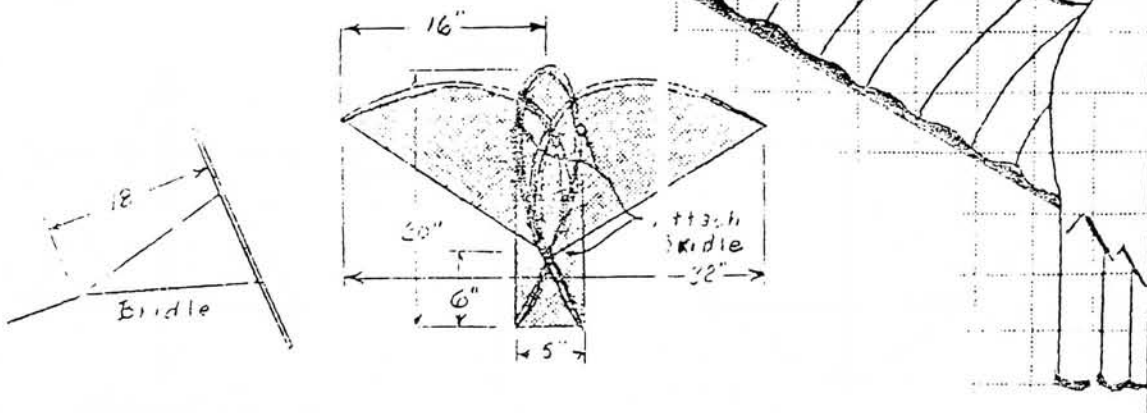


DAIMYO AND KYOTO KITES

The large Daimyo kite requires $\frac{1}{4}$ x $\frac{1}{4}$ inch spruce or pine strips. The Kyoto kite is made with $\frac{1}{16}$ x $\frac{3}{16}$ inch bamboo strips. Where curves are required, the bamboo first is heated over a lamp bulb or small flame, then is bent. These kites are covered with rice paper, obtainable at most hobby stores. Designs are painted on the paper with poster paint before it is applied. Cut the paper 1 inch larger, all around, than the frame; then fold it over and cement or glue in place.

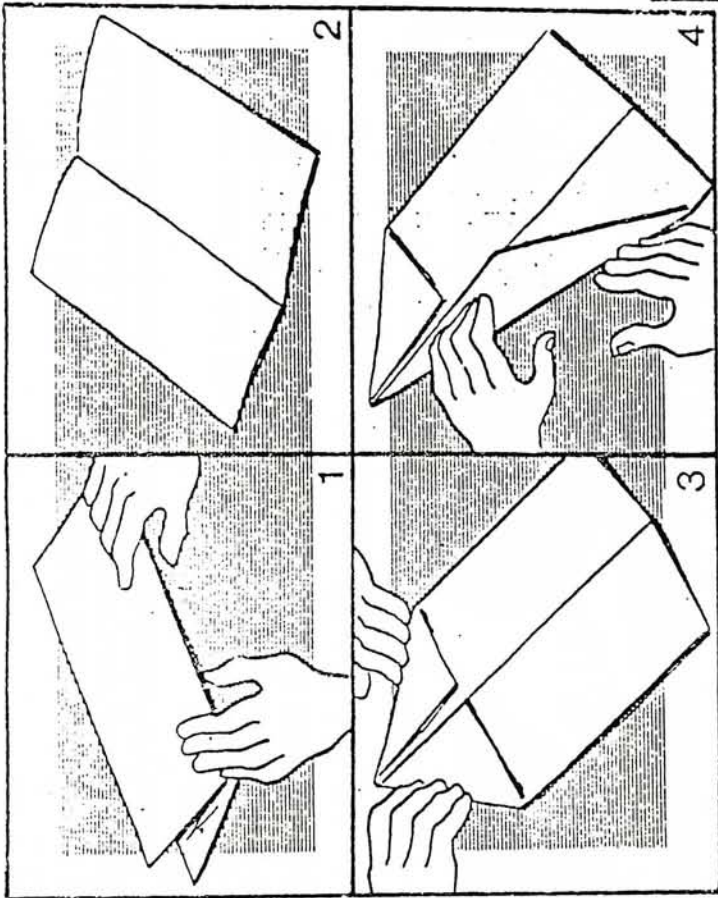
2" squares

KYOTO KITE



The final two folds make the wings. Starting with one side, fold it down so that the top edge matches the bottom one. Try to make it as even as possible, and be sure that the crease you make is sharp. Then turn the plane over, and do the same with the other side. When the two wings are folded down, they should be even. If they are not, try to refold one of them so that they are.

Now open the wings up, and your plane is basically complete. The bottom part, the ridge that you hold when you launch the plane, is called the keel. Put a staple or a paper clip in the keel about halfway back from the nose. This will keep the plane from unfolding. You can also tear a little tab in the paper and fold it back instead.

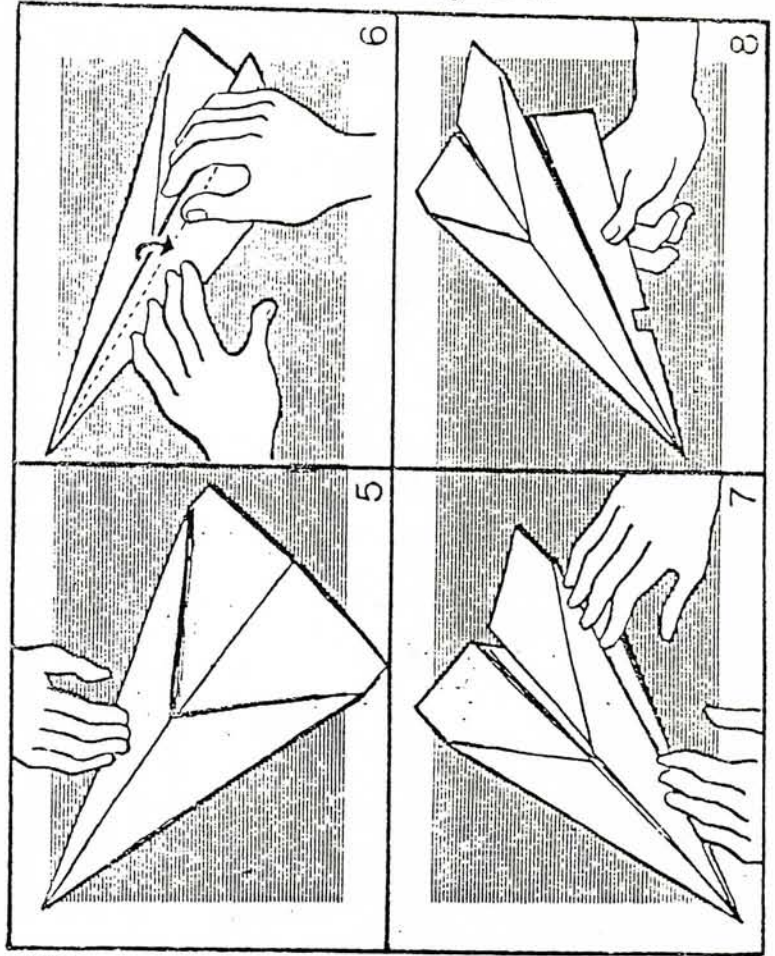


SUPERSONIC PLANES

There is one kind of plane that just about everyone knows how to make. It has been around for a very long time. But, strangely enough, it looks very much like a passenger jet, the Concorde SST. The way the two fly is a lot alike, too. The paper version, which is more like an arrow or a dart than a glider, is perhaps the fastest paper plane you can make.

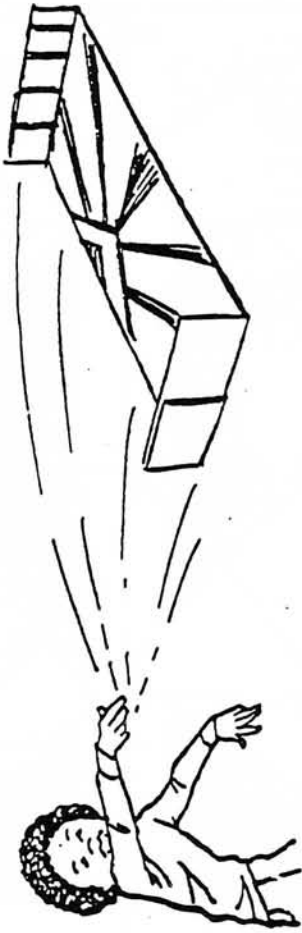
Starting with Diagram 1, fold a piece of paper in half, the long way. Then unfold it and lay it on the table with the crease pointing down. Now fold two of the corners on one end in, so that they meet at the center and form a point. Next, fold the same two sides over once more, so that they meet at the center crease the same way as before.

Make sure that the two sides are even. You have to do this at every step. Otherwise, the plane will not fly straight. Now fold the whole thing in half along the center crease, and put it down sideways on the table in front of you.



thing over once more, on the first crease that you made to divide the whole strip in half.

Once again, be sure that each of the folds is as straight and even as you can possibly make it. Flatten each fold down well before you go on to the next. Although this plane seems very easy to make, the plane will not fly the way it is supposed to if the creases are not even.

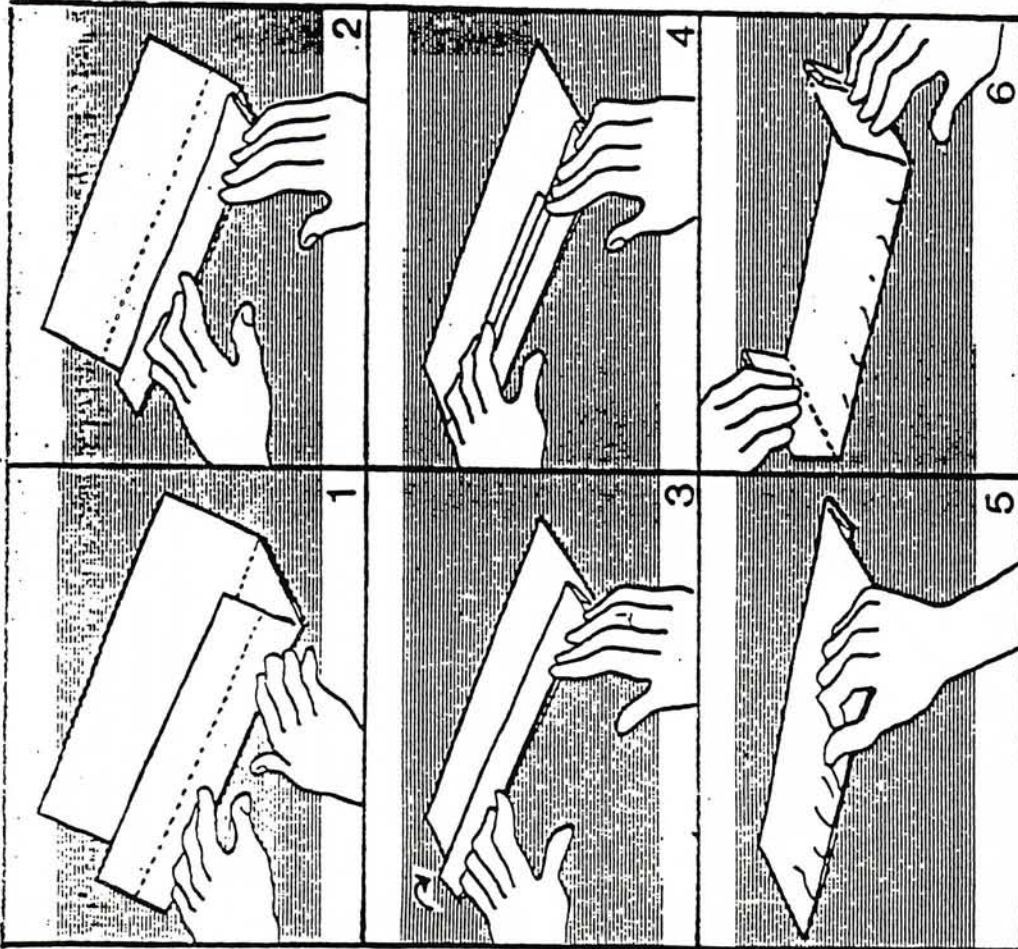


Now take a piece of scotch tape, and tape down the fold. Try to center the tape so that there is an equal amount on each half of the wing. The plane is just about finished. All you need to do now is give the rear edge of the wing, the one away from the fold, a bit of an upward curl. You can do this by running it across the edge of a table, or by scratching it lightly between the nails of your thumb and second finger all along its length. The tape should be on the bottom of the plane.

Now your plane is ready to fly. But it is very delicate, and must be launched in a special way. Hold the rear of the wing, the part that curls up, between your thumb and index finger. Don't try to throw it or even push it very hard. If you do, the plane will crash. Just give it a tiny nudge and let it go. It should sail off in a long, gentle glide.

If the plane doesn't fly well the first time, try launching it again. It may just be that you are trying to push it too hard. But if you are sure that you're doing it right, then give the rear edge a bit more of a curl. Make sure that the tape is centered in the middle of the wing, and the folds are flattened down tightly.

