letters of appreciation and requests for reservations, or ordering supplies through the local council service center.
- Keep notes on business conducted at pack leaders' meetings. Record only key items such as things needing follow-up or items for the history of the pack.
- Notify leaders of pack leaders' meetings and other activities.
- Provide den leaders with records and forms for meetings.

Treasurer

The treasurer ensures the pack's finances are sound. Specifically, the treasurer will:

- Help the pack committee and Cubmaster establish a sound financial program for the pack with a pack budget plan.
- Open or maintain a bank account in the pack's name and arrange for all transactions to be signed by any two of the following: Cubmaster, pack committee chair, secretary, or treasurer.
- Approve all budget expenditures. Check all disbursements against budget allowances, and pay bills by check. The pack committee chair should approve bills before payment.
- Collect dues from den leaders at the pack leaders' meeting, preferably in sealed den dues envelopes. Open envelopes in the presence of den leaders. Give receipts for these funds, and deposit the money in the bank account.
- Keep up-to-date financial records. Enter all income and expenditures under the proper budget item in the finance section of the Pack Record Book. Credit each Cub Scout with payment of dues. From time to time, compare the records with those of the den leaders to make sure they agree. Give leadership in developing a coordinated recordkeeping system in the pack.
- Be responsible for thrift training within the pack. Encourage each den leader to explain the pack financial plan to each boy and his family so that boys will accept responsibility for paying dues and family members will be alert to opportunities for boys to earn dues money and develop habits of thrift.
- On the request of den leaders, sympathetically counsel with a boy who does not pay dues, determine the reason, and encourage regular payment. If the boy is unable to pay, work out a plan with the Cubmaster and pack committee so that the boy can earn dues.
- Periodically report on the pack's financial condition at the monthly pack leaders' meeting.
- Make regular monthly reports to the pack committee at the pack leaders' meeting, and report to the chartered organization as often as desirable on the financial condition of the pack.
- Provide petty cash needed by leaders. Keep a record of expenditures.
- Guide the pack in conducting council-approved pack money-earning projects.

Advancement Chair

The advancement chair helps boys move through the ranks of Cub Scouting and transition into a Boy Scout troop. The advancement chair will:

- Have a working knowledge of the Cub Scout advancement plan.
- Help plan and conduct induction and advancement recognition ceremonies, coordinating as needed with the Webelos den leader or Scoutmaster.
- Educate parents, guardians, and pack committee members in ways to stimulate Cub Scout advancement.
- Promote the use of Cub Scout den advancement charts and other tools to recognize and record advancement in the den.
- Collect den advancement reports at pack leaders' meetings for use when ordering badges and insignia from the local council service center.
- Promote *Boys' Life* magazine as an aid to advancement.
- Help build or obtain advancement equipment for use in making advancement ceremonies more effective.
- Promote the wearing and proper use of uniform and insignia.

Public Relations Chair

This position keeps pack activities visible to the public, as well as to the families of the pack. Specifically, this person will:

- Identify and promote pack service projects in the chartered organization, school, and community.
- Promote family participation in all pack events.
- Urge pack participation in appropriate programs of the chartered organization. Suggest ways of showing interest in the chartered organization's overall program.
- Publicize and promote pack participation in Scouting Anniversary Week activities.
- Circulate Cub Scout recruiting fliers and brochures to invite boys to join. Along with the pack committee, promote new membership. Let the people in the neighborhood know that a Cub Scout pack is available.
- Consider using a monthly or quarterly pack newsletter to inform families of pack plans, guide new parents and guardians in pack policies, and create a feeling of unity among members of the pack family.
- Provide pack announcements for regular release in the official bulletins, newsletters, Web sites, etc., of your chartered organization.
- Make use of the news media in publicizing pack events.

Outdoor Activity Chair

This position helps the boys develop a love for the outdoors. Specifically, the outdoor activity chair will:

- Help the Cubmaster plan and arrange for outdoor activities.
- Arrange for property, fire, and tour permits when required.
- Arrange for safe transportation when needed.
- Plan first aid for emergencies.
- Help Webelos den leaders plan overnight campouts. Help arrange for equipment as needed.
- Arrange for Safe Swim Defense implementation for all outings involving swimming.
- Plan outings to help pack and dens qualify for the National Summertime Pack Award.
- Help inform parents and guardians about opportunities for family camping. Ensure that at least one adult has completed Basic Adult Leader Outdoor Orientation (BALOO) before any pack campout.
- Help promote day camp and resident camp opportunities.
- Be aware of BSA health and safety requirements, and see that they are implemented.
- Know and carry out BSA outdoor program policy related to Cub Scouting. Review all activities to ensure that unit leaders comply with BSA policies in the *Guide to Safe Scouting*.

Membership and Reregistration Chair

This position is essential to the health of the pack. The chair will:

- Along with the Cubmaster and pack committee, develop and carry out a plan for year-round membership growth.
 - Conduct an annual census of boys in the chartered organization for systematic recruitment.
 - Work with pack committee members to promote recruitment plans.
 - Visit new families in their homes to facilitate recruitment.
 - Follow up on Cub Scout dropouts to help return them to full, active membership.
- Plan, coordinate, and lead the annual rechartering process.
 - Prepare registration papers and an annual report to the chartered organization.
 - Secure signatures and registration fees for the coming year.
 - Arrange for the annual membership inventory, a uniform inspection, and the annual charter review meeting.
 - Help the Cubmaster and chartered organization representative plan and conduct the formal charter presentation.
 - With the chartered organization representative, submit a charter application and annual report to the chartered organization for approval.
- Along with the Cubmaster and pack committee, see that eligible boys transition to the next rank's den at the appropriate time, and that Webelos Scouts and parents/guardians have a smooth transition into a Boy Scout troop.
- Along with the Cubmaster, follow up on former pack members who are now Boy Scouts and recruit them as potential den chiefs.
- Arrange for periodic uniform inspections with the unit commissioner.

Friends of Scouting (FOS) Chair

Some councils rely heavily on units to raise Friends of Scouting (FOS) funds. The following functions are the responsibility of the FOS chair in cooperation with the treasurer.

- Build an organization to enroll family members and Cub Scout leaders in FOS.
- Enroll as a Friend of Scouting.
- For every five families in the pack, recruit one person as an enroller.
- Attend an FOS kickoff meeting.
- Enroll each enroller as a Friend of Scouting.
- Train enrollers.
- Conduct report meetings.
- Follow up until all FOS cards have been accounted for.
- Give recognition to contributors and enrollers.
- Along with the pack committee, provide public relations for FOS.

