

The Philmont Cub Scout Roundtable Supplements
April 2020

Theme: Rocks! Are you Diggin' it?

***Introducing the New Leader Breakout! This breakout is for brand new leaders that are attending Roundtable for the first time. This Breakout will be run by the Assistant Roundtable Commissioner - New Member Coordinator. ***

◆ **Gathering**

Have a stroll around the midway. Give all Scouters an opportunity to get information and sign up for events and training.

◆ **Midway Award of the Month: Denner and Assistant Denner Cords**

The Denner and Assistant Denner are the most important youth leadership positions in Cub Scouts. A Denner is a Cub Scout or Webelos Scout who is elected (or appointed) to be the temporary youth leader of his den. All Tiger, Wolf, Bear, as well as Webelos Dens should elect a Denner. A den may elect a new Denner every few weeks, monthly, or other amount of time. The Denner wears the gold double-strand Denner Shoulder cord over the left shoulder on the uniform. The Assistant Denner fills in for the Denner when the Denner is not available. The Assistant Denner wears the gold single-strand shoulder cord over the left shoulder on the uniform. The Denner is not in charge of the behavior of the other Scouts.



The Denner position provides many important benefits to the Scouts and to the den.

1. Denners learn about leadership and responsibility first-hand.
2. The Denner program helps give every Scout a fair chance to lead.
3. The Denner position is preparing Scouts to be Patrol Leaders in the Troop.
4. Scouts and parents who are allowed to help are more likely to stay in Scouts.
5. Fulfills leadership requirements.

Denners are elected about every 1-3 months. Scouts should not be reelected in order that other Scouts have an opportunity for a leadership position. For Tigers, Wolves and possibly Bears, elections may not be the best approach. Scouts can be appointed by the Den Leader in alphabetical order, by drawing names from a hat or by seniority. When the Denner's term has ended, the gold cord is returned to the Den Leader.

The Denner, along with the parent or adult partner, have many duties as assigned by the Den Leader which could possibly include:

1. Help with den meeting setup.
2. Lead the opening ceremony (Prayer, flag, Oath, Law, Outdoor Code, Leave No Trace) or assign other den members to do those.
3. Can take attendance.
4. Help with the meeting activities (possibly assisted by the Den Chief).
5. Provide simple refreshments (optional).

6. Lead the closing ceremony.
7. Help with den meeting clean-up.
8. Help with other responsibilities as assigned by the Den Leader.

◆ Opening Ceremony

The flag ceremony is led by preassigned Scouters. They will present the colors and lead the pack in the Pledge of Allegiance. Preassigned Scouters perform the opening skit.

Opening Ceremony: Gifts of Scouting

Props: flashlights or unlit candles or small battery-operated candles.

Cub 1. This is my Scouting light. It is my enthusiasm. As light brings out the sparkle in diamonds, enthusiasm brings out the sparkle in Scouting.

Cub 2. This is my Scouting light. It represents what I know I can do. And I'll do my best to do my duty to G-d and my country.

Cub 3. This is my Scouting light. As we face each other tonight, let us look at the light and silently being thankful for the Scouting fellowship we share here tonight.

Cub 4. This is my Scouting light. I shall pass this way but once, so if there is any good that I can do, let me do it now, for I shall not pass this way again.

Cub 5. This is my Scouting light. Let each one of us take time to look back at where we've been and have pride in that past. Let us look forward to where we're going and have hope for that future. Would you please stand and join us in the Pledge of Allegiance?

◆ Opening Prayer

(macscouter.com)

O Lord, this solemn prayer comes from deep desire,
May our lives be as pure as candle fire.
Let our every breath dispel the world's gloom,
Let our spirit glow so brightly that darkness meets its doom.
May our life enhance our country's glory
As the flower enhances the garden's splendid revelry.
May we be as faithfully drawn to learning
As the moth is drawn to the candle's burning.
May our lives be devoted to serving the needy
And to loving a sorrowful, ever suffering humanity.
Lead us away from the path of temptation.
O Lord, let truth alone be our destination. Amen.

◆ **Welcome and Introductions**

The Roundtable Commissioner or Assistant Roundtable Commissioner - New Member Coordinator welcomes new Scouters, visitors, and special guests by introducing them to the district. If you aren't sure what a New Member Coordinator is, check out:

<http://scoutingwire.org/marketing-and-membership-hub/new-unit-development/commissioners/>

◆ **Big Rock Topic**

See the Scout BSA Roundtable Commissioner Planning Guide for a list of Big Rock Topics that both the Cub Scout and Scout BSA Roundtable Commissioners choose to do jointly to help serve the units in your district.

◆ **Applauses and Cheers!**

(retiredscouter.com)

Rocky Mountain

"Pebbles! Stones! Rocks! Look out below!" This cheer can also be done by three groups with everyone yelling the last phrase together.

Dinosaur Watermelon

Pick up melon, toss in the air, eat in one bite, swallow.

Tyrannosaurus

Stand up, make your hands into a 2-fingered claw held in front of your chest. Stamp your feet alternately, left, right, left, right, left, right. Roar LOUDLY while clapping? claws.?

Tyrannosaurus Rex

Put arms up curled with claws, growl ferociously, then say, "I'll have a king-sized burger and large fries, please."

Volcano

Twirl hands while making a rumbling sound in your throat. At the end, throw hands up and go "Barrooom!"

Volcano

Put your hands together in front of you, push them up together until they're over your head and have them "spill lava" while you make a rumbling sound.

Run-Ons

(retiredscouter.com)

Geologists and Music

Cub 1. Are geologists music lovers?

Cub 2. Sure. They did rock.

Rocks In The Great Lakes

Cub 1: Can you tell me what kind of rocks are in the Great Lakes?

Cub 2: Wet ones.

Rock Music

Cub 1: Hey, why are you carrying that rock so close to your ear?

Cub 2: Because I'm listening to rock music!

Cub 1. Hey, why are you banging those rocks together?

Cub 2. Because I'm playing rock music!

The Geologist

Scout 1: What did the piece of limestone say to the geologist?

Scout 2: You just keep taking me for granite!

Scout 1: But what does a geologist do?

Scout 2: Oh, he's just a fault-finder.

Giving Up This Work

Gold Miner No. 1: I'm giving up this work.

Gold Miner No. 2: Why? You can do it!

Gold Miner No. 1: Not anymore. It's all in vein.

Gold Miner No. 2: Guess you're disappointed it didn't pan out.

Gold Miner No. 1: I just don't want to strain myself any longer.