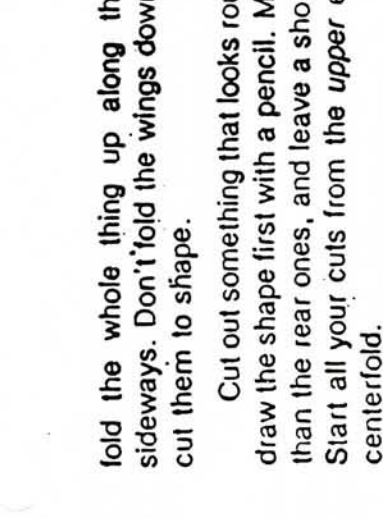
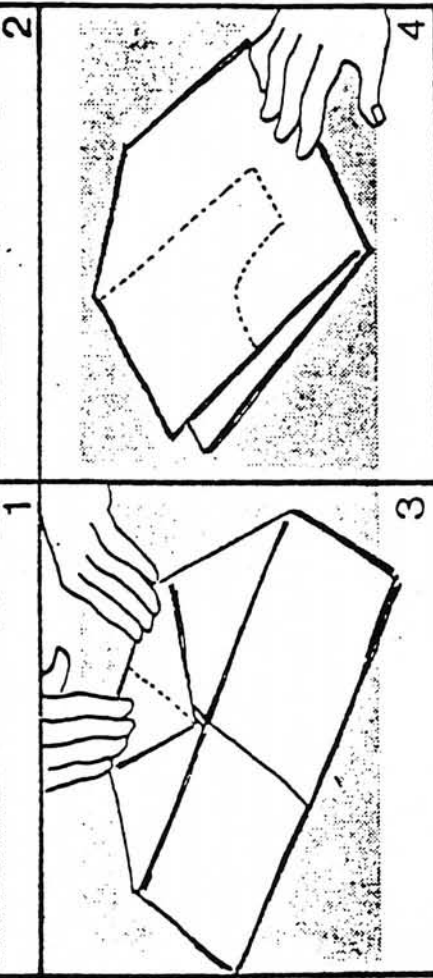
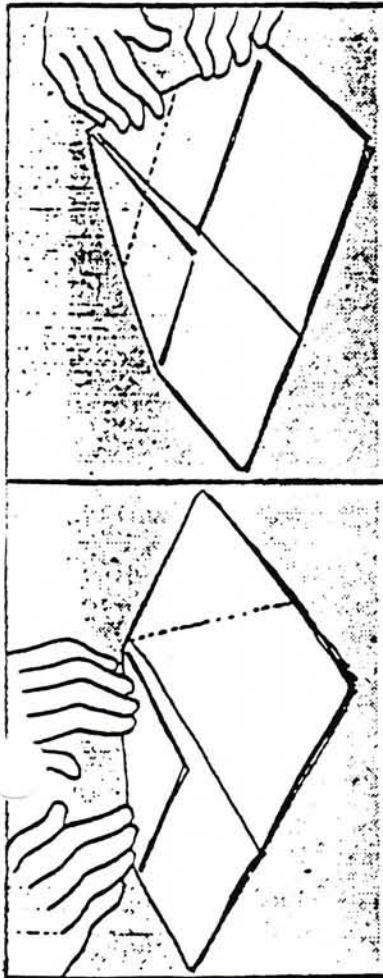
You can make the wing even more stable by folding up the side edges into flaps. Don't try to fold them down, though. If you do, your plane will roll over in mid-flight.



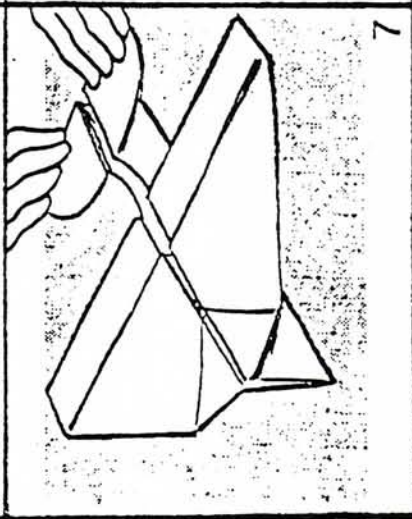
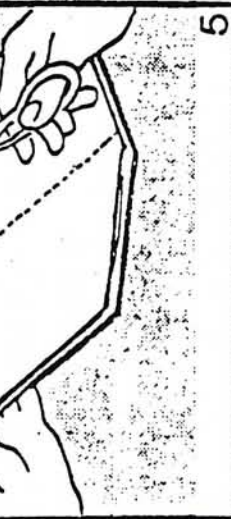
A ONE-WING BIPLANE

Take a sheet of paper, $8\frac{1}{2}$ " x 11", and cut it in half the long way. If you crease it first, it will be easier to get the cut straight. Put one of the strips aside. You can use that to make another plane later.

Fold the strip in half the long way. Then open it back up, and lay it on the table with the crease facing down. Fold one of the sides in half. Then fold the same side in half again. Finally, fold the whole



5



7



8



fold the whole thing up along the center crease, and hold it sideways. Don't fold the wings down yet, though. First you have to cut them to shape.

Cut out something that looks roughly like an airplane. It helps to draw the shape first with a pencil. Make the front wings much larger than the rear ones, and leave a short keel running between the two. Start all your cuts from the *upper* edge — the one away from the centerfold.

To finish, fold down the wings, leaving a keel about $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick at the bottom. Staple it or tear a tab in it to hold your plane together.

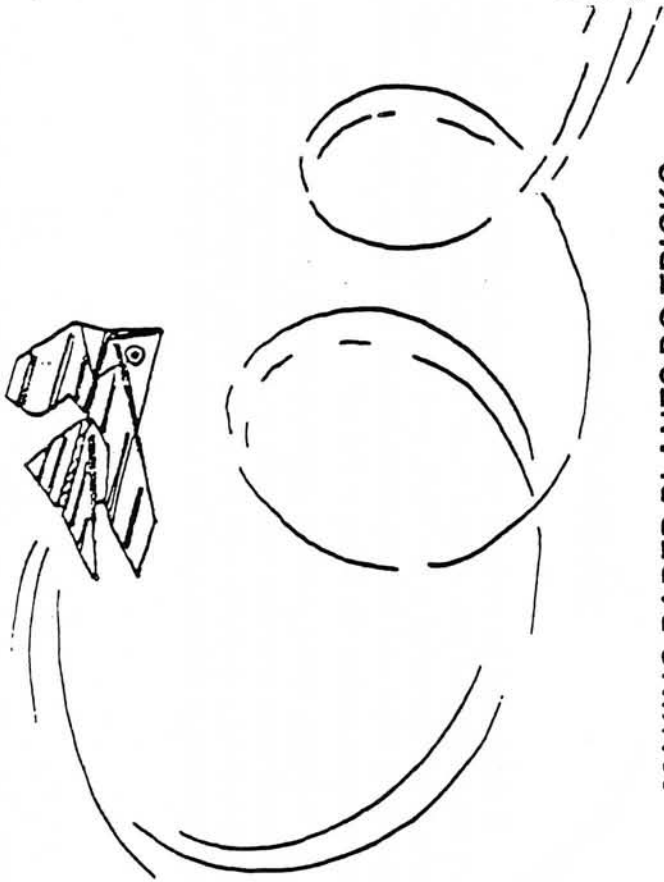


CUTOUT PLANES

It should not be surprising that the paper airplanes that fly best are the ones that are shaped more or less like real aircraft. They have two large wings in the front, and two smaller ones in the rear. By adding flaps and curving the edges of the wings, you can even make these planes do tricks in the air.

To begin, fold a piece of paper in half the *short* way. Then open it up and place it on the table with the crease facing down. Fold the corners in on one end to make a point. Next, fold the point over, so that it meets and lines up at the crossline with the other folds. Now





It's a bit harder to make your plane do a circle in the other direction. You need to pull it across in front of your body backward, so that the bottom of the plane is still facing toward you. This is very awkward to do, especially at first, but with some practice you should be able to get it to work pretty well.

If the plane you want to use does not have a keel, you may find it a little harder to launch. But it's worth a try, because often these planes do tricks better than any other kind of plane. Grip the plane at the nose, with the bottom toward you, and sweep it across your body the same way you did earlier.

To make a plane do a turn, which is part of a circle, all you need to do is launch it the same way without holding the wings so much on edge. Just tilt the plane part way. The steeper you bank it, the sharper the turn will be.

MAKING PAPER PLANES DO TRICKS

Circles and Turns

Have you ever seen a real airplane turning in the air? Maybe you have taken a trip on a plane, and you know what it feels like when this happens. When an airplane turns, it has to tilt its wings. This is called banking. To make a paper airplane do turns and circles (which after all are only turns that continue all the way around), all you have to do is bank its wings when you launch it.

Let's take circles first. You can make a plane do a complete circle, parallel to the ground, and return to your hand if the plane is a really good flier. (A dart or flying wing will not work very well for this, but most other planes will.) To do it, you need to launch the plane on edge, sideways, with its wings pointing up and down. If the plane has a keel, grip it tightly; with the bottom of the plane toward your body. Stretch your arm out to your right (to your left if you are left-handed), and sweep the plane across in front of you, from one side to the other. Let the plane go as you reach the far side, and it ought to continue around in a circle and then glide to a gentle landing.

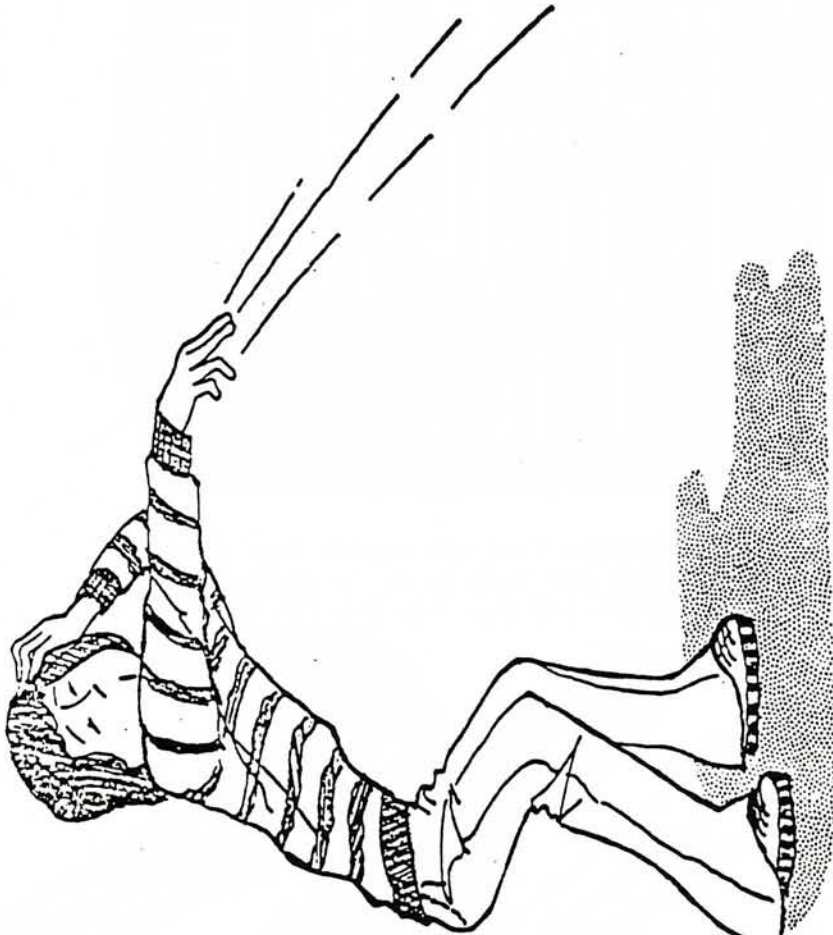
If you have a lot of trouble with this kind of launch, you can cheat a little by tearing and bending down a flap on one of the front wings. This will make the plane turn to that side, even when it is thrown flat. But be careful not to bend the flap down too far, or your plane will not fly at all.

Loops

To make a plane do loops is a lot easier than making it do circles. If you launch any plane with its nose pointing down, it will tend to climb. Bend the rear wings of your plane up slightly and launch it very hard toward the floor. If the plane is a good one, it should do a complete loop, and then level out and land.

Grip the plane tightly by the keel, or at the nose if it doesn't have a keel. If you throw it down too sharply, it will crash. The better the plane is, the more of a loop it will do. Planes that do not glide very well will only do partial climbs, and then level out and land.

Now use your imagination and try to make some new designs. Begin to experiment with designs of your own, as well as tricks. Circles, turns, and loops aren't the only kinds of tricks. As you make airplanes, and as you fly them, find new ways to have fun with them.



CFT-MAY-14

If the plane dives to the ground when you launch it, this may mean it is too heavy for the size of its wings. If there are clips or staples in the nose, try taking one of them out. If not, give the rear edge of the front wings a downward curl. If the plane has only one large wing, like a dart, try cutting small flaps in the rear edge of the wing, one on each side.

If the plane noses up when it is launched, try putting a staple or paper clip onto the front of the plane. Remember, though, that the plane needs to be balanced from side to side. Either put the clip in the exact middle, or else use two clips evenly spaced.

If the plane flies, but always curves to one side, check to see that all the wings are even. If they are, but the plane still curves, try bending down the rear edge of the front wing on the side toward the curve. (Don't bend it down very much, or you will make the problem worse.) Then turn down the edge of the rear wing on the opposite side.

If the airplane rolls over, the wings droop too much. You can try bending them up, but often this means that you will have to make a new plane.

CURES FOR PLANES THAT DON'T FLY STRAIGHT

The chances are good that many of the planes you make are not going to fly straight the first time. Because paper airplanes are so light, any number of little things will affect the way they behave in the air. The most important thing is to make your plane carefully in the first place. Be sure all the creases are even and straight. Wings need to be the same size. If one side of a plane is larger than the other, the plane will curve, and maybe not even fly at all.

When you launch a plane and it does not glide evenly, you can tell by what it does exactly what is wrong. Here are some of the common problems, and what to do about them.



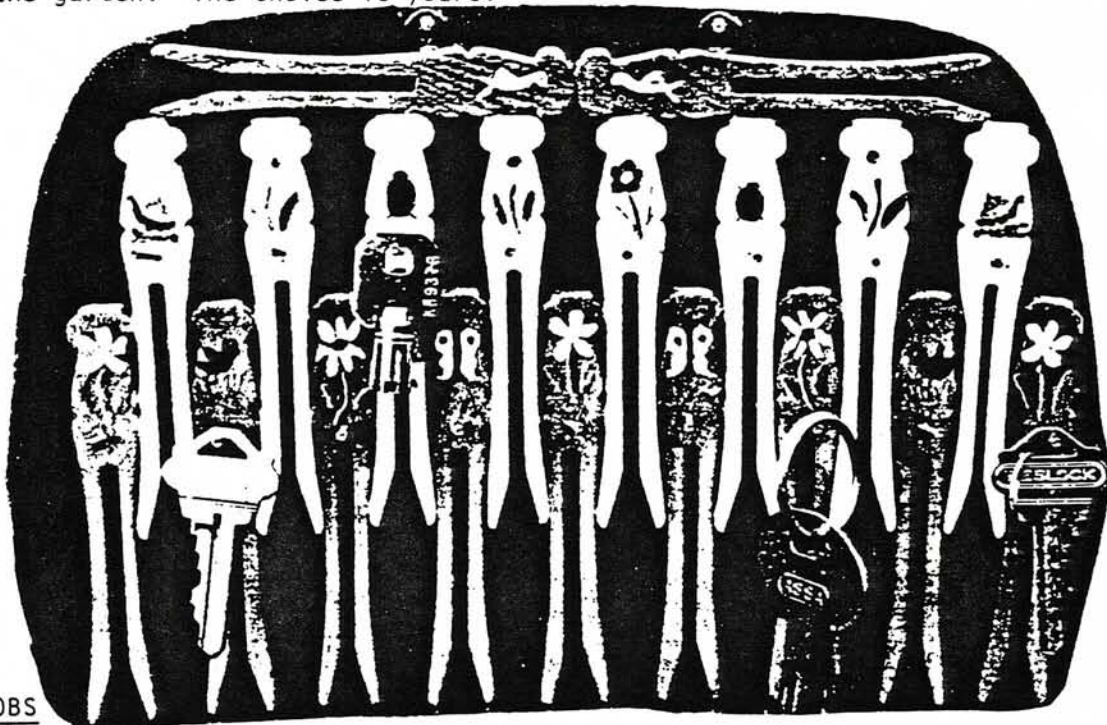
Gifts For Mother

KEY HOLDER

Everyone needs to organize their extra keys. This brightly painted key holder will be a welcome addition to any kitchen. You'll never have anymore "lost" keys after you complete this project.

