



THE BROWNSEA GAZETTE

The Newsletter of Independent Scouting,
and the Voice of the BPSA

Volume 3 – Edition 6

September 2005

Governance....

Warrants of Appointment

The following BPSA Warrants of Appointment have been cancelled:

- 1) William J. Nangle – BC Provincial Commissioner
- 2) Michael Maloney – District Commissioner, Thompson-Cariboo
- 3) Mary A. Nangle – BPSA- BC Badge Secretary

The following BPSA Warrants of Appointment have been issued:

- 1) William J. Nangle – BPSA Badge Secretary

Group Charters

The following Group Charters have been cancelled:

- 1) 3rd Colwood BPSA Rover Crew

Publications

The following up-dated BPSA Publications are now available through your Provincial Commissioners:

B-P Games V2.0	Explorer Leaders First Year V2.0
Start-Up Booklet V1.0	GSM Handbook V4.0
BPSA Explorer Badges V2.0	Otter Games V1.0
Tenderpad to Leaping Wolf V3.0	Otter Handbook V4.0
BPSA PO&R V4.0	Otter Stories – The Secret of the Woods
Timber Wolf Leaders Handbook V3.0	Parents Guide to BPSA V1.0
Explorer Handbook V4.0	Rover Handbook V4.0
Explorer Leaders Handbook V3.0	

These titles are available on CD Rom in Adobe format only.



Upcoming Events

ComJam '05

Scouters are invited to have their Groups take part in "ComJam '05". This is a worldwide amateur radio communications jamboree that will take place on October 15-16. Most communities across Canada and the USA have amateur radio operators living there who can help you, even some of our Scouters are radio operators, and they can help as well.

If your Group is interested please email comjam@rovermail.org and we will make sure you get the frequencies that will be the primary and secondary operating frequencies. We can also find an amateur radio operator near you who might be able to help.



BPSA-BC AGM

BPSA British Columbia Provincial Annual General Meeting will be held at Eight Mile Ranch on the 23rd and 24th September.

Please plan to be there. Your input is required.

For directions please contact the Provincial Commissioner at eightmile@uniserve.com



ISA-Ontario AGM

The ISA-Ontario Provincial Annual General Meeting will be held at Frontenac Provincial Park on the 23rd and 24th September.

Please plan to be there. Your input is required, and there is a lot to discuss.

For directions please contact the Provincial Commissioner at scugog_hood@hotmail.com

YOUTH PROTECTION TRAINING

For nearly a century, Scouting has worked to develop the character, citizenship, and personal fitness of the World's youth. We realize that the future of our society is vested in each successive generation and the values inherited.

As a youth-serving organization, the BPSA has a unique opportunity to help protect the youth of our nation. In addition to helping families address the problem of child abuse, the BPSA adopted a comprehensive set of policies and procedures designed to ensure that Traditional Scouting continues to be safe for all participants. The BPSA is exemplary among youth-serving agencies in recognizing the potential threat that child abuse poses to young people

Because of the great concern the BPSA has for the problem of child abuse in our society, the Youth Protection program was developed in 2001 to help safeguard both our youth and adult members. Each September each District and Provincial Council is responsible to ensure that all leaders under its care receive training in the Youth Protection program.

It's important that each leader understands what their responsibilities, and rights, are under their Provincial Child Protection Laws, as well as a full understanding of the BPSA Youth Protection program.

Copies of your Provincial Child Protection Laws should be available from you local Social Services Department, and the BPSA Youth Protection program is available from your local Commissioner.

Remember, child protection is every body's number one job!

Child Protection at a Glance

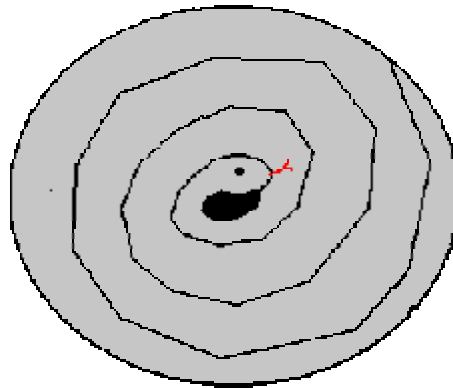
- 1) Two-deep leadership.
- 2) No one-on-one contact.
- 3) Respect of privacy - separate accommodations.
- 4) Proper preparation for outdoor activities.
- 5) Appropriate attire.
- 6) Constructive discipline.
- 7) Hazing prohibited.
- 8) Patrol Leader training.





