



ROYAL RANGERS LEADERS

# DISPATCH



SUMMER 1974

# DISPATCH

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Summer 1974

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## DISPATCHER'S EXPRESS

My first contact with the Royal Rangers program was in 1962, when I was asked to write a song for the new outpost in St. Paul, VA. (Appalachian Outpost 4)

Early the following year my travels as an evangelist brought me to Springfield and the office of Johnnie Barnes. I well recall that first opportunity to exchange information on the infant Royal Rangers program.

During the years which have followed, my involvement has increased. As a pastor, I was pleased to see Outpost 61 in Valley Park, Mo., gain national attention for its remarkable growth.

This was followed by Outpost 30 in Thayer, Mo., where the program again proved itself as workable anywhere. And now, it's Outpost 19 in Milan, Tenn., where the story is the same.

Opportunities for service have been limitless. But the challenge for me has always been *evangelistic*.

Through this program, I am made all things to all *boys*, that I might by all means save some.

John Eller, National Dispatcher





**FIRST  
ROYAL RANGERS  
NATIONAL**

**CAMPORAMA**

**AUGUST 20-24, 1974**

**3 DAYS AND NIGHTS**



**USAF COLORADO**

# JUNE

## PLANNING GUIDE

FIRST WEEK

WEEKLY THEME	WEEKLY PROGRAM FEATURE	SPECIAL ACTIVITIES	PROJECTS & RESOURCE
DISTRICT POW WOW Planning	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dates &amp; Schedules</li> <li>Features: Speakers, displays, demonstrations, spectaculars.</li> <li>Outpost needs</li> <li>Individual needs</li> <li>Department &amp; arrival times</li> <li>Parental consent</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assign Lt. Cmdrs. &amp; Senior Guides responsibilities</li> <li>Delegate equipment chores</li> <li>Travel arrangements</li> <li>Practice drill</li> <li>Practice presentation of colors</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Build rustic camp furniture</li> <li>Prepare menus</li> <li>Check on fuel needs (Possible shortage)</li> <li>Plan a signal tower or monkey bridge</li> <li>See: Adventures in camping</li> </ol>

SECOND WEEK

WEEKLY THEME	WEEKLY PROGRAM FEATURE	SPECIAL ACTIVITIES	PROJECTS & RESOURCE
DISTRICT POW WOW Preparation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explain uniform correctness</li> <li>Go over daily schedule</li> <li>Encourage everyone to be on time</li> <li>Mention Pow Wow awards</li> <li>Conduct of Outpost as a whole</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"Uniform Night" to inspect</li> <li>Mock-up on lashing projects</li> <li>Secure cooking fuels</li> <li>Assemble all patrols &amp; report</li> <li>Practice march (<math>\frac{1}{2}</math> mile)</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advise Outpost Council of last-minute needs</li> <li>Plan travel activities &amp; stops</li> <li>Secure uniform booklet: GPH</li> <li>Prepare for rain or cold weather</li> <li>Water supply</li> </ol>

THIRD WEEK

WEEKLY THEME	WEEKLY PROGRAM FEATURE	SPECIAL ACTIVITIES	PROJECTS & RESOURCE
FLAGS American Christian	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Call attention to the flags: pledges</li> <li>First American flags: 1777</li> <li>Ft. McHenry: 1814 "Star Spangled Banner"</li> <li>Christian flag: designed in 1897 by C. C. Overton of New York</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Have flags dry cleaned</li> <li>Position properly</li> <li>Destroy old flags by burning</li> <li>Practice proper hoist, displays &amp; folding of flags</li> <li>Check flags in main sanctuary</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Make posters explaining flags</li> <li>American: 13 stripes for original states</li> <li>Star for each state</li> <li>Christian: white = purity; blue = courage; red = sacrifice</li> <li>See: Leaders Manual and Encyclopedia</li> </ol>

FOURTH WEEK

WEEKLY THEME	WEEKLY PROGRAM FEATURE	SPECIAL ACTIVITIES	PROJECTS & RESOURCE
CAMPING	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ingredients of a good camp experience</li> <li>Discuss your last camp-out: pro &amp; con</li> <li>What camp experience do you like best?</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appoint Patrol Guides for camp idea brainstorming</li> <li>Ask boys for list of camp experiences they have not had</li> <li>Ask Leaders to check for new camp areas</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contact your state capital for public camping areas</li> <li>Dispatch scouting patrol to check new areas</li> <li>Inquire locally on old farms and public lands</li> </ol>