Materials needed: 19 clothespins, two small screw eyes and 17 3/4" bradd nails.

To assemble: Glue the clothespins together in the position shown in the picture below. Allow to dry completely. If you do not want to use screw eyes, you can hand the completed key holder from the slots in the horizontal clothespins. If you are going to use more than one base color, it would be easiest if you paint the pins before you glue them together. If you are going to use all one color, use a spray paint after gluing. They also would look very nice just painted with lots of daisies and finished with a clear varnish or lacquer. The one shown is painted with bright sunny colors and decorated with friendly creatures from the garden. The choice is yours!



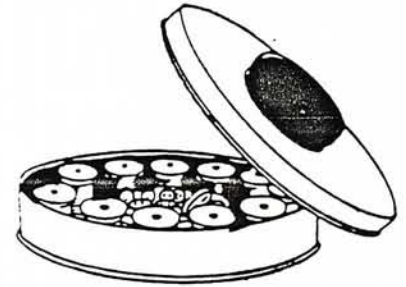
KEY FOBBS

These key fobs are really super projects because they are really fast to make, and have unlimited design possibilities. All you have to do is decorate the clothespin, insert the screw eye and key chain and your new key fob is ready to use. What could be simpler?



FOR SEWING

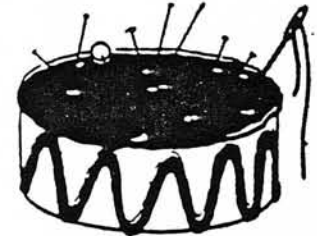
SEWING BOX: A useful sewing box can be assembled from two small and one large round, flat candy tins. Line the bottom of one of the small tins with felt and glue it to the inside of the large can to hold buttons, safety pins or other small items. Arrange spools around the edges. Then glue the other small can to the cover of the large can for pins.



PIN BOX: Tape boxes, typewriter ribbon boxes and similar metal containers are ideal for converting to gift boxes for powder, pins, stamps, and dozens of other items. Paint the boxes and decorate with decals, shells, small gummed dots, seeds, or whatever is available and appropriate.



PINCUSHION: A generous sized pincushion for either sewing pins or jewelry is easily made from a tuna fish can. Stuff the can with cotton, mounding it up well over the top to form a rounded pad. Cover the cotton padding with a scrap of attractive material, such as velvet, and tuck edges into the can. Glue the fabric to the inside edge of the can. Finish the pincushion by wrapping the outside of the can with yarn or crepe paper raffia.

FOR THE HOUSE

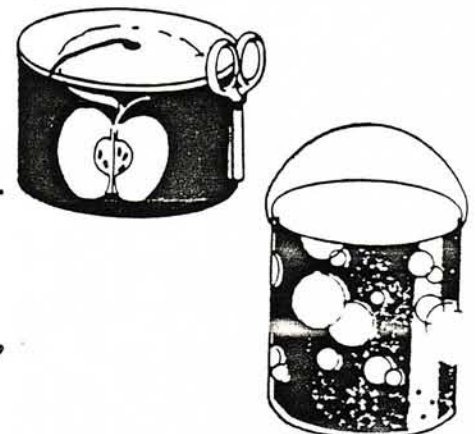
SPRINKLER: An empty can, with a screw top or pry off lid, can be converted into a sprinkler can for Mother. Wash the inside of the can thoroughly and paint and decorate the outside. Add a sprinkler top from the dime store to fit the opening.



SALT AND PEPPER SHAKERS: If you have a "shutter bug" in the family, you may have a supply of 35 mm film cartridges on hand. They are easily converted into salt and pepper shakers. Use a small nail to pierce holes in the cover of one for pepper, and a somewhat larger nail to make holes in the other for salt. Paint them and add an "S" and "P" for salt and pepper.



STRING HOLDER: Here's a quick, practical gift that small children can make for their mothers. Simply punch a hole in the cover of a can large enough for the string to feed through easily. Smooth the edges of the hole. Punch additional holes near the top for hanging a pair of scissors. Decorate the can in bright colors.

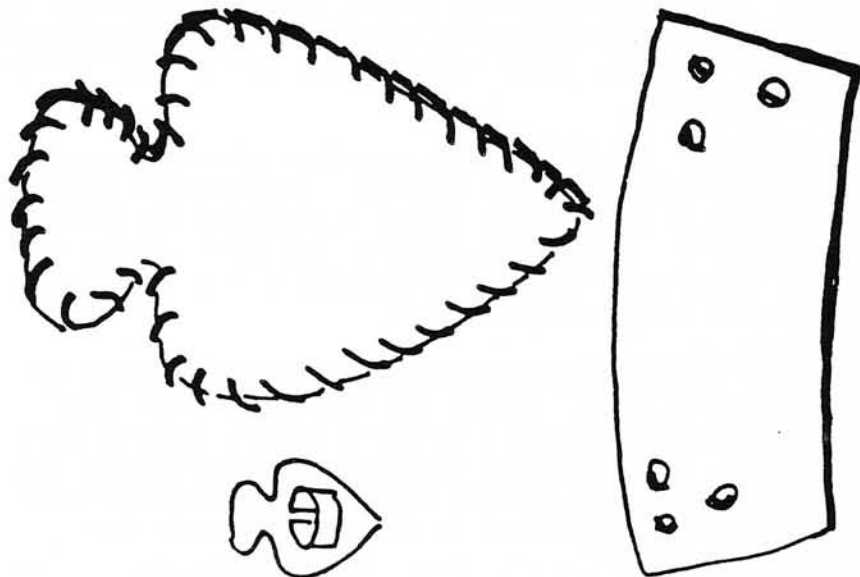


SUDSY SOAP SAVER: This soap saver is handy for using up small scraps of soap. Remove the top from a small can and pierce a hole on each side for a handle, made of small, stiff wire. Then perforate the bottom and halfway up the sides of the can with a small nail. Put soap scraps into the can and swish it around in the water to make suds.

Arrowhead Tie Slide

vinyl
plastic lacing
leather punch
glue

Cut the pattern out of vinyl.
Punch holes with the leather
punch. Match holes and lace
as in fig. 1.



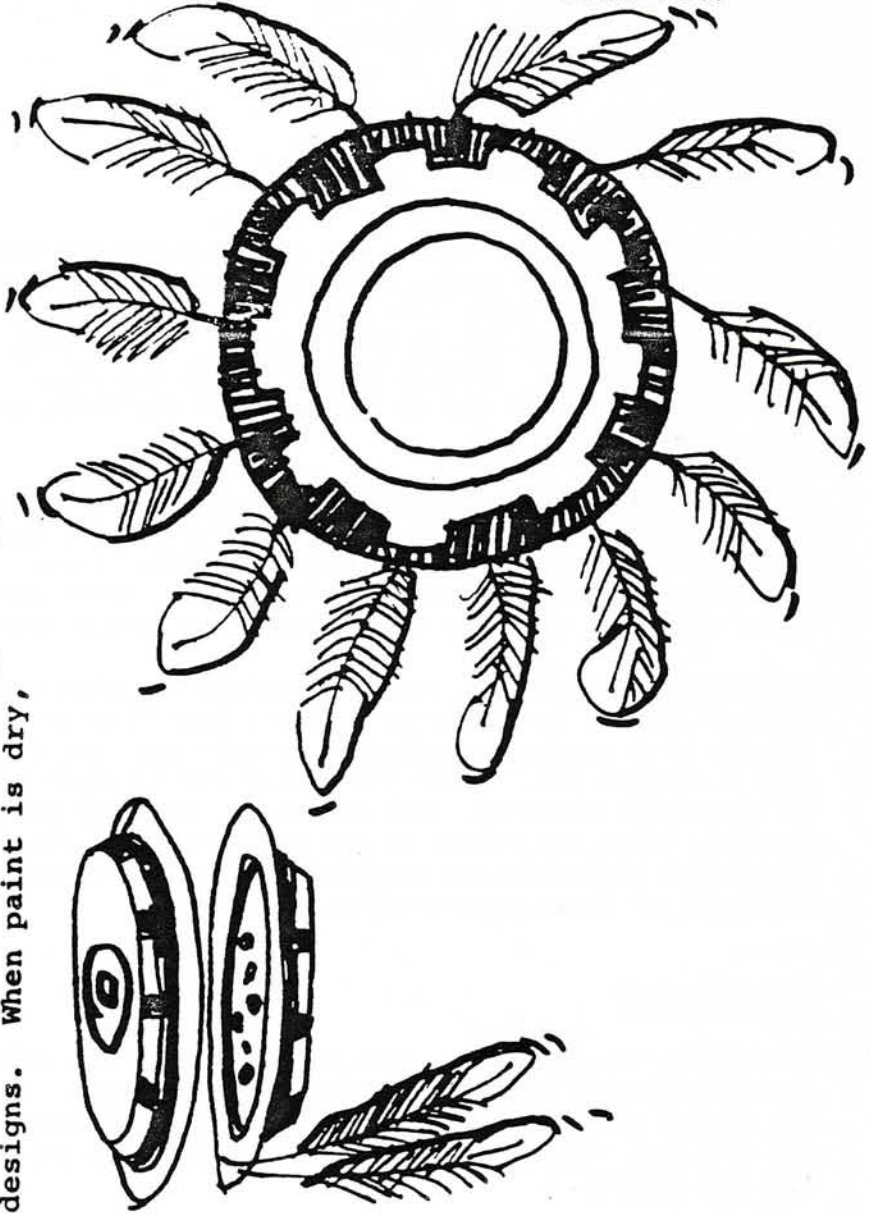
CFT-JUNE-1

Indian Arm Band and Leg
Decorations

2 small paper plates
beans or small pebbles
small feathers
yarn or heavy string 15" long
glue
paper fastener
paint

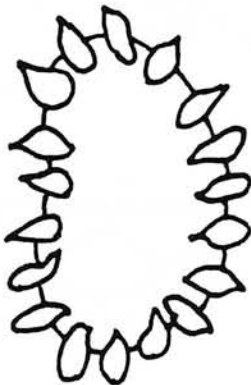
Paint and decorate the backs
of the paper plates. Use
two or three colors for Indian
designs. When paint is dry,

glue feathers on the rim
of the plate. Make sure the
feathers extend beyond the
edge of the plate. Place a
few pebbles or beans in one
plate. Fasten the center of
a piece of yarn or string to
the center back of the other
plate with a paper fastener.
Glue the plates together.
Be sure that the beans or
pebbles do not fall out when
glue is dry. Tie to arm or
leg.



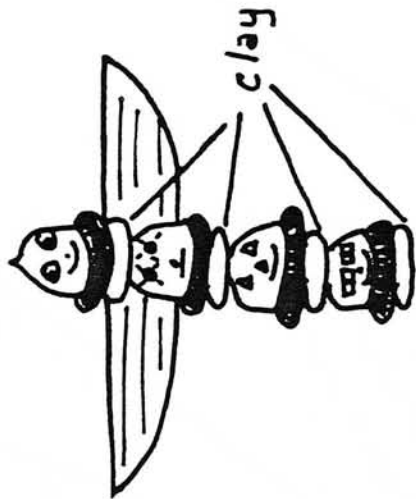
Seed Indian Necklace or Bracelet
watermelon, cantaloupe, squash,
pumpkin or sunflower seeds
elastic thread
large needle

String seeds with elastic thread. If seeds are too dry to pierce easily with a needle, soak them in warm water several hours before using. For variety, combine the seeds with short pieces of macaroni or beads. Seeds can be dyed for a variety of color.



Acorn Totem Pole
4 acorns with caps
clay
construction paper
marker
glue

Glue 4 acorns together with a little clay between them. Cut paper wings and glue to totem pole. Draw on details.

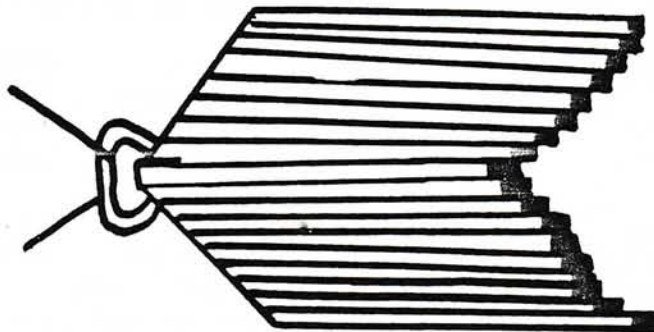


Burnt Match Indian Necklace

kitchen matches
glue
waxed paper
pop top ring
string

To prepare the matches, light the matches and blow them out immediately, so just the tips are burnt. Wipe off the excess black residue on the tip. (This should be done by the Den Leader before the meeting.)

Work on waxed paper when gluing the matches together. Arrange the matches, as shown and glue with ordinary white glue. Let glue dry thoroughly. Remove the waxed paper. On back of pendant glue the pop top ring. When glue is dry tie around neck with a string.

