



Pack 208

Newsletter Troop 208



www.swancreedistrict.org/Pack208

www.swancreedistrict.org/Troop208

Chartered by the Murbach-Siefert American Legion Post 479 in Swanton, OH

March 2014

March Pack Meeting = Thursday March 20th

Blue & Gold Banquet (whoo-hoo !!!)

6pm at the Legion Hall; more details soon

March 15th District Pinewood Derby @ St Francis de Sales High School



God & Country Banquet ~ March 7th, 2014

God & Country Camporee ~ Mar 14th-16th, 2014

www.swancreedistrict.org/Troop208/flyers/G&C2014.pdf

2014 Dad & Lad Overnight @ Camp Miakonda

May 3rd - 4th @ Camp Miakonda

2014 Mom & Me Overnight @ Camp Miakonda

May 10th - 11th @ Camp Miakonda

www.swancreedistrict.org/Pack208/flyers/&Me2014.pdf



UPCOMING EVENTS for the Troop...

March 14th thru 16th God & Country Camporee

to be held at Camp Miakonda

tentative campout, no details available yet



April 25th thru 27th District Spring Camporee

details & planning are still in the works

"Are you tougher than a Scout?" is the theme....



Summer Camping / Program

We're still planning on our summer program for the Troop and Scouts. Besides going to Pioneer for Summer Camp, there are other possible activities we can do. As a Youth led program, we're asking our Scouts to tell us what they'd like to do this summer. Any ideas are welcome!

The Star-Spangled Banner

<http://amhistory.si.edu/starspangledbanner/>

On September 14, 1814, U.S. soldiers at Baltimore's Fort McHenry raised a huge American flag to celebrate a crucial victory over British forces during the War of 1812. The sight of those "broad stripes and bright stars" inspired Francis Scott Key to write a song that eventually became the United States national anthem. Key's words gave new significance to a national symbol and started a tradition through which generations of Americans have invested the flag with their own meanings and memories.

Although its events inspired one of the nation's most famous patriotic songs, the War of 1812 is a relatively little-known war in American history. Despite its complicated causes and inconclusive outcome, the conflict helped establish the credibility of the young United States among other nations. It fostered a strong sense of national pride among the American people, and those patriotic feelings are reflected and preserved in the song we know today as the U.S. national anthem.

Britain's defeat at the 1781 Battle of Yorktown marked the conclusion of the American Revolution and the beginning of new challenges for a new nation. Not even three decades after the signing of the Treaty of Paris, which formalized Britain's recognition of the United States of America, the two countries were again in conflict. Resentment for Britain's interference with American international trade, combined with American expansionist visions, led Congress to declare war on Great Britain on June 18, 1812.

In the early stages of the war, the American navy scored victories in the Atlantic and on Lake Erie while Britain concentrated its military efforts on its ongoing war with France. But with the defeat of Emperor Napoléon's armies in April 1814, Britain turned its full attention to the war against an ill-prepared United States.

Written in September 1814
Adopted in March 1931 as
our National Anthem



Something Special out of History... *Polio Vaccine*



On March 26, 1953, American medical researcher Dr. Jonas Salk announces on a national radio show that he has successfully tested a vaccine against poliomyelitis, the virus that causes the crippling disease of polio. In 1952--an epidemic year for polio--there were 58,000 new cases reported in the United States, and more than 3,000 died from the disease. For promising eventually to eradicate the disease, which is known as "infant paralysis" because it mainly affects children, Dr. Salk was celebrated as the great doctor-benefactor of his time.

Polio, a disease that has affected humanity throughout recorded history, attacks the nervous system and can cause varying degrees of paralysis. Since the virus is easily transmitted, epidemics were commonplace in the first decades of the 20th century. The first major polio epidemic in the United States occurred in Vermont in the summer of 1894, and by the 20th century thousands were affected every year. In the first decades of the 20th century, treatments were limited to quarantines and the infamous "iron lung," a metal coffin-like contraption that aided respiration. Although children, and especially infants, were among the worst affected, adults were also often afflicted, including future president Franklin D. Roosevelt, who in 1921 was stricken with polio at the age of 39 and was left partially paralyzed. Roosevelt later transformed his estate in Warm Springs, Georgia, into a recovery retreat for polio victims and was instrumental in raising funds for polio-related research and the treatment of polio patients.