# JULY

## PLANNING GUIDE

FIRST WEEK

WEEKLY THEME	WEEKLY PROGRAM FEATURE	SPECIAL ACTIVITIES	PROJECTS & RESOURCE
PATRIOTISM	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Discuss events leading to American Revolution</li> <li>2. Declaration of Independence</li> <li>3. Revolutionary War</li> <li>4. Liberty or death</li> <li>5. Liberty Bell</li> <li>6. Surrender of Cornwallis</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Make list of patriots or frontier leaders from your state or area</li> <li>2. Check on local historical sites</li> <li>3. Tour local points of interest</li> <li>4. Secure information on town name</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Locate oldest cemetery in area</li> <li>2. Invite an "old-timer" to meeting</li> <li>3. Mark an historical site</li> <li>4. Plan a July 4th outing</li> <li>5. Write: Bicentennial Com., Wash., D.C.</li> </ol>

SECOND WEEK

WEEKLY THEME	WEEKLY PROGRAM FEATURE	SPECIAL ACTIVITIES	PROJECTS & RESOURCE
WATER SAFETY	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Accidents happen when someone is wrong</li> <li>2. Rules MUST be observed</li> <li>3. 7,000 drownings annually</li> <li>4. Most drownings occur in June, July and August</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Make poster of the rules of water (10)</li> <li>2. Emphasize danger signs: Shivering, blue lips, signs of exhaustion</li> <li>3. Make a buddy system board</li> <li>4. Post 8 defenses of drowning</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Encourage boys to earn swimming award</li> <li>2. Plan a group swim</li> <li>3. Check public and non-public facilities</li> <li>4. Encourage life-guard training</li> <li>5. See: Leaders Manual</li> </ol>

THIRD WEEK

WEEKLY THEME	WEEKLY PROGRAM FEATURE	SPECIAL ACTIVITIES	PROJECTS & RESOURCE
WATER ACTIVITY	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Review water safety, buddy system, rescue plan</li> <li>2. Caution on sun &amp; wind burns</li> <li>3. Extra pointers on diving</li> <li>4. What causes cramps</li> <li>5. Limitations</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Invite local fire department to demonstrate rescue</li> <li>2. Have local fireman speak to outpost</li> <li>3. Go for a swim</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Make a rescue buoy</li> <li>2. Provide swimming lessons</li> <li>3. Encourage older boys &amp; leaders to take lifeguarding</li> <li>4. See: Leaders Manual for rules</li> </ol>

FOURTH WEEK

WEEKLY THEME	WEEKLY PROGRAM FEATURE	SPECIAL ACTIVITIES	PROJECTS & RESOURCE
BOATING	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. One of every four boats upset each year</li> <li>2. Craft &amp; motor checks</li> <li>3. Safe speeds</li> <li>4. Observation of boating rules</li> <li>5. Rescue equipment on board</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Plan for an outpost boating experience</li> <li>2. Check on float trips</li> <li>3. Plan a canoe expedition</li> <li>4. Plan a water ski demonstration</li> <li>5. Build a raft (all lashing)</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Secure a good boating magazine for ideas</li> <li>2. Plan a swim-meet with nearest outpost</li> <li>3. If possible, plan a large boat excursion (large river or harbor)</li> </ol>