Gold Miner No. 2: What about all the gold that remains?

Gold Miner No. 1: Oh, never mined.

Gold Soup

Cub 1. How do you make gold soup?

Cub 2. You start with fourteen carrots (carats).

SONGS:

Dinosaur Songs

Tune: Are You Sleeping?

Apat-o-saur-us,

Apat-o-saur-us

In the tarpit, in the tarpit

He was very tall

But his brain was small

Apat-o-saur-us, Apat-o-saur-us.

All-o-sau-rus

All-o-sau-rus

Fast and strong, Fast and strong

He was happy to meet you

Cuz he wanted to EAT you!

All-o-sau-rus, All-o-sau-rus.

Trusty Tommy (Scout Law Song)
Tune: Yankee Doodle

Trusty Tommy was a Scout
Loyal to his mother,
Helpful to the folks about,
And **Friendly** to his brother.
Courteous to the friends he knew,
Kind unto his rabbit,
Obedient to his father, too,
and **Cheerful** in his habits.
Thrifty saving for a need,
Brave, but not a faker,
Clean in thought and word and deed,
And **Reverent** to his Maker.

Rock Sample Neckerchief Slide

Supplies: Small rocks or gems 1 to 1 ½ inches, ¾" PVC pipe cut into ⅓" rounds, E6000 adhesive

Attach the rocks to the PVC with the E6000 and let the adhesive set.
Note: Lightweight rocks may be better for this slide.



Game: Pass the Rock

(GSLC Pow Wow Book, 2013)

Have two groups of Scouts sit down on opposite sides of a table, facing each other. One group has their hands under the table as they pass a rock back and forth to their teammates. When someone says, "Stop!"; have everyone put their hands on the table in fists. The other group gets three chances to guess who has the rock hidden in their fist. If they guess right, they get a turn passing and hiding the rock.

◆ Cub Scout Interest Topic

Den Chiefs - Best secret for a successful, fun, den and a valuable resource.

A Den Chief is a Scout, or Venture Scout, selected by the Scoutmaster to help serve in a Cub Scout den. Den Chief is a leadership position that can be used for the requirement for Star, Life or Eagle Scout. They can serve for 4 months (Star rank), 6 months (Life and Eagle ranks) or unlimited amounts of time. Cubmasters and den leaders can request a Den Chief from the partner troop or another troop. The Den Chief is a model of good Scouting. Having a Den Chief is a wonderful experience!



It is recommended that the Den Chief have some experience in Scouting and be at least a Second or First-Class Scout rank. Younger Den Chiefs can work with the younger dens and older Den Chiefs can work with the Webelos Scouts.

"The Den Chief serves as the activities assistant for a Cub Scout or a Webelos Scout den. The Den Chief meets with the den leader to review den and pack meeting plans and helps out however possible. The Den Chief projects a positive image of Scouting and, if serving as a Webelos Den Chief, helps prepare the Cubs to join the Troop." (Scouts BSA, Handbook)

The Den Chief pledge is in the *Den Chief Handbook*, p. 4. The Den Chief can repeat this pledge in the den so the Cub Scouts will recognize the importance of the Den Chief Scout in your den.

The Den Leader's responsibility to the Den Chief: provide opportunities for the Den Chief to serve and help the Cub Scouts, help your Den Chief to be trained, have jobs and assignments for him/her as your activities assistant, create a den meeting agenda with help from the Den Chief, communicate clearly and weekly, sign the *Den Chief Handbook* when requirements are completed, have open communication with the Scoutmaster or Assistant Scoutmaster, obtain his/her medical/emergency information and BSA medical forms for use in field trips and activities, take the time to mentor him/her before and after meetings, and take your Den Chief to Cub Scout camps!

The Den Chief's responsibilities: A Den Chief models good Scouting. (Bryan on Scouting- Four tips for more productive den and pack meetings. Feb. 5, 2015) The Den Chief wears the Scout uniform. This includes the Den Chief's patch, the badge of office from the troop, the Den Chief leadership cord, worn on the left shoulder, from the Cub Scout Pack. There is a red, yellow and blue striped leadership cord for a Webelos Den Chief. They are worn on the left shoulder. The Den Chief is trained (Den Chief's Training), models the Scout Oath and Law and shows scout spirit, shows leadership, helps the Denner and gives the Denner opportunities for leadership, helps with Scout skills such as knot tying, leads games, songs and skits and den yells, participates in discussions. The Den Chief helps during the pack meetings with displays, gathering activity, helps the Cubs set up and take down their displays, helps get the meeting room back in order.

A Den Chief who participated in Den Chiefs Training may wear the Trained strip on their uniform.

The Den Chief encourages Cub Scouts to become Webelos Scouts and encourages the Webelos Scouts to make the transition to the Scout troop. Your Den Chief can share stories of what is going on in the troop.

The Den Chief can learn from service: leadership practice, communication skills, responsibility, rank advancement and earning the Den Chief Service Award.

The Den Chief Service Award is given to a Den Chief after serving in this position for a year and has completed the requirements listed at the back of the *Den Chief Handbook*. The award is a certificate and a red, white, and blue striped leadership cord. Only a Den Chief may wear this award.

Honor your Den Chief. Give your Den Chief the Den Chief shoulder cord. Have a special cheer for him/her. Praise your Den Chief as well as your Cub Scouts. Thank your Den Chief for his/her help and service. Have your Cub Scouts attend his/her advancement at a Court of Honor. Have your Cubs and their families attend his/her Eagle Scout Court of Honor. Remember: A Den Chief is not another Cub Scout. A Den Chief should not be a babysitter. The Den Chief is not an adult and should never give any kind of discipline.

◆ **Audience Participation** (PackOFun Magazine)
Sit Down Hike

The leader says, “We are going to take a hike. You are going to do what I do and say what I say. Repeat the words with me and do all the actions.”

Leader: “Do you want to go on a hike in the mountains?”

Group repeats: Do you want to go on a hike in the mountains?

Leader: “Alright, let’s go.”

Group repeats: Alright, let’s go.

Leader: “Let’s start walking. (make walking sounds with feet on the floor.)

Group repeats words and actions for the rest of the story.

Leader: “We’ll have to cross a bridge.” (hit palms on thighs to sound like feet on a bridge.) “Here we are across the bridge, and the horses are waiting to take us up the steepest part of the mountain.” (hold reins with hands, bounce up and down on chair, while making clucking sounds with tongue against roof of mouth to sound like hoofbeats.