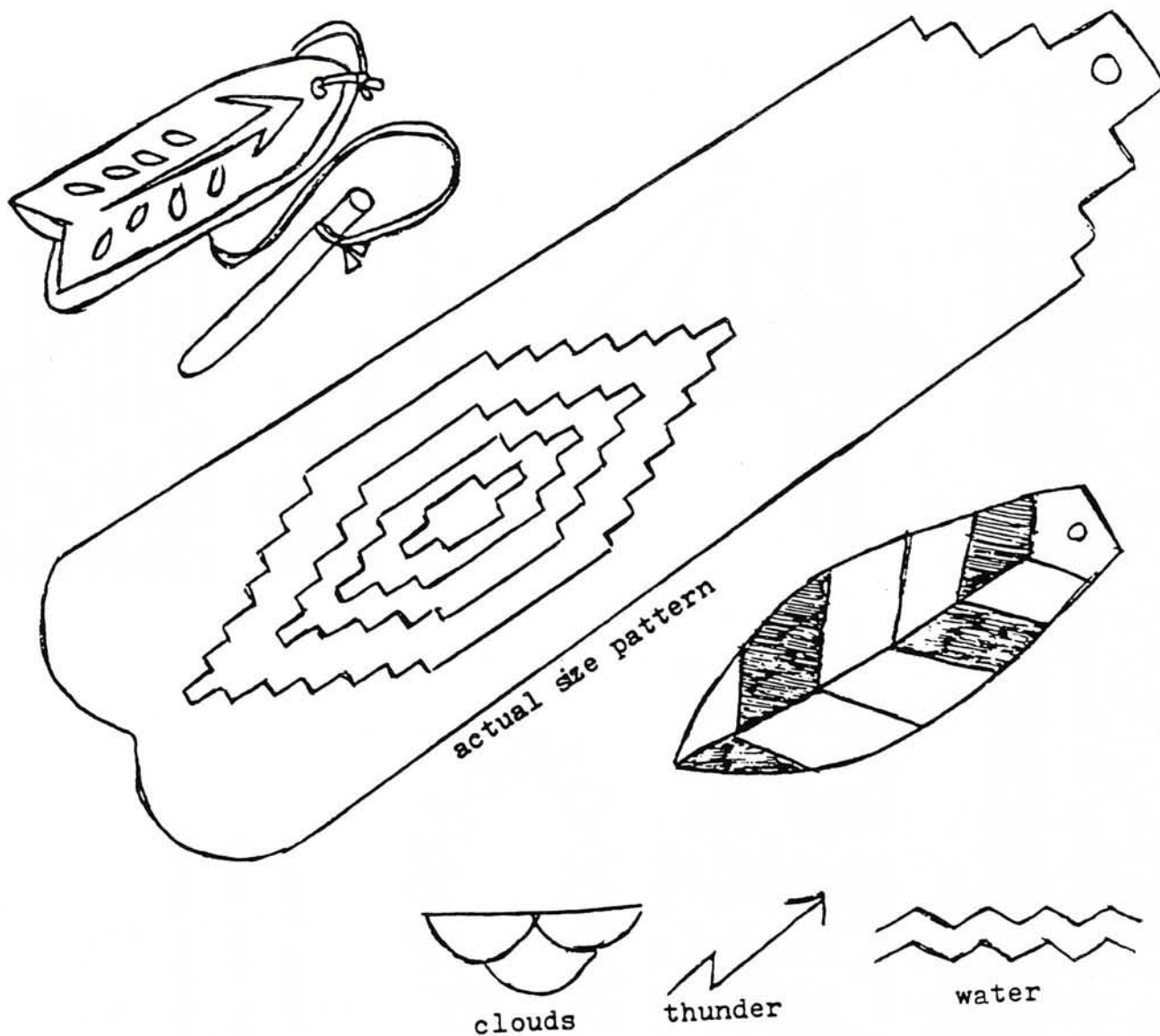


MOANING OR WIND STICK

This noisemaker was used by medicine men of the Apache, Ute, Navajo and Pueblo Indians to imitate the sound of the wind. They hoped it would call rain clouds to bring rain to their dry lands.

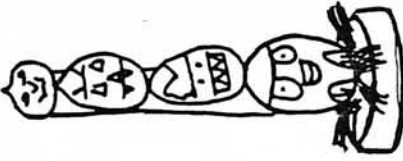
Materials:	1/4" plywood	Coping saw
	20" piece of strong cord	Drill, 1/8" bit
	Dowel or piece of broomstick, 5" long	Pocketknife
		Sandpaper, paint

Trace or enlarge pattern on wood. Cut out with a coping saw. Sand all over and paint as desired. Drill hole in top and tie one end of cord to it with a slipknot. Make a groove near one end of the dowel with pocketknife and tie other end of cord so it moves freely in the groove. Now grasp the handle firmly and spin it over your head.



NUT TOTEM POLE

Materials: Hazelnut, Pecan, Almond, and Walnut in shells
Flat Stick, Dried Grass, Craft Dough, Glue, Paint

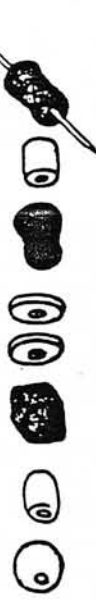


1. Paint a face on each nut.
2. Glue the nuts to the stick, putting the walnut on bottom and the hazelnut on top. (Note: leave a half-inch of space at bottom of stick to fit into the base.) Set the stick aside until glue is dry.
3. With craft dough, shape a base to hold up the totem pole. Press the stick into the base. Press the dough around the stick. Add some dried grass to the base.
4. When the base is dry, paint it brown or olive green. If you like, top off the totem with a fancy feather.

BEADS, BEADS, BEADS

You can make beads in many different shapes. Roll clay-dough into small balls, egg shapes, and little coils. Or press the clay balls flat and make squares, discs and other shapes.

Pierce each bead with a knitting needle or a toothpick to make a fairly large hole. Place the beads carefully on foil. Dry the beads in the air or in the oven. Color and decorate the beads. Put on at least two coats of clear nail polish to protect the finish. String the beads on yarn. Make a knot between each bead if you desire.

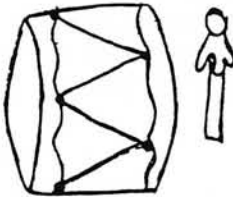


Other ideas for necklaces include....Stringing macaroni and add corn, beans, anything for shape. Also cut cross sections of wood and sand smooth. Stamp with Scout stamps or paint Indian designs on wood pieces. Shellac or spray with finish and string.



CRAFTS

DRUM TIE SLIDE



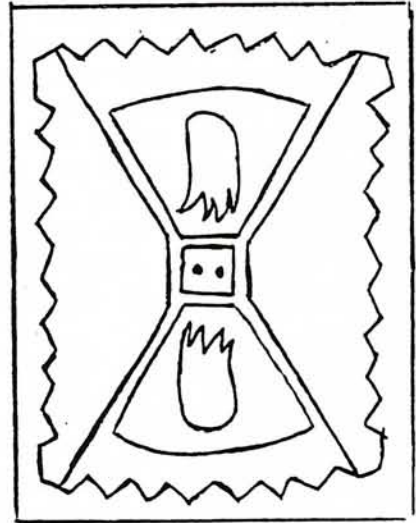
Using a 1 1/4" dowel, cut a length 1 1/4" with a coping saw. Drill a 5/8" hole through dowel for tie slide. Sand top and bottom of drum smooth. Paint top and bottom of drum white. Paint details on sides with acrylic paint. For drum stick, cut burnt match stick down to 3/4". Shape a small piece of clay or plastic wood around match to form drum stick head. Paint. Glue to top of drum.

INDIAN SPINNING TOY

2 pieces of string, 28" long Paint, sandpaper
Drill, 1/8" drill bit 2 large buttons

Trace pattern on 1/4" plywood. Cut out shape with coping saw. Sand edges. Paint both sides. Drill 2 holes in toy, using dots marked on pattern. Thread piece of string through each hole. Thread string ends through buttons and tie.

Grasp wheel by handles (buttons) and whirl around and around until string is well twisted. Now pull out slowly on the handles so that the wheel begins to whirl as the string untwists. When the wheel has started to spin rapidly, let the strings hang slightly loose. The wheel will continue to spin until it winds out slowly on the handles again, etc.



GIFTS FOR FATHER

COIN CADDY: How about making Dad a container for meter money and tolls? Simply paint and decorate a cough drop tin or round, flat film can.

RAZOR BLADE HOLDER: Cans with screw-top caps may be adapted to make a number of pleasing gifts for use around the house. A good gift idea for Dad is a receptacle for used razor blades. Squeeze the opening of the can flat with a pair of pliers. It should be just wide enough to admit a razor blade easily. Decorate the can by painting and adding decals or designs.

SHAVING CADDY: A small frozen juice can may be made into a convenient shaving caddy for razor, shaving brush and used blades. For this project, thaw the juice so that it can be poured out of two small holes about an inch apart in the top of the can. Punch a series of holes between the first two holes to make a slot for the used blades. Thoroughly rinse the can. Glue a bicycle leg clamp near the top of the can, leaving a space between the clamp and the can to slip the handle of the razor into. The brush will hang on the other side of the can between the open ends of the clamp. Paint the whole can one color and add a design or decal.

DASHBOARD CATCH-ALL: These little catch-alls are a wonderful "extra" for the car. Because they are anchored with magnets, they will not slip off the ledge above the dashboard. Sunglasses, cigarettes, matches, extra keys or pennies for parking meters may be kept here. Remove the label and clean a large shallow can such as a herring can. Glue a small magnet at each end on the bottom of the can. Cover bottom and inside of can with a lining of felt.

DRESSER SET: Here is a three-piece set that will really make Dad's eyes pop! Burnt matches, no less are used for the decorating! Use small luncheon meat cans and put tape around the sharp, top edge. Glue matches around outside of the can in the following way. Glue one match on the side of the can and slip a rubber band over the match and around the can. Spread a little glue above and below the rubber band and slip additional matches under rubber band onto glue. Repeat until can is covered. Leave the rubber band on until the glue is dry. Glue felt to the bottoms of the cans and give the dresser set a coat of shellac to finish. Alternate heads of burnt matches for variations in design -- we used three up and three down.

WASTEBASKET: Large cans make attractive wastebaskets to use under Dad's desk, or for other rooms in the house. They can be decorated in many different ways. Cut out pictures from magazines, such as birds, houses, dogs, flowers or scenes and paste them on. Then go over the pictures with two coats of white shellac to make them more permanent. Another idea for decorating is corrugated paper. Cut the paper in various geometric shapes and arrange so that the lines of the corrugations form the design. The entire surface may then be painted. Christmas cards, valentines, maps, cartoons, play money or other unusual materials may be pasted on or miss over the entire wastebasket to make it a conversation piece. When the paste is dry, finish with two coats of clear shellac.



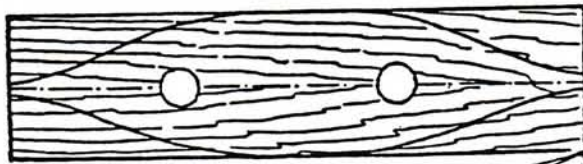
WHITTLIN FOR CUBS

The American frontiersman was the father of Whittling. He had to travel light, and his basic equipment included little beyond the essentials for survival. But there were times on the trail when life was quiet and, particularly at night around the campfire, when the frontiersman desired relaxation and enjoyment. He would pick up a piece of wood, draw his knife, and start to whittle.

TOOLS: Almost any good sharp knife will serve as a starter, but if you are going to buy a knife make it sure it is a good quality knife. Your knife must be sharp. A dull knife will skid on a tough piece of wood, but won't hesitate to slice into you. A sharpening stone is necessary to keep your knife in its best condition for safe and enjoyable use. Another tool that is very useful, but not essential is a coping saw for roughing out your project.

SHARPENING YOUR KNIFE: A knife should be sharpened on a dry sharpening stone. Lay the blade flat on the stone, raise the back or the blade slightly and stroke the full length of the edge across the stone toward you in a slicing motion as if you were cutting into the stone, - turn the blade over and stroke it away from you. Bear down on the cutting edge as you run the blade over the stone. Continue working the blade back and forth until the edge is sharp. Always keep your knife blade clean and dry and never stick it in the dirt or in a flame.

Cub Scouts enjoy making their own neckerchief slides, here are a couple they can whittle.



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



Canoe before painting. Get marking from photograph.



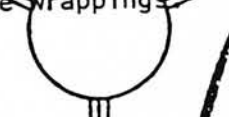
Sandpaper the outside.



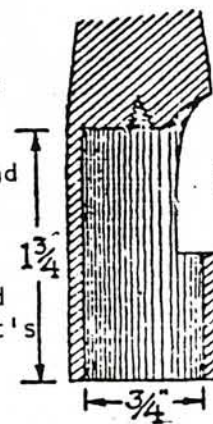
This and the sketch above show how inside is whittled.

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

are covered with black pitch and the gunwale is left natural. Small "V" cuts are made in the gunwale to simulate the wrappings.

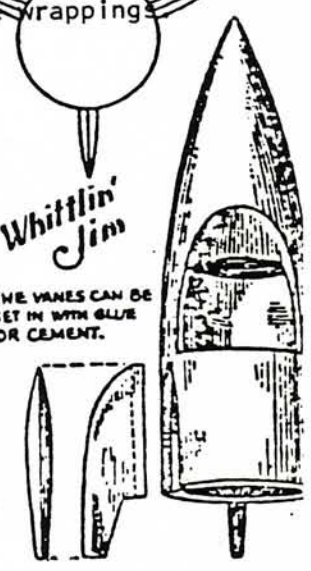


ROCKET SLIDE: It can be made out of pine or birch. In fact, this one is made out of a piece of broom handle. No matter what kind of wood you use, the hole has to be bored first. The rest is comparatively easy. It must be absolutely round and streamlined and as smooth as possible. When that's done, give it an extra coat of aluminum paint.



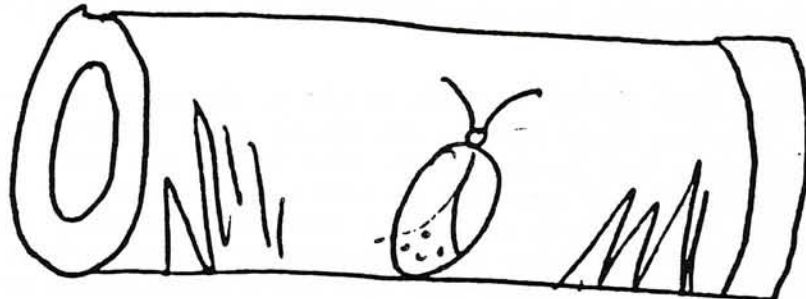
Whittlin' Jim

THE VANES CAN BE SET IN WITH GLUE OR CEMENT.



TIE SLIDES

BUG IN PILL BOTTLE SLIDE: Using heated nail, make two holes in side of clean plastic pill bottle. Thread pipe cleaner through holes and twist to make a loop. Put grass and leaves in bottle and use a non-poisonous bug. Put cap on tightly.



Decorated walking sticks

There is something about hiking along a mountain path that makes you feel like carrying a walking stick. If you and your family like to hike, you will enjoy decorating a walking stick to take along. Find a nice, smooth branch or limb and make designs with acrylic paints. You can often paint faces using a knot as a nose (see the picture below).

HIKING BOOT SLIDE: Cut outline of hiking boot out of cardboard. Use magic markers to decorate. Attach to film canister. Cutting out bottom so neckerchief goes through.