Salk, born in New York City in 1914, first conducted research on viruses in the 1930s when he was a medical student at New York University, and during World War II helped develop flu vaccines. In 1947, he became head of a research laboratory at the University of Pittsburgh and in 1948 was awarded a grant to study the polio virus and develop a possible vaccine. By 1950, he had an early version of his polio vaccine.

Salk's procedure, first attempted unsuccessfully by American Maurice Brodie in the 1930s, was to kill several strains of the virus and then inject the benign viruses into a healthy person's bloodstream. The person's immune system would then create antibodies designed to resist future exposure to poliomyelitis. Salk conducted the first human trials on former polio patients and on himself and his family, and by 1953 was ready to announce his findings. This occurred on the CBS national radio network on the evening of March 25 and two days later in an article published in the Journal of the American Medical Association. Dr. Salk became an immediate celebrity.

In 1954, clinical trials using the Salk vaccine and a placebo began on nearly two million American schoolchildren. In April 1955, it was announced that the vaccine was effective and safe, and a nationwide inoculation campaign began. New polio cases dropped to under 6,000 in 1957, the first year after the vaccine was widely available. In 1962, an oral vaccine developed by Polish-American researcher Albert Sabin became available, greatly facilitating distribution of the polio vaccine. Today, there are just a handful of polio cases in the United States every year, and most of these are "imported" by Americans from developing nations where polio is still a problem. Among other honors, Jonas Salk was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1977. He died in La Jolla, California, in 1995.

nas Salk was born October 28, 1914, in New York City. In 1942 at the University of Michigan School of Public Health he became part of a group that was working to develop a vaccine against the flu. In 1947 he became head of the Virus Research Lab at the University of Pittsburgh. At Pittsburgh he began research on polio. On April 12, 1955, the vaccine was released for use in the United States. He established the Salk Institute for Biological Studies in 1963. Salk died in 1995.

Council & District TRAINING events



TRAINING

Cub Scout
Leader Specific Training

[Lee Schultz @ cubtraining@swancreekdistrict.org](mailto:Lee.Schultz@cubtraining@swancreekdistrict.org)

March 1st ~ BALOO for overnight camping
March 19th ~ Part 1 of Cub Scout Leader Trng
March 20th ~ Part 2 of Cub Scout Leader Trng

Upcoming Activities

imagination station in Toledo

www.imaginationstationtoledo.org/content/educators/scout-programs/

\$15 per participant (includes Simulator Theater ride)

\$ 7 per adult chaperone (includes the ride too)

Go online (the above link) to register

or call 419.244.2674 ext 250 to sign up

Cub Scouts

March 9th 12:30pm to 2:30pm

Astronomy Belt Loop & Pin

These are great experiences for both your Cub Scouts and for your families too! Think about it.

ps: they have programs for Girl Scouts too



Camp Miakonda Cub Day Camps 2014

Week 1	June 16th - 20th	Estimated cost is
Week 2	June 23rd - 27th	\$150 for the week
Week 3	July 7th - 11th	each additional week is
Week 4	July 14th - 18th	\$100

Thursday night is Family Night from 4:30 to 8:00pm

Early register by May 16th, 2014 and save \$10

Mini-Cub Day Camp June 30th - July 2nd

Come out for one, two or three days; \$30/day

Have some fun with all the same activities

Webelos I Overnights @ Miakonda

June 21st and 22nd or July 12th and 13th

\$35 per Webelos and \$35 per Adult Partner

Webelos II Resident Camp @ Camp Frontier

\$127 for the Webelos Scout & \$66 for the Adult

3 days out at Camp Frontier during the last week of the regular Boy Scout Camp in the summer



Toledo Mud Hens 2014 Scout Sleepovers



Get the Scout flyer on our website:

www.swancreekdistrict.org/Troop208/flyers/2014Mudhens.pdf

Dates are:

Friday, May 30th

Saturday, May 31st

Saturday, June 28th

Friday, July 11th

Saturday, July 12th

Friday, August 8th



Archery Merit Badge with the Mudjaw Bowmen
Saturday, March 29th

RSVP due by March 14th; class is limited to 30!

www.swancreekdistrict.org/Troop208/flyers/ArcheryMB2014.pdf



2007 in England

Sound

Interesting?