“This is the end of the horse trail. We’ll hike from here to the glacier.” (walking sounds with feet on floor.)

“Oh dear, we’ve run into a swarm of mosquitos.” (walking sounds speeded up; start slapping face, neck, scratching here and there.)

“Let’s walk faster and get away from these mosquitos.” (walking sounds speeded up).

“Look over there. There’s our glacier.” (shade eye with one hand and point with the other).

“Let’s run. (running rhythm, slapping palms on thighs.)

“And now for the fun! We’ll slide down the glacier.” (give a ‘Whooshing’ sound, ending with “wheeeeeee!”)

“We came down a lot faster than we went up. Keep tramping. We will soon be back home. (walking sounds gradually become softer, and finally stop.)

◆ STEM Minute Rocks and Mineral Hardness

Testing the hardness of rocks and minerals with the scratch test.

Materials: A collection of rocks, nails of various sizes, a magnifying lens (optional). For more testing have a copper penny, a pocket knife, a piece of glass plate.

Procedure:

Have a collection of rocks on a table.

Have the scouts try to scratch the rock or mineral with their fingernail. If the rock scratches, the hardness is about 2 on Mohs Hardness Scale. Very soft. Talc is very soft.

Have the scouts take a copper penny and see if they can scratch the rock. If it does, the hardness is about 3 on Mohs Scale.

Have the Scouts take a nail and see if they can scratch the rock. If they see a scratch, a line, or dust, this means that the nail is harder than the rock. If they see a silver line on their rock, this means that their rock is harder than their nail. If the nail scratches, the rock is softer than a 4 on the scale and if it does not scratch, it is harder than a 4 on the scale. Put the rocks into two piles: those that can and cannot be scratched.

More testing:

Take the harder rocks and see if a pocket knife (steel) can scratch the rock. That is a hardness of 5-6.

Quartz will scratch glass and it has a hardness of 7.

STEM

Rocks that do not scratch are harder and denser than rocks that scratch. Their atoms are packed closer together. A rock is made up of minerals and the minerals have a specific hardness.

Mohs Scale of Hardness

Mohs Hardness Scale		Mohs Hardness Scale Common Objects	
Talc	1	Fingernail	2 to 2.5
Gypsum	2	Copper Penny	3
Calcite	3	Nail	4
Fluorite	4	Glass	5.5
Apatite	5	Knife Blade	5 to 6.5
Orthoclase	6	Steel File	6.5
Quartz	7	Quartz	7
Topaz	8		
Corundum	9		
Diamond	10		

If You Use the 60-minute Roundtable Please Skip to the Commissioner's Minute and Closing Ceremonies

◆ Cub Scout Leader Breakouts

◆ New Leader Breakout ***This is good through the whole year***

- *This Breakout session needs to be run when a leader either new to Roundtable or a brand-new leader/ new to the area attends. This breakout never changes as a leader should only be taking it once. They will go into their respective leader breakouts after this Roundtable*
- Welcome and Introductions
 - Name, Unit, Position
- Discuss the following
 - What is Roundtable
 - How does it help you as a leader
 - Breakdown of the District Leadership (if in attendance, introduce these members to the new leaders)
 - Introduction to the Training Chair and list of all upcoming leader trainings.
 - Walk through the Midway to show off all of the upcoming events in the District and Council
 - Introduction to the Breakout Leaders
 - Go to the different breakout sessions and introduce the leader to the breakout they will attend next time.
 - Have them observe the rest of the breakout if there is time.

◆ Lion Breakout

- Lion Requirement
 - Mountain Lion - **Required Adventure**
 - Gathering
 - Play a game of Lion, May I? (Game is played just like Mother may I)
 - Conduct a simple opening and say the pledge of allegiance and scout oath
 - Select a Lion to light the Good Conduct Candle with help from their adult partner

Sing "Happy Lions" (tune "Are You Sleeping)

Happy Lions, Happy Lions

Yes we are, Yes we are,

Hiking out in nature,

Leaving only paw prints,

We'll go far, we'll go far

Action

Give a big grin

Two thumbs up

March in place

Hold both hands up in front, palms out

Hold a hand over eyebrows, searching

Present the Buddy System by explaining that Scouts of any age should never go anywhere without their buddies. We always use the buddy system when we're on any kind of outing. This keeps us safe. You watch out and help your buddy and they will do the same. You should always be close to your buddy.

Activity 1: Pick and Choose game

The object of the game is for the Lions to discuss and consider which six items are important for them to have when they go on an outdoor adventure

The recommended Cub Scout Six Essentials are:

Personal First aid kit

Flashlight (always check batteries)

Filled water bottle
Trail food (check for allergies)
Sun Protection
Whistle

Place the Six Essentials as well as several other items on a table. Have the Lions come to the table, and together pick out six items they think they should take with them on an outdoor activity. If they make an incorrect choice, help guide them toward making the correct choice. Once they have chosen the six correct items, tell them they will need to assemble their own Six Essentials kit to bring to the outing the next time they meet.

Activity 2: SAW

In the event Lion is separated from the group during an outing, they need to know how to keep themselves safe. Help the Lions learn "SAW" and have them practice.

S: **STAY** put

A: if you hear your name **ANSWER**

W: Blow your **WHISTLE**

Activity Wrap-up

Have Lions complete the task on the Mountain Lion page of the Lion Adventure Book

Closing

As a group recite the Scout Law. Read aloud the Outdoor Code. explain that all Scouts know the Outdoor Code and agree to follow it. This will make sure we take good care of nature

As an American, I will do my best to,
Be clean in my outdoor manners,
Be careful with fire,
Be considerate in the outdoors, and
Be conservation minded

◆ Tiger Breakout

- Tiger Requirement - **My Tiger Jungle - Required Adventure**

- Working on outdoor Adventures are WAY MORE fun when the weather is really nice outside.
- Suggest places for adult partners can take their Tigers to complete **Requirement 1**. Brainstorm places to go hiking/ walking. Look at Greenways, trails, parks, or if your Unit has a monthly Hiking Meetup/ Hiking Club invite the adults and youth to attend the next hike.
- **Requirement 2** the 1-foot hike can be really fun. Demonstrate how to participate in a 1-foot hike. **GO OUTSIDE!** Using 4 rulers or measure 4 feet increments of string, create a square or circle. Have your participants complete the requirement so they understand the flow of how this looks. See appendix at the end of this month's supplement for a fun worksheet to do the 1-foot hike. Just as a reminder most first graders will not be able to fully write out a list like an adult can. Choosing Nature Journaling can be helpful at this age. Drawing pictures and making tallies are sometimes easier to help them achieve awesomeness!
- Using technology is a great way to learn about the outdoors. Here are some places to go for ways to get the information about local birds in