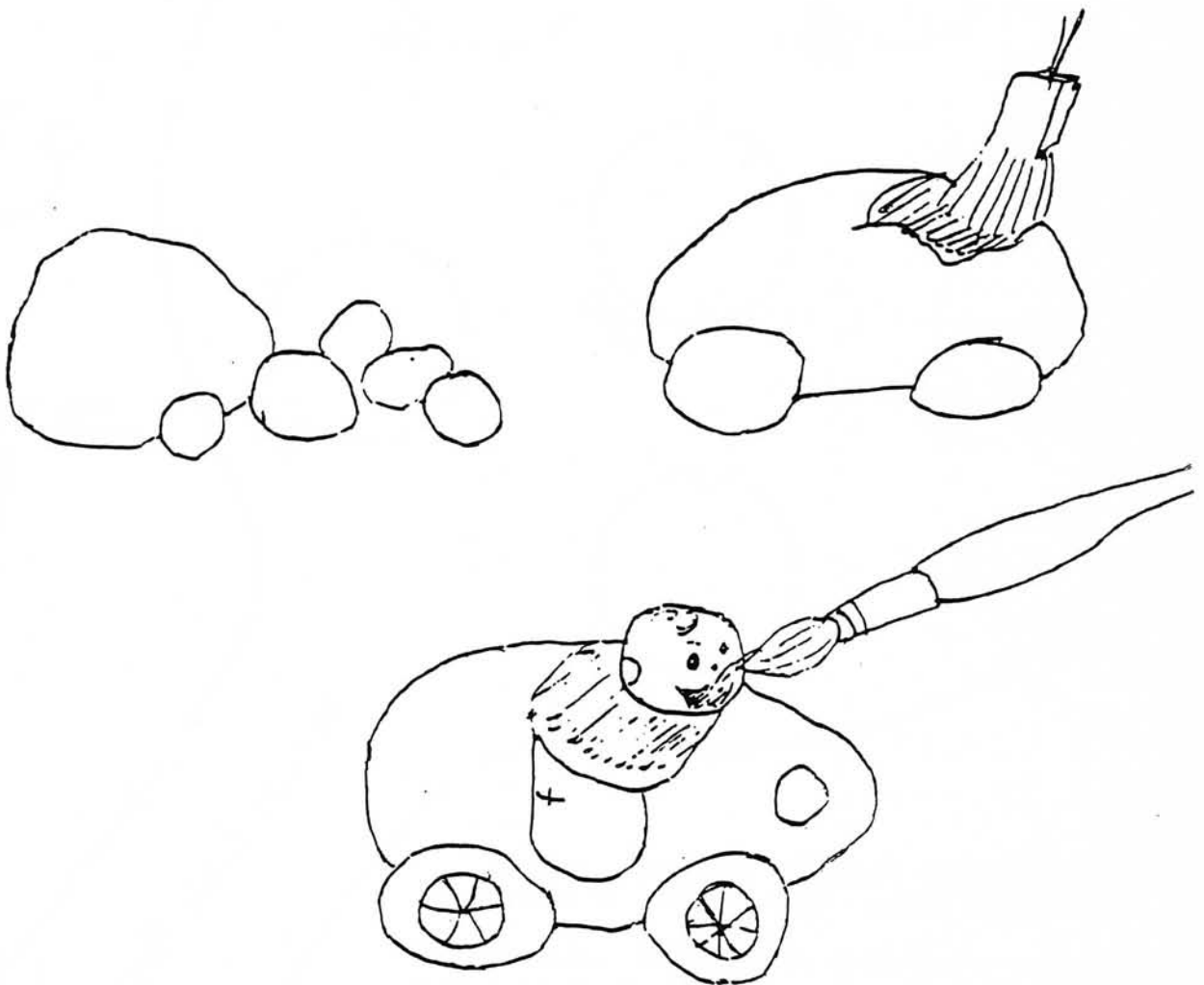


STONE CAR

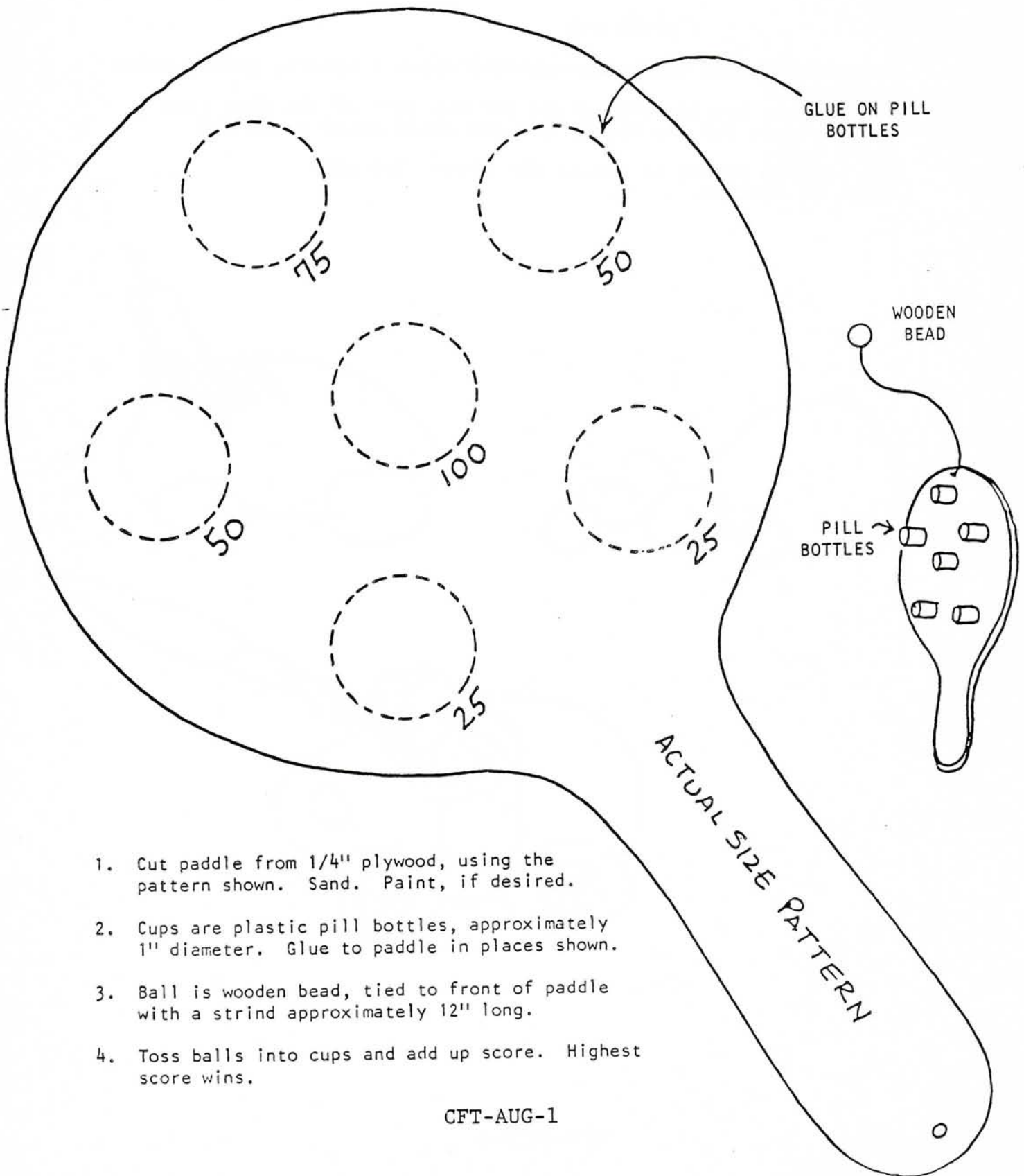
Materials; Stones (all sizes-smooth) contact cement, poster paint or markers.

Directions: Use one oval stone for the body of the car, four small stones for the wheels and one small round stone for man's head.

Use contact cement to attach the piece. Let dry.
Paint as desired.



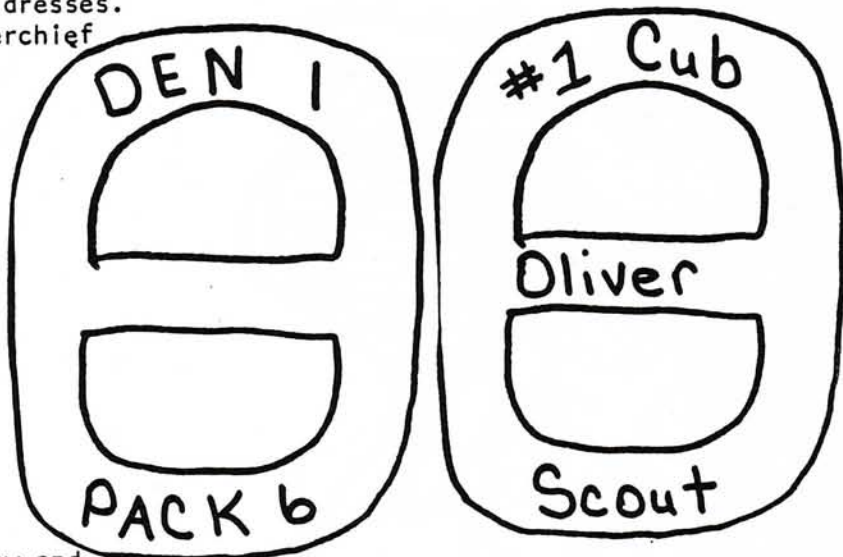
PILL BOTTLE TOSS GAME



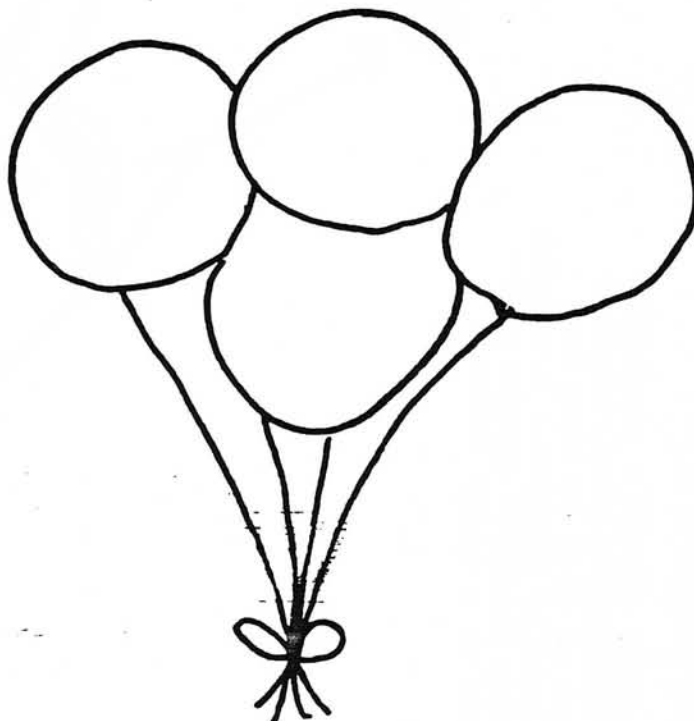
1. Cut paddle from 1/4" plywood, using the pattern shown. Sand. Paint, if desired.
2. Cups are plastic pill bottles, approximately 1" diameter. Glue to paddle in places shown.
3. Ball is wooden bead, tied to front of paddle with a strind approximately 12" long.
4. Toss balls into cups and add up score. Highest score wins.

TIE SLIDES

BELT BUCKLE SLIDE: Use a belt bucle with-
out prongs, such as ones found on dresses.
Paint and add designs. Loop neckerchief
through slits.



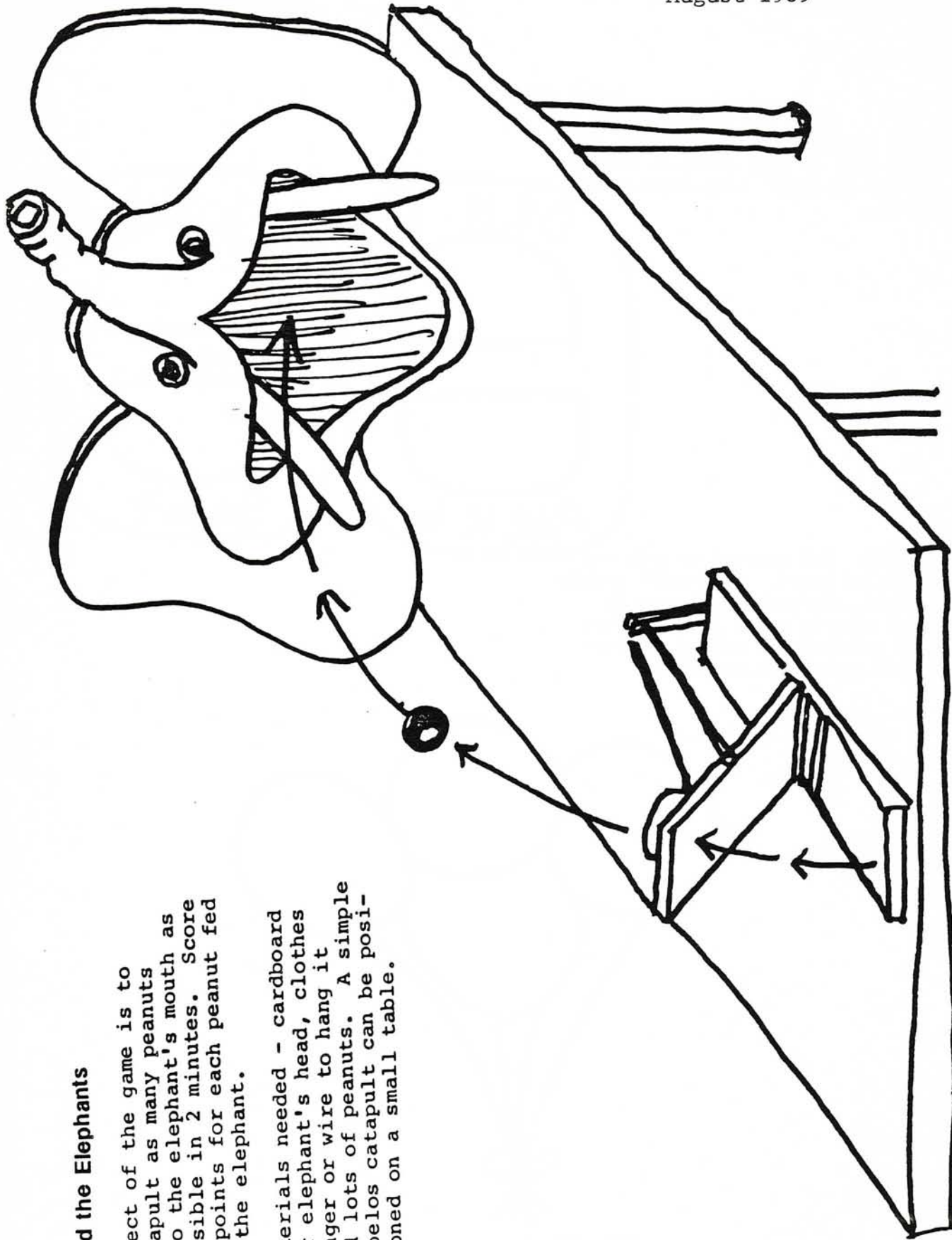
BALLOON SLIDE: Use quarter to draw and
cut on piece of board. Sand until smooth
Paint to suit, add strings of yarn to
back. Glue ring on back. Balloons can
be painted a variety of colors and the
Den and Pack number can be added.