# AUGUST

## PLANNING GUIDE

FIRST WEEK	<b>WEEKLY THEME</b> <b>BACK-PACKING</b>	<b>WEEKLY PROGRAM FEATURE</b> 1. Equipment needed 2. Clothing & shoes 3. Pack contents 4. Foods & shelter 5. Waterproofing of shoes & matches 6. Choose a route you can handle 7. Buddy system on the trail	<b>SPECIAL ACTIVITIES</b> 1. Assemble a pack in outpost meeting 2. Weigh the pack 3. Remove everything not needed 4. Weigh again 5. Emphasize the need and purpose of each item 6. Survival kits	<b>PROJECTS &amp; RESOURCE</b> 1. Have an NTT graduate speak to the outpost 2. Plan a backpacking experience 3. Instruct the boys to keep notes on what they see and how they would plan for the next backpacking trip
SECOND WEEK	<b>WEEKLY THEME</b> <b>HIKING</b>	<b>WEEKLY PROGRAM FEATURE</b> 1. Physical benefits from walking 2. Keeping in shape 3. Overeating must be avoided 4. Proper exercise 5. Seeing nature firsthand in the out-of-doors 6. Animal life	<b>SPECIAL ACTIVITIES</b> 1. Plan for group calisthenics 2. Encourage jogging (boys AND leaders) 3. Make exercise a part of every outpost meeting 4. Plan indoor & outdoor activities to promote exercise	<b>PROJECTS &amp; RESOURCE</b> 1. Take a nature walk 2. Plan a hike to observe geological patterns 3. Hike the city limits 4. Hike to the nearest stream or river 5. Explore a forest
THIRD WEEK	<b>WEEKLY THEME</b> <b>TRAIL CAMPING</b>	<b>WEEKLY PROGRAM FEATURE</b> 1. Dried & freeze-dried trail foods 2. Backpacking types: advantages and disadvantages 3. Safety precautions on the trail 4. Cooking in bad weather or high winds.	<b>SPECIAL ACTIVITIES</b> 1. Secure a film on trail camping 2. Visit your nearest conservation office for suggestions for trails 3. Cook a meal using only trail foods	<b>PROJECTS &amp; RESOURCE</b> 1. Contact your state fish & game office for brochures & information on trail camping 2. Organize a trail camping experience 3. Take a camera for black & white photos for local newspaper
FOURTH WEEK	<b>WEEKLY THEME</b> <b>GUN SAFETY</b>	<b>WEEKLY PROGRAM FEATURE</b> 1. Guns as weapons 2. Guns for sport 3. All guns should be treated as though they are LOADED 4. Proper care for a gun 5. Proper use and transportation	<b>SPECIAL ACTIVITIES</b> 1. Have a gunsmith speak to outpost 2. Plan an outside demonstration of gun firing 3. Invite a local policeman to speak 4. Plan a black powder demonstration by a member of FCF	<b>PROJECTS &amp; RESOURCE</b> 1. There are many fine gun magazines available today 2. Secure materials on gun safety 3. Tour a gun museum 4. Tour an army base 5. Tour a government arsenal
FIFTH WEEK	<b>WEEKLY THEME</b> <b>FISHING</b>	<b>WEEKLY PROGRAM FEATURE</b> 1. Excitement found in angling 2. Tell a few good "fish stories" 3. Fishing for food 4. Fishing for survival in wilderness 5. Fishing for sport 6. Salt water and fresh water fish	<b>SPECIAL ACTIVITIES</b> 1. Plan a fishing trip 2. Visit a state fish hatchery 3. Visit a marineland 4. Demonstrate basic techniques of fly fishing 5. Invite local fisherman to outpost 6. Artificial bait	<b>PROJECTS &amp; RESOURCE</b> 1. Secure several outdoor magazines 2. Assemble a small tackle box 3. Plan an outpost fish-fry 4. Check a cookbook for broiling fish & for frying with bacon



# THE OUTPOSTER



## Conservation Pledge

I GIVE MY  
PLEDGE AS AN AMERICAN  
TO SAVE AND FAITHFULLY TO  
DEFEND FROM WASTE THE  
NATURAL RESOURCES OF MY  
COUNTRY—ITS AIR, SOIL,  
AND MINERALS, ITS  
FORESTS, WATERS,  
AND WILDLIFE



NTC NTT

ANTC NCE

### 1974 TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES

NTC American River, WA July 17-20

NTT High Sierra, CA July 10-13

NTC N.E., Sherburne, NY Sept. 11-14

NTC Great Lakes, Gaylord, MI Sept.  
4-7

NCE Ely, MN Sept. 10-14

NTC S.E., WOW Camp, Gainesville,  
GA Sept. 25-28

NTT Adirondack Trail, Bakers Mills, NY  
Oct. 2-5

NTT Appalachian Trail, Hiawassee, GA  
Oct. 9-12

Note: National Training Trails and the National Canoe Expedition are only open to graduates of a National Training Camp.

### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

ROYAL RANGERS

1445 Boonville Ave.  
Springfield, MO 65802

Even the most confirmed “land-lubber” is apt to be entertained and educated some by the recently released *Dictionary of Sharks* by Patricia Pope. This heavily illustrated volume concentrates mainly on pictorial identification and general information about 120 species of sharks. The variety of shapes, sizes and markings shown rivals those seen in a tropical fish shop. The book, designed for easy reading, is so full of interesting tidbits about each species that it's difficult to stop until you've finished page 88 (the end). There are bonus chapters on shark fishing, how to prepare and eat them, and how to prepare yourself against inclusion in their menu. The book sells for \$1.95 and is published by Great Outdoors Publishing Company, 4747 28th Street North, St. Petersburg, Florida 33714.



"HE'S GOTTA BE KIDDING."

# ISRAEL OUTPOST 12

by John Eller

The Book of Genesis records a most interesting account of the twelve tribes of Israel, the leaders of which were the twelve sons of Jacob. Each individual possessed certain characteristics which distinguished them from their brothers. These traits were reflected in the separate tribes.

Describing each tribe, their father used some very graphic illustrations in Genesis 49. These comparisons were most appropriate and were perhaps used on banners to distinguish one tribe from another as they camped and sojourned in Old Testament history. Numbers 2 indicates each tribe was to camp by its own standard or flag.

Divided into twelve distinct tribes or patrols, Israel must have been an impressive sight encamped in the wilderness with colorful patrol flags standing in the breeze! We could call them *Israel Outpost 12!*

The Reuben Patrol was symbolized by water, while both the Simeon and Levi Patrols used the instruments of war such as archery and swords.