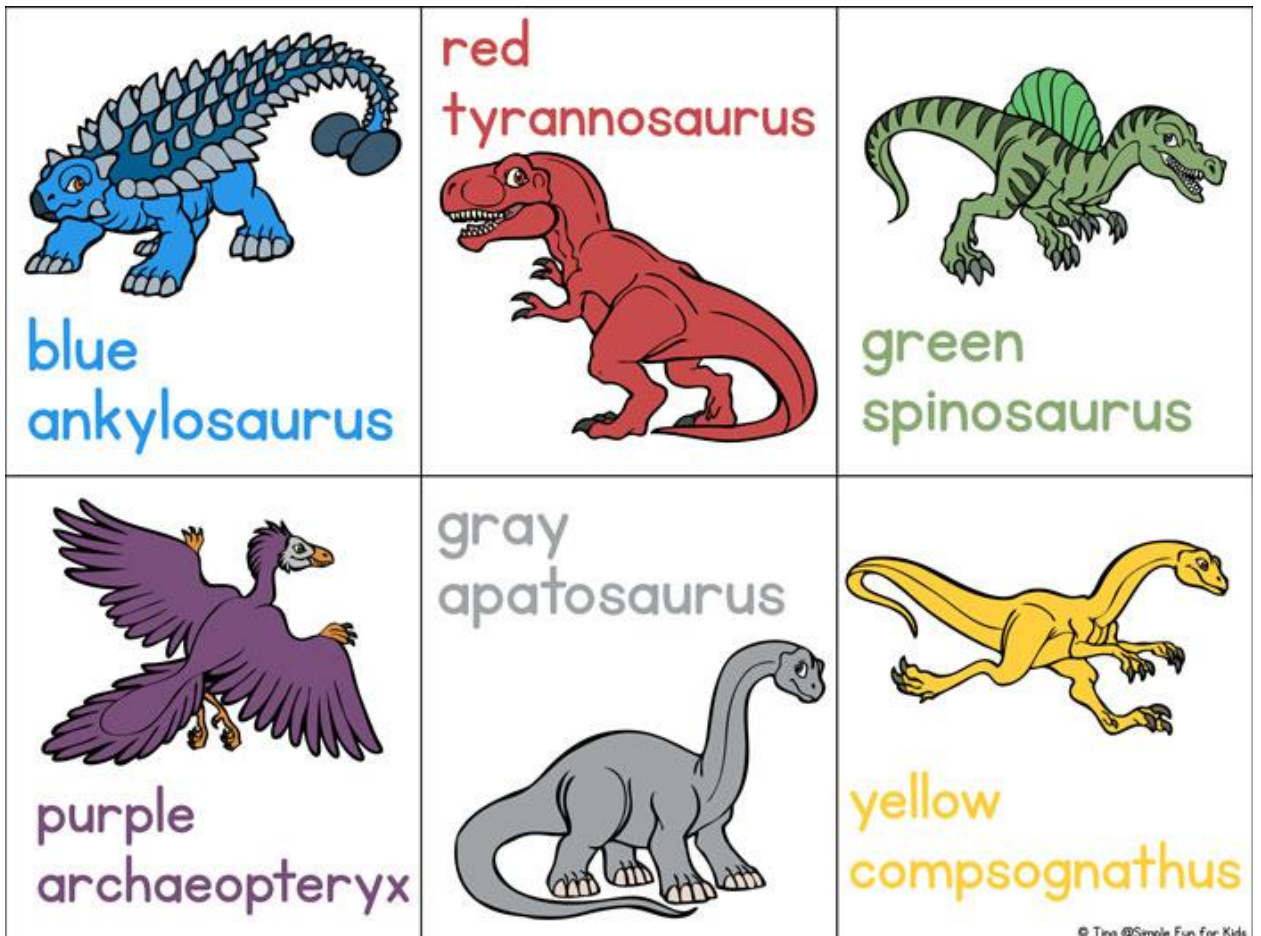


Requirement 3. Have the youth look and listen for birds. You would be surprised to see how many you can find if you stop and are quiet.

- www.allaboutbirds.org – The Cornell Lab of Ornithology
- <http://merlin.allaboutbirds.org/> -- The Cornell Lab of Ornithology bird app
- www.audubon.org/birds -- The Audubon Society
- www.songsleuth.com/#/ -- Song Sleuth App (Bird Song App)
- Look at Requirements 4 and 5. Discuss them with the group. Remember that the Tigers don't have to do all 5.
 - Find out when your local hardware store is having a kid's day and building bird houses
 - Talk to your local County Extension Office about plants, shrubs, or trees that are local in your area that are good for the habitat in your area.

◆ **Wolf Breakout**

- Remind Den Leaders to work with new Cub Scouts on their Bobcat Rank
- Wolf Elective - Digging in the Past
 - Create an imaginary dinosaur - anything goes! Have scouts think of attributes they want their dinosaurs to have: scales, wings, claws, feathers, eye color, size, fire breathing, what kind of food it eats, where it lives, if it swims or flies, etc. Then have scouts draw their dinosaurs and give it a name!



- Play a dinosaur matching game. Use the ones in the Bear book, create your own, or have the scouts create the game!
- Make an edible marshmallow dig! Pour marshmallows into a clear container. Add a few colored marshmallows, dinosaur shaped fruit snacks or animal crackers. Using a plastic spoon, carefully remove the layers of white marshmallows to find the hidden dinosaurs underneath. Remember that paleontologists have to work very carefully, so while working on your dig, only remove one marshmallow at a time.



- Wolf Elective - Collections and Hobbies



Wolves can collect just about anything. Sports cards, Pokémon cards, diecast cars, PEZ, action figures, marbles, rocks, rubber ducks, Lego's, stamps, coins, postcards, books, magnets, neckerchief slides and ornaments.

Start with something you find interesting - like rocks. Then put them into a collection, label them and share them at a den meeting. Scouts should save their collections!

Scouts can use their collections when it's time to earn merit badges. Coins can be used for the Coin Collecting merit badge. Stamps can be used for the Stamp Collecting Merit Badge. All other collections can be used for the Collections merit badge, (a rock collection will also be helpful for the Geology merit badge and collecting your Scout items will make a collection great for displaying in the Scouting Heritage merit badge).