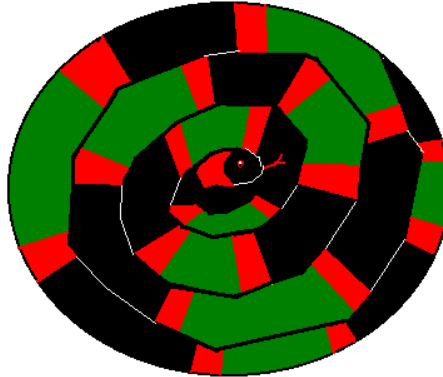
The Timber Wolf Pack

Painted Snake Rocks!



1. Find a nice round rock. If it is on someone's property ask permission to take it. Look in creek beds, and in the woods.
2. Wash and scrub all dirt off the rock and let it dry.
3. Decide what kind of snake you want to draw. Look in reptile books or make up your own design.
4. Sketch the snake body on the rock in pencil or chalk. Put your finger in the centre of the rock and trace around to form the head. Draw evenly spaced spirals around the head to form the coils of the snake. See picture at top of page.
5. Sketch where the snake's stripes will be.
6. Use acrylic paints to paint your snake. Start with the lightest colour and work up to the dark colours, with black last.
7. You will need to use at least two coats of paint to get a good picture. Use smooth brush strokes, don't glob the paint! Be patient, paint jobs never look good after the first coat! If you make a mistake fix it with a second or third coat.
8. You can use a hair dryer to dry paint between coats.

9. Add the eyeball and tongue, if you want to!
10. Use a black Sharpie pen to add final details.
11. Spray the snake with clear acrylic spray paint after it is completely dry.
12. Write your name, date, the snake's name and poem on the back of the rock.
13. Display your snake in your room or in your garden.



Timber Wolf Games....

Long, Long, Long Jump

The object of this game is for the group of children to jump collectively as far as possible. The first player begins at a starting line and makes a jump. The next player starts his jump where the previous person landed. The players can attempt to improve their total collective distance on successive tries. This can be played indoors or outside, with a backward broad jump, forward long jump (standing or running), hop-skip-and-jump, and so forth.

Trust Tag

This game is played like regular tag, except that the players play in groups of two. One partner must wear a blindfold. Their teammate guides them by keeping their hands on their blindfolded partner's waist and shouting directions. The object is for the blindfolded player to tag another blindfolded player.



The Otter Den

Puppets!

SCRAP PUPPETS

Scrap puppets are fun, easy and quick to make. Give an old sock a fresh look. Dress up a paper bag. Paint a face on an old wooden spoon and decorate it.

To make finger puppets start with an old glove. Cut off the fingers - you now have 5 puppets ready to decorate. Use buttons, beads and pom-poms to make eyes and noses. Bottle caps and jar lids make hats or eyes or ears.

POPCICLE PUPPETS

Take a Popsicle stick and paint the eyes, nose and mouth. Use lace to make the dress and wool yarn for the hair.

BEE PUPPET

Put pom-poms on a yellow sock as the eyes. A pipe cleaner serves as the antennae. Then you paint black stripes.

POPCICLE PUPPETS

Draw any kind of character you want - a dog, cat, person or anything. Cut it out and colour it; then glue it to a Popsicle stick!! You can also make a family and friends for your puppet!

CEREAL BOX PUPPETS

Cut one side of a SMALL cereal box in half (width) and fold the box towards the uncut side. This forms the mouth; your fingers fit into the top jaw; your thumb fits into the lower jaw. Add eyes, lips, and hair. Drape a scarf over your arm for clothes.

DOLL PUPPETS

To make a doll/puppet, you will need scissors, two buttons, tights/socks, a piece of material/cloth, a red pen, a needle and thread, wool, a ruler and some rice.

Cut the tights, (up to the ankle), then fill the foot part most of the way up with the rice. Use some of the wool to tie up the end. This forms the face. Then sew the two buttons on the top part (as eyes). Draw a mouth with the red pen. Cut the wool into 4 inch pieces and use the needle to sew the wool pieces on the head to make hair. Cut the cloth into the shape of a dress/t-shirt. Sew this onto the bottom of the face and then you have a doll/puppet.

DECORATING PUPPETS

Use fabric paints to colour things in or use it just like glue. You can also use dry foods such as spaghetti, elbow noodles, or spiral noodles for hair, eyes, noses, mouths, or hair. Use steel wool for hair to make witches. Straws and pipe cleaners are great for whiskers and antennae. Hair can be fashioned from yarn, string and rope. Old jewellery, ribbons and feathers will give your puppet an exotic look. Shells can make interesting eyes or ears. Wool hair is stylish! Nuts, bolts, washers, hooks and springs are neat attachments for making robot puppets.