The Judah Patrol was characterized by a lion, a type of Christ; the Zebulun Patrol was identified by a harbor, with the Issachar Patrol using a pack mule laden with goods.

The Dan Patrol was symbolized by a serpent, the Gad Patrol by a troop of soldiers, and the Asher Patrol by a loaf of bread.

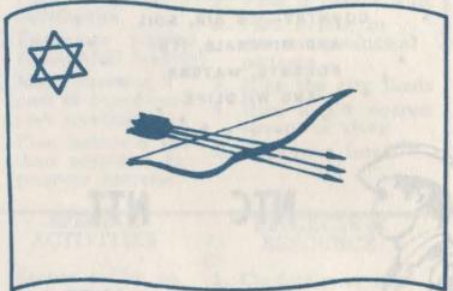
The Naphtali Patrol was characterized by a running hind or deer; the Joseph Patrol, consisting of Ephraim and Manasseh, was said to be a fruitful bough by a well; while the Benjamin Patrol was designated by a wolf.

These tribes or patrols were different in some ways, alike in others. And yet, each had a particular assignment in Israel Outpost 12! God Himself established a specific order for camp routine, marching, and transportation of equipment.

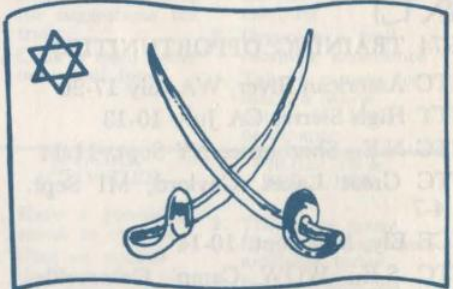
We also are different one from another, but each of us has a special place to fill in God's great plan!



REUBEN *Running River Patrol*



SIMEON *Bow & Arrow Patrol*



LEVI *Sabre Patrol*

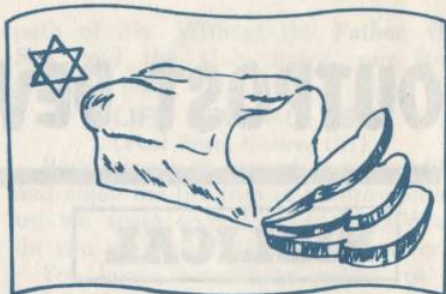


JUDAH *Lion Patrol*





ZEBULUN *Ship & Anchor Patrol*



ASHER *Staff o' Life Patrol*



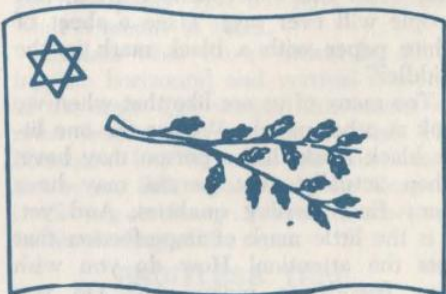
ISSACHAR *Pack Mule Patrol*



NAPHTALI *Buckskin Patrol*



DAN *Serpentine Patrol*



JOSEPH *Longbranch Patrol*



GAD *Crusader Patrol*



BENJAMIN *Wolf Patrol*

# OUTPOST DEVOTIONS



## BIBLICAL

### WHAT DO YOU SEE?

(Submitted by Marvin Smith  
Dallas, TX)

Scripture: Matthew 7:1-5

I read the other day of a teacher who held up a sheet of paper, just like this one I am holding before you. The teacher asked his class, "What do you see?" I thought I would try the same experiment with you at this time. (Hold up a white sheet of paper with a visible black mark in the middle of the sheet.)

Now, what do you see?

I knew your answer before you gave it! You see the black mark in the middle of the sheet of paper. Did you know that when this experiment is tried, few people will ever say, "I see a sheet of white paper with a black mark in the middle?"

Too many of us are like that when we look at other people. We see the one little black mark that a person may have, when actually, that person may have many fine, sterling qualities. And yet, it is the little mark of imperfection that gets the attention! How do you wish your friends to judge you? Do you want them to appreciate you for your good points or do you want them to look for the little black mark of failure or mistake? In this respect, too, we ought to keep the Golden Rule and do unto others as we would have them do unto us.

There is a great deal of talk these days about juvenile delinquency. We must admit that the juvenile crime rate is far too high. And we ought to do something about it. It might well begin with a recognition of the nine-tenths of our youth who *are* fine, stalwart young people with high ideals. We should show more pride in our

Christian youth. We should see the "white paper" as well as the "black mark."

There is a little poem which goes like this: "Two men looked out from prison bars—one saw the mud, the other saw the stars." It is easy to find mud, but the stars are there too, for those who can find them!

## HONESTY

(Bobby Hoover, Lynwood, CA)

Scripture text: Second Corinthians 8:21. Theme: Providing for honest things, not only in the sight of the Lord but also in the sight of men. Hebrews 13:18. "Pray for us: for we trust that we have a good conscience, in all things willing to live honestly."