Feed the Elephants

Object of the game is to catapult as many peanuts into the elephant's mouth as possible in 2 minutes. Score 10 points for each peanut fed to the elephant.

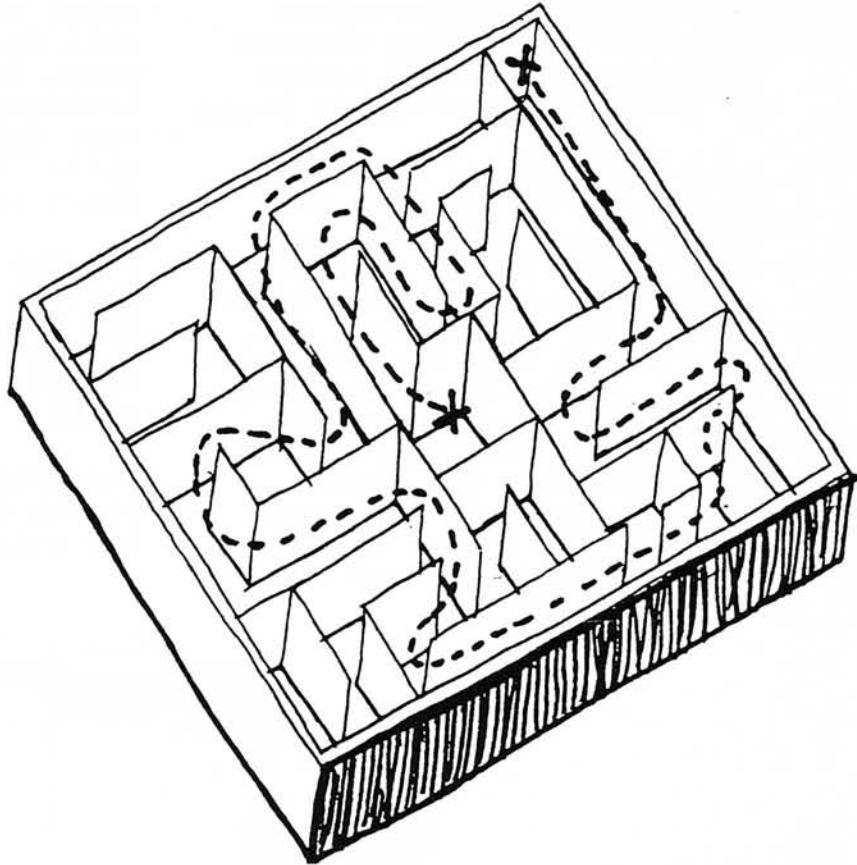
Materials needed - cardboard for elephant's head, clothes hanger or wire to hang it and lots of peanuts. A simple webelos catapult can be positioned on a small table.



Tarzan's Escape

Object of the game is to move the marble through a maze from start to finish in 2 minutes. 100 points is scored if completed.

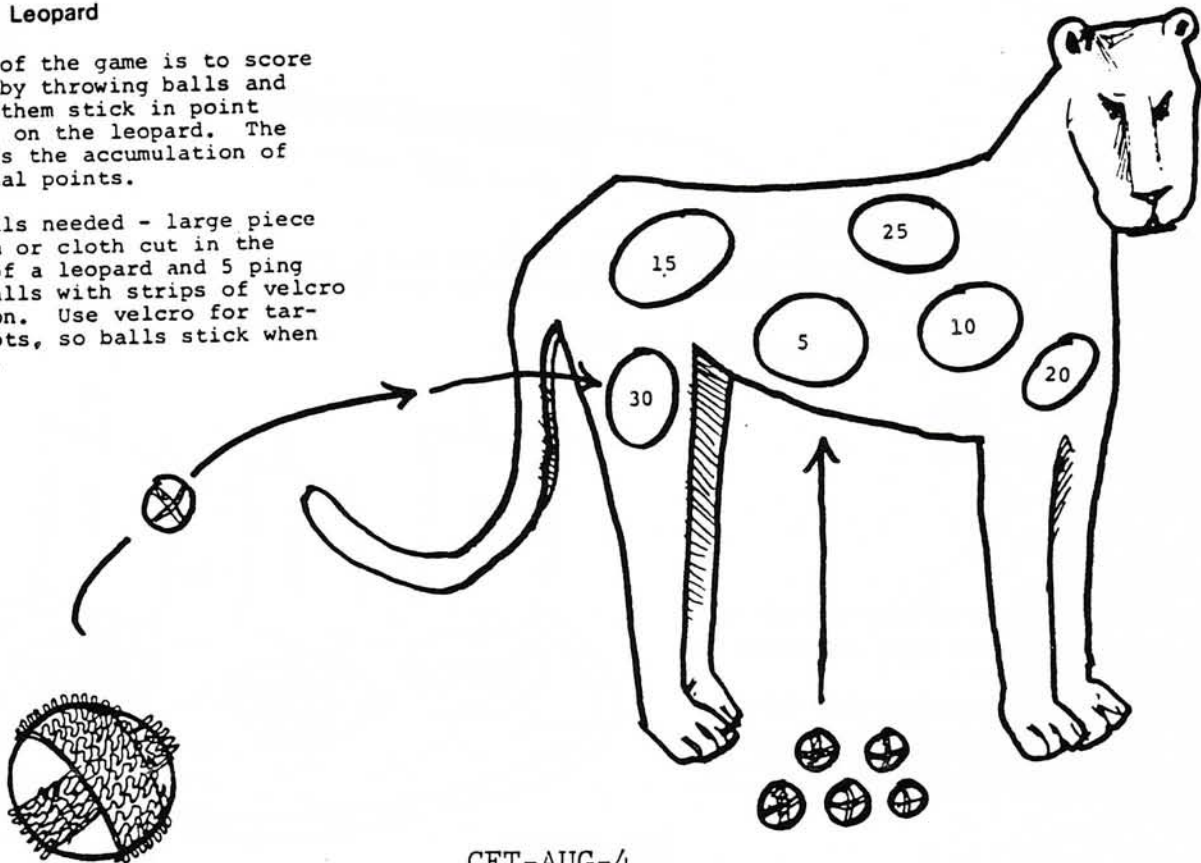
Materials needed - a plywood board 15" by 15" for base of maze and enough pieces of 1" x 2" to frame the box. 1" x 1" strips are used to build the maze. Any design can be used to make a one way maze. Marble must start at center and move outward.



Spot the Leopard

Object of the game is to score points by throwing balls and making them stick in point circles on the leopard. The score is the accumulation of the total points.

Materials needed - large piece of foam or cloth cut in the shape of a leopard and 5 ping pong balls with strips of velcro glued on. Use velcro for target spots, so balls stick when thrown.



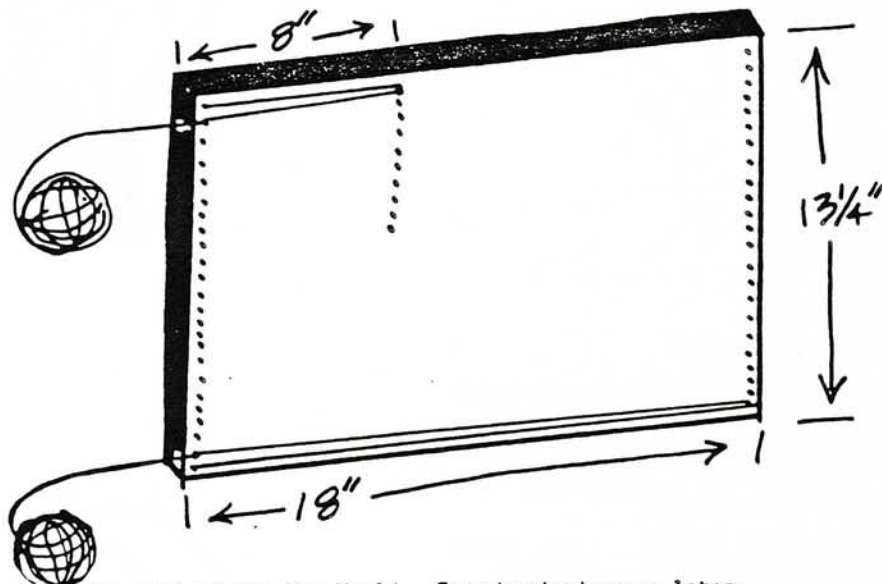
red, white and blue cotton
rug yarn or knitting worsted
Plywood, 13 1/4 x 18 inches
50 1/2inch gummed silver stars

Sand edges of the plywood.
Along each short side, draw
a line about 1/4" from the
edge of the board, as a guide
for placing the nails. In the
upper left corner, mark off
7 by 8 inch area for the blue
field. Place 52 nails along
each short side of the ply-
wood (about 1/4" apart) and
28 nails along the right
side of the field of stars.
Tie red yarn to the first nail
on the bottom and wind the

yarn back and forth across
the base and around the nails,
tying it off on the fourth
nail up. Repeat with white
yarn, then red, and so forth,
alternating red and white every
four nails. When reaching the
field, use the nails at its
right side.

For the field, tie at the first
nail in the upper left corner
and wind blue yarn continuously
to the bottom row. Space the
gummed stars on the blue
field.

The flag can be finished by
gluing metallic braid around
the outside edge.



THE NINA, THE PINTA, AND THE SANTA MARIA

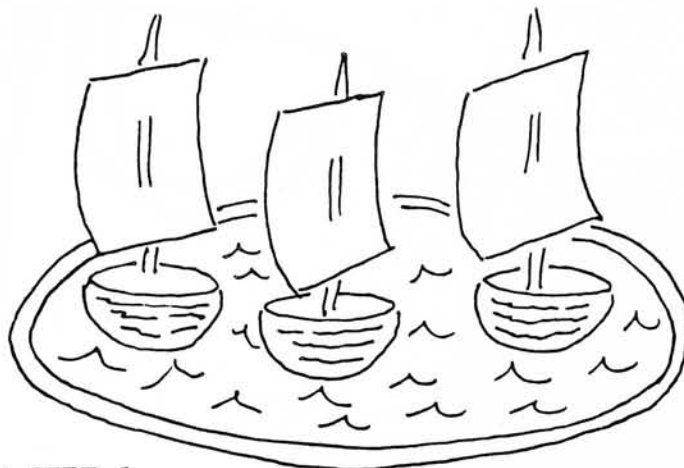
On October 12, 1492, Columbus first set foot on the soil of the New World. Four hundred years later, Benjamin Harrison, the twenty third President of the United States, proclaimed the first national observance of that day.

To make the Nina, the Pinta, and the Santa Maria you will need:

3 walnut shell halves
blue or green modeling clay
3 round toothpicks
plastic lid from coffee can
white paper
scissors
pencil
ruler

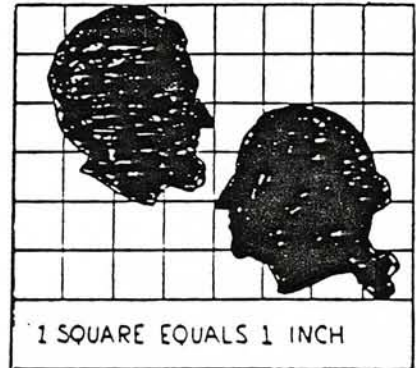
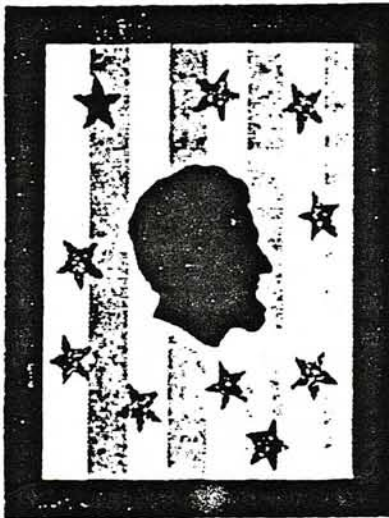
Directions:

1. Pack some modeling clay into each half shell.
2. Cut sails out of white paper and thread them onto the toothpicks.
3. Stick one toothpick and sail into the clay.
4. Work the rest of the clay into the plastic lid. Leave the clay textured to look like water. Press the three ships securely into the clay.



PRESIDENTIAL SILHOUETTES

Use a sheet of white poster board 9" x 12" for background. Cut stars and stripes from vinyl and glue to the background. From black vinyl cut silhouettes of your favorite Presidents. Glue at center of picture. Mat the picture by gluing it to an 11" x 14" piece of black poster board. Add hanger on back.

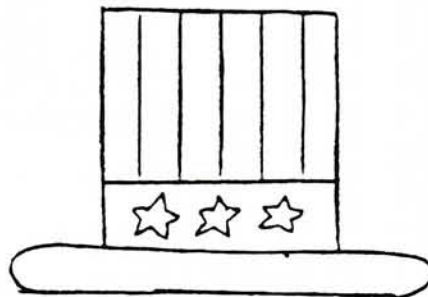


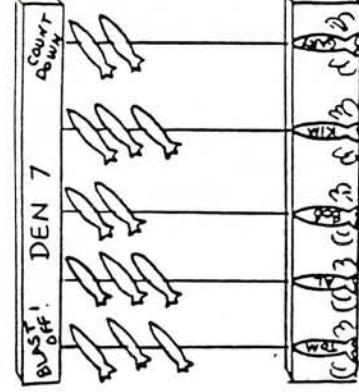
UNCLE SAM'S HAT TIE SLIDE

Cut 1 1/4" wood dowel 1 1/4" long with a coping saw. Cut a 2 1/2" diameter circle from 1/4" plywood or panneling. Sand smooth. Center dowel over circle and glue. With 5/8" drill bit, drill a hole through top of wood dowel, and through plywood to make tie slide. Paint red, white and blue.