The Cubmaster

Cubmaster

Everything that the Cubmaster does is aimed at helping the individual boy.

Qualifications: Is at least 21 years old and is registered as an adult leader of the BSA. Should be a leader who is able to communicate well with adults as well as boys. Should be able to delegate responsibilities and set a good example through behavior, attitude, and uniform. Preferably a member of the chartered organization.

Responsibilities: The Cubmaster's responsibilities are to:

Complete Cubmaster Fast Start training and leader position-specific training. Attend monthly roundtables.

Plan and help carry out the Cub Scout program the BSA. This includes leading the monthly leaders.

With the pack committee, develop and execute recruiting boys into Cub Scouting.

Know about and use the appropriate and

& Pack Meeting Resource Guide, the *Webelos Leader Guide*, and this resource.

See that the pack program, leaders, and Cub Scouts positively reflect the interests and objectives of the chartered organization and the BSA.

Work with the pack committee on program ideas, selecting and recruiting adult leaders, and establishing a budget plan.

Guide and support den leaders. See that they receive the required training for their positions.

Help organize and encourage graduation into a Boy Scout troop by establishing and maintaining good relationships with Boy Scout troops.

Maintain good relationships with parents and guardians. Seek their support and include them in activities.

See that Cub Scouts receive a quality, year-round program filled with fun and activities that qualify the dens and pack for the National Summertime Pack Award.

See that the responsibilities specified for the assistant Cubmaster are carried out.

Help the pack committee chair conduct the annual pack program planning conference and the monthly pack leaders' meetings.

Work as a team with the pack committee chair to cultivate, educate, and motivate all pack leaders and parents or guardians in Cub Scouting.

Take part in the charter review meeting and annual charter presentation ceremony.

Request den chiefs for all Cub Scout dens and, after selection, see that they are trained.

Recognize the den chiefs at pack meetings.

Conduct impressive advancement, recognition, and graduation ceremonies. For Webelos ceremonies, involve Scoutmasters and other Boy Scout leaders.

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in the pack according to the policies of pack meeting, with the help of other

a year-round recruitment plan for

available literature, including the *Den*

objectives of the chartered organization and the BSA.

selecting and recruiting adult leaders, and

required training for their positions.

establishing and

include them

activities that

responsibilities specified for the assistant Cubmaster are carried out.

conduct the annual pack program planning conference and the

cultivate, educate, and motivate all pack

annual charter presentation ceremony.

after selection, see that they are trained.

at pack meetings.

ceremonies. For Webelos

Meet with the unit commissioner, Webelos den leader, and Scoutmaster to establish plans for the Webelos Scouts' transition to Boy Scouting.
Encourage high advancement standards from all Cub Scouts.
Help bring families together at joint activities for Webelos dens (or packs) and Boy Scout troops.
Support the policies of the BSA.

The Assistant Cubmaster

Assistant Cubmaster

The Cubmaster has a big role. Having assistant Cubmasters allows him or her to share responsibilities. Every pack should have at least one assistant Cubmaster, but most packs have two or three.

Qualifications: Is at least 18 years old. At least one assistant Cubmaster should be able to replace the Cubmaster's position in case of an emergency. If a pack has only one assistant Cubmaster, he or she must be at least 21 years old. In packs with more than one assistant Cubmaster, one must be at least 21 and the additional one may be at least age 18. The assistant Cubmaster is recommended by the Cubmaster, approved by the pack committee and chartered organization, and registered as an adult leader of the BSA.



Responsibilities: An assistant Cubmaster's responsibilities (as designated by the Cubmaster) are to:

- Help the Cubmaster as needed. Be ready to fill in for the Cubmaster, if necessary.
- Complete Cubmaster Fast Start training and position-specific Basic Leader Training. Attend monthly roundtables.
- Participate in pack meetings.
- Supervise den chiefs and see that they are trained.
- Conduct the monthly den chief planning meeting for all den leaders, assistant den leaders, and den chiefs to plan and coordinate weekly den meetings and pack meeting participation.
- Work with neighborhood troops that supply den chiefs and into which Webelos Scouts may graduate.
- Along with the pack committee, develop and promote an ongoing plan for recruiting new boys.
- Along with the Cubmaster and pack committee, assist with pack reregistration.
- Help with pack activities, such as dinners, derbies, bike safety workshops, and service projects.
- Along with the pack committee, coordinate outings to see that the pack and dens qualify for the National Summertime Pack Award.
- Participate in the annual pack program planning conference and pack leaders' meetings.
- Support the policies of the BSA.

Cub Scout Den Leaders

Cub Scout Den Leaders

Cub Scout den leaders work directly with Cub Scouts and their parents/guardians to execute the Cub Scouting program in the den.

Qualifications: Is at least 21 years old, and should be an experienced leader, but may be a parent or guardian of a boy in the den. Recommended by the Cubmaster after consultation with the parents and guardians of the Cub Scouts involved, and approved by the pack committee and chartered organization. Registered as an adult leader of BSA.

Responsibilities:

Work directly with other den and pack leaders to ensure that the den is an active and successful part of the pack.

Plan, prepare for, and conduct den meetings with the assistant den leader and den chief (if Wolf, Bear, or Webelos den leaders) or adult partners (if Tiger Cub den leaders).

Attend the pack leaders' meetings.

Lead the den at the monthly pack activity.

Ensure the transition of Cub Scouts to a den of the next rank (or to a Boy Scout troop if Webelos Scouts) at the end of the year.

Tiger Cub den leaders should do the following.

Coordinate shared leadership among the Tiger Cub adult partners in the den.

Ensure that each Tiger Cub and his adult partner have the opportunity to be the host team, planning and executing the den activities, rotating responsibilities monthly.

Cub Scout den leaders should keep in mind these responsibilities.

Help train the den chief and guide him in working with Cub Scouts. See that he receives recognition for his efforts at den and pack meetings.

Provide meaningful responsibilities for the denner and assistant denner so that they can learn responsibility and gain satisfaction from their efforts.

The Webelos den leader should remember these responsibilities.

Help train the Webelos den chief and guide him in leading Webelos Scouts. Attend Den Chief Training with him. See that he receives recognition for his efforts at den and pack meetings.



Provide worthwhile tasks for the Webelos denner so that he can assume some responsibility and gain satisfaction from his efforts.

Along with the Scoutmaster and assistant Scoutmaster, plan and conduct meaningful joint activities.

Plan and carry out overnight campouts and other outdoor activities.