## CONSCIENCE

(Submitted by Daniel Vasquez)

Fellows, do you know what your conscience is? It is very important to you.

A missionary once asked an Indian boy this very question. He answered very well.

"Conscience is a little three-cornered thing inside," he replied, as he laid his hand on his heart. "It stands still when I am good, but when I am bad, it turns around and the corners hurt very much. But if I keep on doing wrong, by and by the corners wear off and it doesn't hurt anymore."

Do the corners still hurt when you do something wrong? It is good if the corners are still there. But it is not good if you continue to do wrong.

Closing ceremony: Let us bow our heads and thank the Lord for our conscience and pray that it will ever be sharp.





# NATURAL

## THE CHURCH AND THE FIRE

(Submitted by Larry Cornelius  
Springfield, Az.)

Read Ephesians 5:23.

As we are gathered around the fire here tonight, I would like to talk to you about how the fire and our church are alike. Now, as you know, it takes three things to make a fire: air, fuel, and heat. It also, takes three things to make up the head of the church: the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit. Without one of these for the fire, it would not burn. And without one of the members of the Godhead, the church couldn't exist.

We also teach certain truths about our faith and church and how to live Christian lives. Now, without these truths, we cannot make it as a church.

We will refer to these truths as the fuel or wood for the fire. If we begin to pull a piece of wood out of the fire, the fire would finally go out. Each piece of wood would give off a little heat but not for long. It takes all of the wood together to make a good fire. It is the same with the truths of the church. You cannot say, "I don't like this truth, so I think I'll throw it out, and I don't like that one, either, so I'll throw it out, too!" If this became your kind of conduct, you would soon lose the fire that only Jesus Christ can give.

You need to keep all of the truth together, and live and practice all of it. It is very important that we go to church and learn what God has planned for us. And as you learn the truth of the church, it will help you when you get into the world and it seems cold and dark. You can look to Jesus for light and comfort, just as we are looking to this fire tonight, for light and comfort.

So, you see, without the truth of the Bible to guide us, it would be like sitting here without any fire to keep us warm—totally useless. The Word of God is the fire we need to keep us warm and glowing down the earthly

path of life. Without the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, our fires would go out.

## LIFE AROUND US

(Paul Boyd, Carson, CA)

Boys, as we sit around this campfire and enjoy the beauties of nature around us, we sense something special. What do you see, boys? (Let them answer.)

You know, everything around us is *living*. Yes, it's true. We are surrounded by many forms of living creations. And who gives everything life? (Let boys answer.) That's right, it is God that gives everything life. God is the divine giver of life, including the giving of life to you and you and you. In fact, everyone of us owe our very existence to the fact that God continually gives us the breath of life.

Read First John 5:11, 12, then conclude by everyone praying the Lord's Prayer.

## THE CROSS

(Submitted by John Jimenez)

Scripture: Matthew 16:24

Draw a cross on a chalk board or large piece of paper. Ask the boys to discuss what it means to them.

Explain what Christ meant by showing the horizontal and vertical meaning of the cross. The vertical line means we must deny ourselves to please God. The horizontal line indicates we must reach out to our fellowman with the Gospel.

Closing ceremony: Prayer for a better understanding of the cross.

## FRUITLESS TREE

(Submitted by John Jimenez)

Draw a simple tree on a chalk board. Use only a trunk with limbs.

Scripture: Matthew 21:19

Our Lord once came upon a fig tree without fruit. Fruit is evidence of life and productivity. The tree had none.

Paul tells us in Galatians 5 that we should bear the Fruit of the Spirit in our daily lives.

Closing ceremony: Let us pray and ask the Lord to help us to be fruit-bearing Christians.





# OBJECT LESSONS

## BLAZING TRAILS

(Gerald Winburn, Casselberry, FL)

A long time ago, when our great land was still young and coming into being, our country had to be explored. (Ask boys who did this exploring.)

Yes, the pioneers, of course—they did the exploring. They had to go into land never seen before or traveled by another white man. They had to blaze trails for our settlers coming from the East. (Ask boys to name a few of the great explorers.)

Then these men went out exploring, what kind of dangers do you think they faced? (Have boys answer.)

But these men were brave, not afraid of the task set before them. As Christians we are also faced with this same task, only we're faced with many temptations, many hardships, and hard times from the enemy of our soul, Satan.

But, like our pioneer forefathers we have Someone we can turn to in times of desperation. (Ask boys who this Someone is.)

Yes, it's Jesus, of course. Always remember no matter what you are doing, Jesus is there to help you. Jesus is the best friend you could ever have. He'll never forsake or leave you in times of temptation or harrassment from Satan. Remember, as you blaze the trail of your life, Jesus is there to help you every step of the way.