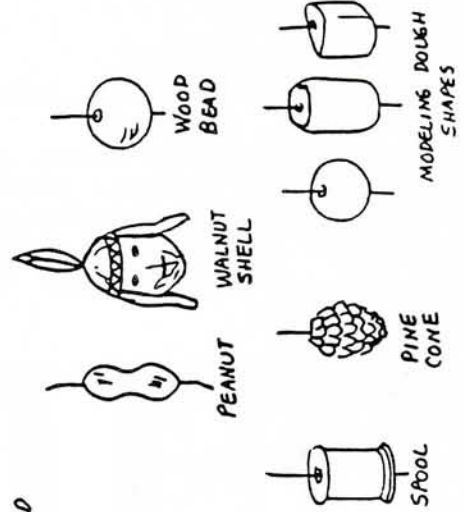
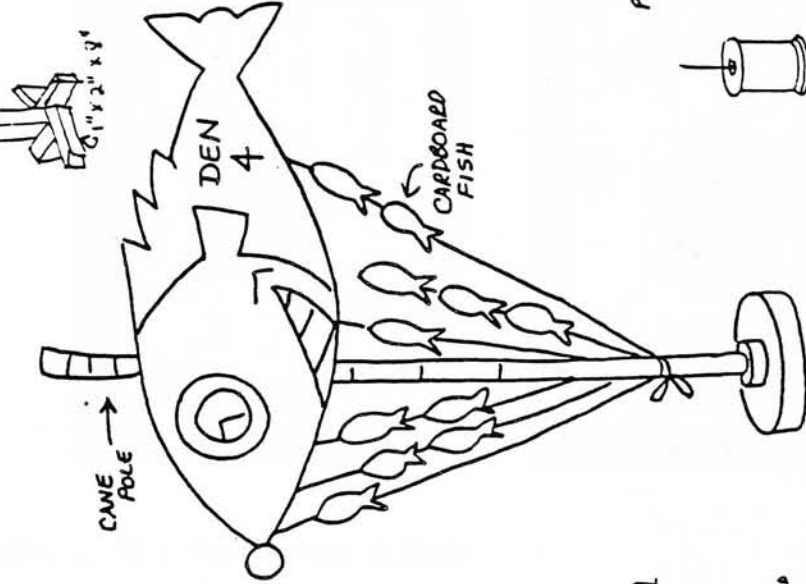
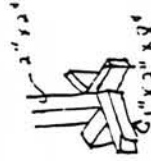
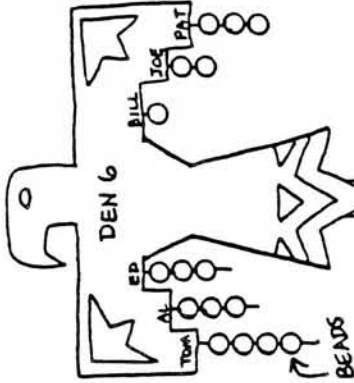
OR

Trace pattern on thin piece of wood and whittle. Fasten a 3" piece of pipe cleaner to back for tie slide. Paint red, white and blue.





1st coffee can with cement



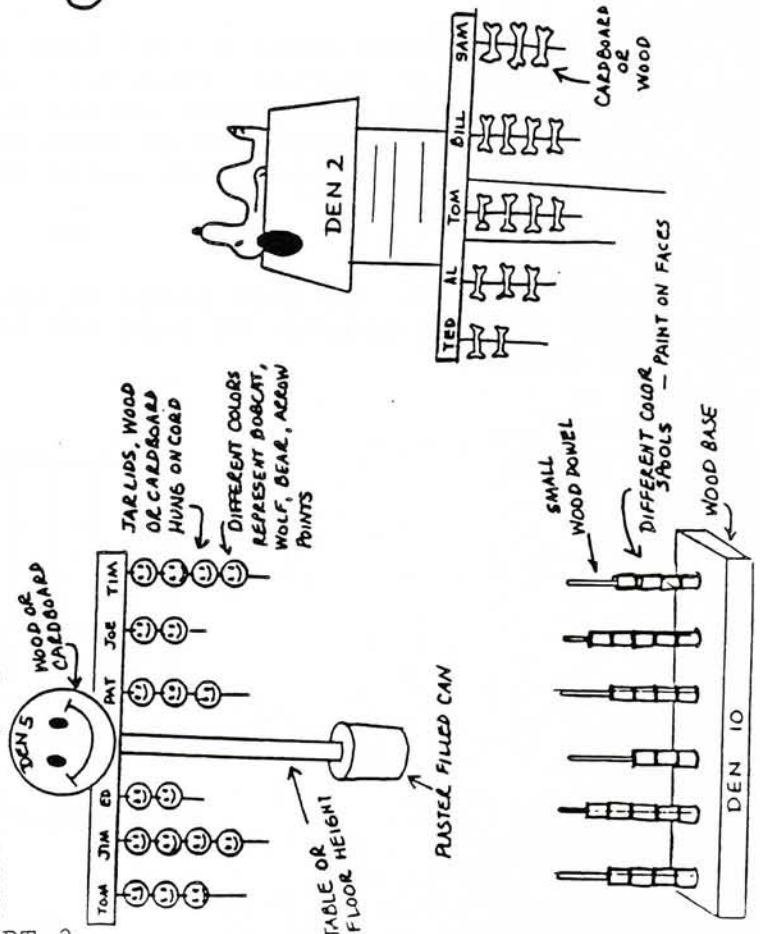
Den Doodles

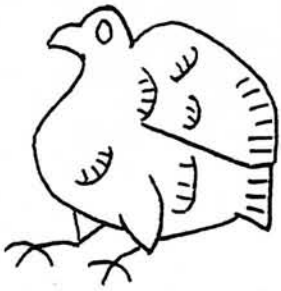
Den doodles are an excellent way to stimulate advancement. They also make the den meeting and pack meeting places more eye-appealing. There are some ideas for doodles shown on the following pages, but there are many other ways to make them. You and your boys will have some good ideas of your own. The main thing to remember is to use some object to recognize each boy's advancement.

When additions are made to the doodle, it is nice to use a short ceremony in the den. You may wish to give each boy the opportunity to color or paint his own additions to the doodle. Be sure to take your doodle to pack meeting for display. This will give the parents an idea of where their boy stands advancement-wise in the den and pack.

Den doodles can be either floor or table models. The floor models are usually fastened to some type of pole, such as a broomstick or dowel. The base can be a large can filled with plaster. If you wrap the stick with foil or grease it with petroleum jelly and insert it when the plaster is soft, then you can remove the stick after the plaster is hard. This makes for easier handling and transporting from place to place. The plaster-filled can serves as a weight so the doodle won't topple over.

Any number of things can be used to recognize advancement on the doodle... examples: colored beads, spools, wood cutouts, cardboard cutouts, peanuts, modeling dough beads or objects, pine cones, pine cones, heads made from cardboard rolls or modeling dough or walnut shells, etc...



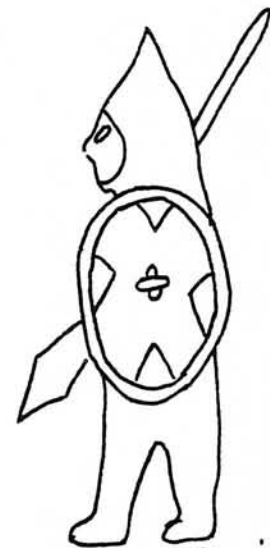


Dragon

VIKING
DESIGNS



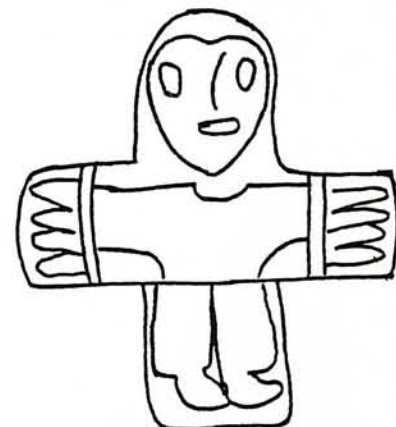
Dragon



Skin clad Warrior

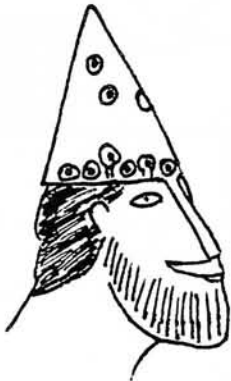


6th Century horse fight



VIKING HELMET

The Vikings usually wore helmets made of leather. They were cone shaped with a nose guard. The helmet along with his shield formed the main protective gear that the Vikings used. Cut from brown paper or leather like fabric adjusting the pattern to fit the heads of the boys. Tape or glue the back together. Decorate the helmets as desired.



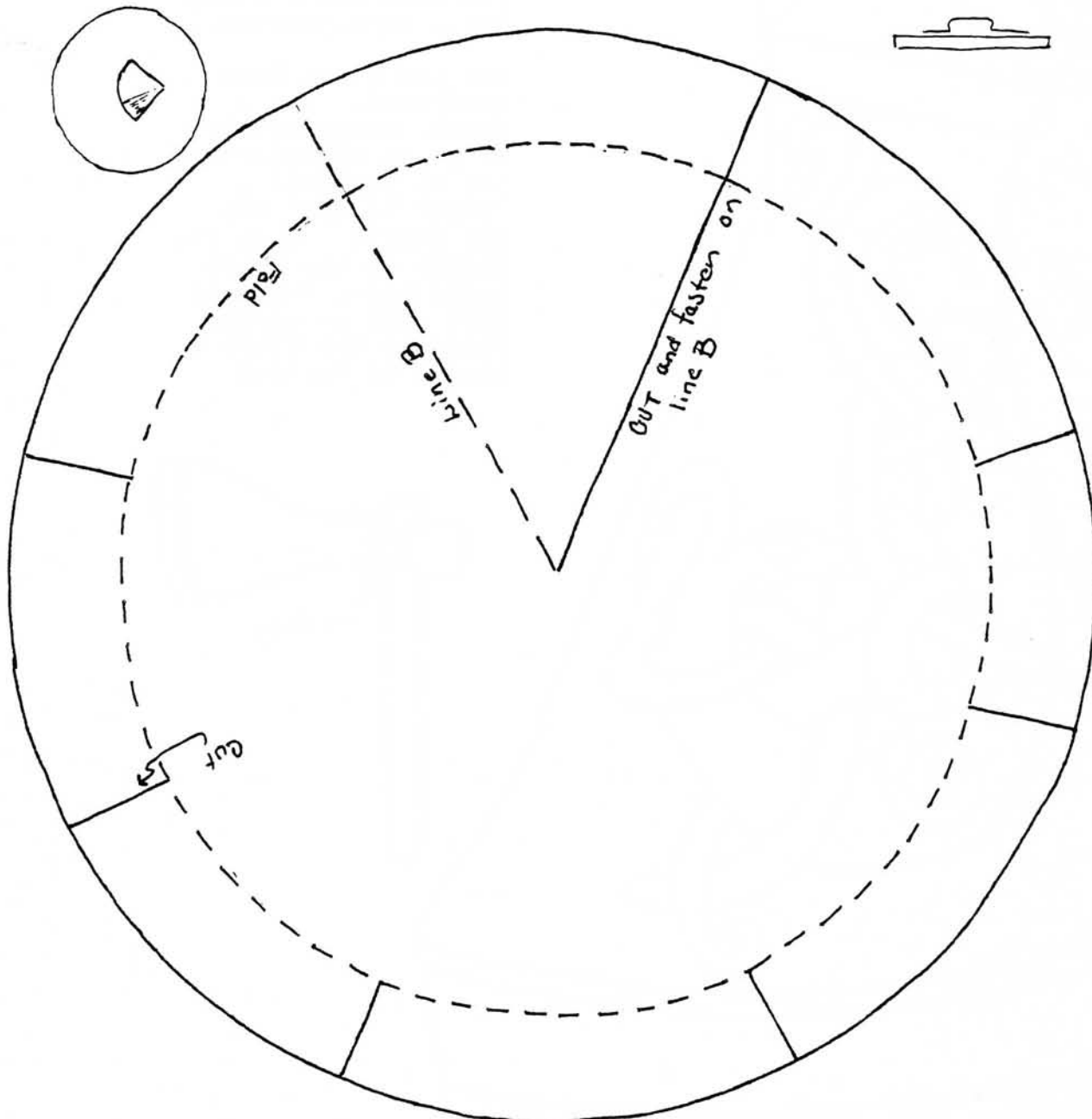
FOLD

FOLD

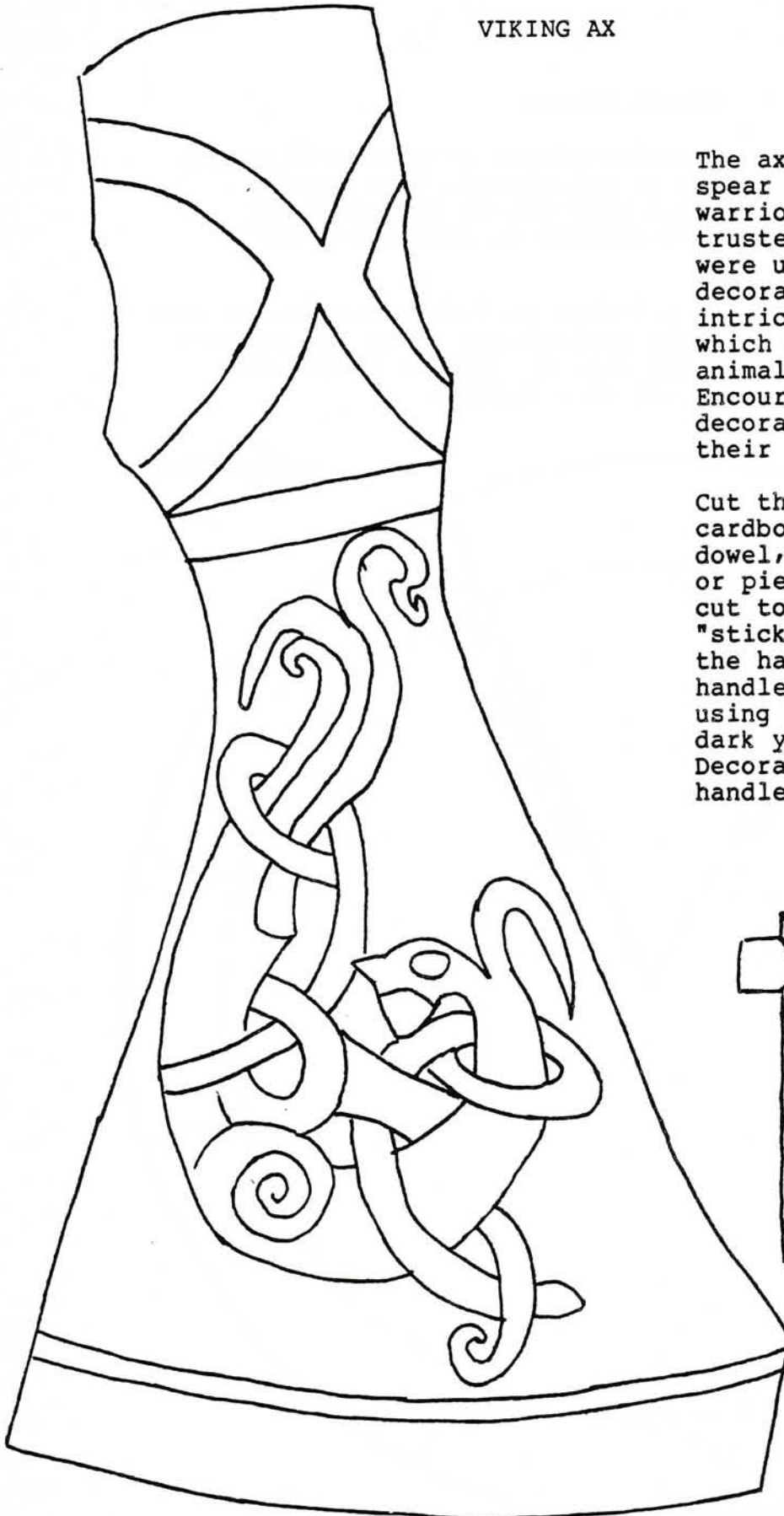
VIKING SHIELD

The Viking shields were circular pieces of wood with a cone of metal placed over center of the shield. Many of the shields were undecorated, but they can be decorated as desired. At times they were colored to show the owner's colors.