Visit a museum that holds collections, or watch a webcast or media presentation about collecting. Here is an interesting video you can watch

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G09aIKMBNhE> about collecting. The presenter discusses collections and their definitions. He tells the story of a collection and at the end of the video there is a series of collectors shown with their collections.



◆ Bear Breakout

Bear Requirement - Baloo the Builder



- This adventure helps scouts learn to build things. They learn about hand tools, safety, choosing the right type of wood and following instructions. Bear Scouts need to build one fun and one useful project using wood, and then finish it with stain or paint. When they are done, they can enjoy some “cubstruction” sandwiches with the sandwich recipe below.
- Building a bird feeder or bird house completes one of the requirements for the World Conservation Award. You can see the complete requirements here:
https://filestore.scouting.org/filestore/cubscouts/pdf/512-036_WB.pdf
- Following are some ideas:

Fun Wood Projects

Pinewood Derby Car Stand

Tic-Tac-Toe Board

Whimmy Diddle

Useful Wood Projects

Tool Box

Napkin Holder

Birdhouse/Birdfeeder

Stilts

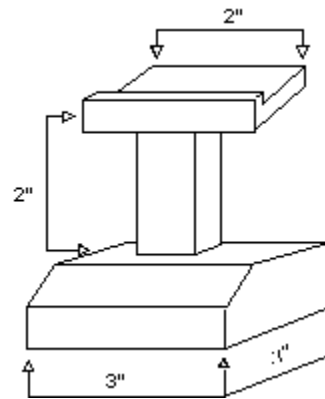
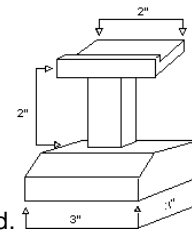


Diagram of a pinewood derby stand #1
Instructions to make derby stand #1



Below are the steps to build the pinewood derby car stand diagrammed.

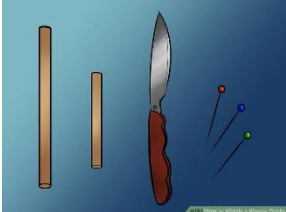
1. Cut a 1"x3" board down to a 1"x2" and a 1"x1" for the top and post.
2. Shave a saw blade width off of the resulting 1"x2" with a table saw for the top.
3. Cut the 1"x2" into 2" sections.
4. Cut the 1"x1" into 4" sections.
5. Cut the 4" sections into 2 sections using a 45-degree miter.
6. Shave a 45 degree face off of the 1"x3" on the table saw or router for the name plate.
7. Cut the 1"x3" into 3" sections.
8. Drill the Top at a 45-degree angle for a screw into the post.
9. Drill the top and bottom of the post for a screw.
10. Drill the bottom for a screw into the post

Each stand requires 5" of 1x3 so an 8' long 1x3 should make 18 stands. Depending on the type of wood used this can be a very inexpensive stand even if you get brass plates for the base.

Additionally, we make finishing the stand a woodworking project for the scouts. They have to sand the pieces, put the stand together with two screws and varnish it (this usually takes one den meeting and can be counted toward advancement).

Whimmy Diddle

- A stick 6 or 7 inches (15.2 or 17.8 cm) in length, Another stick about 4 inches (10.2 cm) in length (optional), A sharp pocket knife, A small nail or a straight pin.



Gather your materials.



Cut a piece, about 1 inch (2.5 cm) long, off the stick that you have and save it for later.



Begin to sharpen the tip of the stick by slivering off little bits of wood and rotating it until the end is fairly sharp.



Cut off about 1/8 of an inch off the end of the sharp piece. You want the end to be flat so it will be easier to push the nail/ pin into the wood.



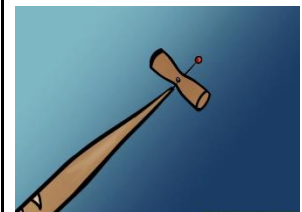
Put notches along the stick on one side. Make them about 1/4 inch (0.6 cm) deep and 1/4 inch (0.6 cm) apart. Set this aside. This will make the "body".



Get that small 1 inch (2.5 cm) piece of wood and begin to carve it so it is hourglass shaped. You want it skinny in the middle and fatter on the edges. This will be your "propeller".



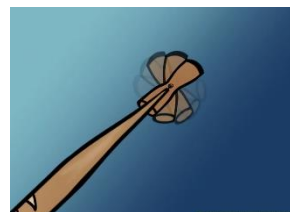
Pierce a hole in the propeller big enough for the pin/ nail to fit through.



Get the body and the nail and poke it in the sharpened tip so you have a small indent.



Put the nail through the hole in the propeller and push the nail into the indent you made in the body. You can use a hammer to tap this in, but don't put it in too tight or else it won't work.



Make sure you can spin the propeller.

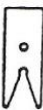


Get the smaller stick (or the back of your knife and run it along the notches. Make sure you do this very quickly. if the propeller doesn't spin, then rub it faster, or make the notches deeper.





Working With Wood



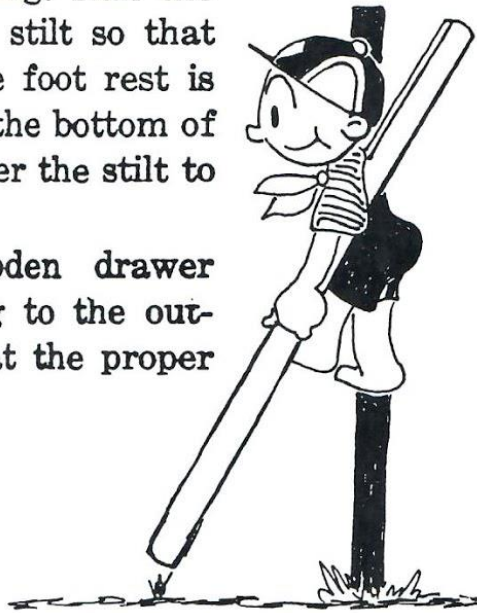
WALKING STILTS



Walking on stilts is a lot of fun and after you have made a pair for yourself you can teach your friends how to make them.

1. Get two wooden boards each about 5 feet long, one inch thick and two or three inches wide. Now get two wooden blocks for the foot rests, three inches thick and as wide as the board you are using. Nail the foot rest to each stilt so that the bottom of the foot rest is 6 inches up from the bottom of the stilt. Sandpaper the stilt to avoid splinters.