## GOD'S OLYMPICS

(Frank Hanner, Livonia, MI)

Boys I have a story to tell. "Get ready, get set, go!" shouted the starter, and the two boys ran. Dick was sure he was going to win the race because he had won last year's race. But in a few minutes Jerry passed him and became the winner. Dick was angry at Jerry and everyone else because he had lost!

Dick's teacher reminded him that Jerry had spent hours and days practicing for the race, but Dick had not stayed after school even one day to practice.

Men who participate in Olympic races are not chosen hastily or carelessly. Oh no! They usually begin their preparation and training while they are very young. They keep in training day after day and week after week. Each year they find they become stronger and faster.

Each day they are careful to get just the right kind of food. At night they try to get just the right amount of rest. This helps to build their bodies. They refuse anything that would harm their bodies.

No doubt their careers started as they became the fastest runners in their neighborhood, then the best runners in their school, the state, and finally, their country.

We, too, should prepare for the Christian race. We should begin each morning by eating (reading) from God's Word, then spending time in prayer. This will strengthen us spiritually and make us strong for the Lord Jesus.

If we want to be in one of God's Olympics, we must be willing to prepare and sacrifice so that we, too, may become winners.

## SIX P'S IN A POD

(Submitted by Russ Goodwin,  
Glendora, CA)

Scripture: Psalm 139: 23,24

Peas grow in pods which protect them. So are we protected by God's great love.

*Ponder* upon God's goodness and blessings.

*Pray* with a spirit of thankfulness and honor to God.

*Peruse* with care, so that our study will afford us more knowledge of God.

*Praise* the Lord in all things. (1 Tim. 6:17).

*Prepare* to meet God, yet to serve Him everyday of our lives.

*Power* from God comes to our lives as we live a life pleasing to Him.

Closing ceremony: Each shakes hands with his neighbor and says: "Bless your pea-picking heart!"





# IDEAS

## For Leaders



### GAME IDEAS

#### "DUCKIE, DUCKIE"

(Michael Palazzo, Seattle, WA)

Have boys sit in chairs, forming a circle. One boy is blindfolded and placed on center chair. Then spin him around several times. He then will wander until he comes in contact with a chair. In the meantime, while he is being spun around, the other boys have quickly moved around to different chairs to make things more interesting.

The blindfolded boy sits in the lap of the occupant of the chair he had bumped into. The blindfolded boy says, "Duckie, Duckie," and the occupant of the chair disguises his voice and answer, "Quack, Quack." The boy who is "it" tries to guess the name of the boy who answered, and if he is wrong, he must go to another chair and repeat the process until he finds and identifies the right person. As soon as he is successful, the victim takes his place.

#### ROYAL RANGER CODE GAME

(James Lee, Long Beach, CA)

This game is best for Buckaroos. Obtain a Buckaroo handbook (using pages 42-49) and a chalkboard, plus chalk and eraser.

Prior to beginning the game, one of the leaders writes the eight points of the Royal Ranger Code on the chalkboard. Then, each boy is given a chance to state which one of the eight points he believes is his best virtue. At the same time the leader will write the boy's name by the point which he has selected as being his best virtue.

Now the boys will be individually called before the other Rangers and they will be given the opportunity to explain to the group the reason they feel they are exceptionally either alert, clean, honest, or whichever they choose.

Immediately following the boy's explanation, the leader will read the manual's comments on pages 42-49 for the point which is being discussed by the boy. And this esquence will be repeated until each of the points have been discussed by the boys and the leader.

A Buckaroo will gain in two ways from playing this game. He will be given the chance to express himself before the other boys, which will be a boost to his confidence and relieve his shyness or timidity. And he will learn the points and the meaning of the Royal Ranger Code in such a way that it is both relevant and meaningful.

#### STEAL STICKS

(Meredith Perry, Richardson, TX)










Equipment: 12 small sticks, or similar objects.

Playing field: Small to large field, but there must be room to run. Two parallel lines are drawn some distance apart. Between them is "no-man's-land." On the outside of the lines a circle is drawn on each side, about six feet in diameter and six feet from the line.

Trees, small buildings, equipment, etc., can be added to the fun by providing places to hide and by hindering running.

Play: Place six sticks in each circle and choose two teams of four to ten players each. Any player may run to safety behind his own line at any time (unless captured). A player may capture any opponent who enters no-man's-land *before* he does. A player who recrosses his own line may then capture (by tagging) any opponent still in no-man's-land. Captured allies must be rescued before sticks are taken. Any player reaching his opponent's circle without being tagged gets to walk back safely to his own circle with a stolen stick or rescued team member. Both may not be taken at once, nor can one man take two sticks or two allies at the same time. Object of the game is to gain possession of all 12 sticks.