2011 in Sweden

Time to sign up if you are guys!

<http://www.scouting.org/worldjamboree.aspx>

July 28th thru August 8th, 2015 in Kirara-hama, Japan

www.swancreekdistrict.org/Troop208/flyers/2015WSJ.pdf



Monopoly: The game that helped WWII POWs escape

[January 15th, 2014 USATODAY article](#)

(NEWSER) – Monopoly was more than a game for many World War II POWs, who used tools hidden in the boxed sets to help them escape. Christian Donland at Eurogamer looks deeply into the life of a high-strung, eccentric British intelligence officer named Clayton Hutton, who designed the escape tools and had them shipped to POWs in Monopoly games. The boxes arrived from phony charities with clues in their letterhead, like the Biblical lines, "Ask and it shall be given you; seek and ye shall find; knock and it shall be opened unto you." POWs could also spot them by the red dot on the Free Parking space, notes the Atlantic. Inside, they found shears, metal files, a silk escape map, mini-compass, and money in the local currency. Experts think some 35,000 Allied POWs escaped and made it back home, some presumably with the help of rigged Monopoly sets. But who knows? Hutton was forbidden to mention his ingenious tools, which were government secrets, after all.

Hutton had a nervous breakdown and later died in 1965, most of his work unacknowledged.

His greatest brush with fame likely came as a young man in meeting Harry Houdini, who bet he could escape from a box built by Hutton's colleagues. Houdini won by bribing a carpenter into adding an escape hatch, but Hutton "learned that, when it comes to escape, every trick counts," writes Donland. "Eventually he would put this knowledge ... to work for him in the Second World War."

March Historical & Current Events

March 1st
Ohio entered the Union, 1803 17th



March 2nd
Wilt Chamberlain of the Philadelphia Warriors scores 100 points in a basketball game. 1962

March 3rd
The Constitution of the United States of America goes into effect. 1789
Star Spangled Banner adopted as National Anthem of the United States, 1931

March 6th
Silly putty is invented. 1950
Well known and loved Walter Cronkite signs off as anchorman off the CBS Evening News 1981



March 7th
Army Distinguished Service Medal was authorized, 1918
Monopoly board game is invented 1933



March 8th
President Ronald Reagan calls the USSR an "Evil Empire" 1983
Baseball great Joe DiMaggio dies 1999



March 10th
The U.S. government issues paper money for the first time. 1862

March 11th
The most famous storm in American history begins.... the Blizzard of 1888

March 12th
Baseball great Joe Dimaggio agrees to a new contract with the NY Yankees, and gets a \$6,250 raise. 1942
The Girl Scouts of America were founded, 1912



March 16th
Congress authorized the establishment of the United States Military Academy at West Point, N.Y., 1802

March 17th
The rubber band was invented. Can you imagine life without them!?! 1845

March 18th
Soviet Union cosmonaut Aleksei Leonov becomes the first person to take a space walk. 1965



March 21st
Alcatraz prison emptied prisoners by the order of Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, 1963

March 23rd
Patrick Henry's *Give me Liberty* speech occurred, 1775



March 24th
German scientist Robert Koch announces he has discovered the bacillus that causes Tuberculosis. 1882
Elvis Presley joins the U.S. Army. 1958

March 26th
The Eastman Dry Plate and Chemical Company manufactures the first motion picture film. 1885
Dr. Jonas Salk invents a vaccine to fight polio. 1953



March 27th
President George Washington and Congress created United States Navy, 1794



March 29th
Ice jams stop the flow of water over Niagara Falls. 1848



March 31st
The Eiffel Tower opens in Paris, France 1889