2. Nail two wooden drawer knobs for holding to the outside of the stilt at the proper height.





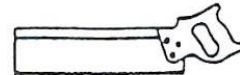
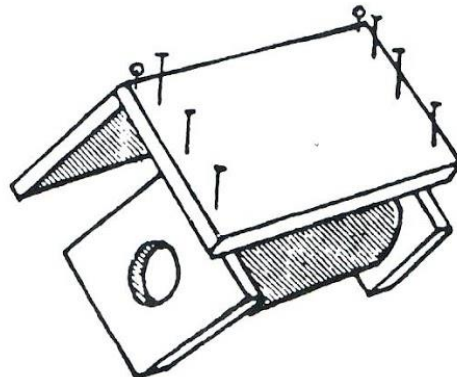
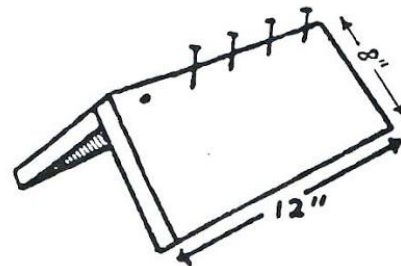
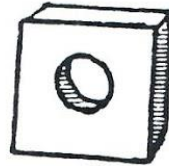
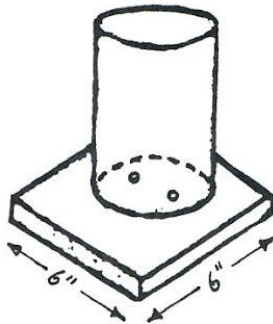
Working With Wood



TIN-CAN BIRDHOUSE

With hammer and nail, punch two holes in bottom of can, Center can on a 6" x 6" wood square, and from inside the can, fasten can to wood with $\frac{3}{4}$ " screws, Take another 6" x 6" wood square, and cut a hole in the center. Nail two pieces of wood, 8" x 12", in a peak for the roof.

Place square with hole against open end of can, and place the other square at the closed end. Set peaked roof over can, and nail roof to both wood squares. Insert two screw eyes at corners of roof.

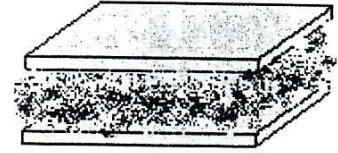


Hungry? Bears can make Cubstruction Sandwiches.



Build the Foundation Snacks

graham crackers	Break graham cracker into squares. Spread a layer
chocolate frosting	of frosting on one side of a square. Spread the
peanut butter	other square with peanut butter. Sprinkle chocolate
chocolate chips	chips, M&M's or nuts top of the peanut butter.
mini M&M's	Cover with the first cracker, frosting side down.
chopped peanuts	Gently press together.



◆ **Webelos Breakout**




Webelos Elective Earth Rocks! Geology is the study of rocks, minerals and landforms and the processes that have affected them over the course of history. Rocks and minerals are more than just things that lie in the ground, they help form our planet. We use them to create and build things to make our lives easier. In this adventure scouts will learn about rocks and minerals, discover some surprises and how the earth is constantly on the move. Scouts who made a rock collection as a Wolf for the Collections and Hobbies elective can use it here. Webelos scouts can also make their own rock collection for this elective. Encourage Webelos to keep the work that they do for this requirement. They can use it when they join Scouts BSA as a good foundation for the Geology merit badge.

Go on a rock hunt with the family of den. Rock hunts can be done in a scout's backyard, or neighborhood. They can also be done in parks or natural areas. If collecting any rocks make sure you have permission to remove rocks and remember that in National Parks and Forests and other areas scouts should Leave No Trace and remember to take nothing but pictures. Sandstone is popular in landscaping, and is often found in yards. Scouts might find sandstone as they go on their rock hunt.



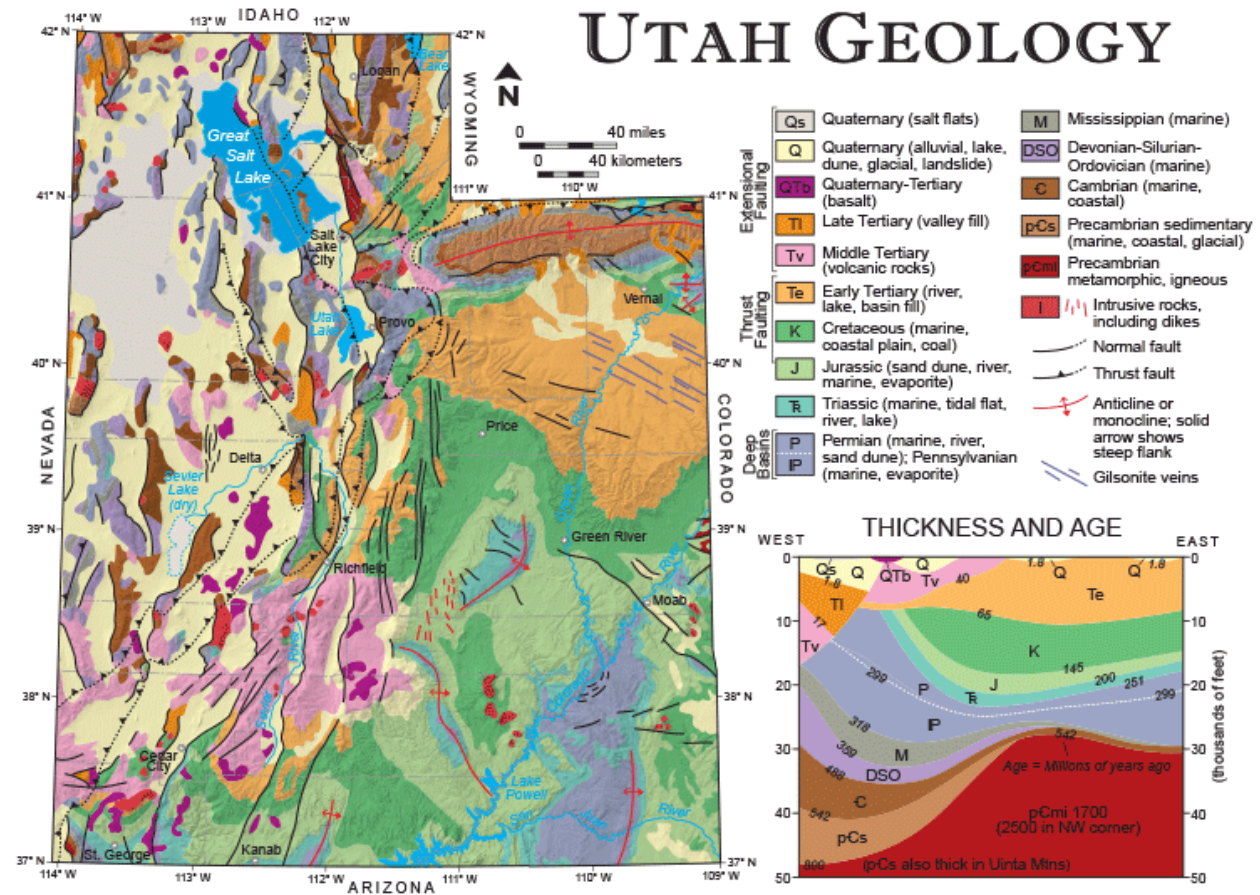
Testing rocks and minerals with Mohs Scale of Hardness- see STEM experiment this month's supplement. Webelos can identify some geological materials used to build their home and buildings in their community!