INSECT PESTS CHART

	DESCRIPTION	HABITAT	PROBLEM
 <b>CHIGGER</b>	Oval with red velvety covering. Sometimes almost colorless. Larva has six legs. Harmless adult has eight and resembles a small spider. Very tiny—about 1/20-inch long.	Found in low damp places covered with vegetation: shaded woods, high grass or weeds, fruit orchards. Also lawns and golf courses. From Canada to Argentina.	Attaches itself to the skin by inserting mouthparts into a hair follicle. Injects a digestive fluid that causes cells to disintegrate. Then feeds on cell parts. It does not suck blood.
 <b>BEDBUG</b>	Flat oval body with short broad head and six legs. Adult is reddish brown. Young are yellowish white. Unpleasant pungent odor. From 1/4 to 1/2-inch in length.	Hides in crevices, mattresses, under loose wallpaper during day. At night travels considerable distance to find victims. Widely distributed throughout the world.	Punctures the skin with piercing organs and sucks blood. Local inflammation and welts result from anticoagulant enzyme that bug secretes from salivary glands while feeding.
 <b>BROWN RECLUSE SPIDER</b>	Oval body with eight legs. Light yellow to medium dark brown. Has distinctive mark shaped like a fiddle on its back. Body from 1/4 to 1/2-inch long, 1/4-inch wide, 3/4-inch from toe-to-toe.	Prefers dark places where it's seldom disturbed. Outdoors: old trash piles, debris and rough ground. Indoors: attics, storerooms, closets. Found in Southern and Midwestern U.S.	Bites producing an almost painless sting that may not be noticed at first. Shy, it bites only when annoyed or surprised. Left alone, it won't bite. Victim rarely sees the spider.
 <b>BLACK WIDOW SPIDER</b>	Color varies from dark brown to glossy black. Densely covered with short microscopic hairs. Red or yellow hourglass marking on the underside of the female's abdomen. Male does not have this mark and is not poisonous. Overall length with legs extended is 1 1/2 inch. Body is 1/4-inch wide.	Found with eggs and web. Outside: in vacant rodent holes, under stones, logs, in long grass, hollow stumps and brush piles. Inside: in dark corners of barns, garages, piles of stone, wood. Most bites occur in outhouses. Found in Southern Canada, throughout U.S., except Alaska.	Bites causing local redness. Two tiny red spots may appear. Pain follows almost immediately. Larger muscles become rigid. Body temperature rises slightly. Profuse perspiration and tendency toward nausea follow. It's usually difficult to breathe or talk. May cause constipation, urine retention.
 <b>SCORPION</b>	Crablike appearance with claw-like pincers. Fleshy post-abdomen or "tail" has 5 segments, ending in a bulbous sac and stinger. Two poisonous types: solid straw yellow or yellow with irregular black stripes on back. From 2 1/2 to 4 inches.	Spends days under loose stones, bark, boards, floors of outhouses. Burrows in the sand. Rooms freely at night. Crawls under doors into homes. Lethal types are found only in the warm desert-like climate of Arizona and adjacent areas.	Stings by thrusting its tail forward over its head. Swelling or discoloration of the area indicates a non-dangerous, though painful, sting. A dangerously toxic sting doesn't change the appearance of the area, which does become hypersensitive.
 <b>BEE</b>	Winged body with yellow and black stripes. Covered with branched or feathery hairs. Makes a buzzing sound. Different species vary from 1/2 to 1 inch in length.	Lives in aerial or underground nests or hives. Widely distributed throughout the world wherever there are flowering plants—from the polar regions to the equator.	Stings with tail when annoyed. Burning and itching with localized swelling occur. Usually leaves venom sac in victim. It takes between 2 and 3 minutes to inject all the venom.
 <b>MOSQUITO</b>	Small dark fragile body with transparent wings and elongated mouthparts. From 1/4 to 1/2-inch long.	Found in temperate climates throughout the world where the water necessary for breeding is available.	Bites and sucks blood. Itching and localized swelling result. Bite may turn red. Only the female is equipped to bite.
 <b>TARANTULA</b>	Large dark "spider" with a furry covering. From 6 to 7 inches in toe-to-toe diameter.	Found in Southwestern U.S. and the tropics. Only the tropical varieties are poisonous.	Bites produce pin-prick sensation with negligible effect. It will not bite unless teased.
 <b>TICK</b>	Oval with small head; the body is not divided into definite segments. Grey or brown. Measures from 1/4-inch to 3/4-inch when mature.	Found in all U.S. areas and in parts of Southern Canada, on low shrubs, grass and trees. Carried around by both wild and domestic animals.	Attaches itself to the skin and sucks blood. After removal there is danger of infection, especially, if the mouthparts are left in the wound.