Otter Games

Bean Pick Up

Arrange the players around a table or kneeling in a circle on the floor. Give each a saucer with two toothpicks and 12 beans. On signal, see who can be the first to lift out Seven beans.

Otter Songs

CIRCUS SONG

(Tune: "I've Been Working on the Railroad")

I am walking through the circus,
Happy as can be.
I am walking through the circus,
Just to see what I can see.
I can see the clown laughing.
I can see the elephant, too.
I can see the lion sleeping.
Look out! He sees you.





Camp Recipe Corner

Here's more cooking tips and recipes for your next camp. For the very last time they're direct from the dark, damp and dusty archives of the 3rd Colwood BPSA Rover Crew.....our Galloping Goose Gourmets ☺

Pita bread Pizza

Ingredients:

- 1 Package (6) Pita rounds.
- 1 14 oz. jar prepared pizza sauce.
- 1 8 oz. package shredded mozzarella cheese.
- Any other toppings you like.

How to prepare:

Place pita bread on hot grill and toast to desired doneness. Turn over; add pizza sauce, cheese and any other toppings you desire. Grill till cheese melts.

Skillet Breakfast

Ingredients:

- 2 slices bacon, fried & crumbled (save grease).
- 2 slices bread, buttered then diced.
- Pepper to taste
- 2 mushrooms, sliced, or half a small can, drained
- 2 eggs

How to prepare:

Use a big pan, preferably non-stick for easier cleaning. This recipe is for 1 serving! If making it for a large number, you'll want to drain some of the grease. In the hot grease, fry the bread & pepper, allowing it to get golden on all sides. Add mushrooms, stirring, until they sweat. Break eggs into pan, stir all together. Cook, stirring often, until done, maybe 3-4 minutes. Salt to taste & enjoy!





Backpacker's Corner

Lightning Safety for Campers and Hikers

1.0 Summary. Some unexpected situations present extreme danger - an angry fer-de-lance, a Class VI rapid, crumbling cornices and rotten rock - these can be perilous events. There is no defence for lightning's "bolt-out-of-the-blue" occasional strike. But for the most part, lightning safety is a risk management procedure. Early recognition of the lightning hazard, with an awareness of defensive options, will provide high levels of safety.

COMMON MISCONCEPTIONS AND MYTHS

- 1. Lightning never strikes twice...** *it strikes the Empire State Building in NYC some 22-25 times per year!*
- 2. Rubber tires or a foam pad will insulate me from lightning...** *it takes about 10,000 volts to create a one inch spark. Lightning has millions of volts and easily can jump 10-20 feet!*
- 3. Lightning rods will protect my ropes course...** *lightning rods are "preferential attachment points" for lightning. You do not want to "draw" lightning to any area with people nearby.*
- 4. We should get off the water when boating, canoeing or sailing...** *tall trees and rocky outcrops along shore and on nearby land may be a more dangerous place.*
- 5. A cave is a safe place in a thunderstorm...** *if it is shallow cave, or an old mine with metallics nearby, it can be a deadly location during lightning.*

2.0 Atmospheric Physics 101. At any one time around the planet, there are 2000 thunderstorms and 100 lightning strikes to earth per second. The frequency of lightning increases in the lower latitudes (closer to the equator), and in the higher altitudes (mountainous terrain). In the USA, central Florida experiences some 10-15 lightning strikes per sq. km./yr. The Rocky Mountain west has about two-thirds this activity. Central Africa, parts of Southeast Asia, and the Latin American mountain regions can experience two to three times as much lightning as central Florida.

Lightning leaders from thunderclouds proceed in steps of tens of meters, electrifying ground-based objects as they approach the earth. Ground-based objects may launch lightning streamers to meet these leaders. Streamers may be heard (some say they "sound like bacon frying") and seen (we may notice our hair standing on end). A connecting leader-streamer results in a closed circuit cloud-to-ground lightning flash. Thunder accompanying it is the acoustic shock wave from the electrical discharge. Thus, thunder and lightning are associated with one another.

3.0 Flash/Bang. We all possess a first-class lightning detection device, built into our heads as standard equipment. By referencing the time in seconds from seeing the lightning (the FLASH, or "F") to hearing the accompanying thunder (the BANG, or "B"), we can range lightning's distance. A "F" to "B" of five seconds equals lightning distance being one mile away. A "F" to "B" of ten = two miles; a "F" to "B" of twenty = four miles; a "F" to "B" of thirty = six miles; etc.