Webelos Den Leader

Webelos Den Leaders

Qualifications: Is at least 21 years old, subscribes to the Declaration of Religious Principle, and agrees to abide by the Scout Oath or Promise and the Scout Law. Possesses the moral, educational, and emotional qualities that the Boy Scouts of America deems necessary to afford positive leadership to youth. Should be interested in and enjoy working with boys and able to work with adults. May be a parent or guardian of one of the boys in the den. Recommended by the Cubmaster after consultation with parents or guardians of the Webelos Scouts involved, and approved by the pack committee and chartered organization. Registered as an adult leader of the BSA.

Responsibilities: The Webelos den leader's responsibilities are to

Give leadership to planning and carrying out a Webelos den to achieve the purposes of Cub Complete Webelos den leader Fast Start Leader Training, and Outdoor Leader Skills for roundtables.

Lead the den in its participation at the monthly pack meetings.

Help establish a close working relationship with the assistant Webelos den leader and Webelos den chief, functioning with them as a den leadership team.

Work in harmony with other den and pack leaders.

Help the Cubmaster and pack committee recruit new Webelos Scouts.

Help train the Webelos den chief and guide him in working with Webelos Scouts. Attend Den Chief Training with him. See that he receives recognition for his efforts at den and pack meetings.

Attend the monthly den chief planning meeting for den leaders, assistant den leaders, and den chiefs.

With the assistant Webelos den leader, meet with the Webelos den chief, and let him help plan Webelos den meetings and activities. Give him meaningful assignments.

Provide worthwhile tasks for the Webelos denner so that he can assume some responsibility and gain satisfaction from his efforts.

Use *Boys' Life* and *Scouting* magazines and the *Webelos Leader Guide* as resources for program ideas and information.

Instill Scouting spirit and moral values through personal example, ceremonies, and meaningful activities such as service projects.

Promote the religious emblems program.

Collect den dues and turn them in to the pack treasurer at the pack leaders' meeting. Keep accurate records of den dues and attendance.

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Encourage Webelos Scouts to advance. Maintain high advancement standards. Keep accurate advancement records and see that the boys are promptly recognized for their achievements.

With the help of the Cubmaster, pack committee, and unit commissioner, determine one or more neighborhood Boy Scout troops into which Webelos Scouts may be graduated, and establish a good working relationship with those troops. Try to graduate every Webelos Scout into a troop.

Work with the Scoutmaster and assistant Scoutmaster to plan and conduct meaningful joint activities.

Work with the Cubmaster to see that impressive graduation ceremonies are conducted in the pack. Invite the Scoutmaster and troop leaders to take part.

Ask qualified people, including adult family members, to serve as activity badge counselors.

Encourage parents or guardians of Webelos Scouts to help plan and carry out overnight campouts and other outdoor activities. Work with the troop assistant Scoutmaster or Scoutmaster to arrange for the loan of troop equipment for joint Webelos den-troop activities.

Help the den and the pack earn the National Summertime Pack Award.


Have a plan to ensure that a leader is available for all Webelos den meetings and activities.

Call on the assistant Webelos den leader to fill in, as needed.

Participate in the annual pack program planning conference and the monthly pack leaders' meetings.

Keep the Cubmaster and pack committee informed on the status and needs of the Webelos den.

Support the policies of the BSA.

For more information about the role and responsibilities of Webelos Den Leaders, see our [brochure for new Webelos Den Leaders](#) .

Cub Scout Den Chief

Cub Scout Den Chief

Qualifications: Is an older Boy Scout, Varsity Scout, or Venturer. Selected by the senior patrol leader and Scoutmaster, Varsity Scout Coach, or Venturing Advisor at the request of the Cubmaster. Approved by the Cubmaster and pack committee for recommendation to the den leader. Registered as a youth member of a troop, team, or crew.

Responsibilities: The Cub Scout den chief's responsibilities are to

- Know the purposes of Cub Scouting.
- Help Cub Scouts achieve the purposes of Cub Scouting.
- Serve as the activities assistant at den meetings.
- Set a good example through attitude and
- Be a friend to the boys in the den.
- Help lead weekly den meetings.
- Help the den in its part of the monthly pack
- Know the importance of the monthly theme and
- Meet regularly with the den leader to review
- needed with adult members of the den, pack, and troop.
- Receive training from the den leader (and Cubmaster or assistant Cubmaster) and attend Den Chief Training.
- Encourage Cub Scouts to become Webelos Scouts when they are eligible.
- Help the denner and assistant denner to be leaders.

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Parents Role

Your Role as a Parent

Cub Scouting encourages closeness to family. The program will give you opportunities to take part in activities with your son that you normally couldn't do. It provides a positive way for parent and son to grow closer together, and encourages you to spend quality time together. In this way, Cub Scouting is a program for the entire family, and your involvement is vital to the program's success.



Some specific things you can do to help your son in Cub Scouting are

1. Work with your son on projects
2. Help your Cub Scout along the advancement trail
3. Participate in monthly pack meetings
4. Attend parent-leader conferences
5. Go on family campouts with your son
6. Provide support for your son's den and pack

The Cub Scout years are developing years for young boys, falling between the dependence of early childhood and the relative independence of early adolescence. As he grows, your son will gain the ability to do more things "on his own," but at this stage of his development, your help is critical.

Work with your son on projects

Boys often start projects at den meetings and finish them at home with the help of a parent. Such projects become the catalyst for parents and boys—often joined by siblings and friends—to interact with each other in an informal, relaxed way.

Because the purpose of projects is to teach a boy new skills, a project will challenge a boy to do tasks that he hasn't currently mastered. It's not uncommon, therefore, for a boy to need help from his family to do some of his projects. In Cub Scouting, boys are not expected to do things entirely on their own. So long as a boy does his best to do as much as he's capable of, it's perfectly acceptable for a parent or sibling to help him with the tasks he's unable to do on his own.

Help your son along the advancement trail

The advancement plan is designed for parents to use to create a learning environment in their home. With the Cub Scout handbooks as a resource, parents and boys work together to do the achievements required for each badge. The advancement plan provides fun for the boys, gives them a sense of personal achievement as they earn badges, and strengthens family understanding as adult family members work with boys on advancement projects.

While Cub Scouts will learn skills and begin work on projects in their weekly den meetings, the parent remains at the center of the advancement program. As each task is done or each skill is demonstrated,

the parent signs the Cub Scout's handbook to record its completion. And when the boy has completed all the requirements to earn an award, the parent presents that award at the next monthly pack meeting.

