Wolf advancement is like the era of the biplanes. The advancements are interesting with many new things to learn. Every experience teaches the scout a new skill. Just like the early biplanes, progression is very rapid.

The golden age of aviation was filled with excitement, and so is the Bear den. There are more new experiences and cool things to learn as the boys work on their rank advancement and arrow points. The world is expanding at an amazing pace.

Webelos is where the scouts really mature. They are learning to become Boy Scouts, and preparing for the transition. The activity badges increase their knowledge and experience. This is the jet age of Cub Scouting.

And what is space age of Cub Scouting? What is the greatest achievement possible—it is the Arrow of Light. It is the Cub Scout equivalent to standing on the moon. It is the only Cub Scout award that can be worn on their Boy Scout uniform. It can also be worn on the adult uniform as a square knot. It is the dream that can come true for every Cub Scout that works hard and stays involved. Tonight we are pleased to honor one such scout.

By Eric Christiansen, Wood Badge ticket, WE7-590-3-08

improved designs were being developed at a feverish pace. By the end of the war, airplanes had entered what is known as the golden age of flight.

Pioneers such as Charles Lindbergh won the hearts of the world in 1927 as he flew his plane, The Spirit of St. Louis from New York to Paris becoming the first person to fly solo across the Atlantic Ocean. In 1931 Wiley Post flew around the world in 8 days. Howard Hughes built speed planes and set world speed records. The golden age was filled with romance and grand dreams.

World War II threw the world into another race to build bigger and faster planes. Germany created the first modern era fighter plane with the Messerschmitt Bf 109. America answered with the P-51 Mustang. Germany shocked the world when they developed the first turbojet powered plane. That new plane would change the aviation world. At the end of the war the captured jets would spread the technology throughout the world. The jets we fly around the world today came from that revolution.

There was still one more dream mankind had envisioned, and that was space flight. As rocket technology was developed, America joined in a race with the Russians to conquer the last frontier. In 1961 Alan Shepard became the first American to enter the realms of space with a 15 minute sub-orbital flight. John Glenn became the first American in 1962 to orbit the earth. In the summer of 1969, just 8 years after our first space flight and a mere 65 ½ years after the Wright brother's first powered flight, American astronauts Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin landed and walked on the surface of the moon.

Tonight we have a room full of dreamers, from the youngest to the oldest of individuals. The young boys who have come with their scouting brothers are much like the stories of Daedalus and Icarus. They dream and wonder what it will be like when they are in scouts.

The new Cub Scouts are like the dawn of aviation, taking their first steps forward. They are learning the basics, just as the Wright brothers were discovering the basics of powered flight. These are the scouts that are working on their bobcat advancement.

ARROW OF LIGHT CEREMONY—THE DREAM OF FLIGHT

One of the things that separate man from the rest of the animal kingdom is our ability to dream of what might be and make those dreams come true. One of the dreams man has had since the dawn of time is that of flight, to be like the birds in the heavens and stretch our wings on the currents of air to free ourselves from the bonds of earthly gravity.

Those dreams first manifested themselves as mythological tales such as Daedalus and his son Icarus. Daedalus was a master craftsman who created the labyrinth for King Minos which held the Minotaur. The king was afraid that Daedalus might reveal the secrets of the labyrinth, so he and his son, Icarus were imprisoned in a tower. In order to escape, Daedalus fashioned wings out of feathers held together with thread and wax. He warned Icarus not to fly to close to the sun for the wax might melt, and not to close to the water for the feather might pick up moisture, and in both cases the wings might fail. Their daring escape began wonderful as freedom was within their grasp. Icarus became so excited with flight that he began to soar and play on the air currents. Forgetting his father's warnings, he soared above the clouds where the sun melted the wax causing the wings to fall apart. Much to his father's horror, Icarus plummeted into the sea and drowned.

Dreams became more than mere stories when two brothers, Wilber and Orville Wright set out to create powered flight. Taking the profits from their bicycle shop, they started designing and flying gliders. As their designs improved they built them in large scale and started flying them as kites. Back in their shop they built a wind tunnel to test models of their designs. In 1900 the brothers started building full size gliders and flying them at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina. In 1903 the brothers added an engine and propellers and in December of that year heavier than air powered flight became a reality.

World War I brought about tremendous advances in aviation as planes became weapons. Biplanes filled the air with such famous Aces as Germany's Red Baron, Manfred von Richthofen, Canada's Billy Bishop, and America's Ace, Eddie Rickenbacker. Though the early planes were slow and could break apart in steep dives, new and