New information shows successive, sequential lightning strikes (distances from Strike 1 to Strike 2 to Strike 3) can be some 6-8 miles apart. Taking immediate defensive actions is recommended when lightning is indicated within 6-8 miles. The next strike could be close enough to be an immediate and severe threat.

Lightning is a capricious and random event. It cannot be predicted with any accuracy. It cannot be prevented. Advanced planning in the form of a risk management program is the best defence for maximum safety.

4.0 Standard lightning defences. The outdoor environment is different from situations where substantial buildings or fully enclosed metal vehicles are the recommended shelters. Lightning in remote terrain creates dangerous conditions. Follow these guidelines:

LIGHTNING SAFETY TIPS

AVOID: Avoid water. Avoid all metallic objects. Avoid the high ground. Avoid solitary tall trees. Avoid close contact with others - spread out 15-20 ft. apart. Avoid contact with dissimilar objects (water & land; boat & land; rock & ground; tree & ground). Avoid open spaces.

SEEK: Seek clumps of shrubs or trees of uniform height. Seek ditches, trenches or the low ground. Seek a low, crouching position with feet together with hands on ears to minimize acoustic shock from thunder.

KEEP: Keep a high level of safety awareness for thirty minutes after the last observed lightning or thunder.

5.0 Medical treatment and symptoms. Treat the apparently dead first. Immediately administer CPR to restore breathing. Eighty percent of lightning strike victims survive the shock. Lightning strike victims do not retain an electric charge and are safe to handle. Common lightning after effects include impaired eyesight and loss of hearing. Electrical burns should be treated as other burns.

Treat lightning like a snake: if you see it or hear it, take evasive measures.



Patrol Leaders Corner

LETS GET READY FOR WINTER.....

Frostbite and Hypothermia

When exposed to cold temperatures, a person's body tissues begin to freeze. This condition, called frostbite, is divided into three categories based on severity. Symptoms of the first degree (called frostnip) cause a loss of feeling and a white or pale appearance in fingers, toes, ear lobes and the tip of the nose. Continued exposure will lead to the second degree, also called superficial frostbite. When this happens, the outer layer of skin will feel hard and frozen and blistering of the skin is likely. Deep frostbite (third degree) causes skin to become blotchy and blue and the skin and underlying tissues are hard and very cold and the skin will blister. Frostbite is a serious medical condition and attention is necessary; however if you must wait for help, slowly warm affected areas. Do not rub frostbitten areas...it will cause further tissue damage.

Warm affected areas by tucking hands and feet next to warm skin or by immersion in warm water. If you also note symptoms of hypothermia, warm the body core before the extremities. Hypothermia occurs when the core body temperature drops below 98.6 degrees Fahrenheit. Some common warning signs are uncontrollable shivering, disorientation, incoherent or slurred speech and cold pale skin. If the condition goes untreated, drowsiness, extreme confusion and slowed breathing will occur. When the body's core temperature drops below 95 degrees, shivering may stop, but he or she is suffering from hypothermia and may lose consciousness or even die. Seek medical care immediately!

Cold-related problems can be even worse when the wind blows. As wind speed increases, heat is carried away from the body at an accelerated rate, driving down the body temperature. Wind chill is the term used to describe and quantify the rate of heat loss from exposed skin. It combines the effects of wind and cold temperatures.

Although hypothermia is more commonly recognized as an outdoor hazard, it can occur indoors as well. Elderly or infirm persons are at risk even indoors and should take precautions to keep thermostats above 65 degrees and dress warmly.

Frostbite and hypothermia are serious conditions, so listen to the local forecast and wear appropriate clothing to reduce your risk. Dress in layers of warm clothing so the air trapped between the layers will act as insulation. To prevent the body from losing heat, wear a hat. If possible, wear mittens instead of gloves. Eat well because the body turns food into heat. By following these common sense precautions, you and your Patrol can avoid cold weather hazards.



WFIS NEWS

Over the past few months there seems to have been a considerable growth in WFIS affiliated associations.

A new Regional Council in South East Asia has been organized with the Independent Scouts of Pakistan and the United Arab Emirates Independent Scouts as members. The driving force behind the growth in this Region is Mr. Naveed Faisal. Naveed has already organized and held the very first WFIS Jamboree in South East Asia.

The Jamboree was held to show and tell interested people just what the WFIS had to offer them. By all accounts it was a great success.



Some of the participants



Naveed Faisal. Chief Commissioner of the Independent Scouts of Pakistan