Participate in monthly pack meetings

The weekly den meetings are for Cub Scouts and their adult leader. The pack meeting is for the entire family of every Cub Scout. At pack meetings, parents see their sons in action with their friends, meet other parents, and join with neighbors in caring and sharing. These types of opportunities are scarce, and pack meetings highlight how Cub Scouting teaches boys cooperation and collaboration.

The pack meeting is also a monthly showcase for all that the boys have worked on in their den meetings. Craft projects are on display, skills are demonstrated, and skits are performed to show the boys' command of the monthly theme. While boys at this age seem to be struggling toward independence, having the approval of their parents and other adults whom they admire remains important to them—so your presence at these meetings is critical to underscore the importance of the lessons your son has learned.

Attend parent-leader conferences

Held at various times throughout the year, parent-leader conferences provide opportunities for you to discuss your son's participation and expectations of den and pack meetings. Such conferences can help your son get the most from his Cub Scouting experience, and they give you the chance to communicate with pack leaders, to share knowledge and gain the awareness needed to work as a team to help your son succeed.

Go on family campouts with your son

Besides being fun, family camping is a chance for quality time together and an enriched family life. This program is a recreational opportunity—it's not on a tight time schedule. Family leadership rests with the adult member(s). This leadership might be yielded from time to time as the family chooses to take part in activities, such as swimming, where specific camp policies must be followed for safety and proper operation.

Provide support for your son's den and pack

It's important to remember that the adult leaders of your son's den and pack are volunteers who give their own time to provide a quality program for your son. While they have been carefully selected and extensively trained for their roles, there are always times when they could use help from parents in the pack.

Pack events such as the pinewood derby, blue and gold banquet, or field days take a lot of effort—more than the monthly meetings. The pack's leaders would likely welcome any help you can give. Likewise, den leaders will be grateful to parents who can lend a hand with field trips and outings. By pitching in as needed, you can show your son the importance of helping others. So be on the lookout for opportunities for you to help the den, the pack, and its leaders.

Becoming A Leader

Becoming a Leader

Cub Scouting relies on volunteers to be pack leaders. Volunteers come from all backgrounds and experiences. Plumbers, lawyers, homemakers, teachers, doctors, janitors, and scientists—people from just about every occupation imaginable—are involved in leading youth to become responsible, caring, and competent citizens. They also quickly discover that Scout volunteering lets them learn new skills and build lifelong friendships while having fun.



Leadership Roles

Some of the roles you might fill to support a Cub Scout pack are these:

Cubmaster. The Cubmaster's most visible duty is to emcee the monthly pack meeting. Behind the scenes, the Cubmaster works with the pack committee to plan and carry out the pack program and helps coordinate the efforts of the den leaders. A Cubmaster may be assisted by one or more assistant Cubmasters.

Den Leader. The den leader conducts weekly meetings for a smaller group of boys and helps coordinate the den's contribution to the monthly pack meeting. A den leader is typically assisted by at least one assistant den leader.

Pack Committee. The pack committee works with the Cubmaster to plan and carry out the pack program. The committee also coordinates major events and secures support for the pack. The committee consists of a chairperson and other members who may have particular functions, such as finance, marketing, advancement, or outdoor program.

Function Committees. Some pack events have special-purpose committees. Holding a Scouting for Food drive, pinewood derby, blue and gold banquet, pack graduation, or field day requires more planning and coordination than a typical pack meeting.

Parent Helpers. Some events need extra adults to help the pack leaders. A parent can pitch in by driving a vehicle for a field trip, helping prepare lunch at a day camp, supervising an event at a field day, or supporting unit leaders on an as-needed basis.

The Benefits of Leadership

Volunteering with the Boy Scouts of America is a way for adults to work with youth to build a better future for everyone. Besides giving valuable service to youth in their communities, volunteers find that they reap many personal benefits from being a leader in Cub Scouting.

Parenting Skills. Scout volunteering helps adults develop closer connections with children. Volunteers agree that their experience in leading youth has helped them learn to relate to young people and inspire them. Almost nine of 10 volunteers say Scout volunteering has helped them become better parents.

Ethical and Moral Character Development. Scouting promotes ethical and moral character development in youth. Volunteers become role models for these traits as they lead and participate in activities with youth and other adults. Through their leadership, volunteers enhance their own ethical and moral decision making. They feel the experience makes them more honest and trustworthy.

Management and Leadership Skills. In member recruitment, fund-raising, leader recruitment, and program planning, volunteers get opportunities to set and achieve goals. Volunteers say these experiences carry over into their work life, making them better managers and employees.

Conservation. Scouting teaches young people and adults to live by the Outdoor Code: Be clean in one's outdoor manners, be careful with fire, be considerate in the outdoors, and be conservation-minded. Many volunteers come to Scouting with a strong commitment to the environment, and most indicate that through volunteering they have heightened their environmental awareness and developed or improved their conservation skills.

Community Spirit. Volunteers agree that Scouting encourages them to become involved in other organizations. Two-thirds (66 percent) of Scout volunteers also volunteer for other youth groups. Scout volunteers give time to religious youth organizations, youth sports associations, parent-teacher associations/organizations, Girl Scouts, 4-H, YMCA, Boys and Girls Clubs of America, and Big Brothers Big Sisters.

Citizenship. Volunteering leads to greater participation in community service activities that range from collecting food and clothing for local shelters, to planting trees, to picking up trash in local parks. Scout volunteering also builds leaders' pride in their communities and in being Americans. An overwhelming majority (90 percent) feel that volunteering for Scouts has helped them become a better citizen.


Communication Skills. In their many roles, volunteers are called upon to communicate with Scouts, other volunteers, community leaders, and parents. Not surprisingly, many volunteers say this experience has helped them become better listeners and communicators.

Physical Fitness. Scout volunteers believe the activities they do in Scouting help their overall physical health. Volunteers report that they have developed or improved their camping, hiking, and swimming skills because of Scout volunteering.

Enjoyment. Scout volunteering is just plain fun: "you get to be a kid again in a way," said one volunteer. More than a fourth of the volunteers agree that their Scouting activities help them reduce the stress and anxiety in their lives.

More than 1.2 million adult volunteers give their time and skills to the development of youth through the Boy Scouts of America. An overwhelming majority (96 percent) of these volunteers say their experience has been so positive that they would recommend volunteering for the Boy Scouts of America to others.

Requirements

Any parent or chartered organization member is usually welcome to pitch in and help with the pack, and there are no formal requirements for periodic or temporary assignments. But to serve in an ongoing role, you must register as an adult volunteer with the Boy Scouts of America by submitting an [adult leader application](#) .