Concrete	Concrete is often used for a solid foundation or floor in a house.	
Brick	Bricks can be made from clay, sand and lime, and other materials like stone. They are shaped into bricks and fired in the fire or oven then cooled and used to build houses.	
Granite	Granite is a very hard stone that comes in lots of different colors. It is igneous and contains different minerals.	
Quartz	Quartz is a mineral made of silicon dioxide, with a hardness of 7.	
Glass	Glass is made from sand which is heated until it turns into a liquid. When it cools it doesn't turn back into sand, it's molecules have changed their structure, it's now an amorphous solid (not quite a liquid and not quite a solid).	
Stone	These rocks are a collection of rocks probably found in river beds that have been made smooth from abrasion from other rocks in the flowing water. These colorful rocks make a beautiful building material.	
Gypsum	Drywall (also known as plasterboard, wallboard, sheet rock, gyprock, gypsum board, or gypsum panel) is a panel made of calcium sulfate dihydrate (gypsum), with or without additives, typically extruded between thick sheets of facer and backer paper, used in the construction of interior walls and ceilings.	 

Scouts can discuss other elements that can be found in their homes such as copper (pipes and wires) , bronze, steel, aluminum, feldspar (bath tub), chromite (plumbing fixtures). A kitchen mixer contains hematite, chromite, galena, copper and quartz. A dishwasher contains hematite, chromite, galena, copper and quartz). . Bath tubs have feldspar (porcelain) Pyrolusite (coloring) Chromite (plumbing fixtures) Copper (tubing) Floors can be made from limestone, marble, linoleum, etc.

Obtain a Geologic map of your state or area. Identify some geologic features. Look at this colorful map of Utah. The map shows the geologic age of the rocks in different parts of the state. The oldest rocks are Precambrian, which are igneous and gold, silver, and copper is mined there. Dinosaurs are found in the Triassic, Jurassic and Cretaceous, the Mesozoic. Volcanoes and volcanic areas are shown (dark purple) in the Quaternary-Tertiary (basalt). Fault lines are shown as black lines. This is where the earth is moving and likely places for earthquakes to occur. The green Cretaceous rocks contain coal deposits and coal mines are located there. Surface rivers and lakes are in blue. Each state has its own Geological Survey map.



Used with permission from the Utah Geological Survey

◆ Arrow of Light Breakout

AOL Requirement - Scouting Adventure #6 The Whittling Chip

Knives are used as tools. Many places do not allow knives. Keep your knife at home unless your parent or Den Leader tells you otherwise. Carry your Whittling Chip card whenever you are using your knife.



Blood Circle: A “Blood Circle” is a circle of safety. Hold your closed pocket knife in your hand. Extend your arms in front of you, then rotate your body to either side with extended arms. No one or anything should be in the circle you created. Check overhead clearance as well. If someone enters the circle, the knife should be closed and laid down.

Safety Rules:

- Be alert. Someone may be in your Blood Circle. Always cut by pushing the knife away from you. Keep your hands and body out of the way.
- Never carry an open pocket knife.
- Always walk when carrying the knife. Never run with it.
- Never throw your knife. It could hurt someone and ruin the knife.
- A sharp knife is safe because it is less likely to slip and cut you.
- Do not carve in living things, like a tree.
- Do not carve into anything that does not belong to you.
- When you are not using your knife, close it and put it away.
- Close the blade with the palm of your hand, not with your fingers.



To open your knife: hold your knife with the fingers of your left hand below the slot which holds the blades. Insert the thumbnail of the other hand in the slot and pull the blade out carefully until it is halfway out. Then firmly grip the blunt edge of the blade and continue to open the rest of the way.

Using the knife: Hold the handle with your whole hand. Always carve away from you. When you carve, you sit. Only use a sharp blade. Only open one tool at a time if your knife has more tools in it.



Closing the knife: Hold the handle in your left hand with your fingers safely on the sides. Push against the back of the blade with the heel, or palm of the right hand and swing the handle up to meet the blade. Let the knife snap shut. Be sure your fingers are away from the cutting edge.

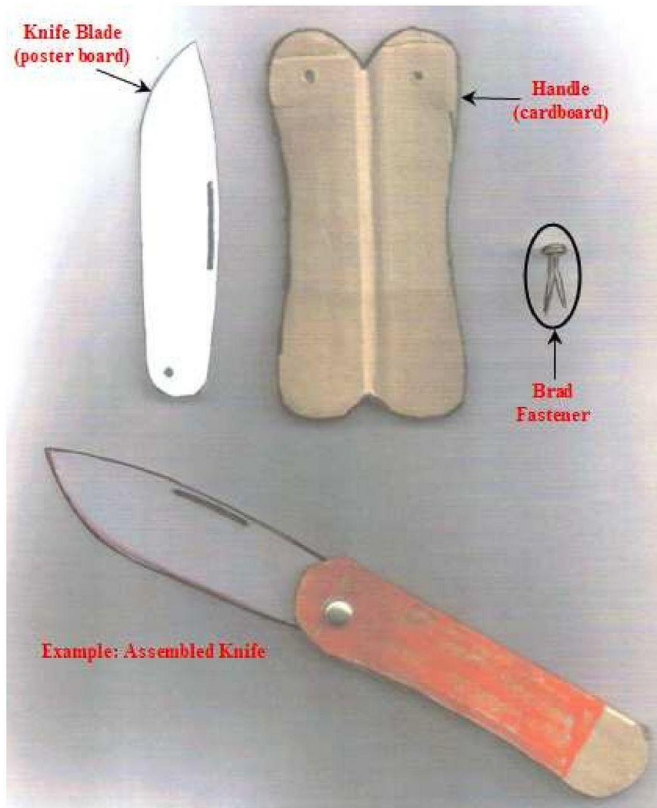
Passing the knife: close the knife before you pass it. If you are using other knives, such as a paring knife, grasp the blade along the dull edge and pass the handle to the other person. Never yank a sharp object out of someone's hand. Hand the closed knife to the receiver and wait for them to say, "thank you," to tell you that it has been safely passed. The receiver then says, "you're welcome," acknowledging the receiver now has the knife.