Using heavy cardboard, cut a 2 foot to 3 foot circle for each shield. Cut a cone from dark posterboard using the pattern and glue to the center of the shield. Glue a handle of posterboard to the back to use as a handle.

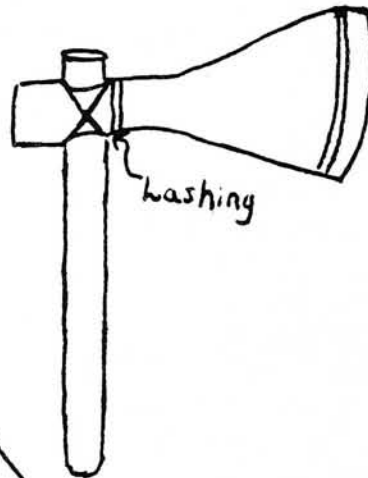


VIKING AX



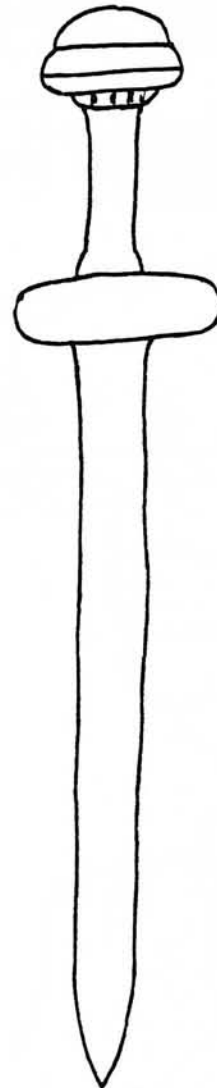
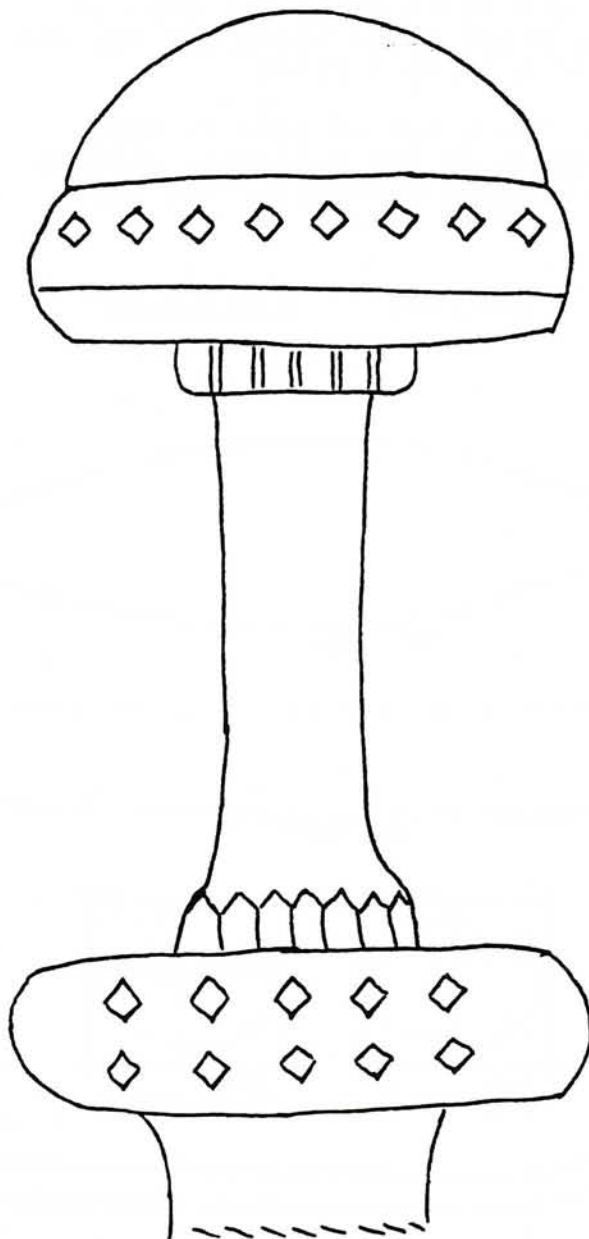
The ax, sword, and spear were the Viking warrior's most trusted weapons. They were usually highly decorated with very intricate designs which were usually animals or plants. Encourage the boys to decorate these using their imaginations.

Cut the blade from cardboard. Use a dowel, heavy stick, or piece of cardboard cut to resemble a "stick handle" for the handle. Lash the handle to the blade using heavy twine or dark yarn as shown. Decorate the blade & handle as desired.



VIKING SWORD

Cut from long sheets of cardboard. Decorate the handle as desired. Check appliance stores for large cardboard boxes.

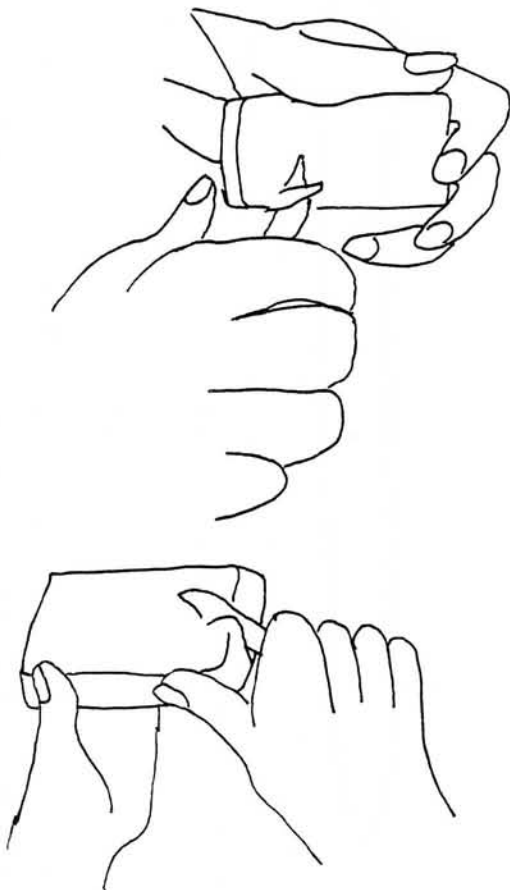


SOAP CARVING

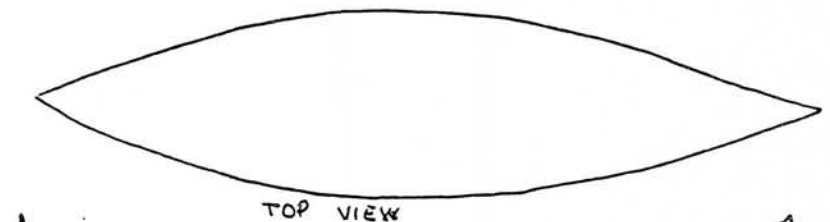
Tools: Any good sharp knife will do. The knife should be sharp. A sharpening stone is necessary to keep the knife in it's best condition for safe and enjoyable use.

Sharpening the Knife: Use a dry sharpening stone. Lay the blade flat on the stone, raise the back of the blade slightly (about 23 degrees from horizontal) and stroke the full length of the edge across the stone toward you in a slicing motion as if you were cutting into the stone, turn the blade over and stroke it away from you. Bear down on the cutting edge as you run the blade over the stone. Continue working the blade back and forth until the edge is sharp. Always keep your knife blade clean and dry and never stick it in the dirt or in a flame.

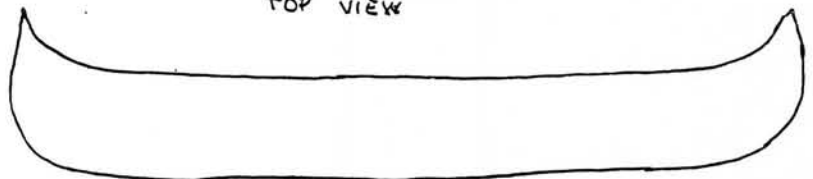
Technique: Draw the pattern on the block of soap or wood. Holding your hands as shown in the diagrams, roughly shape the design; then working carefully, cut the details.



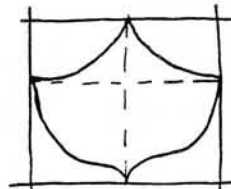
VIKING LONGBOAT



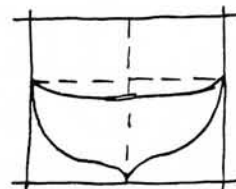
TOP VIEW



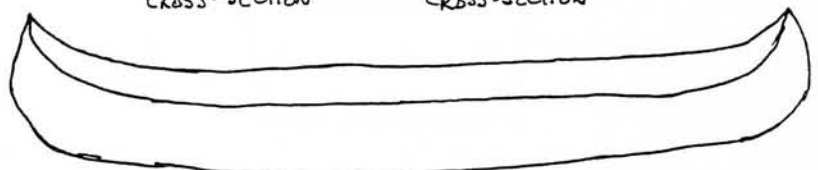
SIDE VIEW



END CROSS-SECTION



MID CROSS-SECTION

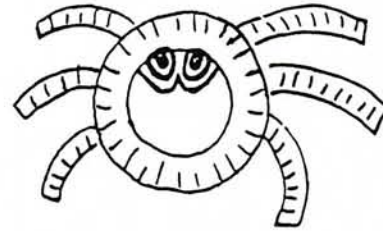


PAPER PLATE HALLOWEEN DECORATIONS

Paper plates
staples
tempera paint
glue

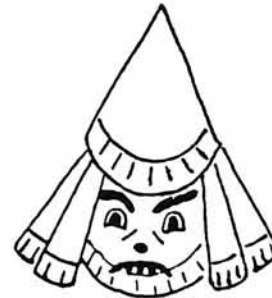
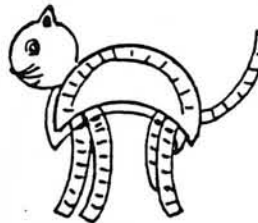
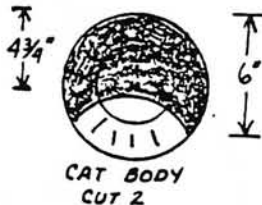
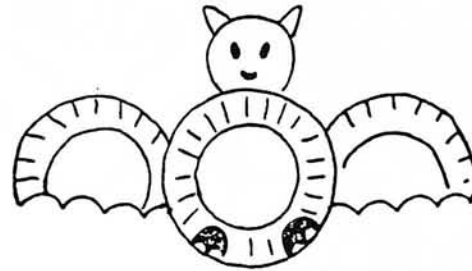
SPIDER: For legs, cut rims of 2 plates each into thirds. Glue or staple the six legs between rims of two body plates. Add feelers cut from short pieces of rim. Paint. Be sure to include mean eyes.

BAT: Cut a 5 1/2" diameter head with ears from center and rim of paper plate. Cut wings and feet as shown below. Glue or staple parts between two body plates, attaching rim to rim. Paint bat, adding features to face.



WITCH: Attach two plates, rim to rim for head. For hat, cut two triangular pieces, about 8" at bottom and glue to front and back of head. Staple or glue hat together. For hair, cut four triangular shape pieces, long enough to extend from hat to bottom of head. Glue to sides of head. Add the features and paint.

CAT: Cut a 4 1/2" diameter head from center of plate, adding ears. Cut tail from one third of rim, about 1" wide at bottom and tapering to point at end. Glue or staple head and tail between rims of 2 body plates cut as shown. Cut legs about 1" wide from rims. Make them as long or short as you wish. Attach legs to inside under body. Staple or glue body together. Paint.



ALUMINUM FOIL MASK

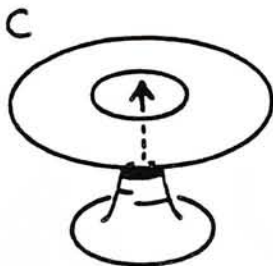
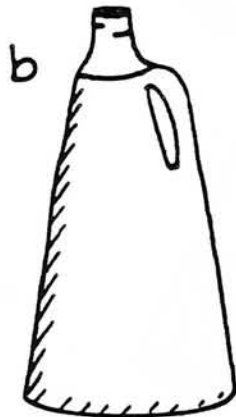
To make this incredibly effective futuristic mask, pair off Cubs so they can take turns helping one another.

First tear off a sheet of foil approximately 15" long and place over the face. Press it gently allowing the foil to take the shape of contour lines of the face. Work as quickly as possible; then, carefully remove the mask. Lay it flat on a surface and finger tear -- or use pencil to punch -- two small holes under the nostrils, a hole for each eye and a mouth hole. Cubs who wear glasses should leave them on since they will increase the unique eeriness of their masks.

Next, tear off a sheet of foil the same size and have one Cub help the other shape the foil around the back of the head. Now as assisting Cub holds the back of the mask on the head, the other Cub picks up the front of his mask and places it back over his face. The helper then joins the sections with tape. Mold the front and side seams to the head.

NOTE: Make sure the eye, nose, mouth holes are large enough for safe visibility and breathing.





HALLOWEEN MOBILE

Materials:

quart size fabric softener bottle with large cap
gallon size plastic jug
heavy thread
felt tip markers
bits of felt
chenille wire

Directions:

1. Cut top off fabric softener bottle (b) leaving shoulder.
2. Cut 4" circle from side of plastic jug.
3. Cut a large enough circle from center of 4" circle so it will fit over neck of bottle top (c)
4. Carefully punch hole in bottle cap. Bend 4" chenille stem in half and knot ends to form loop. Push loop up through hole in cap to form hanger. Screw cap onto bottle top.
5. Paint cap and circle black, to look like witches hat.
6. Punch six holes around edge of circle and tie on pieces of thread in different lengths, longest is about 12". This staggers mobile figures and allows them to move freely.
7. Cut Halloween figures below from remainder of jug and color or decorate as desired. Use felt, sequines, seeds, glitter, or any other material you wish to use.
8. Punch a hole in top of each figure and tie onto ends of thread. Make the figures hang at different lengths, but balance them so top hangs straight.