This application must be approved by the pack, the local council, and the national office. The requirements are fairly straightforward:

- You must be 21 years of age or older. (For some positions, such as assistant Cubmaster or assistant den leader, the minimum age is 18.)
- You must be a U.S. citizen or legal resident.
- You must agree to abide by the Scout Oath and Law and subscribe to the Declaration of Religious Principle.
- You must be a person of good moral character and satisfactorily pass a criminal background check.

In some cases, being highly active in the pack or chartered organization, having experience working with youth, and having specialized skills can also be beneficial, but are not strictly required.

How to Volunteer

If you are highly active in the pack or its chartered organization, a time may come when the pack approaches you to fill a leadership position. However, you may wish to make your interest known to the pack leaders (the Cubmaster or committee chair). Or, if you wish to volunteer to help the district or council, contact the local council service center or speak with your district executive.

There's no guarantee that you will be selected for a leadership position right away. The selection process is fairly competitive, and you may be competing with a large number of candidates for a small number of positions. But packs and councils are always grateful for volunteers and should be able to find a place where you can help out until the exact position you're interested in comes open.

Family Activities

Family Activities

Cub Scouting aims to develop youth into participating citizens of good character who are physically, spiritually, and mentally fit. The organization recognizes that it is the responsibility of parents and family to raise their children. The Cub Scout program is a resource that can help families teach their children a wholesome system of values and beliefs while building and strengthening relationships among family members.



When we speak of the "family" in Cub Scouting, we are sensitive to the needs and structures of present-day families. Many Cub Scouts do not come from traditional two-parent homes. Some boys live with a single parent or with other relatives or guardians. Cub Scouting considers a boy's family to be the people with whom he lives.

The family is probably the most effective mutual-help organization to be found. Family life has its good times and bad times, but, above all, it is people giving strength to one another when needed, people caring and letting it show, people leaning on one another, and people feeling loyal to one another. It's worth the effort to keep a family strong. For this reason, Cub Scouting seeks not only to help the boy, but to unite and support the entire family.

In turn, family involvement is vital to the success of the Cub Scout program. At this age, boys are only beginning to discover their individuality—and as much as they seem to want to take on tasks and responsibilities on their own, they still look to their family for help and support. Family involvement provides that help and support for boys, and it is positive reinforcement for the lessons learned in Cub Scouting.

New Family Orientation

The pack leaders should provide an orientation session for new Cub Scout families to acquaint them with the program, its goals, procedures, and other basics. The information given to a new Cub Scout family should include:

- An overview of Cub Scouting, including the program's aims and methods as well as policies and procedures
- Details about the upcoming year, such as the dates of scheduled meetings and events, and information about the pack's newsletter, Web site, or other means of receiving updates
- The procedures for joining a pack, helping with den activities, paying dues, and helping with the boy's advancement
- A review of the "Parent Guide" in the boy's handbook, with an explanation of the ways parents or guardians work with their boys on advancement
- A review of "The Family's Responsibilities" as outlined in the *Cub Scout Leader Book*, to let you know what is expected of each family
- A copy of Cub Scouting's *BSA Family Activity Book*, which explains how Cub Scouting can help meet family needs
- The family talent survey sheet, for you to identify ways in which your family can help the pack

The new family orientation may take place before the family joins the pack or soon afterward. It's not uncommon for the orientation to be divided into two sessions: one before you have joined the pack, another afterward.

Family and Advancement

The advancement program is part of the fun of Cub Scouting. To advance in rank, boys must complete certain activities, called "achievements" or "electives," to earn each badge as they progress. A parent must sign the Cub Scout's handbook to certify that the boy completed the activity. This is an excellent opportunity for families to get to know their sons better. Family members and boys get much satisfaction from it.

Along the advancement trail, the family may be involved in many ways. Some achievements and electives require the Cub Scout to complete a project, with which most boys will need help. Others require the Cub Scout to discuss or explain certain concepts or to demonstrate his ability to apply a skill, which will require the participation of family members.

Most importantly, every achievement and elective in Cub Scouting requires a boy to do his best. It's not necessary for the Cub Scout to do everything by himself, and it is perfectly acceptable if he needs some prompting to discuss or explain a concept. Sometimes, there can be a delicate balance between being too critical (which may damage a boy's self-confidence) or too lenient (which can impair character development). The den leaders can help guide families to find a happy balance between expecting too much or too little, so that the program provides the maximum benefit to your son.

Pack Meetings and Events

Weekly den meetings are intended for the boys to interact with one another and their leaders in a small group setting. Any gathering on the pack level, however, is intended for Cub Scouts *and* their families. Your family is not only welcome, but is expected to attend the monthly pack meetings, take part in special events such as the pinewood derby or the blue and gold banquet, and participate in the family camping program. Besides delivering the Cub Scout program, pack activities tend to be social events that bring together Scouting families in your community.

At some events, parents and families may have a specific role. For example, when a Cub Scout has completed all requirements for a given badge, his parent presents the badge to him at the pack meeting. There are other times when you will play an active part in helping pack leaders to conduct the meeting. Even when neither of these things is strictly required of you, "just being there" at these events is important to your son's self-esteem. Your presence makes Cub Scouting all the more valuable to your son.

Parent-Leader Conferences

Throughout the program year, parents will have many opportunities to meet with the den leader to discuss their son's participation and expectations of the den. The main purpose of these conferences is to help your son get the most from the Cub Scouting experience by coordinating the activities that happen in the den and in the home. Key topics for these conferences often include:

Interactions with others. The den leader can provide helpful information on your son's behavior in the company of other boys outside the home.

Advancement progress. The conference is a chance to discuss the pace at which your son is progressing in his achievements and electives.

Special needs. You can indicate any special needs your son has, such as limitations, diet, medications, or health restrictions, so the den leader can plan activities accordingly.

Program update. The den leader can bring you up to date on the program, including the skills or topics to be covered at upcoming den meetings.

Emergency procedures. You and the den leader can review and update information such as emergency phone numbers, written medical permission, and any other information specific to your son's needs.

Planned parent-leader conferences ensure that each of these topics, and any other item of importance, is discussed. However, if an issue or concern arises, it should be possible to arrange to talk with the den leader before the next scheduled conference.

Supporting Your Pack

In various other ways, your family can pitch in to support your son's pack—by lending a hand at meetings, offering additional assistance with special events, helping to coordinate major activities, or assuming a leadership position in the pack. While none of this is strictly required of you, any support you can give the pack ultimately benefits your son. It's no coincidence that the packs that deliver the best program to the Cub Scouts are those that get the most support from families, who work together to make the pack a better, stronger organization.