Cleaning the knife: keep your knife clean and dry. With a clean cloth and machine oil, wipe carefully across the blade and away from the cutting edge. Oil the hinge with the oil. Never clean the blade by rubbing it in sand or dirt.

Sharpening the knife: use a sharpening stone and have an adult help. Hold the stone in one hand and the open knife in the other. Keep your fingers below the top edge of the sharpening stone. Lay the flat side of the knife blade on the flat surface of the stone. Keep the blade flat. Move the blade over the sharpening stone in a circle. Turn the blade over and sharpen the other

Cardboard Knife:

The following picture will help you to make a cardboard knife to use for the presentation. The picture below is actual size, so you can print it out and use it as a template to make the knife parts. Red lipstick should be applied to the cutting edge just before the presentation, in order to see if the scouts can open, close and pass a knife safely.



side.

Carving tips: a simple carving project can be made with a bar of soap. Patterns are available on the internet or have the Scouts design their own project.

Practice Knives: have the Scouts practice opening, closing and passing knives with cardboard blades. You will need cardboard or cardstock, scissors, a round head brass fastener so the paper blade will swivel, and a pattern. You can create a cardboard knife tracing your own knife, or there are patterns available on the internet such as this one at scoutermom:

<https://scoutermom.com/17574/make-a-fake-pocket-knife-for-safety-demonstrations/>

◆ Cubmasters

Request Den Chiefs for all dens from your affiliated Scouts BSA Troop and, after selection, see that they are trained. Recognize the den chiefs for their efforts at Pack Meetings. Use the information at the beginning of this month's Roundtable Guide to learn more about the Den Chief.

Ensure that dens are using the Denner program. Use the information at the beginning of this month's Roundtable guide to learn more about the Denner.

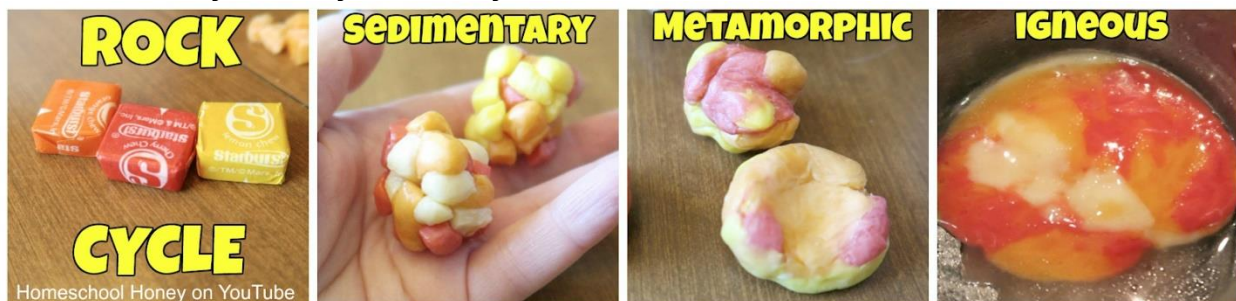
Ensure that Dens are conducting flag ceremonies. Flag ceremonies are required for each rank and for advancement. Check with the Den Leaders that flag ceremonies are being held at Den Meeting, and hold a flag ceremony at each Pack Meeting.

APRIL 2020 Pack Meeting Theme - Rocks! Are you Diggin' it?

Discuss ways to implement the pack meeting plans in this Roundtable Supplement as well as additional ideas while roundtabling during the breakout session. Refer back to the steps to creating a pack plan in the August supplement if needed.

- Have Cub Scouts bring their rock collections to display.
- Conduct an experiment to test rock hardness, using the Moh's hardness scale.
- Conduct a Rock Cycle Activity

Starburst Candy Rock Cycle Activity



Sedimentary: Unwrap the Starbursts. Cut each candy into four pieces. Take a few different colors in a small handful and smooth them in your hand until they stick together. (Different pieces can still be seen.)

Metamorphic: Keep smushing the candies until they warm up (heat and pressure) and the individual colors blend together.

Igneous: Take the metamorphic blend and set them in a heatproof bowl surrounded by hot water. The metamorphic rock will heat up, and then cool down - which simulates the igneous rock.

Use the following video for additional instructions:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v= ugGXZIF3vA>

◆ **Committee Chair**

- Plan Your Plan - Create your Summer/ Year Program
- Refer to the information in the August Roundtable guide for information on the Committee Chair.
- Discuss fundraising as necessary for the pack so that scouts can earn money for materials, equipment and camps.
- Check to see that the program plan is being followed and the budget is regularly reviewed by the pack committee. Be sure it follows BSA policies relating to fundraising.

◆ **Commissioner's Minute:**

- Getting our youth outside is one of the major parts to the Scouting movement. As we start getting into warmer weather let's start planning our meetings out in nature. Getting our hands dirty with the Cubs gets them excited to see that we aren't afraid of getting dirty and having fun. As Mike Rowe told Scouts at the 2010 Jamboree "A Scout is Clean, but not afraid to get dirty." Help your youth get dirty this year.

◆ **Closing Ceremony**

Coming Together (macscouter.com)

Form a circle with the Cub Scouts.

CUBMASTER: Coming together is a beginning. (Now cross arms and hold the hands of people beside you.)

"Keeping together is progress. Working together is success." This is a quote from the famous car maker. Henry Ford.

All of the dens come together to form the beginning of our pack. Keeping together at our monthly pack meetings is progress. Working together in Cub Scouting is surely a success story of which you each have a great part. Let's remember this in the coming months. Please repeat with me The Scout Law.

The preassigned Scouters perform the closing ceremony.

◆ **Retire the Flags**

◆ **References**

Opening Prayer macscouter.com

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Pass the Rock Game GSLC Pow Wow Book, 2013

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Walking Stilts Great Salt Lake Council Silver Celebration Pow Wow Book 1998
Tin Can Birdhouse Great Salt Lake Council Silver Celebration Pow Wow Book 1998
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