## THE PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE THE CHRISTIAN FLAG










I pledge allegiance to the Christian flag and to the Saviour for whose kingdom it stands; one brotherhood, uniting all true Christians in service and in love.

## THE AMERICAN FLAG

I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands; one nation, under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.



## INSECT PESTS CHART

SEVERITY	TREATMENT	PROTECTION	
Itching from secreted enzymes results several hours after contact. Small red welts appear. Secondary infection often follows. Degree of irritation varies with individuals.	Lather with soap and rinse several times to remove chiggers. If welts have formed, dab antiseptic on area. Severe lesions may require antihistamine ointment.	Apply proper repellent to clothing, particularly near uncovered areas such as wrists and ankles. Apply to skin. Spray or dust infested areas (lawns, plants) with suitable chemicals.	 <b>CHIGGER</b>
Affects people differently. Some have marked swelling and considerable irritation while others aren't bothered. Sometimes transmits serious diseases.	Apply antiseptic to prevent possible infection. Bug usually bites sleeping victim, gorges itself completely in 3-5 minutes and departs. It's rarely necessary to remove one.	Spray beds, mattresses, bed springs and baseboards with insecticide. Bugs live in large groups. They migrate to new homes on water pipes and clothing.	 <b>BEDBUG</b>
In two to eight hours pain may be noticed followed by blisters, swelling, hemorrhage or ulceration. Some people experience rash, nausea, jaundice, chills, fever, cramps or joint pain.	Summon doctor. Bite may require hospitalization for a few days. Full healing may take from 6-8 weeks. Weak adults and children have been known to die.	Use caution when cleaning secluded areas in the home or using machinery usually left idle. Check firewood, inside shoes, packed clothing and bedrolls — frequent hideaways.	 <b>BROWN RECLUSE SPIDER</b>
Venom is more dangerous than a rattlesnake's but is given in much smaller amounts. About 5 per cent of bite cases result in death. Death is from asphyxiation due to respiratory paralysis. More dangerous for children, to adults its worst feature is pain. Convulsions result in some cases.	Use an antiseptic such as alcohol or hydrogen peroxide on the bitten area to prevent secondary infection. Keep victim quiet and call a doctor. Do not treat as you would a snakebite since this will only increase the pain and chance of infection; bleeding will not remove the venom.	Wear gloves when working in areas where there might be spiders. Destroy any egg sacs you find. Spray insecticide in any area where spiders are usually found, especially under privy seats. Check them out regularly. General cleanliness, paint and light discourage spiders.	 <b>BLACK WIDOW SPIDER</b>
Excessive salivation and facial contortions may follow. Temperature rises to over 104°. Tongue becomes sluggish. Convulsions, in waves of increasing intensity, may lead to death from nervous exhaustion. First 3 hours most critical.	Apply tourniquet. Keep victim quiet and call a doctor immediately. Do not cut the skin or give pain killers. They increase the killing power of the venom. Antitoxin, readily available to doctors, has proved to be very effective.	Apply a petroleum distillate to any dwelling places that cannot be destroyed. Cats are considered effective predators as are ducks and chickens, though the latter are more likely to be stung and killed. Don't go barefoot at night.	 <b>SCORPION</b>
If a person is allergic, more serious reactions occur—nausea, shock, unconsciousness. Swelling may occur in another part of the body. Death may result.	Gently scrape (don't pluck) the stinger so venom sac won't be squeezed. Wash with soap and antiseptic. If swelling occurs, contact doctor. Keep victim warm while resting.	Have exterminator destroy nests and hives. Avoid wearing sweet fragrances and bright clothing. Keep food covered. Move slowly or stand still in the vicinity of bees.	 <b>BEE</b>
Sometimes transmits yellow fever, malaria, encephalitis and other diseases. Scratching can cause secondary infections.	Don't scratch. Lather with soap and rinse to avoid infection. Apply antiseptic to relieve itching.	Destroy available breeding water to check multiplication. Place nets on windows and beds. Use proper repellent.	 <b>MOSQUITO</b>
Usually no more dangerous than a pin prick. Has only local effects.	Wash and apply antiseptic to prevent the possibility of secondary infection.	Harmless to man, the tarantula is beneficial since it destroys harmful insects.	 <b>TARANTULA</b>
Sometimes carries and spreads Rocky Mountain spotted fever, tularemia, Colorado tick fever. In a few rare cases, causes paralysis until removed.	Apply heated needle to tick. Gently remove with tweezers so none of the mouthparts are left in skin. Wash with soap and water; apply antiseptic.	Cover exposed parts of body when in tick-infested areas. Use proper repellent. Remove ticks attached to clothes, body. Check neck and hair. Bathe.	 <b>TICK</b>

## Next: Mini-Marines

The African republic of Zaire is drafting 4-foot pygmies into its army. This seems like a satisfactory way for the military to maintain a low profile.



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