The BSA Family Award

The BSA Family Award

The BSA Family Award program offers activities to help strengthen all families—whether two-parent, single-parent, or nontraditional. This program helps families accomplish worthy goals while building and strengthening relationships among family members. All family members are encouraged to participate and may earn the award.

Some packs, through a volunteer family program chair, actively encourage and support families pursuing this award. If your pack does not promote and support the family program, your family may still participate on its own. The *BSA Family Activity Book* (available at your local council service center) gives all the requirements as well as step-by-step instructions for earning the BSA Family Award.

To earn the award, a family must complete 10 activities within a 12-month period. The family chooses one activity in two topics in each of the following categories:

1. Learning Through Fun and Adventure
2. Strengthening Family Relationships
3. Developing Personal Strengths
4. Teaching Responsibility
5. Handling Difficult Situations

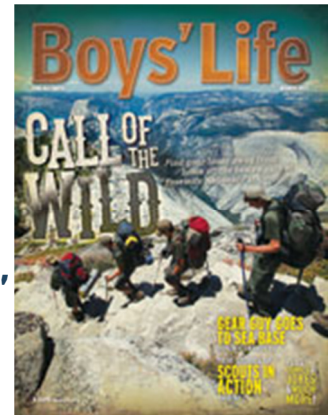
When a family has completed the requirements, all family members are eligible to receive an award certificate, patches for uniform wear, and/or pins for non-uniform wear.



Boys' Life Magazine

Boys' Life Magazine

The mission of *Boys' Life* magazine is to entertain and educate America's youth and to open their eyes to the joyous world of reading. This is accomplished through a proven mix of news, nature, sports, history, fiction, science, comics, and Scouting. A special edition is published for Cub Scouts, with age- and program-specific content and feature articles.



Why Scouts (and Parents and Leaders) Like *Boys' Life*

Good reading. *Boys' Life* is an entertaining mix of exciting stories and valuable information. Boys like reading *Boys' Life*. Parents can always be confident that the content of the magazine is wholesome, entertaining, and educational.

Faster advancement. *Boys' Life* follows the Cub Scouting-recommended program themes each month. *Boys' Life* subscribers achieve rank advancements faster and more often than nonsubscribers.

Increased family support. Leaders appreciate that *Boys' Life* goes into the home and stimulates support for Scouting from parents and brothers and sisters. Many family members read all or part of *Boys' Life*.

Longer tenure. Scouts who subscribe to *Boys' Life* stay in Scouting longer than nonsubscribers—on average, two and a half times longer than nonsubscribers.

"Just part of Scouting." *Boys' Life* is an essential element, helping leaders and parents foster the development of young people in Scouting. *Boys' Life* shows the outcomes of the BSA's values-based programs. It brings a positive Scouting image to readers and alumni.

How Do I Learn More About *Boys' Life*?

The *Boys' Life* Web site (www.boyslife.org) contains information about the current issue, games to play, projects to download, and more. There's even a form you can download to subscribe. However, youth members qualify for a special subscription price. So if your son is already in Cub Scouting, contact your local council to subscribe.

Cub Scout Camping

Cub Scout Camping

Camping takes you on exciting adventures into the natural world. You'll learn to live with others in the out-of-doors. You'll learn to be a good citizen of the outdoors.

Camping is fun, and it's good for your mind, body, and spirit. It helps you learn to rely on yourself—on your own skills and knowledge. When you go camping as a Cub Scout, you get skills you will learn and use more, later, as a Boy Scout.

Cub Scout camping has day camps, resident camps, Webelos den overnight campouts, family camps, and pack overnights.

Day Camps

Day camp lasts for one day to five days. It's for Tiger Cubs, Cub Scouts, and Webelos Scouts. Day camps are held during the day or early evening. Campers do not stay overnight.

Resident Camps

At resident camps, Cub Scouts and Webelos Scouts camp overnight. Every year, the resident camp has a different theme and different adventures. Examples of themes are Sea Adventure, Space Adventure, Athletes, Knights, Circus Big Top, American Indian Heritage, Folklore, and the World Around Us.

Webelos Den Overnight Campouts

Webelos dens go on overnight campouts. Each Webelos Scout camps with his parent or guardian. The campers learn the basics of Boy Scout camping, under the direction of the Webelos den leader. Sometimes, leaders from a Boy Scout troop may join you.

Webelos dens also have joint overnight campouts with a Boy Scout troop. Each Webelos Scout has a parent or guardian with him on these joint campouts, too.

Council-Organized Family Camps

Family camps are overnight camps for more than one Cub Scout pack. You may hear these events called "parent-pal weekends" or "adventure weekends." Each Cub Scout and Webelos Scout camps with a parent or guardian.



Pack Overnights

Packs on their own can hold overnight campouts for the families in the pack. Cub Scouts' brothers and sisters can go on these pack overnights. In most cases, each Scout will camp with a parent or guardian. Every young camper is responsible to a specific adult.

Cub Scout Derbies

Cub Scout Derbies

Racing in a Cub Scout derby is great fun. You'll get to design your racing vehicle, work with a parent to build it, and see it perform on race day. Win or lose, you'll take pride in having done your best. When you race in a Cub Scout derby, you learn craft skills, the rules of fair play, and good sportsmanship—things you will remember all your life.

Types of Derbies

The main types of derbies are the pinewood derby, raingutter regatta, space derby, and Cubmobile derby.



Pinewood Derby

The pinewood derby is one of the most popular and successful family activities in Cub Scouting. Pinewood derby cars are small wooden models that Cub Scouts make with help from their families. Then they race the cars in competition. The cars are powered by gravity and run down a track. Most packs have a pinewood derby every year. It can be run indoors or outdoors. Every boy can design and build his own "grand prix" car to enter in the race.

Raingutter Regatta

In the raingutter regatta, boats race down a narrow channel. There are two versions. The wind-powered version uses sailboat designs, and the boats are blown down the channel. The propeller-powered version uses motorboats driven by propeller.

Space Derby

Another popular family-son project is the space derby. It's like the pinewood derby except the models are miniature rockets. The rockets "fly" along a heavy line that hangs in the air. They're driven by propellers powered by rubber bands.

Cubmobile Derby

Each den works together to build a "Cubmobile," a pint-sized racing vehicle. Each den has one racer, and each Cub Scout in the den races in the car once. Usually, a ramp helps start the cars, and they roll downhill to the finish line. The race is held on a smooth street that slopes downhill.

Kits and supplies for the pinewood derby, raingutter regatta, and space derby are available from the national Supply Division. See their Web site at www.scoutstuff.org.

Competition and Prizes

Each family that competes in a Cub Scout derby follows a set of simple, easy rules. The winners get prizes, and every boy is recognized for taking part. Always remember that in Cub Scouting, it's more important to "Do Your Best" than to come in first. The big thing about a derby isn't the competition or the prizes. It's the fun you and your family will have.

You can find more about derbies in the *Cub Scout Grand Prix Pinewood Derby Guidebook No. 33721*.



Outings and Field Trips

Outings and Field Trips

Excursions and field trips provide some of the most exciting parts of Scouting. Cub Scouts enjoy many outdoor experiences as they participate in the variety of activities that can be held outside, such as field trips, hikes, nature and conservation experiences, and outdoor games.

Field Trips

Boys enjoy visiting museums, business establishments, parks, and other attractions. Here are some suggestions:

How Things Are Made - Visit manufacturing plants such as aircraft, automotive, appliance, or electronic firms; chemical, paper, plastic, paint, furniture, or toy plants; and handicrafts or other small-craft industries.

How Your City Runs - Visit power, water, and sewage plants; a gas company; police and fire stations; city hall; municipal buildings; the county jail; a telephone company; the post office; the Red Cross; hospitals; newspaper plants; and radio, television, and weather stations.

How Your City Is Fed - Visit truck and dairy farms, flour mills, and bakeries; food processing, canning, or bottling plants; stockyards and meat or poultry packing houses; a fish hatchery; beverage, candy, and ice-cream companies; markets; and food distributors.

Learn About Your Heritage - Visit art galleries, museums, and memorials; celebrated old homes, monuments, and other historic sites; places of worship; civic centers; important local buildings; summer theaters and band concerts; and local historical celebrations.

When these field trips are coordinated with the monthly theme or activity badge, they can help bring learning to life by allowing boys to experience firsthand the things they have been learning about.

"Go See It"

In keeping with the Tiger Cub motto "Search, Discover, Share," Tiger Cubs and their adult partners should go on a Go See It outing each month. The Go See It may fulfill part of a Tiger Cub advancement requirement. By going on these outings, Tiger Cubs can learn about such things as their community or nearby communities, places where adults work, community services (fire, police, hospital, etc.), nature centers, animal care facilities, and other places of interest to young boys.

A well-planned Go See It will benefit everyone involved, providing an opportunity for boys and adults to acquire new interests and knowledge; develop a deeper understanding of and respect for other people; reinforce their attitudes of good citizenship, such as courtesy and kindness; and have fun.

Hikes

A hike is a journey on foot, usually with a purpose, a route, and a destination. Tiger Cub and Cub Scout dens will enjoy short hikes, and Webelos dens will have several opportunities for taking hikes related to activity badge requirements.

Here are some suggestions for different types of hikes:

Homes Hike - Look for spider webs, nests, holes, and other homes in nature. Make a list.

Stop, Look, and Listen Hike - Hike for a specified length of time or for a certain number of steps. Then stop and write down all that you see and hear. Make several stops.

Puddle Hike - Hike in a gentle rain or just after a rain, with boys wearing appropriate rain gear. See how animals and insects take cover from the weather.

Penny Hike - Flip a coin to see which direction you will go. Flip the coin at each intersection or fork in the road or trail.

Color Hike - Look for objects of preselected colors. Make a list.

Historical Hike - Hike to an historical spot. Know the history before going on the hike.

City Hike - Look for scraps of nature between cracks in the sidewalk. Look at the buildings for various architectural details—carvings, cornices, etc. A vacant lot can provide a lot of interest; even one overturned rock can reveal surprises.

Games and Sports

Outdoor games and sports provide opportunities for teaching boys skills of good sportsmanship, including following rules, taking turns and sharing, getting along with others, and fair play. They provide the opportunity for every Cub Scout to learn the basic skills of a sport, game, or competition while learning good sportsmanship and habits of personal fitness in an environment where participation and doing one's best are more important than winning.

For suggestions and instructions on games that could be played outside, see the *Cub Scout Leader How-To Book* and the *Cub Scout Academics and Sports Program Guide*.

Planning Field Trips and Excursions

When planning a trip or excursion for your den or pack, keep the following guidelines in mind:

Make sure that all activities are age-appropriate. Especially for pack excursions, which include boys of various ages, make sure there's something that appeals to everyone.

While it's OK to include some activities just for the fun of it, make sure the featured event of an excursion relates to the monthly theme or activity badge.

Refer to the [Guide to Safe Scouting](#) to ensure that all activities are conducted in a safe manner.

Be sure to file the proper forms and permits. A [tour plan](#) is recommended whenever the den travels to a place other than its regular meeting place (even for short in-town trips) and an informed consent form (permission slip) should be signed by the parent or guardian of every boy.



Go See It!

Achievement 3G

1. Mifflinburg Football Games – Friday Evenings in Fall
2. Bidy Basketball – Saturday Mornings in Winter
3. Bucknell Basketball – Sojoka Pavillion, Lewisburg

Achievement 5F and 5G

1. Mary Coons Trail – 4th St. Mifflinburg
2. Dale-Engle Walker Trail – Strawbridge Rd. Lewisburg
3. Nikomahs Rd. to Union Co. Sportsman Club – Millmont, PA
4. Cherry Run To Poe Paddy – Weikert, PA

Achievement 2G

1. Mifflinburg Borough Police / Chief Doug Bickhart / 570-966-1027
2. Mifflinburg Fire Dept. / Steve Walter / 570-966-4523

Achievement 4G

1. Mifflinburg Telegraph / Heidi Criswell / 570-966-2255
2. Max Media, Big Country, Y106.5 / Chad Evans / 570-205-0876
3. Standard Journal Milton, PA / Chris Brady / 570-742-9671

Elective 50

1. Mifflinburg Bank & Trust / Tom Beck / 570-966-1041

Elective 43

1. Mifflinburg Veterinary Clinic / Dr. Crombie & Dr. Loving / 570-966-7387



Your Flag: George Steese /Paymaster / Susquehanna Valley Detachment 308
Marine Corps League, INC. / 570-966-2311
American Legions, VFW, Central Susquehanna Valley Veterans Council,
Union County Veterans Foundation.

Home and Community: Mifflinburg Borough / Mayor David Cooney

570-966-1013, 570-786-7684

Mifflinburg Buggy Museum / Bronwen Sanders / 570-966-1355

Cooking and Eating: Diet and Nutrition at Evangelical Hospital / Lyndell Wright, RD

570-966-9358, 570-490-7462

Duty To God: www.praypub.org / 800-933-PRAY(7729)



Ways We Worship: www.praypub.org / 800-933-PRAY(7729)

Emblems of Faith: www.praypub.org / 800-933-PRAY(7729)

What Makes America Special?: Athena Berkheiser / 570-713-9354
Mifflinburg Buggy Museum / Bronwen Sanders
570-966-1355
Gutielus House
Elias Church / 570-966-1666
Slifer House / 570-524-2245
Dale Engle Walker House and Trail / 570-522-0487

Sharing Your World with Wildlife: Reptileland / Clyde Peelings / 800-737-8452
T&D Cats / 570-837-3377
PA Game Commission / www.pgc.state.pa.us
DCNR / 1-800-PAPARKS
Montour Preserve / 570-437-3131

Take Care of Your Planet: Waste Management / 800-869-5566

Law Enforcement is a Big Job: Mifflinburg Borough Police / Chief Doug Bickhart
570-966-1027

The Past is Exciting and Important: Herr Memorial Library/ Librarian Kelly Walter
570-966-0831

Saving Well, Spending Well: Mifflinburg Bank & Trust / Tom Beck
570-966-1041

Weis Markets / 570-966-6500

Information, Please: Mifflinburg Telegraph / Heidi Criswell / 570-966-2255

Standard Journal / 570-742-9671

Daily Item / 570-286-5671

Shavings and Chips: Whittling Chip / Mike Griffin / 570-966-9209 / 570-490-5985



Aquanaut: Best done at Resident Summer Camp

Artist: Lori Rodichok / Mifflinburg Middle School Art Teacher / 570-966-7878

Athlete: Four Weeks of Den Meetings / Mifflinburg Park or Other Outside Venue

Citizen: Athena Berkheiser / 570-713-9355, Brian Chambers / 570-966-2522

Communicator: Max Media, Big Country, Y106.5 / Chad Evans, 570-205-0876

Craftsman: Tom Duke / 570-966-2178, 570-974-9970

Wood Source / Grand Valley Saw Mill / 570-922-1739

Leather, Metal, Plastic / Cory Strickland / 570-939-7044

Engineer: Tom Duke / 570-966-2178, 570-974-9970

Family Member: At Home

Fitness: At Home

Forester: DCNR / Mike Becker / 570-966-8732/ 570-336-0565

Common Trees of Pennsylvania / Excellent Resource Available Through DCNR

Geologist: Central PA Rock & Mineral Club / www.rockandmineral.org

Annual Gem, Mineral, and Jewelry Show in Harrisburg

Handyman: Bing's Auto LLC / Paul Bottiger / 570-966-0732, 570-217-6007

Big Earl's Bike Shop, Lewisburg, PA / 57-524-1249

Naturalist: Reptileland/ Clyde Peelings/ 800-737-8452

DCNR / Mike Becker / 570-966-8732/ 570-336-0565

Outdoorsman: Best Done at Resident Summer Camp

Troop 520 / Scott Leitzel / 570-966-3058, 570-444-9297

Troop 525 / Dennis Keiser / 570-966-9128

Readyman: Best Done at Resident Summer Camp

Check with your Local Red Cross, Ambulance or Fire Departments

Scholar: At Home

Scientist: Bucknell University / Ned Ladd / 570-577-3102, 570-412-1059

Showman: At Den Meetings / Fall and Spring Musicals

Sportsman: At Den Meetings

Traveler: At Home

Arrow Of Light



Arrow of Light Award Requirements

>>> [Triple Prizes](#) <<<

The highest award in Cub Scouts is earned by Webelos that have been active participants in their den and are ready to join a Boy Scout troop. Many of the requirements for the Arrow of Light are intended to familiarize the scout with a local troop and hopefully show him that crossing over into a troop is the next step to take in scouting. A scout that earns his Arrow of Light patch has also completed nearly all the requirements to earn the Scout badge in the troop so he has already begun his Boy Scout trail.

1. Be active in your Webelos den for at least six months since completing the fourth grade (or for at least six months since becoming 10 years old), and earn the Webelos badge.
2. Show your knowledge of the requirements to become a Boy Scout by doing all of these:
 - o Repeat from memory and explain in your own words the Scout Oath or Promise and the 12 points of the Scout Law. Tell how you have practiced them in your everyday life.
 - o Give and explain the Scout motto, slogan, sign, salute, and handshake.
 - o Understand the significance of the First Class Scout badge. Describe its parts and tell what each stands for.
 - o Tell how a Boy Scout uniform is different from a Webelos Scout uniform.
 - o Tie the joining knot (square knot)

See the [Boy Scout Study Guide](#).

Use this handy [Memorization Wheel](#) to learn and review the Scout Oath, Law, Motto, Slogan, and Outdoor Code.

3. Earn five more activity badges in addition to the three you already earned for the Webelos badge. These must include:
 - o Fitness (already earned for the Webelos badge)
 - o Citizen (already earned for the Webelos badge)
 - o One of your choice (already earned for the Webelos badge)
 - o Readyman
 - o Outdoorsman
 - o At least one from the Mental Skills Group
 - o At least one from the Technology Group
 - o One more of your choice

4. With your Webelos den, visit at least
 - o one Boy Scout troop meeting, *and*
 - o one Boy Scout-oriented outdoor activity. (If you have already done this when you earned your Outdoorsman activity badge, you may not use it to fulfill requirements for your Arrow of Light Award.)
5. Participate in a Webelos overnight campout or day hike.
(If you have already done this when you earned your Outdoorsman activity badge, you may not use it to fulfill requirements for your Arrow of Light Award requirements.)
6. After you have completed all five of the above requirements, and after a talk with your Webelos den leader, arrange to visit, with your parent or guardian, a meeting of a Boy Scout troop you think you might like to join. Have a conference with the Scoutmaster.
7. Complete the **Honesty Character Connection**.
 - a. **Know**: Say the Cub Scout Promise to your family. Discuss these questions with them. What is a promise? What does it mean to keep your word? What does it mean to be trustworthy? What does *honesty* mean?
 - b. **Commit**: Discuss these questions with your family. Why is a promise important? Why is it important for people to trust you when you give your word? When might it be difficult to be truthful? List examples.
 - c. **Practice**: Discuss with a family member why it is important to be trustworthy and honest. How can you do your best to be honest even when it is difficult?

PRESENTED TO:
MIFFLINBURG CUB SCOUT
PACK 3520

by

TROY A. BERKHEISER

WOODBADGE

COURSE

N5-533-11-1



MARCH 2013